

Quaker Concern for Animals Journal



"I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good, therefore, that I can do or any kindness I can show to any fellow creature, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it for I shall not pass this way again."

Attribution is uncertain but it has been widely circulated as a Quaker saying since at least 1869.



Autumn 2020 £2.00

www.quaker-animals.co.uk



Autumn, the forgotten season.

This picture of fabric art is part of the Loving Earth Project which is an arts and crafts community. The aim is to help people engage with the challenging issues of climate breakdown and, although started by Friends it is now open to all. More information is at lovingearth-project.uk where you can see other panels and find instructions to create your own. The text that goes with this particular fabric panel:

“Autumn signals both the end of the growing season and the breeding season. The increasing unpredictability of the climate means that we are increasingly experiencing both droughts and excessive rain. Trees are both losing their leaves earlier and changing colour later, and I am in danger of losing my favourite season.

Autumn is important for leaf senescence (the final stage of leaf development when nutrients move from leaves to seeds), fruit ripening (important component of bird's diets) and the migration of insects and birds. Droughts are responsible for leaves falling early while excess rain causes delayed leaf colouring which influences how trees prepare for the coming season. There is a fine balance between carbon sequestered through photosynthesis and carbon lost through respiration. Warmer autumns extend photosynthesis and increase ecosystem respiration. Such changes in carbon dynamics can favour invasive species and pathogens.

The migration patterns of birds and insects is also changing; birds who migrate short distances leave later and birds who migrate further distances leave earlier. These changes affect reproduction patterns, which can lead to an increase in the transmission of diseases within the bird population. The reshuffling of natural enemies can also alter the ecological dynamics among interactive species. Vulnerable families of birds are at greater risk and there is an increase in the more predatory birds.”

Anonymous The Loving Earth Project <http://lovingearth-project.uk/> (accessed 28/08/2020)

Cover Image Attributions

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The Fox Photograph by Airwolfhound from Hertfordshire, UK / CC BY-SA (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0>)

Qian Xuan Early Autumn 13th Century

https://www.dia.org/the_collection/overview/viewobject.asp?objectid=57885

Eve Christa Wetlaufer

Following Eve's excellent article about the Quaker whaling community in Nantucket, Friends asked for more information about her. She has kindly supplied the following short biography.

Eve Wetlaufer has been involved in the animal protection movement for eight years. Since high school, she has volunteered and interned at shelters for companion and farmed animals, with a particular interest in humane education. Eve graduated from New York University's Gallatin School of Individualized Studies with a concentration in Animal, Environmental, and Religious Studies. She went on to work at Discovery Communications in its Social Good department, and then at the international farmed animal protection organisation Mercy for Animals, as National Volunteer Coordinator. Eve is currently working towards her Master's in Animal Studies from NYU, and is the Teaching Assistant for the undergraduate course, "Animals and Public Policy." Eve is also the Director of Campus Reps at Quadio Media, a social music streaming platform for the next generation.

Eve Wetlaufer

The Eagle by Alfred Lord Tennyson

He clasps the crag with crooked hands;
Close to the sun in lonely lands,
Ring'd with the azure world, he stands.

The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls;
He watches from his mountain walls,
And like a thunderbolt he falls.

Published 1851



Reed, Chester A., Bald Eagle *The Bird Book*, 1915
https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Page:The_Bird_Book.djvu/218

Quaker Concern for Animals Journal

Editorial from Liz McDermott

Dear Friend

I have learnt a new word of which I am immensely proud; “anthropause” was suggested by *Nature*. It would have made no sense to try and produce an edition that did not address the crisis as it affects animals. There are three articles looking at the effect on companion animals, animal charities and the effect of the current dominant food system worldwide and how it must change. We can hope. I'm very grateful to all our excellent contributors, making my job so much easier; I am confident that you, Friends, will enjoy reading the interesting articles and reviews.

I am missing you, Friends. The cancellation of Yearly Meeting Gathering has meant that we have not met up as I was anticipating and not had those QCA Special Interest Meetings. There are other Quaker Meetings and events I have missed, and I am sure you have as well. This doesn't mean that our friendship has broken down – at some point we can pick up where we have left off, though it might be different and not as it used to be, and meanwhile, we can Zoom. Speaking of which you might like to know that our AGM will be held via Zoom on Saturday 26th September at 10 am.

