

# AAV

*magazine*

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## LOST, STOLEN, SURRENDERED AND SOLD

HOW PETS LAND IN LABS

### + Animal Dealers

ROOTS IN THE 19TH CENTURY pg 4

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2013 Number 1-3

## HOW PETS LAND IN LABS

# Lost, Stolen, Surrendered & Sold

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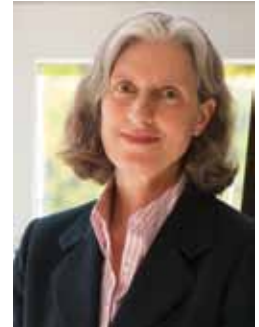
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## First Word



LET'S GET THIS OVER WITH! It doesn't take a Gallup poll to prove that Americans have an aversion to the suffering of animals who may have been former family 'pets.' We recognize that, through no fault of their own, dogs and cats get lost, or are surrendered to a shelter for some reason that they have no way of understanding. That's traumatic enough without ensnaring them in a heartless system that delivers them to tormentors to live out their days in confusion, distress, and maybe even unrelieved pain.

Since the early days of AAVS, we have objected to all animal suffering in labs, but there is something particularly poignant about dogs and cats, who have already been visited by misfortune and loss, going from bad to worse.

It hits home for me, too. In fact, as I write this, I am dodging the paws of my petite senior cat Anita walking across my computer keyboard. Anita was not hard to pick up off the street when I saw her on a city sidewalk on a cold November morning 14 years ago. She was starving and more than willing to dart into the carrier that had an open can of cat food. Luckily, I was the one with the carrier, and not someone who would sell her to a 'random source' animal dealer. She might have ended up on a table as people took turns trying to get a tube down her throat. Or she might have woken up in agony after someone implanted electrodes in her brain. It's awful to think about.

So, what can we do to stop these dirty dealers and pounds who traffic in tragedy, and ruthlessly exploit animal victims? Well, quite a bit actually. In fact, since the 1970s, the number of random source dealers has plummeted—from around 200 to 6. And, while we can't say how many for sure, few pounds admit to selling animals to research and few labs admit to obtaining them. AAVS members and supporters have submitted over 12,000 petitions to officials at USDA, and at press time, we are awaiting a key judgment.

Now is the time to finally pass the bill that would definitively end Class B dealers. Please, arm yourself with the information in this issue of *AV Magazine*, and persevere with your representatives in Congress until the Pet Safety and Protection Act, H.R. 2224, becomes law. Working together, we can succeed for the animals!

Thank you for caring!

Sue A. Leary, President  
American Anti-Vivisection Society

### URGE CONGRESS TO PROTECT OUR PETS!

Companion dogs and cats should not be sold for research.

TAKE ACTION: [www.aavs.org/ClassB](http://www.aavs.org/ClassB)



# Briefly Speaking

NEWS YOU NEED TO KNOW



## AAVS SUPPORTS PETITIONS TO PROTECT CHIMPS

Earlier this year, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) announced that it would accept recommendations made by an internal working group regarding its new policy on chimp research. The majority of NIH-owned chimpanzees will be retired, and any proposals seeking approval for experiments using chimps will be subject to a more stringent level of scrutiny by a special panel. Agency officials called this policy change a “milestone,” saying it represents a new approach in how chimpanzees are used in science, and that they are animals deserving of special consideration.

Along with other organizations and advocates, AAVS largely voiced support of the NIH decision, with the exception of keeping a ‘reserve’ chimp colony for possible future use. In opposing this decision, AAVS commented, “Over-reliance on animal models has hampered translating research to human benefit,” and “chimpanzees cannot provide a suitable model for statistically relevant investigations due, at the least, to the practical limits on sample size.... Their unique biological characteristics and vulnerability to emotional and physical trauma call into question any experimental results.”

NIH has authorized the transfer of several chimpanzees to their new sanctuary home, Chimp Haven, and they are slowly integrating into their own social groups. Although some animals have been moved in a timely fashion, AAVS anticipates that continued vigilance will be necessary to ensure that retired chimpanzees do not languish in research facilities.

In related news, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is reviewing comments received regarding its proposal to list both captive and wild chimpanzees as endangered. Currently, only chimps in the wild are listed as endangered, while those in captivity are considered merely threatened. This distinction allows for the continued use of captive chimpanzees in entertainment and research. In formal comments submitted to the FWS, AAVS argues that due to the mountain of evidence documenting that these animals are not needed for biomedical research, “chimpanzees...are being ‘overutilized,’ considering that they have been used in large numbers for scientific purposes.”

Listing all chimpanzees as endangered will help end the exploitation of these animals. Also, unlike the new NIH policy, the FWS proposal will affect privately owned chimpanzees used in research as well.

## EU Bans Cosmetics Tested on Animals

As the Chair of the Coalition for Consumer Information on Cosmetics (CCIC), AAVS is pleased that a European Union (EU) ban prohibiting the sale of cosmetics that are tested on animals officially went into effect on March 11. It is now illegal to market, import, or sell animal-tested cosmetics in the 27 countries that makeup the EU. CCIC’s international partner, the European Coalition to End Animal Experiments, has worked on this issue for over two decades.

In the U.S. and Canada, CCIC administers the Leaping Bunny Program, which certifies companies as cruelty-free. “We see the new EU law banning the sale of cosmetic products that have been tested on animals as an important milestone,” said Sue Leary, President of AAVS. “We join our partners in the EU in celebrating this momentous occasion.”

However, CCIC warns consumers that, despite the ban, not all companies selling products in Europe are free of new animal testing. Questions remain about how the ban will be interpreted in individual EU member countries, and some ingredients used in products other than just cosmetics could still be tested on animals for purposes like environmental toxicity. Additionally, in other countries like China, companies are required to conduct animal tests on their products, and it is unlikely that EU officials will restrict companies that sell in Europe from doing this.

CCIC urges consumers to continue to look for the Leaping Bunny Logo to make informed choices when shopping for cruelty-free cosmetics and other personal care items. Companies certified by Leaping Bunny cannot test their products or ingredients on animals, regardless of international regulatory policies. Leaping Bunny also certifies companies that manufacture household products, which are unaffected by this new animal testing ban.

# United and Air Canada Say NO to Primate Research

In December 2011, AAVS published “Primates by the Numbers,” a report detailing the importation and use of nonhuman primates in research in the U.S., and the suffering these animals must endure. Along with other organizations, AAVS and our supporters urged United Airlines to adopt a policy prohibiting the transport of nonhuman primates destined for laboratories. We are happy to report that in January, United Airlines stated that it will not fly primates for use in research.

Prior to United’s decision, the animal research industry was pressing the airline to transport animals for lab use. Using scare tactics, animal research proponents claimed that further restrictions on the importation of nonhuman primates for experimentation could lead to a lost supply of animals needed in “life-saving” research.

However, following much public outcry, United did not succumb to this pressure.

The airline clarified its position on its website, saying that it does “not book, accept, or transport primates to or from medical research facilities domestically or internationally.” Such policies demonstrate a realization by airlines that they are ill-equipped to carry and care for primates, and that their customers don’t want them to transport these animals for research.

One month before United clarified its policy, the Canadian Transportation Agency decided to uphold Air Canada’s right to refuse shipments of primates destined for research. There are now no North American-based passenger airlines carrying primates for laboratories. Globally, there are four airlines that still ship primates for laboratory use: Air France, China Eastern Airlines, Philippine Airlines, and Vietnam Airlines.

# Animalearn Honors Humane Students

In December, Animalearn, AAVS’s education department, announced Jasmine Caruk as its 2012 Humane Student of the Year. An animal activist most of her young life, Jasmine was selected for her efforts to help pass dissection choice legislation in her home state, which included providing testimony before the Connecticut Joint Committee on Education. Although the bill did not pass in the 2012 legislature, it was quickly passed in the State House and Senate this year, and was signed into law on July 1, 2013. Connecticut joins 15 other states (CA, FL, IL, LA, MA, MD, ME, NJ, NM, OR, PA, RI, VA, VT) and the District of Columbia in giving students the right to opt out of dissection in favor of humane, innovative alternatives.

Animalearn’s 2013 Humane Student of the Year is Andrew Puccetti. The 13 year-old student from Illinois was selected for his efforts in educating young people about dissection and their right to choose alternatives instead. Andrew has also started his own organization, Live Life Humane, where he has shared his own personal experiences with dissection, and encourages others to embrace a compassionate lifestyle.

Both Jasmine and Andrew won \$1,000 worth of alternatives, which were donated to their local school districts, where they will be useful for many years to come.

# NEARLY 2 MILLION URGE FDA TO SAY NO TO GE SALMON

In April, over 1.8 million people submitted comments to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) strongly opposing the agency’s approval of genetically engineered (GE) salmon. The effort was backed by a broad coalition consisting of 30 organizations, including AAVS, Farm Sanctuary, and consumer, environmental, and industry groups.

For the past three years, AAVS and others have challenged FDA’s decision to allow GE salmon to be sold for food, and during that time, opposition to GE fish has steadily grown. A 2010 survey reported that 91 percent of Americans oppose the sale of GE salmon, and earlier this year, Whole Foods, Trader Joe’s, and Aldi pledged to not sell these fish.

In comments submitted to FDA, AAVS outlined “several concerns about the health and welfare of GE salmon and the adequacy of FDA’s animal safety assessment.” Data from research that FDA reviewed revealed that GE salmon are “unhealthy animals” and experience “high rates of abnormalities and mortalities.” The comments further state that the “risks that GE animals could pose to the environment if released are unique and unknown.” Additionally, the assessment method used by FDA to approve GE salmon was also challenged and said to “lack scientific and statistical rigor.”

“[W]e know that genetic engineering is fraught with failures and

unintended consequences, and preliminary findings indicate that GE salmon are prone to deformities and may be more susceptible to disease,” said AAVS Research Analyst Nina Mak. “It is deeply concerning that FDA would ‘release’ this still-experimental technology into the environment.”

If FDA formally approves GE salmon, it would be the first ever genetically engineered animal to be sold as food. As such, it sets a precedent for how other GE animals might be approved, and there are already several other GE animals in the pipeline, including cows and pigs. AAVS will be sure to keep our supporters up-to-date on this issue.



BY CRYSTAL SCHAEFFER

# ANIMAL DEALERS

## ROOTS IN THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

THERE ARE SEVERAL REASONS WHY AAVS OPPOSES THE USE OF ANIMALS IN SCIENCE, BUT THE CORE OF OUR MISSION IS STRUCTURED ON A SIMPLE ETHICAL PRINCIPLE: **THE ENDS DO NOT JUSTIFY THE MEANS.**



The shelter founded by Caroline Earle White provided veterinary care for animals in the Philadelphia area.

