

## AYES & NAYS

✔ The discussion is often wild and hairy at 1 Car Talk Plaza, and now it's gotten wild and hare-y. After years of admittedly making up answers to callers' questions about cars and wildlife, **Tom and Ray Magliozzi**, the effervescent hosts of National Public Radio's *Car Talk*, engaged the services of a real expert with the degree and experience to field inquiries on why squirrels chew engine wiring and how to keep birds from pooping on the car (for answers, check out [cartalk.com](http://cartalk.com)). The Magliozzis—alias Click and Clack, the Tappet brothers—didn't go looking for help; rather, **Kieran Lindsey**, a regular listener who holds a Ph.D. in wildlife and fisheries science, offered to become the show's "animal-vehicle biologist." Lindsey also teaches graduate courses in urban wildlife and human-wildlife conflicts and writes a *Next-Door Nature* blog.



✘ After a disappointing rookie season that had football fans questioning his salary, Houston Texans cornerback **Kareem Jackson** now has them questioning his morals. While on vacation in the Dominican Republic in March, the team's 2010 first-round draft pick posted photos from a cockfight on Twitter, along with comments such as "My first time ever seeing chicken[s] fight till the death it was crazy." After the blogosphere erupted with protests, Jackson's agent, Tony Fleming, told the *Houston Chronicle* that the athlete was taking a tour of cultural events when his guide stopped at the cockfight arena. Fleming also said that the player has discussed the incident with team management and is ready to move on. Cockfighting unfortunately is legal in the Dominican Republic, so Jackson has broken no laws except those of taste and judgment.

✔ India has taken a leap forward in improving the welfare of up to 200 million hens in its commercial egg industry. In March, the **Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI)** ordered producers to immediately discontinue the use of starvation-based forced molting to increase egg

laying. No longer widely practiced in the U.S., and banned in many parts of the world, this cruel practice involves withholding food for up to 14 days and water for one to two days to manipulate the hens' laying cycle. It can cause hens to lose up to 35 percent of their body weight and raises the risk of *Salmonella*-infected eggs. The AWBI stated that forced molting violates India's Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and is a punishable offense.

✔ When the North Carolina Department of Agriculture's **Animal Welfare Section** was on the budget chopping block, the **state's animal advocates** stepped up in force, urging legislators to retain the division that oversees animal shelters, boarding kennels, pet stores, and rescue groups. Established in 2005, the Animal Welfare Section has five inspectors who conduct inspections, respond to citizens' complaints, and certify euthanasia technicians; they've been key in uncovering puppy mills and animal cruelty cases, according to North Carolina Voters for Animal Welfare. Advocates called from every county, and state legislators listened; the revised budget proposal not only retains the division but increases funding for additional inspectors.



THIS PAGE, FROM LEFT: LEIGH PRATHER/DREAMSTIME; MICHELLE RILEY/THE HSUS

# HUMANE ACTIVIST

MAY / JUNE 2011

## IN THIS ISSUE

**A Deadly Sweet Poison**  
HSLF, advocates push to prevent antifreeze tragedies

**Just Getting Started**  
Attack on Prop B spurs additional action in Missouri

**All Business**  
National Council member shares stories of advocacy

## Wild and Free? Advocates push humane alternative to roundups

Trudging through the marshes of Assateague Island, Jay Kirkpatrick came across a plain bay mare standing alone in a thicket of brush. She was munching on grass and paid little mind to the approaching visitor.

This was Feb. 29, 1988, a once-in-a-blue-moon date befitting the historic moment about to unfold. Kirkpatrick, then an associate professor of physiology at Montana State University, sat down and prepared his vaccine. From about 20 yards away, he took aim with his dart gun and fired.

The dart hit the mare in her rump, injected its contents, then popped out. And with that, Kirkpatrick delivered the first-ever dose of the fertility control vaccine PZP to a wild, free-roaming horse.



**HUMANE SOCIETY**  
LEGISLATIVE FUND™

The Humane Society Legislative Fund is a social welfare organization incorporated under section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code and formed in 2004 as a separate lobbying affiliate of The Humane Society of the United States. HSLF works to pass animal protection laws at the state and federal levels, to educate the public about animal protection issues, and to support humane candidates for office. On the web at [hslf.org](http://hslf.org).

Contributions or gifts to HSLF are not tax deductible. Your donation may be used for lobbying to pass laws to protect animals, as well as for political purposes, such as supporting or opposing candidates. HSLF does not accept contributions from business corporations or labor organizations.