I thought after my first edition it would get easier (it didn't) but that was pre-Covid. Some Friends who were full of enthusiasm and had intended to submit an item were prevented for, mainly, Covid-related reasons. Those items are “on hold” and, hopefully, we will have a full range of items for the next journal. I suspect some readers will be disappointed that there is no news of extinctions – sorry.

I am immensely grateful to my Friend Angela Atkins for her work copy-editing this edition and, of course to all the contributors this time. I'm impressed with the work and care that goes into the articles I receive and look forward to your feedback.

I hope you enjoy it.

Liz McDermott
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Conservation

Compassionate Conservation by Rebecca Hubball

Planet Earth is currently experiencing the Anthropocene extinction or sixth mass extinction. This extinction is being caused by humans (the term 'anthro' refers to human) resulting in a loss of species worldwide. Research by Davis et al., (2018) has shown if conservation efforts are not improved, the number of mammal species that will become extinct during the next five decades would mean that nature would require 3-5 million years to recover. Conservation efforts are therefore needed, but what is the best approach?

Compassionate conservation is a relatively new approach to conservation philosophy which places emphasis on the welfare of animals during conservation efforts. Traditional conservation aims to ensure animal welfare is considered whereas compassionate conservation places the welfare of animals and the ethical considerations of animals at the very forefront of its practices. Compassionate conservation has been suggested as an alternative approach to traditional conservation. There is now growing conflict between those who believe that the conservation of entire populations is key and those who believe animal welfare should be the principal focus. In addition, with limited funds and stretched resources for conservation it is of great importance, now more than ever, that conservation successes are maximised.

Traditional conservation practices focus on two main areas; in-situ conservation and ex-situ conservation. In-situ conservation refers to the conservation of animals in their natural habitat and it is the most important approach to protect entire eco-systems in addition to many species. Ex-situ conservation refers to the conservation of wildlife outside of their natural habitat for example in zoos. Conservation of endangered species is now one of the major goals of accredited zoos. Conservation biology has five guiding principles; diversity should be preserved; extinctions should be prevented; ecological complexity should be maintained; evolution should continue, and biodiversity has intrinsic value (Callen et al., 2020).

The compassionate conservation philosophy first emerged in 2010 (Hayward et al., 2019) and it has led to the establishment of The Centre for Compassionate Conservation at The University of Technology, Sydney. The Born Free Foundation, a wildlife charity founded by Virginia McKenna, Bill Travers and

their son Will Travers used the term compassionate conservation for their 2010 symposium. Compassionate conservation is based upon four tenets: do no harm; individuals' matter; inclusivity of individual animals; and finally, peaceful coexistence between humans and animals. Compassionate conservation allays practices that cause harm to individual wild animals and places emphasis on the recognition of sentience in nonhuman animals.

Wildlife management practices such as those where common species are culled to promote the recovery of rare species would be condemned under the compassionate conservation movement. Additional practices that the compassionate conservation approach does not support include harming wild animals in reintroduction and translocation programs, harming wild animals in captive breeding programs, killing introduced species, using sport hunting to increase the economic value of species, contraception and conservation fences.



A widely debated topic in the UK is that of red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*) conservation and the control of grey squirrels (*Sciurus carolinensis*). The grey squirrel is native to North America and was introduced to the UK in the 19th century. The grey squirrel has caused significant declines in red squirrel numbers in part because of competition and the squirrel pox virus. Habitat management, red squirrel translocations and grey squirrel control are three methods employed to help the conservation of red squirrels. Compassionate conservation would seek other methods to

protect red squirrels rather than the killing of grey squirrels and the moving or translocation of red squirrels which may cause stress and harm to individual red squirrels.

Traditional conservation approaches have seen many successes. For example, white-tailed eagle or sea eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) were reintroduced to the UK following extinction due to persecution. Reintroductions were made to the west coast of Scotland from 1975 to 1998 from the Norwegian population. There are now 130 breeding pairs in Scotland. Following the success of reintroductions to Scotland a new translocation project began in 2019 by the

Roy Dennis Foundation, taking young Scottish birds and releasing them at sites on the Isle of Wight. The compassionate conservation movement would ultimately be against reintroduction programs as they may come at a cost to individual animals. Further traditional conservation success includes the conservation of the Nene or Hawaiian goose (*Branta sandvicensis*) and the Père David Deer (*Elaphurus davidianus*). Both species would have become extinct if zoos had not intervened.

