

To feed or not to feed at the Giza pyramids— that is the question before animal charities

CAIRO—Is feeding the horses and camels at the Giza pyramids a mission of mercy, or merely subsidizing riding stables with a long history of atrocious animal care?



Boy rides away from ESAF clinic with a load of green feed.

The Egyptian Society of Animal Friends and the London-based Brooke Hospital for Animals have come down on opposite sides of the ethically vexing question.

ESAF, which raised \$66,500 in 2010, expects to continue feeding horses and camels at the pyramids until start of the December tourist season, president Ahmed al Sherbiny told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. The Brooke, founded in 1934 to help Egyptian working equines, raised \$21.7 million in 2010, but has not helped to feed the Giza pyramids horses since April 2011, believing this to be a self-defeating practice. Feeding camels, the Brooke told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** earlier, is outside the scope of the Brooke mission.

The feeding issue ignited after disruption of tourism by the protests that deposed former Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak on February 11, 2011 left the Giza pyramids riding stables and others in Egypt without feed or funds.

Already holding weekly clinics for working equines near

(continued on page 12)



Wild elephants in Sri Lanka. (Deepanthi Jayantha)

Temples covet wild tuskers

COLOMBO—Sri Lanka has almost half again more wild elephants than the national Wildlife Conservation Department imagined just a few weeks ago, but this is not good news to elephant advocates who hope to thwart pressure on the department to capture elephant calves for temple use.

The first survey of the Sri Lankan elephant population since 1993 discovered 7,379 wild elephants in all, 5,879 of them in or near parks and sanctuaries, with about 1,500 elsewhere. The survey found 1,107 baby elephants, but only 122 mature adult males with tusks.

Wildlife Conservation Department director H.D. Ratnayake told media that 3,500 people helped to produce the data by staffing 1,533 counting posts near watering holes,

irrigation tanks, and lakes believed to be commonly used by elephants.

The 1993 survey counted just 1,967 elephants, down from 10,000 to 12,000 believed to have inhabited Sri Lanka in 1900.

Until the 33-year Tamil Tiger insurgency ended in May 2009, however, researchers were unable to seek elephants in nearly half of the island nation. The Wildlife Conservation Department expected to find about 5,350 elephants when the 2011 count began in mid-August.

Sri Lankan wildlife minister S.M. Chandrasena on August 8, 2011 told a press conference that the count would identify strong young calves to be captured and “donated” to temples. Chandrasena reportedly stated that elephants would be given to temples that are politically strong enough to withstand the criticism of animal advocates.

“Some time back there were more than 300 tamed elephants in the country,” Chandrasena said. “The number has now dwindled to around 150, of whom only a few are tusked suitable for pageants.”

According to the online newspaper *ColomboPage*, Chandrasena cited a request for elephants made to Sri Lankan president Mahinda Rajapaksa by Pradeep Nilanga Dela Bandara, chief administrator of the Temple of the Tooth in Kandy. The temple houses a tooth claimed to be a relic of the Buddha, Siddhārtha Gautama, brought to Sri Lanka about 200 years after his death. The tooth is

(continued on page 8)

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News For People Who Care About Animals

September 2011
Volume 20, #7

Mobilizing to help squirrels & sea turtles in the wake of Hurricane Irene



Rescued squirrel at Wildlife In Crisis.

Hurricane-downgraded-to-tropical storm Irene swept from the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico past southern Florida, blew out to sea, then roared back inland and gusted almost straight north into Quebec. Torrential rains inundated roads and other infrastructure, especially in upstate New York and Vermont.

Then, after raining cats and dogs, Irene for three days rained baby squirrels on wildlife rescuers from North Carolina to New England. “There’s been a flood of calls about squirrels dropping out of trees everywhere,” Humane Society of the U.S. urban wildlife program field director Laura Simon told Pamela McLoughlin of the *New Haven Register*. “It’s baby season,” Simon explained. Squirrel nests were among the first casualties of the winds and downpour.

“We had well over 250 baby squirrels admitted,” Outer Banks Wildlife Shelter nursery supervisor Herda Henderson told Aniesa Holmes of the *Jacksonville Daily News*.

“We took in over 100 baby squirrels—many badly injured,” said Possumwood Acres Wildlife Sanctuary director Toni O’Neil. “We were fortunate enough to have a generator so we could keep them warm and feed them warm formula.”

The Virginia Beach SPCA received 185 baby squirrels, 35 injured birds, and about 15 rabbits, spokesperson Teresa Lamarche told *Virginian-Pilot* reporter Rita Frankenberry. The Wildlife Center of Virginia took in at least 158 squirrels, including 29 who were transferred from the Virginia Beach SPCA.

“We have been inundated with baby squirrels, songbirds, and shorebirds,” Wildlife In Crisis founder Dara Reid told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, from Weston, Connecticut. “We’ve received hundreds of calls from people find-

(continued on page 14)



A Wersut Seguin Indonesia dolphin performance. (Jakarta Animal Aid Network)

What is delaying the promised release of 72 dolphins illegally captured in Indonesia?

JAKARTA—Jakarta Animal Aid Network attorney Romy Daniel Tobing advised media on September 7, 2011 that JAAN is ready to pursue “the necessary legal enforcement measures” to ensure that the Indonesian forest ministry honors a memorandum of understanding to return 72 illegally captured dolphins of the wild.

“The commitment, which was signed in October 2010, was to involve a joint effort by JAAN, the forest ministry, and Earth Island Institute to implement a five-year plan for dolphin protection, rehabilitation and release,” summarized Ismira Lutfia of the *Jakarta Globe*.

This largest-ever planned release of captive dolphins remains “caught in a net of delays,” as *Jakarta Post* Central Java correspondent Maria Kegel put it three months ago. That was already three months after Dolphin Project founder Ric O’Barry, representing Earth Island Institute, announced that the confiscation and release of the dolphins was imminent.

Said O’Barry, “We have identified 72 ‘blood dolphins’ who were captured illegally from the Indonesian national parks.” Praising the cooperation of the Indonesian Forestry Ministry, O’Barry told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that the dolphins would soon be

impounded in groups of three to five.

Seventy dolphins were taken from Karimun Jawa National Park in Central Java, and two more dolphins from Ujung Kulon National Park in Banten, O’Barry said.

After signing the MOU, JAAN founder Femke den Haas told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, JAAN and the Dolphin Project built facilities at Karimunjawa in which to prepare the dolphins to return to the wild.

Unlike the temporary sea pens used in previous Dolphin Project releases, the sea pen at Karimunjawa was built to last, in expectation that successfully rehabilitating and releasing so many dolphins might take years. “Since dozens of dolphins are kept illegally in captivity here, there is a need for permanent rehabilitation facilities here,” den Haas told Kegel.

Elaborated O’Barry, “It can hold six to 10 dolphins. We want to select dolphins that we can let go as a group. Nothing has ever been attempted anywhere like this,” O’Barry said, “where a permanent facility is built for so many dolphins on such a big scale. It will be a constant revolving door for dolphins released back into the wild,” O’Barry hoped.

But something went wrong.

(continued on page 12)

ANIMAL PEOPLE
PO Box 960
Clinton, WA 98236-0960
CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED

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

You help animals. We help you.

Humane Society University provides an academic curriculum exclusively dedicated to human-animal studies. Undergraduate degrees and graduate certificates can be completed online or with a combination of online and onsite classes. We also offer a variety of professional development courses on topics such as animals in disaster, animal fighting investigations, mastering animal sheltering basics, and confronting compassion fatigue.

For more information, visit humanesocietyuniversity.org or contact admissions@humanesocietyuniversity.org.

Humane Society University
2100 L Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037
p 202.676.2390 f 202.778.6147

Licensed by the DC Education
Licensure Commission



**HUMANE SOCIETY
UNIVERSITY**

Learn. Lead. Achieve.

Humane Society University is committed to providing equal access to educational opportunities for all applicants regardless of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, age, national origin, disability, marital, or veteran status in compliance with Federal and state laws and regulations. All benefits, privileges, and opportunities offered by Humane Society University are available to all students and employees in accordance with federal and District of Columbia laws and regulations. This policy is applicable to all personnel policies and practices including recruitment, hiring, training, promotion, compensation, transfers, layoffs, terminations, benefits, and social and recreational programs.

Editorial feature

Animal husbandry & the Horn of Africa famine

“In central and western Kenya, farmers have had a bumper crop of plump ears of corn and earthy potatoes. Yet in the north, skeletal children wait for food aid amid a growing emergency,” recounted Katharine Houreld of Associated Press on September 1, 2011.

Altogether, Houreld wrote, 3.75 million Kenyans are at risk of starvation. Another eight million people are at risk in Ethiopia, Sudan, and Somalia.

Aid agencies, governments, and journalists have warned about the growing drought crisis in the Horn of Africa for more than two years, but few have better captured the paradox that the most afflicted nations—Kenya and Ethiopia—are still net food exporters, with thriving crop sectors despite the ecological and economic collapse of the Horn of Africa region.

“Small farmers in western Kenya—which has had steady rains and a good harvest—say they don’t move their crops to the drought-ravaged north because it costs too much to store and transport them and they are not assured of a market,” Houreld continued. “Many wouldn’t be able to afford to buy the produce in the north because the drought has killed their cattle. The pastoralist communities there use their herds like bank accounts, selling off animals when they need cash. Oxfam says in some areas between 60-90 percent of livestock have already perished.”

Overwhelming as is the human suffering in the Horn of Africa, animals brought into the world for human use have already suffered and died there in far greater numbers than the projected worst-case scenarios for people. Much of this misery was manufactured by aid agencies which should have known better. The present disaster has had ever more frequent precedents, each time followed by the same mistakes in helping the region recover. The first and greatest mistake, time and again, has been rebuilding animal husbandry.

Summarized *The Economist* in 2009, “The drought cycle in east Africa has been contracting sharply. Rains used to fail every nine or ten years. Then the cycle seemed to go down to five years. Now, it seems, the region faces drought every two or three years. The time for recovery—for rebuilding stocks of food and cattle—is ever shorter.”

The Economist mentioned “food and cattle” as separate commodities because this is the reality of the region. Despite the prominence of livestock in the culture and economy of the Horn of Africa, the residents eat less meat than the people of almost anywhere except India and Sri Lanka, where much of the population are vegetarian by choice.

Ethiopia ranks tenth in the world in cattle numbers, according to the United Nations Food & Agricultural Organization, with nearly three times as many cows as Kenya, yet Kenya produces 20% more beef. Including estimated consumption of poached wildlife, Ethiopians eat barely more meat and fish per capita than Indians and Sri Lankans. Kenyans eat about twice as much flesh food as Ethiopians, but Americans on average eat nearly 16 times as much as Ethiopians and eight times as much as Kenyans.

About 45% of Ethiopians and 30% of Kenyans, most of them in the Horn of Africa, were malnourished in recent non-drought years. Drought only intensifies the ongoing disaster.

The people of the Horn of Africa raise cattle and other livestock they cannot feed and water, and mostly cannot afford to slaughter until the animals are already dying, chiefly because livestock are their currency. They are as culturally wedded to livestock—including as the requisite price of arranging a marriage—as western cultures were wedded to the gold standard until 40 years ago, when then-U.S. President Richard Nixon uncoupled the value of the U.S. dollar from the price of gold.

The Horn of Africa may be the region where cattle were first domesticated. The Horn of Africa was not yet a desert when the pastoralist way of life evolved, close to 10,000 years ago. At that time, when humans were few, cattle and other livestock were an actual measure of wealth, indicative of the amount of meat and milk accessible to the people who kept them, and of the grasslands the herders could protect against predators and human invaders. But that was before millennia of overgrazing and deforestation induced the present aridity, before the numbers of animals the now impoverished herders keep came to mean little more than statistics in a bank book, and before continued reliance on animal agriculture plunged the region into both ecological and economic debt.

The most ominous aspect of the Horn of Africa crisis is that without a hard turn away from animal agriculture, climatic change suggests that the intensifying drought cycle will

spread to almost the whole of Africa, hitting most severely the other nations, north and south, where the most people engage in animal husbandry.

“Currently, 1.6 billion people live in areas of physical water scarcity. This could easily grow to two billion soon if we stay on the present course,” warned the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Water Management Institute in a 2009 joint report entitled *An Ecosystem Services Approach to Water and Food Security*.

“Almost all of the Middle East, more than a third of Africa, and half of India are considered dryland,” UNEP and the IWMI explained. “This means that in these regions, on average, the amount of water evaporated from the Earth’s surface and transpired by plants exceeds rainfall. Drylands support one third of the global [human] population, up to 44% of all the world’s cultivated systems, and about 50% of the world’s livestock. Hunger, malnutrition and poverty are high in these areas.”

UNEP and the IWMI noted that historically “grazing animals capture the benefits of sparsely distributed rainfall by grazing on rainfed pastures” over large areas, but this was before the runaway human population growth that began in the 20th century.

“In recent decades,” the UNEP/IWMI joint report continued, “the expansion of cultivation along with the establishment of international boundaries and barriers across traditional migratory routes have diminished herd mobility and forced herders to adopt more sedentary livelihood strategies. The result has been an increase in severe land and water degradation and aggravated poverty, poor health and food insecurity. Unintentional trade-offs associated with livestock production include impacts on water scarcity, nutrient cycling, climate change and land degradation.”

UNEP and the IWMI were optimistic that “Opportunities exist for the sustainable management of livestock systems that maintain ecosystem services,” but only if “herders are able to get the same benefit from a smaller number of animals.” Hoped UNEP and the IWMI, “Management strategies to improve animal health and survival can reduce herd sizes.”

Some aid agencies have taken note, including Heifer International. Asks the Heifer International web site, after quoting the 2009 *Economist* article cited above, “Just two years later, the catastrophe is here. Will we hand out aid again and not dig deeper to long-term solutions? Will the images and stories fade until two years from now, when it all happens again, we’ll scramble to repeat the inadequate response?”

These are the necessary questions, but Heifer International offers an unviable solution, promoting more of the same mistakes that put the Horn of Africa into the present crisis.

“Heifer’s camel projects in Kenya and Tanzania have already helped farmers and pastoralists recover from loss of cattle,” the Heifer International site continues. “We’re studying ways to expand our model in Kenya to Ethiopia and Somalia.”

Introducing livestock better suited to a desertified climate, such as camels, may slow the rate at which animal agriculture becomes unviable. If fewer animals are kept, the habitat has more opportunity to recover from overgrazing. Indeed, the Heifer International model calls for “zero grazing.” But what “zero grazing” means is confinement husbandry, requiring that animals who formerly grazed must instead be fed crops.

Agricultural economists Muyege Chambwera and Simon Anderson warned—abstractly—that this approach is unsustainable in an August 2011 briefing commissioned by the European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development. “According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,” Chambwera and Anderson wrote, “land area suitable for agriculture, length of crop growing seasons, and yield potential—particularly along the margins of semi-arid and arid areas—are all expected to decrease. National agricultural yields are likely to fall over the next 70 years. Africa’s population is expected to rise,” during this same time, “from one billion today to 2.1 billion by 2050.”

That combination of effects will not leave much crop production available for feeding confined livestock, regardless of species, or leave much land available for wildlife habitat.

Where are the animal charities?

One might expect international animal welfare organizations to be leading recognition that the epoch of animal husbandry in the Horn of Africa—and the rest of a hotter, drier world—is drawing toward a parched close. But so far there is little indication that any of the biggest animal charities have taken much note of either past experience or present realities.

“The poor pastoralist communities depend on animals for their livelihoods—for milk, for trade, for transport. Without animals their future is bleak,” contends the Society for the Protection of Animals Abroad, in disregard that keeping animals at enormous ecological cost has already deprived tens of thousands of humans and millions of animals of any future at all. Their bones are now bleaching in the African sun.

The Brooke Hospital for Animals and The Donkey Sanctuary are focused on providing aid to donkeys—but not in a manner likely to lastingly reduce donkey suffering.

Observed Brooke director of international development Dorcas Pratt in Mandera, Kenya, on August 19, 2011, “Water vendors are driving donkey carts through dusty streets, carrying water from the river. Less than 1% of the population of approximately 40,000 has piped water. A water truck serves institutions with sufficiently large water tanks and those able to afford its services. The rest of the population rely on donkey carts bringing water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing clothes.” In El Wak, about 100 miles south of Mandera, Pratt added, “The Brooke and Practical Action have been contributing to purchase fuel for five boreholes in the drought stricken region, where owners and their donkeys drink and fetch water for the wider population.”

Certainly the donkeys who are alive and working today need water, as do the people. But expanding access to piped water and cisterns capable of holding a piped or trucked water supply would reduce the need for working donkeys, would provide jobs for displaced donkey drivers, and would have a noteworthy precedent, as one of the major projects of early humane societies in the U.S. and Europe was establishing pipe-fed water troughs in marketplaces.

Conceived and funded only to give thirsty working equines a drink where bringing water for them in buckets was impractical, these systems helped to introduce the notion of ever-available tap water, hastening the obsolescence of water-and-ice wagons. Several major humane societies still possess significant dedicated funds bequeathed to them for the extension of equine watering systems.

But instead of encouraging the replacement of working donkeys with non-animal powered technology, the Donkey Sanctuary is “gathering evidence to convince the humanitarian aid agencies that working animals, including donkeys, are necessary to the survival of agricultural communities.”

Says Donkey Sanctuary director of international operations Stephen Blakeway, “We want to see the official guidelines issued to these agencies altered to include provision for donkeys and mules...as well as providing essential transport for emergency supplies, donkeys are often used to plough once the rains return, in place of oxen who have starved to death.”

Tractors don’t starve to death, can be used in “no-till” cultivation which conserves water and prevents soil erosion, and just one well-maintained tractor could replace dozens of donkeys, at no more cost in fuel than the cost of running the pumps to water the donkeys from boreholes. So why is the Donkey Sanctuary perpetuating methods which keep donkeys enslaved, on the verge of starvation that fells oxen, and keep people—including children who miss getting an education—engaged in ecologically destructive and only marginally productive agricultural techniques?

“There is an unrealistic mindset amongst policy makers,” World Society for the

(continued on page 4)

SEARCHABLE ARCHIVES: www.animalpeoplenews.org

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News for People Who Care About Animals

Published by Animal People, Inc.

President & Administrator:

Kim Bartlett – anpeople@whidbey.com

Editor: Merritt Clifton – anmlpepl@whidbey.com

Web producer: Patrice Greanville

Newswire monitor: Cathy Young Czapla

P.O. Box 960

Clinton, WA 98236-0960

ISSN 1071-0035. Federal I.D: 14-1752216

Telephone: 360-579-2505. Fax: 360-579-2575.

Web: www.animalpeoplenews.org

Copyright © 2011 for the authors, artists, and photographers.
Reprint inquiries are welcome.

ANIMAL PEOPLE: News for People Who Care About Animals is published nine 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. Donations to Animal People, Inc. are tax-deductible. Financial information on Animal People, Inc. and other charities can be accessed at <www.guidestar.org>

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 midyear, is \$25.

ANIMAL PEOPLE never sells names and addresses of subscribers and donors to other charities or to businesses. Very infrequently we do give other animal welfare organizations permission to use our mailing list on a one-time basis to send information about their programs. If you are an ANIMAL PEOPLE subscriber or donor and do not wish to receive material from other animal charities, you may so indicate by writing to us at the postal address or emailing <anpeople@whidbey.com>.

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

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

The editor prefers 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.



Animal husbandry & the Horn of Africa famine

(from page 3)

Protection of Animals director general Mike Baker recently acknowledged to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. "The question is not 'How do we feed the increasing world population an increasing amount of animal products?' but 'How do we cope and adapt to the fact that we *can't* do that?' A western style consumption pattern at a global level with an increased population is pie in the sky. Only dramatic technology changes could deliver even anything close to that, and there are none out there that hold out any promise of that at the moment. The real message," Baker said, "is that there needs to be a change of mindset."

However, Baker contended, "'Eat less meat' is too simplistic a message, as meat consumption varies across the world. It would be a bizarre message in many parts of Africa," such as the Horn of Africa, where meat consumption is low, "and does not deal with all of the issues," Baker claimed. "We could have lower consumption and still have all of the animals confined in appalling systems. There are no models that can enable the world to adopt a western style consumption pattern," Baker concluded. "We need to be there to help focus them on a new way of thinking and solutions that have at the very least the potential for good animal welfare and avoid a futile sacrifice of animals, environment and people's livelihoods in a rush to industrialization."

Applied to the context of the Horn of Africa, one might conclude that Baker sees the need to leave behind both unsustainable traditional pastoralism and the "zero grazing" confinement animal husbandry pushed by Heifer International—with which WSPA made common cause in at least one 2010

campaign. But the primary context of Baker's remarks pertained to a recent WSPA appeal to "keep a wonderful tradition alive—the sight of dairy cows grazing in green fields."

