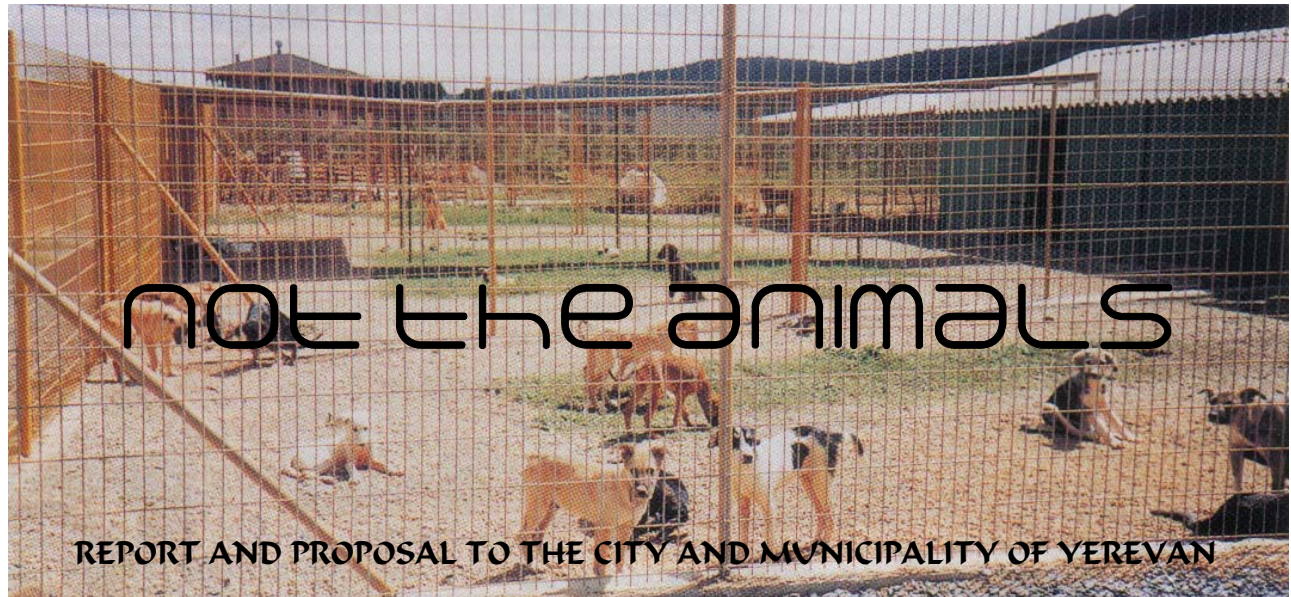


Killing the Crisis



INSTITUTING TRAP, NEUTER, SPAY, RELEASE COMPANION ANIMAL POPULATION CONTROL PROGRAM

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I. INTRODUCTION

This proposal is made on behalf of an as yet to be formed Armenian humane society whose name should be determined carefully in order for current and future legislation to be compatible and without conflicts. Factors which must weigh in the determination of the name of the organization is whether the organization will be established only as an animal control agency or follow established western models by giving it Humane Law Enforcement (“HLE”) powers. HLE means that the humane society would have the power to employ its own police officers with the power to investigate, arrest, and prosecute perpetrators of animal crimes such as cruelty, abandonment, failure to properly care for animals.

a. Type of Organization

Pseudo-Governmental Organizations (“PGOs”) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are almost universally the standard to be bestowed animal control duties. Police and prosecutorial powers are given to humane societies, making them PGOs, for the following reasons:

1. Animal control policies, like all governmental policies, must be supported by laws in order to succeed. If there is no law enforcement mechanism for the enforcement of animal control laws and policies failure is guaranteed.
2. The local police should not be additionally burdened with investing their valuable time, budgets, and resources to enforce animal laws. Similar to health, postal, customs, immigration and other specialized law enforcement agencies, animal control must have a dedicated, albeit small, police force as the laws and techniques are unique and special training is needed.
3. The local criminal prosecutors should not be additionally burdened with investing their valuable time, budgets, and resources to put those on trial for violation of animal laws.

Usually, if there are many humane societies in a country, county, municipality, or city only one is given HLE powers. If, however, there is only one humane society in the region it is given HLE powers. In the United States, England, and dozens of other nations Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) have been granted HLE powers, making them PGOs.

b. Formation of the Pseudo-Governmental Organization

1. The PGO should be a private charitable organization whose members are derived from every aspect and expertise of the municipality it serves. The Board of Directors should consist of representatives from every facet of the animal industry and appropriate governmental agencies. Veterinarians, dog groomers, trainers, pet owners, farmers, law enforcement officers, sanitation department officials, mayoral representative, city council representative, animal rescue organizations, attorneys, are some of the fields which could be represented on the

Board, in addition to at least three citizen members unrelated to the other Board members or the animal industry.

2. A board of 5-15 members is the standard recommended by the National Charities Information Bureau, which is a national charity oversight agency in the United States.

3. The purposes of the organization should be as stated in its articles of incorporation pursuant to the Armenian NGO laws. In addition to such stated purposes the organization's mission should exclusively be limited to provide expert animal management services to the City of Yerevan, its agencies, and its citizens. The organization should not engage in any other contracts or services with any other entities, other than those delineated above, in order to provide undeterred attention and response to the City's needs.

A. The History of the Problem

Dog and cat overpopulation has proven to be one of the most persistent problems of every country, municipality, or society. In the early 20th Century western industrialized nations initially implemented a “catch and kill” animal control policy. New York City put dogs and cats, puppies and kittens in steel cages (10-20 in one cage) and drowned them in the East River. Other municipalities used gunshots or poisoning

Less developed nations, especially in the Eastern hemisphere, used poisoning and gunshots. After 100 years of “catch and kill” policies most nations finally came to the realization that the “catch and kill” policy could never solve the problem since the expenditures of the municipalities to catch and kill would never keep pace with the quantities of new births. “Catch and kill” policies did not even prevent the spread of any diseases since the human population was still exposed to live animals on the streets who were transmitting such diseases to the unsuspecting public. An alternative approach was begun by the Blue Cross of India in 1964 to trap, neuter, spay and release. Since then many communities, cities, and even some countries have begun to implement this policy, most with resounding success.

Therefore, history has demonstrated that the overpopulation of companion animals, especially in newly-emerging nations, has long been a serious issue which has traditionally been mishandled. If the initial animal population control policy chosen is not successful the costs to the municipality, within a few years, become so great that animal control becomes a necessary ever-increasing expense, albeit with no improvements to society as dog attacks and all other undesirable results continue without abatement or reduction. For instance, in the United States, once a misguided policy was implemented it took 100 years for all segments of the society....political, public, and media..... to even acknowledge that the policy had been a failure, let alone invent and switch to a new more effective policy. Moreover, once the decision to try a new policy was made, the cost to switch policies in mid stream was triple the usual annual animal control budget.

Taking New York City's ("NYC") experience as an example of what is usually expected in the implementation of a long term cost-effective program, it can be expected that there will be a 3-5 year transitional period for the above goals to be implemented.

In NYC, during this transitional period the annual budget for animal control increased from \$4.5 million to \$8 million, and eventually \$11.5 million. The doubling and tripling of expenditures during transitions is a necessity due to the following reasons. Fortunately some of these causes of expense may not apply to Yerevan:

- 1) Purchasing of the buildings and shelters used by the former provider of animal control services
- 2) Unemployment benefit costs associated with laying off the previous employees
- 3) Search, interview, and hiring costs for new employees
- 4) Design changes on paperwork, vehicles, etc.
- 5) Upgrade of facilities to make them suitable to implement the new policy

Therefore, it is imperative that the animal control policy be progressive at the outset so as not to require a changing of policy some years later due to failure. This alone will prevent the expenditure of monies many years later.

Since under Armenia's economic conditions it is unrealistic to expect Yerevan to double and triple its current annual \$26,000 budget for animal control a budget has to be arranged which carefully balances between effectiveness and cost. Such a budget is provided in this report.

1. Increasing Expenditures

History has proven repeatedly that pet overpopulation results in a domino effect of expenditures for government, such as medical costs associated with dog attacks, resulting law suits, sanitation expenditures incurred in picking up and destroying animal carcasses from roads and highways and municipally operated animal shelters, health, police and fire expenditures, car accidents resulting in human injuries and fatalities, and the spread of zoonotic diseases such as toxoplasmosis (a protozoan), psittacosis (virus), ringworm (fungus), and rabies to name a few.

In New York City the animal control policy was implemented with a contract with the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ("ASPCA"), a not for profit PGO which had been granted HLE powers when founded in 1866. This contract, in modern times, began at \$475,000 in 1974. By 1985 it had risen to \$2.5 million. By 1994, it had reached \$4.5 million annually. Despite the ten-fold increase within twenty years the costs were still increasing and the pet overpopulation problem was worse than ever. Over 70,000 adoptable and healthy dogs and cats were being euthanized by the ASPCA, an all-time high.

In a governmental study the State of Minnesota found that every \$1 invested in non-catch and kill programs such as Trap-Spay-Neuter-Release (“TNSR”) resulted in a \$19 savings in animal control costs over a ten-year period [Exhibit S]. Every municipality which has successfully switched to a TNSR based policy has reduced its animal control expenditures, increased its memberships and contributions to the animal control organization (humane society) thereby reducing the need for governmental funding.

Therefore, failure to invest in preventative programs for the overpopulation of animals results in forced emergency expenditures for many subsequent years, which are many times greater.

2. Health Concerns

Toxoplasmosis is a protozoan which can be spread from cats and a wide variety of other sources to humans. A pregnant woman who contracts toxoplasmosis risks having a baby with congenital defects. Psittacosis is an upper respiratory infection usually caught from cage birds (e.g. parrots). It is a chlamydial infection of birds which can cause pneumonia in humans. Rabies, of course is fatal when untreated. These types of diseases are most dangerous to the very young, elderly and to those with a poor immune system.

Although Armenia is one of a minority of countries in the world with no reported cases of rabies, it is still incumbent upon Armenian government to implement preventative measure to insure that this additional burden does not eventually arrive at Armenia’s door as Armenia continues its climb toward a Western civilization.

B. International Standards

Industrialized nations’ pet overpopulation control policies are very different from those of still-developing nations. Western European countries, due to the majority of their population residing in industrialized cities and suburbs, have generally opted to implement a “catch and contain” policy. Any surplus animals which are unable to be adopted or reunited with their owners are euthanized after a pre-determined amount of time. This policy has never been declared a success in any country.

The World Health Organization (“WHO”) has recommended animal population control policies based upon spaying and neutering and the releasing of healthy dogs and cats as the only cost-effective long term preventative solution. This policy ensures that new supplies of dogs and cats will not be endlessly produced which otherwise ultimately requires the unnecessary yearly expenditures to catch, collect and kill surplus new births.

In the past decade many western countries have embraced the WHO recommendation and switched to a “catch and adopt” or “catch and spay, neuter, release” policy. **Italy** made it illegal to euthanize dogs and cats in the early 1990s and began a mass Trap Neuter Spay Release (“TNSR”) campaign. **England** already has a very low euthanasia rate. In the **United States, San Francisco, CA, Reno, NV, Phoenix, AZ, Boseman, MT** and numerous other cities have successfully

switched to a “catch and adopt” policy, relying heavily on mass-volume TNSR. In 1979 the Humane Society of Atlantic County in **Atlantic City, New Jersey** was receiving 1,700 puppies and 2,000 kittens annually and killing them all. After opening a spay/neuter clinic, it decreased the numbers of incoming puppies and kittens by 90% [Exh P]. The State of **New Hampshire**, a state with roughly the same population as Yerevan, implemented a TNSR program and ended up reducing its euthanasia rate by 70%. [Ex S] When the euthanasia rate is reduced so are the expenses to the municipality, as fewer animals are being caught and accepted from the public, processed, housed the legally required amount of time, euthanized, and the carcass disposed of.

Turkey also has outlawed animal population control euthanasia. Some regions such as the tourist resort **Fethiye** and the city of **Izmir** have implemented very aggressive TNSR programs, which has virtually stopped the spread of any zoonotic diseases. This would seem revolutionary to a nation who twice in its history, in 1902 and 1910 collected 10,000 street dogs and abandoned them all on tiny Oxia island, which has no sustainable food, with the intent that the dogs kill each other and starve to death. To this day Turkish newspaper columnists point to this depraved cruelty as the reason Turkey lost World War I and continues to be plagued with economic woes.

In **Fethiye** a TNSR program implemented in 2000 reduced the number of incidents involving aggressive street dogs within the first year such that the municipality of Fethiye increased its funding for the project [Ex L]. Mayor Behcet Saatci donated 43 hectares of land to found an animal shelter with a spay/neuter clinic. When Fethiye’s success became known the Mayor of neighboring regional capitol city of **Mugla** implemented a TNSR program for his city. Television reports of Fethiye’s success aired on **German** television, which naturally is welcome free promotion for the tourism trade. Consequently, a wealthy German animal charity began to subsidize the TNSR program for Fethiye, stimulating the community’s economy and reducing the further need for governmental expenditures for animal control.

Greece, until five months ago, was in chaos with dogs and cats in packs and colonies habitating all parks, highway underpasses, railroad tracks, and even the newly built Olympic village. With the 2004 Olympics approaching, local municipalities were violating federal law and poisoning street dogs and cats.....until the world humane community began a campaign to stop it and in July of 2003 the Greek Government, after much debate in the Greek Parliament, and numerous negative international news reports about the cruelty of Greece, formed an alliance with Greek humane societies and the Greek Olympics Committee to force the stopping of the mass poisonings and instead begin a TNSR program. The Olympics Committee pledged 1 million Euro to implement a TNSR program for the thousands of dogs in **Athens**, again resulting in new monies being invested into the community which is good for its economy as well as taking the burden off of local municipal budgets.

Biologists in **Moscow** had determined that 25,000 street dogs lived in Moscow, surviving from garbage, whose population was never reduced by a century of catch and kill. They recommended sterilizing instead. Consequently, In 2002 newly appointed Moscow animal control chief Tatiana Pavlova switched Moscow’s animal control policy from a century of catch and kill to TNSR [Exh U].

Costa Rica and **India** are two of the most successful examples of TSNR. India had for many years been electrocuting or clubbing to death its street dogs. Costa Rica, like most warm weather nations, had so many street dogs and cats that tourist operators and their customers were complaining. The McKee Project pioneered TNSR first in Costa Rica and then in **Cozumel, Mexico**, with resounding success. In 2003 it has begun its TNSR programs in **Brazil, Panama**, and **Nicaragua**. [Exh. R]

Within 5-10 years both Costa Rica and India reduced their street animal population by an estimated 50%. The incidence of rabies in India, the highest in the world, was reduced enormously in regions which effectively implemented TNSR.

Indian rabies statistics:

City	Rabies deaths in year before TNSR	Rabies deaths in 2002
Bangalore	12 (2000)	4
Chennai (formerly Madras)	120 (1996)	16
Jaipur	10 (1996)	0
Kalimpong	10 (2000)	0

In his letter of March 10th, 2002 General Secretary Nilesh Bhanage of PAWS in **Bombay, India** attests to the fact that a TNSR program in their community “resulted in a sharp decline in the number of rabies incidents”. [Exh B].

The world’s first official federal Government Ministry empowered by a legislative body to set federal policy in the treatment of animals within India writes “In **Jaipur**, there has been a drastic fall in the number of cases of human rabies and there have been zero cases” since 1999. TNSR has been so successful that it “became the official national policy of the Indian Government..... funding over 100 such programmes in various states.”[Exh G]

The Ministry of the Environment of the Government of India attests to the reverse relationship between a TNSR program and low pet population and the reduction of rabies. [Exh D].

In a study funded by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (“RSPCA”), the world’s first humane society and largely credited for **England**’s low animal control expenditures, India’s success was confirmed. The best results occurred in Jaipur, where 20,000 dogs out of a total population of 30,000 were sterilized between 1994 and 1998. Consequently, the number of bites inflicted on humans were reduced from 1,151 in 1996 to 220 in 1998, and rabies cases were reduced from 10 in 1996 to 0 in 2002 (Exh CC).

C. The Companion Animal Network

In 1990 the author of this report founded the Companion Animal Network (“CAN”) with the sole purpose of bringing to an end the 100 year old policy of “catch and kill” in New York City by halting the contract with the ASPCA. After three years of political lobbying and the introduction

of legislation written by CAN, that success was achieved in 1993 when the ASPCA announced that it would no longer accept the \$4.5 million New York City contract. A new not for profit organization was established, following in San Francisco's footsteps, which had successfully transitioned from a kill policy to one of no-kill.

The author was one of the first experts in New York State on the topic of dog and cat population control. When not a single humane organization in the United States was willing to consider delving into the pet overpopulation issue due to fear of being overwhelmed with virtually guaranteed failure, the author founded his organization specifically to study the causes and policies of animal control in New York State and offer solutions to the New York City and State governments.

Educated in Biology, Veterinary Medicine, Zoology and Psychology the author undertook fact-finding trips to bring to New York City the successful animal control policies of other municipalities and nations. One such concept was the use of microchips in animals, which Los Angeles ("LA") had pioneered. After presenting the LA pet owner microchip identification system to then New York City Deputy Health Commissioner Marty Kurtz, this policy was implemented by New York City. It has resulted in the saving of thousands of animals' lives as well as millions of dollars as each animal costs the municipality an average of \$175 to take in, process, hold the legally required amount of time, adopt into a new home is possible, or euthanize and dispose of the carcass.

Pet owner accountability prevented abandonment of pets, which reduced animal control expenditures, and assured the collection of license fees (N.Y.City licenses only 7-9% of its pets, losing an additional \$8-12 million annually), and kept track of those who cyclically obtained and discarded animals to the municipality's shelter system...preventing unnecessary expenses by the municipality. It is now a universally recognized policy which has been implemented at many, if not most, animal shelters in the United States and Europe.

Another recommendation made by the author to NY City was to require a 24 hour telephone lost and found program as a way of increasing reclaimed animals and reducing animal intakes and thus expenditures. Mr. Kurtz agreed with the concept but was unable to implement a 24 hr lost and found service. Consequently CAN pioneered the first-ever 24 hour animal rescue and lost and found hotline in NYC which has by now handled close to 70,000 calls. Within a few years numerous other similar services were started by other NGOs, receiving praise from the public, politicians, police, media, and most importantly, donations, bequests and contributions. The founding of these services also prevented NY City's animal control budget from emergency increases. New York City Council Resolution #982 praised Companion Animal Network for enlightening the City Council on the underlying animal control issues of New York City.

CAN also authored state legislation to force the decentralization of humane law enforcement (HLE) and animal control services to improve responsiveness based upon the varying demographics, geography, and resources within each county of New York City. This legislation was introduced in both the NY Senate and the NY Assembly and passed the Corporations Committee of the Assembly unanimously. When it accomplished its intended goal, to force the ASPCA to give up the "catch and kill" contract with NY City, the author withdrew the legislation.

CAN met with and received the endorsement of then NY City Police Commissioner William Bratton (currently Los Angeles Police Commissioner).

During the 1993 mayoral election the author met with then candidate Rudy Giuliani and former Koch administration Deputy Mayor Herb Rickman, at the time the senior advisor to Mr. Giuliani. The author briefed Mr. Giuliani on the failings of NY City's 100 year old animal control policies and made policy recommendations to switch from a "catch and kill" program to "no-kill" based on spaying and neutering. Upon election as New York City Mayor, the author's central recommended policy option was pursued and implemented by the Giuliani administration. These and other accomplishments led Queens County Supreme Court Judge John Milano to praise the author for animal control services provided to NYC on the court record .CAN has been a consultant or advisor to various animal shelters in New York, Croatia, and Turkey.

Numerous times New York State courts and the NY City Health Department have recognized the author and his organization, the Companion Animal Network, to be experts in the field of animal control, and awarded dogs seized from legal cases to them for proper care and supervision.

The author has appeared on all New York City newspaper and television news outlets including CBS, NBC, ABC, Paramount Network, FOX, NY1, Warner Bros TV Network, the New York Times, New York Daily News, New York Post, to name a few. He is now the host and moderator of his own weekly television program on animals, which is seen in 4.5 million homes in the United States, covering ten major cities in eight states.

II. ANIMAL POPULATION CONTROL IN ARMENIA

It is pivotal for Armenian's future to project itself as the "Western country in the East." This requires that no significant quantities of street animals be seen. Previous news reports in the New York Times and other international newspapers have portrayed Armenia as a barbaric nation toward its animals [Exh N]. The street shootings of 8,000 stray dogs in Yerevan in 2001 and 2002 made worldwide news, as did the occurrence of a bullfight in Armenia in 1991. Even the detail that the only other country which allowed that promoter's bullfight was Saddam Hussein's Iraq was reported, as was the bull's stampede and eventual shooting. These events put Armenian reputation side by side with one of the cruelest regimes mankind has ever seen. Even Western Armenians visiting Armenia, whose support is paramount, have expressed disgust at the societal lack of care exhibited by Armenians toward Armenian animals. An Armenian from the USA, writing under the pseudonym of Eusepius wrote in Marmara, the Turkish based Armenian daily newspaper, of his (or her) distraught at seeing the stray dogs of Yerevan surround anyone who sat at a bench in a public park, begging for a pat on the head and a bite of anything edible. Residents of Yerevan have written articles in local newspapers (Exh. BB) and Yerevan's television programs and news reports have reported of the stray dog travesty.

Because the Republic of Armenia has not yet implemented the WHO recommendation unnecessary monies are spent by municipalities and individuals to shoot, trap, feed, and deal with

the excessive companion animal population. Even the City of Yerevan, Armenia's Capital, has been spending valuable tax monies to pay for a contract with the Dami Arg Company to collect and kill as many dogs as possible. Despite the shooting of 4000 street dogs in 2001 and even more in 2002 the capital city of Yerevan has still not seen any reduction in the population of street animals (Exh N)

Therefore, it is in Armenia's best interest, in particular Yerevan's, to learn from the lessons learned by other nations and abide by proven successful and progressive policies. Yerevan has the potential of becoming a tourist resort but visitors disseminate inhumane conditions very effectively, as did Eusepius in Marmara, as did tourists to Greece, Puerto Rico, and India. It is common knowledge that there is only "one chance to make a good impression." If Armenia's reputation is marred with the sights of starving and sick street animals it could forever seal Armenia's potential as a tourist resort for decades to come, if not forever.

Armenia, being largely an agrarian country with one major city and only a handful of smaller cities, should seek to set up an animal population control policy suitable to each region to contain this problem in the long run. In rural and mountainous regions, where pet ownership does not entail a dog or a cat living in a home but rather is based on a loose-knit "community ownership" concept where the town people who care about animals' welfare more or less provide leftover food for street animals, the policy must be different than in urban cities.

Implementing Trap, Neuter, Spay and Release Animal Control in Armenia

1. Goals

A. Immediate

TNSR must be implemented somewhat differently in rural areas than in urban cities. For instance, rural areas would presumably not even have a veterinarian in the region to spay and neuter animals, even if the citizens were to voluntarily collect the street animals and be willing to bring them. In urban cities, on the other hand, TNSR can only be implemented with a limited amount of release because it would not make sense to release spayed dogs and cats on city streets to be hit by cars, cause accidents, defecate on lawns, and continue to be an eyesore.

Therefore, TNSR in rural areas would have to be based more on the emphasis of bringing a mobile veterinary spay and neuter clinic into the region every few weeks for high-volume sterilization campaigns lasting a few days at a time. Rural areas would not have to fund salaried employees of the humane society to catch the animals as local citizens would welcome free veterinary services for street animals. Indeed, experience in Costa Rica, India, Puerto Rico, Turkey, American Indian reservations and other countries where rural areas have been provided TNSR projects has shown that the local population enthusiastically embraces working with the mobile veterinary clinic so as to maximize the impact to the community.

TNSR in Armenian cities would have to be based less on mobile clinics visiting communities within the city and more on taking in cats and dogs from the public for sterilization, housing, and eventual adoption or relocation to sanctuaries outside of the city. Trapping street animals in cities is very labor intensive and a

cost-effective animal control program would unlikely be able to afford to trap city animals on a regular basis. It may take hours or even days and repeated visits to the traps just to catch one or two animals. Plus, it would require the purchase of vehicles, traps, anesthetizing dart guns, and other equipment to successfully implement a large scale trapping program in a city...which is unlikely to be afforded in Armenia by municipalities such as Yerevan at the present time or in the foreseeable future.

Rather, the humane society in a city must implement an animal control policy and programs which are more incentive based than in rural areas. For instance, in urban areas such as Yerevan the humane society could have free spay neuter days, encouraging the public to catch a street dog or cat and bring it in, perhaps giving the person free pet food to catch another animal with, and after bringing in 10 animals, award the person either a cash grant or a valuable gift certificate donated by businesses. This would encourage citizens of Armenian cities to provide the labor in the TNSR policy. Businesses could publicize their commitment to the community.

This incentive-based technique was the core of the strategy the humane society in San Francisco used to switch from "catch and kill" to "catch and adopt." Within 10 years SF became America's first no-kill city and the memberships and contributions to the humane society rose by 300% as the public and the international animal welfare foundations always support life-saving organizations and shuns life-taking establishments (Ex AA).

B. Future

Using vehicles provided by the Yerevan Department of Health, a radio dispatched response should eventually be instituted. Such a system should include, but not be limited to, an advertised 24 hr telephone number (such as PET-HELP or some other easy to remember phone number) which should be manned 24 hrs including nights, weekends, and holidays. This special Hot-Line should be a city-wide telephone response and dispatch center. A telephone call recording device similar to 911 should be on line.

More operators should be available during regular business hours than during nights, weekends, and holidays. Such operators shall have computer experience or training and shall have terminals on a LAN (Local Area Network) system to enter data as it is being provided by the caller. During times between dispatches and slow times at the night shifts computer operators should provide data entry services of dog licensing onto the microchip system. A custom developed computer program currently in use at other major metropolitan municipalities should be used with a leased line to a mainframe computer.

A specialized interactive software which displays messages on hand held terminals via a cellular telephone or pager FM frequency shall be utilized for dispatches of trucks and/or ambulances. The hand held units shall be in each vehicle. Upon the entry of the appropriate data by the computer/dispatch operator receiving the call, if a decision is made by the supervising veterinarian on duty that the situation is grave enough to necessitate the dispatch of a truck or ambulance the truck driver will receive on his handheld unit the key elements of the call, such as address for pick up, name and phone of party calling, nature of emergency, and location to transport. The decision as to whether a given call is worthwhile for emergency pick up or rescue shall be left with the veterinarian on duty, with consultation with the dispatcher who received the call and pursuant to written guidelines upon which common scenarios are and are not pre-determined emergencies.

All computer/dispatch operators should undergo four weeks training prior to beginning their duties and a two month trial period. All software and computer/telephone link ups are currently available. These costs shall be borne one time, with privately raised monies. There will be an annual sub-contract for the maintenance of such telecommunications system, also with private monies. The computer/dispatch operations should operate from one location.

C. Basic Services

1. Stray Animal Roundup

Every weekday (weekends and holidays excluded), beginning at 8 AM and lasting until 12 AM midnight, one animal transportation truck should begin a shift to catch, round up, pickup from citizens, and transport stray and unwanted animals. Beginning with known locations of packs of dogs, and later colonies of cats, for the purpose of preventing the further increase of the number of the pack or the colony, the truck shall round up as many as the truck holds. If an emergency dispatch call is received the round up shift should prioritize to respond to the call. When the truck is full it will return to the main shelter. In an average day, 10-20 animals should be possible to be brought in. If, upon implementation of this program, there are monies still available, or if additional monies are raised or made available, there shall be one ambulance available for dispatch at all times in case of on-site emergency calls.

2. Animal Seizure

Requests from The Health Department and Police agencies to seize vicious and threatening dogs, stray and owned dogs and cats that have bitten, exotic and wild animals and venomous reptiles and bats shall be assigned the highest priority of all. Law enforcement agents of the humane society shall issue summonses to any and all persons walking a dog not properly licensed. Current law should be modified, if necessary, to permit the citing of anyone who possesses a dog for being in possession of an unlicensed dog.

3. Animal Drop Off

Animals requested for voluntary surrender by the public will be accepted during business hours at the shelter only as space permits after a vigorous intake interview and consultation process. Signs threatening the arrest of anyone abandoning an animal and informing the public that roads leading to the shelter are under 24 hr video surveillance shall be posted.

Abandonment of animals at or around animal control facilities such as the shelter or satellite veterinary clinics shall be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. A law must be passed in Armenia making it illegal to abandon an animal in the street, as is the norm in almost all countries. A computer tag of the name, address, ID of the surrenderor, photograph of the animal and the surrenderor, where and how the animal was obtained by the surrenderor, and why they can no longer care for it shall be made by the shelter, which shall assign an intake number prior to accepting the animal from the citizen.

In instances where an individual is obviously not telling the truth, or has a prior history of repetitive surrender of animals within short intervals of time of ownership, a warning should be issued to such individual that further such conduct may result in humane law surveillance of their activities in or around their residence and place of work. In all instances when an animal is desired to be surrendered the surrenderor shall be requested, at their option, to participate as a temporary home for the animal for 4 to 12 additional weeks, during which time a computer log will be made of their desire to dispossess the animal and a match shall be attempted to be made to a new owner directly from their home.

Statistics and experience in this regard has shown that a certain percentage of the public, when given an alternative to immediate intake and sheltering of their animal by the municipality, will choose such option. This alone reduces the need for sheltering by 10-25 %, depending upon the marketability, specifics, and incentives for participation in such program.

4. Animal Lost & Found

Should the owner of a lost pet call the Hotline soon thereafter, the computer entry would thus expeditiously reveal the location of the animal and the owner could re-claim the lost animal right in his/her own community without having to wait for the shelter to open, taking off from work, possibly having to arrange costly transportation. Furthermore, the quick return of the lost animal to the owner without necessitating it to be taken to a "central" shelter would spare countless man hours of trucking, handling, boarding, locating, identifying, etc. In short, the concept is to provide almost an instant retrieval system of lost animals in the community where the animal lives for the purpose of saving precious monies and unnecessary work, and, just as importantly, to provide incentives to citizens by making it easy for them to reclaim their lost animal. It must be kept in mind that every animal not reclaimed by the citizen who lost it will cost the municipality monies to process, hold, transport, euthanize, and dispose of the carcass.

5. Animal transportation

All pick ups, seizures and transportation services shall be provided in accordance with applicable City, State and Federal Laws. When a truck has a full load, or has an emergency which must receive immediate care, it will prioritize the injured animal first. After dropping it off at the shelter location it shall resume its normal operations of pick-ups and transportation of animals. Each and every transaction and visit to a location shall be logged by the truck driver for later comparison with the computer records.

6. Care and treatment of seized animals

In cases where the dog or cat is seized the animal shall be provided with shelter care, and proper food for a period no less than one month, or if possible, as long as necessary until a responsible home is found. All provisions under the Agricultural & Markets Law shall be adhered to with respect to seizures and adoptions. Animals seized or required for rabies testing shall be isolated in a communicable disease ward or specialized sub-contracting facility. When actual rabies testing is necessitated licensed veterinarians shall perform the preparatory procedures, either at the shelter or at a sub-contracting facility.

7. Animal Microchip Identification

All animals surrendered, seized, rounded up, and deemed to be adoptable shall be identified by the implantation of a pre-encoded micro chip at a known location. Such implantation is to be done by an injection, to be provided by a veterinary technician. The encoded information shall include the name and address of the dog, its owner, license number, expiration date, its vaccination history, its bite history, temperament, habits, where weaned (if known) or obtained from, etc. This encoded information shall be kept on a computer program which is updatable without the necessity of re-implantation of the chip. The chip is permanent. The code of the chip is read by a bar code reader, similar to those in use at supermarkets. Promotional material regarding this system called "InfoPet," which has been in use at research laboratories for years, is annexed as *Appendix B*. Such implantation shall be provided for all animals prior to being made available for adoption by a sub-contracting facility or at the shelter.

When the animal is eventually adopted an update form shall be sent to the computer entry clerk to update the information to reflect the name and address of the owner, ID presented, accompanied with a licensing form and fee. When an animal is licensed, either through the Health Department or the shelter, the animal will have to be presented to such a facility or the shelter for the microchip implantation and vaccination at no charge. At such time, the vaccination and alteration of the animal shall also be mandatory, if necessary, unless if a letter from a licensed veterinarian is presented that the animal's health would be endangered, or a letter from a registered and recognized dog club is presented stating that the animal is shown at dog shows.

If the owner claims that the animal is vaccinated, the microchip shall so be encoded upon implantation and the owner will be notified that the following year proof of re-vaccination shall be required. Owner shall be given a notice of such requirement. If owner refuses to comply and pay for inoculations, the animal shall be seized, according to law, and a computer entry shall be made forbidding the individual from furthermore licensing a dog. If an owner repetitively loses his pet, a notice shall be given at each and every one of such losses, and after three such incidents within any two year period, the animal shall be seized and a computer entry shall be made forbidding the individual from licensing a dog for the next five years, unless good cause is given to the Director of the Shelter, who may waive this prohibition with cause.

8. Immunization of employees against rabies

All animal pick up and seizure personnel at the shelter who come in contact with animals shall be pre-immunized against rabies.

9. Rural Area Veterinarians Services (RAVS) visiting Armenia

The RAVS unit of the **Humane Society of the United States** has agreed to visit Yerevan to train local veterinarians in the latest techniques of volume based sterilizations. This is a free service funded by the HSUS.

The RAVS Program

Visiting Yerevan will be a team consisting of 12 - 40 volunteers, veterinarians, and veterinary students from various United States veterinary universities. There will be a veterinarian in charge, who has had a great deal of experience working on RAVS field clinics. This person will be responsible for clinic operation, logistic issues, and all matters related to accommodations and scheduling. Dr. Susan Monger, Dr. Louis Lembo, Dr. Jennifer Scarlett, and Dr. Davis are the veterinarians that operate RAVS clinics. The volunteers will consist of a mix of other veterinarians, veterinary technicians, and veterinary students. They will be traveling in a caravan that will consist of a RAVS vehicle pulling a trailer containing the clinic equipment and supplies, and rental vans and private cars.

The team will have supplies to setup a veterinary clinic capable of spaying and neutering from 30 to 50 animals a day. This includes pharmaceuticals, surgical equipment, anesthesia machines, and cages. We will also do rabies, distemper, and other vaccinations and deworming. This team can do a limited number routine procedures on horses (if you have residents that would like horse services, please discuss this in advance).

The clinics can be moved every day, if necessary, so that the maximum number of residents can receive service. It is a good idea to locate the clinics centrally in a community, making it as easy as possible for residents to get their animals to the clinic. Rural Area Veterinary Services is a non-profit program of the Humane Society of the United States, and a tax exempt organization. RAVS's mission is to deliver medical care to communities where veterinary services are otherwise unavailable, due to geography or economics. All of these services are free. It is important that the animal owners that have their animals cared for at the RAVS clinics are ones that cannot receive care anywhere else. RAVS does not have enough resources to treat animals belonging to people who have regular veterinarians. This would be unfair to the many poor families that are in need of free services and also the veterinarians that have to make a living and be available to care for local

emergencies. A screening program is usually necessary and should be approved by the local veterinary community.

Community Involvement

RAVS provides the veterinary skill and equipment to carry out the clinics. The host community needs to supply:

1. Facilities to hold the clinics which should be a clean building with electricity, running water, a rest room, and about 1000 sq. ft. of floor space. If the weather will be very cold or hot, some kind of temperature control will be necessary. It is not safe to do surgery on animals at temperatures below 55 degrees or above 80 degrees. A school auditorium or basketball court (cover the floor with plastic or mats), community center, a class room, or fire department garage work very well. There should be some parking available for clients to bring their animals and the clinic should be centrally located. Access to a refrigerator or ice bags is helpful, as the vaccines that the team will use must be kept cool.
2. Scheduling for the clinics and advertisement of where and when should be done far enough ahead of time. **IT IS CRITICAL THAT OWNERS KNOW TO NOT FEED THEIR ANIMALS THE NIGHT PRIOR TO THE MORNING OF THE CLINIC IF THE ANIMALS ARE TO BE SPAYED OR NEUTERED.** Otherwise they may not be able to have surgery that day.
3. Oxygen is difficult for RAVS to transport and is necessary for the operation of anesthesia machines. Medical oxygen tanks can be rented nearly anywhere. RAVS has regulators that will work on either small "E" tanks of large "H", "G", or "L" tanks. The larger tanks are the most economical, but hardest to handle. An "H" tank will supply oxygen for 2-3 clinic days depending on how busy they are. It will take about 5 "E" tanks a day for a clinic. RAVS will bring a few tanks, just in case there is a problem in getting the oxygen on a particular day, but will not have enough for the whole trip. If you have questions on oxygen tanks, contact RAVS at least 2 months before the scheduled clinic.
4. If RAVS will be doing rabies vaccinations as part of the clinics, the community or local health service should supply the rabies receipts and tags for owners who have had their dogs or cats vaccinated. Because local laws on rabies documentation vary, RAVS cannot supply the appropriate tags for all possible communities. At least one person should be supplied by the community to do the rabies vaccination paper work.
5. Lodging for the volunteers: This does not need to be fancy. RAVS volunteers come prepared to camp on the floor of the community center where the clinic is held. They can either move with the clinic site or stay at some central community and move the clinic as needed. Some possible housing arrangements include: a community center, vacant houses, a local motel (we can put several people in one room). Showers are appreciated. Since the teams usually get to a community after 5 PM it will be necessary for the team leader to have a phone number what

will be answered after hours or a key provided so that the volunteers can get into the building where they will be staying. This is very important because after several hours of driving and/or 16 hours working a clinic the crew is going to need some rest.

6. Three meals should be provided starting the morning of the first clinic. Since the clinics start at 7 AM this means that some coffee and breakfast will need to be provided by 6 AM. Just like with the lodging, food does not need to be fancy. RAVS do not want to put a strain on local budgets or resources. Often communities provide way more food than we need and some goes to waste. You will know exactly how many are coming, including how many are vegetarians. These non-meat eaters will eat cheese, rice, beans, and salad. Some dishes without meat or chicken will need to be provided. Again these **DO NOT NEED TO BE FANCY**. If cooking facilities are available and the community can provide food the team can do its own cooking.
7. The clinics will produce some garbage which will include a small amount of animal tissue and "sharps". The community should provide a method for disposal of this material every day.
8. While it is not essential, some local volunteers to help with checking animals in, cleanup, and crowd control are much appreciated. This is a good opportunity for local 4-H or humane society groups to get involved. It makes the clinics run more smoothly, allows RAVS to sterilize and treat more animals, and gets young people involved in local projects. High school students that really want to get in there and help will be trained in instrument sterilization and patient preparation, and will work with the volunteers.
9. The facilities should have some kind of blanket liability insurance.
10. If there are any local veterinarians, please tell RAVS so they can be contacted about the clinics and how they may be able to help.
11. Directions to the clinic sites and local contact numbers should be provided just as soon as the local group decides which communities are to be serviced. Some "after hours" numbers should be included, as the teams are often working and traveling after 5 PM and on weekends.
12. Since RAVS volunteers will be working with a lot of animals, bite and scratch wounds sometimes occur. It is very helpful if the host community can provide RAVS the location and contact information for the local hospital or medical clinic. That way the team leader has this information immediately available if an emergency occurs. Where clinics are to be held is best decided by local officials or groups. Remember: these are free clinics for people who cannot get veterinary care anywhere else. It is important that the clinics are advertised as such. Local holidays and events should be taken into account when planning the clinic schedule so that there is a good turnout. Talking up the event on the radio, local newspaper is a requirement.