However, although traditional practices have been successful there are some methods which are debatable and do not employ any sense of compassion to individual animals. A well-known example is that of Marius the giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*) who was killed at Copenhagen Zoo. Although young and healthy, the giraffe was deemed surplus to the zoos captive breeding program and so was killed. Another method used in conservation is the 'judas method' whereby radio collared individuals lead shooters to social groups for culling. This method was used during wolf (*Canis lupus*) culling in Canada to reduce predation on the threatened boreal woodland caribou (*Rangifer tarandus* caribou) (Wallach et al., 2018). Such methods do not consider the welfare of individual animals and would not be encouraged by the compassionate conservation movement.

Although the compassionate conservation approach is relatively new there have been successes in conservation programs that are consistent with the guiding principles of compassionate conservation. For example, on Middle Island, Australia a breeding colony of little penguins (*Eudyptula minor*) saw severe declines (600 to 10 birds in 5 years) due to predation from red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*). Approaches such as killing foxes with poison, den fumigation, traps, and guns failed and in 2006 a trial began using Maremma sheepdogs (*Canis familiaris*) to guard the penguins. The trial was a success and in 2017 the penguin population reached over 100 individuals. Another success involved the reduction in conflict between farmers and crop raiding elephants in Kenya using bees. Studies have shown that African elephants (*Loxodonta africana*) avoid African honeybees (*Apis mellifera scutellata*). The Elephants and Bees Project developed a fence (the Guardian Beehive Fence) with beehives hung to it which could be placed around fields of crop. The fences reduced crop raiding by elephants and therefore the retaliatory human aggression towards elephants also decreased (Wallach et al., 2018). Novel methods such as using guard dogs

and bees to help meet conservation goals aligns with the principles of compassionate conservation, whereby individual animals are not harmed, and humans are able to coexist with animals peacefully.

With the current extinction crisis and the loss of species on the rise it is important that action is taken to protect wildlife. It is equally as important that, particularly as our understanding of animals develops, measures are put in place to respect individual living beings and ensure the highest possible welfare standards in conservation practices. A culture of empathy in conservation practices should be encouraged but with continuing debates and uncertainty it is important to ensure that apathy does not arise in conservation efforts and that conservation practices continue to protect Earth's many and varied species.

Callen, A., et al. (). "Envisioning the Future with 'Compassionate Conservation': An Ominous Projection for Native Wildlife and Biodiversity". *Biological Conservation*. 2020, 241.

Davis, M., Faurby, S., & Svenning, J.C. "Mammal Diversity will take Millions of Years to Recover from the Current Biodiversity Crisis". *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 2018, 10.

Hayward M.W., et al. (2019). "Deconstructing Compassionate Conservation". *Conservation Biology* 2019, 33.

Wallach, A., Bekoff, M., et al. "Summoning Compassion to Address the Challenges of Conservation" *Conservation Biology*. 2018, 32.

Rebecca has always been fascinated by animals and the natural world which led to her achieving a degree in zoology and a master's degree in animal science from Aberystwyth University. Following study, Rebecca went on to teach animal science subjects including biodiversity at Hartpury University College and also spent time editing the British Wildlife Magazine. Rebecca now works as a Freelance Course Writer creating content for animal, wildlife and environmental courses in addition to tutoring distance learning students on subjects ranging from animal care to zoology.

Quaker Concern for Animals Journal

Poems

When the World Went Quiet by Heidi Stephenson

And we remembered
what it felt like
just to... be.
To stop all
the frantic
striving, vying, doing.
And our hearts softened
to spider, slug and slow worm.
And we began to learn their ways.
And we stretched
our jaded limbs
in the Spring-warmth.
Next to the cats
we rolled,
in dew with dogs.
And we gained a new respect
for asparagus, pea green, nettle,
for their stoic journeys.
And we looked
with fresh love
at the unfolding flowers.
And were grateful
for the yellow blaze;
all that divine dancing.
And we filled our ears
with the harmonies
of many birds singing.
And we witnessed
the emerging joy
of our animal kin...
when the World
went quiet.

Stephenson, Heidi *AllCreatures.org* <https://www.all-creatures.org/> Accessed 17/08/2020

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Meeting Foxes by Stevie Kraye

Coming away late, I found
the stars had come out too. Night,
miles of it, breathed lightly on me,
stirring the nap of my skin. I sang
doing seventy on the empty road.