**STAFF:** President, Michael Markarian; Executive Vice President, Wayne Pacelle; Executive Director, Sara Amundson; Political Director, Richard Patch; Program Manager, Colleen Crinion; Online Communications Manager, Scott Tucker; Editor-in-Chief, Nancy Lawson; Creative Director, Jennifer Cork; Managing Editor, Angela Moxley; Deputy Director of Publications, Elizabeth McNulty; Senior Editor, Julie Falconer; Assistant Managing Editor, Michael Sharp; Graphic Designers: Rebecca Hallenbeck, Jennifer Long, Alyssa Snyder.

*Humane Activist* (ISSN 1524-5233) is published five times a year by the Humane Society Legislative Fund. To subscribe to *Humane Activist* and to receive our annual Humane Scorecard, send a donation of \$10 or more to the Humane Society Legislative Fund at 519 C St., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002, or contact us at 202-676-2314 or [humaneactivist@hslf.org](mailto:humaneactivist@hslf.org).

No permission is required for the reproduction of text from *Humane Activist*, provided that 1) it is not altered, 2) the context does not contradict its spirit and intent, and 3) credit is given as follows: Reprinted from *Humane Activist*/Humane Society Legislative Fund. For information on the reproduction of photographs or other graphics, email [sbrannigan@humanesociety.org](mailto:sbrannigan@humanesociety.org).

Printed on recycled paper, elemental chlorine-free with soy-based ink.

©2011 Humane Society Legislative Fund. All rights reserved.



## PRESIDENT'S LETTER



Dear Friends,

I recently held a press conference on Capitol Hill with U.S. Rep. Roscoe Bartlett, R-Md., and other animal advocates to announce the introduction of the Great Ape Protection and Cost Savings Act. The bipartisan legislation would phase out invasive research on chimpanzees and retire federally owned chimps to sanctuaries, saving taxpayers about \$30 million annually. The House bill already has more than 40 original cosponsors.

Bartlett, a physiologist who had conducted primate research with NASA and the military, spoke passionately about the need to protect chimps and phase out research that is fiscally irresponsible and scientifically ineffective.

At a time when our federal government is looking for ways to cut spending and put an end to wasteful programs, here is a perfect opportunity to help animals and the bottom line. Taxpayers are footing the bill for millions of dollars in invasive research, the breeding of federally owned and supported chimps (despite a 1995 National Institutes of Health prohibition), and long-term warehousing of chimps who are no longer used in active research protocols.

There are about 1,000 chimps in six U.S. labs, and half of them are owned by the federal government; most are not being used in research. At an estimated cost of \$20,000 per chimp per year, and with chimps living up to the age of 60, every chimp born into the system represents a hefty \$1 million bill for taxpayers.

A recent investigation revealed the psychological and physical suffering that chimps are forced to endure every day in the laboratory—some for more than 50 years. The HSUS released the results of a comprehensive undercover investigation of New Iberia Research Center, part of the University of Louisiana at Lafayette and the largest chimp lab in the world, with more than 325 chimpanzees. One elderly chimp, Karen, was captured in the wild in the 1950s and has been languishing in the lab since Dwight Eisenhower was in the White House.

We have since uncovered what appears to be illegal breeding at the facility, with 123 infants born in violation of NIH policy and likely in violation of federal contracts. We have filed legal petitions with federal agencies to investigate and take legal action against possible contract fraud. Most heart-wrenching, however, are the deaths of 14 infants due to trauma by other chimps—likely the result of overcrowding, negligence, and poor management.

We can do better for these creatures, and we can do better for U.S. taxpayers. Please email your members of Congress today (or call 202-224-3121) and ask them to take swift action and pass the Great Ape Protection and Cost Savings Act.

“As a scientist with a doctorate in human physiology, I worked directly with primates on research projects for NASA and our military. Because of this experience, I am gratified that with spectacular advances in scientific and medical research, invasive and destructive procedures on great apes are both less effective and more costly than alternatives.”

—Rep. Roscoe Bartlett, R-Md.

Sincerely,

Michael Markarian  
President  
Humane Society Legislative Fund



“We cleverly named that mare Vacs-1,” says Kirkpatrick, now director of the Science and Conservation Center in Billings, Mont. Over the next year, his mission would prove successful, as none of the 26 mares injected with the fertilization blocker became pregnant—a momentous advance for humane horse population control on the narrow eastern island connecting Maryland and Virginia.