The declared object of the WSPA appeal is "to keep our dairy cows in fields, not in factories." The appeal politically supports traditional elements of the British dairy industry who fear competition from mega-sized U.S.-style dairy operations, whose basic method is "zero grazing." Yet picturesque and familiar as "the sight of dairy cows grazing in green fields" may seem to many WSPA donors, traditional British dairy farmers within recent decades brought the world mad cow disease by feeding calves "milk replacer" made from the bones of cattle, badger culls conducted in futile attempts to fight bovine tuberculosis (see page 6), the live export of calves to veal crating operations in Belgium and the Netherlands, and resistance to vaccinating cattle against foot and mouth disease, culminating in the mass slaughter of more than three million hooved animals before vaccination was accepted as inevitable.

Traditional British dairy farmers also often lease land to fox hunters, hare coursers, deer stalkers, and bird shooters, and have rallied several times in support of blood sports.

What WSPA is opposing is a trend which since 1995 has seen the numbers of British dairy farms decrease from 35,500 to 16,500, meaning a decrease by more than half in the numerical clout of dairy farmers, while the average milk yield per cow has increased by 19%. Thus 600,000 fewer cows are needed to produce the British milk supply, meaning a 24% decrease in the number of calves born each year to be exported

for veal or be fed "milk replacer" before being slaughtered for beef or being impregnated and put into milk production.

On balance, despite the objectionable aspect of "zero grazing," it is difficult to argue that a 24% reduction in the numbers of animals subjected to the cruelties associated with the dairy industry as practiced on any scale is anything other than a net gain for animal welfare.

Whether in the Horn of Africa, Britain, the U.S., or anywhere else, animal husbandry is both ecologically and ethically unviable. Arid regions may be able to support their human population, but not by feeding and watering livestock. The U.S., Europe, and parts of Asia which have long sustained animal husbandry with the help of melting glaciers and underground aquifers are also running critically short of water, and will also have no choice but to eventually reduce animal consumption—as some livestock industry experts already recognize. Texas AgriLife Extension Service state forage specialist Larry Redmon, for example, in mid-August 2011 advised drought-stricken ranchers to "just get out and come back later," if and when adequate water is again available.

"It's unprecedented," Redmon acknowledged. "We've had the 12 driest months in Texas history, and there's just not many ways to combat that."

The question before us is whether animal advocates will step forward to demonstrate viable alternatives to animal husbandry, especially where they are most urgently needed, or will continue to pretend that watering donkeys and keeping dairy cows in fields represents adequate leadership.

LETTERS

Traps in Taiwan

Just to clarify the so-called ban on leg-hold traps in Taiwan, described by Mira Fong in your July/August 2011 edition: while many groups are claiming victory in making Taiwan a "trap-free" nation, the truth is that leghold traps can still be used with special permission, and this will likely be given to the aboriginal population, who are granted certain freedoms within this and other laws so as not to take away their cultural and historical rights. The ban is still a victory, as many stray animals and protected wild animals have been killed or maimed in traps placed in or around farmland as a deterrent to dogs and other animals. This is largely outlawed now, as is the sale of leghold traps in stores.

The Wulai Animal Guardian Society, which is still in its infancy, will be building relationships with aboriginal hunters with a goal of later appealing to their well-documented respect for nature and the environment, as well as their honor, to encourage them to employ less cruel and indiscriminate methods for hunting, instead of taking advantage of their legal right to continue using leghold traps with permission.

In short, Taiwan has not fully banned leghold traps, but has limited their use.



—Seán McCormack
Taiwan Animal S.O.S. (TASOS)
<seanimals@gmail.com>

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

Generic Tiger rule

Because of a U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service rule known as the Generic Tiger Exemption, which says tiger dealers in the U.S. do not have to report their activities to USFWS, we have no way to know how many tigers bred in the U.S. are killed in order to sell their parts into the growing illegal trade.

After thousands of people sent e-mails urging this, USFWS has posted for public comment a new rule rescinding the Generic Tiger Exemption. This can have a huge impact both on reducing the number of tigers who may be slaughtered for their parts and on saving the tiger in the wild.

But the bad guys will be sending comments opposing the removal of the exemption. We need to send thousands of comments in support. Please visit this page at our web site for more info and to submit your comment to USFWS: <<http://capwiz.com/bigcatrescue/issues/alert/?alertid=53173501>>.



—Howard & Carole Baskin
Big Cat Rescue
12802 Easy Street
Tampa, FL 33625
<MakeADifference@BigCatRescue.org>

Animal shelter killing terminology

As always, I appreciate **ANIMAL PEOPLE** publishing the 2011 shelter data. I find the data very useful in classes that I teach. It is especially helpful for shelter workers to have facts to consider, rather than just the emotional opinions that so often get thrown around. I do have one bone to pick with you, however. I especially dislike your use of the word "killing"—for example, your headline "Shelter Killing falls to 3.4 million."

Depending on which dictionary you use, the word "killing" usually connotes murder, slaying, executions and the like. In the 40 years that I have been involved in animal shelter euthanasia ("euthanasia" means "good death") I have never once "killed" a dog or cat or other animal. Using the word "kill" (or killing) is a disservice to those of us who insist that animals who are euthanized for reasons of temperament, health, or even space be put to death gently, compassionately, respectfully,

and with expertise. On behalf of euthanasia technicians, veterinary technicians and shelter veterinarians everywhere, make no mistake: we do not "kill" them.

Over the past four decades, I have developed a relationship with euthanasia: I don't like it and don't want to do it, but when I do it, I am very, very good at it. By "good," I mean compassionate, gentle, and technically proficient. I encourage my students to likewise develop their own relationship with euthanasia. My relationship with euthanasia does not include murder, slaying or execution.

Thanks to your data for pointing out our success. I am confident that one day in the not too distant future animal shelters will no longer euthanize animals for space.

—Doug Fakkema
Charleston, South Carolina
<dkfakkema@aol.com>



Reflecting the contentiousness of the issue, there is internal disagreement within **ANIMAL PEOPLE** over whether the word "euthanasia" might accurately be applied to painlessly ending the lives of healthy animals who are in clear and present danger of experiencing a more miserable death.

The humane community long ago began misusing the term "euthanasia" as a synonym for all use of lethal injections—and sometimes all killing done within animal shelters or by animal control agencies, by any method—in order to feel better about the necessity of killing healthy animals from lack of other options.

Hare coursing banned in Northern Ireland

On August 17, 2011 a permanent ban on hare coursing took effect in Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland environment minister Alex Attwood told media that "Hare coursing events should not take place in a modern, progressive, civilized society."

However, here in the Republic of Ireland, it's business as usual for the hare coursers, with the licence to net hares issued recently by minister for arts Jimmy Deenihan. The two remaining hare coursing clubs in Northern Ireland, Ballymena and Dungannon, now travel south to be hosted by Tubbercurry and Cavan, putting even more pressure on our timid hares.

Hare coursers claim that the muzzling of greyhounds, introduced in 1992, eliminates the kill from coursing. However, while preventing hares from being ripped apart, muzzles do not prevent hares from being struck and mauled by greyhounds,

resulting in injuries and death. This is borne out in the National Parks monitoring reports obtained annually by the Irish Council Against Blood Sports.

In any event, hares are terrorised from the time they are snatched from the wild in nets to the day they are used as live lures before greyhounds at coursing meets.

This is unacceptable in what passes for a supposedly civilized country. Surely our government should act in tandem with the Northern Ireland Assembly in protecting hares on the island as a whole.

—Aideen Yourell
Irish Council Against Blood Sports
PO Box 88, Mullingar
County Westmeath, Ireland
Phone: 086-2636265
<aideen@banbloodsports.com>
<www.banbloodsports.com>



MEET SUMMER

Recently, the Animal League rescued a 5-month-old Labrador retriever-mix puppy from a small, local shelter and placed her in the life-saving Help Me Heal Program.

Unfortunately, Summer has an angular limb deformity of her right front leg. The area of malformation is the equivalent to the elbow and wrist. If untreated, this impairment will worsen as her bones grow; and is very likely to cause future lameness.

Veterinarians determined that Summer will need a series of corrective surgeries to live a normal life.

If the Animal League had not rescued Summer, she would probably not be alive today. Not only does she need a series of expensive surgeries, she will also need months of treatment and aftercare. This comprehensive level of care is very difficult for overcrowded municipal shelters, and sadly, as a result, euthanasia is often their only solution.

To ensure the continued care for Summer and the many other animals in our Help Me Heal Program, please visit AnimalLeague.org/help-me-heal

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



www.AnimalLeague.org

HSUS Supports Industry Bill to Keep Hens *In* Cages



“This is a thrilling moment for us in egg production.”

– Bob Krouse, Chairman, United Egg Producers
Announcing HSUS Agreement, July 2011

In the most far-reaching betrayal in U.S. animal protection history, the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) has announced its support of federal legislation that would *prohibit* any state in the nation from outlawing egg factory cages.

Among the laws threatened is California’s Proposition 2. As many will recall, Proposition 2’s landslide passage was followed by star-studded celebrations in which HSUS highlighted its “*success in outlawing cages for laying hens.*”

Now, HSUS is celebrating again. Only this time, it’s with the *opponents* of Proposition 2, the United Egg Producers.

Together, they have agreed to pursue federal legislation that would keep hens *in* cages. They are calling their deal “groundbreaking.” A far more accurate term would be *heartbreaking*.

Mark Your Calendars: Modified Cages in “18 Years”

The central element of the HSUS / United Egg Producers deal is as follows: The egg industry promises to modify its cages in 18 years – in exchange for being allowed to keep hens forever **locked in cages nationwide**. This is, quite simply, an outrage.

Also, when HSUS claims that the industry will be required to provide more cage space in “18 years,” they don’t mean 18 years from *now*.

They mean 18 years *after* the egg industry’s insidious federal legislation is passed by both houses of Congress and signed into law.

When, or, *if*, that ever happens is entirely speculative.

In any case, due to Wayne Pacelle’s capitulations, the egg industry has *already* accomplished its most pressing and immediate goals.

- HSUS has *killed* the Ohio, Washington, and Oregon anti-cage ballot measures.
- Contradicting itself entirely, HSUS is now **endorsing cages as a national standard**.
- Pacelle is now enabling the industry to **preempt** the very state laws that HSUS itself has promoted as having *already* outlawed cages.
- HSUS has instructed staff *not* to investigate, file lawsuits, or otherwise hinder members of the United Egg Producers.

Wayne Pacelle handed the egg industry all that and more – *upfront* – with nothing but a piece of paper in return.

If this **abject surrender** posing as negotiation sounds familiar, it should. It is the exact same bait-and-switch tactic, on a much larger and more damaging scale, that brought us the infamous Ohio “agreement.”

To better know what to expect (and, more precisely, what **not** to expect) from Pacelle’s recent “agreement” with the United Egg Producers – it is essential to understand what has happened since HSUS’s so-called “*landmark animal rights agreement*” with the Ohio Farm Bureau.

(Continued on Page 7)

*This legislation is expected to be introduced shortly.

Considering the legacy of humane exec Mel Morse

I enjoyed reading your retrospective review of *Ordeal of the Animals* (1968), by Mel Morse, and your comparison of the book to *Man Kind?* (1974) by Cleveland Amory is relevant.

There is a lot more to learn about Morse, and it is unfortunate that we know as little as we do. It has been my impression that he did some of the dirty work for the American Humane Association in the early years of conflict and combat after Fred Myers left the AHA to found the Humane Society of the U.S. (I have at least some

written evidence in this regard), but what is interesting is that Fred Myers brought him into the HSUS family in the early 1960s, and that in the period I like to call “the interregnum,” between Myers’ death and the appointment of John Hoyt, who headed HSUS for 25 years, Morse was a key figure.

An interesting counterfactual experiment would be to think about whether Morse taking the position of HSUS president permanently, or for at least a few years, instead of Hoyt, would have made any difference. This amounts to

considering what the effects of having a longtime insider in the field, whose roots went back to a more sterile era, would have been; and of course, thinking about the real legacy of John Hoyt, who was an external hire.

—Bernard Unti
Senior Policy Adviser
Special Assistant to the President
Humane Society of the U.S.
2100 L Street NW
Washington, DC 20037
Phone: 301-548-7707
<bunti@humaneociety.org>
<www.hsus.org>



Canadian war memorials for animals

Concerning the June 2011 letter to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** from Gopi Shankar of Bangalore about recognition for animals who have been forced into war, you will be interested to know that the *Ottawa Sun* on July 13, 2011 carried an article by Doug Hempstead stating that Lloyd Swick, 89, a 33-year veteran of Princess Patricia’s Canadian Light Infantry, has persuaded the Canadian National Capital Commission to support a “new interpretive memorial to Canada’s war dead.” Swick is raising the \$100,000 needed to create a memorial to war animals. To be completed by fall 2012, the memorial will be connected to the Boer War monu-

ment in Ottawa’s Confederation Park. Canada sent some 50,000 horses to haul cannon, soldiers and ammunition during the Boer War. Swick says, “We need the monument because our casualty list of close to 60,000 people in the First World War and some 48,000 in the Second World War would have been much higher had it not been for the support of our animals. We owe a great debt to them.”

Also, I have a photocopy of an article which appeared on August 15, 2009 in the *Ottawa Citizen*, headlined “Gander, the Royal Riflemen’s Best Friend,” by Bruce Ward, with a photograph of several Royal Riflemen and a huge

black and beautiful Newfoundland dog. According to the article, Gander in December 1941 “seized a live grenade in his jaws and ran toward the Japanese lines. Gander died in the explosion, but saved the lives of several wounded Canadian soldiers.” Gander’s name was added to the Hong Kong Veterans Memorial Wall, a few blocks from Parliament Hill, along with the names of 1,975 Canadian men and two women.

—Esther Klein
Animal Defence League of Canada
P.O. Box 3880, Station C
Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 4M5
Phone: 613-233-6117
<kleinstr@rogers.com>



South Korean regs

Thanks for your July/August 2011 article “New South Korean animal welfare regs.” It is a great start that the South Korean government is strengthening the national animal protection law. I hope the changes will help to save animals, and become a stepping stone to create stronger public recognition of animal welfare.

—Gina Moon, founder,
Moonbears.org
P.O. Box 167
Sai Kung,
New Territories, Hong Kong
<g.moon@moonbears.org>



Animals in Koran

During the holy month of Ramadan, all Arab countries screened 30 episodes of a TV series called “Stories of Animals in the Holy Koran,” starring Arab celebrities including Yehia El Fakharany, Sherif Mounir, Sawzan Badr, Lequaa Swidan, Lequaa Khamissy, and Dalia El Beheiy. The theme: each animal is a miracle, animals are known for sincerity, animals have feelings like us.

—Dina Zulfikar
<dina_zulfikar@yahoo.com>
Cairo, Egypt



Campaigning to free Morgan, the orca at Dolfinarium Harderwijk

An emaciated young female orca was in June 2010 found alone off the coast of the Netherlands. Named Morgan, she was brought to the Dolfinarium Harderwijk for emergency care. There she put on some weight. Since then, the Whale & Dolphin Conservation Society and other organizations have worked hard to give her the chance to return to her natural environment.

A recent visit to Dolfinarium Harderwijk by orca experts Ingrid Visser and Terry Hardie revealed Morgan to be in good health but potentially suffering mentally as a result of her confinement in a small pool lacking environmental enrichment.

Dolfinarium Harderwijk in July 2011 applied to transfer orca Morgan to Loro Parque, a tourist attraction on Tenerife in the Canary Islands. This meant she would end up performing in captivity. Amsterdam District Court Judge H. Kijlstra on August 3, 2011 ruled that Morgan would remain at the Dolfinarium Harderwijk for now, but should be moved from her small cement tank to a larger enclosure

with other animals.

WDSCS and an informal coalition of orca experts are campaigning for Morgan to be made available for the Free Morgan Group’s multi-stage release plan. This would involve moving Morgan into a sea pen in an artificial bay near Rotterdam, where she would remain confined, but with the sights and sounds of the sea around her, while being readied to return her to her native waters.

Although the Dolfinarium Harderwijk has done a good job of helping Morgan to recover her health since her rescue they do not believe Morgan is a candidate for a possible return to the wild. Many activists believe the Dolfinarium Harderwijk did not intend to release Morgan from the beginning, because of their commercial interests. I cannot say if this is true, but signs point in this direction.

More information is at
<<http://freemorgan.nl>>.

—Raymond Brekelmans
Eindhoven, The Netherlands
<info@fontoville.com>



Treat shelter animals at Thanksgiving

For many years at Thanksgiving, I bought treats for the dogs and cats at the San Francisco Department of Animal Care & Control and at the San Francisco SPCA. I feel Thanksgiving is for all Americans. Christmas is different, as there are many religions that celebrate that holiday. I would give something plain, like milk bones, to the dogs, and would give canned food divided four ways to the cats. Sometimes I would get help, but usually I did it by myself. It was easy to give the treats to the dogs, but to give treats to the cats I had to open each cage. I always hoped that some of the younger volunteers would get the idea, but none did.

I did this for 15 years at the SF/SPCA, and six years at the SF/DACC.

—June Wilson
San Francisco, California



NAYCAD

Neuter All Your Cats And Dogs
WWW.TEXAS-NO-KILL.COM
IT'S YOUR FIGHT, YOUR REWARD

Enchanted Nights B&B 1890 Victorian

Kittery-Portsmouth Harbour
On Scenic Coastal Route 103
Kittery Maine

*** * Pets Stay Free !!**

Whirlpools, Fireplaces, Free WIFI

*A wonderland of Fanciful French & Victorian
Antiques & Elegant Vegetarian Breakfast
in honor of our Non-Human Friends*

\$35 to \$250

Daily * Weekly * Monthly

Apartment available

207 439-1489

enchantednights.org

Mention this ad, 50% donated to Animal People

Badger cull to begin in 2012

LONDON—British environment secretary Caroline Spelman is expected to finalize plans before the close of 2011 to license dairy farmers to shoot badgers to control the spread of bovine tuberculosis.

According to a draft strategy released to media in July 2011, the cull would begin in 2012 in two trial areas, believed to be in Devon and Gloucestershire, though Spelman told media that she was undecided about where the sites would be. After the initial trial, culling would proceed more aggressively for at least four years beginning in 2013.

“Farmers and landowners would have to convince Natural England, the licensing authority, that culling is necessary and that they could run it effectively,” summarized BBC News environment correspondent Richard Black.

Natural England in an August 2011 response to Spelman expressed a “low level of confidence that the predicted benefits [from culling badgers] can be delivered consistently,” citing “lack of evidence that a farmer-led cull can replicate what has only previously been undertaken by government— and even then on a smaller scale.” Natural England also mentioned “the complexity of the regulatory regime required to ensure successful outcomes.”

“Natural England also argues that there is no evidence base to assess the humanness of ‘controlled shooting’ of badgers,” wrote *Farmers Guardian* political editor Alistair Driver. The National Farmers Union and National Beef Association responded by lobbying to have the licensing authority for shooting badgers transferred to the

Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency.

Badgers, protected throughout the European Union, are known to contract and possibly carry bovine TB. British and Irish dairy farmers have long blamed badgers for the failure of bovine TB eradication programs focused on killing infected herds. Badger defenders counter that culling badgers merely encourages survivors to roam farther in search of mates and safe burrows, increasing the risk that they might spread bovine TB.

“Bovine TB is a terrible disease that last year led to 25,000 cows being put down,” responded Labour Party environment critic Mary Creagh, “but plans to cull badgers are bad for farmers, bad for badgers, and bad for the taxpayer. We need to manage cattle movements and develop a vaccine to tackle TB in badgers and cattle,” Creagh added. “Instead, the Tory-led government has reduced the number of vaccine trials that Labour commissioned to just one.”

“I do not think culling is an effective policy,” zoologist John Krebs told *Telegraph* environment correspondent Louise Grey. Krebs advocated and later directed a 10-year trial badger cull, completed in 2006. “If you look at the evidence from the trial,” Krebs said, “you will see that if you cull intensively for at least four years, you will have a net benefit of reducing TB in cattle of 12% to 16%, so you leave 85% of the problem still there, having gone to a huge amount of trouble to kill a huge amount of badgers. It just does not seem to me an effective way of controlling the disease.”

Starving Animals to Death Is this all a humane society like America can offer?

Many jurisdictions are fining
caring people for feeding
dumped cats who are no longer
wanted.

Bans exist everywhere with some
suggesting shooting cats and
catching them with cruel leg-hold
traps.