In the dark of the vale a fox
rushes out as if to greet me and
thump. Maybe

I only stunned it?

The truth takes
a moment to reach me. Like the pain
from a bullet.

I slow, turn round, go back. Now midnight
is holding its breath. Starlight a weight
on my bent neck. The fox luxuriates
on its side, big and bushy still
with life. And I recall

a vixen once on a graveyard wall
meeting my eyes for what seemed like
minutes, before sauntering away
without a further look. I'd got the feeling,
even then, that I'd failed some test.

Stevie Kraye

July 2006

Stevie Kraye lives in Wales and attends Abergavenny Meeting. She has been a Quaker for 30 years and has been concerned about the destructive impact of much human activity on the rest of life on Earth for at least twice that long. Her publications include three collections of poetry and an anthology of work by Quaker poets.

<http://www.secondlightlive.co.uk/members/steviekraye:shtml>

Covid 19

The worst animal rescue emergency in recent history by Liz McDermott

"It's the worst animal rescue emergency in recent history and we urgently need your help." RSPCA. When this message came up on my Facebook page I couldn't help but wonder if the RSPCA, the largest animal charity in the UK, is in trouble, how are the smaller charities and rescues faring? Not well, it seems.

- Fundraising and income are the key issues for many
- Fundraising in the community can no longer happen but overheads remain the same, so the financial situation is the overriding concern causing high levels of worry and stress.
- Individual giving is reduced, perhaps because people have less money as the economy is affected.
- More paid kennel spaces are needed to keep dogs (and other animals) safe as numbers increase due to reduced re-homing and increased relinquishment and abandonment of pets
- Equipment, bedding and toys cannot be re-used due to the risk of passing on CV-19 so new ones have to be bought
- Charity shops remain closed with a few exceptions
- There are stricter hygiene requirements in place before fosterers can be accepted, especially since a cat has tested positive for the virus
- Five months after the initial lockdown all rescue centres are still closed to the public (this might have changed at the time of going to press).
- Many volunteers have had to stand down due to age or health-related vulnerability affecting things like dog walking, home checks, basic animal care and fund-raising.
- Transportation needs more resources which don't exist for many.
- Staff in some organisations have already been furloughed, had their hours reduced and others are facing redundancies.
- Remaining staff and volunteers are trying to carry on with reduced resources and/or increased need, and this is causing stress.

The longer this goes on the more animals will suffer as small rescues are unable to take them in and some have even had to close. For many, there is

a concern that they will struggle to remain relevant or visible as animal welfare takes second place to those charities directly connected to the current crisis. There are no Government grants specific to animal charities, although the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme, VAT deferral, Business Rates Relief are available, and a portion of the Zoo Support Fund has been awarded to those zoos that operate as charities. In-sector support has come from organisations like the Pets at Home charity Support Adoption for Pets ad, of course, individual donors.

Recent good news is that, at the time of writing, rescues are beginning to get to a place where they can function to a limited degree, depending on staff and volunteer availability...

- Some appointment-only contact-free intakes are beginning to take place, both to fosterers and rescue centres
- Hands-free homing is happening at some charities
- Some are allowing visits (from 8th August, depending on location) at pre-arranged times to rescue centres

The effect of CV-19 on animal rescues is threefold: reduced income from donations and legacies, increased demand from people no longer able to keep their pets and volunteering has faltered. It seems to vary a great deal depending on the size and location of the charities. Most agree, however, that the best way to help rescues is to make a financial donation.



Most of this information was found by trawling charity websites, my role as a fosterer with Cats Protection and a few phone conversations with local charities.

Living the dream by Liz McDermott

Piper is living the dream; his human companion (me) is home all the time, he knows where his pack (me and the cats) is 24/7, he can remind his feeder and walker (me) if she forgets what time it is. What more can a dog want? In pre-Covid times, my animal companions (two cats and a dog) spent part of most days in social isolation from humans.