RAVS Clinic Operation

If at all possible RAVS prefers to get into the clinic site the evening before the scheduled day of the clinic. This allows the team leader to check out the facility and get the equipment setup. This process takes an hour or two depending on the team and the facility. It is possible to arrive 1-2 hours before the clinic starts and set up, especially later in the trip when the team has more experience. When the clinic will be at the same site for two or more days it will be necessary to have a secure lock on the building so that the equipment can be left in place. When using the same site for several days, the clinics can start earlier (7 AM), allowing more animals to be cared for.

Residents bring their animals to the clinic site and are taken on a "first come first serve" basis or the host community can make appointments. Each animal has its own medical record and receives a physical before surgery is done. There is a questionnaire that is filled out by the owner when the animal is checked in. RAVS provides all of these forms. Depending on the animal's condition and the owner's wishes it may either be vaccinated, dewormed, or have longer procedures for spaying, neutering, or for health problems. The owner will have to leave their animal for the longer procedures and will be told when to come back and pick them up.

The first animals to be presented are usually ready to go home by noon. Others may have to stay until 6 or 8 PM before they are ready to go home. Animals going for surgery will be put in a cage and given a sedative, prior to anesthesia. We use the best possible anesthetic, patient monitoring, and surgical protocols. All surgeries are done under gas anesthesia. Students do participate in both anesthetic and surgical procedures, but are never allowed to work unsupervised. The veterinarians and technicians doing the supervision are highly skilled and have experience with RAVS protocols. After surgery animals are given medication to prevent pain and slowly recovered in a warm, quiet environment. Volunteers from the community can be very helpful in the recovery process and young people can learn a lot by helping out at this time. If the animals require further treatment, medications will be dispensed to the owners when they come to pick them up and their condition will be discussed with them by a clinic veterinarian. All surgeries are done with absorbable sutures so owners will not have to remove sutures later on.

RAVS takes responsibility for all procedures and their outcome. The welfare of patients is of primary concern and all cases are closely monitored. As a result, RAVS clinics have an extremely low complication rate. However, there are always risks associated with anesthesia and surgery. Animals can die from these procedures. Risks will be discussed with the owner ahead of time and if complications occur a RAVS veterinarian will council the animal's owner. Depending on how busy a clinic is, the last animals are discharged around 6 to 8 PM. There will be about another half hour of cleanup or about an hour of packing of the clinic is to be moved that night. This should be taken into consideration when providing food for the volunteers. It is not usually possible for the entire team to sit down and eat lunch at the same time on a busy day. RAVS has to make sure that all patients are well and safe, so some members may not be able to leave the clinic site for dinner until late. It is usually best if breakfast and lunch are provided at the clinic site.

Occasionally, local news media reporters want information on RAVS activities. The veterinarian in charge will be glad to do interviews as time permits. In depth information on RAVS is always available from Dr. Eric Davis at 125 Old Stage Rd. Salinas CA 93908 or 831-442-8359. RAVS volunteers will clean up the site when they move the clinic. If there are any concerns about the condition of the facilities, garbage removal, or anything else, these should be addressed to the veterinarian in charge. When the team leaves the clinic site, it is important that the community officials or volunteers make sure that the rabies books stay with the community and that all the oxygen tanks are returned. RAVS will provide the local contact agency with a report, detailing the number of animals done and the value of services provided. If there are any comments or issues, the "buck" stops with Dr. Eric Davis, who can always be reached at the numbers given above. The veterinarian in charge of the team will also have a cell phone.

All clinics conducted by RAVS will have an owner education component, operated by HSUS personnel. This will include information on humane pet handling, the importance of spaying and neutering, dog bite prevention, and other animal and human health related topics. These may be held at the clinic site or at a local school. The community must make an effort to publicize the educational events in addition to the clinics.

10. Trap Neuter Spay Release in Yerevan

Once Yerevan's and its surrounding region's veterinarians have been trained by RAVS in the most advanced high-volume sterilization techniques a daily spay neuter assembly line will be set up, at first in appropriate facilities until a shelter is built, and then at the shelter, which will continue five days per week, until 70% of Yerevan's dogs, whether owned or not, are sterilized. Show dogs, elderly dogs, and those with special physical needs would be exempt.

a. Factors determining its success or failure

For TNSR to succeed at least 70% of dogs in a community must be sterilized within three years at most. If this figure is not reached TSNR fails. Why? Because when a smaller percentage is sterilized, there is more street food found by the remaining unaltered animals, which causes them to thrive better than before and thus produce more offspring. (Ex V).

In **Bangkok, Thailand**, for instance TNSR failed. It failed because the local Health Ministry was unable to adequately administer the program. The goal was to sterilize 30,000 of 120,000 (to reach 70% within 3 years) of street dogs within one year (by the end of September 2002). However, city officials found it difficult to catch the dogs, and claimed not enough veterinarians were available to conduct all the surgeries necessary within the time period. Consequently, only 5,200 dogs were sterilized and no noticeable drop of new births was perceived. Although the plan was to use the 23 Bangkok government veterinarians and 39 additional private veterinarians, many of the 39 positions were left unfilled. The Bangkok veterinarians were not trained in mass spay-neuter techniques, which are totally different than traditional sterilization surgical procedures.

In contrast, in **Clinton, NY**, a rural community of only 6,000 people, the animal organization Spring Farm Cares organized a 25,000 dog and cat sterilization program between September 1999 and July 2002 (Exh V), working exclusively with private veterinarians (as Clinton NY has no government veterinarians of its own) scattered throughout a six-county rural area roughly the same size as Bangkok including its suburbs. Bangkok should have also been able to do likewise.

The biggest cause for failure to reach the necessary 70% sterilization rate is the lack of high-volume sterilization surgery techniques by veterinarians who have rarely been formally trained to operate on small animals such as dogs and cats, and have not learned the high-speed techniques, such as the Boyce-Holland Spay Method, which now prevail in the West. (Ex T).

Another reason for failure of TNSR is the lack of veterinary technicians, especially in underdeveloped nations, where licensed vet techs are virtually non-existent, let alone have training in high-volume sterilization techniques. A good team of vet techs trained in high-volume sterilization techniques can do all of the preparation work on each dog or cat who is to be sterilized, and can even suture the incisions after each surgery, freeing veterinary time to operate on more animals in the allotted amount of time.

In **New Delhi, India**, where TNSR is used, the local government was sterilizing just 1,200 dogs per year. But veterinarian Jeff Young, who has set up a high-volume TNSR clinic in **Slovakia**, has often sterilized that quantity of animals only by himself in just six weeks time. Therefore, it is imperative to have formal training of both government and private veterinarians in high-volume sterilization techniques in order for TNSR to reach the 70% rate within three years, and thus ensure the success of the program.

In **India**, it has been six years since the inception of the national policy of TNSR, and the 70% sterilization rate has still not been reached on a national level. Consequently, the WHO's rabies division chief F.X. Meslin reminded Indian High Court Justice N. Venkatachala of this failure.

The details of India's TSNR program are annexed as Exhibits W and X.

b. Preventing Rabies from eventually coming to Armenia

Although Armenia is one of a minority of countries in the world with no reported cases of rabies (Exhibit J), it is still incumbent upon Armenian government to implement preventative measure to insure that this additional burden does not arrive at Armenia's door. As Armenia heads toward globalization of its country it must be careful not to acquire the rest of the world's diseases such as Mad Cow, SARS, Rabies, etc.

A **Pennsylvania State University** report on rabies concluded that "population reduction of the involved species by trapping, hunting, and poisoning has not been effective in preventing the

spread of rabies.”(Ex K). Pet Savers Foundation reports that “it costs three times as much to ignore preventive measures (such as TNSR) and deal with the outcome as it does to organize a spay program or clinic and bring down the numbers.”(Ex. O).

Also, there are numerous other zoonotic diseases which should also be prevented from spreading. Therefore, along with sterilization, Yerevan should also vaccinate all captured, sterilized, and released animals.

Three year rabies vaccines should be used as opposed to the one year type and all sterilized animals should be vaccinated approximately 7-10 days after surgery, which requires that sterilized animals be housed for 7-10 days prior to release. This hold period is also necessary to allow the incision to heal free of infection and for the removal of the suture by the vet techs if self-dissolving suture is not used.

Once the 70% sterilization and vaccination rate of street dogs is reached revaccination can proceed as necessary. However, since three years is close to the life expectancy of a street dogs (life expectancy of a street dogs is 4 years as 25% of street dogs die every year), relatively few dogs will have to be captured each year if the work proceeds on a three-year cycle.

In addition, even if dogs vaccinated in the first year of a three-year cycle lose their rabies immunity by the end of the third year, the two-thirds of the dogs who are vaccinated in the second and third years will keep the background vaccination level close to 70%--high enough to keep any rabies outbreaks from occurring.

D. Operation of the shelter

- ◆ The shelter shall provide personnel to do daily cleaning of all kennel areas, water bowls, hallways, floors and cleaning equipment;
- ◆ Collection of proper disposal of animal waste throughout the day;
- ◆ Removal and emptying of trash bags daily or as necessary;
- ◆ The City will provide for the removal of all animal carcasses from the shelter facilities. The city shall properly and safely dispose of all regulated medical waste pursuant to all federal, state and local laws.
- ◆ All veterinarians utilized shall be graduates of a recognized veterinary college and have a license to practice veterinary medicine in Armenia.
- ◆ Care must include feeding, boarding, bedding, cleaning of cages, watering, rawhide or other play toys, exercising, social interaction with humans, and provisions for immediate first aid.

- ◆ The shelter shall provide a 12 month per year advertising budget and plan, using private monies, to stress adoptions of mature pets, avoidance of acquiring a pet if not able to keep the pet lifetime, threatening prosecutions in the event of abandonment.
- ◆ The shelter shall have the appropriate license and registered personnel with the appropriate Armenian federal and local Yerevan agencies to humanely euthanize animals deemed to be too sick or dangerous, using sodium pentobarbital injections, under the supervision of a veterinarian.
- ◆ The shelter shall have licensed veterinarians available to prepare animals suspected of rabies for submission to either the State or City Health Department.
- ◆ The shelter shall be able to sanitize all instruments and contaminated surfaces and to properly dispose of the carcass by incineration or burial. Such disposal shall be provided for by the vendor.
- ◆ The shelter shall provide to the Health Department quarterly computer printouts of all animal management activities including but not limited to the date of receipt, disposition, breed, age, sex, elapsed time under care, health, reason for surrender or seizure, and total animals surrendered, total serviced, total seized.
- ◆ The shelter shall spay or neuter every animal prior to adoption or release. In case of lost animals re-united with owners, animal shall not be released until owner has altered animal. In such cases, the alteration shall be provided at reduced rate to the owner. No animal shall be released without licensing, microchip implantation, alteration, deworming.
- ◆ Certain facilities shall be designated to be Quarantine Animal Wards for the holding of possibly diseased, dangerous, or other animals held for law enforcement purposes.
- ◆ Upon the arrival of the animal at the shelter the veterinarian shall examine the animal and make a determination whether it is healthy and adoptable. If it is he shall bathe, vaccinate, microchip implant, and alter such animal.
- ◆ A kennel worker specially trained in dog and cat rehabilitation must always be present in the dog recreation room. A worker trained in cat rehabilitation must always be present in the cat recreation room. If an animal is destructive or aggressive to the rehabilitator, it shall be deemed unadoptable and marked on the ID printout to be made available for special services, such as guard duty.
- ◆ Adult animals shall be fed once per day, in the evening. Younger animals shall be fed at least twice per day, and more often if medically recommended. Cages shall be cleaned at least once per day, in the mornings. Hosing of cages while animals are inside shall not be permitted. Cages shall be hosed when the animal is removed from the cage and leashed outside the cage.
- ◆ Adoptions should not be initially based upon a prospective adopting party simply walking through all the cages and the wards and choosing an animal based upon its look, breed, size, age, or color. A prospective adopting party should first make a request to the shelter and a computer-based record shall be opened for such request. An extensive record shall be created regarding the requirements and wishes of the potential adopting party. A computer match attempt should be made within minutes. Upon finding appropriate candidate animals which fit many of the criteria sought by the potential adopting party, the animal, if located

in the main shelter, should be brought into the meeting room first. Then the party should enter the room. If party fails to show up without appropriate notice, such party's computer record shall so be marked and a caution shall be placed on any future transactions with such party. After as long as one half hour of interaction with the animal in the meeting room the animal should first be removed from the room. The staff member shall further discuss the program's guidelines and instruct the potential adopting party to sleep on it for at least one night. Printed literature regarding proper pet ownership and the commitment it entails shall be provided. A video presentation regarding pets and their ownership shall be made available for them to watch in the outside waiting room. If the potential adopting party expresses no interest in the animal, then another selection of those matched shall be referred. If the animal is in the shelter it shall be made available for a meeting in the meeting room. If the decision is made to adopt, a 7 day trial period, which is further extendible by another 7 days, and yet another 7 days should be provided. Prior to obtaining possession a party must show proper ID, pass screening, bring every member of the family to first meet the animal, and pay an adoption fee of \$5, which shall include all inoculations, microchip identification, alteration, and heartworm testing for dogs and leukemia/AIDS testing for cats. The adoption contract shall forbid the further placement of the animal with any other entity unless done exclusively through the City's adoption service. It shall also contain a provision for a mandatory 90 day notice requirement prior to the desired dispossession date. It shall also contain a liquidation clause which shall hold the adopting party liable for a considerable sum should any of the provisions of the contract be violated. Sample adoption agreement is annexed as Exh. BB.

III. PROJECTIONS

The path for a modernized and successful animal population control program should be as follows, in order of priority:

A. Short-term

- 1) Create a not-for-profit organization, preferably with police powers
- 2) Select appropriate land and transfer ownership from the municipality to the new humane society
- 3) Create a database of every veterinarian, animal related business, and supermarkets which sell pet food.
- 4) Make arrangements, such as finding a suitable teaching location, the required medicine and supplies, to host the Remote Area Veterinarians from the Humane Society of the United States, who will visit for one week to teach local veterinarians the newest techniques in volume-based spaying and neutering
- 5) Begin interviewing applicants for positions at the new humane society.
- 6) Begin TNSR programs based upon incentive-based policies
- 7) Find, and purchase if necessary, up-to-date mailing lists for a mass-mailing fund-raising

campaign of possible donors who may be sympathetic to environment, animals, and creating new jobs

8)Apply with as many international animal foundations for grants as possible.

9)Start TSNR program as soon as feasible

B. Long-Term

1)Obtain bids to construct a shelter for the humane society on the land. Plans and photographs of a shelter newly opened in Ankara which houses 500 animals is annexed as Exhibit DD.

2)Develop animal intake, care and adoption policies as per this report.

3)Train employees on the techniques of animal capture and management in the shelter.

4)Mass-mailing campaign from the mailing lists for donations and membership.

5)Develop pet food and supplies importing business to subsidize the construction of the shelter, with donations from Companion Animal Network.

6)Operate as a no-kill or low-kill shelter

1. Construction of the Shelter

Size- the quantity of land has to be balanced with several other factors because the other factors will affect the quantity of land. For instance, it would be more desirable to settle for smaller land if that means that the land will be nearer to Yerevan and a major highway and already comes with electricity and sewage and water available on the land. There should be some additional adjoining land available for expansion in future years so what happened in Turkey does not happen- In Istanbul a shelter outgrew its location and then a brand new shelter had to be built in another location, causing duplicative expenses years later.

Capacity- a total of 500 animals, 250 dogs and 250 cats, plus exotic animals such as bears, horses, exotic animals, etc.

Location- People adopting and surrendering animals, bringing them for sterilization, and volunteers will all be more likely to come and participate if the shelter is closer to Yerevan and available by public transportation. There should be no private residential homes near the shelter to prevent complaints from the surrounding communities.

Financing- Initial financing for the construction would come from

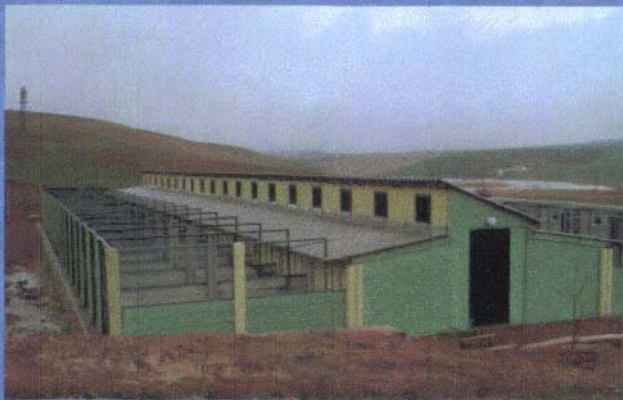
- 1) One time start-up grant from the CAN
- 2) mass mailing campaign
- 3) contribution from Yerevan to match the CAN grant
- 4) pet food importing business
- 5) other international grant applications.

Plans- Based on a newly-opened no-kill shelter in Ankara, Turkey, for which CAN was a consultant.

Architectural plans are annexed as Exhibit DD.



A general view



Dog kennels – 160 closed compartments,
12m² open area/each compartment,
640m² common yard



Cat house – 10 large rooms , 200m² open area









2. Cooperation with the government

Animal population control is a governmental function as it impacts upon every aspect of human life and economy. Armenia's animal control program, or for that matter any other country's governmental program, cannot be expected to be financed externally. However, animal control programs are only successful if there is close cooperation between government and not-for-profit NGOs because government can do things for the NGO which the NGO cannot do itself and vice versa.

We recommend a four-way agreement between Eurasia Charity Union, CAN, the NGO humane society after it is formed, and the City of Yerevan. This agreement should explain in detail what is expected of each and what recourse each has in case of a material and serious breach by any of the other signatories.

The duties of each would be as follows:

EURASIA CHARITY UNION-

1. Establish a network of stores and veterinarians to sell the pet food being donated by CAN, collect monies after sale, and wire 50% to the joint bank account in the USA and deposit 50% to the joint bank account in Yerevan.
2. Provide a cool, mouse-free warehouse space to keep the pet food for sale.
3. Distribute the pet food by hiring salespersons for each region in Armenia on a commission basis.
4. Keep detailed accounting of the quantities and type of pet food received from CAN, quantities and type of pet food distributed to each salesperson, store or veterinarian, quantities and type of pet food sold from each salesperson and store and veterinarian, monies collected from each salesperson, store and veterinarian. Provide monthly reports of all these to CAN.
5. Obtain all necessary customs permissions for the importation of pet food, with all licensing fees and taxes to be paid by CAN upon presentation of documented receipts.

COMPANION ANIMAL NETWORK-

1. Provide the initial capital for the purchase and shipment of \$2500 of pet food for the first shipment, including shipping, VAT, and all other costs from factory in the USA to delivery at an address in Yerevan.
2. Further commitment that if the first load of pet food is sold and at least 100% profit is realized (after subtracting the purchase costs, shipping costs, and VAT expenses), which means the \$2500 of food would have to be sold for approximately \$9000 (including \$1500 for taxes and shipping), leaving \$2500 net profit, we would commit to send \$5000 worth of pet food for the second shipment, expecting it to leave a net profit of \$5000. Therefore, a total of \$7500 net profit should be realized after the first two shipments, all of which would be deposited in equal amounts into joint bank accounts in Yerevan and New York, under the joint control of the NGO (or PGO), CAN and EURASIA CHARITY UNION. This, along with CAN's start-up contribution and Yerevan's matching start-up contribution, should be sufficient to start construction of the shelter.
3. Provide planning, consultation, and other management assistance in the creation and operation of the Humane Society, the shelter, and implementing Yerevan's animal control program.
4. Provide one-time grants for special capital projects or program services as decided entirely at the discretion of CAN.
5. Provide copies of receipts for the purchase of pet food from its suppliers in the USA to verify the net cost and the net profit to Armenian partners

HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES-

Has agreed to send a team of 7-10 veterinarians and veterinary students to:

1. Implement a mass sterilization program
2. Teach Armenian veterinarians the latest techniques in volume based sterilization

ARMENIAN HUMANE SOCIETY (tentative name of new NGO to operate shelter)-

1. Create by-laws which are democratic such that the Board of Directors are elected by the membership.
2. Operate the shelter as a no-kill or low-kill shelter.
3. Appoint a citizen-government advisory board
4. Operate aggressive TSNR programs

CITY OF YEREVAN-

1. Provide for annual operational expenses of the humane society and shelter
2. Match CAN's initial one-shot grant to start shelter construction as a one-time expense for capital expenditures.
3. Facilitate all necessary local and federal government requirements, permits, and procedures to realize every aspect of this agreement.
4. Pass appropriate legislation to empower the humane society to employ armed police officers and provide training for them.
5. Provide publicity and issue press releases on specific programs and procedures requested by the Armenian Humane Society.
6. Agree to no longer shoot or poison or otherwise harm or kill dogs and cats animals and prosecute individuals, be they rogue government agents or not, who do so.

INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATIONS-

Applications for funding have been made to the following:

1. Bridget Bardot Foundation
2. SPANA

3. International Foundation for Animal Welfare (IFAW)
4. World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)

3. Budget

STAFFING OF SHELTER

All full-time staff shall have two weeks of paid vacation per year, plus three sick/personal days, plus paid national holidays

No health coverage at the outset with the intention of adding it subsequently

Veterinarians on full time duty (weekdays): 1

1- 8AM – 5 PM

Veterinarians on part time duty (weekends & holidays): 1

1- 8AM – 5 PM

Kennel Assistants/Vet Techs on full time duty (weekdays): 5

2- 8 AM- 5 PM

2- 5 PM - 2 AM

1- 2 AM-11 AM

Kennel Assistants/Vet Techs on part time duty (weekends & holidays): 3

1- 8 AM - 5 PM

1- 5PM-2 AM

1- 2 AM-11 AM

Truck Drivers on full time duty (weekdays): 2

1- 8 AM - 5 PM

1- 4PM-12 AM

Security guard on full time (weekdays, nights only)- 1

1. 11PM-8AM

Security guard on part time(weekends and holidays, nights only)- 1

1- 11PM-8AM

The above staffing patterns shall provide the following coverage:

1 Veterinarian (8 AM to 5 PM weekdays)

- 1 Veterinarian (8AM to 5PM weekends and holidays)
- 2 Kennel Assistants/Vet techs (8 AM to 2 AM weekdays)
- 1 Kennel Assistant/Vet tech (weekends, holidays, nights after 2 AM)
- 1 Truck Driver (weekdays 8 AM to Midnight)
- 1 Security guard (every night 11 PM to 8 AM)

ANNUAL OPERATING BUDGET

Salaries

Veterinarians		
1 Full time x \$ 100 p/month		1,200
1 Part time x \$ 50		600
Kennel Assistants		
5 Full time x \$ 50 per p/month= \$250 p/mo		3,000
3 Part time x 10 per p/month= \$30 p/mo		360
Truck Drivers		
1 Full time x \$ 50 per p/month= \$ 50 p/mo		600
Security Guard		
1 Full time x \$ 50 per p/month= \$ 50 p/mo		600
1 Part time x \$ 25 per p/month= \$ 25 p/mo		275
Total Full time employees: 7	Full time salary total:	5,400
Total Part time employees: 4	Part time salary total:	1,235
Total Salaries		\$ 6,635

Other Expenses

Telephone expenses	100
Uniforms for 12 employees plus SPCA volunteer officers at \$5 @)	60
Bedding for cages (based on 500 cages at \$1 @)	500
Chewies & toys for pets (based on 5000 pets at \$00.10 @)	500
Pet food – at net cost to Companion Animal Network (.166 cents per lb)	4000

Kitty litter (based on 500 cats at .20 @)	100
Postage	50
Printing costs- donated by Companion Animal network	0
Disinfectant	50
Repairs & maintenance	200
Medical supplies	500
Insurance	250
Rent- donated by City of Yerevan	0
Emergency/Contingency Fund (for natural disasters and/or capital expenditures)	<u>500</u>
Total Other Expenditures	\$ 6,810
Total Annual Expenditures	\$ 13,445

INCOME REVENUES

Dog and cat licensing fees (to be applied by Yerevan toward the \$13,445 annual contract)

Adoption fees

Intake fees

Membership dues

Grants from international organizations

AUTHOR'S NOTE

This is a "basic" budget to operate one full service animal shelter and does not encompass the more advanced aspects of a model animal control program such as;

1. automatic and mandatory computer microchip identification of all pets prior to licensing
2. sub-contracting with existing veterinary, boarding, grooming businesses
3. one major billboard advertisement on a major highway emphasizing various elements of pet ownership rotating every month or two. Such a billboard campaign could advertise the advantages of mature pet adoptions for one month, advise the careful consideration of the long-term commitment of pet ownership PRIOR to obtaining a pet the next month, threaten prosecution for dog owners who do not license their pets the following month, etc.
4. Operating an animal clinic and hospital for owned animals
5. Computerized hotline operators dispatching rescue ambulances and trucks

The above "basic" recommended elements of a successful animal management policy can be implemented, in our opinion, in a gradual transition period of 3-5 years by careful re-structuring of the above "basic" budget with half the previously allocated \$26,000 contract monies. The additional recommended programs, 1-5 above, can gradually be implemented as additional revenue is made available for animal management raised through the eventual attainment of higher dog licensing compliance rate, adoption fees, memberships, international grants. .



A New Approach • cont'd from page 12

we were giving more than lip service to this new concept called no kill. AC&C has developed a Shelter Medicine Program. Animals that historically were euthanized at the time of impound because of illness or injuries are now treated and adopted. For instance, recently a pit bull hit by a train required a leg and its tail be amputated. It also required considerable mending from deep lacerations. Citizens across the state wrote essays explaining why they should be allowed to adopt this animal. AC&C has not euthanized an injured animal in over a year and has a 100% adoption rate for rehabilitated injured animals.

A comprehensive Foster Program allows time for sucklings and sick animals to become healthy enough to be adopted. AC&C has several hundred pets in foster homes at any given time. Our New Hope Program partners with over 50 local rescue and no-kill organizations allowing them to adopt animals from our euthanasia list at no cost. AC&C even provides a free one-year license that can be transferred to adopters when these organizations finally place these animals with families. Over 3,500 pets lives are saved through this program each year.

AC&C works very closely with our local veterinary association. We have implemented a low-income spay/neuter program similar to the New Hampshire program. This pro-

gram helped reduced New Hampshire's euthanasia rate by 70% over several years. The state of Minnesota found that every \$1 invested in such a program resulted in a \$19 savings in animal control costs over a ten-year period. AC&C's Big Fix program provides free or low-cost spay/neuter services to any pet owners on any form of public assistance. This program complements AC&C's practice of neutering every animal prior to adoption. Since beginning this program in 1995 Maricopa County's euthanasia rate fell from 25 animals per 1000 residents to 9 animals per 1000 residents. In addition to AC&C's spay/neuter efforts to lower euthanasia, Operation Safety Net helps pets and people stay together by providing pet food, medicine, behavior counseling, and more.

AC&C has taken a leadership role in forming a local Maddie's Coalition. I'm disturbed when I hear that animal control programs are reticent to get involved in such efforts in their communities because "Maddie's won't give any funds to our organizations". We have to stop thinking in terms of "our organizations" and start thinking in terms of "our communities." When you think in terms of community you will find that your animal control program is uniquely positioned to own your local no-kill movement. Let me explain.

continued on page 15


This Just In ...

As we go to press Maddie's has just announced that Maricopa County no-kill shelters will receive up to \$6 million in grant funds. While the specific goals/programs are yet to be outlined, the multi-million dollar grant monies will be used to fund adoption programs, expand spay/neuter services, and provide other comprehensive programs and methods to increase public awareness about homeless animals and adoptions.

Adoption grant monies will be distributed over the next five years among the following members of The Alliance for Companion Animals—a coalition of Maricopa County no-kill animal shelters and rescue groups:

- Arizona Animal Welfare League (lead agency for the project's adoption component)
- CHARM (Cat Help and Rescue Movement, Inc.)
- Dog Rescue
- Foothills Animal Rescue, Inc.
- Friends for Life Sanctuary
- HALO (Helping Animals Live On)
- Noah's Ark Animal Rescue
- Second Chance
- Sun Cities Animal Rescue

80 veterinary clinics to date also have been identified as spay/neuter grant recipients. Monies will be disbursed through the Arizona State Veterinary Medical Association. Project partners include the Arizona Humane Society and Maricopa County Animal Care & Control—these traditional shelters cannot receive funds but must meet the coalition's project goals.



11,000 shelters and rescues around the world will unite during Home 4 the Holidays 2002!

Enroll your shelter today and help save lives.

Call 858-756-4117 ext. 302 or log on to home4theholidays.com.

WHO GETS THE MONEY? HOW TO READ THE DATA (from page 12)

Business Bureau with the National Charities Information Bureau: charities should spend at least 65% of their budgets on programs, excluding direct mail appeals. This standard is stricter—and more indicative of priorities—than IRS rules, which allow charities to call some direct mail costs "program service" in the name of "public education."

The % column in our tables states each charity's overhead and fundraising costs as it declares them.

The ADI column states those costs as they appear to be. If we ask of each mailing, "Would this have been sent if postal rates forbade including a donor card and a return envelope?" If the answer is no, the mailing

should properly be called "fundraising." Differences between program and fundraising overhead spending appear in boldface. Groups which collect interest on large endowments tend to have lower overhead because they can do less fundraising.

Shelters, sanctuaries, and some activist groups which use mostly volunteer labor and donated supplies by contrast may have "high" overhead, as much of their program work does not appear in cash accounting.

The practice of ascribing direct mailings to program service instead of fundraising reflects the common but erroneous belief that "good" organizations have the lowest fundraising costs relative to program service.

But calling appeal mailings "program service" in the name of humane education has devalued the concept of humane education so much that fundraising for real humane education and outreach has become a very hard sell.

Budget vs. assets

In the asset columns, indicate a deficit. Shelters and sanctuaries tend to have more fixed assets (property and equipment) due to the nature of their work. Often total assets add up to less than the sum of fixed assets plus cash because of declared liabilities, such as mortgage debt on real estate.

Compare the Budget and Funds/Investment columns. Says the Wise Giving Alliance, "Usually, the organization's net assets available for the next fiscal year should not be more than twice the higher of the current year's expenses or the next year's budget."

Substantial fiscal assets are often "locked up" in restricted endowments. Yet an endowment balance may be used as collateral on investment in expanded program service—if a charity opts to do so.



BUDGETS, PROGRAMS, OVERHEAD & ASSETS - 134 animal protection charities (1st of 3 pages)

ORGANIZATION	TYPE	GIVEN/EARNED	BUDGET	PROGRAMS	OVERHEAD	% ADI	NET ASSETS	TANGIBLE ASSETS	FUNDS/INVEST.	NOTE
African Wildlife Protn	AEH	\$ 8,277,720	\$ 8,714,016	\$ 7,653,637	\$ 1,060,379	128	\$ 10,193,928	\$ 98,717	\$ 6,331,485	1
Allay Cat Alliance	AE	\$ 2,038,613	\$ 1,858,467	\$ 1,443,513	\$ 442,954	248	\$ 777,723	\$ 84,571	\$ 669,413	
Alliance of Marine Mammals	AEV	\$ 199,850	\$ 210,862	\$ 1,060,523	\$ 50,539	248	\$ 110,112	(none)	\$ 110,112	
Amer Anti-Vivisection Soc	AEV	\$ 980,985	\$ 1,219,000	\$ 1,060,852	\$ 158,148	156	\$ 11,561,737	\$ 33,733	\$ 10,040,478	2
American Bird Conservancy	AE	\$ 2,047,430	\$ 1,843,432	\$ 1,510,972	\$ 323,460	185	\$ 1,492,661	\$ 23,530	\$ 1,364,094	3
Amer Horse Protection Assn	AE	\$ 10,361,280	\$ 11,660,717	\$ 8,795,880	\$ 2,865,060	256	\$ 9,038,955	\$ 20,431,330	\$ 30,118,943	5
American Humane Assn	AEV	\$ 38,499,294	\$ 38,050,411	\$ 28,547,317	\$ 9,503,094	235	\$ 60,604,940	\$ 143,410	\$ 9,070,217	4
American SPCA	AEV	\$ 4,470,630	\$ 3,881,096	\$ 2,052,642	\$ 928,454	248	\$ 9,319,482	\$ 3,501	\$ 8,740,581	
American Zoo Association	AEV	\$ 25,457	\$ 35,968	(not available)	(not available)			\$ 3,051,692	\$ 2,290,987	
Animal Concern (Scotland)	S	\$ 4,211,783	\$ 3,107,729	\$ 2,299,191	\$ 808,538	266	\$ 18,897,629	\$ 74,937	\$ 4,290,987	
Animal Humane Society (AKN)	AL	\$ 3,775,348	\$ 3,360,728	\$ 2,650,369	\$ 710,359	216	\$ 2,730,592	\$ 25,511	\$ 132,312	
Animal Legal Defense Fund	P	\$ 281,532	\$ 723,361	\$ 276,775	\$ 46,346	148	\$ 155,523	\$ 26,882	\$ 16,463	
ANIMAL PEOPLE	P	\$ 1,523,206	\$ 2,153,012	\$ 1,673,298	\$ 481,714	225	\$ 2,994,497	\$ 1,437,272	\$ 1,535,552	6
Animal Protection Inst	AEV	\$ 1,523,206	\$ 2,153,012	\$ 1,673,298	\$ 481,714	225	\$ 2,994,497	\$ 1,437,272	\$ 1,535,552	6
Animal Rescue League/Boston	AEV	\$ 802,887	\$ 589,739	\$ 493,034	\$ 96,705	165	\$ 1,253,317	\$ 1,405,339	\$ 74,794	7
Animal Rights Intl	S	\$ 2,210,621	\$ 1,072,931	\$ 928,164	\$ 150,787	145	\$ 2,697,873	\$ 76,284	\$ 2,613,694	
Animal Sanctuary of the U.S.	AEV	\$ 391,074	\$ 442,992	\$ 318,110	\$ 124,882	288	\$ 285	\$ 482,528	(not available)	
Animal Welfare Institute	AEV	\$ 718,552	\$ 661,461	\$ 624,314	\$ 37,147	55	\$ 350,797	\$ 31,864	\$ 358,932	9
Animals' Agenda	AEV	\$ 1,264,472	\$ 805,540	\$ 771,392	\$ 124,148	145	\$ 145	\$ 350,797	\$ 358,932	9
Animals' Angels (Germany)	AEV	\$ 1,264,472	\$ 805,540	\$ 771,392	\$ 124,148	145	\$ 145	\$ 350,797	\$ 358,932	9
Animals Asia Foundation	AEV	\$ 1,264,472	\$ 805,540	\$ 771,392	\$ 124,148	145	\$ 145	\$ 350,797	\$ 358,932	9

(continued on page 14)

14 - ANIMAL PEOPLE, December 2002

BUDGETS, PROGRAMS, OVERHEAD & ASSETS - 135 animal protection charities (2nd of 3 pages)