Some 23 years later, the issue of how best to manage the nation’s free-roaming herds of mustangs and burros remains a hot one—even arising during recent budget debates in the House—as they compete with agricultural interests and other wild grazing animals for foraging space. HSLF staff and other animal advocates continue to push for PZP to play a bigger role, noting that proper use would, in many cases, allow the Bureau of Land Management to keep wild horse and burro numbers in balance with what the land can sustain, without having to remove the animals from their homes.

The agency’s current system of rounding up or gathering wild horses, often via helicopter, often in extreme temperatures, can break up families while exacting a physical and psychological toll, as horses are stampeded for miles into a trap site. One roundup last July in Elko County, Nev., resulted in 34 deaths, including several mustangs who died from injuries, dehydration—even water intoxication from drinking too much afterward. Meanwhile, the long-term holding facilities that become home to these captured animals are costly and ultimately unsustainable; the BLM could potentially save \$200 million over the next 12 years by instead using PZP, a dose of which can be effective for two to three years.

The numbers vary by site, but typically about 60 percent of a herd’s mares must be treated to stabilize the population. Fortunately, a vast majority of herds are smaller and therefore more manageable, Kirkpatrick says, such as a group at the Little Book Cliffs range in Colorado, where a planned gather was recently canceled thanks to PZP. “It’s not easy,” he says. “It’s hard. But you can do it. We’ve proved that over, and over, and over.”

Largely in protest of the roundup-and-warehousing-approach,

the House voted in February to cut \$2 million from the BLM’s budget. As Rep. Dan Burton, R-Ind., noted in a passionate speech on the floor, “That’s what this is all about—a humane way of treating the mustangs in this country, which are a part of our heritage.”

Soon after, the BLM announced it was accelerating “fundamental reforms.” The agency commissioned the National Academy of Sciences to review the latest research on wild horse management and provide recommendations on how to proceed. Immediate changes include increasing the number of mares treated with PZP from 500 to 2,000 annually, and reducing the number of wild horses removed each year from 10,000 to 7,600. The BLM counts 38,400 wild horses and burros as living on the range, with 41,500 housed in short- and long-term holding facilities.

On one hand, advocates applaud the efforts to increase PZP usage. But on the other, they point out the plans still call

for removing 15,200 additional mustangs over the next two years. Says Holly Hazard, HSUS chief innovations officer: “They’re getting there. It’s just that there doesn’t seem to be this sense that we really are in a crisis here, and they need to not move in that direction with baby steps; they need to be racing in that direction.”

HSUS wildlife scientist Stephanie Boyles points to roundups in Nevada’s Antelope Valley as one example of a missed opportunity. The BLM had planned to remove some 2,000 wild horses earlier this year, she says, while any mares gathered beyond that quota would have been treated with PZP and released.

“At the end of the day, they removed more than 1,300 animals, and they treated and released 20. That’s just appalling. That’s window dressing.” The agency will probably have to do another roundup in three or four years, she says, even though “that’s what PZP is designed to prevent.”

Allen Rutberg, assistant director at the Center for Animals and Public Policy at Tufts University, helped monitor results from the original PZP darting at Assateague. He’s remained involved with the issue, from Antelope Valley to North Carolina’s Cape Lookout. “I think the BLM needs to challenge its field managers to come up with the best ways to treat their mares, the cheapest and most efficient ways to treat as many mares as possible,” he says. Of the proposed reforms, he notes: “[Treating] 2,000 is better than 500, but it won’t necessarily get the job done. ... They need to figure out how many they need to do to get the job done.”



### Speak Up

Contact BLM director Bob Abbey at [director@blm.gov](mailto:director@blm.gov) and encourage the agency to reduce the number of animals it plans to round up until the National Academy of Sciences has completed its review. Encourage the BLM to also increase PZP usage to allow more animals to remain free on the range.

COVER: BEFF VANUGA. OPPOSITE PAGE: MICHELLE RILEY/THE HSUS. THIS PAGE: LYNN STONE/ANIMALS ANIMALS

# LEGISLATIVE LINEUP

The following is a sample of HSLF-supported animal protection bills before the U.S. Congress. It's vital that you call, email, or write your legislators to let them know your views on these bills. To find out who your legislators are and how to reach them directly, go to [hslf.org/leglookup](http://hslf.org/leglookup) or call 202-676-2314.