Piper, like many cats and dogs, has become accustomed over the years to spending part of his day home alone as well as an hour or so, most days, in the car on the way to a wood or beach for a walk or waiting while I shop or do other errands or meet other humans. Covid 19 has imposed a similar hardship on us by giving dogs something that we know they crave: more of our companionship. Now, like many others in similarly locked down homes, he comes with me to my study, gets extra walks and spends more time in the garden, weather permitting and, oh joy, more time barking at the crows and the magpies. So Piper is happier, and I am happier than I would be in isolation without a doggy companion. I appreciate his company, especially as accessing human company is so problematic and comes mostly through a screen. He listens carefully to everything I say and usually agrees. One of my cats has learnt that the space in front of my desk is just the right size for her to sit quietly purring on my legs while I work—a much more calming space than sitting on the keyboard – calming for both of us. Piper motivates me to exercise with the daily walk and stick throwing, and there have certainly been days when I would not have ventured out into nature if he didn't encourage me, all of which is health-giving to both dog and person.

Nevertheless, I worry that he will revert to the separation anxiety-related behaviour he commonly exhibited when I first rescued him. It took me months to find solutions to his chewing of the soft furnishings. I still remember fondly the attractive rugs and cushions I used to have. The cats don't seem to have a problem with separation anxiety, happily sleeping my absence away. Currently, though, they make it clear that they are not to be disturbed while grabbing extended cat naps and I should respect that. My constant company might not be quite the dream for them that it is for Piper.

Given the benefits of animal companionship that have been highlighted to me during this time, it's not surprising that many people have been adopting pets to keep themselves and their children occupied during lockdown or sheltering. Unfortunately, others have been relinquishing/abandoning pets as a consequence of the economic fallout of the pandemic or even fear of infection. There is evidence that domestic cats can catch Covid-19, but no evidence that they can transmit the disease and only a handful have ever tested positive. One confirmed case in the UK was discovered at Glasgow Centre for Virus Research as part of a coronavirus screening programme for hundreds of cats, and stricter hygiene standards were recommended, especially for cat owners who have tested positive. In France, fear of infection drove owners to injure their dogs by burning and poisoning them with unsuitable disinfectants.

At the beginning of the pandemic, some people were unable to return home to their pets who were locked in, and rescuers, trapped in the sealed-off city, had to break into homes in Wuhan. Others have little choice in countries where they are locked-down and not allowed to walk their dogs; pets are abandoned and left to starve or turn feral. In Spain, Greece and Turkey, for example, governments are making provision for the tens of thousands of dogs and cats making up the stray population. In other countries such as Croatia, North Macedonia, Albania and Serbia there is no state provision and, where people are not allowed to go out, they are secretly organising patrols to feed and care for strays.

So, yes, Piper is one of the lucky ones, and my cats are content, but it is a bit of a mixed bag for companion animals over the world. Some animals and humans will be happy in each other's company, making room for each other indoors and enjoying the exercise and stimulation of the outdoors. But others are in dire straits to different degrees in different countries; humans have had to change their behaviour drastically, and many can no longer provide the benefits of civilisation to their animal companions. It might be worth asking,



sooner rather than later; what the future holds for our relationship/s with our animal companions. I lean towards optimism. I believe we need animal companions and they are good for us, at least for those of us with natural compassion; they love us for the asking, and our humanity pushes us to give them what they need to be happy in exchange: love, the odd scratch behind the ear, food and treats, play, warmth, company and comfort. But no significant relationship is based solely on a contract or calculation of benefits and compromise. More important is loyalty and love. When this pandemic, this hiatus, is over and has changed whatever it changes, I hope we will maintain at least some of our current abnormal condition: giving our friends the companionship they need (well, maybe not the cats too much). I hope we will come out of this with a fuller appreciation of the value of the company of animals in our homes.

COVID-19's Impacts on the Human-Dog Relationship 03 April 2020

<https://www.companionanimalpsychology.com/2020/04/covid-19s-impacts-on-human-dog.html>
Accessed 12/08/2020

Matthew Weaver and Jessica Elgot "Owners warned not to kiss pets after the first cat infected with coronavirus in U" *The Guardian*, 27 Jul 2020

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/jul/27/pet-cat-diagnosed-with-covid-19-uk-government-confirms> Accessed 12/08/2020

Re-ordering after the disorder in the anthropause by Liz McDermott

The anthropause: a period of reduced human activity on and across the planet.