ORGANIZATION	TYPE	GIVEN/RAISED	BUDGET	PROGRAMS	OVERHEAD	ADJ	NET ASSETS	TANGIBLE ASSETS	FUNDS/INVEST	NOTE
Animal Refuge Kannai (Japan)	S	\$ 812,140	\$ 891,000	\$ 328,300	\$ 136,360	188	\$ 20,799,633	\$ 10,382,295	\$ 11,560,796	
Arizona Humane Society	S	\$ 7,304,007	\$ 7,055,494	\$ 5,714,824	\$ 1,340,670	194	(not available)		\$ 9,498	
Ase Humanitaria PPA Costa Rica	S	\$ 108,522	\$ 77,646	\$ 66,895	\$ 10,751	144	(not available)		\$ 10,914,946	
Associated Humane Soc	S	\$ 5,372,997	\$ 6,163,456	\$ 4,220,160	\$ 1,934,296	318	\$ 14,921,680	\$ 3,548,105	\$ 10,914,946	
Asm of Vets for Animal Rights	S	\$ 147,651	\$ 187,410	\$ 148,683	\$ 38,727	218	\$ 127,976	\$ 1,530	\$ 28,474	
Atlanta Humane Society/SPCA	S	\$ 5,768,719	\$ 4,940,934	\$ 3,656,441	\$ 1,284,493	264	\$ 20,151,997	\$ 5,019,743	\$ 11,944,263	
Bat Conservation Intl	AE	\$ 2,226,480	\$ 2,591,857	\$ 2,231,421	\$ 360,236	144	\$ 4,194,862	\$ 1,931,170	\$ 1,732,545	
Best Friends Animal Sanctuary	S	\$ 15,730,182	\$ 12,582,790	\$ 6,744,308	\$ 2,818,482	238	\$ 15,119,235	\$ 7,753,961	\$ 6,800,960	
Bide-A-wee Home Association	S	\$ 6,422,124	\$ 8,192,121	\$ 6,488,351	\$ 1,703,770	218	\$ 30,186,969	\$ 8,817,020	\$ 19,879,504	
Blue Cross of India	S	\$ 241,137	\$ 202,981	\$ 201,273	\$ 1,708	18	\$ 348,268	\$ 282,783	\$ 48,144	10
Born Free Foundation (UK)	AE	\$ 2,834,817	\$ 2,534,942	\$ 1,989,963	\$ 544,979	228	\$ 1,573,697	\$ 113,146	\$ 1,382,176	11
BC Wildlife Fed (Canada)	AEH	\$ 773,417	\$ 762,454	\$ 440,753	\$ 321,701	418	\$ 189,626	\$ 37,789	\$ 81,056	12
Brooke Fund for Animals	S	\$ 5,261,585	\$ 8,136,712	\$ 4,971,817	\$ 3,164,895	388	\$ 15,921,717	\$ 87,832	\$ 12,809,150	13
Canadian Wildlife Federation	AEH	\$ 6,930,724	\$ 7,020,487	\$ 3,588,455	\$ 3,441,403	448	\$ 5,553,760	\$ 1,139,263	\$ 3,182,489	12
Care For The Wild (UK)	AE	\$ 1,794,799	\$ 1,523,432	\$ 953,102	\$ 661,527	438	\$ 499,782	\$ 31,204	\$ 591,268	
Cats Protection League (UK)	S	\$ 29,764,365	\$ 24,509,395	\$ 17,401,440	\$ 7,107,845	298	\$ 34,700,052	\$ 30,692,555	\$ 9,961,358	
Cedarhill Animal Sanctuary	S	\$ 210,850	\$ 181,555	\$ 153,139	\$ 28,416	168	\$ 70,358	\$ 137,386	\$ 7,815	
Chihuahua Rescue/Transport	S	\$ 72,658	\$ 60,957	\$ 67,414	\$ 2,543	48	\$ 6,565	\$ 64,290	\$ 8,498	14
Compassionate Crusaders/Calcutta	S	\$ 29,895	\$ 36,775	\$ 35,596	\$ 1,179	38	\$ 79,995	(not available)		
Compassion in World Farming	\$	\$ 2,325,780	\$ 2,912,256	\$ 1,747,354	\$ 1,164,902	408	\$ 402,108	\$ 216,708	\$ 76,496	
Compassion Unlimited Plus Action	\$	\$ 91,278	\$ 136,019	\$ 108,234	\$ 27,785	208	\$ 215,542	(not available)	\$ 215,542	
Connecticut Humane Society	S	\$ 254,001	\$ 267,891	\$ 243,222	\$ 22,666	98	\$ 56,967,964	\$ 5,418,572	\$ 35,250,831	15
Conservation Fund	CH	\$ 52,354,355	\$ 30,924,329	\$ 28,469,936	\$ 2,455,293	88	\$ 126,909,432	(not available)	\$ 32,106,198	16
Conservation International	AE	\$ 66,477,427	\$ 52,415,238	\$ 43,344,065	\$ 9,071,173	178	\$ 5,020,725	\$ 2,517,229	\$ 2,900,672	
Dallas SPCA/SPCA of Texas	S	\$ 6,044,272	\$ 4,568,788	\$ 2,803,939	\$ 1,764,849	398	\$ 723,285	\$ 45,761	\$ 6,813,312	17
D Shepherd Wildf Test (Kenya)	S	\$ 429,672	\$ 375,767	\$ 336,308	\$ 39,459	118	\$ 15,936,305	\$ 698,821	\$ 14,388,062	18
Defenders of Wildlife	AEH	\$ 28,864,737	\$ 27,639,727	\$ 21,321,313	\$ 16,318,414	438	\$ 15,936,305	\$ 698,821	\$ 14,388,062	18
DELTA Rescue	S	\$ 11,874,568	\$ 6,979,734	\$ 5,642,325	\$ 1,337,409	198	\$ 33,336,504	\$ 2,651,478	\$ 27,660,759	
Denver Paws Friends League	S	\$ 952,289	\$ 628,017	\$ 370,559	\$ 257,458	418	\$ 306,902	\$ 33,622	\$ 350,518	
Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund Europe	S	\$ 13,845,401	\$ 11,026,548	\$ 9,447,856	\$ 1,578,692	138	\$ 79,214,313	\$ 28,604,965	\$ 49,444,549	
Dogs' Home Battersea	AE	\$ 2,801,232	\$ 2,844,348	\$ 2,380,515	\$ 453,833	168	\$ 869,833	\$ 81,650	\$ 934,428	19
Doris Day Animal League	AE	\$ 21,257,072	\$ 22,644,603	\$ 16,578,775	\$ 6,065,828	278	\$ 27,812,258	\$ 2,320,768	\$ 25,534,973	20
Earthtrust	L	\$ 41,563,563	\$ 38,794,150	\$ 31,414,942	\$ 7,399,208	198	\$ 43,478,528	\$ 8,212,028	\$ 28,248,568	
Environmental Defense	AE	\$ 439,192	\$ 322,293	\$ 305,541	\$ 16,752	58	\$ 616,517	\$ 9,841	\$ 606,676	
Farm Animal Reform Movement	AE	\$ 2,832,939	\$ 2,491,133	\$ 1,954,407	\$ 536,726	228	\$ 3,554,756	\$ 2,164,370	\$ 1,299,105	
Farm Sanctuary	AE	\$ 572,705	\$ 486,480	\$ 379,681	\$ 106,799	228	\$ 2,215,637	\$ 8,028	\$ 1,665,502	21
Food Animal Concerns Trust	AE	\$ 58,257	\$ 75,074	\$ 66,643	\$ 8,431	118	\$ 28,143	(none)	\$ 28,143	
Foundation for Animal Protect	S	\$ 58,257	\$ 75,074	\$ 66,643	\$ 8,431	118	\$ 28,143	(none)	\$ 28,143	
Frutin to Support Animal Protect	AE	\$ 2,114,621	\$ 2,430,555	\$ 262,285	\$ 2,168,270	898	\$ 5,751,414	\$ 2,972,292	\$ 4,459,413	22
Friends of Animals	AE	\$ 5,919,260	\$ 5,600,721	\$ 4,126,678	\$ 1,474,043	268	\$ 18,438,862	\$ 2,047,676	\$ 17,260,501	
Fund for Animals	S	\$ 408,565	\$ 575,600	\$ 407,461	\$ 168,139	298	\$ 25,674	\$ 171,351	\$ 10,586	
Gorriel Foundation	S	\$ 1,783,662	\$ 2,071,591	\$ 1,605,651	\$ 908,973	448	\$ 2,992,107	\$ 1,786,349	\$ 1,010,756	23
Gorilla Foundation	AE	\$ 24,655,016	\$ 22,443,221	\$ 13,531,501	\$ 5,972,938	428	(not available)			
Greenpeace	AE	\$ 549,499	\$ 334,636	\$ 334,636	(none)	0	\$ 594,030	\$ 316,254	\$ 439,275	
Greyhound Friends	S	\$ 3,677,470	\$ 4,126,208	\$ 2,972,839	\$ 1,163,369	288	\$ 10,124,948	\$ 3,216,971	\$ 3,512,674	
Heilen Woodward Animal Center	S	\$ 414,369	\$ 715,084	\$ 343,053	\$ 300,716	428	\$ 15,925,382	\$ 1,890,668	\$ 19,887,898	24
Holiday Humane Soc (CA)	S	\$ 414,369	\$ 715,084	\$ 343,053	\$ 300,716	428	\$ 15,925,382	\$ 1,890,668	\$ 19,887,898	24

BUDGETS, PROGRAMS, OVERHEAD AND ASSETS - 135 animal-related charities (3rd of 3 pages)

ORGANIZATION	TYPE	GIVEN/EARNED	BUDGET	PROGRAMS	OVERHEAD	% ADJ	NET ASSETS	TANGIBLE ASSETS	FUNDS/INVEST	NOTE	
Pets In Need	S	\$ 1,862,917	\$ 1,320,644	\$ 1,273,479	\$ 47,185	4%	\$ 3,076,934	\$ 787,505	\$ 2,386,135		
PCRM	AEV	\$ 2,823,831	\$ 2,915,847	\$ 2,456,236	\$ 459,611	16%	\$ 238,807	\$ 131,193	\$ 346,307	22	
Primarily Primates	S	/The most recent available data was in ANIMAL PEOPLE for 11/01 and the 2002 watchdog Report on Animal Protection Charities./									
Progressive Animal Welf Soc (WA)	S	\$ 4,378,326	\$ 3,157,916	\$ 2,517,760	\$ 640,156	20%	\$ 3,364,894	\$ 939,264	\$ 556,856		
Royal SPCA (UK)	S	\$ 101,402,280	\$ 115,039,440	\$ 87,036,120	\$ 28,003,320	24%	\$ 263,207,880	\$ 114,179,220	\$ 162,160,380	38	
Royal SP of Birds (UK)	S	\$ 75,114,000	\$ 77,392,000	\$ 52,870,000	\$ 24,522,000	32%	\$ 36,292,000	\$ 16,942,000	\$ 24,353,000		
San Francisco SPCA	SAE	/The SF/SPCA draft filing of IRS Form 990 for 2001-2002 fiscal year to the board for ratification on 11/15/2002./									
Save Our Cats & Kittens Inc.	S	\$ 142,027	\$ 136,997	\$ 88,769	\$ 56,328	35%					
Sea Shepherd Conservation Soc	AE	/The most recent available data was in ANIMAL PEOPLE for 11/01 and the 2002 watchdog Report on Animal Protection Charities./									
SHARX	AE	\$ 245,401	\$ 166,044	\$ 153,045	\$ 13,999	8%	\$ 83,368	\$ 108,388	\$ 29,077		
Sierra Club	AE	\$ 67,172,774	\$ 31,356,866	\$ 28,294,074	\$ 3,062,792	10%	\$ 117,899,789	\$ 602,886	\$ 115,397,736		
Silicon Valley Animal Rescue	S	\$ 82,073	\$ 323,098	\$ 314,894	\$ 10,204	3%	\$ 377,670	\$ 30,503	\$ 358,294		
Southwest Missouri Humane Soc S	S	\$ 647,490	\$ 722,674	\$ 704,401	\$ 18,273	3%	\$ 890,773	\$ 412,912	\$ 470,315		
SPA Abroad (was SPAA) (UK)	S	\$ 3,312,378	\$ 3,622,660	\$ 2,617,435	\$ 649,782	28%	\$ 9,415,465	\$ 32,557	\$ 9,363,931	39	
SPAY-Neuter Assistance Program	AEV	\$ 3,344,644	\$ 3,537,509	\$ 2,891,952	\$ 645,550	18%	\$ 953,272	\$ 582,324	\$ 143,102	40	
SUPRESS/Nature of Wellness	AEV	/The most recent available data was in ANIMAL PEOPLE for 11/01 and the 2002 watchdog Report on Animal Protection Charities./									
The Association of Sanctuaries	S	\$ 91,045	\$ 86,540	\$ 390,562	\$ 145,410	27%	\$ 52,312	\$ 134,325	\$ 152,656	\$ 18,115	41
Tiger Creek	S	\$ 225,578	\$ 535,972	\$ 390,562	\$ 145,410	27%	\$ 52,312	\$ 134,325	\$ 152,656	\$ 18,115	41
Tiger Haven	S	/The most recent available data was in ANIMAL PEOPLE for 11/01 and the 2002 watchdog Report on Animal Protection Charities./									
Tony Labussa's AHP (CA)	S	\$ 4,640,287	\$ 3,849,177	\$ 1,376,320	\$ 2,472,848	64%	\$ 4,896,274	\$ 596,419	\$ 880,602	\$ 636,218	
Turpentine Creek Foundation	S	\$ 565,385	\$ 541,616	\$ none	\$ none	0%	\$ 596,419	\$ 48,124	\$ 430,026	\$ 1,317	42
United Animal Nations	AE	\$ 931,710	\$ 1,030,690	\$ 767,105	\$ 263,585	26%	\$ 456,395	\$ 119,689	\$ 99,099	\$ 43,810	
United Poultry Concerns	AE	\$ 130,690	\$ 137,349	\$ 96,642	\$ 40,648	30%	\$ 119,689	\$ 99,099	\$ 43,810	\$ 4,886,088	
Univ Fed. for Animal Welf (UK)	S	\$ 637,803	\$ 907,226	\$ 637,803	\$ 263,585	26%	\$ 456,395	\$ 119,689	\$ 99,099	\$ 43,810	
Utopia Animal Rescue Ranch	S	\$ 98,250	\$ 88,041	\$ 67,117	\$ 20,924	23%	\$ 16,431	\$ 19,709	\$ 5,976	\$ 640,486	43
Vernon Trail All-Animal Asst.	S	\$ 504,476	\$ 566,023	\$ 450,550	\$ 92,543	17%	\$ 345,514	\$ 33,338	\$ 99,501	\$ 29,827	
Viabha SPCA (India)	S	\$ 57,717	\$ 63,297	\$ 57,580	\$ 5,708	9%	\$ 160,668	\$ 19,827	\$ 87,506	\$ 44	
Viva! U.K.	S	\$ 677,385	\$ 641,712	\$ 380,418	\$ 261,894	41%	\$ 160,668	\$ 19,827	\$ 87,506	\$ 44	
Viva!USA	AE	\$ 29,514	\$ 36,821	\$ 29,211	\$ 7,610	21%	\$ 7,907	\$ (none)	\$ 6,397	\$ 18,316,610	
Whale & Dolphin Protection Soc	AE	\$ 2,238,741	\$ 2,313,049	\$ 1,061,348	\$ 1,251,547	54%	\$ 250,035	\$ 449,070	\$ 49,993	\$ 49,993	
Wilderness Society	AE	\$ 16,436,938	\$ 17,576,997	\$ 12,347,076	\$ 5,229,921	30%	\$ 15,971,720	\$ 2,892,088	\$ 149,738,804	\$ 263,889,737	45
Wildlife Conservation Soc	AE	\$ 105,046,417	\$ 124,028,588	\$ 107,543,621	\$ 16,284,467	13%	\$ 552,809,697	\$ 149,738,804	\$ 263,889,737	\$ 45	
Wildlife Waystation	S	/The most recent available data was in ANIMAL PEOPLE for 11/01 and the 2002 watchdog Report on Animal Protection Charities./									
WSPA	AE	\$ 14,181,000	\$ 13,265,000	\$ 9,153,000	\$ 4,112,000	31%	\$ 4,047	\$ 64,652,611	\$ 142,917,702	\$ 228	
World Wildlife Fund (USA)	AEH	\$ 104,998,306	\$ 109,031,061	\$ 86,621,812	\$ 20,429,249	19%	\$ 3,036	\$ 3,819	\$ 228		
Youth for Conservation (Kenya)	S	\$ 18,362	\$ 18,134	\$ 15,098	\$ 3,036	17%	\$ 4,047	\$ 3,819	\$ 228		

Lou Griffin and

Dear Animal Friends:
Your help is needed!

Exhibit B

March 10th, 2002.

To.

Madam,

SUB : Success of Spay and Release Programme in our Area.

We are a government recognized voluntary organisation situated in a small suburb of Bombay, India, dedicated to animal welfare. Our main activity, apart from taking care of all stray animals, is a mass sterilisation-cum-immunisation programme for stray dogs in our area. Much as we realize that an increase in number of stray dogs can be problematic to the human population, spay/neutering is the best possible solution we could offer to the animals. Our programme has two objectives:

- (1) To reduce stray dog population, and
- (2) To reduce the occurrence of rabies.

This method has offered a humane and scientifically proven alternative to the barbaric and useless system of dog-killing usually followed by civic bodies. Our sterilisation scheme has resulted in a sharp decline in the number rabies incidents as well as in dog population. Some areas are completely free of new puppy population.

Killing of stray dogs is not effective at all since the vacuum created by the dogs destroyed is quickly filled by animals from other territories, with very high breeding rates. A sterilised dog however, does not only proliferate, but prevents other dogs from encroaching in his territory. Moreover, dogs bark, fight, and severely injure himself all due to his mating instinct. Thus, with more spaying/ neutering we have had much lesser numbers of injured dogs, as well as less barking.

However, it is important to release the dogs in their original territories after spaying, since dogs are extremely territorial and releasing wrong dogs in wrong areas cause trauma and avoidable dog fights. Dogs also act as natural scavengers and will keep an area's garbage also under control effectively.

All these have been our factual experiences. We request you to weigh the pros and cons of the SPAY/NEUTER AND RELEASE system before you take any decisions.

Yours for Animals,



Mr. Nilesh Bhanage
Hony. Gen. Secretary & Founder Trustee
Plant & Animals Welfare Society

P. A. W. S.

*Plants & Animal Welfare
Society*

*Registered Charity
No.: Maha/587-2001/Thane.*

Regd. office :

*A-14, Savitri Sadan,
Dr. Mukherji Road,
Dombivli (East).*

*Phone:
(0251) 471943.*

*Fax:
(022) 7701621.*

*E-mail:
animulwelfare@rediffmail.com.*

*President:
Goodicia Vaidya.*

*Vice-President:
Renu Rai.*

*Secretary:
Nilesh Bhanage.*

*Treasurer:
Hiren Vira*

*Helping Hand For City
Animals in Distress.*

Exhibit BB

ԿԱՆ ՄԱՐԴՈՒԿ ԵՎ ԿԱՆ ՇՆԵՐ

Ճ. Շ. Ս. Ս.
August 21,
2003

Շան տեր է կոչվում այն մարդը, որը կերակրում ու դաստիարակում է կանը: Շան է կոչվում բոլորին հայտնի չորրորդական արարածը, որը տեր ունի: Մասնաշրջանը դա նույն բանն է, որ ընտանիք, կերտուտ, վարակ տարածող, հսկերեն է խիստ վտանգավոր:

ԻՆՉՈՒՆ ԵՆ ՆՐԱՆԷ ՄԵՋ ՎՈՐՈՒ

Թվում է՝ շներ մի տուր թափառող շներին, եւ նրանք էլ քեզ չեն դիպի: Բայց բնավ ոչ բոլոր փոքր-ցայտի շներն են անվատ: Իհարկե, շները նարող են եւ կեն: Ուր որում, ամենից կենսաները այն են: Դասկաներն են, որոնք իրենց ցեղակիցներից ավելի հաճախ են շահում մարդու հետ: «Փաս» հիմանակը յուրացրած նախնի «տերություն» է: Կամ պահանջների կերակրած ու քննադատված շները: Կերակրողի հետ միասին նրանք հսկում են իրենց փոքրիկ «երկիրը»: Կերակրվողներն արդեն ունեն սեռական կենսական անկախությունը «տեր» եւ «մասցան բոլորը»: Միայն ունեն, մասցան բոլորի հետ այդպիսի շները գերադասում են հարաբերվել բարձր հաշիվով կամ նենդ:

«Կան շան» հետ շփվելիս անտր է պարզապես գիտնալ որը կատարել: «Պարզագույն միջոց» կոչանք: քար վերցնել կամ ձեռքը, թե վերցնում ես: Տանկացած շան դա գալիս եւ կիսակցի: Ոչ մի դեպքում անտր չէ փախչել: Շանը դա կարող է դրդել հարձակման:

Կան, ի վերջո, պարզապես հիստերիկ ու հիստը շներ: Այդ նրանք են հաշում յուրաքանչյուր անցնող մեքենայի հետեւից ու վրա տալիս ամեն շարժվող բանի: Բայց իսկապես վտանգավոր թափառող շները հատուկներն են, եւ դրանք տարբերվում ուրիշներէ: Այդպիսի շներն ունեն հիվանդությունների ակնհայտ նշաններ

(արդեն քանակապես աճելով, որքին եւ այլն): Եթե անցամ մտնուում ես նրանց քարի մտադրություններով շոյելու, փաղաքշելու, ապա ներարկվում ես փոքի ճիհուով, սուր

շարժվում եւ դեպի ուղեղ, եւ որքան մոտ է կենդ տերը գլխին, այնքան ավելի արագ է փրկուտ մտնում ուղեղ:



տուրազվողով, նույնիսկ անտեսալին հիվանդությունը՝ տուրկաբե միայով վարակվելու վտանգի: Զարթոյի է ուղեղակայան մի դեպք, երբ այդպես վարակվեց ուր կեն: Նա ուրց մնաց, բայց երեխային կողքին: Զենք խոտում արդեն այնպիսի մտադր. վտանգով մատն. ինչպիսին կատարություն է:

ՊԱՏԱՍՈՒՍ ԿԱՏԱՂՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՈՒՍ

Ինչպես համարում են մասնագետները, ուրց աշխարհում այսօր աճում է կատարությունը հիվանդ կենդանիների թիվը:

Կատարությունը կամ ջրվախությունը (հիդրոֆոբիա), վտանգավոր է նրանով, որ այս հիվանդության դեմ դեղամիջոցներ վկա: Կարակված մարդը առանց օպերատիվ բուժման մահանում է: Ընչու է, կարելի է եւ պատկաստում կատարել կենդանի անմիջապես հետո, քանի դեռ փրկուց չի հասել գլխուղեղի բջիջներին: Բանն այն է, որ Բարնկ-Նեգրիի մարմնիկները ներթափանցման տուրից կարողաբերելով դանդաղ

դեռ լավ է, որ ներկայումս կատարությունը դեմ այնքան չեն անում տիրապետչակ բարձրագույն սրտի կարող շուրջ մի լատին ներարկում էլ բավական է: Ի դեպ, ցանկացած, նույնիսկ արտաբուստ առուց շուրջ նարող է կրկան, լինել կատարության հիվանդ, որը ոչ մի կերպ:

Վերջում ինչ-որ կաստում անել լավ է լինել թափառող շան մարդ: Ընտրով գրեն: Ինչ-որ մեք գարդում է: Իսկ շան կենդ մարդու մասին չի տեսի եւ ոչ ոք Նա ոչ մեկին անտր չէ: Շան կնոջի հետ փոխանցվում է վտանգավոր հիվանդությունների մի ամբողջ փունջ, սակայն տուժածների մեծամասնությունը զբաղվում է ինքնարուժմամբ: Չեթ «թափառող թեղե» է, եթե կենդ տնական շան նրա առողջության մասին կարելի է տեղեկանալ թեկուզեւ տիրոջից: Իսկ եթե հարձակվել են թափառող շներ, հետո անհետապե մշուշի մեջ, մնում եք



այնմ խոսքն այդ մասին չէ: Բանն այն է, որ գիտնականների տվյալներով, անտուն կենդանիների սպանելը անհետանկարալին է հաշվի անելով բնության օրենքները: Մասնավորապես, թափառող շների թիվը երեւանում, ինչպես արդեն նշվել է, մոտ 2,5-3 հազար է: Չկարողանալով միասնաբար թողնել անհետ է, իսկ

միայնակ՝ ծեր վերջերի ու ծանր մտորումների հետ:

ԻՆՉ ԱՆԵՆ ԹԱՓՈՒՂՈՂ ՆԵՐՈՒ ՉԵՏ

Չայտասանը աշխարհի այն սակավաթիվ երկրներից է, որ թափառող շներին պարզապես գնդակահարում են: Այդ քարոզարությանը չափազանց կարողալորեն արձագանքող քաղաքացիներին համոզում են, թե սպանագործներն իրենց ոչ այնքան հաճելի, բայց անհրաժեշտ գործն անում են քայտասան հասարակության օգտի համար ինչպես, ասենք, արքայազաններն են մաքրում քաղաքի փողոցները արտոգորություններից:

Այն, որ չորրորդականները մեզանում բառացիորեն հավասարեցված են արցին, առանձին խոսակցության կյոթ է: Եւ բնավ ոչ երկուտանիների օգտին: Բայց

սպանվածների շատ արագ փոխարինելու են գալիս երիտասարդ շները:

Երբ թափառող շներին սկսում են սպանել, բողոքները, որոնք սովորական պահանջներում զրկվում են անուշի քանակությամբ, ճանապարհներին, սուվից, այլ շների կողմից, գոյատևում են: Եւ զբաղեցնում շարքից դուրս եկած մեծերի տերը: Իսկ լեզու, թիվը, բնության նույն օրենքների համաձայն, կրկնակի աճում է, այնպես որ շների թվաքանակը արագ կերականգնվում է:

Գիտնականները կեսուն են մի ոչ շագրակ օրինակագործություն այն վայրերում, որ անց է կացվել շների ինտենսիվ ոչնչացում (մինչեւ 60 տոկոս): Թվաքանակը կարգել է ընդամենը 20 տոկոսով, այն էլ վարձ ժամանակով: Այդ կերպ պատճառով կենսաբանները համոզված են շների սպանելը ոչ միայն դժգոհ է, այլեւ սնուցում:

Բայց դա էլ դեռ ամեն չէ: Երբ քան չիչ են քայտացրած թափառող շները, անշուշտ շատ անտեսներն ու կնոջները: Կնոջներն անհամարան ավելի մեծ վտանգ են ներկայացնում մարդու համար:

Վտանգ ավտր է կատարել մի ոչ մեծ շներով: Ոնմաններ կարծում թափառող շները, որպես կատուն, չափազանց զգուշալի են (իսկապես գիշերները, երբ նրանց ոչնչացնում են), եւ դրանց գնդակահարելն այնքան էլ հեշտ չէ: Ուստի եւ սպանագործները, որոնք վճարում են յուրաքանչյուր սպանված կենդանու համար, նախընտրում են կրակով փողոցում հայտնված տնական շների եւ որոշակի վայրում (օրինակ, բնակելի շների բակում) խնամքի տակ ապրող, դուր համար էլ մարդուց չափեցող փողոցային շների վրա: Այդ իսկ պատճառով քաղաքի փողոցներում հաճախ տերը եւ ունենում իսկական որդեգրություններ:

Շարունակելի
ԿԱՐՈՒՄ ԲԱՐՆԱԴՆԱՆ

Exhibit C



Garo Alexanian
PetNews Television
PO Box 750069
Forest Hills, NY 11375

SPAY/USA

2261 Broadbridge Avenue

Stratford, CT 06614-3898

203 377.1116 p

203 375.6627 f

www.spayusa.org

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to confirm that our experience with good Trap/Neuter/Return programs all over the world is that they do work to reduce the numbers of homeless animals on the streets. A good T/N/R program :

- § Is well thought-out
- § Builds on the successful experience of other programs
- § Uses vets trained to do small-incision surgery to minimize risk of infection
- § Involves the community in caring for the animals before and after surgery
- § Has as its goal reducing the numbers of street animals gradually and humanely.
- § Results in a better impression on foreign visitors, and hence improves tourism – this comes about as the numbers of cats/dogs on the streets gradually goes down and the health conditions of those remaining improves
- § Results in a more humane and compassionate attitude on the part of citizens in the community who are no longer seeing large numbers of sick, aggressive, starving animals – and who no longer see companion animals being poisoned.

As we enter the 21st century, we need to promote humane methods of companion animal population control worldwide. The knowledge of how to do this is available, the rewards are great and those groups carrying out programs are happy to help new groups, new governments, to adopt their methods.

Successful programs exist in Costa Rica and in Italy; the organizers can attest to the popular support of the programs and can offer suggestions about how to begin. Contact SPAY/USA at alwayspay@aol.com for more information.

Esther Mechler, Director

Exhibit CC

ANIMALS ABROAD

India Takes Sterilization to the Streets

By Dinna Louise C. Dayao

Street dogs are an integral part of many Indian cities, where they're considered community-owned and are highly valued as neighborhood watchdogs. The animals subsist on discarded edibles from marketplaces and garbage dumps and on handouts from local shopkeepers and residents. But these semi-tame homeless animals are often plagued by disease and are sometimes rabid. Few if any are altered, and their population is at risk of growing exponentially. In an attempt to curb the population growth rate,

Indian municipalities have for many years resorted to cruel methods such as poisoning, electrocution and worse.

None of these inhumane methods have effectively reduced the street dog population in Indian cities. In the city of Chennai, where data showed that the number of dogs caught increased from 25 per day in 1966 to more than 130 per day in 1995, the number of street dogs did not decrease. Likewise in Vishakhapatnam, a city in the state of Andhra Pradesh, where figures show

that every year for 12 years 8,000 dogs were electrocuted, there was no decline in the street dog population. These data suggest that as long as food is plentiful in the streets, the dogs will rapidly multiply to replenish the empty biological niche, or dogs from neighboring areas will move in to fill the vacuum.

Now, thanks to the efforts of animal welfare organizations such as the Jaipur-based Help in Suffering (HIS), Indian municipal authorities are realizing that animal birth control is a lasting, long-term way to stabilize and reduce the street dog population. Since 1994, HIS has been implementing an Animal Birth Control (ABC) program (the equivalent of the United States' Trap, Neuter and Release (TNR) program for feral cats), a system of mass sterilization and rabies prevention for the street dogs. HIS's ABC program, a joint effort with Switzerland's Animaux Secours and the World Society for the Protection of Animals, involves catching, sterilizing, vaccinating and marking the animals with an identifying earmark, number tattoo and collar, and after a five-day recovery period, releasing them in the same area where they were caught.

The Results Are In

A Chennai-based animal welfare organization, Blue Cross of India, initiated the ABC program in 1964. Blue Cross vice chairman S. Chinny Krishna cites the results of a study funded by the London-based Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which concluded that the program has been a success. The best results have been seen in Jaipur; since the program was launched in 1994, more than 20,000 dogs—out of a total population of about 30,000—have completed it, resulting in a healthier and safer street-dog population. The number of bites inflicted on humans has decreased from 1,151 in 1996 to 220 in 1998, and rabies cases among humans in Jaipur have been reduced to almost none over the last three years.



An HIS worker releases sterilized street dogs to the same area where they were captured.

Exhibit D



c.p.r. environmental education centre

the c. p. ramaswami aiyar foundation, 1 eldams road, chennai - 600 018

phone: 4346526 / 4337023 fax: 91-44-4320756

e-mail : cpreec@vsnl.com website : www.cpreec.org grams: PARYAVARAN, chennai - 600 018

April 12, 2002

Dear Ms. Karagoc,

I am writing this to congratulate you and the Government of Turkey on your initiative to introduce capture, spay and release as the method of controlling the street dog population in Turkey,

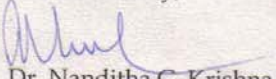
Our organization is a Centre of Excellence of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. We work as the Regional Resource Agency and Resource Centre for the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, developing educational material and training teachers for the government and other agencies. Our work extends to the states of Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Goa, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Pondicherry, etc.

In the course of our work, which extends to urban areas as well as rural and forest lands, we have come across many NGOs and municipalities who have successfully implemented the Animal Birth Control / Anti Rabies programme and have brought down the population of dogs on the street as well as the incidence of rabies.

The number of street dogs in any area is directly proportional to the availability of food and it is, therefore, essential that this aspect be also kept in mind for the programme to fully succeed. Food in many cases is provided by garbage found in public places.

Further details may be found on the website of the Animal Welfare Board of India at www.awbi.org. If we can be of any assistance, please do let us know.

Yours sincerely,


Dr. Nanditha C. Krishna
Honorary Director

A Centre of Excellence of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India

Awardee of the Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puraskar

] Exhibit DD

To be read and **signed by person accepting animal**

PICK-A-PAL ANIMAL ACCEPTANCE AGREEMENT

The signatory of this agreement and contract, being of free will and sound mind, agrees to enter and follow all of the provisions of this agreement and contract herein contained.

1. *Companion Animal Network ("CAN")* shall accept my request to obtain a companion animal for me for no charge. This agreement does not transfer the property ownership rights of said animal to me.
2. *Companion Animal Network* agrees to provide vaccinations for the animal if it is not fully up to date on its inoculations.
3. I agree to provide love, care, and proper sustenance to the animal obtained through the services of the *Companion Animal Network*, as per the laws of the State of New York.
4. I am obtaining possession of this animal for myself, as per the terms of this agreement. I will spay/neuter this pet immediately if it is not already altered. The identification tag provided by *Companion Animal Network* and a collar will be kept on this pet continuously and at all times. I understand that this animal is not being bought, and that *CAN* reserves the right to repossess it upon demand.
5. *Companion Animal Network*, upon finding possible likely candidates for my request for an animal, shall contact me. Upon such notification, I agree to forthwith arrange for an interview of the companion animal candidate by personally visiting the placing party's premises where the animal is currently residing.
6. If, upon such interview, I decide to accept the animal, I agree to do so initially on a seven (7) day trial basis, which is renewable by me until I am satisfied.
7. If, upon the termination of the seven (7) day trial period, all parties involved, *Companion Animal Network*, myself, and placing party are satisfied with the results, I agree to forthwith deliver a nominal contribution of fifty five dollars (\$55.00) for an altered mixed breed animal, \$75 for a full breed altered animal to *Companion Animal Network* personally or by way of US Postal Service, in the form of cash, check or money order to be received by *Companion Animal Network* within a period of five (5) days after the last trial day. If such contribution is not received within aforementioned schedule and time herein agreed to, the adoption fee shall be calculated by the number of days from the date of this contract until payment of the fee, multiplied by \$3 per day. If upon termination of the trial period I am not satisfied with said animal I shall transport the animal back to the placing party's premises.
8. I agree to allow *Companion Animal Network* and placing party reasonable telephone contact, up to a maximum of once per week for purposes of obtaining progress reports. Furthermore, I agree to allow *Companion Animal Network*, or their representatives,

access and visitation rights to said animal up to a maximum of once per month, if requested.

9. In the event an accident or any harm befalls said animal, such as losing it, an accident, etc., I agree to immediately obtain veterinary care and authorize the release of all veterinary records to CAN and notify *Companion Animal Network* within 24 hours of such event by telephone as to the name, address and telephone number of treating veterinarian or hospital and date, time, location, and nature of accident. In the event of loss of said animal, I agree to expand costs and efforts to retrieve said animal, including, but not limited to searching, advertising, printing and posting of flyers, gasoline, and labor and other costs, up to a maximum of \$100 per day and no more than \$1,500 or until said animal is retrieved, whichever occurs earlier. My failure to abide with this paragraph's notification and other requirements shall subject me to the costs incurred by any party to retrieve said animal, as specified herein, in addition to the damages incurred as specified in Section 12 of this Contract and Agreement.
10. I agree to notify *Companion Animal Network* of any new residence address and/or telephone number which I may acquire within seven (7) days of such acquisition.
11. I agree not to hold *Companion Animal Network*, nor placing party from whom animal was obtained, liable not responsible in any manner, for harm or damages which may result. I do not hold *Companion Animal Network* responsible for error(s) in the information provided me about this pet.

12. If, at any time during the entire life span of this animal, I can no longer keep and provide for said animal, I agree to notify *Companion Animal Network* a minimum of 90 days prior to being unable to keep said animal and keep it until another permanent home is found who will sign CAN's adoption agreement. If I am unable to keep the animal until a new home is found I agree to board the animal with CAN at its kennel at the special low-cost rates I am entitled to under the terms and conditions specified in CAN's boarding agreement until a permanent home is found. Under no circumstances will I give this pet to a person, shelter or abandon it. I understand that it is not my property to transfer to any other person or entity.

13. I fully understand that _____ has incurred \$ 1,500 in expenses to facilitate this arrangement. I further understand that any failure to abide with any of the provisions of this contract on my part will subject me to liability for that breach and damages in the amount of \$ 1,500 expended by _____, in addition to other costs as per Section 9 of this Agreement. Acceptor's initials: _____.

Signature of Accepting party

Employer of Accepting

Printed name of Accepting party

Employer's address

Employer's telephone

Telephone of Accepting Party

Family Reference Name

Street Address of Accepting party

Family Reference address

Family Reference Phone Number

City State Zip Code
birth

Accepting Party's date of

Printed name of witness
accepted

Breed of animal being

Signature of witness
Gender

Approximate age of animal

Street Address of witness

Name of accepted animal

Telephone of witness

Pet ID#

Date of this agreement
identification

Accepting party's

On this date of _____, I,
_____ obtained possession of above mentioned
animal from the placing party, _____.

Signature

Exhibit E



Blue Cross of India

(Founded in 1964 by Capt. V. Sundaram & Mrs. Usha Sundaram)

(Recognised by the Animal Welfare Board, Govt. of India)

Registered Office : 1 Eldams Road, Chennai 600 018.

Hospital & Shelters : Blue Cross Avenue, 72 Velacheri Road, Chennai 600 032.

April 11, 2002

Chairman

Dr. S. Chinny Krishna

Hon. Secretary

Mr. M. Parthasarathi

Dear Madam,

Hon. Treasurer

Mr. T. Shantilal

I am writing this to congratulate you and the Government of Turkey on your initiative to introduce capture, spay and release as the method of controlling the street dog population in Turkey.

Hon. Jt. Secretary

Mrs. S. Haksan

The Blue Cross of India conceived the idea of spay, vaccinate and release as far back as 1964 and built its first exclusive surgery for this purpose in 1966. This was inaugurated by the then Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, Mr. M. Bhaktavtsalam.

Members

Mrs. Usha Sundaram

Mr. A.R. Jagannathan

Mrs. Seetha Muthiah

Mr. S. Sripall

Dr. Nanditha Krishna

Mr. L. Nemichand Singhvi

Mr. Shantilal Pandya

Mr. Suresh Sundaram

Ms. S. Vijayalakshmi

Mrs. Marion Courtline

Mrs. Vasanthi Rajiv

Mr. V. Ravishankar

Mr. T. Venkatesh

Thanks to the Blue Cross initiative, several animal welfare groups in different cities began to replace animal birth control or ABC in place of dog killing by municipalities. In 1997, the Government of India adopted ABC and vaccination against rabies as the official dog control policy of the Government.

Today, dog killing has been stopped by the new Dog Control Rules and killing has been released by ABC/AR. Results have been dramatic and not only have the number of dogs on the street come down, so have the cases of rabies from dogs to humans.