It was true when AAVS was founded in 1883, and it remains true today. Starting in Philadelphia, AAVS worked to prohibit the release of dogs from pounds for use in experiments, a practice called pound seizure. At the time, an animal captured by a dog catcher or otherwise taken to the city pound could suffer in many unimaginable ways in a research laboratory. Though not practiced often today, pound seizure remains, but it is now the middleman of this unpopular business, 'random source Class B dealers,' who earn the notoriety typically associated with the use of companion dogs and cats in research.

### THE BIRTH OF AAVS

As a supporter of the American Anti-Vivisection Society, you may be aware that the word 'vivisection' is associated with animal research. Actually, it is a Latin term that means cutting something alive. In the late 1800s, the translation into English was fairly literal; animals were commonly experimented on with no anesthesia. Dogs and cats used in research were often stolen or just picked up off the street, with no regard as to whether or not they had a home with a human family.

Several prominent women of the time, led by AAVS founder Caroline Earle White, devoted their lives to helping these animals, establishing our nation's first shelter in 1869.<sup>1</sup> Additionally, the women's shelter succeeded in gaining authority over the city pound,

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which was known for its mass ‘dog round-ups,’ inhumane living conditions, and brutal methods of killing animals.<sup>2</sup> This also brought an end to pound seizure in Philadelphia, as the women’s shelter refused to turn-over any live animals for research purposes.

In response to a request for dogs to use in a medical study, White replied, “[I]f your studies require the cutting up or torture of live animals, as I am led to believe from reports of them which have reached me, I must decline to aid you in any way—the object of the organization over which I preside being the prevention of cruelty to animals.”<sup>3</sup>

Prior to that, the city pound willingly gave dogs to experimenters, who, not surprisingly, were upset to lose access to their convenient supply of research subjects and training models. Holding the opinion that they were entitled to have access to shelter animals, an organized group of medical researchers challenged White and the new policy, obtaining a signed order from Philadelphia Mayor, Daniel Fox, authorizing the release of dogs to the doctors. However, White and the shelter’s executive committee stood firm on this issue, upholding the pound seizure ban, adding that they had a responsibility to be accountable to the public trust, as well as the donors who supported the shelter’s mission.<sup>4</sup>

Never retreating from confrontation, White and her colleagues became even more entrenched in their belief that animals should not be used in experiments. And in 1883, with the support of her shelter allies and other prominent citizens, White founded the American Anti-Vivisection Society, “declar[ing] itself in favor of the total abolition of all vivisectional experiments on animals, and other experiments of a painful character.”<sup>5</sup>

### FIGHTING POUND SEIZURE

AAVS has a long history of working to end pound seizure. In 1911, AAVS led efforts to stop the traffic of stolen animals who were sold to medical laboratories. This helped establish the framework for the ban on pound seizure across Pennsylvania. An AAVS representative spoke on behalf of such legislation, arguing that no impounded animals should be sold for animal experimentation.

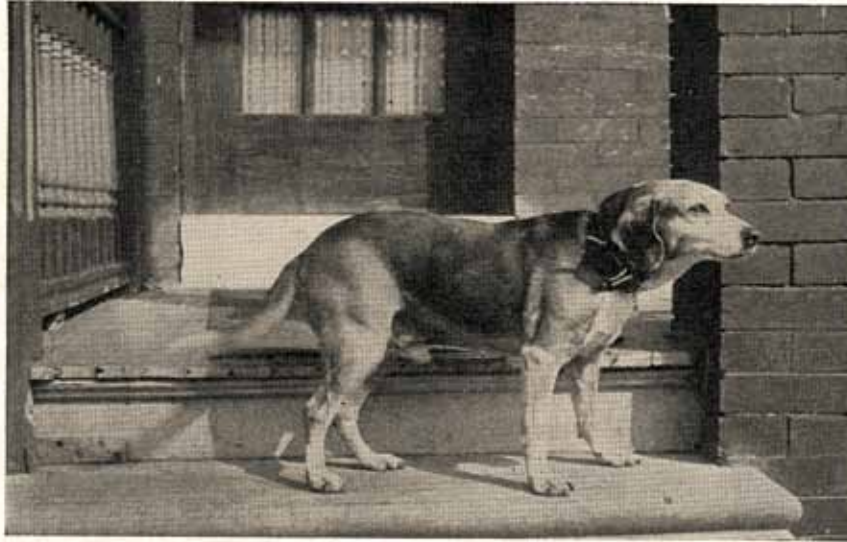
A bill *requiring* pound seizure was introduced to the Pennsylvania state legislature in 1913,<sup>6</sup> but it was easily defeated. Media accounts and published editorials expressed overwhelming opposition to the pound seizure bill, using words like “vicious,” “torture,” and “legalized cruelty” that would “imperil the life and safety of every dog in Pennsylvania.”<sup>7</sup>

Unfortunately, pet theft remained commonplace, and occurrences of stolen dogs being used in experiments at medical schools were reported many times in the Philadelphia media. In a published newspaper editorial, White recounted one such event at a local university, implored Philadelphia’s mayor to intervene, and commented, “It ought to be under the strictest regulations, and a requirement made that information shall be obtained where every dog comes from before excepting it.”<sup>8</sup> However, it was not until

1966 and the passage of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act (LAWA)<sup>9</sup> that such a requirement was enacted.

AAVS continued advocating for animals in shelters through the years, especially during the 1940s when issues regarding pound seizure were heightened. After World War II, as the use of animals in research increased dramatically and the biomedical research community acquired more influence, laboratories and schools developed an appetite for animals to use as research, testing, and teaching subjects. Scientists turned first to pounds and shelters, which had ‘surplus’ animals who could be acquired cheaply. The argument was made, and continues to be made today, that these animals are unwanted and are going to be euthanized anyway.

However, with so much legislative activity throughout the country to pass such bills, AAVS had to fight harder each time new legislation was introduced. In 1945, after the introduction of yet another pound seizure bill,<sup>10</sup> AAVS called on Owen Hunt, a Philadelphia area legislative advisor, who five years later became AAVS President, to lead a successful op-



"Buddy," the twelve-year-old pet stolen from his home February 8, and found twenty-two hours later on the vivisectors' table at the University of Pennsylvania.

A true story about a lucky dog who was rescued literally while he was on the operating table. From *Starry Cross*, March 1929.

position to this proposed legislation. As the years progressed, Mr. Hunt, with the help of AAVS supporters, worked to stop the passage of several pound seizure laws not only in Pennsylvania, but also in other states, including Connecticut, Illinois, and New York.

### **RANDOM SOURCE CLASS B DEALERS**

The brutal reality and unscrupulous dealings associated with the use of stolen dogs and cats in research came to a head following a 1965 *Sports Illustrated* story about Pepper, a Dalmatian who was stolen from her family, sold to a laboratory, and killed,<sup>11</sup> and a 1966 *Life Magazine* article called "Concentration Camp for Dogs," that included graphic photos of severely neglected animals housed at an animal dealer's facility.<sup>12</sup>

Just as in the days of Caroline White, thefts of companion dogs and cats during this time were fueled by researchers growing desire for laboratory subjects. The public was outraged, as were several members of Congress. As a result, the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act was signed into law in 1966, creating a system for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

to regulate those who sell animals for research purposes, including random source Class B dealers. Random source animals include dogs and cats from pounds, shelters, auctions, free-to-a-good-home ads, or individuals like 'bunchers,' private breeders, and hunters with surplus dogs. Then, random source dealers sell these animals to research, testing, and teaching laboratories including medical universities. Despite being a product of modern era legislation, random source dealers still practice the 19th century old business of pound seizure.

During White's era, doctors had a reputation of using dogs who may have been someone's pet. Similarly, in a 2009 report entitled "Dying to Learn: Exposing the supply and use of dogs and cats in higher education,"<sup>13</sup> AAVS's education department Animalearn learned that colleges and universities were using dogs and cats, who could have been pets, too, because they were purchased from random source Class B dealers.

In reviewing the history of pound seizure and random source Class B dealers, the trends are clear. We hear the same basic arguments made on both sides of the issue. Fortunately for the animals, pound seizure is not practiced nearly to the extent that it once was, and random source Class B dealers are dwindling in numbers.

### **COUNT DOWN TO ZERO**

In the 1970s, there were hundreds of random source Class B dealers operating across the U.S. Today, however, there are just six, three of whom are under investigation for violating the Animal Welfare Act (AWA).<sup>14</sup> USDA filed a complaint against Minnesota dealer, Kenneth Schroeder, in September 2013 for illegally acquiring several dogs, failing to provide proper living environments, and not allowing USDA inspectors access to his facility.<sup>15</sup> In July 2012, USDA filed a complaint against James Woudenberg, a random source Class B dealer operating in Michigan, for "willfully" violating the AWA by illegally obtaining at least four dogs and one cat.<sup>16</sup>

Due to the growing controversy surrounding random source Class B dealers, Congress urged the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to commission a study to determine if random source Class B dealers are needed to supply dogs and cats in research. The findings were reported in May 2009 and concluded that "it is not necessary to



**OWEN HUNT, WITH THE HELP OF AAVS SUPPORTERS, WORKED TO STOP THE PASSAGE OF SEVERAL POUND SEIZURE LAWS IN PENNSYLVANIA AND OTHER STATES, INCLUDING CONNECTICUT, ILLINOIS, AND NEW YORK.**



obtain random source dogs and cats for NIH research from Class B dealers.”<sup>17</sup> Furthermore, NIH announced that it has ended its funding of research using random source cats<sup>18</sup> and a similar policy will be adopted for random source dogs in 2015.<sup>19</sup>

Statistics collected for the NIH report indicate a big decline in the use of dogs and cats from random sources. While in the early 1900s, most animals used in experiments were either strays or stolen pets, in 2007, only about four percent of all dogs used in research and one percent of all cats were procured from random source dealers.<sup>20</sup> These numbers represent one-third of one percent of all laboratory animals reported to USDA.<sup>21</sup>

Additionally, since the release of “Dying to Learn” in 2009, the number of random source Class B dealers has decreased from eleven to six. The most recent to close was Chestnut Hill Kennels in Pennsylvania, as it’s owners were charged and pled guilty to mail fraud. Another did not re-open following the end of a five-year suspension for gross violations of the AWA, and others closed for unknown reasons.