Please contact your local officials
and tell them to use nonlethal TNR
for feral cats.

And contact Alley Cat Rescue for
help with trap-neuter-return
programs.



By helping just one cat, you will save the lives of many.
Alley Cat Rescue • (301) 277-5595 • www.saveacat.org

(Continued from Page 5)

Marching Backwards: From California to Ohio

HSUS Capitulations Keep Hens Locked In Cages

Last year, HSUS announced that it had gathered enough signatures from voters in Ohio to place a factory farm initiative on the ballot. Its central provision was a six-year phase-out of battery cages.

That measure, however, was merely a bargaining chip for deal-making between HSUS and the state’s livestock industry.

Ultimately, after receiving promises of political favors from Ohio’s Governor and the Farm Bureau, HSUS *aborted* the ballot measure – and agreed to endorse the agribusiness-controlled Ohio Livestock Board.

Documents filed with Ohio election officials show that HSUS’s campaign committee spent more than \$1 million for the ballot measure it simply threw away. HSUS claimed that, in return, it had secured a statewide “ban” on the private ownership of *exotic* animals and other reforms. But even those *failed* to materialize.

The standards drafted by the HSUS-endorsed Ohio Livestock Board allow the unlimited use of battery cages as well as painful mutilations such as debeaking. The standards further *allow* out-of-state companies to build new cage facilities in Ohio – violating the “moratorium” HSUS president, Wayne Pacelle, *claimed* he had achieved.

Pigs fared no better. In addition to allowing a wide range of painful surgical procedures without any anesthetic or analgesic whatsoever – the standards *allow* the use of gestation crates beyond 2025. Still another flagrant violation of the Ohio “agreement.”

Despite all this, HSUS has enthusiastically *renewed* its endorsement of the Livestock Board’s “standards.”

Justice Delayed is Justice Denied

HSUS’s capitulations in Ohio, and now on the *federal* level with the United Egg Producers, are a far cry from the campaign waged in California three years ago for Proposition 2.

Following Prop. 2’s passage, HSUS adopted a disastrous new policy: It would rely on the mere *threat* of ballot measures to create what it would call “agreements” with agribusiness.

In order to gain industry support and quickly obtain marketable “victories,”

HSUS would explicitly agree to *allow* factory farms to keep farm animals locked in cages and crates for *years* on end.

One such deal was in Michigan. With the backing of the state’s livestock industry, the Michigan legislature adopted a so-called **10 year** “phase-out” of battery cages. This served to neutralize HSUS’s threatened ballot measure – while giving the egg industry a full *decade* to decide exactly how it would like to further delay, overturn, or – *as we are now witnessing* – *preempt* the legislation before it ever goes into effect.

The millions of laying hens suffering in Michigan, Ohio, and other states subjected to HSUS deal-making are still as miserable and tightly confined as ever. But, for a decade or so, it can be made to *appear* otherwise.

In other words, the longer the supposed “phase-out” period for a specified cruelty – the more it serves the interests of both the industry *and* HSUS.

Whether it is 10 years, or even **18 years**, the longer the time frame – the longer HSUS can claim “progress.” Meanwhile, animals remain caged, activists remain neutralized, and *agribusiness keeps its options open*.

Not until years later, when the celebrated phase-out never occurs, does it become clear that HSUS has, in reality, failed to outlaw a single egg factory cage *anywhere* in the nation.

HSUS does *not* speak for the animal protection movement. And it should not seek to trade away the rights of states to pass laws *outlawing* farm animal cruelty. We encourage activists to continue fighting *against* cages – and to *resist* agribusiness attempts to co-opt animal organizations and undermine state anti-cruelty laws. We thank you for your attention to this issue and will be sure to keep you informed as events unfold. ♦

Short-Term Memory: Long-Term Failure

The Ohio “agreement” expired December 31, 2010. That was the date the agreement itself established as the *deadline* for enacting the following:

- **Battery Cages, Limited Moratorium**..... **NULLIFIED** by Livestock Board
- **Ban on Gestation Crates (2025)**..... **NULLIFIED** by Livestock Board
- **Ban on Exotic Animal Ownership**..... **DISCARDED** by Governor
- **Felony Penalties for Cockfighting**..... **FAILED** in Legislature
- **Puppy Mill Regulations**..... **FAILED** in Legislature

HSUS promised that, if any *one* of these didn’t occur, it would drop its support of the Livestock Board. They didn’t. Now, HSUS is at it again on the *federal* level.

Surrendering – and Declaring Victory

The recent agreement between HSUS and the United Egg Producers – to keep hens forever locked *in* cages – is shocking to many. The seeds of this betrayal, however, were planted some time ago.

In 2009, Wayne Pacelle approached Ohio agribusiness leaders with the expectation of *talking* his way into another Michigan-style “victory.” Sticking to the script, Pacelle issued his usual threat: Agree to stated demands or face a ballot measure in 2010.

This time, however, the state’s livestock industry called his bluff.

Ohio agribusiness leaders didn’t appreciate Pacelle’s threat. They *did*, however, appreciate his advance notice. Taking full advantage of Pacelle’s blunder, the Farm Bureau seized the initiative – *literally* – and quickly passed its own ballot measure creating the Ohio Livestock Board.

As a result, this Livestock Board is now the proverbial fox guarding Ohio’s actual henhouses. And, along with perpetuating the use of battery cages and other cruelties, it **now has the endorsement of HSUS**.

Temples covet wild tuskers *(from page 1)*

traditionally carried by an elephant with tusks in religious processions called Peraheras.

Sri Lanka Tamed Elephant Owners Association chair Damsiri Karunarathna confirmed that following the August death of a 60-year-old tusker named Millangoda Raja, only 19 tamed tuskers remain in Sri Lanka, of whom 15 are more than 60 years old.

At least 30 local conservation organizations reportedly denounced Chandrasena’s remarks. Twenty organizations withdrew support from the elephant census. Environmental Conservation Society director Ajantha Palihawadana told the *Malaysia Chronicle* that captures such as Chandrasena proposed would remove genetic diversity from the elephant population, especially if there was deliberate selection of tusked elephants and young males who might mature into tuskers.

“Many are also very worried about the welfare of the elephants subjected to the trauma of capture and training, and spending the rest of their lives in captivity,” observed the *Malaysia Chronicle*. “Ancient traditions from cultures all over the world are being reassessed with our modern understanding of ethics and morality. We do not believe that cruelty to animals can be excused by labeling it ‘traditional.’

“Sri Lanka has a great tradition of protecting wildlife,” the *Malaysia Chronicle* continued. “Arahat Mahinda Thera, who converted the country to Buddhism, preached in the 3rd Century B.C. that all animals have a right to live where they want. Elephants in Sri Lanka are already under pressure from loss of habitat and conflict with expanding agriculture; capture for private ownership must be avoided at all costs.

“Following extensive media coverage and outrage from civil society, Chandrasena has retracted his comments,” the *Malaysia Chronicle* finished. “The Director General of the Department of Wildlife Conservation has reassured the press that the census was not intended as a preparation for capture and training. However, the statement still leaves concern that

the government intends to capture and train wild elephants, possibly in substantial numbers, in the near future.”

Elephant captures might be billed as an alternative to shooting rogue elephants. Sri Lankan authorities killed 220 elephants in 2010 for menacing humans and damaging crops. Wild elephants kill about 50 Sri Lankans per year.

The Buddhist and Hindu custom of keeping temple elephants reputedly originated from the custom of retiring working animals to temple sanctuaries. But the practice long ago degenerated into the prevailing tradition of keeping elephants as visitor attractions, who spend their days begging for alms. Often temple elephants are made to stand indoors on paved surfaces for prolonged periods, getting outside chiefly to participate in processions.

An Indian government-appointed 12-member Elephant Task Force in October 2010 recommended that all use of elephants for entertainment or commercial purposes should be phased out. The task force did not address temple use, but Compassion Unlimited Plus Action and the Asian Nature Conservation Foundation have asked that temple use should be phased out as well. CUPA president and task force member Suparna Ganguly told *The Hindu* that there are 34 temple elephants in Karnataka state, where CUPA is based.

In Kerala state, the temple management agency, called the Travancore Devaswom Board, in May 2011 ordered an end to temple rituals involving elephants, after a string of incidents in which elephants ran amok during processions, sometimes killing or injuring human participants. The Travancore Devaswom Board proposed to license temples to keep and use in processions only the elephants they already

Love For Animals, Inc.

Rescue and Sanctuary

We're saving so many lives! Please come visit us on our website

Love For Animals
1658 Evergreen Road
Louisa, VA 23093

No-Kill



Www.Loveforanimals.org

have. Renting elephants or allowing devotees to sponsor the donation of additional elephants would not be allowed.

Apart from the frequent abuse of temple elephants in capture, training, and traditional use, temples have occasionally been caught fronting for elephant poachers. Such a case came to light in Thailand in January 2011. “Following news that a Maha Sarakham temple butchered the carcasses of three elephants and sold the meat, skulls and tusks, elephant conservationists called on the government to rescue the remaining seven beasts [at the temple] and do something before tourism is affected,” the Bangkok *Nation* reported. —Merritt Clifton

American Zoo Association to require “protected contact” elephant care

SILVER SPRING, Maryland—The American Zoo Association on August 12, 2011 announced that “As soon as possible, and no later than September 1, 2014, elephant care providers at AZA facilities shall not share the same unrestricted space with elephants,” except “for the specific purposes of required health and welfare procedures, transport, research, active breeding and calf management programs, and medical treatments and testing.” The new policy, adopted after more than seven months of internal discussion and review, will become part of the AZA accreditation standards for elephant management and care, most recently updated in May 2011.

The policy change means that the protected contact system of elephant handling will at last fully replace the mahout style of

elephant handling, in which trainers typically direct elephants through the use of a long-handled, sharp-ended tool called an ankus, also known as a bullhook or elephant hook.

Developed for use with working elephants in Asian forests, fields, and sometimes city streets, mahout-style handling was later adapted to handling war elephants and performing elephants. Mahout-style handling came to the U.S. and Europe with circus elephants. Most zoo elephants, even today, were imported and trained by circuses, before being sold or retired to zoos. Elephant acts, elephant rides, and opportunities to feed elephants were still commonly offered at zoos until under 20 years ago—but elephant rampages often injured or killed handlers, and sometimes spectators, too.

The Oakland Zoo in 1991 introduced protected contact, after a wild-caught elephant named Smokey killed trainer Lorne Jackson. In protected contact exhibits the handlers are separated from the elephants by gates, posts, and fences. The public has no contact with the elephants. This precludes elephant acts, rides, and the sale of elephant treats at concession stands. Other zoos were initially skeptical, but protected contact gained momentum after the Detroit Zoo, North Carolina Zoo, San Diego Zoo, and the Tacoma Point Defiance Zoo emulated the Oakland system.

“Over the past 20 years, human interactions with captive elephants in the U.S.—often interactions in which a keeper has beaten an elephant who retaliated—have resulted in 15 human deaths and more than 135 reported injuries,” said PETA executive vice president Tracy Reiman. “No deaths and only one injury—the result of disregarded protocol—have occurred at zoos that use protected contact.”

Reiman anticipated that most zoos “will come into compliance sooner” than the September 2014 AZA deadline, and questioned the “limited exceptions for some medical care,” since “elephants can be humanely taught to present parts of their bodies

for injections and pills.

“Although circuses are not AZA-accredited,” Reiman added, “and thus not subject to the new policy, the AZA’s recognition of the enormous benefits of protected contact—for both elephants and people—is of huge significance in our battle to end the cruel use of bullhooks.”

The AZA policy statement, entitled “Maximizing Occupational Safety of Elephant Care Professionals At AZA-accredited and AZA-certified Facilities,” makes no actual reference to the use of the ankus, which might still be used in the limited situations where protected contact will not be required.

But Performing Animal Welfare Society cofounder Pat Derby also read the AZA statement as a rejection of mahout-style handling. “Since PAWS’ inception 27 years ago, we have advocated eliminating the use of bullhooks, and other weapons, in the care and handling of all captive elephants,” said Derby. “[Cofounder] Ed Stewart and I have never allowed bullhooks near the elephants in our care. PAWS’ elephants have been managed with no punishment since the arrival of our first elephant in 1986. When protected contact was developed,” Derby recalled, “Ed and I were elated and became staunch advocates of the new system, urging all AZA facilities to switch. The intransigence of the advocates of free contact within AZA facilities has been a constant source of friction between PAWS and many zoos.”

Wildlife charities booted from CITES ivory talks

GENEVA—Wildlife charities including the Born Free Foundation, Elephant Family, the Environmental Investigation Agency, Humane Society International, International Fund for Animal Welfare, Species Survival Network, and World Wildlife Fund were on August 17, 2011 excluded from attending “deliberations concerning elephant conservation, the ivory trade, and China’s increasing involvement in illegal ivory trade” at the 61st Standing Committee meeting of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, e-mailed Rudy Rosensweig of Born Free USA to global media.

“The move was initiated by the government of Kuwait on behalf of the Asian region, and was supported by Botswana, Iran, Kuwait, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica and Norway,” said Rosensweig. Opposed by Australia, Bulgaria, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and the U.S., the expulsion was reversed later in the day.

“We are very happy with the outcomes of the meeting overall,” said WWF wildlife trade policy analyst Colman O’Criadain,. “Attempts by some countries to evade scrutiny of their role in illegal trade only ensured that these countries are now more under the spotlight.”

Kenyan ivory trade investigators Esmond Martin and Lucy Vigne the week before the CITES triennial published *The Ivory Dynasty: a report on the soaring demand for elephant and mammoth ivory in Southern China*, following up on a similar investigation done in 2004. They found that the volume of ivory sold in the cities of Guangzhou and Fuzhou has approximately doubled, and that nearly two-thirds of the ivory items are not accompanied by required certification that the ivory was of legal origin.

Both Tanzania and Zambia have been seeking Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species permission to sell stockpiled ivory. Kenya opposes selling ivory under any circumstance, based on extensive evidence that expanding the market for legal ivory stimulates demand for poached ivory too.

CITES in 1989 banned international traffic in elephant ivory, but has several times authorized exemptions allowing Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe to sell stockpiled ivory from legally culled elephants, elephants who died of natur-

al causes, or confiscated from poachers and smugglers. The exemptions—and rumors that exemptions may be granted—have repeatedly been followed by resurgent poaching throughout the wild elephant range in Africa and Asia.

Meaning to send a message to CITES, Kenyan president Mwai Kibaki on July 20, 2011 “ignited five metric tons of ivory seized in Singapore in 2002,” wrote Anthony Karumba of Agence France-Presse. “Some 335 tusks and 42,553 ivory carvings,” worth an estimated \$16 million, “went up in smoke at the Manyani wildlife ranger training institution in Tsavo National Park, as agreed in May 2011 by Malawi, Tanzania and Kenya.”

Another 2.1 metric tons of ivory from the Singapore seizure are being processed for return to the nations of origin, chiefly Zambia, Kenya Wildlife Service Communications Manager Paul Udoto told Nellya Gitau of the *Nairobi Star*.

“Some samples will be taken to Malawi and Zambia for possible prosecution and educational research purposes,” Lusaka Agreement secretariat director Bonaventure Ebayi told Gatonye Gathura of *The Nation* in Nairobi.

“Sources close to the negotiators,” who arranged the burning, “indicated that as many as 196 tusks will be repatriated for this purpose,” Gathura said, “but this did not go down very well with organizations such as the International Fund for Animal Welfare, which suspects that such ivory could corruptly end up in the global market.”


Then-Kenyan president Daniel arap Moi in 1989 torched an ivory stockpile at Nairobi National Park. Zambia burned confiscated ivory in 1992.

Tsavo, the scene of the 2011 ivory burning, is home to about 12,500 of the estimated 472,250 elephants remaining in Africa—about a third of the African elephant population circa 1970. Kenya now has about 37,000 elephants, up from 16,000 at the time of the first ivory burning.


Khadija, the last mature female elephant in Samburu National Park, Kenya, was killed by poachers a week before the ivory burning, Save the Elephants director Iain Douglas-Hamilton disclosed three days afterward. Khadija, who was radio-collared, had been treated for bullet wounds from a previous attack just eight days earlier.


National Feral Cat Day 2011

Compassion for Cats: Coast to Coast

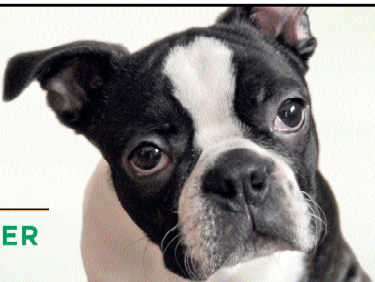


On October 16, hold an event in your community. Visit us at alleycat.org/NFCD.

 Alley Cat Allies



**Iams® Home
4 the Holidays®**
HELEN WOODWARD ANIMAL CENTER



It's not too late to register!

Working together, shelters and rescues worldwide will find families for more than 1.5 million orphaned pets during the 12th Annual **Iams® Home 4 the Holidays** adoption drive.

Be a part of the largest adoption drive in history!

For more information, visit **Home4theHolidays.org**

Shooter hits Hindi with car

HAMBURG, Pa.—Fredrick K. Campbell, 58, of Lower Alsace Township, Pennsylvania, was on September 3, 2011 cited by state police for driving at an unsafe speed after striking Showing Animals Respect & Kindness founder Steve Hindi with his mini-van near the entrance of the Wing Pointe Gun Club. Hindi, present to protest a pigeon shoot, sought hospital treatment for knee and hand injuries.

Several SHARK video and still cameras captured the incident, the sixth in 2011 in which Wing Pointe pigeon shooters responded to protesters with violence. Robert M. Boyd, 47, of Ringoes, New Jersey, was cited for summary harassment after allegedly reaching into a SHARK vehicle on April 17 to try to prevent SHARK activist Janet Enoch from videotaping him as he left a pigeon shoot. Hindi on the same day suffered a bloodied head when hit by an unidentified assailant with the metal end of a dog leash. Robert Olsen, 61, of Warminster, Pennsylvania, received two summary citations for a February 22 confrontation in which Enoch videotaped him in the act of pointing a handgun at Hindi.

A SHARK Octocopter drone video camera platform remains snagged in a tall tree near Wing Pointe, after allegedly being shot down on January 2, 2011. A second SHARK Octocopter was hit by gunfire on August 3, but was not downed. After state police failed to bring charges, SHARK released photos of the suspected shooters.

Hindi founded SHARK in 1992. SHARK campaigns ended pigeon shooting in Illinois later that year, and helped to end the oldest and largest pigeon shoot in the U.S., held at Hegins, Pennsylvania from 1935 to 1999.

Vier Pforten leads rescue mission to Tripoli Zoo

TRIPOLI—Veterinarian Amir Khalil of the Austrian-based international animal charity Vier Pforten on September 9, 2011 led a rescue team to the aid of the 700 animals at the Tripoli Zoo. Vier Pforten is believed to be the first animal charity allowed to work in Libya in more than 40 years.

North Carolina Zoo director David Jones and the International Fund for Animal Welfare had raised \$10,000 to help the rescue, Jones said on the North Carolina Zoo web site.

“The zoo is in the former Gadhafi stronghold of Abu Salim, which saw some of the fiercest fighting during the battles for Tripoli, and was the last neighborhood to come under rebel control,” wrote Hadeel Al-Shalchi of Associated Press.

CNN senior international correspondent Nic Robertson discovered the plight of the zoo animals on August 30. “Robertson found the gates locked and was told the zoo was under renovation—that there were no animals there,” CNN reported. “But a big cat’s roar told a different story. Robertson followed the sound—underscored by the echo of gunfire in the distance—to find enclosures holding a tiger, lions, giant tortoises, hippos, hyenas, bears, monkeys, deer, emus, and more. All the animals appeared undernourished and struggling as they waited for food and for water where there was little or none to be found.” The 200-member zoo staff fled nearby fighting a week earlier, CNN continued. Ten staff later returned to try to feed and water the survivors.

“The body of a gazelle lies near an empty feeding bin,” opened Al-Shalchi in a September 1 follow-up. “Once one of the city’s best-loved family destinations, today the zoo is 110 dusty acres of listless animals and overgrown, sun-

burned grass. Empty bullet casings are scattered everywhere. A patch of black grass near the monkey cage shows where a rocket-propelled grenade hit. A turtle cage is cracked by gunfire, garbage is piled everywhere, and three forlorn hippopotamuses hang their heads in a filthy pit,” Al-Shalchi wrote. “Because of the city’s water shortage, the zoo’s skeleton staff can only clean the animals’ cages every four or five days.”

Tripoli Zoo director Abdel-Fattah Husni told Al-Shalchi that the zoo was \$1.5 million in debt to food suppliers.