We are enclosing a copy of one of our newsletters which give you details of this programme. More details are available on our website, www.bluecross.org.in

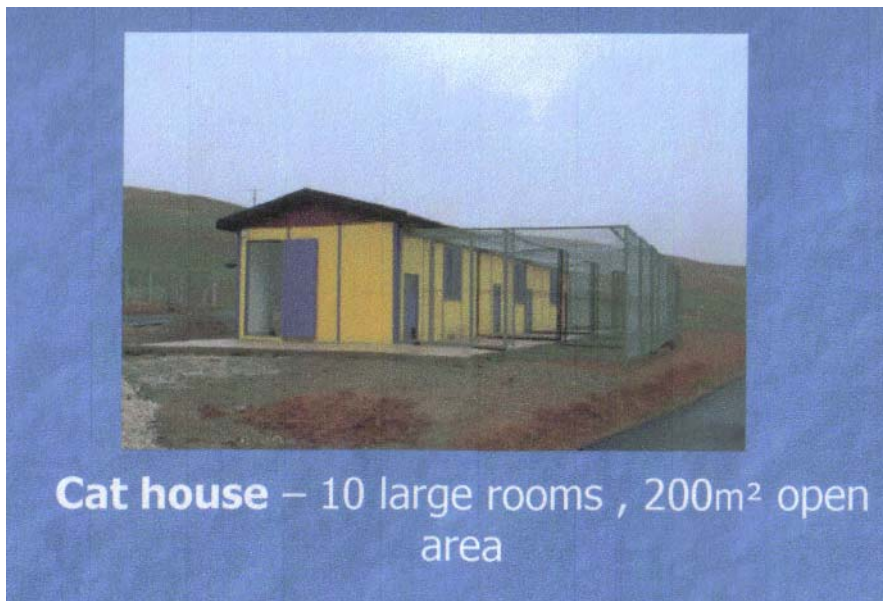
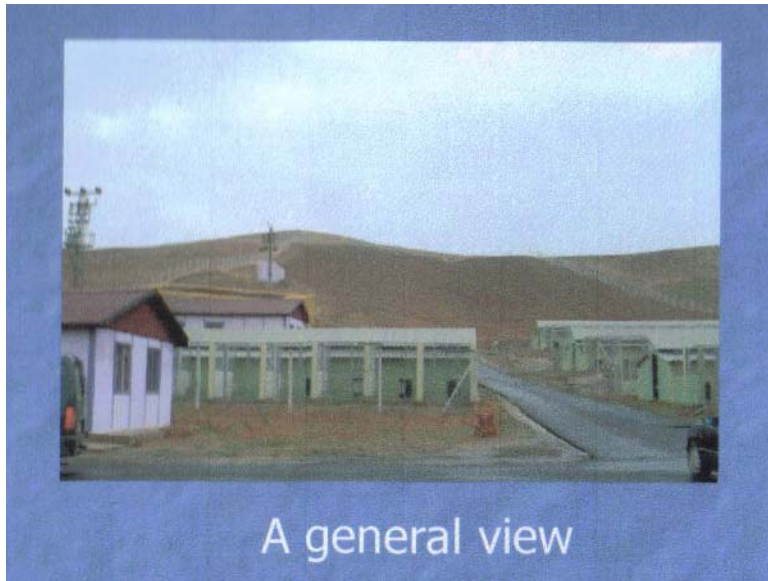
With best wishes,

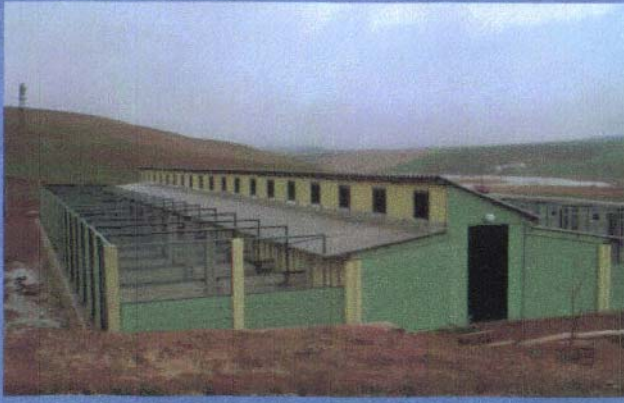
Sincerely,

M. Parthasarathi
Honorary Secretary

Phones : Hospital 2300666 / 2300655 / 2350558 Fax : 044-2349801 E-mail : bluecross@aspick.com

Exhibit EE





Dog kennels – 160 closed compartments,
12m² open area/each compartment,
640m² common yard







Exhibit F



Post: 32 Sankey Rd Cross, Abshot Layout, Bangalore – 560052 Tel: 80 – 2207406; 2202808 Email DIYA@yahooogroups.com
Off: 43, 1st Main Rd, Vasanthnagar, Bangalore – 560052

Sunday, 07 April 2002

Dear Mr. Gulcan Karagoc,

I am writing from Bangalore, India where we have had the greatest success with a Spay/Neuter Program for controlling street dog populations humanely. At the time our group, DIYA, began, 23,000 dogs had already been spayed in small numbers all over the city.

DIYA chose two 'hot-spots' of areas of large dog numbers to operate temporary 'camps' and bring the enclave populations under control. We sterilized 316 dogs in those two areas and now, 1 year after, our survey revealed that the population in the first area has declined to 50% and stabilized and in the second area is 30% less than it was before. We used to vaccinate and sterilize the dogs and then release them back into their own territories.

But in Sept 2001, we began to take out a Mobile Surgery Unit to allow the guardians of dogs to bring their own dogs for spay/neuter. Every dog on the street has had or still has a person caring for them who can be considered an "owner" in the loosest sense of the term. These owners are handed a 'post-surgery pack' of medicines to administer to the dog and a contact number for us in case the animal is not healing as well as it should.

This method has proved to be extremely quick and successful reducing the load of human and material resources needed to implement spay/neuter with building of kennels, allocating land, etc. We have just completed the surgery for 1400 dogs in this Mobile Method with greater penetration than we had thought previously.

Please do contact us if you need more information about how to spay/neuter in either of the methods – the documents are also available in the 'Files' section of our website DIYA@yahooogroups.com. Killing dogs was one of the least cost-effective methods and the most dangerous for our city. The dog numbers quadrupled within 6 years of killing them. Most cities around the country and the world are now turning to 'Spay, Neuter and Vaccination' as the most efficacious method of Dog Population Management.

I have visited your lovely country and stayed at Istanbul and Ankara for a month and still have many friends there! I would be glad to help Turkey in any way possible to return the hospitality I enjoyed.

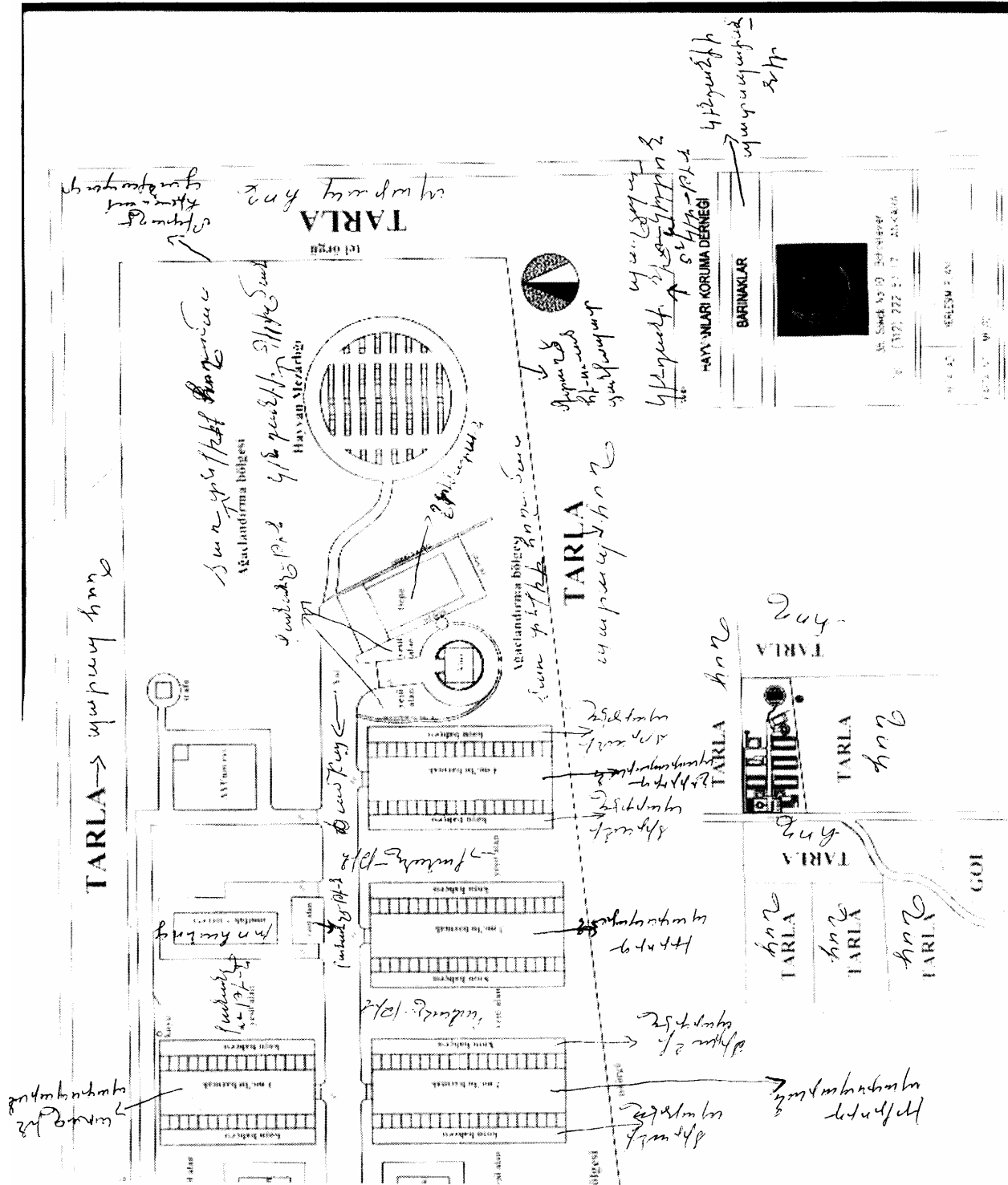
All the very best in implementing the most scientific and humane method of dog population control.
Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sujatha Karanth".

Sujatha Karanth
DIYA, Bangalore

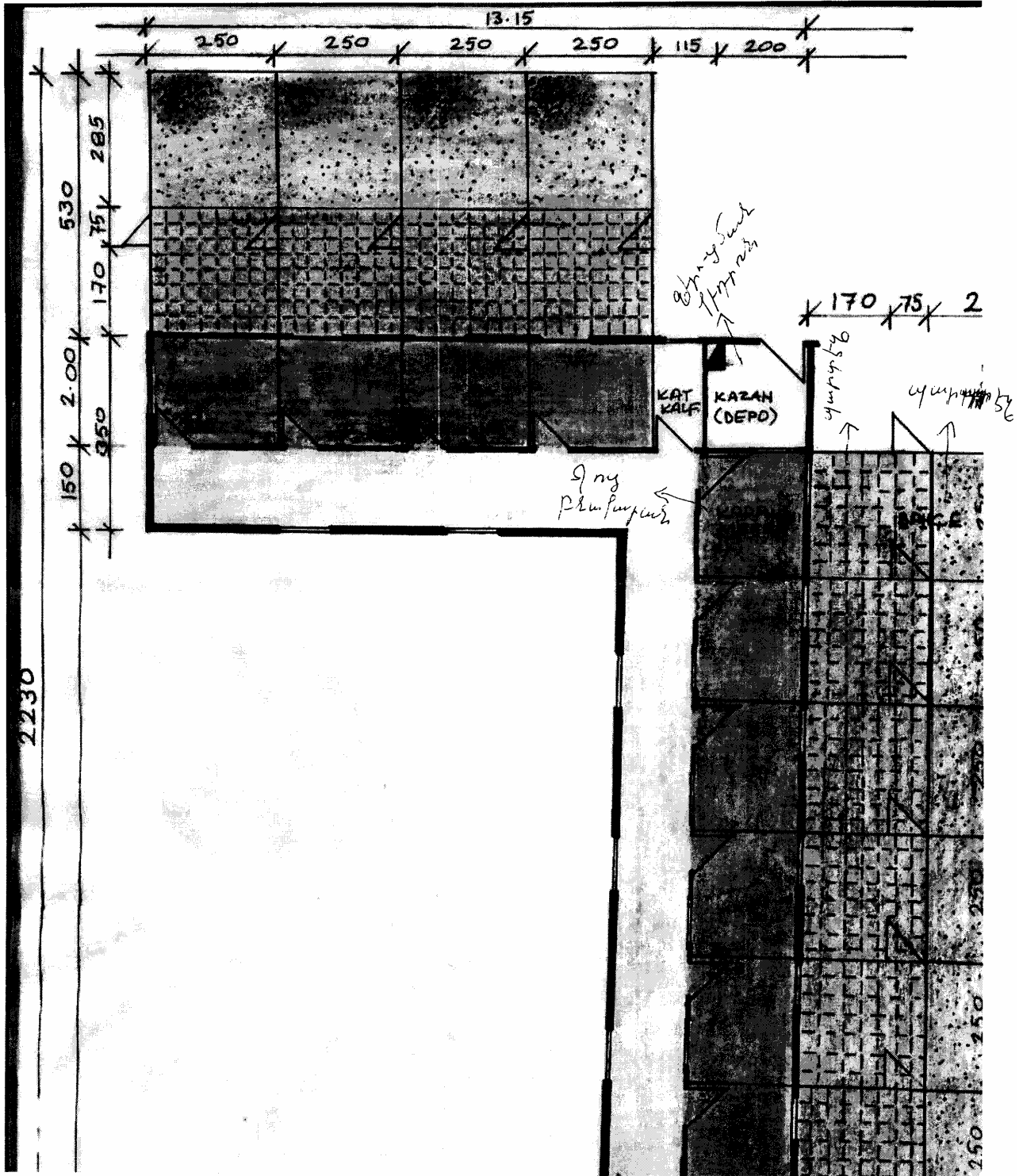
"The greatness of a nation can be judged by the way it treats it's animals" – M. Gandhi
Society Recognised by the Animal Welfare Board of India 80-G exempt





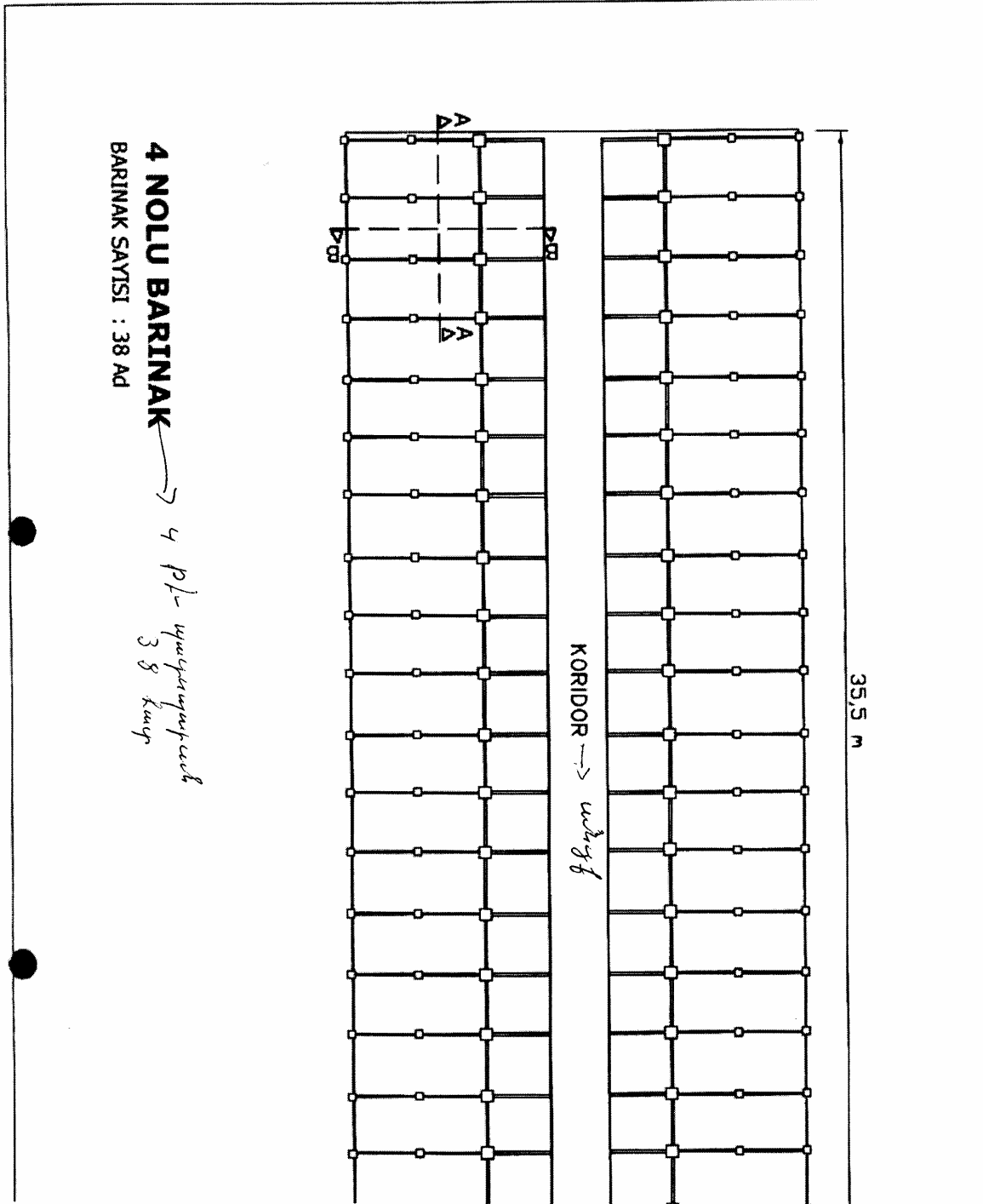
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9/19/2003



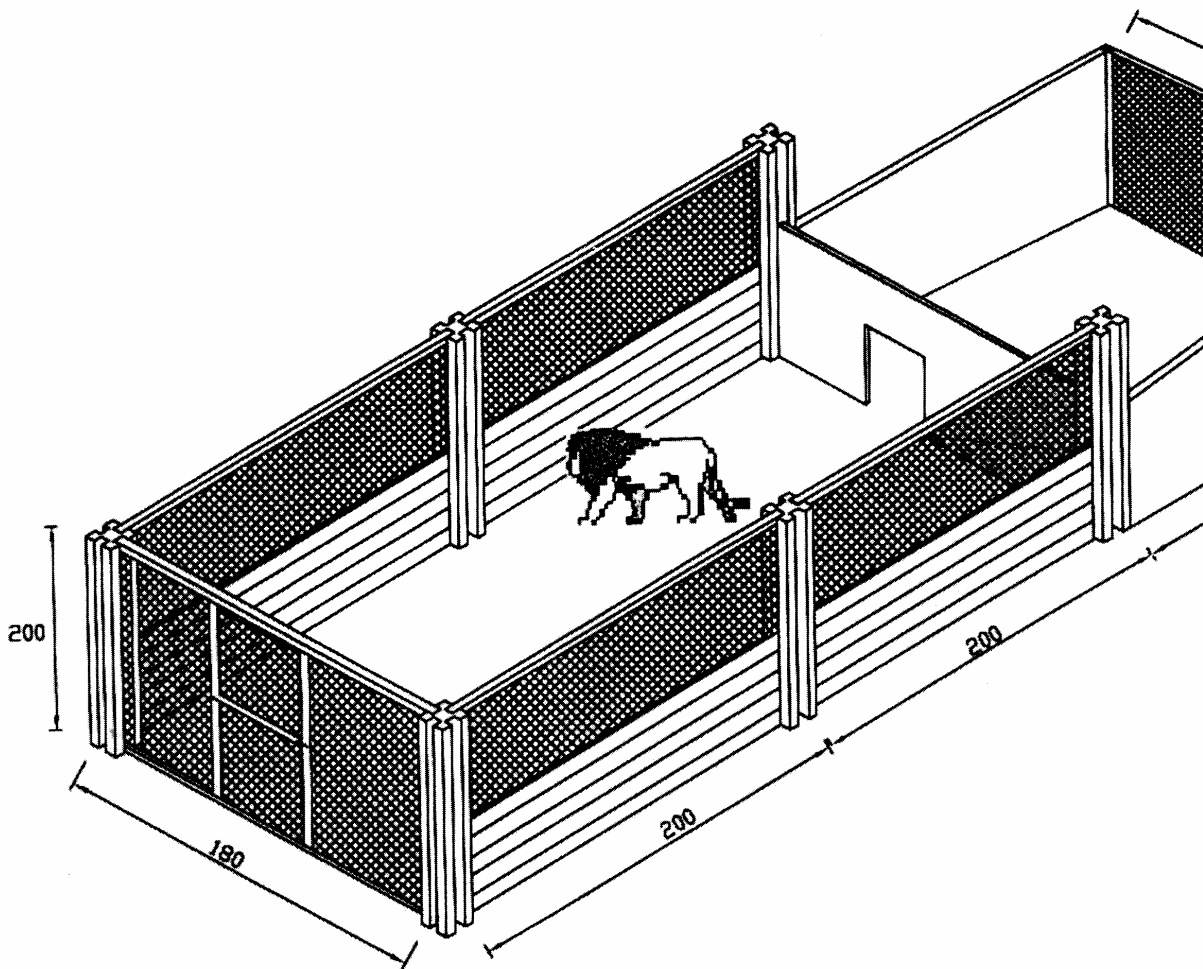
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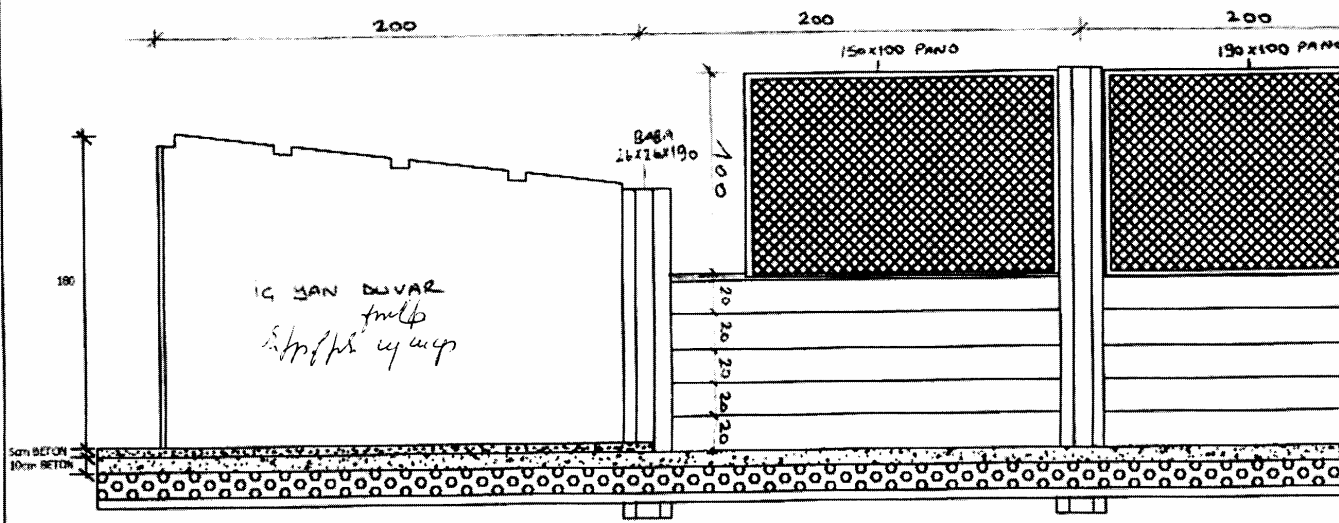
9/19/2003



tp://ncmail.netscape.com/msgview.adp?folder=SW5ib3g=&uid=267502

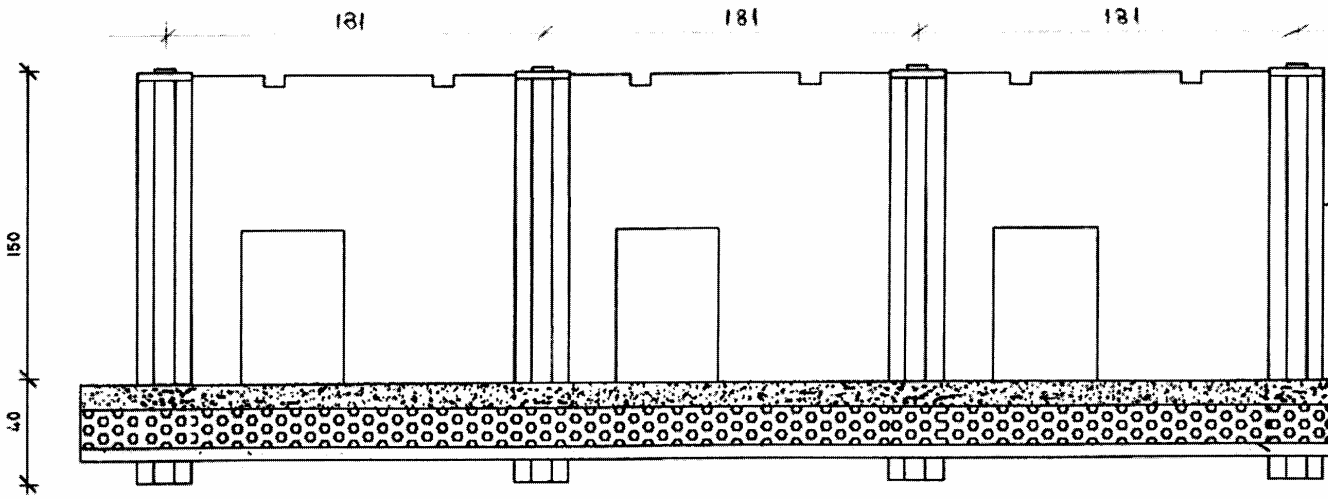
9/16/2003





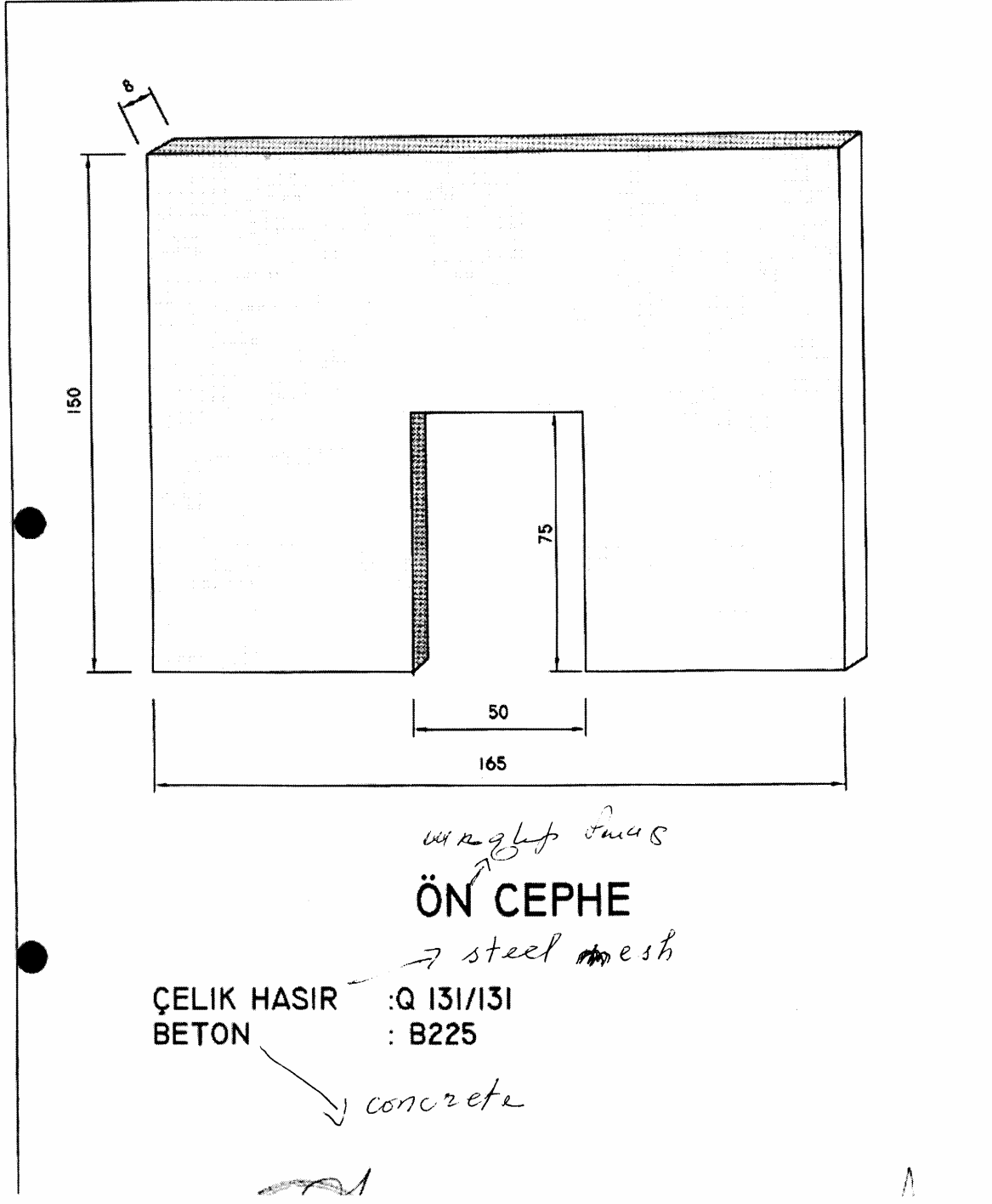
B-B KESİTİ

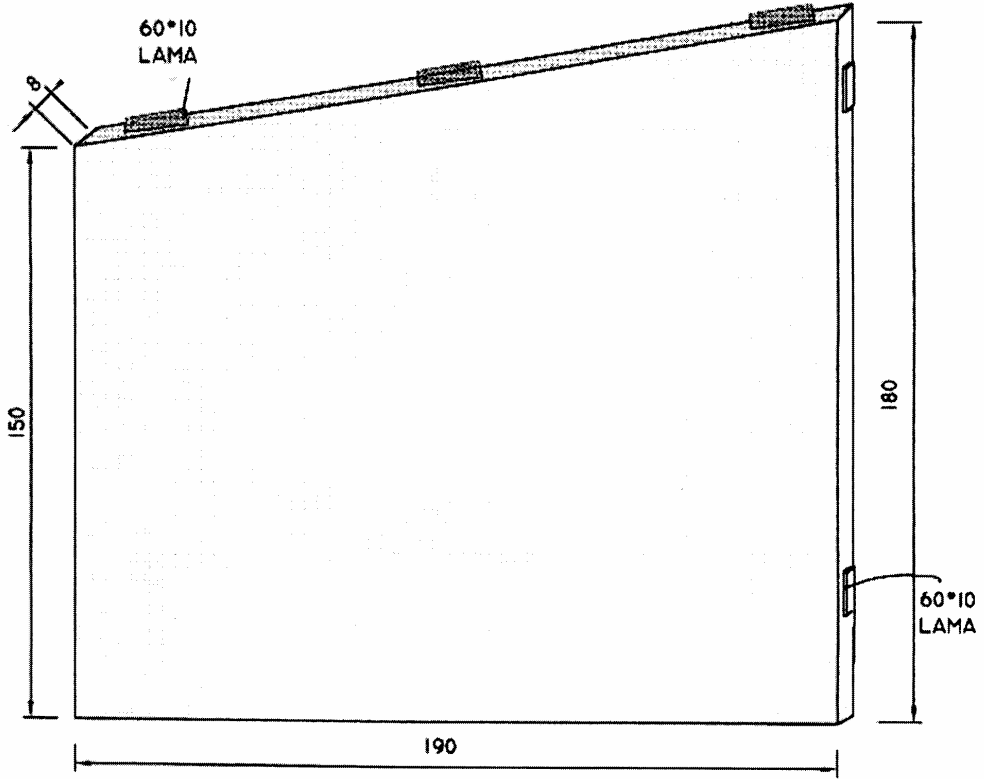
B-B Yalıtım Zonası



A-A KESITI

A-A 45cm pyp-ent 3k m2





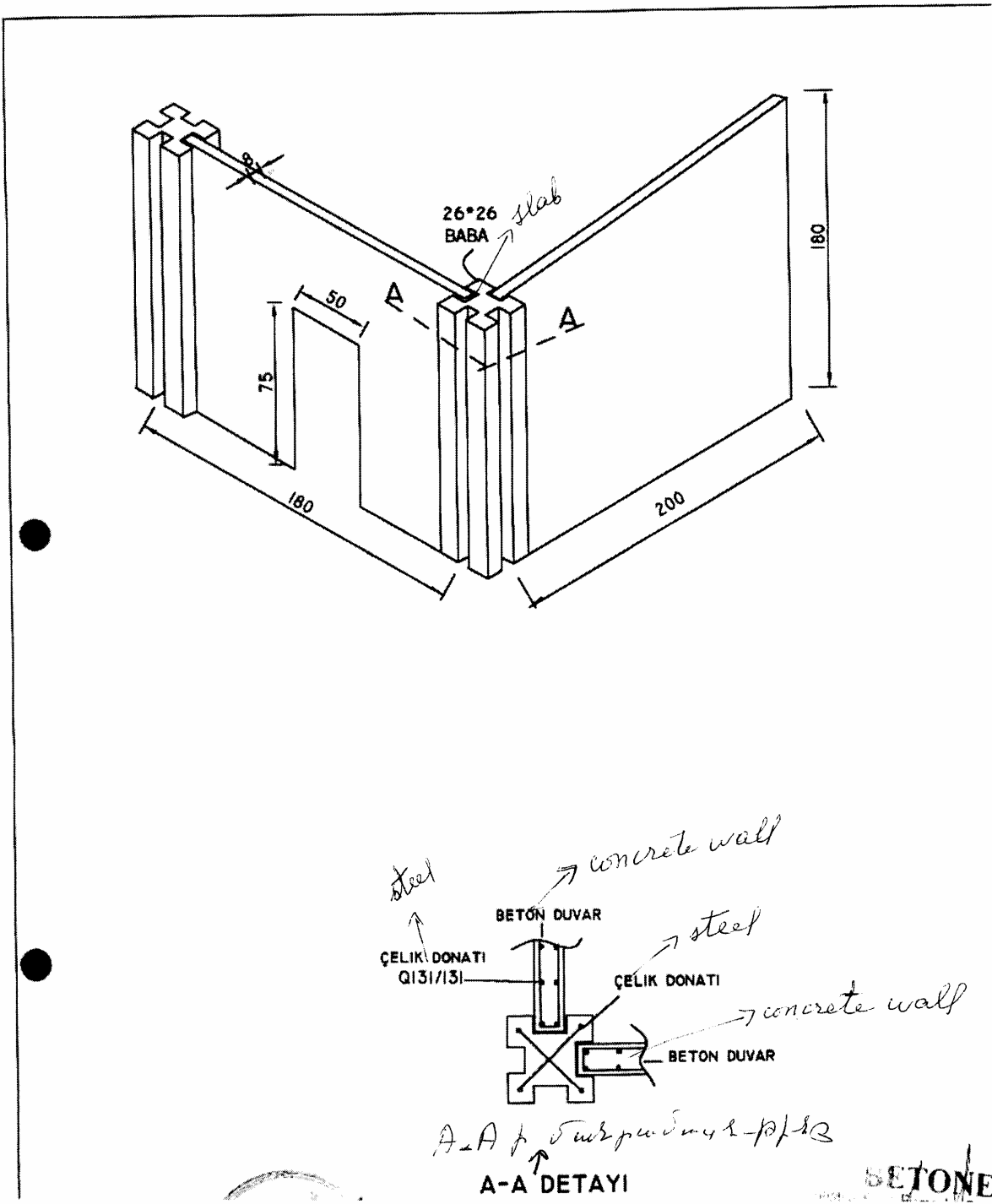
İç yan duvar
İÇ YAN DUVAR

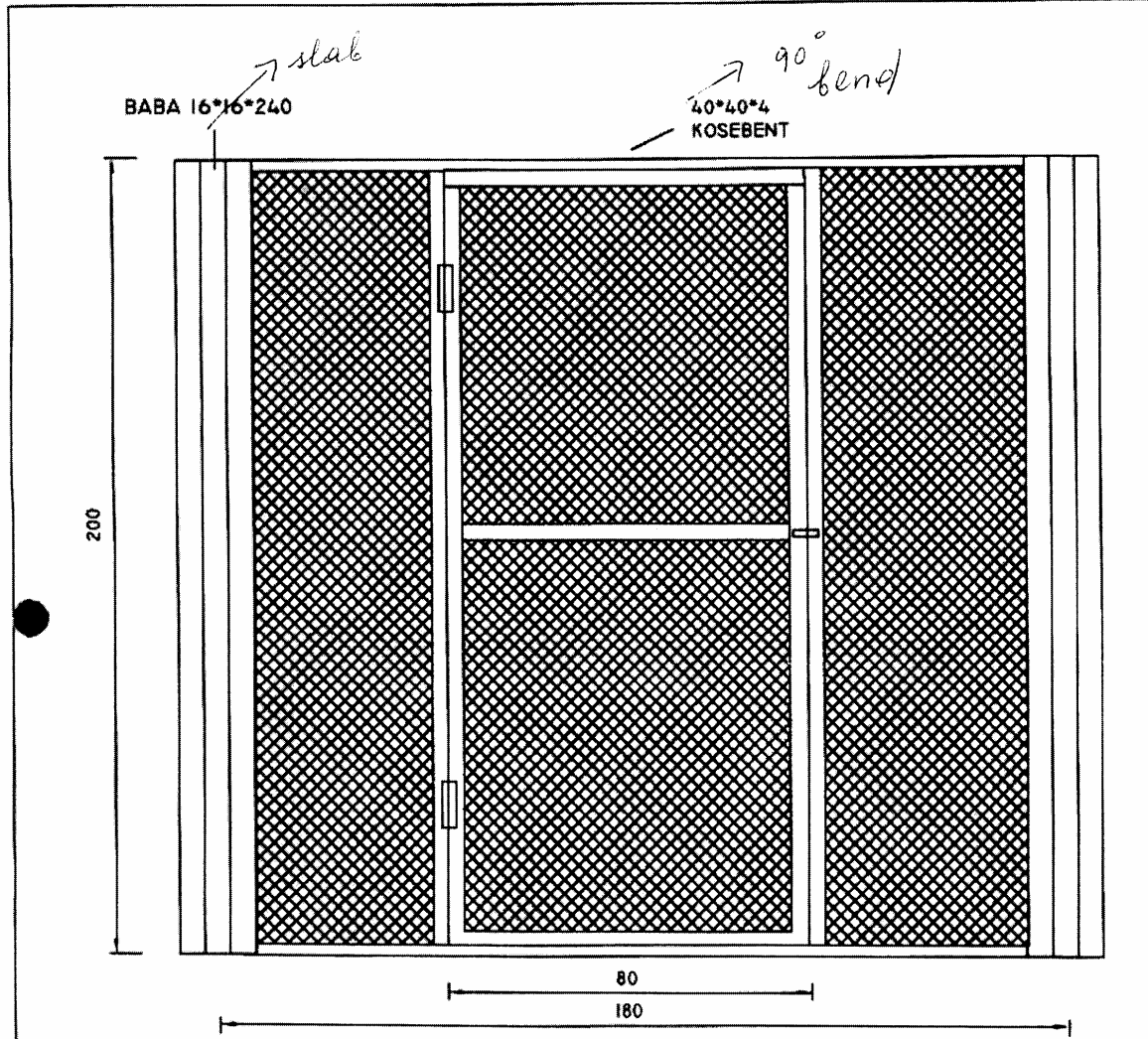
steel mesh
 ÇELİK HASIR : Q 131/131 ÇİFT SIRA
 BETON : B 225
 LAMA : 60*10

concrete

Kalafat

BETONEL
 Prefabrik Beton
 Beton San. ve Tic. A.Ş.