## CONCLUSION

Though AAVS’s humble beginnings are rooted in fighting an archaic practice like pound seizure, the arguments against animal experimentation made by our founder Caroline Earle White and her colleagues are valid today. Their opposition to pound seizure and the use of companion dogs and cats in research was based on the ethical principle that the suffering of animals could never justify any benefit for humankind.

*Crystal Schaeffer, MA Ed., MA IPCR, is the Outreach Director for AAVS.*

1 Although Henry Bergh founded the ASPCA in 1866, its primary focus was on enforcing anti-cruelty laws and it did not originally operate a shelter.

2 Dog round-ups were spurred by a fear of rabies, or hydrophobia as it was called then. Typically, dogs were lassoed, dragged to a wagon, and roughly thrown inside, at times causing broken bones. The city pound was a dilapidated building and the dogs received no food or water during the two day holding period. Kill methods included hanging and bludgeoning. Unti, B., (2002) *The Quality of Mercy: Organized Animal Protection in the United States*. “Animal Control: Rabies, and the Dog Roundup.” Pgs. 161-5.

3 Lovell, M. (1908) *History of the Women’s SPCA From its Foundation April 14, 1869 to January 1908*. Jenkintown, PA. as cited in Unti, B. (2002) *The Quality of Mercy: Organized Animal Protection in the United States*. “No Distinction: Class, Conscience, and Privileged Cruelties.” Pg. 334.

4 Unti, B., (2002) *The Quality of Mercy: Organized Animal Protection in the United States*. “No Distinction: Class, Conscience, and Privileged Cruelties.” Pg. 336.

5 White, C. (1913) “Proceedings of the International Anti-Vivisection and Animal Protection Congress.” The founding name of AAVS was The American Society for

the Restriction of Vivisection, and was changed to The American Anti-Vivisection Society in 1887.

6 House Bill No. 436: “An Act providing for the sale, distribution and use for the promotion of biological and medical science and for the discovery of new methods of treatment in medicine and surgery of unclaimed animals in the public pounds, and providing penalties for neglect or refusal to comply with the provisions of this Act.”

7 *Journal of Zoophily*. (1913) “Voice of the Press and People.” 22; 39-40.

8 White, C. (1913) *Journal of Zoophily*. “A Plea for the Dogs.” 22; 5.

9 Now known as the Animal Welfare Act, this law was amended in 1970 to include more animal species, as well as the regulation of additional animal industries.

10 Pennsylvania House Bill No. 1022: “An Act establishing a Board to license and regulate the sale, use, distribution, and disposition of live animals for teaching scientific study research and experiments prescribing its powers and duties providing for license fees and requiring persons, public officials, and private agencies and their employees or agents collection live animals for destruction to deliver them to the Board on request. This act shall be known as the Animal Research Act.”

11 Phinizy, C., (Nov. 29, 1965) *Sports Illustrated*. “The

Lost Pets that Stray to The Labs.” Retrieved Dec. 6, 2013, from <http://sportsillustrated.cnn.com/vault/article/magazine/MAG1077956/index.htm>.

12 Wayman, S., Photographer. (Feb. 4, 1966) *Life*.

“Concentration Camps for Dogs.” Pgs. 22-25.

13 Report can be accessed at [www.dyingtolearn.org](http://www.dyingtolearn.org).

14 James Woudenberg, doing business as R&R Research, Kenneth Schroeder, and Hodgins Kennels.

15 USDA. AWA Docket No. 13-0362. (Sept. 19, 2013).

16 USDA. AWA Docket No. 12-0538. (Jul. 20, 2012).

17 National Research Council. (2009) *Scientific and Humane Issue in the Use of Random Source Dogs and Cats in Research*. National Academies Press, Washington DC, Pg. 6.

18 Notice Regarding NIH plan to Transition from use of USDA Class B Cats to Other Legal Sources. NOT-OD-12-049. Feb. 8, 2012.

19 Guidance on the NIH plan to Transition from use of USDA Class B Dogs to Other Legal Sources. NOT-OD-11-055. Mar. 18, 2011.

20 National Research Council. (2009) *Scientific and Humane Issue in the Use of Random Source Dogs and Cats in Research*. National Academies Press, Washington DC, Pg. 72.

21 Ibid.

# Pound Seizure Profiles

Although the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) requires documentation to substantiate the legal acquisition and sale of dogs and cats through pound seizure, the fact remains that many animals, including pets, still fall victim to this practice. Animals are lost in a pipeline to research, oftentimes with deadly consequences. While some lost dogs and cats are saved, sadly, far more tragically have their lives taken behind laboratory doors.



## RUSTY

Despite having an identification tattoo, Rusty, a shepherd mix, was in the possession of a random source Class B dealer. Wanting her home address for his records, the dealer called the tattoo registry but gave a false name. Fortunately, the registry had caller ID, allowing it to have the Michigan dealer's name, and Rusty's guardian

was contacted by the registry (not the dealer, as required by law). Her family lived in Florida, and had reported her stolen from their front yard three years prior! Rusty was taken from the dealer and a rescue group was able to place her in a loving home.



## PRINCE

At two years of age, a black and white mix named Prince was dropped off at a county shelter. According to shelter policy, following a mandatory holding period, animals were made available to the public for one day; the next day, they could be given to a rescue, and on the third day, could be relinquished to a random source Class B dealer. Despite knowing that a rescue was willing to take Prince, he was given to the animal dealer on the second day, violating shelter procedure. Upon learning of this indiscretion, the dealer turned Prince over to the rescue, and he now lives with a loving family.

## SOUP

A two-year-old female English setter, Soup was relinquished to a Michigan shelter, with her former guardians signing a form giving the facility permission to find her another home or euthanize her. There was no mention of the possibility of Soup being sent to a lab.

Although a local, well-respected rescue group informed the shelter that it was willing to take Soup, she was nonetheless turned over to a random source Class B dealer, who refused financial compensation in exchange for her safe return.



## UNKNOWN

Due to her friendly nature, this bright-eyed calico was thought to be a family companion. Nonetheless, she was sold to a random source Class B dealer. She represents the majority of

animals who fall victim to pound seizure, her name unknown, her story never told, and her life most likely cruelly lost in a laboratory.



## CONAN

Under the care of a neighbor while his family was on vacation, Conan, a neutered, black and tan pit bull mix, escaped from

his yard. Unfortunately, he was taken to a shelter that participated in pound seizure. Despite wearing a collar and identification tags (see photo), Conan was held for the AWA minimum five-day holding period, and then sold to a Class B dealer. No one tried to contact his guardians. Upon their return home, Conan's family learned that he was sold to a research lab in New York and died during an experiment.

# Giving

SUPPORT THE AAVS MISSION



## Support Humane Science Education

RANDOM SOURCE CLASS B DEALERS profit from trafficking dogs and cats for use in research facilities and schools. AAVS is pushing for regulations to better protect companion animals and legislation to end these businesses. However, we also tackle the problem by minimizing the demand for animals used in education environments.

In our efforts to replace the use of animals in classrooms, Animalearn manages a free lending library consisting of over 500 humane education products, including dissection alternatives like DVDs, CD-ROMS, charts, models, and realistic manikins. The Science Bank offers curriculum-specific education tools for students at all levels of learning, from kindergarten through college, as well as medical and veterinary schools.

Animalearn promotes The Science Bank resources at many schools and conferences throughout each year, and staff process hundreds of requests for alternatives from across the country and internationally.

Please help AAVS promote and expand The Science Bank and ensure that materials are available to all compassionate students by designating a special gift for Humane Science Education using the enclosed envelope. You may also donate securely online at [www.aavs.org/SupportAnimalearn](http://www.aavs.org/SupportAnimalearn).

For information on planned giving, leadership gifts, recurring gifts, or other support, contact Chris Derer, Director of Development & Member Services, at [cderer@aavs.org](mailto:cderer@aavs.org) or 800-SAY-AAVS. When including AAVS in your estate plans or sending a donation, please use our legal title and office address: American Anti-Vivisection Society, 801 Old York Road, Suite 204, Jenkintown, PA 19046-1611. EIN: 23-0341990. AAVS is a not-for-profit 501(c)(3) organization to which contributions are 100% tax deductible under federal and state law.

## TRIBUTES

HONORING LOVED ONES

In memory of all my beloved cats.  
*Wanda Blake*  
*Citrus Heights, CA*

In memory of Bengal, my beloved cat. You taught me much and gave me love and companionship that most humans could not mirror. My cat, you will always be remembered.  
*Kimberly Airhart*  
*Spring Grove, PA*

In memory and honor of Tina Nelson.  
*Leo Lack*  
*Cincinnati, OH*

In memory of Dottie and Bindi, our beautiful Dalmatians who passed away in December 2011. We miss you, spotty girls.  
*Stephen and Nina Waite*  
*Island Park, ID*

In honor of God our creator, for his loving creation of precious animals, and in honor of AAVS for your compassion in action!  
*Marilyn Strickland*  
*Okoboji, IA*

In loving memory of our beloved cat Shadow and our beloved dog Midnight who passed away this year. They provided our family with many years of joy and they are sorely missed.  
*Izzy, Kathy, Jason and Mark Buckweitz*  
*Fair Lawn, NJ*

In loving memory of Joseph Buckweitz, a wonderful father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. You will always be remembered and loved in our hearts. We love you and miss you.  
*Izzy, Kathy, Jason and Mark Buckweitz*  
*Fair Lawn, NJ*

In memory of Prentice and William.  
*Margaret Fisher*  
*McLean, VA*

*continued on page 22*

# Research Faces the Facts

By Sue A. Leary

IT'S A CASE STUDY of how high level science policy is made: a laborious process, but the result has staying power.

While the story of dogs and cats fed into laboratories is an old one, this final episode starts in 2005. Here is the account in the February 26, 2010 issue of *Science* magazine: "In the summer of 2005, a 1-year-old Labrador mix with brindle markings arrived on a truck at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. The dog, one of a handful of ostensibly unwanted canines rounded up by an animal dealer from local pounds, was to be implanted with an experimental heart device and eventually euthanized. But this dog was hardly unwanted. When research technicians passed a handheld scanner over his shoulder blades, they detected a microchip that they traced back to a man, three states away, desperately searching for his pet, Echo."

This was a breach of exactly what the Animal Welfare Act is supposed to protect against—beloved dogs and cats who should be rescued instead ending up in a lab. It lent urgency to the ongoing legislative effort to ban random source Class B dealers. However, opponents from the biomedical research lobby argued that important medical research would not be able to continue without these animals.