When you call a legislator's office, ask to speak with the staff person handling animal protection issues. Give the bill number (if available) and

the name of the bill or issue. Be polite, brief, and to the point. If you plan to visit Washington, D.C., make an appointment to meet with your legislators or their staff to discuss animal issues. We can help you with background information and may be able to accompany you on your visits.

**Please note:** Due to security procedures on Capitol Hill, regular mail to members of Congress may be significantly delayed. Telephone calls and emails are the best ways to contact your legislators about pending bills.

## ANIMALS IN RESEARCH



**BEST Practices Act**  
H.R. 1417

To prohibit the use of animals for training members of the Armed Forces in the treatment of severe combat injuries.  
Sponsor: Rep. Filner, D-Calif.

**Great Ape Protection and Cost Savings Act**  
H.R. 1513 / S. 810

To phase out the use of chimpanzees in invasive research, retire the approximately 500 federally owned chimpanzees to sanctuary, and codify the NIH ban on breeding chimpanzees for invasive research.  
Sponsors: Reps. Bartlett, R-Md.; Israel, D-N.Y.; Reichert, R-Wash.; Langevin, D-R.I.; Towns, D-N.Y. / Sens. Cantwell, D-Wash.; Collins, R-Maine; Sanders, I-Vt.

## COMPANION ANIMALS



**Veterans Dog Training Therapy Act**  
H.R. 198

To create a pilot program for training dogs (including dogs from shelters) as a form of therapy for veterans suffering from post-deployment mental health conditions.  
Sponsor: Rep. Grimm, R-N.Y.

**Puppy Uniform Protection and Safety Act**  
H.R. 835 / S. 707

To establish licensing and inspection requirements for breeders who sell 50 or more puppies per year directly to consumers online or by other means, and to require that breeding dogs at commercial breeding facilities be allowed to exercise daily.  
Sponsors: Reps. Gerlach, R-Pa.; Farr, D-Calif.; Young, R-Fla.; Capps, D-Calif. Sens. Durbin, D-Ill.; Vitter, R-La.

## FARM ANIMALS



**Preservation of Antibiotics for Medical Treatment Act**  
H.R. 965

To phase out routine nontherapeutic use of antibiotics in farm animals—a common practice to promote growth and compensate for overcrowded, stressful, unsanitary conditions on factory farms—in order to maintain the effectiveness of antibiotics for treating sick people and animals.  
Sponsor: Rep. Slaughter, D-N.Y.

## WILDLIFE



**Constrictor snakes**  
H.R. 511

To prohibit importation of certain injurious species of constrictor snakes.  
Sponsor: Rep. Rooney, R-Fla.

**CITES Resolution**  
H. Res. 47

To recognize the important work of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora in protecting endangered species worldwide and to urge stronger protections for polar bears, sharks, and other species.  
Sponsor: Rep. Hastings, D-Fla.

# THE POISON AMONG US

## Antifreeze tragedy spurs Maryland woman into action



Niko loved walking between a person's legs and howling at fire engines, his owner Lynne Gillis wrote in a letter to the editor after his death.

### Niko just happened to be the first to find the tennis ball.

A 2-year-old pit bull-hound mix with a white body and deep chocolate face, he'd been rescued as a stray after nearly getting hit by a car in 2006. Just before Christmas, he'd found a foster home with Lynne Gillis and her husband, quickly charming the Maryland couple with his goofy ways and gentle demeanor.

But one Friday that February, someone tossed a tennis ball laced with antifreeze into their backyard. Gillis, a high school business teacher, came home later that day—from a seminar on animal cruelty she'd helped organize—and let her dogs outside.

The following morning, the family awoke to find Niko stumbling around as if drunk. There was vomit in his crate. They rushed him to their vet, where tests showed major kidney failure, then to an emergency center in Annapolis, where Niko was eventually euthanized.

"He died in my arms," Gillis says. "And at that point, I was screaming out—as loud as I could—that I was going to find who did this, and that his death was not going to be in vain."

A month later, Gillis wrote a riveting letter to two local newspapers, sharing clues to the case and stories about her lovable dog and his torturous death. She continued her work with Huntingtown High School's humane society club and kept up a dizzying pace rescuing dog after dog.