Nine of the 19 Tripoli Zoo lions were personal pets of one of Gaddafi’s sons, Al-Saadi Gaddafi, who “would come to visit the lions even in the middle of the war, until he fled,” Husni told Al-Shalchi.

“Usually there are three phases in these situations,” Jones said. “Urgent, then more chronic animal management needs, and finally long-term training and technical assistance. We are still involved with the Kabul Zoo [in Afghanistan] after nine years,” Jones noted.



Anwar , a Tripoli Zoo tiger. (Mihai Vasile/Vier Pforten)

Events

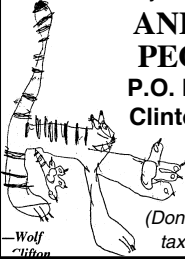
- Sept. 21-22: World Rabies Day International Webinar.** Info: <<http://webinar.world-rabiesday.org/html>>.
- Sept. 24: DC VegFest,** cosponsored by Compassion Over Killing and the Vegetarian Society of DC, in Washington DC. Info: <www.DC-VegFest.com>.
- Sept. 25: Puttin’ On The Dog** fun dog show to benefit Adopt-A-Dog, Greenwich, Conn. Info: 203-629-9494; <www.adoptadog.org>.
- Sept. 26-28: Intl. Conf. on Equine Welfare,** Bethesda, MD. Info: <vicki@equine-welfarealliance.org>.
- Sept. 26-30: Animal Nutrition Impact on Animal Welfare** expert meeting, Rome, Italy. Info: <Daniela.Battaglia@fao.org>.
- Sept. 28: World Rabies Day.** Info: <www.world-rabiesday.org>.
- October 2: World Farm Animals Day.** Info: <www.farmusa.org>.
- Oct. 4: World Animal Day.** Info: <info@worldanimal-day.org.uk>; <www.world-animalday.org.uk>.
- Oct. 8: Dogtoberfest,** Jacksonville, Fla. Info: 904-520-7900; <www.fcn-mhp.org>.
- Oct. 15: Deadline to enter films in STEPS Intl. Rights Film Festival,** hosted by CETA-Life in Kharkov, Ukraine. Information: <mail@cetalife.com.ua>; <www.cetalife.com.ua>.

(continued on page 10)

Please make the most generous gift you can to help **ANIMAL PEOPLE** shine the bright light on cruelty and greed! **Your generous gift of \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500 or more** helps to build a world where caring counts. Please send your check to:

ANIMAL PEOPLE
P.O. Box 960
Clinton, WA 98236

(Donations are tax-deductible)



—Wolf Clifton

**Animals
Need
Primarily
Primates**

Since our founding three decades ago, San Antonio’s Primarily Primates has provided animals a way out of institutionalized lives and deaths.

Today, Primarily Primates has a renovated infrastructure, beautifully expanded living and sleeping spaces for primates and birds, and on-site veterinary care. We are devoted to assuring the most comfortable and stimulating environments for our 400 animals and birds. Here at Primarily Primates, close to 60 chimpanzees have a space where their dignity matters. So do members of 32 species of other primates, including squirrel monkeys, spider monkeys, capuchins, langurs, lemurs, macaques, marmosets, tamarins, baboons—and gibbons too!

Without private sanctuaries to offer security for animals formerly owned as pets, as unwilling actors, or testing specimens, they remain trapped for life. While we work, through our advocacy, for the day that ownership is a thing of the past, please invest in Primarily Primates, and ensure the safety and care for those who need you now.



Neytiri, a Spider monkey at Primarily Primates: Photo by Jane Seymour



One Lemur at Primarily Primates: Photo by Jane Seymour

☐ **Yes! I want to help.**
Enclosed is my donation of \$ _____

☐ Check or money order payable to Primarily Primates enclosed

Charge my ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

ACCOUNT NUMBER _____ EXP. DATE _____

SIGNATURE _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY / STATE / ZIP _____ AP

Primarily Primates, Inc.
P.O. Box 207 • San Antonio, TX 78291-0207
Phone: 830-755-4616
Online donations: **www.primarilyprimates.org**

Carlsberg India drops elephant polo

JAIPUR, India— The most prominent elephant polo tournament in India, scheduled for August 21, 2011 in Jaipur, was cancelled just days before it was to be held when the major backer, the brewery Carlsberg India Pvt. Ltd., withdrew sponsorship.

The annual tournament was begun in 2006 by Elephant Family founder Mark Shand, brother of the Duchess of Cornwall. Using the match to demonstrate elephant handling without the traditional use of the ankus, or “elephant hook,” Shand and the Elephant Family donated the proceeds to a program to aid working elephants formerly operated by the Jaipur-based charity Help In Suffering.

Shand, the Elephant Family, and

Help In Suffering discontinued their involvement after the tournament became controversial despite their emphasis on humane elephant handling. The tournament—and elephant polo generally—continued to attract protest from PETA-India, People for Animals, and Beauty Without Cruelty-India.

“We acknowledge the concerns raised,” wrote Carlsberg India representative Rishi Wadhwa to the dissenting organizations. “After having heard and considered all viewpoints, we have decided to stop our association with this event. While we comprehend that these specific elephants were in no way being violated,” Wadhwa said, “we have decided to do the right thing.”

Responding to Texas & South Africa wildfires

AUSTIN, JOHANNESBURG— Comparable clusters of fast-moving wildfires had contrasting outcomes for animals in Bastrop and Leander counties in Texas during the first week of September 2011 and the Gateway region of Northwest Province, South Africa, during the last week of August.

Experienced disaster relief personnel from the Austin Humane Society, Austin Pets Alive!, and the Best Friends Network evacuated about 180 dogs and cats from two animal control shelters that were jeopardized by the Texas fires, reported Best Friends Network volunteer Jessi Freud.

South African National SPCA disaster relief teams from Carletonville, Klerksdorp and Potchefstroom found that they could do little beyond euthanizing several hundred badly burned animals, frequently conflicting with local veterinarians and farmers who had difficulty accepting that the animals had little or no chance of survival, and no sale value. NSPCA information officer Chris Kuch noted that many of the farmers were uninsured, and responded to the approach of the fires by herding their animals into corrals. The effort to keep the animals from scattering also kept them from escaping to safety.

Chinese intro to rodeo postponed

BEIJING—“Rodeo China, the first United States ‘Wild West’ event in China, has been postponed until next year,” Wang Ru of *China Daily* reported on August 31, 2011, crediting a four-month campaign by “a coalition of 71 animal welfare organizations, including six international non-governmental organizations.”

The Rodeo China organizers made no announcement, but publication of the report by the Chinese national government newspaper appeared to signify a change of perspective among top officials.

“Qin Xiaona, head of Capital Animal Welfare Association, based in Beijing, confirmed that the rodeo had been postponed,” Wang Ru wrote, “adding that the information was from the China International Friendship Cities Association. No ticket information from the National Stadium was available. An employee told *China Daily* that there was no scheduling information about the event.”

Originally booked for October 3-10 at the National Stadium in Beijing, nicknamed “The Bird Cage,” Rodeo China was authorized to proceed in April 2011. “About 120 cowboys, 180 horses, 36 bulls and 90 steers were to have been involved,” Wang Ru said.



Beijing protester. (ACTAsia for Animals)

“The animals who were facing horrible injuries or even being killed at Rodeo China are safe—for now,” said ACTAsia for animals founder Pei Su. “Pressure has to be kept on,” Pei Su added, “to prevent this from being just a delay in the death sentence for these animals. The ultimate aim is not to postpone, but to cancel the introduction of rodeos in China altogether.”

“It’s good news,” commented Showing Animals Respect & Kindness founder Steve Hindi, who supplied video documentation of animal abuse at rodeos to the Chinese campaigners, “but I’ll bet the rodeo people will be back.” Hindi warned. :Great vigilance is required.”

How Does Your Community Measure Up?

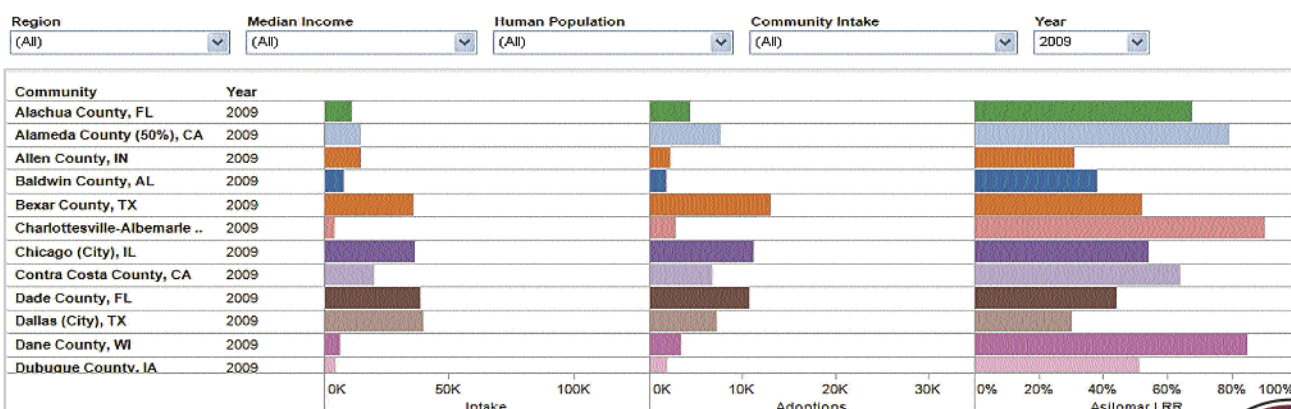
Maddie’s Fund® Releases the First Comparative Database of Shelter Statistics.

For the first time in animal sheltering history, reliable data from a large sampling of shelters and communities across the United States has been compiled into a single, searchable database. Maddie’s® Comparative Database provides two years of intake, adoption and euthanasia statistics from 474 shelters and 56 communities, using Asilomar Accords reporting methods and formulas. This allows lifesaving to be measured within a community and to be compared to others.

To find out how your community stacks up, go to www.MaddiesFund.org click on the No-Kill Progress tab, and select Shelter Statistics.

Community Comparison

Use the drop down filters to limit the list of communities to compare.



Maddie’s Fund is a family foundation which is funded by the founder of Workday and PeopleSoft, Dave Duffield, and his wife, Cheryl, to help create a no-kill nation. Maddie’s Fund is named after the family’s beloved Miniature Schnauzer.

www.maddiesfund.org

More events

(continued from page 9)

Oct. 15: Adopt-A-Dog 30th Anniv. Gala, Greenwich, Conn. Info: 2 0 3 - 6 2 9 - 9 4 9 4 ; <www.adoptadog.org>.

Oct. 15: Farm Animal Care Conf., Farm Sanctuary, Orland, Calif. Info: <www.farm-sanctuary.org>.

Oct. 18: Conflict & Conservation conf., London, U.K. Info: <jasper.humphreys@kcl.ac.uk>

Oct. 18-20: Intl. Companion Animal Welfare Conf., Riga, Latvia. Info: <Helen.Speake@dogstrust.org.uk>

Oct. 21-23: No More Homeless Pets, Las Vegas. Info: 435-644-2001 x 4478; <conferences@bestfriends.org>.

Oct. 24: World Go Vegan Week. Info: 4 1 5 - 4 4 8 - 0 0 5 8 ; <hope@-idausa.org>.

Oct. 24: Black Cat Ball for Tree House Humane Society, Chicago. Info: <www.TreeHouse-Animals.org>.

Oct. 30: Animal Rights Action Network march & rally, Dublin, Ireland. Info: <www.AРАН.ie>.

Nov. 2011: FAO/WSPA consultation on Animals in Emergencies. Info: <www.fao.org/-ag/animalwelfare.html>.

Nov. 21-23: 3rd Intl. Conference on Wildlife Rescue in East and Southeast Asia, hosted by Wildlife Friends at Kaengkrachan National Park, Thailand. Info: <edwin.wiek@-wfft.org>; <www.wfft.org>.

Dec. 2011-Jan. 2012: Vegan Camp, Sthitaprajna Vegan Retreat, Karnataka, India. Info: <indianvegansociety@-rediffmail.com>.

IF YOU ARE HOLDING AN EVENT, please let us know—we’ll be happy to announce it, and to send free samples of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** for your guests.



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

- Passion for Animal Protection
- 25 Years of Direct Mail Fundraising Experience
- Commitment to *The Association of Fundraising Professionals' 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 **727-573-1985 (ext 133)** or visit us online at **www.dmsmails.com**

Wolf hunting is suspended in Sweden under EU pressure, but resumes in Montana and Idaho

MISSOULA, BOISE, STOCKHOLM—Facing possible legal action by the European Union, Swedish environment minister Andreas Carlgren on August 16, 2011 halted wolf hunting, eight months after wolves were legally hunted in Sweden for the first time since 1966.

But a year-long reprieve from hunting ended on August 25 for wolves in Montana and Idaho, after the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals rejected a request for an emergency injunction sought by the Alliance for the Wild Rockies, Friends of the Clearwater, and WildEarth Guardians. The injunction would have kept wolves under federal Endangered Species Act coverage pending the outcome of an appeal contesting the constitutionality of the April 2011 federal budget rider that removed them from protection in the northern Rockies.

Wolves were previously removed from protection and

legally hunted in Montana and Idaho in 2009, but were again protected as result of a successful lawsuit in 2010.

The 2011 Montana wolf hunting quota is 220, nearly three times the toll of 72 wolves killed during the 2009 wolf hunting season—but only 8,110 hunters bought wolf permits in 2011, barely half as many as in 2009.

Representative Champ Edmunds (R-Missoula) complained to Eve Byron of the Missoula *Independent Record* that hunting regulations which allow a hunter to leave a tagged wolf where the wolf is shot, if no trophy parts are kept, could allow “pro-wolf activists” to just buy a \$19 wolf tag, report having killed one and “fill the quota a week after the season starts.”

Responded Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks chief of law enforcement Jim Propp, “We’ll go back to the kill site and if the information submitted was false we will pursue it.”

A bowhunter killed the first wolf of the Montana season on September 4, one day after archery hunting opened, but no other wolves were reported to have been killed during the first week. Backcountry rifle hunting for wolves was to begin on September 15, with the season throughout Montana opening on October 22, closing at the end of the year.

The 2011 Idaho wolf hunting season opened on August 30, with about 10,000 tags sold, down from 31,000 in 2009 and is to continue until June 1, 2012. Idaho had a 2009 quota of 220 wolves, but has set no quota for 2011-2012.

Wolves are still protected by the Endangered Species Act in Wyoming, pending completing of a management plan accepted by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. Wyoming officials hope to win approval for delisting wolves soon enough to open a wolf hunting season in October 2012.

Bangladesh capital city stops dog culls

DHAKA, Bangladesh—“We have stopped culling except for some emergency cases, such as when rabid dogs attack schoolchildren,” Dhaka health services chief Brigadier General Nasiruddin Ahmed told Agence France-Press on August 25, 2011.

Instead, the Bangladesh Health Department and the animal advocacy group Obhoyar-onnyo have sent six veterinarians to Help In Suffering in Jaipur, India, to learn how to manage an Animal Birth Control program.

“Usually, every year in July, Dhaka started culling in an effort to stamp out rabies,” reported Agence France-Presse. “Teams with iron tongs, sticks, and lethal injections were sent out to kill any dog found roaming the streets.” About 20,000 dogs per year were killed, but the killing failed to reduce the annual toll of about 80,000 dog bites, resulting in about 1,500 human rabies deaths per year.

Culling dogs was officially abandoned almost two years to the day after a raid led by Bangalore chief veterinarian Azmat Ali killed a registered, vaccinated, collar-wearing puppy belonging to Obhoyar-onnyo founder Rubaiya Ahmad, 35. “The dogs were heaped on a garbage truck, their necks and legs were broken, and they were bleeding from their mouths. It was the most horrible thing I’ve ever seen—I threw up,” Rubaiya said. “I took Kastanka’s body out of the truck, buried her, and pledged that I would stop this brutal dog culling once and for all.”

Rubaiya in February 2011 mobilized the first mass public demonstration on behalf of dogs ever held in Bangladesh. And she won over Azmat Ali.

“Mass dog culling was counter-productive,” Ali said. “It did not contain the dog population or control rabies—it only aggravated the situation. Immediately after each cull, the streets filled up again with dogs coming in from the suburbs.”



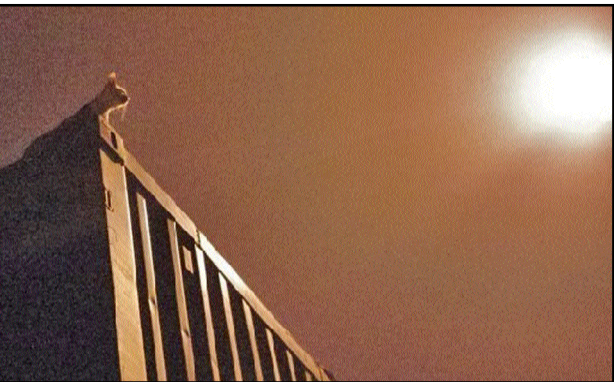
Photo by John Hyde

Like Humans,
Wolves Live
In Families.
Like Humans,
Wolves Need
Friends.

Wolves display high intelligence, expressiveness, and other characteristics that enable them to maintain sophisticated, family-based social bonds. Without friends defending their rights and interests, the fates of wolves in Alaska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and most of the Northern Rockies are thrown to hunters, ranchers and federal agents under the “livestock protection” banner.

To become a friend to help Friends of Animals protect wolves and other animals, please visit **www.friendsofanimals.org** to make an online donation. Be a Friend for Life.

Friends of Animals 
Priscilla Feral, President
777 Post Road
Darien, CT 06820
203.656.1522



This cat saved herself and 260 others. (WAPA)

A new day dawns for cats and dogs in southern China

WUXI, China—Tipped off at 10 p.m. on August 3, 2011 that truckers planned to illegally haul a load of cats to live markets in Guangzhou, Guangdong at dawn, disguised as a cargo of furniture, members of the Wuxi Animal Protection Association in Jiangsu province mobilized overnight to intercept the truck at a toll booth at about 5:00 a.m. on August 4.

The truckers had nearly convinced the first authorities on the scene that the load was only furniture, but “Conveniently, right at that very moment, one little cat stuck her small head and shoulders out of one of the cages at the top of the truck, looking around curiously,” said a WAPA media release, translated by volunteer Joy Gao.

Police turned over to WAPA about 260 cats. The interception came just 10 days after WAPA freed nearly 400 cats after a similar incident.

Within Guangdong, meanwhile, Jiangmen city officials retreated from an announced plan to kill any dogs seen in public after August 26. Provoking a storm of protest, the plan was announced in response to the deaths of 42 residents from rabies during the past three years. “This planned cull is not scientific, not humane, and the results will not last,” responded Tang Qing, M.D., of the National Institute for Viral Disease Control & Prevention at the China Center for Disease Control. Tang Qing recommended a vaccination campaign instead.

What is delaying the release of 72 illegally held dolphins in Indonesia? (from page 1)

“On the day of the first planned raid, in March 2011,” JAAN founder Femke den Haas told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “government officials cancelled the raid at the last moment. While more meetings have taken place, it is clear,” den Haas charged, “that the circus



Asian clawed otter in WSI show. (JAAN)

owners have pressured the officials who are supposed to protect the animals from harm. Seven months after the agreement with the Indonesian government was signed, the animals are still used in shows and no action has been taken by the authorities.”

Since then, wrote Kegel, “Every day team members at the Dolphin Rehabilitation Center wait for news of when the first marine mammal participants will be brought to the center. But no word has come, and the 30-meter-by-30 meter sea pen built for the rehabilitation program remains empty.”

The dolphins are in possession of Wersut Seguni Indonesia, identified by an Indonesian government tourism web site as a “water conservation society,” directed by one H. Denny Charso, who presents performing shows and dolphin therapy programs.

“Wersut Seguni Indonesia has the last traveling dolphin circus in the world,” says den Haas. “The animals are moved by truck from city to city and kept in small plastic tanks and cages. The traveling shows also include baby sun bears, clawed otters, and yellow crested cockatoos. The animals are forced to do unnatural tricks. The circus per-

forms in each town for about one month. The conditions are extremely poor. The transportation is so stressful for the animals,” de Haas alleges, “that many dolphins die due to stress and lack of proper care.”

In addition to three traveling companies, den Haas told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “WSI has a holding facility where more dolphins are kept to replace the animals who die.”

Wersut Seguni Indonesia “claims legal status by using a loophole in Ministry regulations which permit traveling shows with protected animal species when they are used for educational purposes,” den Haas said.