The American Society of Laboratory Animal Practitioners issued a position statement in 2009, saying that the organization "supports continued access to these animals through all available legal means—including pounds, shelters,...and the use of Class B dealers...."

## CONGRESS RESPONDS

Their warnings influenced members of Congress who did not pass the bill. But Congress did instruct the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to examine the scientific and humane issues of using random source Class B dealers for

## IN THEIR WORDS

QUOTES FROM: National Research Council (US) Committee on Scientific and Humane Issues in the Use of Random Source Dogs and Cats in Research. *Scientific and Humane Issues in the Use of Random Source Dogs and Cats in Research*. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); 2009. Available from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK32668/>

"The public harbors two major concerns about the use of Class B dogs and cats in research, and the Committee shares those concerns. The first is the perception of pet theft or displacement of lost pets by dealers who may profit through the sale of such animals to research. The second is the deplorable husbandry conditions that have been documented at some Class B dealers." (citing a report by Animal Welfare Institute, *The Animal Dealers: Evidence of Abuse in the Commercial Trade 1952 - 1997*. M.E. Drayer, ed. Washington: AWI.) page 90

"...the Committee found that, despite over 40 years of regulations resulting from the AWA, the Class B dealer system does not operate consistently as intended." page 6

"... USDA simply cannot ensure that lost or stolen pets do not enter research laboratories via the Class B dealer system. Furthermore, the administrative and judicial procedures necessary to enforce the AWA and ensure remediation of conditions that cause animal distress and suffering are inordinately slow,



federally funded research. A committee was formed by the respected National Academy of Sciences (NAS).

The NAS Committee gathered information from leading experts. Representatives of the Animal Welfare Institute and the Humane Society of the United States,

two animal protection organizations based in Washington, DC, that have lobbied for the Pet Safety and Protection Act for years, presented powerful evidence of a system that exposes dogs and cats to abuse.

Perhaps the most compelling admissions however, came from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the government agency that enforces the AWA regulations. The Committee Chair, Stephen Barthold, shared his conclusion in the February 2010 *Science* article, saying, "USDA is supposed to ensure compliance but they've done a bad job."

### NIH CONCEDES

Although the NAS Committee's report was issued in 2009, NIH took some time making a public acknowledgment of the findings and recommendations from the report, but finally they implemented two new policies. First, on March 18, 2011, NIH issued a formal notice that it was phasing out the use of dogs from random source dealers, to be fully in effect no

later than 2015. Then, on February 8, 2012, it issued a notice that NIH would no longer fund the use of cats from random source Class B dealers, effective October 1, 2012.

The American Physiological Society's website seems to indicate that lobbyists for the animal researchers have accepted the outcome. It's hard to argue with this painstakingly objective process from a committee composed of their peers.

The NIH's jurisdiction only extends to those researchers who receive grants from them, but these new policies are an important milestone because they signal a new era.

The NAS Committee also served as a model for examining the 'necessity' of animal use in research a couple of years later when the NAS was asked to look at chimpanzee use. Future studies will likely take advantage of the template for blending science and humane concerns. **AV**

*Sue A. Leary, MS, is the President of AAVS.*

cumbersome, and ineffective. The Committee felt strongly that this is unacceptable." *page 94*

"The relationship of these small businesses [Class B dealers] to local pounds, shelters, and small volume breeders as sources of animals for research is a complicated tangle of trade." *page 26*

"... the acquisition and resale of animals by dealers, bunchers, and individuals is profit-driven, and thus may foster corrupt practices and less attention to animal welfare issues." *page 85*

"In summary, based on the limited available evidence, random source dogs and cats used for research probably endure greater degrees of stress and distress compared to purpose-bred animals. This conclusion has implications both for the welfare of random source animals and for their reliability as research models. (NRC 2008; Reinhardt 2004)." *page 63*

"... over the past two decades a trend has emerged among research institutions to move away from the use of dogs from Class B dealers or to require justification for their use." *page 77*

"It is therefore **not necessary to continue to obtain random source dogs and cats for NIH research from Class B dealers**, provided that alternative sources of animals with similar characteristics can continue to be assured." *page 95*

### SOURCES OF DOGS AND CATS FOR CLASS B DEALERS

A review of 2008 acquisition data provided by the USDA revealed the following numbers specific to Class B dealers (Figure 4-1; see Chapter 1 for the AWR definition of eligible sources):

- 4,643 dogs acquired by Class B dealers in 2008:
  - 49% from individuals (e.g., hobby breeders)
  - 31% from other licensees or registrants (e.g., other Class B dealers)
  - 20% from government pounds or shelters
- 378 cats acquired by Class B dealers in 2008:
  - 61% from government pounds or shelters
  - 21% from other licensees or registrants (e.g., other Class B dealers)
  - 18% from individuals (e.g., hobby breeders) *page 78*



# A Sordid History of Dirty Dealings

By Vicki Katrinak

**M**ost people would be horrified to think about their beloved dog or cat finding his or her way into a research facility. But it was stories of stolen family pets behind laboratory doors that led to the passage of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act (LAWA), later renamed the Animal Welfare Act (AWA), in 1966. Since its passage, Congress and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) have continued to grapple with the problem of dogs and cats entering research facilities illegally, and how to ensure that there is an end to this practice once and for all.

## NEED FOR REGULATION

In a November 29, 1965, article in *Sports Illustrated*, Coles Phinizy described the story of a Dalmatian named Pepper who disappeared from her owner's yard in Pennsylvania, and was spotted in a picture of a dog dealer's truck in a local news story. The owners, turned away when they tried to enter the dealer's facility, sought help from Representative Joseph Resnick of New York. He was also denied access to the dealer's property, and Pepper was sold to a New York hospital where she was used in an experiment and

ethanized, never to be reunited with her owners. Shortly after, Rep. Resnick introduced legislation requiring dealers and research facilities to be licensed and inspected by the USDA.<sup>1</sup>

As Rep. Resnick was working to garner support for this legislation, *Life* magazine published an article titled "Concentration Camps for Dogs" on February 4, 1966. Stan Wyman, photographer for the piece, documented a raid of a dog dealer's property in White Hall, Maryland. Wyman's photographs brought the stark images of a dog dealer facility and the problem of pet theft to the forefront of American minds.<sup>2</sup> The public was outraged, and Congress was pushed to pass the LAWA, which was signed into law on August 24, 1966.

## MORE SCRUTINY

The AWA created a system for regulating dealers that sell animals to research facilities. Despite this oversight, stories about bunchers, unlicensed individuals making money by funneling stolen pets through random source Class B dealers into research facilities, were ever present. USDA conducted comprehensive traceback investigations in both 1990 and 1993 to monitor whether animals from random

sources were obtained legally. Focusing on a handful of problematic dealers, the results of these investigations were bleak. As part of the Random Source Traceback Project that began in 1993, investigators attempted to contact 216 random source suppliers listed on the dealers' records. Of those, 50 could not be found at all and "fifty-seven of the suppliers who were contacted stated the dogs they sold to the dealers were not born and raised on their property, as required by law."<sup>3</sup>

It is not surprising that Congress felt compelled to act to protect pets once again, and passed the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, which included an amendment to the AWA that provided for additional protection for random source animals, "dogs and cats obtained from animal pounds or shelters, auction sales, or from any person who did not breed and raise them on his or her premises."<sup>4</sup> This law and the corresponding regulations created a mandatory five-day holding period for animals at pounds and shelters, set up recordkeeping requirements to ensure that animals were obtained legally, and also allowed USDA to permanently revoke a dealer's license for three or more violations of this Protection of Pets section of the AWA.

On January 5, 1995, a year and a half after the new regulations to crack down on unscrupulous dealers went into effect, USDA's Office of Inspector General released the results of its audit of Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's (APHIS) enforcement of the AWA. It documented that "licensed dealers were not observing the [five]-day holding

period when purchasing animals from random sources.”<sup>5</sup>

Noticeable efforts to combat random source Class B dealers from buying and selling stolen pets began soon after the Protection of Pets regulations went into effect. USDA’s APHIS began conducting quarterly inspections of these dealer facilities, and reported that from “FY1993 through FY1997, the percentage of animals traced back to their original source...increased from a little more than 40 percent to more than 95 percent.” Additionally, the agency stated that during this time, “the number of random source dealers...decreased from more than 100 to fewer than 40, largely due to...stringent enforcement efforts.”<sup>6</sup> However, USDA inspection records documented that those remaining dealers, though fewer in number, continued to operate at the fringes of the law. Just a few years later, in 2003, the problems with random source dealers were again exposed to the public as an Arkansas facility owned by C.C. Baird was raided by federal authorities after an undercover investigator with an

animal protection organization infiltrated the facility.<sup>7</sup> This unprecedented case was documented in the HBO documentary, *Dealing Dogs*. (See sidebar below)

### PROBLEMS CONTINUE

Over 40 years after Congress took action to crack down on stolen pets in laboratories, random source Class B dealers continue to provide illegally obtained animals to research facilities. In February 2011, USDA-licensed dealers Floyd and Susan Martin were indicted on charges of conspiracy, aggravated identity theft, mail fraud, and making false statements to a government agency in connection with their illegal dog dealing at Chestnut Grove Kennels in Pennsylvania. The indictment outlines a major scheme to obtain animals for sale to research facilities while falsifying documents provided to USDA inspectors from 2005-2010. The indictment alleges that the Martins worked with two coconspirators who were not licensed dealers, as required by the AWA, to provide them with random source dogs. Dogs were obtained from

nine different states, and the coconspirators received huge sums of money in exchange for providing the animals for resale. Page after page of the indictment details ways in which the Martins would circumvent AWA laws and regulations in order to hide the sources of the animals, including stealing the identities of family members and even providing certification statements from a deceased person.<sup>8</sup> After years of scamming the system to provide illegally obtained dogs to research facilities, Floyd and Susan Martin pleaded guilty to mail fraud and conspiracy charges respectively. Floyd Martin will serve one year in prison and Susan Martin is on probation. They are also required to pay \$300,000 in restitution.<sup>9</sup>

Even as Chestnut Grove Kennel closes its doors, other dealers continue to make money reselling illegally obtained animals to research facilities. R&R Research, a random source Class B dealer in business since 1969, entered into a settlement agreement with USDA for multiple violations related to illegally acquiring cats in 2005. However, between September 2007

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## DEALER EXPOSED

Random source Class B dealer C.C. Baird got his 15 minutes of fame when his facility, Martin Creek Kennels, was the focus of a 2006 HBO documentary, *Dealing Dogs*. An undercover investigator with the animal protection organization, Last Chance for Animals, infiltrated Baird’s facility in Williford, Arkansas, and spent six months in 2002 working there and documenting untold numbers of AWA violations. Images of dogs covered in bite wounds, shivering in cold outdoor pens, and forced to endure abhorrent treatment are forever seared into the minds of those who watched this revealing documentary. Last Chance for Animals took its video footage to the U.S. Attorney’s Office, which began a multi-agency investigation with local, state, and federal authorities, culminating in a raid of the facility on August 27, 2003.