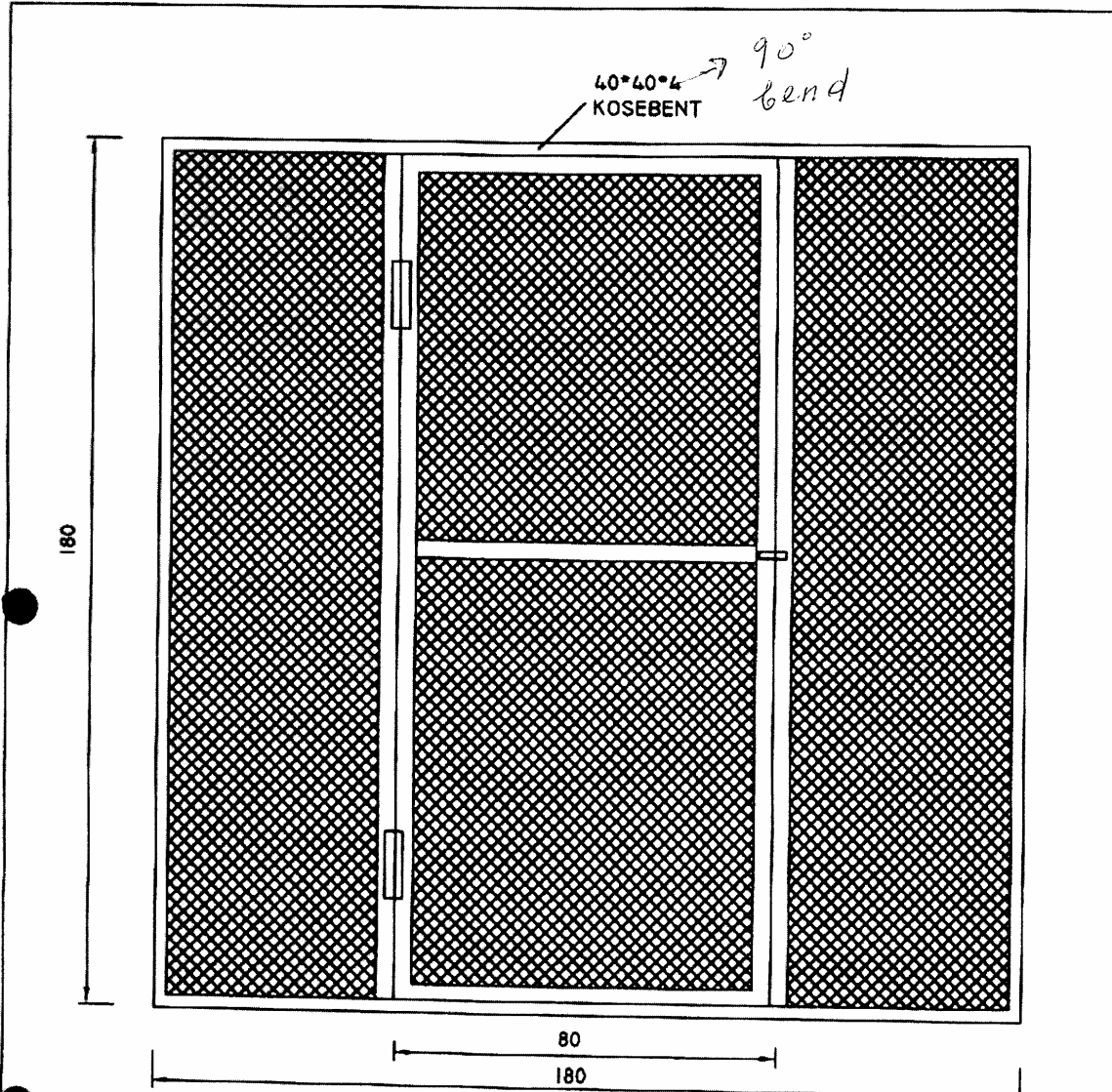




DIS KAFES KAPILI PANO

Handwritten notes in Turkish:
 → *Handwritten note*
 → *Handwritten note*
KAFES TEL 50*50*2.8 GALVANIZLI
KAPILARDA SÜRMELİ KILIT KULLANILACAKTIR.
Handwritten note

RETOR...



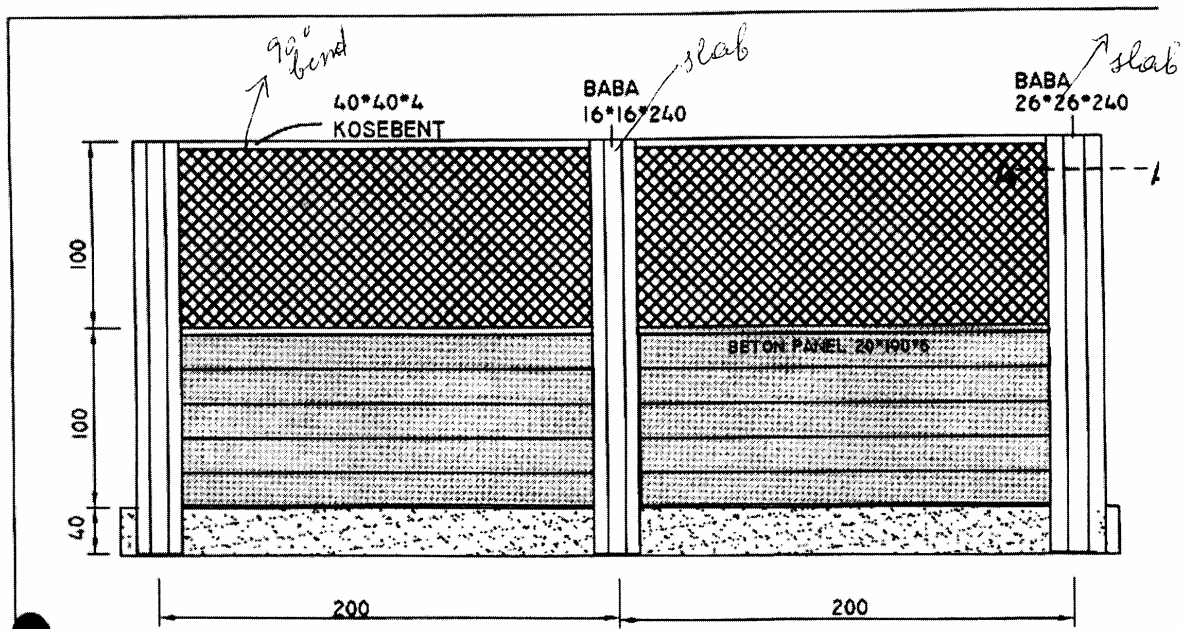
2 tane 180x80 ekleme yapılıp, 70-70mm yatacağı

İÇ KAFES KAPILI PANO

KAFES TEL 50*50*2.8 GALVANIZLI

KAPILARDA SÜRMELİ KILIT KULLANILACAKTIR.

İçerideki 2 tane 180x80 ekleme yapılıp, 70-70mm yatacağı



qurqur baxiq fuyiq qurqur baxiq

YAN DIS DUVAR

laga made out of galvanized wire

KAFES TEL : 50*50*2.8 SICAK DALDIRMA GALVANIZLI

BETON PANEL : 20*190*5

PREFABRIK BETON BABA 16*16*240

concrete panel

prefabricated concrete slab

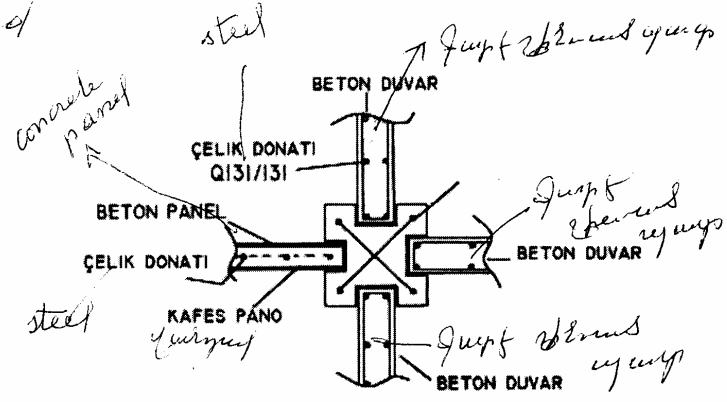


Exhibit G

तार : जीवबंधु
GRAMS : JIVABANDHU



Established under an Act of Parliament

भारतीय जीव जन्तु कल्याण बोर्ड

(सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

पोस्ट बाक्स नम्बर : 8672

थर्ड सीवार्ड रोड, वाल्मिकी नगर, तिरुवानमियूर, चेन्नई-600 041.

ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA

(Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India)

Post Box No. : 8672

Third Seaward Road, Valmiki Nagar, Thiruvanimiyur, Chennai - 600 041.

Email : awbi@md3.vsnl.net.in Website : www.awbi.org E-mail : aspick@kmr.net

Phone : 044-4454958

044-4454935

Fax : 044-4454330

Direct : 044-2341399

044-2343839

Fax : 91-44-2349801

S. CHINNY KRISHNA, Ph. D.,
Vice - Chairman

April 11, 2002

Dear Ms. Karagoc,

We are delighted that your Government is planning to introduce Spay/Neuter and Release as the method to control the street dog population in your country.

As you may be aware, India is the only country to have a body like the Animal Welfare Board, a statutory body set up under an act of Parliament in 1962.

In 1997, seeing the success of various spay and release programmes being carried out in various parts of India, and especially the great success of the programmes in Chennai and Jaipur, it was resolved by the Board to make this the chosen method to control the street dog population on an all-India basis. This was accepted by our parent Ministry – at that time the Ministry of Environment and Forests of the Government of India and spay and release became the official policy of the Indian Government. We call it the Animal Birth Control (ABC) programme because we have found that control of the street dog population is as easy as ABC.

Today, based on the results of the programme, the Government is funding over 100 such programmes in various states. In Jaipur, where there has been an ABC programme since 1995, there has been a drastic fall in the number of cases of human rabies and there have been zero cases for the last three years. In Chennai, the number has fallen from over 50 per year in the early 1990s to less than 15 for the last two years.

On the other hand, consider this: The municipal Corporation of Madras (now Chennai) is one of the oldest Municipalities in the world. Started in the seventeenth century, the Corporation started its dog killing programme to try to control the street dog population in 1860. From about five dogs per week in 1860, the number of dogs caught and killed by the Corporation went up to 135 dogs **per day** in 1995 and the numbers showed no sign of going down.

.....2

ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA

...2...

April 11, 2002



The Animal Welfare Board of India would be more than happy to work with your Government in training your veterinarians and other staff in methods of catching, operating, vaccinating and releasing the dogs after the recovery period. I am enclosing a publication of ours which gives you many details of how we run this programme in India.

Once again, we congratulate you on your initiative and assure you our fullest support in this humane endeavour.

Please feel free to contact us for any information you need.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Dr. S. Chinny Krishna
Vice Chairman

Exhibit H



Affiliated to Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Regd. Office : 24/1, Koregaon Park, Pune 411 001. Tel. 6138781

Regd. No. : F-9330 dt. 20/5/94

Income Tax Exemption Under Section 80-G of the IT ACT 1961

E-mail : pbcdas@hotmail.com

09-04-2002

Dear Ms. Karagoc,

We congratulate you on your decision to control stray dog and cat population by adopting the spay and release (ABC/AR) programme originally designed by the World Health Organisation (W.H.O.). In our country, this has virtually replaced the earlier practice of random mass killing, which proved to be totally ineffective aside from being extremely cruel. In fact, the dog population increased as also the number of dog-bites and rabies deaths.

Our organisation is located in Pune, a large city about 200 kms. from Bombay (Mumbai). We started implementing the ABC/AR (Animal Birth Control + Anti rabies immunization) programme in 1995, when the stray dog population was around 60,000. Up-to-date we have neutered and immunized over 12000 dogs as a consequence of which, the stray population has dropped to around 25000; there has also been a sharp drop in the number of dog-bites and in rabies cases as well. This programme has thus worked effectively for humans and animals in terms of first and most important reducing the incidence of rabies and secondly, controlling the stray population in a humane way. The behaviour of the strays on the road has also improved as neutering tends to reduce aggressive behaviour making the dogs more docile.

The ABC/AR Programme is based on the under noted rationale and it is on this basis that we have been working, as spelt out below :-

- a) Dogs/Cats are 'territorial' in nature i.e. they have their own territory and will resist entry of any outsider from another locality.
- b) Hence, we have been picking up the strays from one locality at a time and after neutering and immunizing we have made sure that they are returned to their own localities. These dogs have ensured that dogs do not come in from outside to try and mate with any bitch within their territory, which may still not be neutered.
- c) Ultimately with persistent catching all dogs/cats males and females, in the locality have been neutered and immunized & with 'outsiders' being kept out, the whole locality has become non-productive.
- d) We have replicated the above pattern in other localities and

TRUSTEES

Mrs. Hilla Maitra
(Chairman & Founder)

Mrs. Sunanda Das
(Secretary & Founder)

Mr. J. S. Patkar
(Treasurer)

this has led to a sharp fall in new births and hence the fall in population.

- e) In case you have to pick up on the same day dogs from more than one locality, they must be identified and segregated immediately. e.g. tagged around neck, with details of locality and date of pick up or any other workable identification system to ensure against mixing up. In this way, you will continue to be able to ensure return to their own territories.
- f) The following are some of the important points which we have adhered to in the implementation of this programme.
- i) Dogs have been picked up by trained authorized dog catchers using the lasso or loop and sack method in vans suitably designed to facilitate loading into and releasing of dogs.
 - ii) Dogs picked up have been rested for minimum 24 hours before operation.
 - iii) During this waiting period, they have been de-wormed and checked for their fitness.
 - iv) No food or water to be given for minimum 12 hours before operation time - this is absolutely imperative.
 - v) Our operations have been carried out only by our qualified veterinary surgeons.
 - vi) As preparation for the operation, the animals are shaved around the area to be incised, which is also washed with anti-septic solutions.
 - vii) Our operations have included anti-rabies and tetanus immunization, also other injections as required to ensure full recovery.
 - viii) Our animals have been released normally after 5-7 days convalescence under Vets daily observation. Stitches have been removed before release and our Vets have certified fitness for release.
 - ix) Permanent identification before release has been given to avoid them being picked up repeatedly. This is by tattooing or ear notching. Branding is also used but is being phased out as it takes longer to heal.
- f) Re-homing :
Constant efforts have been always made by us to find good homes for neutered/immunized animals, where they can hope for a better life than roaming the streets of the city.

We hope the foregoing will be clear to you and useful for your guidance. If there is any further clarification required please let us know.

Wishing your efforts all success,

Yours faithfully,
for BLUE CROSS SOCIETY OF PUNE

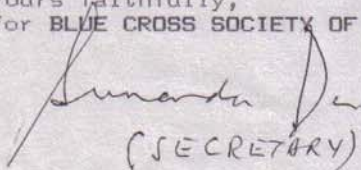

(SECRETARY)

Exhibit I



PEOPLE FOR ANIMALS

Trustee

Regd. Off.: Bungalow No. 130, Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai - 400 071.

Tel : 522 7744. Fax : 523 2846. E-mail : v_rita@vsnl.com

People For Animals is a Trust registered with the Charity Commissioner that fights for the rights of animals since they cannot fight for themselves.

How it works:

13th April 2002

Dear Madam,

Subject: Importance of Stray Dog Spay / Neuter and Release (ABC) Program and how it works

We are horrified to learn of the barbaric practice of poisoning the dogs by your Government, practiced for more than 500 years, and that even now remains politically popular, even though it has never long suppressed the dog population.

"The Turkish government policy at present," say our sources, "seems to be to fob off animal welfare campaigners with sweet words, order surreptitious poisoning to be done at night, and then deny having anything to do with it. Local authorities blame Istanbul Municipality. The municipality blames local authorities." Meanwhile, the animal associations say, "Five nights a week official municipal vans and unmarked vans hired for the purpose distribute poisoned meatballs on the streets. The vans then collect as many dead bodies as they can, returning to their depots early in the morning. Inevitably many of the dogs we have neutered and vaccinated and many healthy pets die agonizing deaths."

The killing is done in the name of rabies control. But of 7,000 dogs caught by SHKD in 1999-2000, say research sources, none were rabid.

Researchers believe that every dog in Istanbul could be vaccinated and sterilized to achieve total permanent elimination of street dogs and risk of canine rabies transmission, for a first-year investment of \$150,000 per municipality in the first year of a four-year program and \$80,000 in each of the next three years.

Your animal rescue groups are plagued by problems of disease, overcrowding, under funding, and public intolerance that afflict shelters throughout the world, they fight the added cruelty, ignorance, official indifference, and prejudice, and still manage to just struggle for survival.

Yet the importance of spay and release, Animal Birth Control (ABC) cannot be denied and has been successfully implemented in many parts of the world.

How it works:

Apart from being barbaric and inhumane the killing of dogs has proved to be ineffective according to the World Health Organization (WHO) and World Society for Protection of Animals. If one dog is relocated / killed another takes its place, since dogs are territorial by Nature. They guard their territory against other dogs, and are familiar with people around them.

So if these dogs are killed / relocated, exactly the same number of new dogs take their place. The new dogs out of fright or aggression may attack. Dog bite cases might go up and so might cases of rabies.

Hence it is better to implement the Animal Birth Control (ABC) program which has been successfully implemented in New Delhi, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Jaipur, Chandigarh, Chennai, Bangalore, Pune, Gwalior. In all these cities there has been an appreciable drop in the number of dogs as well as case of rabies.

Bombay Municipal Corporation (BMC) had petitioned the Supreme Court against the Mumbai High Court Order completely banning the killing of homeless dogs, but the Supreme Court threw out the BMC petition and now the BMC have been ordered to toe the Guidelines laid down by the Mumbai High Court.

Now Mumbai is a no-kill City along with many other metropolises in India.

According to WHO the rationale behind ABC program is:

Stray dogs come into a Colony and live there because of availability of food. This does not mean food given by residents, but the number of rodents and garbage available. If these dogs are removed the rat population, which is infinitely more dangerous and prolific, increases in leaps and bounds causing diseases like Plague, and still the danger of rabies exists since all warm-blooded animals including humans can get and give it.

The dogs that live in the Colony are friendly and if sterilized and vaccinated will guard the area as well as rid it of rats. They do not breed so the population is zero and if allowed to live their natural life will guard their territory against another dog and so are beneficial to society at large as they act as our unofficial Mousers too.

The dogs are major rat predator in most cities of the world. Street dogs keep the developing world from going to the rats

The dogs may be why rat-borne diseases aren't killing more people than about one per half million per year.

Medical literature on rat-borne disease agrees that almost exclusively rats and mice carry the usually mild but sometimes deadly illnesses. Transmission typically occurs in humid weather, especially after floods, which tend to put humans and rodents in closer proximity, increase the risk that people with few options will eat



PEOPLE FOR ANIMALS

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People For Animals is a Trust registered with the Charity Commissioner that fights for the rights of animals since they cannot fight for themselves.

contaminated food, and drown many of the street dogs, feral cats, snakes, mongooses, and other predators who normally keep rats in check.

The prevalence of leptospires in Chennai, one of India's cleaner cities, may indirectly reflect the success of the Blue Cross of India and People For Animals- Chennai in reducing the Chennai street dog population via the world's first and oldest Animal Birth Control program, begun in 1964. Fewer dogs, in India, means less control of rats, even if sanitation is good by developing world standards.

Around the globe, humans have removed many of the dogs and cats who killed the rats who live in the "House That Jack Built", and inhabit in even greater numbers the jerry-built shacks of the poor.

Mrs. Gandhi, India's Union Minister for Animal Welfare has pointed out often since the city of Surat poisoned street dogs in August 1994 that for India, as for much of the developing world, the price of dog extirpation includes

rat-borne disease. After the dog poisoning, when the Surat rat population predictably exploded, the city poisoned rats.

Bubonic plague, like dog predation, is normally a brake on rats, killing 95% to 98% of the rats who get it, explained Matthew

J. Keeling and Chris Gilligan in the October 2000 edition of the journal Nature. The survivors become resistant, passing immunity to their offspring while continuing to carry the fleas who carry the plague bacteria.

"When most rats are resistant, plague sort of peters away. You can't get big epidemics," Keeling explained to Henry Fountain of The New York Times. But when resistant rats are poisoned en masse, Keeling continued, the plague-carrying fleas must seek new hosts.

Then, said Keeling, "The main alternative is going to be humans. If you kill the rats, you remove the food source and make human exposure much worse."

The result of killing dogs in Surat, a city in West India, was the deadliest outbreak of plague anywhere in the world during the past 50 years. At least 693 people were infected; 57 people died.

The notion that a community can kill its way to perfection dies hard— and obsesses restoration biologists who think endangered species can be recovered by killing "invasive" species that have taken hold in altered habitat. Surat offered an extreme example of the fallacy of killing street dogs where rats abound, but there are others:

* China, with virtually no street dogs, suffers half a million cases of leptospirosis per year. The next most afflicted nation is Brazil, with 30,000.

Rat-carried disease outbreaks are expected to be worse than usual in China this year because many Chinese greeted the Year of the Snake by eating snakes, despite an official campaign against snake-killing begun in January.

* Street dog reduction in Fiji last year was followed by a leptospirosis outbreak that killed 23 people.

* A rapid reduction of the Taiwanese street dog population through official catch-and-kill and nonprofit sterilization efforts

sent the island rat population soaring this year to an estimated 80 million.

Two people died from the Seoul strain of hantavirus.

* Kuching, the capital of Sarawak state, Malaysia, is named with the Malay word for "cat." A cat museum, cat temples, and cat statues are the symbols of the city.

Yet the cats of Kuching were not enough to prevent the worst rat infestation anyone could remember in mid-2000, after officials purged unlicensed dogs in 1999. Dogcatchers reportedly darted dogs with blowpipes at first, then killed them with iron bars.

Amid public outcry, the city allocated funds to build a new pound alongside the Sarawak SPCA shelter.

Some residents in cities in which sterilization campaigns have markedly reduced dog and cat populations now want them back—as in Santiago, Chile, where a local politician recently campaigned for re-election by giving 1,500 free cats to constituents, and local humane society president Luis Navarro told Associated Press that cat adoptions were up 60% after an outbreak of hantavirus.

Vietnam, another nation with virtually no street dogs because dogs are often eaten, but afflicted by rats who may eat or contaminate 20% of the rice harvest each year, in 1998 closed cat meat restaurants and forbade harming either cats or snakes.

The dog population of northeastern Thailand has been depleted in recent years by the growth of a dog meat-and-pelts export industry among Vietnamese refugees of ethnic Chinese descent, who were driven out of Vietnam during a 1978-1979 border war with China.

Leptospirosis killed 136 Thais during the 1999 monsoons, mostly in the northeast, and 180 Thais in 2000, 152 of them (84%) from the northeast.

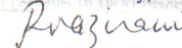
The Thai government has tried to discourage the dog killing, which offends the Buddhist majority—but gently, to avoid ethnic violence.

Meanwhile, on July 24, Bangkok governor Samak Sundaravej celebrated completing his first year in office by announcing a plan to sterilize 100,000 of the estimated 633,814 dogs in Bangkok during the next 12 months, and to sterilize all 115,084 homeless dogs before the end of his four-year term.

Earlier, Samak halted dog poisoning as "inhumane and contrary to Buddhism."

Hoping you will resort to the ABC by non-violent means.

Yours sincerely,



Rita Vazirani
People For Animals (Mumbai)
130 Sindh Society,
Chembur, Mumbai 400 071
Tel: 91.22.522.7744
Fax: 91.22.523.2846

World Survey of Rabies N° 33 for the year 1997

Annex 1: Presence/absence of rabies by country and territory

1. Countries and territories where rabies was reported in 1997

Africa	Tunisia	Suriname	Viet Nam
Algeria	Uganda	Trinidad-Tobago	Yemen
Angola	United Rep. of Tanzania	Un. States of America	
Botswana	Zambia	Venezuela	Europe
Burkina Faso	Zimbabwe		Austria
Cameroon		Asia	Belarus
Central African Rep.	Americas	Bangladesh	Belgium
Chad	Argentina	Bhutan	Bulgaria
Congo	Belize	China	Croatia
Côte d'Ivoire	Bolivia	India	Czech Republic
Egypt	Brazil	Indonesia	Denmark
Eritrea	Canada	Iran Islamic Rep. of	Estonia
Ethiopia	Chile	Iraq	France
Gabon	Colombia	Israel	Germany
Gambia	Costa Rica	Jordan	Hungary
Ghana	Cuba	Korea Rep. of	Latvia
Guinea	Dominican Republic	Lao P.'s Dem. Rep.	Lithuania
Kenya	Ecuador	Lebanon	Luxembourg
Madagascar	El Salvador	Malaysia (<i>Peninsular</i>)	Moldova Rep. of
Malawi	French Guyana	Mongolia	Netherlands
Mali	Grenada *	Myanmar	Norway (<i>Svalbard</i>
Morocco	Greenland *	Nepal	<i>islands only</i>)
Mozambique	Guatemala	Oman	Poland
Namibia	Guyana	Pakistan	Romania
Niger	Haiti	Philippines	Russian Federation
Nigeria	Honduras	Saudi Arabia	Slovakia
Senegal	Mexico	Sri Lanka	Slovenia
South Africa	Nicaragua	Syrian Arab Republic	Spain (<i>Andalucía only</i>)
Sudan	Panama	Thailand	Switzerland
Swaziland	Paraguay	Turkmenistan	Turkey
Togo	Peru	Ukraine	Yugoslavia

[WSR97 Home](#) [Page top](#)

2. Countries and territories where no rabies was reported in 1997

Africa

Cape Verde
Lesotho
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Mauritius
Reunion
Seychelles

Americas

Antigua and Barbuda
Bahamas
Barbados
Jamaica
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Uruguay

Asia

Armenia
Bahrain
Brunei Darussalam
Cyprus
Hong Kong
Japan
Kuwait
Malaysia (*Sabah and
Sarawak*)
Maldives
Qatar
Singapore
United Arab Emirates

Europe

Albania

Andorra

Finland
Gibraltar
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Isle of Man
Italy
Jersey (*Channel Islands*)
Malta
Norway (*except Svalbard
Islands*)
Portugal
Spain (*except Melilla*)
Sweden
United Kingdom

Oceania

Australia
Cook Island
Fiji
French Polynesia
Guam
Kiribati
Montserrat
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Samoa
Vanuatu

Rabies

Rabies is caused by a virus that attacks the nervous system, and it is always fatal unless the victim has been protected by immunization or receives proper treatment. Only a few countries isolated by water or mountains are completely free of the disease. In the United States, rabies occurs in all states except Hawaii.

Rabies may affect all mammals, including livestock and pets, but is most often found in raccoons, skunks, foxes, and bats. The virus is found in the animal's saliva, and infection is usually caused by a bite from a rabid animal. However, rabies can also be contracted by saliva coming into contact with small cuts in the skin or mucous membranes, such as eyes and mouth.

Once the virus enters the body, it attacks the central nervous system by traveling along neural pathways to the brain. After reaching the central nervous system, the virus is transmitted through nerves to salivary glands and other tissues in the body. In most animals, the time from infection with the virus to the onset of symptoms is usually two to twelve weeks, but it may be longer. The incubation period in humans can exceed one year. This variability is due to many factors, including differences in susceptibility among species, the amount of virus deposited when bitten, and the location of the bite.

Rabid animals can appear to be either "furious" or "dumb." In the furious stage, the animal is aggressive and excited, snapping and biting at anything, and there may be foaming at the mouth. In the dumb stage, the animal often seems docile, almost tame. The dumb stage is especially dangerous because the infected animal is easily approached by unsuspecting humans, particularly children.

Indications that an animal may be sick or diseased include the following: loss of coordination where the animal may stumble or appear disoriented; increased aggressiveness or increased passivity where the animal may appear tame; drooling, foaming, or frothing at the mouth; watery discharge from the eyes or nose; and activity at unusual times, such as nocturnal animals wandering around during the day. In most animals, death occurs less than ten days after the onset of clinical signs.

However, signs of rabies in wild animals are unreliable. Occasionally, animals may be infected with rabies while still appearing to be in very good physical condition. Therefore, any wild animal that bites or scratches a person should be tested for rabies. Pets that suddenly appear aggressive or unnaturally shy do not necessarily have rabies. Other diseases, such as distemper, can cause behavioral changes. However, a pet whose personality abruptly changes should be examined by a veterinarian.

Control of rabies

Since 1977, at least 11 states and the District of Columbia have been involved in the Mid-Atlantic raccoon rabies epidemic. This strain of rabies is apparently a southern strain of raccoon rabies that began to spread northward in 1977 with the translocation of southern raccoons into the Mid-Atlantic

region. A number of these relocated raccoons were apparently rabid and quickly transmitted the disease to raccoons and other wildlife in the region. The virus is now spreading northward at a rate of 25 to 75 miles per year.

The initial wave of the Mid-Atlantic epidemic reached its peak in Pennsylvania in 1989, when 702 cases of rabies were verified, 488 of them involving raccoons. It is likely that this strain of rabies will now remain in Pennsylvania at lower levels punctuated by periodic local outbreaks.

Techniques available to control wildlife rabies are limited at this time. Population reduction of the involved species by trapping, hunting, and poisoning has not been effective in preventing the spread of rabies. However, legal furbearer trapping may keep populations in balance with their environment and possibly reduce the chances of a rabies outbreak. A method of immunizing wildlife against the disease—with a dose of vaccine hidden in bait—is currently being used to limit the spread of rabies into isolated geographic areas, such as peninsulas, but it is too labor-intensive and expensive for use in most areas.

Public health officials generally rely on educating the public about the risk of handling wild animals and the importance of immunizing pets as the most effective means of preventing human rabies. In Pennsylvania, house cats and all dogs more than three months of age are required by law to be vaccinated against rabies. This is because many pets have much more contact with wild animals than their owners realize. In fact, for most of the past 10 years, more cats were diagnosed with rabies than either bats or foxes! Furthermore, failure to have a pet vaccinated jeopardizes its life by leaving it vulnerable to exposure to rabid animals. If an unvaccinated animal is bitten by a rabies-positive animal, it must either be quarantined for six months or destroyed. Also, if an unvaccinated pet acquires rabies, it could pass the disease along to you, your family, or neighbors. The treatment to prevent rabies from developing in humans is costly, and once rabies develops it is nearly always fatal, so immunization of pets is a must. This is one case where an ounce of prevention is definitely worth a pound of cure!

What to do if bitten by any animal

If you have been bitten or scratched by an animal that might be rabid, do the following:

- Act promptly, but do not panic. It takes time for the rabies virus to react in the body.
- Capture and kill the suspect animal, if possible, without destroying the head. Follow the guidelines given below for submitting a suspect animal for testing.
- Wash the wound immediately and thoroughly with generous amounts of soap and water. Then apply rubbing alcohol or a strong solution of water and iodine to the exposed areas (except for the eyes, of course).

- Contact a physician immediately after this first-aid treatment. Rabies vaccine and antiserum will then be administered as required.

If you have any questions regarding the need for rabies treatment or the need to submit animals for rabies testing, call the Health Department hotline, 1-800-692-7254 from 7:30-5:00 Monday through Friday. During evenings, weekends, or holidays call 717-737-5349. Questions on submitting an animal for testing can also be directed to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, 717-787-8808, from 8:00 to 4:00 weekdays.

Consultative services for evaluation, treatment, and other problems are available to attending physicians, nurses, and veterinarians from the Division of Acute Infectious Disease Epidemiology, Pennsylvania Department of Health, at 717-787-3350.

If a pet or livestock animal has been bitten by a known or suspected rabid animal, immediately wash the wound with generous amounts of soap and water and transport the bitten animal to the veterinarian for a rabies booster vaccine. Remember that rabies can be contracted through the saliva remaining on the wound, so wear rubber or plastic gloves when washing the wound and handling the animal. Capture the suspected rabid animal, if possible, following the procedure described below.

If livestock animals have been bitten by a known or suspected rabid animal, notify the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at 717-783-5301 or the Bureau of Animal Industry at 717-787-8808 from 8:00 to 4:00 weekdays. If there is strong reason to believe that the animal was rabid, representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry will investigate the situation. A quarantine will be necessary for those animals exposed to the disease, and permits will be issued to move animals that have not been exposed. Signs of rabies in livestock include going off feed, erratic behavior, staggering, and excessive salivation.

What to do with a suspected rabid animal

If you suspect an animal might be rabid, do the following:

- Be extremely cautious around animals suspected of having rabies. Normally shy animals can lunge and bite even when apparently paralyzed. If you are not familiar with methods for handling wild animals, avoid the animal. Keep any pets in the house and contact the wildlife conservation officer in your region, wildlife pest control operator, or local police.
- An unvaccinated dog or cat that has bitten someone should be examined by a veterinarian and will be confined for 10 days. If it remains in good health, it may then be vaccinated and released.
- Suspected rabid wildlife should be killed to limit the spread of the disease. If possible, in killing the animal, do not damage the head because the brain is needed for diagnosis.
- Wear rubber or plastic gloves when touching the carcass to avoid contact between the animals and your skin, eyes, nose, or mouth. You can contract rabies by merely scratching yourself on the tooth of a recently killed rabid animal.
- If no human or animal contact has occurred, the carcass should be buried in a hole deep enough that it cannot be uncovered by another animal. Touch the carcass only with rubber or plastic gloves that can be buried and clothing that can be thoroughly washed.

- If human or animal contact has occurred or is suspected, place the carcass in a heavy-duty plastic bag and then place it inside a larger container, packed with ice packs. Keep the specimen cool but not frozen, and keep it away from children and pets.
- Call the number of the appropriate laboratory listed below or the Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Laboratories hotline to determine whether the animal should be submitted for rabies testing and for instructions on submitting an animal for testing.
- Some laboratories may require that the head of larger animals, such as livestock, cats, dogs, raccoons, skunks, groundhogs, or foxes, be removed by a veterinarian before submission. Smaller animals, such as bats, chipmunks, or squirrels, can be submitted in their entirety. The laboratory of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in Summerdale will accept all carcasses and decapitation is not necessary.
- Specimens should be hand-delivered or shipped by an overnight delivery service to the appropriate laboratory listed below. (Specify "Saturday Delivery" when specimen is shipped on Friday.) Specimens can also be taken to one of the regional Department of Agriculture offices for shipment to the appropriate testing facility: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Laboratories, 110 Pickering Way, Lionville, PA 19353; (610) 363-8500. Specimens are accepted seven days a week, 24 hours a day. Call to let them know the specimen is being submitted. *This is for human exposure specimens only.*

Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, First Street, Summerdale, PA, 17093; (717) 787-8808. Any specimen not meeting the definition of human exposure should be submitted to this laboratory. *This is for nonhuman exposure and livestock specimens.*

Philadelphia Department of Health Laboratory, 500 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107. Specimens originating within the city limits of Philadelphia should be dispatched to this laboratory. Call (215) 685-6740 or (215) 686-1776 to verify that the animal should be submitted for testing. *This is for human and nonhuman exposure specimens.*

Allegheny County Department of Laboratories, 3441 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15213; (412) 578-8070. This laboratory provides rabies diagnostic services for Allegheny County. Call veterinarian Dr. Chaudry at (412) 578-8060 to verify that the animal should be submitted. *This is for human and nonhuman exposure specimens.*

Prepared by Lisa M. Williams-Whitmer, assistant wildlife extension specialist, and Margaret C. Brittingham, associate professor of wildlife resources, Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences.

Development of this fact sheet was funded in part by Penn State Pesticide Education Program, USDA-NAPIAP and the Wild Resource Conservation Fund.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension Work, Acts of Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Pennsylvania Legislature. T.R. Alter, Director of Cooperative Extension, The Pennsylvania State University.

This publication is available in alternative media on request.

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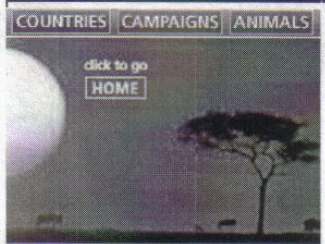
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PENNSTATE



College of Agricultural Sciences • Cooperative Extension

Exhibit L



search ifaw.org

GO

Reaching Out to Cats and Dogs

Community-Led Animal Welfare (CLAW)

Beijing Man and Animal Environmental Education Center (BMAEEC)

Helping Stray Dogs in Fethiye, Turkey

- A Short But Successful History

Changing Attitudes and Reducing Conflicts

Key Facts: Fethiye Stray Dog Project

The Moscow Mobile Clinic: TESS

Saving Innocent Victims of Abuse

Supporting Animal Welfare at the Local Level

Key Facts

How You Can Help

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EMAIL TO A FRIEND

Helping Stray Dogs in Fethiye, Turkey

Turkey is a popular vacation spot among Europeans, especially Germans. Every year, following their holidays there and in other Mediterranean countries, IFAW supporters call our European offices to ask what can be done to ease the suffering of the large number of stray dogs and feral cats they came across during their stays.

Through our German office, IFAW is addressing the issue of stray dog overpopulation in Turkey -- and the miserable condition of individual animals who live on the streets and back alleys -- in partnership with the *Fethiye Stray Dog Project*.

The project is operated by the *Fethiye Friends of Animals Association* (FHDD), which was founded in April 2000 by Ms. Perihan Agnelli, an influential businesswoman in the Fethiye region. Her funding and guidance continue to be critical to the project's success.

With a 106-acre (43 hectare) center, a van, and a new *Mobile Veterinary Clinic*, the project -- funded by IFAW, RSPCA and the Marchig Animal Welfare Trust -- extends a caring hand to these unfortunate strays and helps to reduce conflicts between them and local residents.

The *Fethiye Stray Dog Project* is the first of its kind in southwestern Turkey. It is a locally based, professionally managed operation that takes in strays, gives them vaccinations and medical care, sterilizes them, then releases them back to the streets once they are healthy. Treated dogs are earmarked with colorful tags so that people can tell them from untreated dogs.

IFAW, RSPCA, Marchig Animal Welfare Trust and other groups funded the purchase of a van as well as anesthetics and other medical equipment. We also helped purchase and outfit a mobile clinic in order to expand the range of the project.

In its first year, the project significantly reduced the number of incidents involving aggressive dogs. Its ongoing success has encouraged the municipality of Fethiye to increase its support for the project.

The *Fethiye Stray Dog Project* offers localities throughout Turkey and the world a proven model program that can reduce stray dog overpopulation, improve the health of individual animals, and reduce human-animal conflicts.

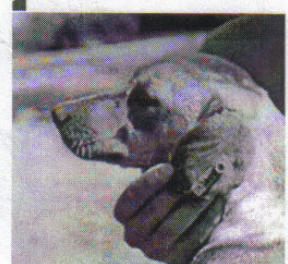
[A Short But Successful History](#)

[Changing Attitudes and Reducing Conflicts](#)

► Help IFAW stem the overpopulation of dogs in Turkey. Make a lifesaving donation today.