Since the first dolphin confiscation was called off in March, den Haas said, “The circus owners have repeatedly threatened us. They posted our pictures around as wanted.

They call us in the middle of the night saying abusive things.”

Under activist pressure to proceed, Indonesian officials in May 2011 reportedly threatened to return the dolphins directly to the sea, purportedly to ensure that the rehabilitation-for-release program could not be used by activists for fundraising purposes. Then, after the threat produced online petitioning by some independent activists against the release plan, Indonesian forest ministry conservation chief Darori, who uses only one name, told Agence France-Press that “We’ll consider the concern of activists to put the captive dolphins in a rehabilitation program.”

According to the MOU with JAAN, say O’Barry and den Haas, that was supposed to have been a done deal ten months ago.



Beluga whale. (Kim Bartlett)

To feed or not to feed at the Giza pyramids—that is the vexing question (from page one)

the Giza pyramids, ESAF and the Egyptian Society for Mercy to Animals expanded into feeding both equines and camels.

“ESAF has continued to hold thrice weekly horse feedings and clinics, and has added stable visits for the needier horses,” al Sherbiny told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “The numbers attending our clinics,” a total of more than 50 camels and about 750 horses through August 2011, “have risen slightly,” al Sherbiny said. “We are very concerned that tourism will not return to normal until the political situation in Egypt is resolved, we hope by the October parliamentary elections. Even if things go smoothly,” al Sherbiny added, “there are concerns that many of the horses will not be fit to resume work. Because of these concerns,” al Sherbiny said, “ESAF will continue feed distribution and medical clinics until December, if funding allows.”

Both the Brooke and the Donkey Sanctuary initially disputed the need to feed the Giza pyramids working animals at al. Resuming mobile clinics in Giza on February 10, after a suspension during the worst of the Egyptian unrest, both the Brooke and the Donkey Sanctuary initially said they found no starving horses or donkeys.

Emergency feeding funded by the Brooke, the Donkey Sanctuary, **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, ESAF, and other local charities began on February 13, five days after the London *Daily Mail* published photos purporting to show horses who starved to death within sight of the pyramids. The photos actually showed a longtime government-designated carcass dump near the pyramids, including the

remains of horses who died from disease even before the anti-Mubarak protests began, Cairo activist Dina Zulfikar told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. But ESMA cofounders Mona Khalil and Susie Nassar meanwhile sent out photos showing emaciated horses in the pyramids area.

Brits quit feeding

The Brooke and the Donkey Sanctuary quit the feeding operation on April 21. ESAF and ESMA disagreed with their decision at the time, and have become more outspoken about their disagreement since then. There is also friction between the Egyptian animal charities and the Brooke because the Brooke does not respond to after-hours emergency calls, and over a 20-year-old Brooke policy of not performing surgeries on horses that are expected to take longer than 20 minutes. The latter policy is consistent with a belief widespread among equine veterinarians that horses requiring longer surgeries tend to have a poor prognosis for recovery.

“The number of animals in need is extensive, and all animal welfare societies in Egypt are wondering ‘Where is Brooke Hospital?’” e-mailed al Sherbiny to Brooke chief executive Petra Ingram on August 11.

Responded Ingram, “The Brooke has been providing mobile veterinary treatments to the working equine animals in the Pyramids area for some time and continues to do so. Sadly some animals at the Pyramids were in a poor condition before the crisis. That is why we were already working in the area. We did provide free food for almost three months. Unfortunately,” Ingram said, “sim-

Ocean Park will not import wild belugas

HONG KONG—Ocean Park chair Allan Zeman on August 29, 2011 announced that the Hong Kong exhibition facility had decided against importing six wild-caught beluga whales from Russia for inclusion in a Polar Adventure attraction scheduled to open in 2012. “Everyone can rest assured no belugas from the wild will be imported into Ocean Park—not from Russia or from anywhere else,” Zeman told media.

Captured in the Ohotsk Sea, along with seven others, the belugas have reportedly been held for more than a year in anticipation of transfer to Ocean Park.

The Hong Kong SPCA, Hong Kong Dolphin Conservation Society, Animals Asia Foundation and Humane Society International campaigned against the acquisition.

“This news is of course very welcome,” said Asian Animal Protection Network founder John Wedderburn, “but it should be noted that it is only a minor victory. Ocean Park has only conceded on wild-caught beluga whales. We still have a big fight ahead of us,” Wedderburn predicted, “to stop them from bringing in captive-bred whales, polar bears, more dolphins, etc.”

will enforce the existing legislation. We plan to move our clinic to a very prominent position used also by the veterinary department. We are hoping this move will force the government to become more involved and will create more public awareness.

“We are in a very difficult situation,” al Sherbiny acknowledged. “We cannot stand by and watch the animals starve, even though we realize that feeding them could be perpetuating the problem. ESAF is committed to try to change it, but we cannot do it alone.”

—Merritt Clifton



Camel at the Giza pyramids enjoys a meal provided by Egyptian Society of Animal Friends.

Animal Radio

AnimalRadio.com

AM - FM - ((XM)) - Online - Mobile
Everywhere you are.

Fatal dog attacks in Bangalore seen as threat to Animal Birth Contol

BANGALORE—Fearing that two fatal dog attacks on children in the Bangalore suburbs might again provoke massacres of dogs and disruptions of the city Animal Birth Control program, as occurred in 2007 after two fatal dog attacks on children, Bangalore humane societies, the Federation of Indian Animal Protection Organizations, and Bangalore animal control chief Parvez Ahmed Piran closed ranks in midsummer 2011 to amplify denials—against the weight of eyewitness and forensic evidence—that the fatalities were inflicted by dogs.

Media notice of a fatal dog attack the day before was blamed for the July 3, 2011 death of a 10-year-old girl named Manjamma, who ran in front of a concrete mixer while trying to escape from a dog.

Unlike in 2007, dog massacres by frenzied mobs did not follow the 2011 fatalities, but reports circulated about mysterious vans picking up dogs, supposedly for vaccination and sterilization, who were never seen again. Private contractors hired by landlords or local residents associations to impersonate ABC personnel were suspected.

Though overt dog massacres were averted, the alliance of nonprofit ABC providers, FIAPO, and Piran appeared to cost the humane community some credibility with politicians and media, not least because Piran blamed animal advocates—who were his erstwhile allies—for the failure of ABC to eliminate dog attacks. The Bangalore ABC program has reportedly reduced dog bites from about 32,000 in 2003-2004 to 2010-2011, and has reduced human rabies fatalities from 20 in 2002 to just one in 2010, but fatal and disfiguring attacks by non-rabid dogs have not decreased, and may now be more frequent.

“Whenever our dog catching vehi-

\$330,000 jury verdict in cops-shot-dog case

CHICAGO—A federal jury on August 18, 2011 awarded \$330,000 in damages to brothers Thomas and Darren Russell and their parents for the February 2009 police shooting of their 9-year-old black Labrador retriever during a drug raid that hit the wrong side of a duplex. Thomas Russell—who was earlier acquitted of obstructing police—had asked if he could lock up the dog before the police entered.

Police shootings of dogs have soared in recent years. A study by DogsBite.org volunteer David Monroe found in 2009 that police around the U.S. fired 626 bullets at 373 pit bull terriers alone in 2008, killing 319 of them. Six people were killed by pit bulls in those incidents; 148 were injured. Nine shootings came in Omaha. Chicago had seven, the second most of any city.

cles approach an area from where complaints have come in, animal activists protest and force us to leave,” alleged Piran to Yacoob Mohammed of the Bangalore *Mid-Day*.

“Poor are greedy”

Asked about his alleged indifference toward dog attacks on the children of poor families, Piran responded to Sheetal Sukhija of *Mid-Day*, “Poor families are greedy and the compensation [paid to families of attack victims] motivates them. They are up to some mischief,” Piran asserted, “and in most of the dog mauling cases, the dog attack is not the reason for the death of the child. So either the parents are not responsible enough to take care of their infants, or they are plain greedy for compensation money.”

Sukhija interviewed Piran after a dog reportedly bit five people and dragged a three-year-old down a street in the Baggalagunte district of Bangalore on August 10. Bystanders rescued the child by killing the dog,

The first of the 2011 fatalities occurred on January 12, near the Bangalore International Airport road. Sukhdeep, 50, and his wife Kyheye, 37, had gone to work at a brick kiln, leaving their six daughters and 18-month-old son Prashanto asleep on the floor of a nearby hut. Kyheye chased away several dogs kept by foreman Gonti Yadav Chandrasen before leaving the hut at about 4:30 a.m. Prashanto may have tried to follow her. His sister Neera woke, saw dogs dismembering him about 80 feet away, and screamed for help at about 5:00 a.m. Gonti Yadav Chandrasen was reportedly charged with illegally possessing dangerous dogs.

“Dogs didn’t do it”

Though the attack was witnessed, Piran asserted that Prashanto was not the victim of a dog attack because, Piran claimed, dogs do not dismember their victims. But, according to *The Hindu*, Piran also argued at a January 14 meeting with Bangalore senior counselors that the Indian national law establishing ABC programs should be amended to allow dogs to be culled.

The second 2011 fatality came on the morning of July 2, near a government hospital in the Bangalore suburb of Yelahanka. Sanjay Prasad, an itinerant worker, had taken his wife to the hospital to give birth. Afterward Prasad and their son Sandeep, 30 months old, slept in the basement of one of the hospital buildings. Like Prashanto, Sandeep Prasad apparently wandered outside. His remains, dismembered and partially degloved, with skin and flesh peeled from his skull, were found several hundred yards away at about 5:30 a.m., between the hospital and a refuse heap frequented by dogs.

Multiple bleeding wounds demon-

strated that the injuries occurred before Sandeep’s heart stopped pumping blood—in other words, before his death.

The injuries to both Prashanto and Sandeep Prasad paralleled those suffered by Sridevi, age 8, the daughter of itinerant workers, who was killed by dogs at about 7 a.m. on January 5, 2007 in a Bangalore suburb called the Chandra Layout.

Within hours of Sandeep Prasad’s death, FIAPO listserv participants amplified and perhaps originated rumors that the boy was the victim of child abuse, a crime of vengeance against his father (though police found no evidence that Sanjay Prasad had any enemies), tantric sacrifice, or perhaps a traffic accident, after which the remains were scavenged by dogs. Similar rumors were posted, but less aggressively circulated, after the deaths of Sridevi and Prashanto.

Denying, amid ensuing discussion, that feeding free-roaming dogs can incline them to rush up to pedestrians and bicyclists in a dangerous manner, FIAPO attorney Anjali Sharma on July 7 wrote, “I insist on feeding street dogs. Only around four of the 19 I feed, apart from the seven that I share a home with, know that they’re supposed to chase cyclists because they’re being fed by me.”

Piran again contended to media that dogs do not dismember their victims.

As the anti-ABC organization Stray Dog Free Bangalore took the opportunity to blame the fatal attacks and other biting incidents on failure to cull dogs, longtime Blue Cross of India chief executive Chinny Krishna and Blue Cross of Hyderabad founder Amala Akkineni flew to Bangalore to try to rebuild the credibility of the humane community.

Three different newspapers reported that Krishna and Akkineni cited Singapore as an example of a city with few dog attacks which does not kill dogs, though Singapore currently kills about 2,000 dogs per year. In e-mails to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** both Krishna and Akkineni denied mentioning Singapore.

Krishna and Akkineni were not quoted as endorsing Piran’s claims, but both essentially did endorse Piran’s claims in e-mails to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Forensic claims

Rejecting the official postmortem, which found no reason to suspect Sandeep Prasad was killed in any manner other than dog attack, Piran “sent images of the incident to his friends and to forensic odontologist Ken Cohn for a second opinion,” reported the *Times of India*. Cohn, a Florida dentist whose speciality is identified the dead by examining their teeth, enlisted the help of James Crosby. Crosby has a consulting business called CanineAggression.org, which has often advanced alibis for pit bull terriers who

were involved in disfiguring or fatal attacks.

Cohn admitted that dogs had mauled Sandeep Prasad, but claimed he was dead first. Cohn and Crosby also asserted that the degloving head injuries Sandeep Prasad suffered did not remember those inflicted by dogs—but Crosby had seen similar injuries in at least one other case he spoke to media about, suffered by fatal pit bull attack victim Mary Diana Bernal, 63, of Deltona, Florida, in June 2007. That attack was witnessed by three people, another of whom was seriously injured in trying to rescue Bernal.

The Bangalore nonprofit ABC providers Compassion Unlimited Plus Action and Animal Rights Fund posted links to the denials by Piran, Cohn, and Crosby that Sandeep Prasad was killed by dogs.

Dog attack injuries resembling those suffered by Sridevi, Prashanto, and Sandeep Prasad are described and illustrated in at least three medical journal articles: “Pit bull attack: case report and literature review,” *Texas Medicine*, November 1988; “Head and neck dog bites in children,” *Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery* (2009); and “Mortality, Mauling, and Maiming by Vicious Dogs,” *Annals of Surgery*, April 2011.

FIAPO blocked postings of the forensic information to membership. Founding FIAPO listserv moderator Erika Abrams was replaced by a three-member committee. FIAPO also introduced a listserv rule against postings discussing any matters “which are before courts or are being adjudicated before any authority.”

Pit bulls in Bangalore

Dismemberment and degloving injuries are characteristic of attacks by pit bulls and other large dogs such as mastiffs and Rottweilers, but are rarely seen in India, where the typical street dog is less than half the weight of an average pit bull, which is in turn smaller than a Rottweiler or mastiff.

But *Times of India* writer Ameen Khan in February 2010 warned that pit bulls are proliferating in the Bangalore suburbs.

“There are breeds and breeds of the woofy variety,” Khan wrote, “but for those who love life on the wild side, it’s the pit bull terrier. There is a growing fancy for this ferocious dog among Bangalore’s dog lovers. Mohammed Ezra from Ezra Kennels told the *Times of India* that buyers of this breed keep them on their farms, and in big bungalows on the outskirts of the city. According to Ezra, Labradors are the highest in demand in Bangalore, but pit bulls are also moving fast.”

Piran, however, told Khan that pit bulls should not be seen as a risk. “All dogs, dangerous or not, can be taken for walks in crowded public areas if they are on a leash,” Piran said.

—Merritt Clifton

Pierce County to appeal \$2 million award to dog attack victim

TACOMA, EUREKA, EVANSVILLE—Pierce County, Washington, on August 24, 2011 filed notice of intent to appeal an August 12 jury award of \$2.2 million to pit bull terrier attack victim Sue Gorman, 63, of Gig Harbor.

The jury directed Pierce County to pay damages of \$924,000 to Gorman for alleged negligence in responding to many previous complaints about the pit bulls who burst through an open sliding glass door late the night of August 21, 2007, mauling her service dog and killing a Jack Russell terrier whom Gorman was keeping for a friend. Awakened by the attack, Gorman was injured when she tried to intervene.

Pierce County “had 14 complaints” about one of the pit bulls, named Betty, attorney Michael McKasy told Adam Lynn of the *Tacoma News Tribune*. “That dog could have and should have been confiscated,” McKasy argued. Gorman was represented by two attorneys, McKasy and Shelly Speir.

The jury found Pierce County to be 42% responsible for the attack, held pit bull keepers Shellie Wilson and her son Zachary Martin to be 52% responsible, assigned 5% of the blame to the legal owner of one of the pit bulls, who had left the dog with Wilson and Martin, and held Gorman to be 1% responsible for having left her sliding door open so that her dog and the Jack Russell terrier could let themselves in and out.

Pierce County risk manager Mark Maenhout told Lynn of the *News Tribune* that the county is appealing the verdict because the county believes its animal control officers “acted reasonably given the information available to them and because the law in our state does not make local governments liable for the carelessness of dog owners merely because cities and counties have regulatory authority over dogs.”

The Indiana Supreme Court on June 21, 2011 ruled in a parallel case that the Indiana Tort Claims Act gave the Evansville animal control department “law enforcement immunity.” Plaintiff Misty Davis contended that Evansville animal control improperly returned a Rottweiler named Romeo to his keeper in 2007 after Romeo attacked a child. Six months later, Romeo mauled her son Shawn Davis, then 6 years old. His medical bills totaled \$16,000.

“Davis’ attorney argued that law enforcement immunity didn’t apply because the complaint wasn’t based on the defendants failure to enforce the law, but instead, on their failure to follow their own procedures in determining whether an animal is dangerous,” wrote Evansville *Courier & Press* reporter Samm Quinn.

However, Humboldt County, California, is reportedly not appealing an August 8, 2011 jury award of approximately \$300,000 to \$411,000 to former McKinleyville Animal Care Center receptionist Elena Esquivel, 29. The size of the award will vary depending on the final settlement of Esquivel’s medical bills. The jury found that Esquivel suffered damages in excess of \$548,000, but held her 25% responsible for her own disfiguring injuries because she walked in front of a leashed pit bull who was in the back of an animal control truck.

Impounded after biting three other people, in 2004, 2007, and 2008, the pit bull was taken to the McKinleyville Animal Care Center on September 15, 2008 to receive a rabies vaccination, recounted Thadeus Greenson of the Eureka *Times-Standard*, citing testimony from Esquivel’s attorney, Patrik Griego. After the vaccination, animal control officer Tracy Barnwell was trying to close the back door of the truck, with the leash “wrapped around the dog’s snout as a type of muzzle,” Greenson wrote, when the dog “leaped from the back of the truck, dragging Barnwell behind him,” to attack Esquivel. Humboldt County attorney Nancy Delaney told Greenson that the county will not appeal because it had expected to pay more.

Uncollectable awards

While precedents governing animal control liability for dog attacks remain varied, judgements against the legal owners of dogs who inflict disfiguring injuries continue to rise—with the complication that few of the victims are ever able to collect.

In Michigan, Saginaw County Circuit Judge Fred L. Borchard on July 17, 2011 signed default judgments against Anthony D. Hunt, 35, and Shamorrow S. Amos, 27, ordering them to pay \$2 million each to pit bull attack victims Duane

VanLanHam, 51, and Bridgetta Hadley, 43, who were mauled on March 5, 2009 outside of Hadley’s home in Saginaw. Hadley was attacked first. VanLanHam came to her aid. They are “unlikely to ever see money,” wrote Andy Hoag of the *Saginaw News*, because “Hunt is imprisoned until 2015 for possessing the dogs that attacked Hadley and VanLanHam. Amos is on probation until 2013 for the same crime and receives disability payments from the federal Social Security Administration because, the administration states in court documents, she has ‘anxiety-related disorders and schizophrenia, paranoia, or other functional psychotic disorders.’”

Three weeks earlier, Georgia State Judge W. O’Neal Dettmering Jr., of Douglas County, awarded a default judgement of \$700,000 to Dakota Holt, age 8 when he suffered disfiguring injuries from a pit bull at the home of defendant Chaye Hawkins. “Hawkins had been cited at least 10 times over a four-month period for violating the county’s leash law before her dog Rambo attacked Dakota,” wrote Christopher Seward of the Atlanta *Journal-Constitution*. “A month before the attack, the dog mauled another neighbor in her driveway,” Seward added. Hawkins’ whereabouts are unknown.

Landlord liability

While tenants may relocate outside a court’s jurisdiction, landlords who knowingly rent to people who keep dangerous dogs are more accessible—and legally vulnerable, the South Carolina Supreme Court unanimously ruled on August 22, 2011. The South Carolina Supreme Court ruled on behalf of Theresa Charlene Clea, mother of Trevon Clea, of Sumter, who was two years old when he was attacked in 2003 by a chained pit bull belonging to Essix Shannon in a common area of a rental property owned by Edward Carter, now deceased. Trevon Clea had \$17,000 in medical bills.

Shannon had kept the pit bull chained on the property for 10 years, the South Carolina Supreme Court noted, and the dog had previously attacked another child on the property. Thus, the court found, Carter “had actual knowledge of the dog’s vicious propensity” and “failed to remedy the situation.”

YES! I'M AN ANIMAL PERSON!



—Wolf Clifton

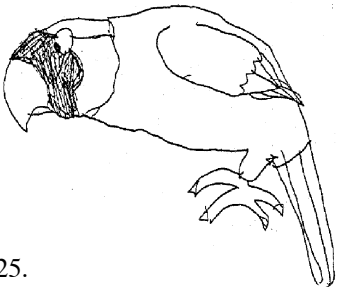
Please make checks payable to: ANIMAL PEOPLE, P.O. Box 960, Clinton, WA 98236, or call 360-579-2505 to order by MasterCard or VISA.