The problems with Martin Creek Kennels were documented for years before Last Chance for Animals found their way inside. USDA had begun looking closer at this facility as early as 1991. USDA filed a complaint against C.C. Baird on February 17, 1995, charging him with illegally obtaining animals and improper care of the animals at his facility. Administrative Law Judge James Hunt filed his decision on the case in April 1997, and found that Baird was responsible for inadequate record collection and purchasing animals from unauthorized sources. Despite this and USDA’s request

for a \$50,000 fine and permanent revocation of his Class B dealer license, Judge Hunt refused to revoke or suspend Baird’s license and handed down only a \$5,000 fine, a mere slap on the wrist.

Fortunately, C.C. Baird was not so lucky the second time around as he was charged with hundreds of violations of the AWA on March 11, 2004. The civil case against Baird was settled out of court and included the permanent revocation of his Class B license and \$262,700 in penalties for Baird and his wife. Furthermore, Baird was also charged federally with conspiracy to launder money. Baird pled guilty to the charges and was required to forfeit 700 acres of property including their residence and kennel facilities, partial reimbursement to the animal rescue organizations tasked with caring for the animals confiscated, as well as probation and fines.





and March 2011, R&R continued to violate the Protection of Pets section and was cited seven times for obtaining animals illegally by acquiring dogs and cats from individuals/facilities that did not breed or raise the animals on their property and are not licensed dealers.<sup>10</sup> In another violation of that section during that time, R&R was cited for failing to collect complete address information from an individual that provided three dogs to the dealer.<sup>11</sup> The AWA instructs USDA to permanently revoke the license of a Class B dealer that has been found to violate the Protection of Pets section three or more times, yet R&R Research continues to profit from the sale of illegally obtained animals after eight such violations.<sup>12</sup> (See page 13)

USDA filed an administrative complaint against R&R Research on July 18, 2012 calling for a revocation or suspension of the owner's license.<sup>13</sup> A hearing was held on July 10, 2013 to address this complaint against James Woudenberg and a decision is expected before the end of the year.

Meanwhile, Class B dealer Robert Perry in Mt. Sterling, Ohio recently racked up his third violation of the Protection of Pets section of the AWA. The first two violations were noted on December 2008 and June 2009 inspection reports where incorrect address information was provided for people who sold dogs to his facility.<sup>14</sup> A May 2012 inspection report noted that Robert Perry had purchased dogs who were not born or raised on the seller's property in January and February of 2012.<sup>15</sup>

On September 24, 2010, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) released its report on USDA's oversight of certain Class B dealers that sell random source dogs and cats to laboratories. After reviewing USDA records for fiscal years 2007-2009 and interviewing USDA inspectors and the dealers themselves, the GAO found fault with USDA management of random source Class B

dealers. GAO found that over one-third of the random source dealer inspection reports had at least one violation, seven of the nine random source dealers had violations, several dealers were under further APHIS investigation due to repeated violations, and, in 2009, 16 percent of tracebacks ended unsuccessfully because the inspector either could not locate the source of a dog or cat based on the address given by the dealer or determined the source was not legitimate.<sup>16</sup> This GAO report is yet another indication of the difficulty with regulating random source Class B dealers and ensuring that only legally obtained animals go to research facilities. Its findings, added to those of the 2009 National Academies Institute for Laboratory Animal Research report, which concluded that dogs and cats from these dealers are not necessary for NIH funded research,<sup>17</sup> all point to the fact that there is no legitimate reason to allow these operations to stay in business.

### IT IS TIME

There are currently six random source Class B dealers in operation, four of which are under investigation for violations of the AWA and corresponding regulations. Continuing to spend valuable resources inspecting, reinspecting, and now analyzing and reporting on these few remaining random source dealers is a waste of taxpayer money and has not helped to protect the dogs and cats who continue to suffer in their facilities. It is time to end the licensing and regulation of random source Class B dealers and

put them out of business once and for all. Congress should pass the Pet Safety and Protection Act, H.R. 2224, which would prohibit the sale of random source animals from Class B dealers to research facilities.<sup>18</sup> Passing this legislation would allow USDA to use its limited funds to focus on its many other Animal Care responsibilities and finally put an end to this dirty business. **AV**

*Vicki Katrinak is the Policy Analyst for AAVS.*

<sup>1</sup> Phinizy, Coles. (1965, November 29). The Lost Pets That Stray to the Labs. *Sports Illustrated*. Retrieved August 1, 2008, from <http://vault.sportsillustrated.cnn.com/vault/article/magazine/MAG1077956/index.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> Wyman, S. (1966, February 4). Concentration Camps for Dogs. *Life* 60, 22-29.

<sup>3</sup> Drayer, Mary Ellen. (n.d.) Regulation of Class B Animal Dealers Selling Dogs and Cats for Research. In Mary Ellen Drayer (Ed.), *The Animal Dealers* (pp. 19-32). Washington, DC: Animal Welfare Institute.

<sup>4</sup> 9 C.F.R. § 1.1 (2005).

<sup>5</sup> United States Department of Agriculture. Office of Inspector General. (1995, January 5.) *Enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act* (Audit Report No. 33600-1-Ch).

<sup>6</sup> Gibson, Chester. (2008). USDA letter to National Research Council, Institute for Laboratory Animal Research, Committee on Scientific and Humane Issues in the Use of Random Source Dogs and Cats for Research.

<sup>7</sup> Last Chance for Animals. (n.d.) "Dealing Dogs" – *The Sentencing*. Retrieved July 25, 2012, from <http://icanimal.org/index.php/campaigns/class-b-dealers-and-pet-theft/dealing-dogs-class-b-dealer-cc-baird-investigation/the-sentencing>.

<sup>8</sup> United States of America v. Floyd Martin and Susan Martin. 1:11-CR-54. (February 22, 2011). Indictment.

<sup>9</sup> Worden, Amy. (2013, March 2). Dog dealers enter guilty pleas. *The Philadelphia Inquirer*. Retrieved August 16, 2013, from [http://articles.philly.com/2013-03-02/news/37375164\\_1\\_guilty-pleas-dogs-random-source](http://articles.philly.com/2013-03-02/news/37375164_1_guilty-pleas-dogs-random-source).

<sup>10</sup> United States Department of Agriculture. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Report, September 19, 2007, November 14, 2008, March 17, 2009, December 7, 2009, July 8, 2010, September 23, 2010, March 4, 2011.

<sup>11</sup> United States Department of Agriculture. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Report, July 6, 2009.

<sup>12</sup> 7 USC §2158(c)(3) (2005).

<sup>13</sup> USDA vs. James Woudenberg, July 18, 2012. Administrative Complaint. Retrieved on September 20, 2012, from [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/newsroom/2012/09/awa\\_sept.shtml](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/newsroom/2012/09/awa_sept.shtml).

<sup>14</sup> USDA APHIS Inspection Report, December 1, 2008, June 15, 2009.

<sup>15</sup> USDA APHIS Inspection Report, May 17, 2012.

<sup>16</sup> United States Government Accountability Office. (2010). *Animal Welfare: USDA's Oversight of Dealers of Random Source Dogs and Cats Would Benefit from Additional Management Information and Analysis*.

<sup>17</sup> Committee on Scientific and Humane Issues in the Use of Random Source Dogs and Cats for Research. (2009). *Scientific and Humane Issues in the Use of Random Source Dogs and Cats for Research*. Washington, DC: National Academies Press, pp. 8.

<sup>18</sup> Pet Safety and Protection Act. H.R. 2224. (2013).

Urge your Representative to support the Pet Safety and Protection Act by visiting [www.aavs.org/ClassB](http://www.aavs.org/ClassB).



# Class B Dealers Selling Innocent Lives

By Vicki Katrinak

In 2009, AAVS's education department Animalearn released its "Dying to Learn" report, which exposed the use of random source Class B dealers to obtain dogs and cats for education. The report included details on animal welfare violations committed by the dealers, as well as the numbers of animals they sold and their yearly profits. Since then, AAVS has continued to monitor these animal dealers, and their numbers are dwindling. Momentum is now on our side, and it is time to shut down all random source Class B dealers, forever.



DEALER	ANIMALS SOLD 2005-2008	SALES INCOME 2005-2008	AWA VIOLATIONS 2008-2013
C&C Kennels		OUT OF BUSINESS 2012	
Cheri-Hill Kennel		OUT OF BUSINESS 2011	
Chestnut Grove Kennels, Inc.		OUT OF BUSINESS 2011	
D&M Resources <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	0
Hodgins Kennels, Inc.	4,464	\$965,534	2
Kenneth Schroeder	1,621	\$233,275	30
LBL Kennels		CONVERTED TO CLASS A DEALER	
Mountain Top Kennels		OUT OF BUSINESS 2009	
R&R Research*	2,444	\$727,097	13
<i>*On July 18, 2012, USDA filed a complaint alleging that R&amp;R illegally acquired four dogs and one cat.</i>			
Robert Perry	1,205	\$304,874	20
Schachtele Auction Service		OUT OF BUSINESS 2011	
Whale Branch Animal Service, Inc. <sup>2</sup>	67	\$36,850	7

Includes animals sold for education, research, and testing.

<sup>1</sup> Business not open until 2010  
<sup>2</sup> Animal sales for 2006-2007



# A Ban on Pound Seizure

By Amy Draeger, Allie Phillips, and Crystal Schaeffer

**O**n the surface, pound seizure may seem like a cut and dry issue: dogs and cats are taken from shelters, sold for use in research and education, and it must be stopped. But this issue that outwardly seems so simple and tragic, can be quite complex and malicious. However, there are dedicated animal advocates across the U.S. determined to rid their state or local municipality of pound seizure. The most recent activity in regards to banning pound seizure has been in Utah, Minnesota, and Michigan. Here we recount the story behind each victory, and introduce you to those who played prime roles in these efforts.

## UTAH

While attending a state legislators conference in August 2009, AAVS Policy Analyst Vicki Katrinak met Utah Representative Jennifer Seelig. At that time, Utah was one of four states still requiring pound seizure (Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Ohio were the others). AAVS asked Rep. Seelig to

consider introducing legislation banning pound seizure in 2010, and she quietly took on the issue.