The new *Fethiye Mobile Veterina Clinic* was inaugurated at an April 2002 celebration in Turkey. Photo: IFAW/ C. Kaiser



Neutered stray dogs like this one "tagged" on the ear so that people will know they have been treated the *Fethiye Stray Dog Project*. Photo: © IFAW/ C. Kaiser

Exhibit M

esday, March 27, 1996

TRIBUNE/NEWS

- Vets for Pets -



BUD - A team of veterinarians from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, spent last week on the Rosebud Reservation conducting animal clinics in several communities and doing door-to-door vaccinations. Four veterinarians and 13 veterinary assistants performed a total of 108 surgeries, and administered 231 rabies and 198 distemper/parvo vaccinations in Pipe, St. Francis, Rosebud, White River/Horse Creek and Parmelee. Many of the communities provided meals. The team arrived March 15 and spent six days here. At a dinner in their honor at Rosebud Casino Friday evening, team members were presented certificates of appreciation from the Rosebud Sioux Tribe by Michelle Leach, Deputy Service Unit Director of Rosebud Hospital. Pictured above with the veterinary team are Leach (front, left) and Sharan Freiberg (front, right), Rosebud Hospital. The vets plan a return visit in July along with a team of medical doctors; both are part of the Rosebud Area Medical Center. (Tribune photo)

Current & PRACTICAL



Dog bites and rabies exposure are major public health problems on South Dakota's Rosebud Indian Reservation, which has a canine population numbering in the thousands. Since 1995, the Veterinary Volunteers have been vaccinating and spaying or neutering as many of the reservation's dogs as possible. The group also works to educate Rosebud residents about the importance of animal health care.

Veterinary Volunteers improve animal, human health in remote areas

In August 1995, a small group of veterinary students and veterinarians, myself included, set out from Knoxville, Tennessee for the heart of the Great Plains. Twenty-two hours and 1,230 miles later, we arrived at the Rosebud Indian Reservation, just north of the Nebraska-South Dakota border, where we spent several days providing veterinary services.

Since then, we've revisited Rosebud three times (December 1995 and March and July 1996) and are scheduled to return this December. Plans are under way for at least two trips in 1997.

Remote Area Medical Veterinary Volunteers

Our group operates under the auspices of Remote Area Medical (RAM), a nonprofit organization based in Knoxville that provides free health care to people in isolated areas around the world. RAM relies entirely on volunteers who donate their time and medical equipment as well as money for transportation expenses.

In July 1995, RAM received a call from Rosebud's Public Health Officer, who requested assistance with the reservation's rabies vaccination program. Because RAM had never before been involved in animal health, our group—the RAM Veterinary Volunteers—was created to fill this need.

10,000 dogs

A few facts will illuminate why Rosebud, a Sioux community of 18,000, urgently needed—and continues to need—veterinary assistance. Approximately 10,000 dogs inhabit their 7,500-acre reservation. Rabies is prevalent in the area, yet most dogs have no identification and run free, often traveling in packs. Though tribal police sometimes catch and shoot strays, this practice has had little effect on regulating the health or numbers of the total canine population.

Each year, approximately 75 cases of animal rabies are reported in South Dakota, and an average of five people are treated by the Rosebud Hospital for rabies exposure. An additional 80 to 110

dog bites, many sustained by children, are reported each year by the reservation. Before the Veterinary Volunteers arrived, only 1,000 of the reservation's dogs were receiving annual rabies vaccinations. These vaccinations were administered by Public Health Service personnel who had minimal training in animal handling.

For several reasons, the reservation's citizens typically do not make use of private veterinary services. Veterinary medical care is an unfamiliar concept to most of them. Even if this weren't the case, local private practices are hours away from the more remote communities, and few residents have reliable transportation. Another major impediment to seeking private veterinary care is cost, since most of the residents have very little money.

Rustic working conditions

In addition to vaccinating for rabies, we have a primary goal of sterilizing as many dogs as possible. On a typical visit, we spend three days spaying and neutering dogs (and a few cats), and the next two days administering vaccinations. This protocol allows follow-up care for animals recovering from surgery.

The working conditions are rustic at best. We improvise surgical suites where we can—one time, we even used the Indian Highway Department's truck shop! At some sites, vaccine refrigeration is not available.

At times we've had to crawl under porches to retrieve dogs for vaccination. Matching dogs with owners is difficult, since there's no clear distinction between domesticated and feral animals on the reservation. Often a dog that runs with a pack associates itself with a home, where it is fed. Whether the family regards this dog as a pet, however, is subject to interpretation.

Due to the working conditions, as well as our inability to provide long-term follow-up care, we administer antibiotics prophylactically to all patients undergoing surgery. Overall, our patients have fared very well. Of the 1,800 animals we've attended—422 of which underwent surgery—only one has died (a cat, of acute postop-



Before the Veterinary Volunteers begin their 22-hour drive from Tennessee to South Dakota, Dr. Eric Davis double-checks the roster.

Exhibit N



Home 4 the Holidays 2002 begins November 12th! Enroll your shelter today and help save lives!

Contact Home 4 the Holidays Coordinator Jude Ball at 858-756-4117 ext. 302 or judeb@animalcenter.org.

Fix & vaccinate 70% or flunk (from 6)

Jeff Young, DVM, who teaches sterilization surgery abroad for Spay/USA, recently told ANIMAL PEOPLE that he has come to expect that the veterinarians for whom he performs demonstrations will not know that a spay incision should ideally be very short to prevent infection and promote faster healing. He will not know how to use a spay hook, and will not understand many basic principles of maintaining antiseptic conditions. Typically, Young finds, he is training veterinarians who learned most of what they know in commercial agriculture. Many rarely if ever performed internal surgery during their previous practice, and seldom treated dogs and cats.

That does not mean that they are necessarily bad vets. Young said, but it means that they must be willing to master new skills in order to reach an acceptable rate of speed and safety for a sterilization specialist.

Beyond the lack of veterinarians with good sterilization skills, underdeveloped nations typically also lack veterinary technicians. A good team of vet techs can do all the preparation work on each dog or cat who is to be sterilized, and can even suture the incisions after each surgery, freeing veterinary time to operate on more animals.

Some nations, however, still have virtually no vet techs. Others have only informal vet tech teaching programs, in which each veterinarian trains his/her own help, while no one trains vet techs available for hire.

Young is soon to open a clinic he has been building with his own funds in Slovakia. His idea is to teach there by doing. He picked Slovakia partly because the location is easily

accessible from much of eastern Europe, ideal for a training facility.

Revaccination

In theory, an aggressive global vaccination campaign using both injectable and oral vaccines could eradicate canine rabies entirely, eliminating that concern even before sterilization brings the street dog population into permanent check.

In actuality, street dog vaccination progress in much of the world is impeded by the perceived need to revaccinate the dogs at frequent intervals to maintain rabies immunity—which diverts personnel and equipment into endlessly recapturing dogs who have already been treated, instead of catching those who have yet to be vaccinated.

The standard Indian ABC protocol, for example, requires revaccination every 11 months, on the presumption that obsolete locally manufactured vaccines may be used, and that they may lose potency due to inconsistent refrigeration.

Those problems occur—but it is both more effective in terms of preventing rabies, and much less costly in the long run, for an ABC program to purchase a reliable veterinary refrigerator with a backup power source, and use quality vaccines that last three years, than to waste resources doing any revaccination before the 70% vaccination and sterilization targets are reached. Once the 70% targets are reached, which should be in under three years in most locales, if the effort is well-directed, revaccination can proceed as necessary. However, since three years is close to the life expectancy of a street dog, relatively few dogs will have to be recaptured each year. If the



"A great peaceful gathering was organized in Multan, Pakistan, on 19th July, 2002, under the leadership of Khalid Mahmood Qureshi, chief editor of The Tension weekly newspaper," reported Shahzad Ahmed Khan in an e-mail to ANIMAL PEOPLE.

Topics of concern, according to Khan, included "the safety and survival of rare animals and birds which are on the verge of extinction"; the weakness and non-enforcement of Pakistan's 1890 animal protection act; and animal fighting for entertainment, involving cocks, quail, pheasants, bulls, camels, dogs, and dogs set against tethered bears.

Participants in the gathering including Supreme Court advocate Najees Ansari and Arif Mahmood Qureshi, managing trustee of Animal Rights International/Pakistan, raised banners bearing slogans such as "Animals are the beauty of our earth," and "Love the animals—don't tease or torture them," Khan said.

"Banners also protested," Khan wrote, "that the District Court Bar of Multan and the Municipal Corporation of Multan recently poisoned street dogs and feral cats."

of small girls by street dogs brought to light in Pune that the city dogcatchers had allegedly not delivered any dogs to the local ABC clinic in more than a year. An organization called Stray Dog Free Bangalore meanwhile sued the city of Bangalore, trying to halt public funding of the ABC program there in favor of resuming high-volume dog killing.

But India at least has ABC programs. Also in late August 2002, city veterinarian Mario Arriola of Zamboanga, the Philippines, built a sex chamber that kills dogs

street dogs during 2001, then killed as many during the first five months of 2002.

Despite the futility of trying to keep street dog and feral cat populations down by killing, lethal responses remain politically popular because they produce quickly visible results that temporarily quell public concern, appear to cost little despite being more expensive in the long run than sterilization and vaccination, and—often—can be managed to create patronage jobs.

But there seemed to be good news

Dickson out at WSPA

Exhibit O



Letter From The Editors



© Patricia Lambert



When SPAY/USA was started thirteen years ago, we searched for a short, catchy phrase to summarize our goal. Spaying and neutering were key to ending cat/dog overpopulation, but explaining WHY it was important took time, and folks preferred looking at, playing with, and not worrying about those litters that were being born! Our phrase was "Prevention, Not Destruction!"

Thirteen years later the message is indeed out there!

County boards of health, animal care and control commissions, shelters large and small and the beleaguered rescue groups from coast to coast have seen the 3:1 ratio at work. It costs (at least) three times as much to ignore preventive measures (s/n) and deal with the outcome as it does to organize a spay program or clinic and bring down the numbers.

And just in case we missed anyone, we are launching anew, our "Prevention not Destruction" campaign as a Pet Savers project. Ideas for contests, essays, letters to the editors and other ways of getting the word out are welcome. Our magazine will continue to bring you success stories from around the country and the world to let you and your colleagues know you are not alone, and we can do this!

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Esther R. Mechler".

Esther Mechler
Co-Director of
The Pet Savers Foundation

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Teresa Dockery".

Teresa Dockery
Co-Director of
The Pet Savers Foundation

Exhibit P



Atlantic City MASH Unit

When they were receiving 1,700 puppies and over 2,000 kittens annually, the Humane Society of Atlantic County in Atlantic City opened a stationary clinic. Twenty-three years later the area has seen a 90% decrease in the number of incoming puppies and kittens.

After attending seminars hosted by SPAY/USA and Alley Cat Allies the Humane Society purchased a race-car trailer and created a MASH Unit (Mobile Adoption Spay Hospital) to go out into other areas. To make the trailer complete, heat and air conditioning were installed, along with custom cabinets, lighting, electrical outlets, and lots of windows. A large door was installed, and a generator box was built into the cabinets. A 30-amp power cord allows hook up to existing electrical supply, thereby eliminating the need for the generator. Cost of the trailer as specified came in under \$10,000. The cost of the Unit after modifications came in under \$20,000. Funds were raised through private fundraising plus a contribution from a member of the Humane Society of Atlantic



County.

The Humane Society of Atlantic County employs four veterinarians for both the spay hospital and a full service veterinary hospital located in Atlantic City. The fee structure is as follows: female cat-\$35/male cat-\$25/female dog-\$50/male dog-\$40. Additional services are offered such as feline leukemia testing, heartworm testing, tattooing, vaccines, etc.

Executive Director, Steve Dash says, "The Humane Society's MASH Unit has been based at the Cumberland County SPCA over the past six months to concentrate efforts in that county." Dash adds, "This original unit will become the property of Cumberland County SPCA made possible by a grant from the Geraldine Dodge Foundation. The Humane Society of Atlantic County's second larger unit is in the process of being built with completion due December 1, 2002. This was also made possible through the generosity of the Geraldine Dodge Foundation."

The MASH Unit II is a thirty-foot unit that is wider and taller than the original. It has an open floor plan, additional windows, and a second entrance door. The vehicle that tows these units is currently an F-350 Diesel Crew Cab Pickup, but a Dodge van was originally used with good effect. The decision



to use a trailer as a basis as opposed to a Winnebago style vehicle was made to prevent downtime should the vehicle become inoperable. A second vehicle could always be used to transport the unit if needed. The unit is set up to alter 30 cats and 12 dogs per day. During the first twelve-month period, the MASH Unit altered an excess of 1,600 animals.

The MASH Unit's Executive Director, Steve Dash says, "We found that keeping an open floor plan is best. Eliminating most cages and replacing them with stainless steel racks that hold carriers provides much more flexibility and ease of cleaning. The dog cages were fitted with solid stainless steel tops and become the work surfaces for the unit. A wall mounted Isoflurane machine is needed as well as an autoclave. These items are available reconditioned as are operating tables, etc. Many stainless steel items can be purchased through the used restaurant supply industry. RV Centers can help retrofit any items still needed. The cost should still come in under \$20,000."

For more information contact Steve Dash, Executive Director, 609-347-2487



First Neutering Drug for Puppies Gains FDA Approval

Puppy owners will now be offered a choice for neutering their male puppies. The Federal Food and Drug Administration has approved Neutersol® (Zinc Gluconate Neutralized by Arginine) as the world's first injectable neutering drug for puppies 3 to 10 months of age.

The procedure involves the puppy lying on its back and properly restrained (chemical restraint may be used, if necessary, to prevent the dog from moving during the injection), the veterinarian gently injects Neutersol into each of the testicles using a very fine needle. The exact dose is pre-calibrated by measuring the width of the puppy's testicles using a custom dosing caliper. Neutersol is 99.6% effective in achieving sterilization.

Owners are relieved of their worries of subjecting the puppy to surgery and the time it takes, thus providing an attractive choice. "When presented with the time-savings, speed and ease of the Neutersol procedure, owners immediately understand the advantages of choosing Neutersol as the neutering approach," notes Jim Howard, DVM, owner of Howard Veterinary Hospital in Jefferson City, MO, one of the five test sites for the neutering product. "They now have a

choice between surgery or an injection that takes only a few minutes."

Neutersol (Zinc Gluconate Neutralized by Arginine) for pharmaceutical sterilization of 3 to 10 month old male dogs was developed by the late Dr. Mostafa S. Fahim, Director of the Center of Reproductive Science and Technology, School of Medicine, University of Missouri-Columbia. The research and development of Neutersol and other technology was conducted by Dr. Fahim and his staff and was sponsored by Technology Transfer, Inc. (a Missouri corporation) since 1990. The long process of obtaining FDA approval of Neutersol began in 1991, and Technology Transfer, Inc. licensed Addison Biological Laboratory, Inc. to market Neutersol after receiving FDA approval.

Pilot, dose determination, and target animal safety studies were completed prior to the field study that was conducted at five test sites throughout the U.S. The test sites enrolled 270 puppies, ages 3 to 10 months, according to pre-determined protocols involving testicle widths and good general testicular health. Post-injection, the participating puppies were monitored for general attitude, appetite, ability to

walk, scrotal pain on testes manipulation, rectal temperature, and general scrotum description.

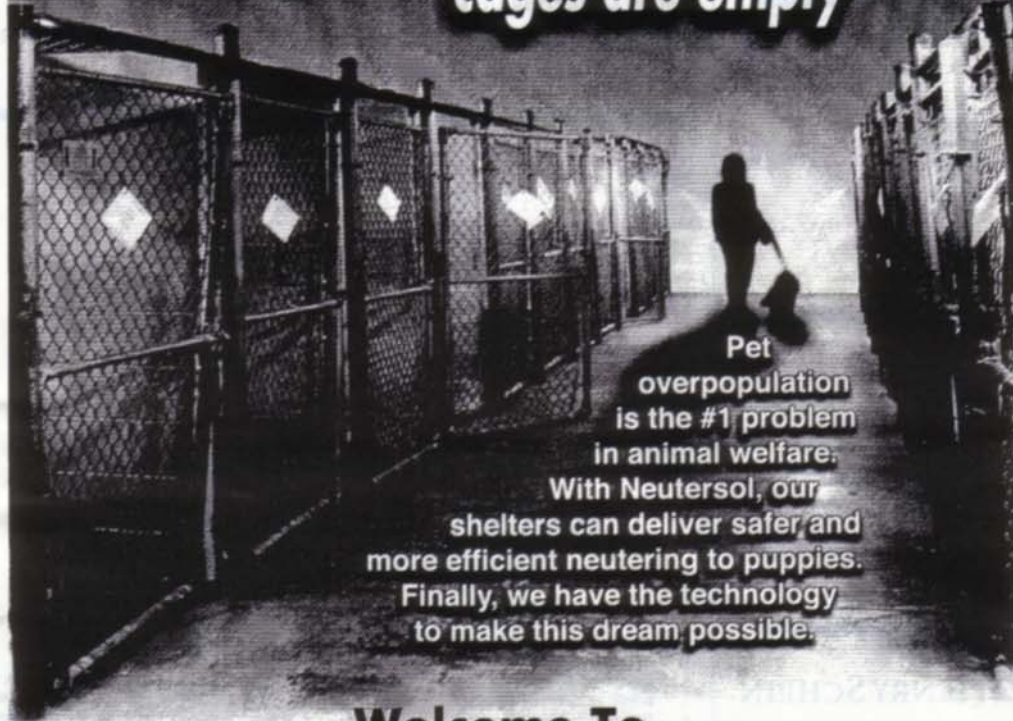
Complete physical exams were conducted at three days, two months, and six months post-injection. Of the 224 dogs that completed the study, 223 (99.6%) were permanently sterile. Mild, temporary swelling of the testicles is an expected reaction to the injection noticed within 24-48 hours after injection. Other possible side effects include vomiting, anorexia, lethargy, diarrhea, scrotal pain and scrotal inflammation.

Min Wang, MD, Senior Research Associate, Center of Reproductive Science and Technology, School of Medicine, University of Missouri-Columbia, conducted the study and presented the field trial findings in "Neutersol: Intratesticular Injection Induces Sterility In Dogs" at the April, 2002, International Symposium of Non-Surgical Methods for Pet Population Control. See www.neutersol.com/fieldstudy for detailed study protocols and report of findings.

For more information about Neutersol, contact your local veterinarian. ☺

Exhibit Q

**We envision a day when all of these
cages are empty**



**Pet
overpopulation
is the #1 problem
in animal welfare.
With Neutersol, our
shelters can deliver safer and
more efficient neutering to puppies.
Finally, we have the technology
to make this dream possible.**

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A Bright New Day In Pet Care™

**Talk to your distributor
sales representative
or call:**



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877-638-8377
www.neutersol.com**

NEUTERSOL®

zinc gluconate neutralized by arginine



The most common side effects are scrotal pain and inflammation. Mild, temporary swelling of the testicles is an expected reaction to the injection. Other possible side effects include, scrotal ulceration, vomiting, anorexia, diarrhea and lethargy. See package insert for complete prescribing information.

Exhibit R

New Years Eve 2002 : Greetings from McKee in Costa Rica

Several people have asked me to write an overview of what we have done in 2002. I am not sure how this is going to go but I will give it a whirl, sitting here waiting for the clock to turn to 2003.

The year 2002 started off, by receiving a copy of *Animal People* in the mail, dated December 2001, where the lead article of the International Animal Newspaper read " *NO Kill NO Shelter Catches on in Costa Rica*". It was article chronicling many aspects of our country and the McKee program. *Animal People* visited us at the first Central American Veterinary congress where animal welfare was a seminar component. This addition to the 12th Biennial Central American Veterinary Congress was due to McKee's Dr Gerardo Vicente, insisting that vets and animal protection people, had to join forces rather than sitting like boy and girl teenagers, on opposite sides of the room, at a dance. From the time of this conference in late October 2001, things have never been the same, at McKee. We made friends in the States, and birthed an idea in this veterinary congress, which has now taken hold.

The McKee Project has had an incredible 2002. As I sip our memories and reflect on a truly incredible year, I am in awe of what can be accomplished by pure determination.

The personal investment made by each of us, at McKee, which has required the sacrifice of family and person time, has paid off, and Costa Rica has forever changed. McKee has proved that above all, one needs to volunteer in one's community. This is the key and critical resource. This commitment is the long term basis of social change, and allows for the creation of a positive social fabric for cats and dogs.

Also in reflection, it is worth noting that McKee introduced spay neuter to the vet community in 2000. Prior to this, spay/neuter was not a commercially viable service, nor were vets adequately trained to provide it. Today 72 veterinarians participate in some form, with McKee, and local groups abound, irrespective of what the group is called, Zappa, Samantha, or McKee, spay neuter in communities, has taken root, and the tide will never turn back.

One of my favorite sayings over this past year, comes from Rod of the Tico Times, when he noted that McKee's philosophy is very Costa Rican: "Costa Rica does not like to jail its citizens, has no death penalty, no army, so why would we jail and kill our animals". Right on Rod.

It all sounds a tad idealistic but in practice, McKee is proving, that its living strategy, which does not use shelters or euthanasia, but proactive community volunteerism and spay neuter, is the most humane, progressive, cost efficient, and practical approach to solving the global problem of pet overpopulation.

Also in 2002, I have had to excuse myself from the day to day operations of McKee, because the business opportunity I have pursued for the past several years has come to fruition. And because of this, I choose Ms. Carla Ferraro, formerly of the Marriott Hotels, to take my place in daily McKee activities. Carla is a wonderful addition to the McKee Family, and she can be reached at CarlaF@McKeeProject.org. Carla is a member of the Board of the McKee Foundation, is very adept, and efficient. Additionally, Carla is in charge of the Cat Café Program in Costa Rica.

Before touching on the event/ milestones of McKee of 2002, McKee would like to acknowledge some great contributions to animal welfare in 2002. These Special Contributions are:

McKee gives a special tip of the hat, to Gisela Vico, President of ANPA, for her victory in Costa Rica by ensuring that it is no longer legal for Circus animals to be victimized within our borders, and their tents & managers are no longer welcome. Gisela fought long and hard, prior to this being a popular cause and when no one was listening. Congratulations! And congratulations for changing the focus of ANPA, from a shelter focused organization to national spay neuter campaigns. Gisela and her mother, Dona Irmgard are pioneers in animal welfare in Costa Rica.

Congratulations to ABA, Patricia and Juan Carlos, for putting animal awareness into the board of educations, approved school agenda books for middle school for all Costa Rican students. And, for actualizing record levels of adoptions of dogs and cats, at regularly scheduled events. ABA's adoption numbers are incredible.

Congratulations to McKee Guanacaste, Dawn & Sid Scott, for providing low cost and free clinics all over the Flamingo beach & adjacent areas, and most all this service has been provided out of their pockets. To date Dawn & Sid have provided spay neuter to over 1000 dogs and cats – plus basic medicines like deworming, de-fleaing, and distributing McKee skin cream formula. They have chosen this work versus relaxing in their retirement!

Congratulations to ZAPPA: This past year has been a banner year for McKee's Southern Zone program founded in Playa Zancudo: ZAPPA was founded and is driven by Katherine Bolland.

Besides regular clinics in her small beach community, Katherine and ZAPPA extended their reach in May, to the large and non veterinary served, port town of Golfito (25,000 residents with an estimated 2500 animals – with no on site veterinarian), with a two weekend spay neuter events, named the Shane Acton Memorial clinic. Policemen and children watched in fascination through the plate glassed walls at the surgery area, where four non stop stations were set up with anesthetic machines and all the surgery trimmings. Local restaurants, community stores, and hotels participated by donating to the event. Some people and pets arrived by panga (small boat) from communities in the gulf, and vets came from as far away as San Jose to volunteer. Zappa and Katherine are going strong with clinics all over the southern zone – most recently in Pavones

Special thanks to Drs Andres Tello & Francisco Quesada who are the main vets in ZAPPA; also to Drs Eduardo Bitter, Francisco Arroyo, Blas Rivas, Yency Mata, Gerardo Vicente, (all from san jose, CR), Sergio Barrantes (San Isidro) and to Alan Ledis (Boston, Mass) and Dr.....(Georgia ?) who flew in from the US for this May event, bringing supplies and their important surgery time.

Dr Alan Ledis (McKee's first volunteer US vet) participated in three clinics for Zappa in 2002, traveling from Boston.

Katherine and ZAPPA have also been aggressively vaccinating for rabies and distemper/parvo since the rabies deaths in the Southern Zone in 2001 (which was quickly dealt with by DrV with the support of Dr Rogelio Pardo, Minister of Health, which stopped the senseless killing of all dogs and cats in the area, and instead assembled volunteer vet teams to vaccinate all animals in the at risk area.)

ZAPPA has proved to us all, that one can enlist the community and make everyone a participant. Education in the classroom is not always available. Community participation is the true way to raise animal awareness, ensure better long term treatment of them, while providing spay neuter. Everyone is proud to participate and be a part of the solution. Thus begins the evolution of companion animal care.....especially when the culture is undereducated about animals: Katherine has had questions about if she can give a shot to fix a broken bone. I have been asked if my dogs have hearts like humans.

McKee Milestones/Events of 2002

In April, McKee was honored by being inducted as a member society to WSPA (World Society for the Protection of Animals) by the CEO, Andrew Dickson, from England.

In May, Drs Arroyo and Rivas were given free attendance at a prestigious veterinary conference in Boston, for all the work they do on behalf of McKee.

For their trip, American Airlines, reduced their fares, and donated passage for our famous "Alice" (story attached) and all four, including Dr Alan Ledis, made the cover of the local Massachusetts newspaper, in Southbridge. Dr Rivas and Arroyo stayed with Dr Alan and Carol.

In June: McKee had its two year anniversary (with the Licensing Board of Veterinarians). This event was hosted by the Marriott Hotels who officially became Founding Patrons of McKee (donations in kind over \$20,000, of monthly meetings for a group of 30-40). Some 30 awards were given out (donated by Christine Bork, Pets y mas), honoring the soul of McKee which are community groups/ local associations, to the print and television Media (which are our new cultural classrooms), and to the newly inducted Founding Patrons such as the Marriott Hotels, Mrs. Su Pardo and her husband Dr Rogelio Pardo, our former Minister of Health (who together changed the customs regulations for McKee to receive drugs and materials at no customs duty charge – a difficult bureaucratic issue and the beginning of cost and quality change for spay neuter and veterinary medicine). It was a grand evening where the people who make up McKee, were honored.

Also in June: Dr Bitter and Christine Crawford went to Ms. Katie Duschane's 3rd Grade Class at Country Day School, to accept the donation of \$300 collected by the third grade class throughout the year. Mary, a small abandoned puppy which Dr Bitter saved with three blood transfusions, made the visit extra special for the third grade class. This acceptance was televised on Channel 7 news, and showed a chat with the children and Christine on the importance of extending a hand to the street animals. This news piece had a very positive public impact. In the fall, Christine returned to the new 3rd grade class of Ms. Duchane's with Freckles to kick off this years awareness and fundraising.

In June/July: McKee received its second grant from North Shore Animal League of America (NSALA) for the purpose of training vets in SPAY USA pediatric surgery. This annual grant founded the Latin American program, NSALA/McKee spay neuter training. To date approximately 45 veterinarians have been trained by Dr. Blas Rivas, thanks to SPAY USA and North Shore Animal League. In 2003, this training will extend to Mexico, Brazil, Panama and Nicaragua. This surgery training is the cornerstone of the humane treatment of animals in Latin America. Prior to this training, the veterinary community used the large abdominal incision, on the rare occasion this service was provided, and many animals died due to lack of proper training. This less invasive SPAY USA surgery technique (now taught by McKee), saves lives by reducing the risk of abdominal opening due to the incision size (from 3-4 inches to 1 inch), and to resulting infection. Additionally vets are now trained in the use of anesthetic machines, vis a vis Dr Alexander Valverde's protocol (which is essential in high risk animals as many

street animals, rural animals, puppies and kittens, are), and pressure cookers have been introduced as autoclaves, to keep everything sterile.

McKee traveled a lot this year : both inside its Costa Rican borders as well as internationally to San Francisco (SPCA), to Reno, Nevada (CHAMPS Conference), to Cozumel Mexico in November, and in December, to _____ Brasil:

In August: Dr V went to the San Francisco SPCA, saw Maddies, participated at CHAMPS in Reno (No More Homeless Animals), as a guest of the Petsavers Foundation. Dr V took the McKee living strategy to the US spay neuter community. DrV made new friends from the international animal community especially one from India. This trip was arranged by *Animal People Newspaper* who had invited DrV to be on their international panel at the CHAMP Conference.

Additionally, mid year, DrV published a manual (with printing donated by Pets y Mas Magazine) the *how to start a community group*. This is a step by step guide in Spanish on how to start McKee in your community from engaging the municipality, to getting your local vet to participate. Companion to this, Dr V developed the powerpoint McKee community presentation, which can be used in developing nations and communities around the world, explaining the history of animal protection solutions and the McKee living strategy.

At the McKee monthly meeting in August, Carla Ferraro was introduced as Christine's replacement in McKee. Also at this meeting, the dead animal recovery program (on the roads), donated by Paul Lesser, was formed and announced: Paul Lesser Animal Recovery Program. Although this program is suspended, in order to define its boundaries and other safety issues, Dr Eduardo Bitter has committed to ensuring this program continues, as Paul Lesser. It was nice to see a lessening of dead animals on streets and highways, while the program was in effect for a quarter of the year. Paul Lesser also donated a computer to McKee, for Carla Ferraro, to take Christine's place.

Carla Started the cat café mid summer, and is just finishing up the details. It is slated for the Marriott Los Suenos to be the flagship hotel of this great program for cat welfare in resort hotels. This is a very innovative WSPA program, and a humane and clever way to deal with the overpopulation of stray cats in resort hotels. Three important things can be accomplished: gaining control over the cat population through spay neuter not poison,; having tourist dollars support this; and extra funds can support local spay neuter programs.

In September : Aval card agreed to take credit cards on the Internet for McKee, which is still something we need to finish up so McKee can create a revenue base.

In early fall, the new executive board of the Licensing Board of Vets of Costa Rica, renewed its formal relationship with the McKee Project, and praised its work.

At about the same time, McKee began the process of creating a Foundation in Costa Rica; the foundation should be finished any day and will incorporate government participation due to the laws governing foundations in CR. It was a proud day that McKee became its own foundation in Costa Rica, controlled by Costa Ricans, dedicated to Latin American animal welfare.

In October : McKee began Planning to go to Nicaragua : a few meetings towards harnessing forces, have taken place and we have established ties with one of the founding members of the licensing board of vets of Nicaragua. A clinic is also being planned on the border of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. This requires coordination and cooperation from the Minister of Health, Nicaraguan Embassy and local transport companies. This is a work in progress.

New community groups to join McKee are : Quepos/Samantha, Jaco/Los Suenos community and Pariaso/Cartago_____please add

In November : Cozumel became a no kill strategy island – both drs Vicentes (Dr V and his wife Dra Marietta, who heads the Minister of Agriculture's laboratory which controls veterinary drugs in Costa Rica) traveled there and gave week long talks and examples of how to transform Cozumel from a shelter/euthanasia solution to a living strategy. Dr Rivas will give surgery training to the local vets the middle of January 2003.

December : is the Beginning of a drug coalition for our McKee sister in Panama and other Latin countries. We began the first test in sending meds through the borders. McKee is dedicated to help our neighbor Pat in Panama, and others. Drs Vicentes are planning to go see Pat soon.

If you are reading this years overview, thank you so much for giving us your love and support so we in turn can provide service to the animals of Latin America who depend on us.

Attachments: esthers letter and alice story

Exhibit S

A New Approach • cont'd from page 12

we were giving more than lip service to this new concept called no kill. AC&C has developed a Shelter Medicine Program. Animals that historically were euthanized at the time of impound because of illness or injuries are now treated and adopted. For instance, recently a pit bull hit by a train required a leg and its tail be amputated. It also required considerable mending from deep lacerations. Citizens across the state wrote essays explaining why they should be allowed to adopt this animal. AC&C has not euthanized an injured animal in over a year and has a 100% adoption rate for rehabilitated injured animals.

A comprehensive Foster Program allows time for sucklings and sick animals to become healthy enough to be adopted. AC&C has several hundred pets in foster homes at any given time. Our New Hope Program partners with over 50 local rescue and no-kill organizations allowing them to adopt animals from our euthanasia list at no cost. AC&C even provides a free one-year license that can be transferred to adopters when these organizations finally place these animals with families. Over 3,500 pets lives are saved through this program each year.

AC&C works very closely with our local veterinary association. We have implemented a low-income spay/neuter program similar to the New Hampshire program. This pro-

gram helped reduced New Hampshire's euthanasia rate by 70% over several years. The state of Minnesota found that every \$1 invested in such a program resulted in a \$19 savings in animal control costs over a ten-year period. AC&C's Big Fix program provides free or low-cost spay/neuter services to any pet owners on any form of public assistance. This program complements AC&C's practice of neutering every animal prior to adoption. Since beginning this program in 1995 Maricopa County's euthanasia rate fell from 25 animals per 1000 residents to 9 animals per 1000 residents. In addition to AC&C's spay/neuter efforts to lower euthanasia, Operation Safety Net helps pets and people stay together by providing pet food, medicine, behavior counseling, and more.

AC&C has taken a leadership role in forming a local Maddie's Coalition. I'm disturbed when I hear that animal control programs are reticent to get involved in such efforts in their communities because "Maddie's won't give any funds to our organizations". We have to stop thinking in terms of "our organizations" and start thinking in terms of "our communities." When you think in terms of community you will find that your animal control program is uniquely positioned to own your local no-kill movement. Let me explain.

continued on page 15

This Just In ...

As we go to press Maddie's has just announced that Maricopa County no-kill shelters will receive up to \$6 million in grant funds. While the specific goals/programs are yet to be outlined, the multi-million dollar grant monies will be used to fund adoption programs, expand spay/neuter services, and provide other comprehensive programs and methods to increase public awareness about homeless animals and adoptions.

Adoption grant monies will be distributed over the next five years among the following members of The Alliance for Companion Animals—a coalition of Maricopa County no-kill animal shelters and rescue groups:

- Arizona Animal Welfare League (lead agency for the project's adoption component)
- CHARM (Cat Help and Rescue Movement, Inc.)
- Dog Rescue
- Foothills Animal Rescue, Inc.
- Friends for Life Sanctuary
- HALO (Helping Animals Live On)
- Noah's Ark Animal Rescue
- Second Chance
- Sun Cities Animal Rescue

80 veterinary clinics to date also have been identified as spay/neuter grant recipients. Monies will be disbursed through the Arizona State Veterinary Medical Association. Project partners include the Arizona Humane Society and Maricopa County Animal Care & Control—these traditional shelters cannot receive funds but must meet the coalition's project goals.

Exhibit T

The Boyce-Holland Spay Method

by Lock Boyce, DVM

Our publication is designed for lay persons and groups devoted to ending the surplus of cats and dogs, but periodically we print an article written for, by or about a veterinarian. We found the following letter from Dr. Lock Boyce of the Boyce-Holland Veterinary Services in Patrick Springs, Virginia to be of great interest and of value to the vets our readers patronize. Dr. Boyce has written a booklet on the method, available from SPAY/USA for \$10, which includes postage.

Dear Esther,

I read with interest your cover article in your Autumn, 2001 issue regarding 13 hints for increasing the speed of a surgery clinic. The suggestions were good, but I feel that many veterinarians would benefit by trying the Boyce-Holland Spay, developed here in 1994. This minimally invasive technique is designed for routine dog and cat spays (those in which the reproductive tract is not significantly enlarged by pregnancy or pathology). The basic concept is that the canine and feline reproductive tracts present to the surgeon as a "string" rather than a "Y" or a "V" structure and that a string can be pulled through any hole which is at least as large as the largest portion of the string. This means any dog and cat may be spayed through a hole no larger than the narrow diameter of each ovary. All ligations are done outside the abdomen and the barely discernable wound is then closed without the use of external sutures.



The basic technique involves the following steps:

1. The patient is placed in the extreme Trendelenburg position. That is, head down at an angle of 70 degrees or so. Most tilting surgery tables are designed for this. The head down position removes



extraneous viscera from the field and in most cases allows the surgeon to see the uterus before he hooks it with the spay hook.

2. A stab incision is used. The incision is located on the ventral midline exactly 2.5 cm. (1 inch) posterior to the true umbilical scar. The position of the incision is the same in dogs and cats, regardless of age, breed or size. By making the incision in this location, you minimize the distance from the ovarian attachments to the out-

side. As the ovary is pulled straight up toward the surgeon, the ovary is fully exteriorized, the relatively avascular suspensory ligament is torn and the vascular portion of the ovarian stump is presented to the surgeon for safe ligation outside the abdominal cavity.

3. The procedure progresses from ovary to uterine body to ovary. It doesn't matter which ovary you start with but by going to the uterine body instead of "skipping" to the opposite ovary, you preserve the integrity of the string concept and you minimize the amount of tissue through the wound opening at any one time.

4. After ligation and separation of the first ovarian stump, as the surgeon moves from the ovary toward the uterine body, an assistant flexes the patient into a sitting position. This maneuver moves the surgical wound posterior relative to the spine of the animal thereby facilitating complete exteriorization of the uterine body for ligation without enlarging the surgery wound or placing too much tension on the structures involved. Once the uterine body has been ligated and separated, the patient is returned to a head down position as the surgeon follows the uterine horn to the second ovary.



cont'd on page 13

*Boyce-Holland Spay
cont'd from page 12*

5. Once both ovaries and the uterus down to the cervix have been removed, the resulting wound is closed with an appropriate absorbable suture material. In dogs, the wound is seldom over 2.0 cm. in length. In cats and small dogs and puppies, the wound is usually 0.5 cm. to 1.0 cm. I close the linea alba or muscle layer with one or two simple interrupted sutures and then use a purse-string subcuticular pattern with a buried knot to close the subcutaneous tissue and skin. This "draws" the linear incision into a barely discernable point resembling a small umbilical scar.



Since 1994, I have used this procedure on over 30,000 dog and cat spays without a single serious intra- or post-operative complication. It is particularly useful for feral cat spays and for spaying very young puppies. A single surgeon should be able to complete five to eight spays in one hour using this technique.

I have written a paper describing the Boyce-Holland spay in detail and I also

have produced a videotape on the subject. Licensed veterinarians who are interested can contact me at:

Lock Boyce, DVM
Boyce-Holland Veterinary Services
21047 JEB Stuart Highway
Stuart, Virginia 24171
1-800-225-3564 ✪

Readers are welcome to call Dr. Boyce or have their veterinarians call him at his toll-free number. Dr. Boyce is ready and willing to teach his method to other veterinarians. The small incision required by his method provides major positive benefits to the animal being spayed, and shortens the time needed to do the surgery thus providing financial benefits to the vet. A booklet and a video are available.