Then in February of this year, a friend alerted her that Maryland's House of Delegates would be holding a hearing on an HSLF-supported requirement that a bittering agent be added to antifreeze, with the hopes of preventing children and pets from

ingesting the sweet but deadly substance. That night, she wrote to each of the bill's sponsors, hearing back quickly from Del. Peter Murphy, who invited her to address the environmental matters committee.

Antifreeze can pool dangerously from auto leaks or accidental spills. But as Gillis emphasized in her testimony, it's also too easy for people to poison pets like Niko, or even each other—and a fairly simple solution exists.

"If we can make this product unattractive to animals and children, and humans—adults that have been poisoned by other adults—we're going to save lives," she says. "And who can argue with that? Who can argue with that?"

When Gillis was 10 years old, living in Saudi Arabia, she rescued a wild dingo who was being stoned by neighborhood kids. The experience helped spark a lifelong passion that has inspired her to rescue dogs, speak out against chaining, and serve as vice president of the Humane Society of Calvert County.

Gillis believes Niko was poisoned because of her work for dogs in the community. To this day, despite a \$12,000 reward, no arrests have

been made. But on April 11, five weeks after her testimony, Maryland's General Assembly passed the antifreeze measure.

"I would tell anyone that has to walk in my shoes down the road: Take the time you need to heal, but vow that you will stand up again and you will continue to do the good work you started to do," says Gillis, who is now working to start a pit bull rescue.

"Because it's a total loss if you give up."

## Allies for Reform

The unlikely partners continue to make significant strides in the fight to curb antifreeze poisoning.

HSLF and the Consumer Specialty Products Association, a trade group representing 250 companies including antifreeze manufacturers, have been collaborating on state bills requiring a bittering agent to be added to antifreeze. In March, West Virginia became the 15th state to pass such a measure, and seven other states are considering similar legislation.

"If we added those seven more states, we'd have essentially a tipping point," says HSLF executive director Sara Amundson. "There'd be no excuse to not have bittered antifreeze sold at the consumer level in all of the states."

Animal advocates and the chemical industry were on opposite sides of the issue in 2002, when California lawmakers were considering an antifreeze measure. But afterward, the two sides sat down and crafted mutually acceptable language, paving the way for a successful legislative strategy.

"It shows, when you work together—industry and animal welfare people—we can solve these public policy issues," says CSPA's Phil Klein. "... And that's what we've done in 15 states."



## Battle for the Ballot

Fight to preserve Prop B could spark additional initiatives

**JUST MONTHS** after Missouri voters approved commonsense reforms to the state's commercial dog breeding industry, state lawmakers voted to dismantle the Puppy Mill Cruelty Prevention Act ballot initiative.

The approved bill guts almost all the core provisions voters had spoken up for on Election Day, such as limiting facilities to 50 breeding dogs apiece and requiring continuous access to clean, unfrozen water.

And by wading into a matter that had already been decided by a majority of their constituents, legislators set the stage for a possible flurry of additional measures to appear on the state's 2012 ballot.

"A handful of Missouri politicians want to substitute their judgment for the wisdom of nearly 1 million Missouri voters who favored Prop B," says HSLF president Michael Markarian. "That type of arrogance is going to lead to a voter backlash, and we are very likely to see efforts—not only in Missouri, but around the country—to protect the ballot initiative process and make it more difficult for politicians to defy and dismantle the will of the people."

After both the House and Senate passed the gutted version, hopes rested on a veto by Gov. Jay Nixon. Failing that, Prop B proponents

would rely on a referendum to give citizens an up or down vote on the repeal. They would have as little as 90 days to collect nearly 100,000 valid signatures in six congressional districts. If the referendum is qualified for the ballot, the repeal bill would be stayed until the election, and Prop B would take effect as scheduled in November 2011, in its original form. But supporters would have to campaign a second time. In 2012, the referendum would put the decision in the hands of the people once again, allowing the same citizens who voted for Prop B to defeat the legislature's attempt to undo it.

Missouri and 23 other states offer citizens the right to enact laws through ballot initiatives. Of those, Missouri is one of 10 that offer little or no protection to measures once they are passed. In 1999, the state's lawmakers attempted to repeal a ban on cockfighting. And this year, besides Prop B, they're trying to repeal voter-approved measures on clean energy and the state's minimum wage.

To preserve voter-approved laws, HSLF is helping form a coalition called the Voter Protection Alliance to change the state's constitution through a 2012 ballot initiative. Modeled after a safeguard in states such as Arizona and Michigan, the amendment would require lawmakers to get a three-fourths vote to repeal or

alter any citizen-approved ballot measure, rather than a simple majority.