Leading up to the state legislature's session, AAVS learned that three county shelters were selling animals to the University of Utah, the only institution acquiring dogs and cats through pound seizure. These records indicated that almost 700 dogs and cats from shelters were sold to the University from 2004 to April 2009, and that from 2005-2009, no less than 71 percent of dogs and 83 percent of cats were sold to be used in procedures that caused pain and distress.

This alarming information was forwarded to Rep. Seelig, who was well aware that over the years Utah had proved itself to be a rather contentious political arena regarding issues involving animals. Debate was further fueled in the media, following a PETA investigation, which found that the University of Utah was operating in violation of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA), as well as using animals acquired from public shelters.

Familiar with Utah partisan politics, Seelig thought it best to introduce the new pound seizure bill towards the end of the voting calendar, hoping that it could be pushed through the short two-month Utah legislature session. Seelig was also calculating in crafting the bill's language, giving it a broader appeal. "This bill is about local government control and personal-property protection," she said. "It reflects current practice and facilitates communication between the university and local governments."

In March 2010, Rep. Seelig's bill removing a provision that mandated state pounds to relinquish dogs and cats to research institutions was signed into law. Soon thereafter, the University of Utah announced it was no longer acquiring dogs and cats from shelters, effectively ending pound seizure in the state.

## MINNESOTA

Until this year, pound seizure had been required in Minnesota for over 60 years. However, what is surprising, says attorney

Amy Draeger, President of End Pound Seizure Minnesota, is that the practice was legalized in the state in 1949 as way to deter pet theft. Draeger did extensive research on the history of pound seizure in Minnesota and was surprised by what she uncovered.

For example, Draeger learned that a 1939 foiled pet theft ring in the Twin Cities had been selling stolen dogs to the University of Minnesota for six years. Inundated with criticism, the University opened its doors to 400 families who were searching for their lost dogs; only two were united with their pets. Draeger says that “the historic depiction of a benevolent research university helped to neutralize an issue that can be polarizing.”

But with no entity in place at that time to regulate animal dealers, dog and cat-nappers pilfered at will. Minnesota lawmakers reasoned that if pounds were required to surrender unclaimed animals to laboratories, organized thievery would be pushed out of business.

Draeger also reviewed Minnesota’s Board of Health records, and discovered that three institutions were licensed to requisition dogs and cats from shelters, but none had requested any animals since at least 2001. “It was clear that pound seizure was not practiced in Minnesota,” she says. “But as long as the law was on the books, shelters could have been required to turn

arena, it was abundantly clear that the people of Minnesota did not support pound seizure,” says Draeger. A year after legislation banning pound seizure was first introduced to the Minnesota legislature, it was enacted in April 2012.

## MICHIGAN

Home to three random source Class B dealers, Michigan has been a pound seizure battleground for decades. In 2000, advocates in Ingham County began a three-year campaign that ended a business relationship between a random source Class B dealer and their county shelter. This success sparked winning campaigns in four other counties. In 2003, 15 Michigan shelters engaged in pound seizure, but as of July 2012, there was only one, and it limits its random source dealer to one pet per year, until its contract expires in 2014.

Despite these successes, Allie Phillips, an attorney who was integral to the efforts in Ingham County, says that a state ban is needed to prevent dealers from doing business with animal shelters. “Class B dealers are notorious for going back into a county where they had been eliminated and re-negotiating a new contract,” says Phillips. “Making pound seizure illegal in Michigan is the only way to give peace of mind to pet owners in Michigan.”

In the past decade, four attempts to pass a state bill banning pound seizure

whelming support from Michigan citizens, businesses, animal shelters and welfare groups, and dozens of veterinarians,” but those in favor of pound seizure had an influence on legislators. “The Michigan Veterinary Medical Association and the Michigan Farm Bureau have been the biggest opponents to our efforts,” she says.

In 2011, Michiganders for Shelter Pets was formed, with a goal to reintroduce the same bill in the 2011-12 legislative session as “Queenie’s bill,” named after a Dalmatian mix who was sold to a lab, where she was used in heart research for seven torturous months. Unfortunately, it was never introduced. Michiganders for Shelter Pets is now preparing for the 2013-14 session.

## CONCLUSION

Sometimes different approaches to the same issue are necessary in order to make a meaningful change. Getting a ban on pound seizure in Minnesota was not easy, but the activists there had support from both the public and the state legislature, allowing a new law to be enacted with little conflict along the way. Such is not the case in Michigan, where the majority of the public seems to be against pound seizure, while legislators side with special interest groups. This has led Michigan activists to tackle the issue on a grassroots level, banishing pound seizure county by county. A pragmatic approach was taken in Utah, where legislators tend to be more conservative. It was determined that making pound seizure an issue of state control vs. property rights was the best approach to having the required clause removed from the law. While it is true that the optimum way to completely eradicate pound seizure, and ensure that a ban is permanent, is to outlaw the practice on a state level, oftentimes small victories form the a foundation for broader, future efforts. **AV**

*Amy Draeger, Esq., is President of End Pound Seizure Minnesota. Allie Phillips, Esq., is the author of How Pets are Brokered for Experimentation. Crystal Schaeffer, MA Ed., MA IPCR, is the Outreach Director for AAVS.*

## ...AS LONG AS THE LAW WAS ON THE BOOKS, SHELTERS COULD HAVE BEEN REQUIRED TO TURN OVER ANY ANIMALS REQUESTED BY LICENSED RESEARCH OR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS...

over any animals requested by licensed research or educational institutions, so animals were still at risk.” In order to end the practice completely, legislation was needed to ban pound seizure, and, according to Draeger, “nothing less than a statewide ban would be acceptable.”

Draeger led efforts to draft legislation, and sponsors for the bill were lobbied, thousands of petitions supporting the effort were collected, and the issue was brought to the attention of the media. “Working within the public

have been attempted, but all failed. However, in 2009, Phillips drafted a comprehensive pound seizure bill with Representative John Espinoza as the sponsor. Known as “Koda’s bill,” it was named after a three-year-old malamute who arrived at a county animal shelter, was held the minimum five days, and then sold to a dealer. He later died at the University of Michigan as a research subject. After the bill sat in committee for over a year, it was finally heard, but it died.

Phillips says that the bill had “over-

## PROFILE

# Stephanie Shain

Chief Operating Officer, Washington Humane Society



Stephanie with her pal, Papi the gerbil.

With 25 years of diverse experience, Stephanie Shain has been advocating for animals since she was a teenager, when she first volunteered at her local shelter. In 1995, Stephanie joined the staff of AAVS, eventually serving as Assistant Director of Programs and Administration, as well as Managing Editor for the AV Magazine. At AAVS, she played a key role in the lawsuit that challenged the lack of legal protection for birds, rats, and mice used in labs. Stephanie later worked at The Humane Society of the United States, where she was Senior Director for Companion Animals and led efforts including investigations, legislative actions, public education, and coordination with local law enforcement to rescue animals from puppy mills. Throughout her career, Stephanie has been able to motivate and mobilize others to help animals. Since 2010, Stephanie has been the Chief Operating Officer at the Washington Humane Society in Washington, DC, dedicating herself to keeping homeless companion animals safe.

**AAVS: Some regard pound seizure as a betrayal because it involves turning over companion animals for research.**

**Do you agree?**

**STEPHANIE:** I see it as a betrayal not only of the animals but also as the shelter betraying the public. When animals come to the shelter, whether [people] are surrendering them, or they're coming as strays, they are entrusted to the shelter to be treated humanely. I think that even includes shelters that are euthanizing. While [all] animals who come into a shelter might not find a new family, at the very least we owe them a pain-free death as they're leaving the world.

**Can a shelter be so desperate that it would consider profiting from pound seizure?**

I think shelters can absolutely find themselves in dire financial positions. It's hard to speculate how bad things would have to be to consider selling animals into research. Certainly, there have been many, many cases of shelters and rescue groups who get into really bad financial positions who would never consider selling animals into research. I wonder if some shelters do it because they've always done it.

Maybe it's such an ingrained practice that they continue it.

**It must be a dramatic change for dogs and cats to go from a home to a caged environment. How does this impact their well-being?**

It can have a significant impact. Even coming into a shelter environment is traumatizing because of the change in [the animals'] living situation. It's probably traumatizing in a different way for those who have lived in homes, but that doesn't mean it's worse for them than the animals who have lived as strays their whole lives.

**Do you see changes in the animals' behavior when they come into a shelter?**

I think you could ask anybody who's worked in a shelter—we've all seen animals who have lived in a home, been part of a family, and then they get into a shelter, and suddenly they're behaving aggressively. If they're cats, they're hissing and swatting, or they're just hiding behind the litter box. You can see the stress with that change. And that's going into a shelter, where people are treating them

## IT'S INTERESTING. THE TERM "POUND SEIZURE" SHOWS HOW ARCHAIC THE PRACTICE IS. PEOPLE DON'T USE THE WORD POUND AS COMMONLY ANYMORE.

kindly, and there aren't painful things happening while they're waiting to be adopted. Then to think of an animal going into a research situation—I don't know that anyone could really quantify what that does to animals. It's still a further trauma having to go from a shelter into a research situation.

**Many look at animals in labs differently than those in our homes. Since pound seizure involves selling dogs and cats who were once pets to research, do you think people understand the implications?**

I think people are aware that animals are used in research, but I think fewer are aware that dogs and cats are used. And, of those, most probably think they were purpose-bred animals, whom they consider to be different. I think most people would be horrified if they thought pets—whether they were strays or had a home previously—were being sold into research.

A friend said to me once, probably the most powerful statement about using animals in research, "Would you do it to your dog?" If you wouldn't do it to your own dog, then why is it OK to do it to another dog? The only reason *your* dog has different "value" is because he has value to *you*. The dog is still the dog.



**This seems similar to the disconnect people have with farmed animals, too.**

I think the rationalization is similar. If you think about animals who are born and raised to be killed and eaten, there is this rationalization, "Well that's what they're here for." So somehow then it's OK because "that's what they're here for." It's surprising that people are able to do that with species who typically live in homes as part of families. But I think people do go through that same rationalization process.

**Washington, DC banned pound seizure in 2008. Before that, did Washington Humane Society have a policy against it?**

Yes. We had a policy prior to 2008 against selling animals to research. We consider it against our mission. Our mission is to protect animals from cruelty and from harm, so it would contradict our mission entirely to send an animal into a situation knowing that harm is going to come to that animal.