Please enter my subscription for: ___ One year (9 issues.) Enclosed is \$24.
 ___ Two years (18 issues.) Enclosed is \$38.
 ___ Three years (27 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 2011 ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on Animal 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: _____ Name of gift recipient: _____
Number and street: _____ Number and street: _____
City and state: _____ City and state: _____
ZIP code: _____ ZIP code: _____



Mobilizing to help squirrels & sea turtles in the wake of Hurricane Irene (from page 1)

ing victims,” Reid recounted. “Countless baby squirrel and songbird nests were blown out of the trees and shorebirds were flooded out of their homes. Even baby raccoons nestled in hollow trees were injured when their trees were knocked down.”

The numbers of squirrels found alive diminished farther north. The Ansonia Nature Center in Connecticut received 27, said assistant director Alison Rubelmann.

Sisters Mary Vincent and Kateri of the Little Sisters of the Poor senior citizens home in Somerville, Massachusetts, rescued two baby squirrels from a fallen tree, reported *Boston Globe* correspondent Amanda Cedrone. With the help of instructions gleaned from a web site, the nuns kept the squirrels alive until they could be transferred to a wildlife rehabilitation center in Rhode Island.

Turtle rescues

Earlier, eleven-foot waves destroyed about about a third of the sea turtle nests in northern Palm Beach County, Florida, Loggerhead Marinelife Center biologist Kelly Martin told *Palm Beach Post* staff writer Bill DiPaolo. The Loggerhead Marinelife Center took in about 250 sea turtle hatchlings for two to four weeks of care, depending on their age, before release.

About 10% of the sea turtle nests in southern Palm Beach County were washed away, said Kirt Rusenko of the Gumbo Limbo Nature Center in Boca Raton. “Luckily, Irene came late in the nesting season,” Rusenko told DiPaolo. At Melbourne Beach, Barrier Island Sanctuary steward Heidi Grooms saw raccoons feasting on newly exposed turtle eggs.

From 200 to 300 sea turtle nests were lost at Cape Island, South Carolina, along with a mile of nesting habitat. About 1,000 sea turtles per year—about a third of the South Carolina nesting population—lay their eggs along the formerly six-mile long Cape Island shore. Little more than a sand bar, Cape Island was cut completely apart by four new channels, reported Bo Petersen of the *Charleston Post & Courier*.

About 110 sea turtle nests were damaged at Topsail Island, Karen Sota of the Karen Beasley Sea Turtle Hospital told Aniesa

Holmes of the *Jacksonville Daily News*.

“The wild colonial Spanish mustangs of Corolla weathered Irene exceptionally well,” reported Corolla Wild Horse Fund director Karen McCalphin. “Most of the horses took shelter in the maritime forest ridge that runs up the island. Some sheltered under vacation home carports,” McCalphin said.

The Center for Conservation Biology at William & Mary College in Virginia reported that Irene destroyed or damaged nearly half of the 154 bald eagle nests along the James River. But center director Brian Watts told *USA Today* on August 29 that a radio-outfitted whimbrel named Chinquapin had safely reached a resting point on Eleuthera Island in the Caribbean, despite having flown through Irene’s path. Chinquapin began his annual fall migratory flight from Southampton Island in Nunavut to the mouth of the Amazon in Brazil on August 22. Chinquapin knew something about surviving hurricanes: in 2010 the center tracked him as he skirted Hurricane Colin.

Shelters

The Humane Society of the U.S. sent emergency personnel to Pamlico County and Craven County, in North Carolina, and later set up an emergency shelter in Brattleboro, Vermont, among the hardest-hit communities. The nearby town of Newfane, Vermont, was all but destroyed.

The four Associated Humane Societies shelters in New Jersey prepared for flooding, but did not experience any. Instead, Associated Humane housed pets for displaced people in the Fairfield, New Jersey area. “A very big tree and several small trees came down in our Forked River facility,” Associated Humane president Roseann Trezza told ANIMAL PEOPLE.

“We had quite an eventful weekend,” North Shore Animal League operations director Joanne Yohannan said. “Thankfully, Irene wasn’t as devastating as she could have been in our region. We are part of the Pet Safe Coalition on Long Island,” Yohannan told ANIMAL PEOPLE, “and we were able to deploy five mobile units to assist with transport and safe shelter for the pets of evacuees. We have reached out to a few shelters upstate

and will continue to do so,” Yohannan said.

“American SPCA responders from across the country deployed to New York City in anticipation of the storm,” reported ASPCA spokesperson Rebecca McNeill. “The ASPCA helped hundreds of animals throughout the city’s five boroughs,” McNeill said, “assessing the needs at evacuation centers where pets were welcomed and delivering rabies vaccines and microchips for cats and dogs at the emergency shelters. Additionally, the ASPCA transported approximately 100 animals who were temporarily evacuated from a Long Island shelter.”

Upstate New York

As Irene swept north, the ASPCA, International Fund for Animal Welfare, and PetSmart Charities sent personnel and supplies to the Animal Shelter of Schoharie Valley, in Cave, New York, southwest of Albany, which housed displaced animals from the flooded areas to the east.

At the Mohawk & Hudson Humane Society in Menands, an Albany suburb, “There was a danger that the humane society itself might flood, which would mean relocating almost 500 animals,” blogged executive director Brad Shear.

When that threat subsided, Shear and three other Mohawk & Hudson staff drove to the Schoharie Valley. “It wasn’t until we got close to Middleburgh and the Schoharie Creek that we saw the devastation,” Shear recounted, posting a photo of a barbecue grill and propane tank draped over a power line to show how high the water reached.

“One of the oldest farms in the area was nearly wiped out,” Shear said. “The woman who lived in the house had not been warned to evacuate and found herself trapped when the waters started to rise. She gathered her cats and dogs and spent the night on the second floor. All she could do was hope that the 150 cattle in the barn would make it through the night. Rescuers were unable to get to her because of the strength of the rushing water. Amazingly all of the cattle did survive, standing in four to five feet of water for most of a day and into the night.

“Going from one call for assistance

to another,” Shear wrote, “we were constantly flagged down by people who were missing pets or needed help continuing to care for those they were able to keep. We were the first animal rescue team these towns had seen. Many people wanted to keep their pets with them because they were the only comfort they had left and just needed food and supplies. We gave out what we had and coordinated deliveries of additional supplies.

“There were many calls about livestock,” Shear continued. “Some had been swept away. Some were lucky enough to be moved to higher ground just in time. All we could do was offer to arrange support with food, supplies, and medication.”

Vermont

“Our shelter suffered no damage and is running business as usual,” reported the Second Chance Animal Shelter in Shaftsbury, Vermont. Formerly called the Bennington County Humane Society, the Second Chance shelter stands on high ground near several areas that were extensively flooded, including the vicinity of the original ANIMAL PEOPLE headquarters on the Vermont border near Shushan, New York. Local news coverage included photos and video of three damaged bridges within a few miles of the former ANIMAL PEOPLE office. The Battenkill River for a time submerged the nearest paved road.

ANIMAL PEOPLE newswire monitor Cathy Czapla reported that flash flooding came within two feet of her home in Chelsea, Vermont. Roads in the vicinity were extensively damaged, but Czapla was able to maintain online communication, and kept working right through the disaster.

Vermont news coverage featured several difficult rescues of animals from high water and fast currents. Losses of dairy cattle and chickens were reported in several different parts of Vermont, along with losses of pasture and hay stockpiled for the winter.

Tropical Storm Lee, following Irene north a week later, refilled flooded waterways. Staff of the ZooAmerican North American Wildlife Park in Hershey, Pennsylvania, shot two bison who were drowning in their pen and could not be evacuated. —Merritt Clifton

Dogs saved from meat smugglers in Thailand

BANGKOK—Accused dog trafficker Noppadon Chaiwangrot, 40, allegedly released 600 dogs into a forest on August 11, 2011 when he realized that police were about to intercept his five-truck convoy.

Then, “After police chased the trucks,” the Bangkok *Nation* reported, “a worker threw dog cages down, seriously injuring the animals.” One truck was stopped in Na Thom province and the other four in Si Songkhram, on their way to meet a ship that was to have hauled the dogs down the Mekong

River for sale to Vietnamese meat markets. Three drivers, one of them Vietnamese, were criminally charged. Two drivers escaped, but surrendered to police after the first three were released on bail.

At least 272 dogs died from starvation, dehydration, and violent abuse. The Nakhon Phanom

Animal Quarantine Station housed 967 survivors in facilities built for 500, but volunteers from numerous Thai animal charities were quick to help. Princesses Bajra Kitiyabha and Sirivannavari Nariratana led a donation drive that raised three months’ worth of food for the dogs in less than a week..

Starved dogs eat Indonesian dog meat dealer

MANADO, Indonesia—Dog meat dealer Andre Lumboga, 50, was killed and eaten by five of his dogs on September 1, 2011, police said, after Lumboga left the dogs unfed while he went on a two-week holiday. His dismembered remains were found after a neighborhood guard wondered why his luggage

remained in front of his house five days after his return. The dogs apparently cannibalized two other dogs earlier. Four of the dogs were shot by police. One dog escaped.

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.

Heather Abraham, Elizabeth Adjan, Animal Lovers Society, Laura Black, Mary Bridenbaugh, Shirley Brown, Michael Burton, John & June Caspersen, Grover Chapman, Dr. Holly Cheever, Gale Cohen-Demarco, Gloria Crittenden, Susana & Dave Crow, Maura Dausey, Laura Goff Davis, Linda Dyer, Marlene Elkins, Marilyn Estes, Margie Ewald, Linda Fauth, Lewis Feldman, Dr. Richard Fisher, Margaret Gebhard, Debra Giambattista, Florrie Goldman, Dr. Roberta Gray, John Green, Harriet Gross, Odette Grosz, Barbara Hardin, Beverley Henderson, Suzanne House, Diane Janaver, Jerome Kahn, Sally Karste, Karen Kehoe, Deborah Keller, Heather & Lawrence Kren, Gina Lee, Kathleen LeFauve, Christina & John Leverenzzi, Peggy Lieber, Vida Lohnes, Mary Long, Jessica MacFarlane, Patricia McGuire, Melissa’s Rescue/Mimi Wriedt, Lola Merritt, Marilee Meyer, Steven Pagani, Estate of Ruth Pearson, Damon Phillips, Geri Rennhack, Debra Ricci, Adrienne Ruby, Cindy Sautter, Sheree Sellick, Lydia Sheridan, Kathleen Shopa, Magda Simopoulos, Lindy & Marvin Sobel, Bernadette Sonefeld, June Spencer, Crystal Stannard, Carolyn Stephens, Ann Tanner, Dee Tharpe, James Townsend, Willy Trippet, Nanette Tufts, Hilde Wilson, Victoria Windsor, Ronald Winkler, Edith Yelland, Judy Young




TRIBUTES

In honor of animal-loving guitar masters Jeff Beck, Brian May, and Tom Scholz.
—Brien Comerford

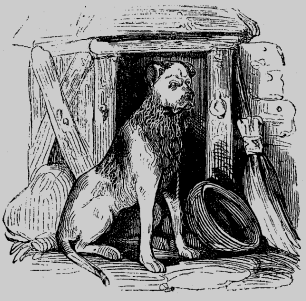


DOGS DESERVE BETTER
IS TRANSFORMING
VICK'S BAD NEWZ
KENNELS!



SUPPORT THE
GOOD NEWZ
REHAB CENTER
FOR CHAINED AND
PENED DOGS

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



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.

Great Ape Trust turns to public fundraising after losing only major sponsor

DES MOINES—Still housing seven bonobos and two orangutans, after making deep program budget cuts, the Great Ape Trust “has launched a fundraising campaign in a fight to stay open after founder and sole funder Ted Townsend informed the staff his financial support will cease at the end of the year,” reported Perry Beeman of the *Des Moines Register* on August 25, 2011.

Founded by primatologist Sue Savage-Rumbaugh in 2002 as the Iowa Primate Learning Sanctuary, opened in 2004 after two years of construction, the Great Ape Trust “has conducted landmark cognitive and social research on bonobos,” recalled Beeman. “But most of its orangutans have already been shipped out to the Indianapolis Zoo, it is ending contracts with some of its researchers, and its budget,” according to Savage-Rumbaugh, “is now a fourth of what it once was.”

IRS Form 990 filings show that the Great Ape Trust spent \$5 million in 2008, but cut back to \$3.8 million in 2009.

“Staff members are looking for another organization to take over a massive reforestation and community development project in Rwanda,” Beeman continued. “Conservation director Ben Beck and Peter Clay will be out of jobs at the end of December. Beck just returned from Rwanda, where he told

the Rwandan staffers they may lose their jobs. Chimpanzee researcher Rebecca Chancellor is still the principal investigator on the scene, but the trust hasn’t paid her a stipend since last year,” Beeman added.

Said the Great Ape Trust in a prepared statement, “Since its inception in 2002, Great Ape Trust has been funded primarily by Ted Townsend. However, Townsend’s commitment was not intended to continue indefinitely.”

Formerly chief executive of Townsend Engineering Co., Townsend sold the business to the Dutch firm Stork Food Systems in 2004. Townsend reportedly invested \$21 million of the proceeds in the Great Ape Trust, and invested \$10 million in Earthpark, a venture which was to include “a 600,000-gallon freshwater aquarium, prairie and wetland exhibits, an indoor rainforest biome, and galleries on global environmental science issues,” reported Beth Dalbey of *Business Record* in 2005. Townsend also founded the U.S. Center for Citizen Diplomacy, housed with the yet to be developed Earthpark under the umbrella of Townsend Vision Inc.

Townsend reportedly expected his donations to help attract foundation grants, but few materialized. “As the lack of other funding continued, Townsend sold his corporate airplane

and a house he rarely visited,” wrote Beeman.

Incorporated with the Internal Revenue Service as a 501(c)(3) public charity, the Great Ape Trust has until now done little public fundraising. Holding 501(c)(3) status requires that a charity must raise at least a third of its funds over a five-year period from persons other than officers and directors. Since Townsend was on the Great Ape Trust board, the scope of his donations suggests that there may be some question as to whether the Great Ape Trust is still a 501(c)(3) charity.

Usually the IRS reclassifies as a private foundation any 501(c)(3) charity that does not meet the public support test.

North American Primate Sanctuary Alliance names a new manager

North American Primate Sanctuary Alliance co-chairs **Sarah Baeckler** and **Jen Feuerstein** on August 21, 2011 announced the choice of **Mark Twyford** to become alliance manager. Twyford formerly headed the **Humane Society of Allen County**, in Lima Ohio, and the **Chequamegon Humane Association** in Ashland, Wisconsin.

AHA brass shown at meatfest while Hurricane Irene devastates the Northeast

LOS ANGELES—What did the American Humane Association do while Irene became the first hurricane to hit New Jersey since 1903, and did more damage in Vermont than any disaster since the Flood of 1927?

On August 26, 2011, six days after Irene hit the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, but one day before Irene struck North Carolina, the AHA announced that “Even as the Red Star 82-foot truck drives toward North Carolina from its Denver home base, AHA President Dr. Robin R. Ganzert waits out the hurricane on her North Carolina farm.”

Said Ganzert, “It’s very important that families, and especially children, know that we will help keep their animals

safe and sound.”

No further AHA media releases about Irene were issued. But on August 27, as Irene ripped through Virginia, AHA publicist Mark Stubis advised media that viewers of the Fox TV “reality” cooking show *Hell’s Kitchen* would on August 29 “be served up a course of compassion, caring and hope.” Said Stubis, “Ganzert was joined at the [pre-taped] event by two of her children, AHA board chair Eric Bruner, and a host of the charity’s VIP supporters.”

The destruction done by Irene dominated newscasts on the evening of August 29. Vermont farmers were shown risking their lives to rescue pigs, sheep, and at least one dog from deep and fast-flowing storm water. The Red Star van was apparently still on the road. If it ever arrived anywhere, the AHA web site through September 12 made no mention of it. But Ganzert *et al* of the AHA were seen chowing down on scallops, chicken, and lamb.

Friends of Animals president and vegan cookbook author Priscilla Feral told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that she lost count, but believed there were even more meat dishes than the scallops,

chicken, and lamb served as part of the six-course dinner, said by the *Hell’s Kitchen* hosts to have raised \$3 million each for the AHA and the American Cancer Society.

“Farm animal protection, eating farm animals, sorry does not compute,” commented *This Dish Is Veg* editor Eric Fortney. “Yeah, we know American Humane has never portrayed itself as a vegan or even vegetarian group. Nonetheless wouldn’t it be prudent to choose a more inconspicuous setting when deciding to ingest the very creatures you purport to protect? Needless to say, plenty of ‘animals were harmed’ in the making of the VIP charity dinner featured on *Hell’s Kitchen*.”

Agreed Best Friends Animal Society cofounder Michael Mountain, now editor of the ZoeNature.org web site, “AHA does not claim to be a vegetarian organization. They’re in the business of offering ‘cruelty free’-type labels to meat producers who qualify and pay for the label. But...the AHA supposedly exists to promote kindness to animals. Regardless of your own personal lifestyle, do you think a humane organization that’s promoting the protection of all animals should be serving beef, chicken and scallops at its own VIP dinner?”

All mention of the Hell’s Kitchen episode vanished from the AHA web site by September 9.

RSPCA honors Nick Jukes, Wu Hung, & Jill Robinson

LONDON—The Royal SPCA of Britain on September 3, 2011 honored InterNICHE coordinator Nick Jukes and Environment & Animal Society of Taiwan founder Wu Hung with the Lord Erskine Silver Award for outstanding contributions to animal welfare. The award is named in memory of the member of the House of Lords who in 1822 secured passage of a bill “to prevent the cruel and improper treatment of cattle,” introduced by Richard “Humanity Dick” Martin.

Jukes, author of *From Guinea Pig to Computer Mouse: Alternative Methods for a Progressive, Humane Education* (2003), has for more than a decade traveled the world demonstrating alternatives to animal use in teaching, testing, and experimentation. InterNICHE often donates the materials that

institutions in the developing world need to start using non-animal methods.

Wu Hung, a Buddhist monk, is widely seen as founder of the Taiwanese animal rights movement.

An award in memory of William Wilburforce, a colleague of Erskine and Martin who cofounded the RSPA in 1824, was presented to Animals Asia Foundation founder Jill Robinson.

Wilburforce, who earlier led the struggle to abolish the slave trade within the British Empire, achieved in 1807, was subject of the 2007 film *Amazing Grace*.

WWF to review ties to logging firms

WASHINGTON D.C.—World Wildlife Fund director general James P. Leape on August 23, 2011 announced that WWF would review its relationship with all participants in the Global Forest & Trade Network.

“WWF’s flagship scheme to promote sustainable timber—the Global Forest & Trade Network—is allowing companies to reap the benefits of association with WWF and its iconic panda brand, while they destroy forests and trade in illegally sourced timber,” charged the British organization Global Witness on July 25, 2011, in an internationally syndicated report entitled *Pandering to the Loggers*. Global Witness cited for example the Malaysian logging firm Ta Ann Holdings Berhad. Ta Ann, alleged Global Witness, is “destroying rainforest, including orangutan habitat, within WWF’s own Heart of Borneo project.”

Global Witness amplified earlier but less publicized complaints from the Austrian-based Bruno Manser Fund and the Australian Green Party. “We are concerned about the allegations made by the

Bruno Manser Fund and Australian Green Party leader Bob Brown,” acknowledged Leape. “In light of their claims, we will commission an independent third party to review all WWF ties with about 300 companies, communities, and nonprofit organizations in more than 30 countries. We have also taken up the issue with Ta Ann directly,” said Leape.

Earlier, Global Forest & Trade Network director George White tried to distance WWF from Ta Ann.

Ta Ann “is controlled by Ahmed Sepawi, a cousin of Sarawak chief minister Abdul Taib Mahmud,” according to a joint statement from Bruno Manser Fund executive director Lukas Straumann and Brown of the Australian Greens.

Straumann and Brown said Ta Ann controls 362,000 hectares of logging concessions and 313,000 hectares of plantation concessions in Sarawak, granted by the government without a public tender, and is also “the major player in high conservation value forest destruction in Tasmania.”

Elephant Sanctuary cofounder Blais leaves

HOHENWALD, Tenn.—Elephant Sanctuary vice president of operations Scott Blais on August 17, 2011 announced that he is leaving the organization. Blais and Carol Buckley cofounded the Elephant Sanctuary in 1995, with one elephant on 112 acres near Hohenwald, Tennessee. It now keeps 14 elephants on 2,700 acres.

Blais in September 2009 threatened to resign over issues centering on how Buckley handled a tuberculosis outbreak that spread from an elephant to eight

staff members. The sanctuary board of directors persuaded Blais to stay, suspended Buckley in November 2009, and fired her in March 2010.