Animal homelessness has many faces ...

and they're
all looking
to you
for help.



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Join the thousands of volunteers, adoption groups, breed-placement advocates, animal care and control officers, activists, and sheltering professionals who rely on *Animal Sheltering* magazine for inspiration, guidance, insightful analyses, and the latest news and trends in the world of community animal protection. Subscribe online and mention this ad, and you'll receive a 50% discount.

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Animal Sheltering
The Community
American Capital
of Humane Care

Promoting the protection of all animals
**THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES**

Exhibit U

Protection of Animals since 1992, either resigned or was dismissed in early September 2002, informed sources told ANIMAL PEOPLE at deadline.

Further details were unavailable. Dickson had survived many public controversies, including a 1985 rift with psychiatrist Jane Goodall, several splits with Latin American donors and affiliates, and allegations of extensive mismanagement of the WSPA bear sanctuary program raised from several different directions in 2001.

There was no immediate word as to who the WSPA board might pick to succeed Dickson. Formed by a 1981 merger of programs of the Royal SPCA, Massachusetts SPCA, and the Humane Society of the U.S., WSPA is governed by four representatives from each of the founding organizations, plus one representative each from four other organizations.

TRIBUTES

In honor of the Prophet Isaiah,
St. Martin de Porres,
and Albert Schweitzer.

—Brien Comerford



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of a three-year cycle lose their rabies immunity by the end of the third year, the two-thirds of the dogs who are vaccinated in the second and third years will keep the background vaccination level close to 70%: high enough to keep any rabies outbreaks from spreading.

Moscow gets it

Beyond the shortages of skilled veterinary personnel and the revaccination issue, Indian ABC programs are often crippled by political gamesmanship. Responsibility for sterilizing street dogs tends to be divided in most major cities among nonprofit humane societies, which typically work with the best efficiency they can manage, and government agencies, which perpetually fall short.

As August 2002 ended, the city ABC program in New Delhi was reportedly sterilizing just 1,200 dogs per year. Jeff Young has often sterilized more dogs by himself in just six weeks. Two serious maulings

dogs with it. His staff had reportedly captured about 100 dogs since a rabid dog bit 17 Zamboanga residents on April 23, touching off a regional panic.

Police in Semporna, Malaysia, shot 200 of 700 dogs believed to be at large in the neighborhood where Mohd Nasran, age 6, was on August 18 killed by two dogs and partially eaten.

In Sibul, Malaysia, public health standing committee chair Yiu Sie Ming, M.D., told *The Starweek Tribune* that, "Despite all our efforts to get rid of dogs, their number seems to grow. It is estimated that there are now more than 10,000 stray dogs here."

The need to introduce high-volume sterilization and vaccination might have seemed obvious, but Ming only promised to try to increase the killing, recently proceeding all the rate of about 70 dogs per month.

The same lesson was ignored in Armenia, where bounty hunters killed 4,000

2001 replaced catch-and-kill with sterilization and vaccination.

"Several years ago, biologists surveyed Moscow and determined that its garbage bins and Metro stations support a stable population of about 25,000 homeless dogs," Douglas Birch of the *Baltimore Sun Journal* wrote in March 2002. "These strays occupy an ecological niche in Russia's capital. Rounding up and killing them never made much difference. Exterminate a dog, the biologists say, and another will take its place. But replace fertile females with sterile females, and the population will gradually decline."

Pavlova told Birch that she continues to have trouble with private animal control subcontractors who bill the city for sterilizations not performed, and kill the dogs they catch instead.

But Birch indicated that Pavlova, a longtime prominent animal advocate, seems to have swung public opinion firmly to her side.



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Street dog & feral cat sterilization and vaccination efforts must get 70% or flunk (from 1)

A parallel situation developed in Bangkok, Thailand, where "authorities admit neutering is not working," Vaudine England of the *South China Morning Post* wrote on August 26.

"We have reallocated the money because our plan to sterilize stray dogs has failed to achieve its goals," said Bangkok health department director Kiri Hinzanara, MD.

"Instead of sterilizing 30,000 dogs by the end of September as planned, only 5,200 have been sterilized since June 1," England explained. "City officials found it difficult to catch the dogs, and not enough veterinarians were available to perform the surgery."

The Bangkok program began in May. All of the estimated 120,000 dogs on the streets of the city were supposed to have been microchipped, vaccinated, and sterilized within one year by the 23 Bangkok city veterinarians, plus 39 more veterinarians hired for the campaign. But many of the new positions went vacant.

Now, Huntraras told England, the dog-catching bounty will be increased from about 19¢ apiece to 50¢, and kennels will be built to house the captured dogs, in lieu of sterilizing them and returning them to their capture points.

Already keeping about 600 street dogs at two city shelters, Huntraras reportedly anticipates taking in as many as 12,000.

Yet removing the dogs from the habitat will make more refuse and rat carcasses available to those who escape the catchers. These elusive dogs will swiftly breed and raise more puppies to replace the dogs who have been taken. Soon there will again be as many dogs as ever on the streets, plus all the kennel dogs to

drop to the vanishing point.

Fall short of 70%, however, and a sterilization and vaccination project will get a big F for feral animals, fearful people fleeing dog packs, feline feces in gardens and children's sandboxes, and frothing-at-the-mouth critics flinging allegations of fraud.

Impatient politicians will reinstitute the high-volume killing campaigns that have failed to last—highly reduce street dog and feral cat populations despite more than 1,000 years of effort in some parts of the world. Years may pass before sterilization and vaccination get another chance—which will not be a fair chance until and unless the resources needed to reach 70% are available.

To avoid becoming entangled in unfair tests, advocates of sterilizing and vaccinating street dogs and feral cats need to learn to promise only what they can deliver. For example, sterilizing a lesser percentage of the animals at risk somewhere will not bring any visible reduction in numbers. Instead, the dogs or cats who have not been sterilized will have less competition for food and cover, and will be able to

raise larger litters.

If the carrying capacity of the habitat has already been reached, the larger litters may experience higher mortality, through predation, starvation, or disease, and sterilizing only 10% or 20% of the street dogs or feral cats per year might over time produce the sum of 70% sterilized. But humans typically consider street dogs and feral cats intolerably abundant long before their populations ever approach carrying capacity.

Animal aid societies often introduce sterilization and vaccination programs on a limited scale, of economic necessity. Yet according to economic reality, must not be confused with economic prudence, because sterilizing and vaccinating 70% can be done most economically by getting to 70% within a single breeding cycle.

Further, the most effective demonstration a small and poor group can make of the value of sterilization and vaccination is to concentrate the effort on a particular building, block, or neighborhood within which 70% can be realized. Scattering efforts beyond that range

usually will have little or no demonstrative value, because the results will be almost invisible.

"We go into areas and sterilize, take out animals who are beyond help and so on, and if in six months' time we went in again and could see a difference, we could say the destination [of about 1,400 dogs and cats per month] was worth it. But when we go back six months later and find we are starting again at square one, it becomes soul-destroying," admitted Animal Welfare Society chair Jane Woodman, of Western Cape, South Africa, in a recent edition of the South African magazine *Animal Voice*.

Reality is that going into each area the Animal Welfare Society visits at six-month intervals is probably foredoomed to fail. Yet focusing efforts on a single area might create an influential and inspirational model, which other small organizations might emulate.

Vet skills

The sterilization volume that Bangkok set out to do should not have been impossible. The 23 veterinarians already on the city staff

could have reached the summer goal of 30,000 surgeries by doing an average of 20 apiece per working day—about half the price of the top U.S. shelter vets.

In Clinton, an upstate New York town of just 6,000 people, the sanctuary organization Spring Farm Cares financially assisted 25,000 dog and cat sterilizations between September 1999 and July 2002, working with private practice veterinarians scattered throughout a six-county rural area. Bangkok should have been able to take that approach at least as effectively, if just finding enough veterinarians was in itself the problem.

In truth, the biggest impediment to rapid sterilization progress in most of the world now—apart from the lack of access to injectible immunorecipients and chemosterilants which could eliminate the need for time-consuming surgery—is lack of sterilization skill among veterinarians who have rarely been formally trained to operate on small animals, and have not learned the high-speed techniques which now prevail in the U.S.

(continued on page 7)

For feral cats like Elizabeth...

TNR spells I love you

Trap—Neuter—Return. Odd words for a love letter. UNTIL you hear:

■ Unspayed, feral female cats spend most of their lives pregnant and hungry.

for medical checkups. After they are spayed or neutered, vaccinated, and have their ears tipped for identification, they are returned to their original



recd— or kill, or because Taiwan is a Buddhist nation with strong scruples against directly killing dogs, allow to die from fighting, disease, and starvation, as was for decades the norm in Taiwanese pounds, and at some pounds still is.

The Animal Protection Law, adopted by Taiwan in 1988, was supposed to end the practice of killing dogs through passive neglect, but did not, vice secretary general Chi Shu-ying of the Life Conservationist Association and Wu Hung, chair of the Environment and Animal Society of Taiwan, jointly charged in March 2002 after finding starving dogs cannibalizing the dead at the Chian Township pound in Hualien County.

The pound was fined and two staffers were fired, Sandy Huang of the *Taipei Times* reported, but an organization called the World Alliance for Stray Animals sued the Taiwan Council of Agriculture Bureau of Epidemic Control and Quarantine anyway, for alleged nonenforcement of the Animal Protection Law.

Why 70%?

Sterilization and vaccination of either street dogs or feral cats can quite effectively reduce the homeless animal population and almost eradicate rabies. The number of feral cats killed by U.S. animal shelters has declined by two-thirds since neuter/return became popular 10 years ago, for example, and despite the Singer Island fiasco, rabid feral cats are rarely detected—but the results are only seen if the work is done on an adequate scale.

Sterilizing and vaccinating 70% of the street dog or feral cat population in any given locale is the minimum standard for success, but there is no "gentleman's C" in grading this kind of test. Reach 70% and the effort earns an A for All's well, because then the odds that animals will meet who are capable of infecting or reproducing with each other

as will their parents for
ters who survive.

■ Unneutered tomcats
fight to win mates, often
suffering debilitating
wounds.

■ As many as half of all
kittens born in feral cat
colonies die within their
first year.

The feral cat population
has grown steadily despite
the fact that municipal ani-
mal control efforts have
aggressively increased.

How can this be?

The conventional method
for population control —
trapping and killing — is
inefficient. (Have you ever
tried to catch a frightened
cat on the run?) It's also
ineffective because of what
experts call the "vacuum
effect." Remove enough
cats and, over time, others
will inevitably show up to
take their place!

TNR offers the ONLY solu-
tion that gets to the root
cause of overpopulation.
Breeding.

Here's how it works.

A feeding schedule is
established. Then, using
humane traps, the cats are
caught and taken to the vet

their lives under the
supervision of caring indi-
viduals.

Does it work?

Yes! We've got file drawers
filled with success stories
from caretakers, vets, and
progressive animal control
and shelter officials con-
firming that their

cat populations are dramati-
cally decreasing because of
TNR, but so much remains
to be done.

What can YOU do?

Get involved in the 2nd
Annual National Feral Cat
Day. Some choices...

1 Tell someone you know
about TNR.

2 Display our 2002 poster,
created by "Fairley" car-
toonist Phil Frank. Be sure
to place it in a highly visi-
ble location.

3 Request our Action
Pack, filled with ideas for
planning an activity in
your community. (Both
poster and Action Pack are
free. To order, e-mail: all-
eyecat@alleycat.org.)

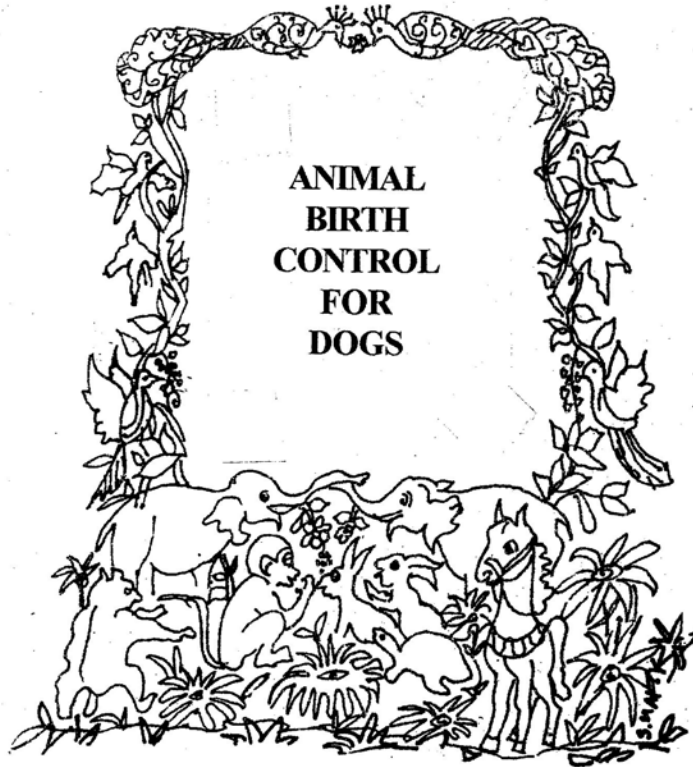
What better way to show
YOUR love for Elizabeth...
and the millions more
just like her?



Alley Cat Allies
The National Feral Cat Resource
1801 Belmont Rd., NW, Washington, DC 20009
www.alleycat.org

**2nd Annual
National Feral Cat Day
October 16, 2002**

Exhibit W



ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA
(Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment)

ANIMAL BIRTH CONTROL FOR DOGS

Objectives

The objective of the Animal Birth Control programme is to effectively control the population of city dogs so as to achieve their gradual reduction and stabilise their population on a long term basis. As part of the ABC regimen an anti-rabies injection is also administered to the animal which aims to reduce the incidence of rabies.

The present system of indiscriminate catching and killing of street dogs to control their population, as practiced by municipal/local authorities since Independence, has failed miserably and there has been no reduction in the number of dogs on the streets. With a view to a permanent solution the Animal Welfare Board of India has adopted an all India policy by adopting the sterilization cum vaccination programme instead of killing the dogs.

Eliminate the problem not the dog

Municipal authorities kill dogs on the pretext of controlling the street dog population and rabies. But this is not what is really happening. The gruesome and barbaric killing of dogs has neither reduced the number of stray dogs nor the incidence of rabies. In fact, in Delhi after the random slaughter of one third of the dog population in 1990, the municipal corporation was not able to reduce the population even by a single dog. This is because the natural population of dogs always multiplies to that number which can be sustained by its environment. So the females, during the heat cycle, give birth to an additional number of dogs thereby replacing the vacuum.

The catch and kill method does not decrease the population which is proportionate to the food and space available. It is also extremely expensive for the local municipality.

In six years one male and one female dog and their offsprings, if left to breed on the streets can be the source of 66,000 dogs. The progression of reproduction is as under:

Male Dog x Female dog	
First year	12 dogs
Second year	67 dogs
Third year	376 dogs
Fourth year	2107 dogs
Fifth year	11801 dogs
Sixth year	66088 dogs

The costs of catching and killing them would be translated into the following:

Cost of catching 66,000 dogs at the rate of Rs 10 – Rs 15 per dog for each catcher = Minimum: Rs 6.6 lakh

Cost of euthanising 66,000 dogs using legal methods = Rs 26.40 lakh. And this is only one pair of dogs!

However, if the original pair of dogs is sterilized, then the cost is Rs 500 only for the full six year period!

Many municipal corporations cite the cost of the single operation as expensive. From the above chart it can be seen that the data being quoted is false. Also once the hidden costs of the killing programme are added, the cost comes to much more. The hidden costs include:

-dog bites and hospital treatment,

-rabies injections and
-antirabies injections,

It's a Dog's life

Why should stray dogs be considered a nuisance? They do not beg, they do not obstruct traffic. In fact, they take great pain to not to get in anyone's way knowing that they will be kicked or stoned. They live in and around garbage dumps foraging for scraps eking out an existence. Do we grudge them even that? Sometimes it is city beautification schemes, sometimes it is health drives, sometimes it is concerned citizens calls that bring out the dreaded dog catcher squads. Armed with sticks, ropes and iron tongs these men prowl the streets in search of victims. Coming upon an innocent creature who, surprised by the unexpected friendliness respond to their call, they go about their ghastly business. The unsuspecting creature is lassoed, then iron tongs are clamped about his neck. As he struggles to free himself a stick is shoved into his mouth. He is lifted by the tongs and dragged howling in pain and fear to the municipal van, and condemned to a small dark, dank cell where he will be confined without food and water for 7 days before he is destroyed by electrocution. Often the voltage fluctuates or is insufficient so that the animal has to be repeatedly applied shocks before he dies. And that is what happens to the lucky ones. In places where there is no electrocution chamber, the dogs are battered or starved to death. In some places they are thrown into a pit and buried alive.

Is this the best we can do for man's best friend? For what crime are these creatures being so ruthlessly punished? That of being homeless? A situation not of their choosing or of their making. Nor one that need exist if each of us were to adopt one.

And to achieve what? If it is the intention to control the spread of disease, then it is the diseased dogs that we should be looking at. Yet it is never these that are caught, as they hide in ditches and drains and avoid contact. Since the programme is

often not administered properly, the dog catchers are paid by the number of dogs they catch and they fulfill their quota by catching perfectly healthy friendly animals. Far from being a nuisance these dogs perform a useful civic function. They act as municipal scavengers, cleaning up the city leftovers that in the absence of an efficient garbage removal system would otherwise rot and smell. In addition, they are adopted informally by the homeless on the street for whom they serve as watchdogs. In return for their love and loyalty they ask for nothing except perhaps a kind word or pat. They are brave and independent animals. We give them nothing, what right do we have then to rob them of their lives?

Prevention is the Best Cure

Around the world it has been realized that the only way to reduce the stray dog population is through a sensible, systematic mass sterilization programme. Sterilization and vaccination addresses disease control as well as proliferation of strays. Initiated in India in 1994, this programme is being propagated by Animal Welfare Organisations all over India. In this programme street dogs are brought in, dewormed, immunized, sterilized, and tagged for identification. After post operative care they are released into the same areas that they came from. Acknowledging the merits of this programme, municipalities around the country are giving up the senseless, unproductive and costly slaughter of harmless animals.

The WHO Report

The WHO (World Health Organisation) in its expert committee in 1992 stated that control measures such as confinement or the capture and removal of dogs have failed because of the failure to understand the relationship of dogs to society. The ABC/AR (Animal Birth Control & Anti Rabies) programme attempts to bring in rabies a contr programmes that has been successful in many developed and de oping countries.

- b) The dog population should be estimated and 75% should be vaccinated. The vaccinated dogs should be marked for easy identification
- c) The dog population should be managed. In order to do so it is important to understand
 - i) the types of dogs
 - ii) behaviour
 - iii) habitat

Types of Dogs

Dogs and man are interdependent and according to the degrees of interdependence they can be divided into 4 categories:

1. Restricted or supervised dogs which are dependent totally on owners and their movements are restricted : pet dogs
2. Family dogs are fully dependent on their owners but their movements are only partially restricted
3. Neighbourhood or community dogs which are partially dependent on humans and are unrestricted in their movement. They are accepted by the residents of a community and obtain food and shelter for part of the year from a few households
4. Stray dogs are independent and are shy of human contact. They may be feral, lost, abandoned or even free roaming community animals.

The first three can easily undergo the birth control procedure and be administered vaccinations. Special attention is to be paid on the fourth category to make sure that they are also covered and are the focus of this pamphlet.

In order to cover a high proportion of the dog population the programme must be based on:

- a) the local ecology of the dog population
- b) an understanding of the society and its relationship to the dog population
- c) coordination of the related sectors of society

It also states that when upto 75% of the local dog population is accessible to immunization, it is usually high enough to break the rabies transmission cycle.

A study carried out by the WHO between 1981 and 1988, as part of the AGFUND/WHO project for the control of rabies in man and animals in developing countries revealed that:

- a) whether owned or not, very few dogs (10-15%) are able to avoid being caught
- b) Dog removal programmes in which stray dogs are caught and killed are ineffective and costly
- c) Vaccination coverage of 75% can be attained although this requires a special effort in mobilization and community participation.

The WHO has given a three pronged strategy on rabies control:

- a) Epidemiological data should be collected and collated. Where do most of the rabies cases from? What is the relationship with the humans to the animals and how do they coexist? In many cases, what has been reported as rabies is wrongly diagnosed : the patient may have cerebral malaria etc and since he has gone to the wrong centre he has been misdiagnosed.

Behaviour and Aggression

Many complaints come in of aggression in stray dogs. The failure to understand the nature of aggression can lead to man/animal conflict and so it is important to understand the different types of aggression:

- Social aggression which results when two alpha dogs meet and fight to establish the leader. This fight will go on until dominance is established.
- Pain or fear aggression: which results due to the cruelty of people, specially children, who handle street puppies wrongly.
- Maternal aggression: which arises when the mother may see someone approaching her litter
- sexual aggression which is manifest in the breeding season when males fight to win the female.
- Food related aggression arises in the course of securing food sources like garbage areas.
- Hostility shown by a dog entering the colony for the first time and, unsure of its food supply etc.

The only way to reduce all these different types of aggression is by following the ABC programme.

Habitat

The access to food and water and especially the presence of garbage dumps, abattoirs, butcher shops, restaurants, marriage halls will affect the stray dog population. Similarly so will areas that provide shelter and give protection and allow breeding of dogs like shops, abandoned buildings and construction sites, industrial sites etc.

Based on this knowledge, the WHO expert committee on rabies has recommended a long term dog population management

programme based on the dog ecology in developing countries. This has been based on their experience in countries like Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Ecuador, Spain, Hong Kong etc. It has found no evidence to prove that the removal and killing of dogs has any impact on dog population densities or the spread of rabies.

The recommended ways to deal with the dog population are:

- Pet dogs should be prevented from mating at random.
- Community dogs should be prevented from straying and kept within the community so that other dogs do not fill the ecological niche.
- Habitat control which involves the cleaning up of garbage dumps, proper water and refuse management
- Reproduction control which is the simplest and most effective method through sterilization programmes.
- Education towards responsible dog ownership
- Free community service for sheltering and adopting unwanted adults and puppies
- Legislation and proper government policy in implementing the above points which is now called the Animal Birth Control/Antirabies Programme.

What is Sterilization?

In the female animal 'spaying' consists of removal of the womb and ovaries. The technical name is ovaro-hysterectomy. The simplest and most effective technique is flank spaying. For a male the procedure is even simpler - just the testicles are removed, and this is known as castration. After the surgery, about 10 days of post operative care are required

8

Methodology for an ABC Programme

- * survey the target area to establish the number of dogs
- * catch the dogs using recognized humane equipment and techniques
- * take to a holding facility
- * spay/neuter dogs
- * treat for skin disorders and worm infestation
- * give individual identification marks
- * vaccinate against rabies and/or combined distemper vaccine
- * release back to area of capture

Collaboration and role of different agencies

This is a social welfare project and needs the co-operation of different agencies like the Central and State Governments, the animal husbandry/veterinary departments, the municipal corporation, animal welfare organizations, individual animal lovers and owners of dogs. The active involvement of these different agencies is indispensable at different stages of the programme and is a must for the success of the programme. Each of these agencies have limited resources in men and material and if all these resources are pooled together with efforts, the ABC problem can be tackled in a successful manner.

a) Role of Municipal Corporations

The Municipal Corporation has the most important and leading role to play and it also has a statutory duty to perform in the ABC programme. Therefore, the municipal corporation should be requested to provide the land/buildings for ABC centers, dog catching vans, free water and electricity at the buildings, an ambulance cum clinical van

9

and incinerators. The NGOs may also be reimbursed the expenses of sterilization/immunization by the municipal corporations at a rate fixed by the monitoring committee.

b) Role of State Governments

The State Government can help the AWOs by providing the services of the veterinary surgeons/hospitals and medical facilities to the AWOs in the project.

Co-ordination and Networking

Co-ordination and networking between the participating AWOs is very essential. Therefore a joint ABC co-ordination committee of all AWOs should be formed. Each AWO should depute one representative to the co-ordination committee. The meeting should discuss periodically about common issues and arrive at a consensus and uniform view to be presented before the Municipal Corporation/Animal Husbandry/Veterinary departments.

Creation of Monitoring/Steering Committee

In order to ensure effective compliance with these guidelines, a Monitoring/Steering Committee consisting of 1) The Commissioner/Deputy Commissioner of that Municipal Corporation, 2) One representative of each AWO, 3) Prominent local humanitarians for animal welfarists shall be constituted. The Commissioner of the corporation will be the ex-officio chairman and any one of the AWOs can be elected as convener of the committee. The convener will convene the meeting in consultation with the chairman, at the convenience of the chairman, so that the other members also can be informed well in advance of the time, date and venue of the meeting. The above committee will be responsible for planning and management of the dog control programme according to the guidelines.

10

Kennels

The dog kennels must have sufficient space for proper housing and free movement of dogs. The place should have proper ventilation and natural lighting and must be kept clean. Adults and puppies must be housed separately and amongst the adults, the males and females also should be housed separately. Adequate arrangement for pure and safe drinking water and food should be made for dogs while in captivity.

Kennels must have sufficient space as per BIS specification for proper housing and free and easy movement of dogs. Adults and puppies must be housed separately, except in the case of puppies with their mother. Feeding and exercise as recommended by a vet should be strictly adhered to for early recuperation. Drinking water must be available. Muzzling inside kennels is prohibited.

Veterinary Surgeons

Qualified veterinary surgeons and para veterinary staff are necessary for the purpose of implementing the programme. In addition, the services of the veterinary doctors of the local animal husbandry department or municipal corporation, if needed, may also be requisitioned.

Allotment of zones to AWO's

The Metropolitan city should be divided into different zones like North, South, East and West zones. Each NGO should be allotted and clearly demarcated a particular zone within which it has to confine its activities. This will help avoid overlapping, duplication of work and other complications between the NGO's.

The operation zone should be as much adjacent to each other as possible for better results.

12

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ABC PROGRAMME

Population survey and identification of target areas

A rough preliminary survey/estimate of the stray dog population in the operation zone should be undertaken before launching the project. The areas or pockets where the stray dog population is thickest could be the first priority target area. For example, hospitals/colleges/schools/hostels/markets/bus stands/slums provide a sizeable population of stray dogs. These could be targetted in the first phase, without much difficulty.

Fixing of targets

Achievement of targets depend upon availability of various resources like veterinary surgeons, para veterinary staff, volunteers, number of kennels, financial position etc. Therefore, a realistic target should accordingly be fixed.

ORGANISATIONAL ASPECTS

The project will require man power - Veterinary Surgeons, Para Veterinary Staff, Care takers and infrastructure facilities like operation theatres, kennels, surgical instruments and medicine.

Animal Birth Control Centres

Each animal welfare organization (AWO) should establish its own ABC centre, preferably located within their zone/area of operation. The centre will consist of a sterilization unit-clinic, operation theatre, individual kennels and surgical equipments.

Operation Theatre

The operation theatre (room) must have all essential facilities for conducting aseptic surgery. It should be maintained in a clean and hygienic condition.

11

Requirement of funds

Adequate funds are required to see the programme through. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India also sanctions grants for this purpose. Many municipalities provide rabies vaccine free of cost.

OPERATIONAL ASPECTS

Catching of dogs

The dogs are mostly caught by the dog catching squad of the Municipal Corporation. A representative of the AWO, to whom the dogs are handed over on the particular day over for operation, should accompany the dog catching squad so that a note/record of the address/ward/location of the dogs can be made. This is also necessary to ensure that the dogs are caught humanely wherein the strain of catching on the dog and the person is minimum. The information collected will later help facilitate in the release of the operated dogs to the same original location after the operation.

Selection of suitable dogs for sterilization should be done at the catching stage itself. The dogs can be classified into four categories as follows:

- a. 10 percent : terminally ill
- b. 20 percent : below reproductive age
- c. 40 percent : young and active in the reproductive age (9 months to 4 years) whose litters are sizeable
- d. 30 percent : old with small litters

The NGO's should target, in the first phase, the 40% dogs - (c-category) which are young and active in the reproductive

13

age. Next they can target the 20 percent (b-category), who will shortly be attaining the reproductive phase.

The arrangement with the Municipal Corporations should be such that the dogs caught are delivered at the ABC centre of the AWOs itself and also picked back by the municipal dog vans for release in the same place from where the dogs are picked up after the operation.

Dogs which are sick, aged, aggressive should be humanely euthanised. The humane capture and subsequent handling of dogs which are released back to site is most important, as an animal roughly handled or traumatized, will almost certainly be evasive and difficult to re-catch on another occasion.

The main methods of capture are

- slip lead and club
- lariat (lasso)
- loop and sack
- tongs

The only methods that are allowed in these is the loop and sack and lasso. Clubs, tongs or beating is strictly **NOT** allowed.

Dogs shall be caught by using methods such as lassoing or soft loop. Dog catchers shall be trained by vets/animal welfare organizations/experts. Dog catchers shall display their authorized identity cards while on duty.

An employee/volunteer of the Animal Welfare Organisation must be present in the dog catching vehicle of the Corporation to ensure that the exact location of capture of each animal is recorded along with a physical description of the animal, including its sex. An identification tag must be immediately tied around the neck

of the animal and this identification number entered next to its description. The supervisor/volunteer must also keep reinforcing to the Corporation dog catcher the need to be as gentle as possible while catching, muzzling (if required) and loading the animal onto the dog van.

Wherever possible, dogs visibly infected with mange must be kept in a separate compartment of the dog van to minimize infecting healthy dogs.

Transportation of Dogs

Not more than twenty dogs should normally be loaded onto one standard dog van. For a Maruti ambulance, the permissible number is five.

As far as possible, the captured dogs must be taken to the nearest ABC centre. In case of a break-down of the Corporation dog van during the catching, it is the responsibility of the supervisor to move the vehicle to a shady area and to contact the AWO to arrange for another vehicle. In case of undue delay, dogs should be given water.

Dog catching vehicles

It is very important to design a vehicle in which dogs can be put without cruelty and transported in a safe manner. Vehicles provided by the municipalities are either box type vehicles on a lorry chassis or flat bed lorries with a series of fixed compartments placed on them.

Transportation will be in vans, provided with removable stainless steel bottomed cages as per Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) specifications. These will be clamped to the vehicle to avoid moving around. The cages should provide safety, security, protec-

tion from weather and should have good ventilation. Each dog should preferably have a separate enclosure, especially sick and injured ones. Vehicles should carry ramps in order that dogs are walked upto their cages.

Admission to the ABC Centre

When the vehicle reaches the nearest centre, the vehicle must be taken into the unloading area and the outer gate of this area closed and locked before attempting to unload any dogs.

Bathing the dog and giving it an anti-mange dip immediately after arrival at the shelter will lower the chances of it getting infected with or transmitting mange to other dogs. More importantly, it also means that a cleaner dog is placed the next day on the operation table, significantly increasing the level of cleanliness and hygiene in the operation theatre.

All precautions should be taken to maintain the highest levels of asepsis and hygiene.

The mange dogs should be kept separate. All the dogs should be tied to individual rings. The dog van must be washed out and sprayed with a 0.1% solution of malathion before it is taken out of the enclosure. Enter compliance in a register.

The outer gate must be closed and locked after the van leaves. If any dog is suspected to have parvo or is overly aggressive or behaving in an unusual manner or is suspected of being rabid, this should be brought to the notice of the vet on duty immediately. Dogs obviously infected with parvo or distemper should be put in the isolation kennels immediately.

Nursing bitches with puppies must be removed to the appropriate kennels.

All the fresh arrivals other than those listed above must be bathed and given a dip in 0.1% malathion solution taking care to avoid getting the solution into and around the eyes. Where the dog is overly aggressive, it may be carefully sprayed with the malathion solution without bathing. All dogs must be kept muzzled during bathing, dipping and spraying.

In case of ingestion of malathion solution, the veterinarian must give the specified antidote of atropine sulphate. The recommended dose is .35 milligrams per kg body weight. One fourth of the dose should be given intravenously and the rest by the intramuscular route.

After the dogs are sufficiently dry, they must be moved into the pre-op kennels. Ensure that the kennels being used have been cleaned out and sprayed with malathion solution after the previous batch of dogs had been discharged. As far as possible, keep dogs caught from the same area in one kennel. If any of the dogs are much smaller or larger than the others in the batch, keep them in different kennels.

Check to see that clean water is available in the kennel. Place food in the kennel making sure that as many plates of food as the number of dogs is kept. Ensure the kennel door is secured from within. Gently remove the chain and the muzzle from each dog while at the same time checking that the identification number around the neck is secure. Remove the chains and muzzles from the kennel. Close and lock the kennel door. Place the details of the dogs in the kennel on the clipboard fixed on the door.

Repeat the above till all the arrivals are put in the kennels. The muzzles and chains are then put in their respective buckets with the same 0.1% malathion solution. Soak for at least five minutes and remove from buckets and allow to dry.

Feeding

On the day of admission, the animals can be given the normal food given to other shelter dogs – namely vegetables and rice, bread and milk etc. In the normal course, the animals would be operated on the next day. Ensure that all food plates are removed from these kennels in the evening. Clean drinking water should be available.

On the next day, the animals which appear healthy are spayed/neutered following and observing all specified procedures. Animals showing any signs of distress should be checked by the veterinarian and given treatment if necessary. These animals should not be operated on till certified fit by the veterinarian.

After the animal has come around after the operation, milk can be given. Only milk is to be given on the day of the operation and for the next two days. Solid food can only be given from the fourth day after the operation.

Pre-Operative observation

The dogs should be kept for observation for one full day during which feeding, watering, deworming and checking up the health of the dogs for fitness for the operation, will be undertaken. The dogs should also be given sufficient rest before surgery.

Pre-operative Preparation

1. Dogs to be operated are dewormed as soon as they are brought in. The medicine is mixed into their food.
2. The dog's genital region is shaved of all hair.
3. A tetvac injection is given a day before the operation to avoid tetanus infection. The dog is kept on an empty stomach for 24 hours before the operation.

18

5. Scalpel Blades
6. Scalp Vein Set
7. Disposable needles
8. Disposable gloves
9. Anti-rabies vaccine (Raksharab: Indian Immunologicals 2 year dosage)
10. Antibiotic ointments
11. Distilled water
12. Tetanus Toxoid
13. Bandages, cotton
14. Kora cloth
15. Deworming
16. Antibiotic powders
17. Lorexaine ointment

Equipment required

1. Surgical table
2. Shadowless lamps
3. Sponge holding forceps
4. Sterilizer
5. Gloves
6. Autoclave
7. Artery Forceps (8 pieces)
8. Portable Anaesthesia machines
9. Alli's forceps
10. Needle holder
11. Blades and scissors

Post-operative Procedure

The following medicines are given during post operative care:

1. Dicrystin injection daily for 5 days.
2. Long acting Tetramycin on the first and third days after the operation.

20

4. Half an hour before surgery, a sequil is given to anaesthetize the dog.

Operative Procedure (Flank Surgery):

The veterinarians carrying out the actual surgery at most AWO's are competent. However, it has been noticed that minor modifications and changes during surgery can lead to a dramatic improvement in reduced infection and mortality. In turn, this can lead to reduced post-op holding times. If the post-op stay can be reduced by one day, it is 10 to 15% of the time the animal is in the organization's custody. This means that the annual feeding bill can be reduced by 10-15%.

Once the surgeon has donned his gloves, he or she does not touch anything except sterilized equipment. The drape is like the altar cloth. It must be autoclaved before use and placed on the animal with sterilized instruments. The suture material will come into contact with the drape and, therefore, only gloved hands and sterilized equipment can be placed on it.

During the operation Intraval Sodium is used and chromic catgut is utilized for suturing and silk or nylon thread is used for skin sutures. (A list of medicines is given below). The left ear of the dog is clipped in U-shape for identification purposes.

Medicines and Surgical Instruments to be used in the Programme

Items required for the ABC programme:

1. Intraval Sodium
2. Largactil
3. Antibiotic (Dicrystin)
4. Catgut and Nylon

19

3. A single dose of penidure.
4. For 48 hours after the operation the dog is kept only on liquid diet.
5. 1 or 2 days before release, anti-rabies vaccine is given.
6. Sutures are regularly checked to see that they are healing.

Post-Operative Care

The operated dogs should be kept, preferably in individual kennels/cages for 7-10 days after the operation during which period feeding, dressing and antibiotic medication etc. are provided by the respective NGO.

Identification Mark

The operated dogs should be given a permanent identification mark like tattooing or ear clipping. Branding, hot or cold, should not be resorted to as it takes a long time to heal. All the NGOs in a particular metro should agree to adopt the same identification mark for the purpose of uniformity.

This is an important part of the programme as otherwise the dog/bitch will be picked up repeatedly for vaccination or operation. Three methods are recommended:

- a) Tattooing: This is done in the inner side of the ear with a permanent tattooing ink
- b) Collar: a nylon brightly coloured collar with blunt ends is riveted round the neck
- c) Ear notching or cropping: This is done by cutting the tip of the ear – this is a permanent method of identification.

Anti-Rabies vaccine

All sterilized dogs should be administered the AR vaccine after full recuperation. The vaccine should be given only just before relocation of the dogs.

21

Release of Dogs

1. Precautions must be taken to see that wounds have completely healed before release.
2. On an average it takes 5 days for males and 7 days for females.
3. The corporation vans must release the dogs in the same area that they were caught from.

The operated dogs shall be released back in their original territory from where they were picked up. A representative/volunteer of the AWO responsible for the zone shall accompany the dog squad at the time of release also.

Relocation is NOT permissible, unless a person takes the responsibility for the rehabilitation of the dog. Relocation could cause more problems such as increase of dog bites as dogs are territorial by nature and fight to retain their areas keeping out other dogs.

The veterinarian must certify that an animal is fit for discharge only after the fifth day of the operation in the case of males and the seventh day in the case of females. Anti-rabies vaccine should be administered to each animal as it is brought out of its kennel. The animal must be given food at least one hour before removal. Ensure that the outer gate of the enclosure is kept locked till all animals are put into the vehicle.

Plan the route to be followed by the vehicle and it is imperative that each animal is released from the vehicle at the same spot from which it was picked up. The actual release must be done very carefully to make sure that the animal does not run onto the road in fear. The identification tag must be removed from the animals neck before release. Wherever possible, explain to the people nearby that the animal has been sterilized

and vaccinated and indicate the ear notching. Request one of the nearby residents/shop keepers to keep an eye on the dog and to contact the AWO if necessary.