**What are your thoughts on shelter medicine programs? Some consider them a win-win because animals at shelters receive vet care, while students gain valuable experience without harming animals.**

I think it could be a win-win, but I imagine there would be a huge spectrum of what those programs could look like. There are vet tech schools around us, and we do not send our animals out to them, but we have internship programs with veterinary students. I think it's great if students are coming in and working under the direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian.

**What are some of the benefits?**

There are several, but only if what's being done to the animal is something necessary. For example, if the animal is getting his vaccinations, which he needs anyway, or spay/neuter surgery. In addition, you are creating veterinarians who are thinking about humane issues, who aren't just focusing on pets who have homes, but are also thinking about animals in their community who don't have homes. I think that's a great thing.

**Another use of shelter animals is dissection. Obviously, there are ethical issues with pound seizure and live animals, but what about those who are euthanized because a home can't be found, and then they are sold for education purposes?**

I think it's something that shelters still struggle with. In the last two days, there was a discussion on a list serve about a shelter that had been approached by a company that wanted to purchase euthanized cats. These were cats who had already been euthanized and would not be euthanized [specifically] for the purpose of being sold to this company. Someone asked: "Do you think this is ethical?" Some [replied]: "You'll have crazy people screaming at you all the time," [if you sell them], and others said, "It's not the crazy people; it's a betrayal of the mission." It's an issue that's still popping up, and the shelters are wrestling with it.

**Any final thoughts on pound seizure?**

It's interesting. The term "pound seizure" shows how archaic the practice is. People don't use the word pound as commonly anymore. That was a different time. We've improved and progressed as a country in how we view animals. But then to have this practice that references a word nobody even uses anymore. If we don't even use the *word* anymore, how can we still be doing the *act*? **AV**

# Do's and Don'ts of Effective Pound Seizure Advocacy

By Allie Phillips

*“Never doubt that a small group of thoughtfully committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever has.”*

—Margaret Mead

It was June 10, 2001 and I was volunteering at an animal shelter where I cared for the cats. Lilac was a dilute tortoiseshell cat with big, green eyes. I was cradling her in my arms, reassuring her that I would have her and her son, Linus, safely out of the shelter by that weekend when a man entered the cat room and took her out of my arms. At first I thought he was an adopter. But he had a cold and uncaring look in his eyes, and did not handle her with the love and care of an adopter. When I asked if he was adopting Lilac, he said that she was being taken away to “save human lives.” I immediately realized he was a random source Class B dealer. I never saw Lilac again, despite my plea to the shelter director to rescue her.

That day changed my life and launched me into the world of animal advocacy, particularly to end pound seizure. At the time, I was a well-respected and successful assistant prosecuting attorney in Michigan. My legal training and public speaking skills were assets as I worked with other volunteers to launch a public campaign to end pound seizure at our county's animal control shelter—a campaign that turned vicious against the advocates and shelter pets, and resulted in the sacrifice of my career in order to expose the dirty little secret at the shelter.

Along the way, I learned what worked and what did not. In the end, we were successful and banned pound seizure from our shelter, which started a domino effect with other Michigan shelters. It is ironic that the hearing, the final battle to end pound seizure in that shelter, occurred on June 10, 2003, exactly three years to the day that Lilac disappeared to an unknown fate and changed my world forever.

After that success, I volunteered my legal guidance to advocates in five other successful pound seizure campaigns in Michigan counties. To this day, through co-founding Michiganders for Shelter Pets and authoring the only book on pound seizure, I still work to end the outdated and barbaric practice in Michigan and in other states. I have dedicated more than a decade to advocating for shelter pets against those who do not work in their best interest: random source Class B dealers, the research and university training industry, as well as shelter directors and local leaders who cling to pound seizure.

Advocates in each state, county, and animal shelter will encounter different dynamics in ending pound seizure. These are a few recommendations.

## STICK TO THE FACTS

The most important rule in pound seizure advocacy is to always, without fail, speak only from facts. Do not fabricate stories, speculate, or publicly discuss or share rumors regarding any of the players in pound seizure. Whether you are giving a public speech, sending an e-mail, posting information on a website or social media page, blogging, giving an interview, or even sharing another organization's documentation about pound seizure, you must ensure that what you publish is accurate and supported by documented evidence. If you publish (vocally or in writing) or re-publish anything that is not supported by documented evidence, you may be sued for defamation, libel, and/or slander. I have known dealers and researchers who have worked with law firms to send threatening letters to individuals, county governments, and shelters that attempt to curtail their business practices. So be factual so that you can be credible.

## EDUCATE YOURSELF

Learn about pound seizure, its players, and the pros and cons before undertaking a pound seizure advocacy campaign. You need to anticipate the arguments of the opposition and have articulated and researched arguments to refute their claims. For example, some dealers claim that random-source shelter dogs and cats are curing various diseases. To

When I asked if he was adopting Lilac, he said that she was being taken away to “save human lives.”

counter that position, ask those making the claims to provide a peer-reviewed research study that shows the participation of shelter dogs and cats (not purpose-bred animals) curing a debilitating disease. To date, I have not seen any such studies.

## BE CREDIBLE

When influencing decision-makers for change, credibility is critical. Base your advocacy primarily on facts, research, and statistics intermingled with a little



numbers, will help add reality to a campaign.

### **START THE DISCUSSION**

Begin your campaign by first speaking with the shelter director in hopes of obtaining an agreement to end the practice. If the shelter is receiving a financial incentive for engaging in pound seizure, work with the facility to offset that financial incentive. If the shelter is unwilling or unable to change the policy, then go to whom-ever has the power to make that change (county government, state government). Speak to those officials, provide all of the documentation you have gathered, and demonstrate how the shelter will draw in more adopters, volunteers, and donors if pound seizure is eliminated. If an agreement is not

reached, then one of the final methods is to notify your community of the practice through the media, public speaking events, newspaper advertisements, and social media sites. When the public learns of pound seizure, they will be outraged. Those outraged citizens are voters, and can pressure their elected officials to end the practice.

### **SHARE YOUR KNOWLEDGE**

As your campaign goes public, share information on how people can help protect their pets from being victims of pound seizure. Good messages include having pets microchipped, keeping cats safely indoors, and always supervising dogs outside. Educating the community about the impact of pound seizure and the potential for family pets to be in shelters will awaken citizens to support you.

### **STAY LEVEL-HEADED**

Do not let your emotions override common sense. If your advocacy also has you working directly with animals who may become victims of pound seizure, do not make rash decisions. Rely on the support of your group to help each other through difficult times.

emotion. Since pound seizure is mostly allowed through state law or county policy, advocating to these decision-makers based solely on emotion will not be as successful as backing your arguments with facts and research.

### **COLLABORATE**

Band together with other concerned citizens. Pound seizure campaigns can take years before you achieve success. To avoid burnout, it is important to have a reliable team. Consider forming a nonprofit 501(c3) organization to support your efforts, which will allow you to fundraise and provide protection from personal liability. Additionally, when working with others, it is important for everyone to agree on tactics. Consider having each person sign a volunteer agreement that outlines expectations that can help to reign in rogue volunteers from harming a campaign.

### **FIND INFORMATION**

Request annual shelter reports to determine how many animals have been victims of pound seizure. And if you have photos of cats and dogs victimized by pound seizure, they, along with annual

### **KEEP IT LEGAL**

This should go without saying, but do not engage in illegal conduct. Using illegal tactics to drive home the point that animals should not be used in research can only harm the animals further. There are reports of advocates who have threatened researchers and have been charged with crimes for their conduct. Those actions only undercut the effective, credible, and legal advocacy of those of us trying to end this practice.

### **DON'T GIVE UP!**

Even in the face of adversity and exhaustion, do not give up. I have been in the trenches of pound seizure campaigns and have seen the toll it can take on people. Infighting begins, you watch the shelter pets going out the door to a dealer or research facility, and you begin to lose faith. Just remember that if you and everyone else in the community turned a blind eye to pound seizure, those shelter pets would have no hope. Focus on the positive each day, celebrate the small victories and each pet that is adopted from the shelter, and take care of yourself. I still have an album filled with hundreds of photos of cats whom I helped save from pound seizure. Those photos kept me going on dark days.

You can find a detailed list of these do's and don'ts, as well as other important information, in *How Shelter Pets are Brokered for Experimentation: Understanding Pound Seizure*. With safe and effective advocacy, and working together, we can make pound seizure a barbaric practice of the past. **AV**



*Allie Phillips, Esq., is an author, attorney, and advocate for animals and other vulnerable victims. She is the author of How Shelter Pets are Brokered for Experimentation: Understanding*

*Pound Seizure (2010) and Defending the Defenseless: A Guide to Protecting and Advocating for Pets (2011). Learn more about her work and books at [www.alliephillips.com](http://www.alliephillips.com).*

# TRIBUTES

continued from page 9

In memory of William, a great feral friend.

*Margaret Fisher  
Arlington, VA*

In memory of Ruthmae Nelson and Tina Nelson, with loving wishes to Brit and Cole.

*Sue Leary and Rob Cardillo  
Ambler, PA*

In memory of Sarah Lewis, a beautiful spirit.

*Helen Wilson  
Huntington Beach, CA*

In loving memory of my MyMissKitty#1. When life became a burden here, your love meant everything. I'm sorry you became ill and I had to let you go. And now, without your love, what do I do with the burden of your loss? I'll remember you fondly, 'til I draw my last breath.

*Raymond Nash  
Westminster, MD*

In memory of our very much loved and missed little Rudy.

*Margaret Newland  
Nine Mile Falls, WA*

In loving memory of precious Suzybear rabbit, gone too soon.

*Emily Stuparyk  
Winnipeg, MB, Canada*

In memory of Tye, a Malamute-Yellow Lab mix—the sweetest, smartest dog I ever had.

*Donelda Kalsch  
Manahawkin, NJ*

In memory of Mandrake and Alecto—loyal friends. Thank you for your care of us all.

*Anna Crawford  
Blue Ridge, GA*

In memory of Stasha.

*Sylvia Foley  
Redford, MI*

In memory of Louie.

*Frances Huemer  
Chapel Hill, NC*

In loving memory of my sister and best friend, Christine Race Walters, who worked tirelessly to help any dog in need, especially cocker spaniels. You enriched so many lives, both animals and human. How blessed I was to have you in my life.

*Susan Race  
Valencia, PA*

In honor of all animals everywhere!

*Donna Dinsmore  
Irvine, CA*

In honor of Margie Harrington, for her kindness toward the animals at the Peninsula Humane Society of San Mateo, CA.

*Margot Boteler  
Redwood City, CA*

In memory of Pudgy, who was much loved.