In September 2010 the Elephant Sanctuary announced the hiring of new chief executive Robert Atkinson, formerly head of wildlife issues for the Royal SPCA of Great Britain, and scientific advisor to the Coalition for Captive Elephant Well-Being.

Buckley filed a wrongful dismissal lawsuit against the Elephant Sanctuary three days later.

The 2011 ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on 174 Animal Charities is now available: \$25/copy, from www.animalpeoplenews.org

or **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, POB 960, Clinton, WA 98236 or call **360-579-2505** to order by MasterCard or VISA.

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 \$75—or \$195 for three issues—or \$515 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**

Politics is the art of the possible.



**THE LEAGUE
OF
HUMANE VOTERS®**

*Isn't it about time the animals
got what was possible?*

League of Humane Voters

Start a chapter in your state today.

www.lohv.org


(845) 228-8652

Cat Companions: *A memoir of loving and learning*

by Susan M. Seidman

CreateSpace (distributed exclusively by <www.amazon.com>, 2011.

248 pages, paperback. \$16.00.



Cat Companions describes the qualities we love about our cats: mysterious, aloof, cranky, yet loving and fun. Author and cat lover Susan M. Seidman dishes out tidbits about her extended feline family, including Supan with whom she shared an apartment in Paris, and Alex, one of her many cats who were discarded by someone else.

Most of her anecdotes recall the era, roughly coinciding with the childhood of Baby Boomers, when cats were just rising to popularity as domestic pets, and most Americans were just beginning to discover how to keep cats. Only circa 1980 did Americans keep as many pet cats as dogs, difficult as that might be to imagine now, when pet cats outnumber pet dogs in the U.S. by about 20 million.

Seidman became a cat person in childhood, after the death of Rusty, the family dog. Though Seidman’s mother scoffed at cats, a cat named Tiger then joined the household “during the early phases of World War II,” probably in 1942.

At the time, more than two-thirds of the cats in the U.S. were feral, and almost all pet cats were indoor/outdoor, according to exhaustive research done in 1947-1950 by the National Family Opinion Survey. That Tiger was allowed indoors surprised Seidman, but the inquisitive puss was banished to the basement at night. He was not allowed on the furniture. But neither was Rusty. Clay cat litter was still several years from being invented by then-garage mechanic Ed Lowe, who bagged his first batch in 1947, and was more than 15 years from being sold in supermarkets. Most cats were trained, like dogs, to go outdoors.

An exit flap, or what we now call a kitty door, allowed Tiger easy access outside. A coal bin, unused since

the family had converted to oil heating, stood inside the basement. During frigid winters Tiger took care of business in the coal bin until the stench became unbearable. The Seidmans then provided Tiger with a makeshift litter box and emptied out the coal bin. The exit flap, though, allowed the cat to roam the neighborhood, contracting a number of illnesses. He also came home scratched and cut from neighborhood scuffles. A veterinarian neutered Tiger, a rare procedure in those days, and Tiger’s neighborhood ventures came to a halt, along with his ability to add to neighborhood overpopulation.

Over time, Seidman’s mom transformed into a cat lover, even adopting a kitten for herself.

After Tiger’s death, Seidman moved to Paris, where she continued to live with cats. Eventually relocating to the New York City suburbs, Seidman volunteered with a rescue organization and devoted herself to saving unwanted cats. She adopted two cats, Rosalie and Lucy, from the ASPCA in New York City. At that time, decades ago, cats and dogs were not sterilized before adoption. Only a spay/neuter deposit was required, refunded after showing proof of the procedure having been performed.

Some pet keepers are so grief stricken at the loss of a pet they can never keep another one. Not Seidman. She mourns each loss, but as soon as a cat dies, she adopts another.

Lessons about free-roaming cats came at a cost when a beloved cat was run over. Distraught, Seidman planned to advertise in the local newspaper to track down the driver, but then realized she herself was as much at fault.

—Debra J. White

A Big Little Life: *A memoir of a joyful dog named Trixie*

by Dean Koontz

Bantam Books (1745 Broadway, New York, NY 10019), 2011. 269 pages, paperback. \$15.00.

Dean Koontz sidesteps from producing best selling novels to bring us *A Big Little Life: A memoir of a joyful dog named Trixie*, about a Canine Companions for Independence dropout. Just about everyone I know, myself included, claims to have the best dog in the world. Koontz says he does too. Trixie may have flopped as a service dog, but she excelled as the Koontz family’s loyal, loving and devoted companion, adding joy to the lives of Koontz and his wife Gerda, and their network of friends, family and neighbors.

Trixie enjoyed long walks by the beach, playing with tennis balls until exhausted, and sleeping on a comfy dog bed. “No dog was ever more people-oriented than Trixie,” Koontz says. Trixie sounds like a lovely dog who charmed everyone she met. But I’ve been involved in animal rescue for 22 years and served as a pet therapist for seven years. I have interacted

with thousands of tail-wagging remarkable and lovable dogs too. I wrote about a shelter dog who narrowly escaped death, who is now a seizure alert dog. Trixie is joyful but not alone in the “one of a kind” category.

A Big Little Life: A memoir of a joyful dog named Trixie is obviously the work of a talented author. Dean Koontz sells millions of books. As a disabled person, I appreciate his dedication to Canine Companions for Independence. As a shelter volunteer, I’m delighted that Koontz adopts. Trixie enjoyed a life filled with love, food and a warm bed at night—what many dogs can only dream of.


Three years old when she entered the Koontz household, Trixie left this world nine years later. After a period of mourning, the Koontz family adopted another retired service dog named Anna.

—Debra J. White

Going Home: *Finding Peace When an Animal Dies*

by Jon Katz

Random House (1745 Broadway, New York, NY 10019), 2011. 166 pages, hardcover. \$22.00.



Going Home is a guide for grieving animal owners that thrusts itself into a very crowded field. An Internet search at Amazon.com turns up at least 250 titles under “pet loss.” And Jon Katz’s fictionalized book is far from original. According to Katz, the incidents in *Going Home* did happen, but he “changed names and personal characteristics” of people involved. So the stories Katz tells may not have actually happened as Katz relates them.

Every pet keeper experiences loss. This is part of life with animals. Katz uses his own dog Orson, a second-hand border collie, as an example. Bad habits and biting send Orson prematurely to the bridge. Katz spends a small fortune on trainers, medicine, psychics, shamans, etc. to try to correct Orson’s maladaptive behavior, all to no avail. Finally Katz decides to euthanize his dog. A bitter period follows. Katz says grief scares him. He feels isolated and alone. Writing is a way to heal; he uses his experiences so other pet keepers can overcome the death of a pet. Guilt is common among keepers who opt for euthanasia, even when the pet is critically ill. A pet keeper may feel responsible because she didn’t have enough money for her dog’s expensive surgery. A few poems about

recovery might soothe grieving owners. There is a discussion about acquiring another pet. Some people adopt or visit a breeder right away. Others are so distraught they can never keep another pet, while many just wait a while until the time seems right.

Reading a book may not assuage the hurt that some pet keepers feel. Some animal shelters, hospices, and veterinarians now provide group and/or individual counseling for people grieving for lost pets.

A discussion about pet loss and children is useful. A pet’s death may be a child’s first experience with loss. A family should be open and honest with children about the pet’s death, but gentle in their explanations.


A section about how animal shelter workers cope with loss would be a welcome addition. Most pet loss books don’t cover it. Katz doesn’t either. Shelters workers often experience death and dying, sometimes daily. They frequently become attached to resident dogs and cats and have feelings about their loss. Rarely are they given the opportunity to express sorrow, anger, or grief.

—Debra J. White

Among African Apes

Edited by Martha M. Robbins & Christophe Boesch

University of California Press (2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94704), 2011. 196 pages, hardcover. \$29.95.



A series of essays and memoirs by field researchers, *Among African Apes* both intrigues and troubles the reader. Editor Martha M. Robbins says her life is often perceived as glamorous. It is not. Sometimes Robbins and her colleagues sit for hours just waiting for animals to appear. Collecting and then analyzing data is tedious work.

Of one expedition, Robbins recalls, “I had itchy mosquito and black fly bites everywhere. I knew that to get through the day I should stop complaining to myself and be more positive about finding apes in the forest.”

Cleve Hicks in “Bili, Chimpanzee in the Gangu Forest,” adds vivid further detail about the realities of field primatology: “Although it is exciting to find such a large number of chimpanzee nests, the swamp is slowing us down, and we only have a day or two before we must return to the village. By the time we reach the far shore of the flooded swamp, having lifted our boots over innumerable clumps of elephant dung, it

is early afternoon and we are exhausted. We are relieved to be on dry land again.”

The effort yields interesting information about social relationships between males and females, tool use and traditions, and disease in wild chimpanzees—and stunning color photos of gorilla families in their natural habitat.

Beyond offering captivating stories, *Among African Apes* is disturbing. More than 25 years after Dian Fossey died in 1985 while studying gorillas in Rwanda, gorilla and chimpanzee habitat is still rocked by tribal warfare. The project in the Congo that Hicks diligently pursued for at least five years was abruptly shut down in 2007 by an illegal invasion of gold miners into the Bilil-Uere Game Reserve. Poachers shoot at or threaten scientists.

The great apes are losing their habitat to development and deforestation, and are slaughtered for bushmeat. Human population continues to surge, devouring wildlife preserves to make room for farms and plantations. Though the preserves are a valuable source of tourist income for poverty-stricken nations, pursuit of individual gain often supersedes consideration of national economic interest, let alone of the needs of animals. Park rangers often yield to bribery from poachers. Honest rangers are vulnerable to violence.

Among African Apes reminds us that great apes may soon become extinct in the wild.

—Debra J. White

South African commission rejects gambling on greyhound racing

JOHANNESBURG—A South African government commission appointed in February 2009 to consider introducing gambling on greyhound racing has reportedly concluded that, in the words of commission chair Astrid Ludin, “Given the limited demand and the problems associated with it, we did not think it should be legalized.”


The South African National SPCA noted that a similar commission reached comparable conclusions in the late 1940s, leading to the series of provincial bans on betting on greyhounds which have been in effect ever since. Two previous commissions affirmed the bans.

Speaking up for Animals: *An anthology of women’s voices*

Edited by Lisa Kemmerer

Paradigm Publishers (P.O. Box 605, Herndon, VA 20172-0605), 2011.

224 pages, paperback. \$24.95.



Speaking up for Animals: An anthology of women’s voices is a dandy collection of stories by women who have been touched in unique ways by animals. The contributors may never meet one another but animals across the globe benefit from their dedication and commitment.

Killer tornadoes battered the Ohio Valley in 2001, demolishing twelve warehouses owned by the Buckeye Egg Corporation. Kymberlie Matthews flew in to help. Like most factory farms, Buckeye crammed in as many chickens as possible to maximize profits. Amid widespread destruction, Buckeye made no effort to save the birds who survived the collapse of their housing. Matthews and crew rescued only a handful of birds before Buckeye sent bulldozers to bury thousands more survivors alive. Matthews drove the rescued birds to safety, but could not forget those left behind.

Lori Houston, who later founded Animal Acres in California, cofounded Farm Sanctuary in 1986. While investigating alleged mistreatment of animals at the Lancaster Stockyard in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Houston passed a pile of dead and decaying animals and nearly fell over when a sheep moved. Dumping downed farm animals was at the time legal in Pennsylvania. Houston tracked down the trucker who left the live sheep animal to perish, but no charges were ever filed. Hilda, as the sheep became known, enjoyed twelve years at Farm Sanctuary.

Joelle El-Massih founded Beirut for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, and is now the only full-time BETA employee among a large corps of dedicated volunteers. El-Massih says that after nearly 35 years of war, there isn’t much respect for people in Lebanon. Animals get even less consideration. El-Massih is persistent, however, and believes that changing one person will bring hope to change others. BETA works in schools to educate children about animals. BETA also presses for legislation to benefit wildlife and prevent cruelty. But BETA is best known for evacuating about 350 animals from the path of fighting between Israeli troops and the Hezbollah militia during the summer of 2006. The Best Friends Animal Society eventually flew many of the animals to the U.S. for adoption.

Speaking up for Animals: An anthology of women’s voices is an exciting journey through women’s lives as they rescue animals. I’d love to attend a book signing attended by all the contributors.


—Debra J. White

Defending the Defenseless: *A guide to protecting and advocating for pets*

by Allie Phillips

Rowan & Littlefield (4501 Forbes Blvd., Suite 200, Lanham MD 20706), 2011.

272 pages, paperback. \$34.95.



Defending the Defenseless: A guide to protecting and advocating for pets is well researched, albeit a bit verbose, but offers nothing new for those who work in the animal field. What progressive shelter manager doesn’t know the benefits of foster care and promoting adoptions? Thousands of shelters now transport animals to save lives, especially after disasters. This technique came into vogue after Hurricane Andrew in 1992. Just about everyone involved in animal rescue knows the misery of puppy mills, a frequent topic of media exposés and fundraising appeals for more than 50 years.

Social media revolutionized animal rescue largely through Petfinder.com. But interstate networking to rehome shelter animals is much less difficult than mobilizing to change public policy, especially where spending tax money is required. Winning federal legislation to end gassing animals and pound seizure seems unlikely, since there is no federal jurisdiction over how shelter animals may be killed, and there are only nine Class B dealers, nationwide, who still sell random source animals to laboratories. Ending gassing and pound seizure will have to be done at the state and local level, by persuading local constituencies.


Defending the Defenseless author Allie Phillips, a practicing attorney, highlights several shelters and rescue organizations, but these do not appear to be doing anything unusual. At the back of the book Phillips lists people she believes to be sheltering experts, but has omits many professionals with equally impressive credentials and much more hands-on experience.

—Debra J. White

The Exultant Ark

by *Jonathan Balcombe*

Univ. of Calif. Press
(2120 Berkeley Way,
Berkeley, CA 94704), 2011.
214 pages, hardcover. \$34.95.



Jonathan Balcombe begins *The Exultant Ark* by examining the range and depth of animals’ feelings.

That animals feel pain, though disputed by some people in animal use industries, is well studied and documented. As Balcombe summarizes, animals in pain “shriek or below, they avoid and retreat from the sources of pain.”

Less understood is animal pleasure. The pleasure of animals obviously differs in some ways from what we experience while laughing through a funny movie. Yet animals do experience pleasure, Balcombe explains, supporting his contentions with stunning color photographs. Eight sections cover play, food, touch, courtship/sex, love, comfort, companionship, and a variety of other pleasures. An interpretation accompanies each set of photos.

In the food section, a hoary marmot ambles through a patch of flowers, sniffing each one before digging in for a bite. Balcombe presents two arguments. Perhaps the marmot merely obeys a survival instinct to ensure that the flowers are edible. But from Balcombe’s experimental viewpoint, the marmot is “savoring the aroma of his next meal.”

Which view is accurate? Or are these possibilities intertwined, with the pleasure of savoring the scent of the flowers serving to reinforce behavior with survival value?

Macaws, members of the parrot family, may live for decades, forming close and long-lasting relationships. In Balcombe’s section on touch, two macaws preen each other. Are they expressing affinity? Another picture captures a stray dog in India, surrounded by gray langurs who appear to be grooming the dog, perhaps picking off parasites. Two horses caress each other’s neck and withers. Are these animals each enjoying affection from a loved one? The section on companionship features a sweet photo of two cattle caught in a gentle moment. Later in the chapter three macaques are pictured kissing and hugging, as if at a family reunion. Two chimps at a sanctuary appear to be good buddies.

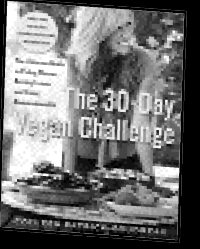
Noting that animals are not “rigidly fixed in their prescribed ecological roles,” Balcombe argues that it is time to change our viewpoints about animals. Cows in line at the slaughterhouse may sense their impending death. Chickens packed into factory farms seem to communicate with each other. Maybe they are clucking about pain and discomfort.

Will this book halt the wholesale slaughter of livestock or end animals in research? Not yet. But *The Exultant Ark* will intrigue readers with pictures and stories about animals once thought of mostly as dinner, or as winter coats. Those with open minds may begin to see animals differently, whether they want to or not. —Debra J. White

The 30-day Vegan Challenge

by *Colleen Patrick-Goudreau*

Random House (1745 Broadway,
New York, NY 10019), 2011.
336 pages, paperback. \$22.00.



The title of this new book, *The 30-day Vegan Challenge*, could be the name of a grueling road race for non-flesh eaters. Instead it’s a practical guide for vegans or vegan wannabes. I did my review on a full stomach because the recipe for a chickpea burger tempted me to chomp down rather than read. The book starts out defining “vegan,” a word coined in 1944 by British animal activist Donald Watson (1910-2005). Watson, who founded the Vegan Society, defined veganism as a conscious decision to avoid exploiting animals for food, clothing, or any other purpose.

30-day Vegan Challenge author Colleen Patrick-Goudreau chips away at the commonly held idea that meat and dairy are essential to the human diet. There is life without meat loaf, egg salad, and ice cream. Switching from a burger-based lifestyle to vegan should not be sudden, Patrick-Goudreau believes, outlining a 30-day plan that will not only change a meat-eater’s diet but transform the person’s lifestyle.

Age is not an impediment to going vegan, says Patrick-Goudreau. “If you’re 30 or 40 or 18 or 80, a habit is a habit is a habit,” she contends—and habits are often broken.

Besides demonstrating compassion to animals, a vegan might expect to lose weight, have lower blood pressure, and experience fewer food-related illnesses.

Patrick-Goudreau demonstrates how the transition can be fun as well as easy. She describes the wide variety of vegan products and how to shop for them. There is a section on how to read labels. She guides the reader through meal planning.

The last part of the book includes dozens of recipes for vegan meals. I particularly enjoyed the part about life after cheese. There are plenty of non-dairy alternatives.

The only drawback to a vegan diet is eating out or traveling. Finding edible food on the road is difficult. Pack your own if possible. Vegetarian restaurants are proliferating, but there are still not enough. Some fast food outlets offer veggie burgers, but they may not meet vegan requirements.

If you’re looking for a satisfying cook book, try *The 30-day Vegan Challenge*. And if there’s someone in your life considering the vegan lifestyle, suggest it. —Debra J. White

If you know someone else who might like to read
ANIMAL PEOPLE,
please ask us to send a free sample.

Eating Animals

by *Jonathan Safran Foer*

Little, Brown & Co. (1271 Ave. of the Americas, New York, NY 10020), 2009.
341 pages, hardcover. \$25.99.



What most clearly sets *Eating Animals* apart from the bulk of animal rights literature is the perspective from which it is written—not the firm, impassioned mindset of a longtime activist, but that of a lifelong omnivore engaged in his first thorough exploration of the vegetarian debate. Jonathan Safran Foer’s catalyst for writing *Eating Animals* was not any conviction as to the merit (or lack thereof) of a vegetarian lifestyle, but rather the birth of the author’s first son, and the necessity of making responsible dietary choices on his behalf and raising him with a consistent moral framework.

As such, *Eating Animals* is considerably more balanced than most books on the subject. As Foer explains early on, all of his statistics come from the most conservative sources available (he lists his citations at the end of the book), and have been verified by multiple third-party fact-checkers. Even these conservative numbers are often too high to be easily conceptualized, though, a problem Foer remedies by opening every chapter with an illustration.

Chapter Five, for instance, opens with the words “influence” and “speechlessness” alternating, in small-font single-spaced print, for five pages on end, an apparent waste of space until I realized, with staggering horror, that every letter on those five pages—21,000 in total—represents one of the animals the average American will consume in a lifetime.

Observing that facts take on meaning only when put into a larger ideological framework, Foer delves deeply into the scientific, emotional, and philosophical context that gives the facts relevance.

For example, where an animal rights activist may cite studies on the intelligence of animals, and a meat-eater may observe that most domestic animals would not exist at all if not raised by humans for food, Foer frames these and other talking points in lengthy discussions of topics such as the value of suffering, the relationship between species and individual, and what it means to be a “human” as opposed to an “animal.”

On nearly every issue, Foer ultimately comes out on the side of the activist, though the depth of his analysis—and ultimate rebuttal—of meat-eaters’ arguments shows that his desire for balance and fairness is sincere. Foer even allows farmers and industry executives to defend their positions directly, in their own words, on four separate occasions. Only one of the four is involved in factory farming. The other three are small independent producers committed to high standards of animal welfare.

That Foer gives such a prominent voice to these farmers, who represent such a tiny fraction of the industry—in his own words, “there isn’t enough nonfactory chicken produced in America to feed the population of Staten Island and not enough nonfactory pork to serve New York City, let alone the country—is extremely important. On the one hand, including the farmers demonstrates that the issues are not as black-and-white as either vegetarians or factory farmers often portray them. On the other hand, including these particular farmers exposes the limitations of animal agriculture even when practiced with lofty intentions.