Enter details in register.

Maintenance of proper records

Maintenance of proper detailed records are absolutely essential for the project. The performance of an AWO could be assessed and verified by the inspecting agency only from scrutinizing the available records, both in terms of achievement of targets and in terms of proper and full utilization of the grants released to the AWOs.

The records should reveal important details such as addresses, wards, location of the dogs caught, description of the dogs, date of arrival, date of operation, surgeon's name, medicines given, complications if any, date of release, etc.

Submission of monthly reports

The NGOs engaged in the ABC programme with financial assistance from the Board will have to send monthly reports to the AWBI in the prescribed format by the 10th of the succeeding month positively.

Handling of critically ill/rabid dogs

The decision whether a dog which is critically ill/rabid/fatally injured needs to be euthanised in the prescribed manner with the sole object of relieving it of the pain of such sickness, injury or rabies shall be taken by a veterinarian nominated by the Monitoring Committee for the purpose. Violent, diseased and incurably ill and mortally wounded dogs and those capable of transmitting diseases as identified and diagnosed by a qualified veterinarian, shall be euthanised during working hours in

an approved humane manner i.e., by administering Sodium Pentothol for adult dogs and Thiopental intra peritoneally for puppies by a qualified veterinarian. The person responsible for euthanising shall make sure that the animal is dead, before disposal.

No dog shall be euthanised in the presence of another dog.

Complaints and Problems that will have to be dealt with:

Dogs are usually caught on the basis of the 2 following reasons –

- a. complaints received at the dog pound, and
- b. according to the zoning routes planned for the day.

The common types of complaints received are

- biting dogs,
- too many dogs in a particular locality,
- mother and puppies,
- nuisance caused due to packing in the mating season, leading to barking, howling at night, chasing vehicles, etc.

Happily all these complaints should be non-existent if the ABC/AR is implemented according to targets.

Common problems faced in the catching stage are as follows:

1. Pressure put by VIP's and influential persons for dogs to be caught, but not to be brought back to the locality resulting in these dogs being released in some other area. Dogs being relocated in new territory means more dog bites and fights.
2. Many areas are congested and the dog van cannot enter them easily, as for eg, the maze of lanes and by-lanes in the old city.

24

and retards the effectiveness of the programme. The number of dogs should be decided on as soon as the programme begins and then strictly adhered to. As the facilities increase and the municipality invests money into the programme, the number can be revised.

6. Despite identification methods, often operated dogs are re-caught as, after being operated, they become more friendly and prone to being caught. This causes a major set back to the expected results of ABC/AR.
7. Replacement of the dogs to their own areas is in fact the most crucial to the success of the ABC/AR programme, and is unhappily the most problematic. The importance of releasing a dog back into its own territory has to be stressed. If not it leads to dog bites and fights once again, as the resident dogs guard their territory. Unfortunately it is apparent to us that the dogs are often not being released back into their original territories. Why is this so?

This happens mainly because a particular section of the people, usually the upper strata of society, do not want the dogs brought back to their locality. Though educated, they come out with ridiculous statements like 'Let the organization keep them if they love them so much' or – and a common reaction is- 'Release them on the highways'. This shows absolute lack of civic sense, and common sense too, as the 'highways' are not a no-mans land! In any case, most people do not realize that even this is futile because a dog can find its way back to its old territory within 200 km radius, and succeed he will, even if it takes him months to do so! Such negative reactions, however, may not be unexpected as people, in addition to a basic lack of awareness, are continuously being fed wrong information and statistics, largely by the media, leading to misconceptions. Simple facts are dramatized to the point of terrorizing people, and myths and superstitions perpetuated.

26

3. In addition, many people themselves prevent the dog van from entering the area and the dogs from being caught. There have been instances where the van was stoned and the driver beaten up. A survey of a cross-section of the slum areas show that, in fact, 88% of the slum-dwellers want to keep their dogs because they protect their localities and homes when they are out at work.
4. There are large open areas and dumping grounds where packs of feral dogs are to be found, but which elude the catchers time and time again. This is because the corporation is not carrying out trapping which is slightly different to simple catching. Feral dogs cannot be caught in the same manner as ordinary strays or community dogs. They have to be trapped first. The interesting thing is that the right strategy will succeed in trapping the entire pack of even 20 or 30 dogs at one go. Dog-catchers are willing to start trapping if the necessary policy changes are made at the Corporation level, and the required equipment is provided. In fact, catching ought to be concentrated on the feral dogs, which not used to human contact, are in fact the potential biters.
5. Catching under the ABC/AR programme should be done 'depending on infrastructure available' to quote the 1998 ruling of the Bombay High Court. An M.O. U. signed between the Municipal Corporation and the city animal welfare organizations fix a certain number of dogs to be caught daily depending on the infrastructure presently available. However, sometimes, we suddenly find an increased number of dogs being sent to the Animal Welfare Organizations, which creates a number of problems like post-operative accommodation, shortage of surgery time, etc. This is sometimes done to deliberately sabotage the programme so that vested interests can revert to killing dogs. Whatever the reason it is an injustice to the animal and the NGO

25

Misconceptions about dog bites

The media often quotes dog bite figures from statistics maintained by anti-rabies institutes where people who are bitten go for PET or Post Exposure Treatment. However, the fact is that

- firstly, these figures do not indicate bites coming only from within the Corporation/city limits. They include cases from the outlying districts. Yet these figures are quoted by the media as all coming from the city which gives an exaggerated picture of the situation.
- Secondly, these bites are not all dog bites. They include other animals too, namely, cats, monkeys, pigs, rats, horse, bat, wolf, fox, etc. It may not be a very large percentage, but nevertheless should not be added to the dog bite totals.
- Thirdly, all the dog bites are not from stray dogs. An analysis of the breakup of dog bite cases for the past six months clearly indicates, that the number of bites from pet dogs is in fact slightly higher than the number of bites from stray dogs. This is a fact most are unaware of, and even unwilling to admit, as it is very easy to push the entire blame for rabies deaths onto stray dogs. This is, in fact, a very dangerous thing to do because it means that one is, in effect ignoring approximately 50% of the active source of rabies. Pet owners may not like this, but pet dogs are as much to blame for dog bites and have the same potentiality of rabies as stray dogs.
- Fourthly, and most disturbing, is the fact that almost none of these pet dogs are vaccinated. Studies show approximately 47% bites were from pet dogs but only 2% of these dogs were vaccinated. The total figures, monthly and annually, as displayed by the institutes, and as quoted by the media, are not really the number of dog bites, nor

27

even animal bites, as a course of vaccines may be prescribed for even scratches or licks. This is, of course, understandable, as the doctor must take no chance where a life is concerned. But to quote these figures as the number of dog bites per month or per annum is therefore incorrect as they are in fact, the number of vaccines used per month or per annum, for new cases. Yet these figures are repeatedly quoted by the press as dog bites, once again exaggerating the situation and creating unnecessary fears.

Analysing the monthly statistics of dog bites for the past eight years, a clear seasonal pattern is apparent. A sharp rise is seen in the months of February/March/April as the weather starts getting hotter, and falls as summer peaks. These months indicate the mating season, when social, sexual, and irritable aggression are at their highest, leading to an increase in dog bites. Numbers fall again with the onset of the monsoon and cooler weather. Bites again increase during the prolonged winter mating season from October onwards through December. January, in fact, coincides with the end of the mating season and the birth of the first litters. Thus it is clear that the worst biting seasons are directly related to the mating seasons, and thus to sexual and maternal aggression. Yet all this can be eliminated if ABC/AR is done because it removes all the above mentioned problems and reasons for dog bites.

Let us look at the data on rabies deaths collected by the Sir Ronald Ross Institute of Tropical and Communicable Diseases in Hyderabad. First, remember that the deaths are not all from dog bites. This is important because all warmblooded animals, including humans, are a source of rabies. Secondly a survey of their records show that most of the deaths have not occurred from Hyderabad, where the dog sterilization and vaccination programme is on, but from the surrounding districts of Medak, Mahboobnagar, Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy. Hyderabad has only 20% of the deaths. In fact there have been months in which rabies

deaths have been nil in Hyderabad. The number of bites has fallen by 20% between 1998-99 which is a steep fall. The number of rabies deaths have fallen by 57.25% to the lowest figures in the last 10 years from 1990-99.

The problem of garbage

There are other chronic problems related to the stray dog problem. As has been stressed a plentiful source of food is the root cause of multiplication of stray animals. And that is the main problem in most cities. Garbage with a capital 'G'! All kinds of garbage are plentiful, both within the city and in the outlying areas too. Studies clearly indicate two trends:

- a. Maximum dog bites come from lower class localities which are congested, overpopulated, and have large garbage dumping grounds.
- b. Maximum number of rabies deaths cited from the city also come from similar localities.

Everywhere garbage is a constant. Obviously, where there is food, the stray is not far behind. Dog-friendly garbage is generated from an alarming number of sources, over which there is little control. The main source is households.

Other common sources of uncontrolled garbage are:

- Unauthorized slaughter houses
- Tanneries (some of which are even operating in residential areas which is illegal)
- Meat shops and markets
- Religious places where indiscriminate animal sacrifices are being performed (Incidentally, A.P. has the highest incidence of animal sacrifice in the country, though it is supposed to have been declared illegal in 1950!)
- Marriage halls

Hotels and eateries like fast food centers

Adding to all these problems is that many areas, including the municipalities, have open drains into which garbage is dumped, and also street corner dumping goes on. This encourages the street dogs even more. Plus it will be more difficult to curb territorial and predatory aggression in dogs as they will naturally try to guard their food source.

Recommendations for ensuring success of the program

1. The key to the success of this programme lies in changing the attitude of the dog catchers. Before any improvement can be made to the dog catchers attitude with regard to the humane handling of the animals, the men must first be vaccinated against rabies. Municipal dog catchers are not given anti-rabies injections at municipal expense. This in itself does not encourage the municipal handlers to pick up a dog in a humane way as they obviously want to maintain a safe distance from the dog as much as possible. If they are vaccinated it will give them confidence and freedom from the fear of rabies, should they be bitten. The local NGO can work to encourage the municipalities to ensure the care of their employees.
2. Vehicles provided by the municipalities should be adapted to carry portable cages. Dogs can be loaded on the ground and then lifted in the cage onto the back of the lorry.
3. Wages paid by the municipalities to the dog catchers should not be entirely determined by the numbers of dogs they have caught. The catchers should receive a minimum salary plus a small bonus on results. This will encourage the catchers to take more time in handling the dogs while they learn new skills.

30

So What is To Be Done

A perusal of the above problems makes apparent a number of solutions but these can be implemented only with the concerted cooperation of all agencies together.

1. First and foremost, of course, is that attention must be focused on the control of garbage. Street corner dumping and spreading of garbage, especially by rag pickers, must be controlled. It should be the responsibility of the Corporation to ensure that there is an effective system of garbage control. Moreover, garbage should be classified at source as is done in western countries, so that what can be recycled is separated and the rest disposed off accordingly.
2. Secondly, awareness programmes must be stepped up. It is difficult for voluntary organizations with limited funds to spend large budgets on awareness campaigns. It is also unnecessary as the Government can easily spread awareness through already existing infrastructure like radio, television and other media.

People must be made to understand the logic of the ABC/AR programme. This is most important otherwise we do not get their support either in the catching stage or in the releasing stage.

Also, people who cannot handle dogs should be encouraged not to keep them. Surveys have shown that many people were bitten by their own dog due to mishandling like touching it when eating or sleeping, kicking it or stamping on its tail, or children picking up the puppies and the mother biting. This simply denotes bad owner/animal rapport and sends out confused signals to the dog which may behave in a deviant manner.

32

4. The municipalities should be encouraged to change the title of dog catcher to "animal handler" who should be in turn supervised by an Animal Handling Officer. Status appears to be very important in India, therefore by raising the public image of the dog catchers and by developing new skills the catchers are likely to become more motivated and willing to contribute to the ABC programmes. Also the concept of ABC programmes will gain more credibility as an effective and humane means of both animal control and control of rabies.
5. In most locations surveyed, the catchers were paid on the number of dogs they had caught, this varied between Rs 5 and Rs 10 per dog. The Blue Cross of India in Chennai had an interesting scheme, where any dogs brought to them from the municipalities must be free from any hurt/wounds and as a result the catchers were paid an additional Rs 5 per dog. The majority of dogs are quite approachable and if handled correctly, should be caught by a simple slip lead with the dog being lured towards the catcher. Most of the NGOs said that whenever they have to catch a dog they first make friends with it, then it is easy to catch.

General Observations

Do not sterilize only female dogs. By selecting only the female population, this will lead to an extremely large number of sexually active males seeking out a rapidly diminishing resource, i.e., the lack of sexually active females. This in turn increases male to male aggressiveness, with males competing for the few females that are available. In an ideal situation, to minimize inter-male competitiveness the ratio should be one male to three females. With regard to an effective rabies control programme, it is impossible to achieve any real degree of success if only one sex is targeted.

31

3. Thirdly, mass vaccination is a must. Vaccination must be made mandatory and a proper checking system must be introduced to see that people follow the vaccination schedule, both for themselves and for their pets. In fact vaccination against rabies must be compulsory for all humans irrespective of whether they are in contact with animals or not. If we can vaccinate against diseases like small-pox, chicken-pox, diphtheria, polio, etc. why not include rabies? It is through vaccination that we have succeeded in eliminating small-pox. If we had a programme like the Pulse Polio programme where everyone goes on an appointed date to get themselves and their pet (if they have one) vaccinated, we could almost eliminate rabies deaths!
4. A licensing system must be made mandatory for all pet owners, including pedigrees, and for commercial breeders. Commercial breeders create an additional problem of dumping or abandoning cross-bred puppies or puppies that are not good enough and will not fetch a proper price. Sometimes they even destroy them which is actually illegal. A proper checking system must be there for all such kennels and licenses must be given only when proof of vaccination is produced. These licenses must be renewed annually, and proper records must be kept. This should be the responsibility of the government veterinary hospitals for all localities within their jurisdiction.
5. A proper policy should be framed at government level with regard to the ABC/AR programme. It is clear that without Government support and authority, no programme can get the required legitimacy it needs to ensure 100% success.
6. And most of all, the ABC/AR programme must be allowed to continue uninterrupted. It is most important that the programme gets proper legislative and legal support. The Government of India should pass a law making it man-

33

datory throughout the country so that a uniform system may be followed.

7. A monitoring system must also be set up. According to the World Health Organisation guidelines, it is very important to monitor the programme as it involves a large number of agencies. So far this has not been done which is why there are problems resulting due to a lack of coordination. If we have a monitoring committee, the project can go on more smoothly and efficiently.

8. The 1998 ruling of the Bombay High Court also must be taken into cognizance that 'the programme should be given an undisturbed run for at least five years'. It is very important to realize that results cannot be shown unless the gestation period is completed. If it takes six months to build a bridge, then how can we produce it in one? This is in fact what people are asking us to do. Yet results cannot be produced overnight. It is only with the combined efforts of all - the animal welfare organizations, the Government, and the people that the ABC/AR programme will be successful and we can declare our city not only 'clean and green' but safe from rabies as well!

Financial Assistance

The Animal Welfare Board of India and the Ministry for Social Justice and Empowerment provides assistance to the NGOs to the extent of Rs.250/- for each female and Rs.200/- for each male dog sterilized by it. Inputs are also provided by the Municipalities and other state organizations.

Costs

The total cost of the procedure is Rs.350-400 per animal and the programme will take around four years to complete. However at

the end of this period, there will be no further costs at all as the problem will have been permanently solved. Also by vaccinating individual dogs the cost of maintaining vaccination cells, is drastically reduced, as is the expenditure on post-bite rabies injections. The cost of medicines for sterilization is as under :

Medical Expenses	Rs.
1. Siquil (Trfluropromazine) (pre-anaesthetic)	2
2. Thiopentone sodium (sodium pentathal) *	7
3. Atropine sulphate	2
4. Benzathine Penicillin	12
5. Ivermectin	15
6. Hcalex spray	5
7. Suture material	26
8. Bandages	12
9. Bathing and Malathion dipping/spraying	3
10. Disposables (gloves, scalpel blade, needles)	16
11. Anti-rabies vaccine	20
Total:	120

- If a Xylazine/Ketamine mixture is used, this figure would increase to Rs16/- and the total to Rs.130/-.

The cost of the surgeons, attendants and other staff for the actual operation works out to Rs.40/- per animal.

Feeding Expenses

The cost of feeding is approximately Rs.10 per day. In 75% of the cases, animals are released on the tenth day after capture. However, in the case of sick and injured dogs and dogs requiring treatment for mange, the dogs are kept for as long as

required. In some cases, this may even extend to six weeks or more. The average cost of feeding works out to about Rs.120/- per animal.

Catching and release

The approximate cost per dog works out to Rs.40/-

Overheads

This item covers the cost of the consumables like gas and electricity, staff for cleaning and handling the animals, pro-rata cost of surgical equipment, maintenance of the shelters and surgery as well as pro-rata cost of maintenance of the ambulances, telephone expenses (pro-rata), graspers etc. This works out to around Rs.35/- per animal.

Thus the total cost per animal works out to Rs.355/-.
(Dogs treated for mange would entail additional expense.)

Publicity and Propaganda

For any social welfare project to be successful, the voluntary and spontaneous involvement of the public is essential. For this purpose, the public must be educated and convinced of the need/benefits of the project. A mass propaganda/information drive should be launched by the AWOs through announcement in newspapers, radio and television. Pamphlets/hand bills in the local languages may be printed and distributed to the public well in advance to elicit the support of the general public.

What can you do?

Make a presentation to the Municipal Commissioner of your area and obtain permission to implement the programme. Reorient and train the municipal corporation in your area so that

36

Sterilization: Myth and Reality

Myth: My pet will get fat and lazy.

Reality: Only if it is overfed and under-exercised.

Myth: A dog should have at least one litter.

Reality: There is no medical evidence for this. Your pet will not miss something she does not know. It is more cruel to let her have pups and then take them away from her.

Myth: My pet is a purebred.

Reality: All the more reason as purebred pups can fall into the hands of breeders who may endanger the animal's life by overbreeding.

Myth: I want my guard dog to be protective.

Reality: He will still be as loyal and fierce against intruders but will not pick up fights over females.

Myth: I don't want to deny my pet a sex life.

Reality: Do not confuse your wants with your pet's. Mating is a hormonal response to a female's smell in heat. When there is no heat there is no urge to mate.

Myth: Isn't neutering unnatural?

Reality: Yes, but so is keeping a pet. Teaching a dog to sit or fetch are just as unnatural acts.

LEGAL ISSUES

The Animal Birth Control Programme has now become mandatory in the light of the various High Court judgements that "No stray dogs shall be killed as a rule, subject to the exception of critically ill, violent, fatally injured or rabid dogs."

38

the attitude which prevailed upon them when they were on killing sprees is replaced by a more dog-friendly attitude. Remember that the sterilization programme can work only when the killing stops completely.

Also start a rehabilitation programme for the street dogs in your area and place them in the homes of animal lovers.

What can pet owners do

The stray problem is equally the concern of pet owners. How can the owner of a male dog be sure that his dog has not fathered a single stray pup? The owners of female dogs who give away their pups should remember that all pups that do not find good homes reach the streets. This operation is in the long run good for everyone, both man and his best friend, the dog.

Be a P.A.L. (Prevent a Litter)

Pets should be spayed or neutered because-

- It reduces the chances of prostate and ovarian cancer so pets live longer, healthier lives.
- It makes them less likely to roam, pick up fights and infections.
- It makes them less aggressive and more affectionate.
- It eliminates heat periods and unwanted animals hanging about your pet.
- It reduces chances of venereal tumours and infections.

A pet can be successfully neutered at any time in its life. However, the earlier done the healthier it is for your animal.

37

An added clarification may be made here. It is a common contention of citizens that control and destruction of stray animals is the duty of a Municipal body and that they are failing their duty if they do not kill stray dogs and the usual plea is for a writ of Mandamus to get this enforced. However, there is legal support in this regard also. In the ruling of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh (Writ Petition No. 18,669 of 1994) J. Gopalan Vs Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, Blue cross of Hyderabad and Others wherein the Court ruled in the favor of the respondents, the following facts were clarified:

- a. Though a statutory duty of the Corporation vide Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955, to control stray animal population, it is not mandatory that this must be done by destruction alone. It is not a duty cast upon the Corporation to destroy all stray dogs. It is left to the Corporation to evolve a suitable policy that will yield the best results for the control of the stray animal population.
- b. Thus, policy is not to be mistaken for law. A policy lies in the hands of the administrator who may change it according to expediency or need. And a decision as to the mode of discharging a public duty will not be necessarily vitiated by the personal interest of the officer occupying the public office in the method adopted. At the same time, the right or discretion to have a policy should not detract from fair mindedness, impartial enquiry, examination of relevant facts, and due application of mind to those facts.
- c. More importantly, the ruling declares that policy is clearly the jurisdiction of the administrator and does not fall under the purview of Judicial review unless it actually violates the law. It states "A policy is only a course of action in respect of a subject matter and there are other alternative courses of action to deal with the same subject matter. Here, the administration plays a key role. It has to choose

39

one of the many courses of action to deal with the subject matter, and it can choose any course of action which it thinks is advantageous to it, unless it's discretion to choose is taken away by the law. Expediency and utility of a policy is primarily within the domain of the administration and the scope of Judicial review in that regard is very much limited and circumscribed and the Court can interfere with policy decisions only under those circumstances set out above."

These facts clearly prove that any Municipal body or local government body (like even a village panchayat) is absolutely free to implement the ABC/AR program if it so desires, and any policy already existing is not an excuse to refuse to implement the program.

Guidelines for Dog Population Control And Management

The following guidelines have been issued and approved by the Central Government with regard to controlling the population of different category of dogs

Pet Dogs

Owners shall be fully responsible for the controlled breeding, immunization, sterilization and licensing as required by the municipal/state laws.

Street dogs/Community Dogs

Dogs shall be immunized and sterilized by the municipal corporation or the relevant state authorities with the active participation of animal welfare organizations/private individuals.

Breeding Kennels

Commercial breeding will only be under a licence from the municipality/relevant state authority. Regular checks will be

made by municipalities/concerned state authorities to ensure controlled breeding and a healthy environment.

Planning and Management:

Planning and management of the dog population control programme shall be supervised and monitored at national and state level by the Animal Welfare Board of India and the State Animal Welfare Advisory Boards of the respective states. Municipalities/state authorities shall constitute a committee comprising of persons involved in animal welfare as per the recommendations of AWBI. This committee will:

- a. issue instructions for catching, transportation, sheltering, sterilization, vaccination, destruction and release of sterilized/vaccinated dogs.
- b. generate public awareness and co-operation.
- c. Provide guidance to pet dog owners and commercial breeders.

Sterilisation-cum-immunisation of street dogs should be conducted zone/colony wise and proper records maintained. Periodical immunization of sterilized dogs will be conducted in the locality itself to reassure the community about the safety of their street dogs.

Points on how to ensure that the programme is a success

- bring together all government agencies on a common platform and enable the re-assessment of the ABC/AR programme. The participants should be made to realize the importance of working together as a team to achieve a common goal and the nature of the part played by each department in the project.

- The building of bridges of communication between government agencies and Animal Welfare Organisations so that a healthy rapport is developed among all the agencies.
- Agreement to form a Monitoring Committee to monitor the progress of the project and to sort out any snags that may develop during the course of the programme. (Most of these usually develop due to lack of co-ordination)
- Securing the support of the surrounding Municipalities and enlisting their co-operation in the implementation of the ABC/AR project in the areas under their jurisdiction.
- Finding and presenting factual evidence that ABC/AR is the only permanent, scientific solution to control stray dog population and rabies.
- Spreading awareness regarding the WHO Guidelines for the control of rabies through ABC/AR, and the actual procedure by which AWO's of the twin-cities are implementing it.
- Emphasis on the important fact that any project has a gestation period which should not be interrupted in order that the programme can achieve its targeted goals.
- Agreement and realization that garbage is a crucial variable in the proliferation of the stray dog population and must be effectively dealt with in order to achieve the success of the ABC/AR programme.
- Spreading awareness about the actual reasons for increase in the stray dog population and the facts of the ABC/AR project is of paramount importance. People must be made to understand the logic of the project so that their support can be enlisted at all stages.

- Clearing of misconceptions with the press and media about the stray dog situation and stressing the importance of proper factual reporting. Even a single incorrect report or misrepresentation of the situation can have a drastic and detrimental effect on the project overnight and create unnecessary fears in the minds of the people.
- Most of all, people should realise that AWO's are NOT simply irrational animal lovers but that they have the interests of all the people and the environment at heart, and that all are working together to solve issues of co-existence in a humane way.
- Awareness programmes must be stepped up. It is difficult for voluntary organizations with limited funds to spend large budgets on awareness campaigns. It is also unnecessary as the Government can easily spread awareness through already existing infrastructure like radio, television and other media. People must be made aware mainly that:
 - Rabies is a fatal disease not to be taken lightly. Therefore, all rabies cases must be reported. It is shocking that rabies is not even a notifiable disease. This means that reporting of rabies cases is not mandatory. If all cases are not reported, then we cannot identify the rabid animal and destroy it which is very important. This has to be done as soon as possible because the more we delay the more it may bite other people or infect other animals.
- A proper policy should be framed at government level with regard to the ABC/AR programme. It is clear that without Government support and authority, no programme can get the required legitimacy it needs for 100% success.

Exhibit X



For Private Circulation only

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September 1996

ABC - The Animal Birth Control Programme

Since April 1, 1995, the Corporation of Madras has been handing over all the dogs caught by them in the area south of the Adyar River to the Blue Cross for vaccination, sterilization, marking and return to the same area from which each one was picked up.

To ensure that the programme is properly implemented, one of our supervisors accompanies the dog van. Each dog caught is carefully tagged as to the exact location from which it is picked up. After neutering the males / spaying the females, the animals are housed and fed till the sutures are removed, dewormed, vaccinated and released from where they were picked up. Operated dogs are identified by tattooing / ear-notching. While we would prefer to stick to tattooing only, the Corporation dog squad insist on some way by which operated animals can be identified from a distance.

The areas covered since April 1995 are Gandhinagar, Sastry Nagar, Indira Nagar, Besant Nagar, Kalakshetra Colony, Thiruvanmiyur, Taramani, Kotturpuram, Guindy, Saidapet (south of Marmalong Bridge), Ekkaduthangal (east of Adyar river), St. Thomas Mount and Velachery.

While about 30 dogs were collected each week from these areas in April / May / June 1995, the number of animals caught each week from these areas has gradually come down to less than 10 per week and on many occasions to less than five. The dog squad do not collect animals already operated and they and our supervisor report seeing many sterilized animals on their rounds.

Hopefully, the vast majority of street dogs in these areas will be sterilized by March 1997 and we can then see a noticeable drop in the street dog population.

All over the world, it has been found that catching and destruction of stray dogs has never led to a long term reduction of the stray dog population. This is primarily due to two reasons. The first is that dogs from the neighbouring areas move in to fill the vacuum created by the removal of stray dogs in one area. Secondly, the number of stray animals in any area will go up rapidly to an optimum limit which is sustained by the availability of food and breeding grounds (vacant lots, construction sites, etc.).

The only way that a lasting, long term solution can be found is by a sensible system of mass sterilization of animals while, at the same time, protecting these animals against rabies. It is important that the animals taken from any area for sterilization and vaccination are released in the same area. Releasing them in strange surroundings will make them more aggressive and less sociable. Animals from other areas will tend not to migrate into these areas because of the territorial instinct of the animals.

It must be realised that, in India, most of the so-called stray dogs in urban areas are in reality community-owned dogs. Most of them are looked after and fed by several shop keepers or householders. Leaving them back in the same area will ensure that they are looked after and, since they are accustomed to the area and the people there, they will continue to be non-aggressive. If anything, after spaying or neutering, they would tend to be more docile than earlier. Also, since they are vaccinated against rabies, they will not pose any risk of rabie transmission.

We are now co-ordinating with the Corporation of Madras to hand over to us the dogs in the sector north

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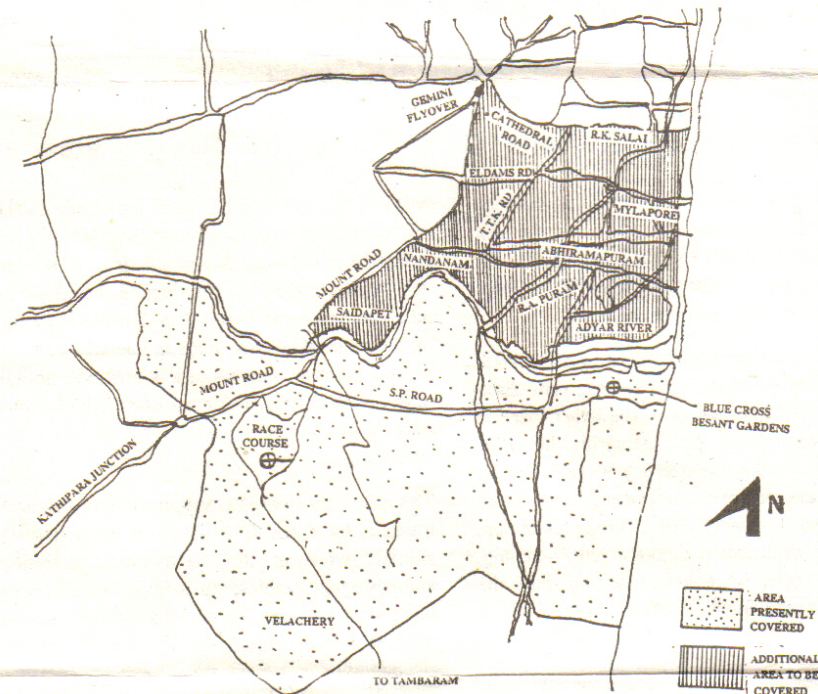
of the Adyar River and bounded by Radhakrishnan Salai and Mount Road.

We are also co-ordinating with People for Animals and the SPCA to take over all dogs caught north of Poonamallee High Road for sterilization and release.

By the end of 1997, the area between Mount Road and Poonamallee High Road (Egmore, Chintadripet, Chetpet,

Nandambakkam, Kodambakkam and Mambalam) will also be covered.

In the meantime, the programme launched by the Blue Cross in co-operation with the Rukmini Devi Arundale Trust (RDAT) using the mobile surgery will continue in the Panchayat areas around Madras.



Annual Report & Accounts

Enclosed with this Newsletter is our Annual Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended March 31, 1996.

We would like to apologize to all our members for the long break in the publishing of the Blue Cross Newsletter. During the last one and a half years, we have been struggling to make ends meet especially in view of the additional resources required for the construction of the new centre. We, therefore, decided to put the Newsletter on hold for the time being. Hopefully, this will now be out every three months as before.



5. Policies doomed to fail: Poisoning and Incarceration

"Removal and killing of dogs should never be considered as the most effective way of dealing with a problem of surplus dogs in the community: it has no effect whatsoever on the root cause of the problem" - Guidelines for Dog Population Management, W.H.O., Geneva, 1990, (page 74).

"In none of the study areas did the elimination of dogs by any method have any significant long-term effect on dog population size" - Report of W.H.O. Consultation on Dog Ecology Studies related to Rabies control, Geneva, 22-25 February 1988 (page 11).

a) Poisoning.

This is usually done surreptitiously between midnight and 2 a.m. by municipal workers or by private contractors to municipalities who then return to collect dead bodies. Meatballs are laced with a high dose of strychnine and are thrown out of vans in areas where stray dogs (are believed to) live. No notice is given to local residents of poisoning so dog owners are unable to protect their pets from it. However poisoners usually desist when confronted by members of the public.

The poisoning is indiscriminate and appallingly cruel. Death is slow and agonising. Many pets and neutered dogs have eaten poisoned meatballs. SHKD knows of many deaths of pets in places such as Kemberburgaz, where almost all the stray dogs have in any case been neutered and vaccinated by us. There is even the possibility that an unsupervised infant could eat a poisoned meatball.

Outbreaks of rabies are the pretext for these extermination campaigns, although often the rabies panics are based on nothing more than rumour and fear. Between October 1999 and September 2000 there were only 93 cases of canine rabies in Istanbul province (+ 6 in other animals).

In the very short term poisoning does slightly reduce the stray dog population. However it is impossible to carry out poisoning intensively and persistently enough to have any lasting effect on the stray dog population. Poisoning can never eradicate feral dogs. If poisoning worked the stray dog population of Istanbul would have been eliminated centuries ago.

If each fertile bitch has 8 live puppies twice a year 76% of all fertile females would have to be poisoned twice a year before the population starts to diminish slowly (see chart). If 76% of all fertile females in the whole of Istanbul could be poisoned every 6 months breeding season - this is in practice impossible to achieve unless the army is called in twice a year! - the stray dog population in a typical municipality would be reduced from 4000 dogs to 2668 dogs after 7 years and to 1780 dogs after 14 years.

This compares to a stray dog population of only 52 after 7 years if Neuter and Release is implemented.

Whereas 'Neuter and Release' can be carried out 24 hours per day every day of the week openly and with the co-operation of animal lovers and dog owners, poisoning has to be carried out secretly and occasionally by poorly motivated municipal personnel or contractors because of the likelihood of protests and disruption. If animal lovers and owners of semi-strays know poisoning is likely they will do their best to protect the dogs they look after.

In one town in Southern India (VZK) 8000 dogs per annum were poisoned for 12 years without reducing the stray dog population at all! In Istanbul far more dogs are being poisoned, and have for decades been poisoned, each year with the same lack of success.



Istanbul street dogs in 1907



Kemberburgaz rubbish dump in 1998



Neuter & Release / shkda@superonline.com / +90 212 265 7732 - +90 212 265 7735

Conservancy Bullock Carts Phased Out by Corporation of Madras

Two years ago, the Corporation began phasing out bullock-drawn carts and upon a representation made by the Blue Cross, the then Special Officer of the Corporation, Mr. R. Poomalingam, I.A.S., agreed to hand over the animals to us, as and when they were rendered "surplus". The earlier practice was to auction these animals and they were taken straight to the slaughter house.

These "surplus" animals which were given to us gradually over the last two years were re-homed in goshalas and pinjarapoles in Mysore, Bangalore and Vellore with the first batch going to the Madras pinjarapole.

In July 1996, the Corporation of Madras informed us that the last 396 bullocks used for garbage removal were being handed over to us since the conservancy work was being stepped up using mechanised vehicles. The last batch of 396 animals, being phased out in one lot, gave us sleepless nights for the last eight weeks. The last fifty

of these were removed to our New Shelters at Guindy in the end of September.

The removal of these animals, which had spent their entire life in serving the Corporation and citizens of Madras was made possible due to the generous support of many friends, but special mention must be made of the following :- Shree Chandraprabhu Jain Naya Mandir Trust, S. Lalchand Bhandari Charitable Trust, Mr. Pukhuraj Ji, Mr. Rajmal Jogani, Mr. Shantilal Pandya, Mr. Surendra Mehta, Mr. L. Nemichand Singhvi, Mr. Mangal Chand, Mr. H.L. Shantilal, M/s. Whites India and M/s. Universal Exporters. M/s. Savani Transport provided their vehicles at a special price and our Treasurer, Mr. T. Shantilal, personally supervised each and every lorry load of animals moved from Madras.

We also wish to place on record the co-operation of the Corporation staff at the Cattle Depot in Lloyds Road and Dr. Mani, Veterinary Officer of the Corporation.

Ban on Dissection

The Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experimentation on Animals (CPCSEA) moved to ban dissection at its first meeting on June 6, 1996. The CPCSEA took an unanimous decision that dissection be banned in all schools in India. Dr. Kiran Singh, Director of Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Professor M. Rajalakshmi of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and Dr. Vasantha Muthuswamy, Indian Council of Medical Research, were particularly critical of the system of dissection in schools.

The CPCSEA was first formed by the Government of India in 1965, with the majority of members of the Committee being the Directors of Government organisations and laboratories such as the Haffkine Institute, Bombay; Director General of Health Services, New Delhi; Central Research Institute, Kasuali; Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow; Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh; Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar etc. This Committee denounced Vivisection as "one of the most inhuman cruelties against animals, which is being perpetrated in the world today. The object of these experiments is said to be in-order to advance scientific knowledge, and to undertake research to save or prolong human or animal life and alleviate suffering. In the name of science, however, animals are made to endure the most barbaric tortures ever invented by the human brain, often

lasting over long periods and without any sort of anaesthetic." This Committee went on to formulate certain rules governing animal experimentation and banned experiments being done on animals "merely for developing manipulative skills", thus in effect, banning school dissection. However, these rules have never been implemented. The Committee faded away after a few years.

In 1991, the Government of India nominated a fresh Committee with a similar make-up in the members. This Committee met only once in its four years of existence and took no decision of any kind to control animal experimentation at any level. The term of this Committee came to a merciful end in December 1995.

The present Committee notified by the Government of India in February 1996 for a term of four years has as its members the Director General of ICMR; Secretary, Department of Bio-Technology; Secretary, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development; Drug Controller of India; Director, Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI); Director, Central Drug Research Institute; Director General, Health Services, Ministry of Health; Director, All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS); Chairman, Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI); Dr. Suresh, In-Charge of the Animal House of Rallis India Ltd.; a representative of the Department of Surgery and Radiology, faculty of Veterinary Science,

Assam Agricultural University and Mr. S. Chinny Krishna, Vice Chairman, Blue Cross of India. Mrs. Maneka Gandhi, now a Member of Parliament, was nominated as the Chairperson of the Committee.

The draft rules banning dissection as formulated by the CPCSEA in June 1996 were sent for pre-publication on July 9, giving notice to all persons that the said draft would be taken into consideration on or after the expiry

of a period of 30 days from the date of making the notification available to the public. With the 30 days period having come to an end on August 9, 1996 and no substantial objection having been raised, the Blue Cross of India, educationists, animal welfare groups and the Committee are awaiting the formal announcement by the Honorable Minister for Environment and Forests, Government of India, officially banning dissection in all Indian Schools upto Standard XII.

We Welcome Our New Members

It is with pleasure that we welcome our members whose names are listed below. The important work of this Society can only be continued through the loyal support of thoughtful and humane persons as these :

ASSOCIATE LIFE MEMBERS

Smt. Pistabai	Shri P. Prithvirajan	Mr. Dinish Dewada	Mr. J. Vijayakumar Batha	Sri Kanmudji Anilkumar
Mr. Tharachand Javerlal	Shri K Eshwar Prasad	Mr. S. Ravinder	Mr. G. Srinivasan	Sri Rajendra Kumar
Mr. Padamchand Daga	Ms. L Anjana	Mr. Jeetendar	Ms. Ammu Nair	Bhandari
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