*Sue Leary and Rob Cardillo  
Ambler, PA*

In memory of Burly, Itty-Bitty, and Tawnie—three kitties rescued from fast-food sites who could have become “research cats.”

*Marianne Bennett  
Conway, AR*

In memory of Fathom and Sheena.

*Alan Cinquino  
Winter Haven, FL*

In memory of Traxie and Deacon.

*Inga Kromann-Kelly  
Seattle, WA*

In memory of Mark Johnson.

*Sandra Johnson  
Concord, CA*

In memory of Bobby and Jackie.

*Barbara de Pinto  
Seattle, WA*

In memory of Sweetie, my dear little friend to the very end.

*Ruth M. Smith  
Baltimore, MD*

In memory of Jake Major, a lovely boy who was taken from us much too soon.

*Carole Leupi  
Greenfield, WI*

In memory of Storm. First abused, then cared for and loved by us.

*Eila and Steve Spitzer  
Edison, NJ*

In memory of my cairn terrier sweetheart, Dee-Dee (05-29-1999 to 01-14-2010). I wish we could have had more time together. You were my first dog and gave me beautiful memories.

*Marie Masterson  
Toms River, NJ*

In memory of Calico Kitty, killed by a car on June 4, 2010. You are missed.

*William Rossington  
Downey, CA*

In memory of my beloved bunny Couscous, who taught me bunny language and who I will miss, love, and remember forever. You, as every living being, were so unique!

*Telma Moreira  
Houston, TX*

In memory of Sassy-Marie. She brought me love and joy.

*Andrea Bross  
Rockport, MA*

In memory of my Collie, Bart. No man has ever had a greater friend.

*E. Boyd Steele  
Grand Jet, CO*

In memory of Marley Jakubik.

*Linda Jakubik  
Garwood, NJ*

In loving memory of Buzzy, who was more than a pet bunny—he was our lifelong friend. Thank you for making our lives immeasurably better. You are forever in our hearts.

*Lesley and Kevin Johannsen  
New York, NY*

In honor of Sarah Koten, for all of the dogs she has loved and all of the animals she has protected.

*Clarice Prange  
Forest Park, IL*

In memory of Toby.

*Cherie Siegel  
Ormond Beach, FL*

In loving memory of my dear father, Ira Israel Silbar, and his grandson, my nephew, David Patrice Silbar. May their memories always be a blessing.

*Ilya Silbar Margoshes  
Regina, SK, Canada*

In memory of Frank Krafchik's little pal, Pudgy.

*Maryellen and John Alviti  
Flourtown, PA*

In memory of Bertie (1998 - 2012). He was our Bertie dog, our sweetie pie, the handsome beagle with ears that look like an ancient Egyptian head-dress. He leaves an emptiness in our hearts which we fear can never be filled. We love you Bertie and miss you so very, very much.

*Wendy and James Tuthill  
Lafayette, CA*



In honor of all animals in labs.  
*Helen Webb*  
*Plano, TX*

In memory of Mrs. Bethel Tindell, a true loving friend to the animals, and an inspiration of kindness for all.  
*Gina Mendieta*  
*Boise, ID*

In memory of my dear father, Shelton E. Harrison, who passed away on February 21, 2013. He loved my Mother dearly, loved his kids, and loved animals. When I was a little girl, he adopted 22 Tennessee Walking Horses from a family that could no longer maintain their farm. However, he didn't continue raising them as walking horses; instead our family taught them to ride. He had an amazingly big heart, and I will carry on the unanimous love for all animals that he passed down to me. He was the best Father I could have ever had and I miss him.  
*Camille Harrison*  
*Nashville, TN*

In memory of Daniel Eager.  
*Wendy Eager and Don Bucco*  
*Brooklyn, NY*

In memory of DJ. He lived a good life.  
*Paul Lovingood*  
*Asheville, NC*

In honor of Lars Klint.  
*Carlos Azora*  
*Seattle, WA*

In memory of Rick Farley, who loved all creatures great and small.  
*Mary Farley*  
*Wallingford, PA*

Twilight of Tinsel.  
*Joyce Von Bothmer*  
*Oyster Bay, NY*

In memory of all the innocent animals who are currently, or who have been, used in animal experimentation.  
*David Nielsen*  
*Jacksonville, FL*

In memory of my parents, Barbara and Louis Schurman. God bless you both in heaven. I hope I am making you proud. Love, your son Robert.  
*Robert Schurman*  
*Paramus, NJ*

In memory of Sage, Bella, and Shadow.  
*Joseph Kotch*  
*Reedsville, PA*

In honor of Steven Stoneman.  
*JoAnn Stoneman*  
*Tucson, AZ*

In memory of Cutie, a tough old alley cat who gave so much love before passing after seven years. I'll love him forever.  
*Daniel Kraus*  
*Breezy Point, NY*

In memory of my much loved pets. You're a bit ahead of me over the "rainbow bridge," but I'll be there to meet you—trust me!  
*Marie Grey*  
*Roseland, NJ*

In memory of Bonnie and Mandy, loved and missed by Tim and Peter.  
*Henrietta Kotula*  
*Harper Woods, MI*

In memory of my furry buddies: Puff Ball, Whitewalls, Reggie, Cowboy and Booty.  
*Joel Antrim*  
*San Francisco, CA*

In memory of Rowdy, my furry child.  
*Sherry Neff*  
*Williston, ND*

In memory of my cat, Shadow. Although you are gone, you will remain in my heart forever.  
*Krista Becker*  
*East Meadow, NY*

In memory of Keeley.  
*Joan Herold*  
*East Aurora, NY*

In memory of Smudge, and in honor of all the innocent animals who have suffered and died at the hands of man.  
*Peggy Crowl*  
*Trinity, TX*

In Honor of Morgan, Bear, and Little Man. They have told us a thousand times over that we are their reason for being; by the way they rest against our leg; by the way they thump their tails at my smallest smile; by the way they show their hurt when I leave without taking them. When we are wrong, they are delighted to forgive. When we are angry, they clown to make us smile. When we are happy, they are joy unbounded. When we are fools, they ignore it. When we succeed, they brag. They are loyalty itself. They have taught us the meaning of devotion.  
*Jacqueline and Ken Gaal*  
*Marthasville, MO*

In honor of Chris DeRose, founder of Last Chance for Animals, and the man who opened my eyes to the horrors and the hope.  
*Andrew Hixon*  
*Santa Barbara, CA*

In memory of my beloved guinea pig DJ, who passed away one week ago at the grand old age of 7½ years. DJ was an amazing guinea pig who brought smiles and laughter to all those who knew him. He will be greatly missed.  
*Vivian Lovingood*  
*Unionville, PA*

In memory of Dr. James C. Steiner. And in honor of all the rescuers of animals and humans affected by Hurricane Sandy.  
*Pauline Steiner*  
*Edmonds, WA*

In memory of my very elderly rescue cat, who lived 19 sweet years.  
*Inga Kromann-Kelly*  
*Seattle, WA*

In memory of Sparkle the cat.  
*Brenda Moore*  
*Hastings On Hudson, NY*

In memory of cat brothers Robbie and Raymond.  
*Patricia Lorealemon*  
*Prescott, AZ*

In memory of Annie, Jack, and Joey—beloved friends whose presence is missed always.  
*Denise Cowie and Stuart Ditzen*  
*Philadelphia, PA*

In honor of Jack and Catherine Koten, for their years of dedication to making the lives of all creatures better and fuller.  
*Clarice Prange*  
*Forest Park, IL*

You can honor or memorialize a companion animal or animal lover by making a donation in his or her name. Gifts of any amount are greatly appreciated. A tribute accompanied by a gift of \$50.00 or more will be published in the *AV Magazine* (50 words or less; AAVS reserves the right to edit). At your request, we will also notify the family of the individual you have remembered. All donations are used to continue AAVS's mission of ending the use of animals in biomedical research, product testing, and education.

# Members' Corner

## Gimme Shelter

My Dad is a big fan of The Rolling Stones, so the band's 1969 anthem seemed an appropriate title for this installment of the Members' Corner. For 15 years, Dad enjoyed the company of a dog whom he rescued from a local animal shelter in New Jersey. A medium, female mixed breed, Rudy was active, playful, well-behaved, and a wonderful and faithful companion to my father. She greeted Dad with an excited bark and a wagging tail every day when he returned home from work. He relished time well-spent with Rudy, including energetic walks, playtime, naps, and vacations at the Jersey shore. She was doted on by all and never thought of as a pet—she was a member of the family. Her passing last year was very difficult for my father, who came to depend on Rudy's friendship and unconditional love.

I've had the pleasure of chatting with many of our wonderful AAVS members, and I know how important animals are in your lives. It's so heartwarming to hear about companions pampered by loving families; however, that isn't the case for thousands

of unwanted, abandoned, abused, or stray dogs and cats in shelters across the United States. Far too many animals are destroyed on a daily basis. As sad and horrible as it is, euthanasia is humane compared to the fate of dogs and cats acquired from shelters by heartless random source Class B dealers, who then sell these innocent animals to research facilities and schools for use in experiments and invasive medical procedures. But thanks to your actions and support, the number of these Class B dealers is declining, and AAVS will continue our effective campaign efforts until none remain in business.

If you're considering the addition of a new furry friend in your life, I cannot stress enough the importance of going to a shelter. You can save lives, spare animals from suffering, and find your best friend.

Recently, my father welcomed a new family member, v, whom he also adopted from a shelter. Dad appears to have a knack for finding the perfect pal, as Maggie's personality and disposition are very similar to that of Rudy's. Just as Rudy was there when Dad needed support during difficult times, Maggie is a stalwart source of solace. And a member of the family.



Chris Derer  
Director of Development & Member Services



## WAYS YOU CAN HELP YOUR LOCAL SHELTER

**Volunteer**, even if just a couple hours a week.

**Promote** via word-of-mouth and through social media.

**Offer** your special skills and services like web design, writing, etc.

**Educate** others about adopting vs. buying.

**Encourage** parents of companion animals to spay and neuter.

**Donate** needed items such as food, blankets, office supplies, etc.

**Start** an ID awareness program for tagging/micro-chipping.

**Fundraise** through special events.

**Foster** an animal in need of a home.

**Adopt** your best friend!

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## *Choose a humane legacy*

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For a free brochure with information on estate planning, contact Chris Derer at [cderer@aavs.org](mailto:cderer@aavs.org) or 800-729-2287.



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“You have not lived  
today until you have  
done something for  
someone who can  
never repay you.”

JOHN BUNYAN, PHILOSOPHER