But if placed on the ballot, the amendment may have to contend with a competing measure pushed by state legislators opposed to Prop B and ballot initiatives. A bill introduced in the Missouri House proposes changing the state's constitution so that citizens will never again be able to vote on animal welfare issues. So Missouri citizens who want to protect Prop B and their right to decide animal and other issues in the future may have to cast three votes in November 2012: no on the legislature's effort to gut Prop B; yes on an HSLF-backed amendment to make it harder for state legislators to undo ballot measures; and no on a legislature-supported measure to eliminate ballot initiatives on animal welfare issues.

In the midst of all the politics, it's easy to lose sight of the animals. But that's what it's about. While the political battle goes on in Missouri, dogs in the state's puppy mills wait in tiny wire cages that leave their feet and legs bloody, in freezing cold or 100-degree heat, females bearing litter after litter until their bodies are exhausted, neglected to the point of sickness and death. Says Barbara Schmitz, HSUS state director for Missouri, "I've had a couple of lawmakers who've made sideways comments about wanting us to go away—we'll go away when they leave Prop B alone."



## Fighting for the Lion's Share

National Council member presses for change

**For businessman David Robb**, the cruelty of keeping exotic animals as pets is twofold: They can be deadly to humans, and they often become victims of horrific abuses.

In his home state of North Carolina, one of the few states where exotic pet owners face few regulations or restrictions, children have been mauled to death by tigers. And Robb remembers the story of three tigers imprisoned in filthy railcars. "The animals were very sick and timid and abused; that touched me," says Robb, who has worked to ban the practice. "... I thought that zero is an acceptable number of exotic animals kept as pets."

In 2009, he enlisted as one of the first members of HSLF's National Council—a key group of influential and prominent individuals serving as

ambassadors, advisers, and fundraisers for the organization—and he now travels to Washington, D.C., at least twice a year to meet with legislators and their staffs. The CEO of DIY Media, he spoke to HSLF for this excerpted interview.

**Q. How did you become involved with HSLF?**

**ROBB:** I picketed a U.S. congressman's office, Robin Hayes [about horses being transported] to Canada or Mexico for slaughter. We were trying to [end the transport] and [Hayes] was standing in the way. It was not what his constituents wanted. It wasn't what America wanted. It is an extraordinarily cruel practice and he was out of touch. I confronted him, and he came out to talk to us, and I realized that I was pretty good at this.

**Q. What makes a successful animal advocate in the political arena?**

**ROBB:** Anyone who writes a note to their legislator or makes a phone call to let them know how they feel about puppy mills or state policies about euthanizing animals, [or] whatever the policy is in any state—it's getting your voice heard and letting them know the problem is not isolated. It's not just one or two people concerned; it's a lot of people. It's numbers that make a difference.

**Q. How have you been able to further HSLF's mission?**

**ROBB:** This was a collective effort with HSLF, but with the fur labeling act in 2010, I was able to get a handful of senators to come around and sign onto that bill. I felt good about that.

**Q. Does advocacy find its way into other aspects of your life?**

**ROBB:** I have a brother who is afflicted with Parkinson's disease; he lives in suburban Washington. I have seen how devastating Parkinson's can be. My other lobbying in D.C. is for Parkinson's.

We start off reading books to our kids about talking farm animals and we give them a stuffed bear to hug, and then we have a disconnect at some point where we feed them animals who come from horrid conditions. We give them puppies who come from puppy mills. We lose that ability to think about where animals actually come from, what kind of life they actually need. You can teach kids how to live kind to animals and that carries over to every other aspect of your life. You become a better person in general. If you can be sensitive to an animal, you can be sensitive to a person.

I try to go through life not creating a negative impact on animals. I know that eating an animal or going to cockfights or canned hunts or pit bull fights and the fur industry—they are all creating such a negative impact. If I do not participate in these things, then I have done something good. If I can bring awareness to other people so they don't participate, then I have done more good. If I can help HSLF in this cause, then I have done even more.



With a business background, David Robb was never shy about promoting animal welfare issues to politicians. "It's what I do for a living," he says. "Going from selling a product to selling a concept wasn't a big leap for me."

THIS PAGE: JOEL KOVSKY; OPPOSITE PAGE: TAMARA DRIFE/ROBB