Foer shows that even the most humanely raised animals are subject to various torments, including branding, castration without anesthesia, and eventual slaughter. That these cruelties pale when compared to industry standards only drives home how horrific factory farming really is.

Foer covers an enormous body of material, including much with which the average activist, if not the casual reader, will already be well familiar. Foer also gives significant attention to many more obscure issues. For example, Foer discusses seafood, a topic so neglected by the animal rights movement that many self-proclaimed “vegetarians” still frequently consume fish and shellfish. Foer touches on seafood numerous times, including from the perspective of the consumed animals themselves, with reference to studies on the intelligence and social lives of fish, and within a larger environmental context.


Regarding “bycatch,” the creatures caught accidentally in commercial fishing operations, Foer has this to say:

Gabriel’s Angels:

The story of the dog
who inspired a revolution

by **Pam Gaber**

Gabriel’s Angels, Inc.
(1550 E Maryland Ave., Suite 1,
Phoenix, AZ 85014), 2011. Paperback, \$19.99.



My adopted dog Luke died in 2010. Earlier, Luke and I were a therapy team with Gabriel’s Angels from 2001-2008. Gabriel, the founding dog, slobbered on my cheek a few times and I think the organization is super.

Gabriel’s Angels: The story of the dog who inspired a revolution is founder Pam Gaber’s memoir of how she and Gabriel and a chance visit to a group for abused children led her to start an organization that changes the lives of maltreated children. A former business executive, Gaber became unhappy with travel, endless meetings, and conference calls. One day in 1999 she quit and began her new career as a volunteer at the Crisis Nursery in Phoenix, nurturing abused and abandoned children. The Christmas party approached and Gaber asked executive director Marsha Porter for permission to bring her one-year-old Weimaraner to the party. Initially Porter wavered, then said “Why not?”

Gaber dressed her dog as Rudolph the red-nosed reindeer, complete with a red and green doggie T-shirt and jingle bell collar. At the party children slowly gathered around the big friendly dog, petting his back and stroking his head.

“Imagine being served a plate of sushi. But this plate also holds all of the animals that were killed for your serving of sushi. The plate might have to be five feet across.”

Other less often discussed topics include “selective omnivorism” of the sort advocated by Michael Pollan in *The Omnivore’s Dilemma*, and the do-it-yourself slaughter which has become increasingly popular in recent years.

The former is treated with some respect, though the shortcomings of Pollan’s approach—the scarcity of humanely raised meat, and the difficulty of accommodating it in restaurants or family gatherings—are made clear.

Do-it-yourself slaughter is condemned as hypocrisy: “Killing an animal oneself is more often than not a way to forget the problem while pretending to remember. This is perhaps more harmful than ignorance. It’s always possible to wake someone from sleep, but no amount of noise will wake someone who is pretending to be asleep.”

Foer makes his most remarkable observations in addressing the least explored topic of all: why it is that well-meaning people, even after learning the facts of where meat comes from, continue to eat it?

Many a vegetarian, myself included, has puzzled over this bizarre phenomenon. In *Eating Animals* Foer offers a satisfying answer. He opens the book with an anecdote about his grandmother, who in his childhood would feed him chicken and carrots and tell him stories about her escape from the Holocaust during World War II. At the time, Foer believed his grandmother to be the greatest chef who ever lived, and even as an adult confesses that “her chicken and carrots probably was the most delicious thing I’ve ever eaten. But that had little to do with how it was prepared, or even how it tasted. Her food was delicious because we believed it was delicious...Her culinary prowess was one of our family’s primal stories.”

Stories, Foer maintains, are what sustain us through life, and it is our ability to place events and facts into a narrative that gives meaning to our existence. Stories may even prove more important than life itself, as another story about his grandmother illustrates. While fleeing the Nazis, close to starvation, she was assisted by a Russian farmer, who gave her a piece of pork to eat. Because it was not kosher, she refused it. When Foer asked why she wouldn’t eat it to save her life, she replied, “If nothing matters, there’s nothing left to save.”

By exposing the profound significance that food can assume in our emotional lives, Foer offers insight into the psychology of meat-eating, which may equip activists to more effectively combat it.

This insight helps to explain the persistence of traditions such as the Thanksgiving turkey, and why even some vegetarians are compelled to partake of meat at Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter, or Passover, or Ramadan. Considering the emotional context of initiation by a parent or grandparent could also help to explain the persistence of such practices as bullfighting, sport hunting, and animal sacrifice.

Recognizing the full symbolic importance of meat might seem to make the task of changing human attitudes towards animals appear even more daunting than ever, but Foer believes that change is possible. We are not just characters in a story; we are the authors of that story as well.

Near the end of *Eating Animals*, Foer writes, “If we are not given the option to live without violence, we are given the choice to center our meals around harvest or slaughter, husbandry or war. We have chosen slaughter. We have chosen war. That’s the truest version of our story of eating animals.”

He closes the chapter with a challenge: “Can we tell a new story?”

Although much of the content of *Eating Animals* is distressing, as is usually the case with animal rights literature, *Eating Animals* is nonetheless an immense pleasure to read. I wholly and enthusiastically recommend it, both to vegetarians and, far more importantly, to omnivores struggling with the ethical ramifications of their diet. —Wolf Clifton

Giggles replaced scowls. A boy whom Gaber calls Danny had cried on and off since his admission to the home. Danny buried his tears into Gabriel’s neck, and according to Gaber, seemed at peace. Porter was so impressed with the children’s reactions that she asked Gaber to return with Gabriel.

Word quickly spread that Gaber headed a pet therapy organization that visited abused children. So she scrambled to learn about pet therapy from the Delta Society. Gabriel became a registered therapy dog and the first official member of a new group called Gabriel’s Angels. To meet growing demand, Gaber asked friends, family and neighbors with friendly dogs to become registered with the Delta Society. The Gaber’s den served as an office. IRS nonprofit status followed, allowing the group to solicit donations. An article in a local newspaper brought more volunteers. Gabriel’s Angels was on a roll.

Now Gabriel’s Angels rents an office, has a staff of nine, and juggles constant demand for services. A branch opened in Tucson in 2008. Around 150 therapy teams serve more than 13,000 children in 100 agencies in Phoenix and southern Arizona.

Does pet therapy reduce aggression among children exposed to domestic violence? The yearly formal program evaluation performed by an accredited outside agency says it does. Results demonstrate that Gabriel’s Angels is effective at improving self esteem and building empathy.

The Scratch and Sniff Foundation honored Gabriel in 2004. The Arizona Animal Hall of Fame inducted Gabriel in 2006. In 2010 Gabriel was posthumously honored by Maricopa County Friends of Animal Care and Control.

—Debra J. White

OBITUARIES

“I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him. The evil that men do lives after them. The good is oft interred with their bones.” —William Shakespeare

Shahla Masood, 35, of Bhopal, India, was fatally shot in her car outside her home by an unknown assailant at about 11 a.m. on August 16, 2011. Using the Right To Information act, Masood had recently “raised questions regarding several tiger deaths across Madhya Pradesh,” associate Ajay Dubey told media, suggesting that “People involved in the [tiger poaching] racket may be responsible.” Masood in August 2010 organized an exhibition of photos of tigers in Bhopal to draw attention to the failure of wildlife officials to arrest the alleged killers of a tigress named Jhurjhura.

Toshisada Nishida, 70, died on June 8 in Kyoto, Japan. Remembered Great Apes Survival Partnership coordinator Doug Cress, “Nishida spent 40 years observing chimpanzee behavior in the Mahale Mountains of southern Tanzania, on the shore of Lake Tanganyika. His research yielded important findings regarding tool use, communication, female transfers between groups, coalition tactics, and a host of other topics.” Nishida, Jane Goodall, Richard Leakey, Russell Mittermeier, and Richard Wrangham were the founding patrons of the Great Ape Survival Partnership. Nishida was former head of evolution studies at Kyoto University, and was president of the International Primatological Society in 1996-2000.

Tom Petrovic, 47, died on July 19, 2011 in Risan, Montenegro, after swerving his motorcycle off a rural road near Kotor for an unknown reason, possibly to avoid an animal. His companion Perica Radonjic, 38, suffered minor injuries. A graphic designer for Direct Mail Systems Inc., of Clearwater, Florida, which represents several dozen animal charities, Petrovic “handled creative for all of my clients, including **ANIMAL PEOPLE**,” recalled his supervisor, Paul Siegel, “and did all of Sea Shepherd’s stuff for eight years. He was very proud of this work in particular. We even used shots of his dog Rockie on a few envelopes.”

Bernice Evelyn Adolph, 72, an elder of the Xaxli’p First Nation, was killed by a black bear on June 26, 2011 near her home in Lillooet, British Columbia. The bear, identified by DNA traces, was shot nearby on July 9. Adolph had asked the Xaxli’p First Nation to deter bears who were approaching her house, “but she didn’t want us to harm the bears, saying ‘they’re small’ and to not hurt them.” Chief Art Adolph told Mike Raptis of the *Vancouver Province*.

Larry Kiding, 28, was the only publicly identified victim of an outbreak of the bacterial melioidosis that killed three people who were employed by the Sarawak Forest Department to rescue animals from fast-rising waters after the October 2010 completion of the Bkun Dam. The deaths came to light in August 2011 when Kiding’s father, Jugh Anak Kudi, described Kiding’s death to Joseph Tawie of *Free Malaysia Today*.

Findlay Russell, M.D., 92, author of *Snake Venom Poisoning* (1980), died on August 21, 2011 in Phoenix, Arizona. A multi-time decorated Army medic in World War II, Russell earned his medical degree at age 33 in 1952. Despite his late start, he became globally recognized as a leading expert on toxins and venomous animals.

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

Heather Brewster, 34, of Madisonville, Louisiana, was killed on August 4, 2011, when Bailey Wenk, 22, of Covington, turned her car in front of a motorcycle driven by Donald Stockman, 46, of Bush. Brewster was a passenger on the motorcycle. Wenk was charged with negligent homicide. An employee of St. Tammany Animal Services since 2004, Brewster was promoted to assistant director in 2008.

Joseph V. Brady, 89, died on July 29, 2011 in Baltimore. As chief of experimental psychology and deputy director of neuropsychiatry at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Bethesda, Maryland, 1951-1970, Brady produced an influential 1958 *Scientific American* article entitled “Ulcers in Executive Monkeys.” Brady subsequently trained a six-pound rhesus monkey named Able and an 11-ounce squirrel monkey named Baker for a May 1959 suborbital space flight. “Able died soon after she returned from space, during surgery to remove an electrode in her body. Baker died of kidney failure in 1984,” recalled T. Rees Shapiro of the *Washington Post*. Brady next helped to train Ham, a three-year-old chimpanzee, who on January 1, 1961 flew in a Mercury space capsule similar to the one flown by Alan Shepard Jr. in the first U.S. manned space flight five months later. Retired from NASA to the National Zoo in 1963, where Brady reportedly often visited him, Ham was transferred to the North Carolina Zoo in 1980 and died in 1983.

Arianna Cox, 11, of Hanover County, Virginia, was killed on August 26, 2011 while trying to free a horse who had become stuck in a gate during preparations for Hurricane Irene.

Pashupati Mahato 58, a forestry worker in Purulia District, West Bengal, India, on August 23, 2011 stood between a stone-throwing mob and an elephant who was blocking a road. “In trying to pacify the crowd, Pashupati Mahato ventured too close to the tusker, who lifted him high in the air and dashed him to the ground,” inflicting fatal injuries, divisional forest officer V. Salimat told Ananya Dutta of *The Hindu*.

Darla Napora, 32, was fatally mauled in her home in Pacifica, California on August 11, 2011 by her two-year-old non-neutered pit bull terrier Gunner. Police shot Gunner at the scene. Autopsy and necropsy results showed that a spayed six-year-old female pit bull named Tazi, also present, was not involved. Napora’s husband, Greg Napora, 30, buried Gunner’s remains with her. Napora, who was pregnant, was reportedly an active member of Bay Area Dog Lovers Responsible About Pit Bulls . The BADRAP web site lists neutering pit bulls second on a list of rules for keeping them safely.

Olive Nash, 76, died on July 19, 2011 in Ashington, England. “Born in London during the Great Depression, her father’s sudden death plunged her family into poverty so severe that the children developed rickets from malnourishment, were put in leg braces, and chronically feared eviction,” recalled Concern for Helping Animals in Israel founder Nina Natelson. “Her sense of security, along with her education, were further disrupted by the evacuation of children from the city during World War II. By the time she was 14, she had completed a secretarial course and become self-supporting,” Natelson added. Long employed by the World Bank, “Olive volunteered at every animal charity in the Washington D.C. area,” Natelson told **ANMAL PEOPLE**. “Attending demos and volunteering,” including patrolling the grounds of Hope Buyukmihci’s Unexpected Wildlife Refuge during hunting season, “were her life,” Natelson said.

Best Friends to run shelter for Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES—“The Best Friends Animal Society’s proposal to run our vacant Northeast Valley Animal Shelter as a high-volume adoption center and spay/neuter facility passed today in City Council 11-1,” Los Angeles Animal Services general manager Brenda Barnette e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on August 16, 2011.

Built in 2008, the \$19.5 million Northeast Valley Shelter was never fully staffed because budget cuts left L.A. Animal Services without the additional \$3.3 million per year that full staffing and full-scale operation would have cost. “A proposal to open it with staff taken from six other shelters would have reduced hours and service” throughout the Los Angeles city shelter system, and would have increased shelter killing “by as many as 10,000 animals a year,” said *Los Angeles Daily News* staff writers Rick Orlov and Dana Bartholomew.

Operated sporadically with partial staffing, the Northeast Valley shelter “has housed problem animals and those whose people are in jail or are part of a criminal investigation or animal cruelty cases,” Orlov and Bartholomew said. Equine facilities on the premises have been used to hold horses who were temporarily evacuated from fire zones in the Los Angeles hills.

Barnette in 2010 asked animal charities serving Los Angeles for proposals to manage the Northeast Valley shelter. “We were the only ones to respond,” Best Friends cofounder Francis Battista told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “We see this as an opportunity to save more lives. It is in line with our No More Homeless Pets mission, and we believe that the good that can be accomplished will be worth the sizable investment of Best Friends resources that the project will require.”

Added Battista later, to Orlov of the *Daily News*, “This is not entirely new territory for us,” since the Best Friends headquarters in Kanab, Utah, is the largest sheltering complex in the U.S. Best Friends has also stepped in to manage several nonprofit shelters in

response to temporary emergencies, and has long been involved in adoption promotion in the Los Angeles area, “but we have never operated a shelter like this,” Battista said.

Animal Issues Movement director Phyllis Daugherty expressed skepticism of the deal. “The Northeast Valley is responsible for at least 50% of the animals, especially dogs, that go into the East and West Valley shelters,” Daugherty told Orlov. “This community has one of the highest needs for a shelter. But we need full animal control services, not just an adoption center and clinic.”

The deal with Best Friends came 12 days after “plainclothes officers from the Los Angeles Police Department and managers with the animal services agency swept into the six Los Angeles animal shelters, confiscating about 120 weapons, including shotguns, rifles, and .38-caliber handguns,” reported David Zahniser of the *Los Angeles Times*.

“The city’s 75 animal control officers are issued firearms to kill wild animals who are too injured to transport,” Zahniser explained. “Brenda Barnette, general manager of the animal services department, said investigators were trying to determine what guns the agency has, and how they are being used.”

“We suspect there are some missing guns,” Barnette told Zahniser.

“The sweep came two months after Barnette revealed that the department was looking into allegations that shelter workers stole and sold animals,” Zahniser continued, “and it occurred less than a month after city officials confirmed that there is an investigation into time card fraud involving department employees. Five employees are on paid administrative leave pending the internal investigation’s outcome,” Zahniser wrote.

Matt Pepper leaves Memphis to take Albuquerque top post

MEMPHIS—Memphis Animal Shelter director Matt Pepper resigned effective on August 12, 2011 to become director of Albuquerque Animal Services, beginning in mid-September.

Pepper, 35, was hired by the city of Memphis in March 2010 to succeed Ernest Alexander, who had headed the shelter since 2007. “Before landing in Memphis,” recalled Amos Maki of the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, “Pepper served as head of Caddo Parish Animal Services in Shreveport, Louisiana. When he took over at Caddo in 2008,” Mako noted, “that shelter’s director, veterinarian and two others had been terminated amid accusations of mismanagement.”

This was almost the same situation that Pepper inherited in Memphis.

Alexander, a former director of Albuquerque Animal Services, is now facing six counts of cruelty to animals for alleged mismanagement at the Memphis shelter, as are former shelter supervisor Tina Quattlebaum, and former shelter veterinarian Angela Middleton. Middleton in early August 2011 sued the city for alleged wrongful dismissal, contending that she was made “a scapegoat for years of administrative malfeasance.”

NACA memorial wall

OLATHE, Kansas—The National Animal Control Association is to dedicate a Memorial Wall & Gardens on October 1, 2011 at the NACA corporate office.

“The NACA Memorial Wall & Gardens is a permanent display/tribute to remember and honor NACA members employed as animal control officers who have died in the line of duty,” said NACA executive director Johnny Mays. “The wall will display the names of these fallen animal control officers. The gardens will serve as a backdrop for the wall, providing a serene and private area to reflect on the loss of these fallen members and to honor their memory.”

MEMORIALS

In memory of Betty Pearl, longtime cat companion to Barbara Hardin.
—Geri Rennhack

In memory of Claire, one of many rescued felines loved and cared for by Geri Rennhack, from her friend, with love,
—Barbara Hardin

In memory of Que (7-28-2006): Dearest Que, it has been 5 years since you left us, and we miss you every day. You were so good and special. We love you always.
—Hilde Wilson and Que #2



To Melinda, in memory of her beloved Rosie: It was a dreadful life for little Rosie until she found her way to the safety of your arms. She was gifted with the best eight years any "child" could hope for. She had the most loving "Mommy," and she would have wished to stay with you forever. Her first years of sorrow and pain were quickly forgotten as soon as she landed on your pillow. Your "Precious Paws" will always be next to you while you are sleeping. With much love,
—Mom and Dad

CLASSIFIEDS—\$1.00 a word! • anpeople@whidbey.com POB 960, Clinton, WA 98236 • 360-579-2505 • fax 360-579-2575

www.youtube.com/watch?v=-0JXcPskSGE
Based on Hindu mythology, this is the story of Yudisthira, a pious king whose place in Heaven is determined by his love for a dog. Animated by Wolf Clifton in the style of an Indonesian shadow puppet play.

SIGN THE PETITION TO THE UNITED NATIONS to adopt the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare: **www.animalsmatter.org**

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

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



Your love for animals can go on forever.

The last thing we want is to lose our friends, but you can help continue our vital educational mission with a bequest to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**

[a 501(c)(3) charitable corporation, federal ID# 14-1752216]

Animal People, Inc., PO Box 960, Clinton WA 98236

Ask for our free brochure *Estate Planning for Animal People*



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 & 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...



A Henry Schein Company

Butler Schein Animal Health 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.



Midwest Homes for Pets is an innovator in training cages. The best products at an attractive price. Buy crates below regular wholesale prices and stock them in your retail space to sell to adopters. Or, sell crates to adopters who purchase directly from the Pet Savers Foundation via credit card (shipping charges additional).



SIGN UP TODAY FOR SAVINGS!

To receive a free registration form

Call: 1.800.233.7544 • Fax: 516.883.1595

www.petsavers.org

Meet the American Mutt-i-gree,TM a dog whose day has come.

There are more than 50 million wonderful mixed-breed dogs in the U.S. today, and tragically, so many of them are euthanized each year. At the same time, millions of purebred puppies are bred by cruel puppy mills and irresponsible breeders that sell these innocent puppies to pet stores.

The Pet Savers Foundation, and its shelter partners, including North Shore Animal League America (the world's largest no-kill animal shelter) want to change all that with the American Mutt-i-grees Club.

Visit www.muttigrees.org to join forces with other mixed-breed dog owners—a group over 25 million strong—to spread the word that adopting a puppy or adult dog from a shelter is the right choice to save loving dogs from almost certain death. Join the American Mutt-i-grees Club, where membership definitely has its benefits, including expert pet advice, advocacy, shopping, a fun child-targeted site, and so much more. Best of all, when members make purchases on the site, they help support our mission to save dogs.

www.muttigrees.org



Find out how Kathryn Erbe, star of "Law and Order: Criminal Intent", a Mutt-i-gree owner and club member, is rallying dog owners across the country to help end animal cruelty, and how you can help too.

www.muttigrees.org