Six months after the first lockdowns many species are enjoying our absence, while others are missing our protection. Facebook, YouTube, news feeds and newspapers have reported sightings of wildlife in places where human presence would normally make them shy away. Even though some of this may be social media hype (if I see another picture of goats in Llandudno, I will scream!) scientists have long investigated how human activity, especially the expansion of human populations into areas that were previously wilderness, is increasingly transforming environments with a negative effect on wildlife. It follows that our absence during the anthropause should be giving wildlife some respite. The lack of human mobility over land, sea and air must be providing animals more

freedom to roam. Conversely, in urban environments animals like foxes, rats, gulls or monkeys will be missing the rubbish bins, discarded takeaways and general litter that tend to accompany human activity. Whilst urban wildlife will find other ways of feeding themselves those in more remote areas, national parks and conservation areas will be more exposed to poaching and illegal hunting.

Animal agriculture has been driving deforestation; urbanisation and land-use change destroys ecosystems and loss of biodiversity thus increasing contact between species and virus spillover to humans and farmed animals. I like to think we, humans, can learn from the Covid-19 pandemic, not only in terms of how to handle a pandemic but also how to put in place the socio-economic strategies that will discourage activities that impact negatively on other species. We seem to be attacking the planet on several fronts. One of which is the international trade of wildlife for food and medicines which increases human incursion into previously inaccessible wilderness, damaging habitats and increasing the risk of extinctions of species.

The consumption of bushmeat is complicated by economic, geographic, political and cultural factors. Some people depend on wildlife for food from deer, rabbit, and game birds in northern Europe, to cane rats, porcupine and antelope in Africa. Some of this is legal, most of it is not, and without the ability to hunt some would starve. We have to be careful not to be culturally insensitive by condemning subsistence hunters who are merely trying to feed their families. For others, eating and serving bush meat is a status symbol for the better off and hunting is considered an acceptable past-time for some societies, where animal welfare is not a concern and there is not the same kind of legislative protection. Animals and animal parts are hunted and sold for economic reasons, e.g. elephants for ivory and tigers for their skins and bones., to feed a luxury market. Animal welfare aside, wildlife markets, that have long been an essential element in the chain of supply of bushmeat, provide a perfect meeting place for different species to exchange pathogens, especially the live “wet” markets. The suffering of the hunted and captured animals must be terrifying and the method of killing often entails prolonged painful deaths. Whilst this trade provides much-needed jobs and economic activity, the people who trap, transport, trade, handle and consume bushmeat risk contracting a variety of

viruses and parasites. Much like those who work in high-density intensified animal agriculture and meat processing, they too work in conditions ideal for viral mutation, spread, and spillover to humans and wild animals.

As the *Food and Pandemics Report* states, “there is a fundamental connection between pandemics and our animal-based food system” and the first thing to look at is our current food systems. This virus has shown us the dangerous path we are on, the way we carelessly use human dominion as a right to manipulate the environment and other species, opening up opportunities to infectious microbes to move between species. Food system transformation is a solution to preventing pandemics. Furthermore, moving away from a meat and dairy-based system would moderate climate change: animal agricultural accounts for about 16% of global greenhouse emissions and contributes to environmental degradation.

Reforming the world's food system will be a hard task and not one that can happen quickly. Humans have exploited the earth and the other species who live here justified by their sense of ownership and the right to dominion. This attitude, that disrespects other species needs to be replaced with a sense of belonging: belonging to the earth and belonging to each other. Education and public awareness are the first step to dealing with the damage we do through ignorance of our actions and choices, both systemic and individual. By causing immense suffering and hardship to other species we have caused it to ourselves. Knowledge can change perspectives and can challenge the way we live our lives. We must take responsibility for creating a mutually beneficial coexistence with other species to protect ourselves as well as them in the future. After all, the bats, pangolins, viruses are just doing what comes naturally to them.

Tucker, et al, Moving in the Anthropocene: Global reductions in terrestrial mammalian movements *Science* 26 Jan 2018: 466-469

Rutz, C., Loretto, M., Bates, A.E. et al. COVID-19 lockdown allows researchers to quantify the effects of human activity on wildlife. *Nat Ecol Evol* (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-020-1237-z>

ProVeg e.V. (2020): *Food & Pandemics Report: Part 1 - Making the Connection: Animal-Based Food Systems and Pandemics*. Report. Berlin https://proveg.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/PV_Food_and_Pandemics_Report_Digital.pdf

World News

One Voice in France by Marian Hussenbux

Muriel Arnal created the French association One Voice in 1995. It works in France and worldwide to foster respect for life in all its forms, and condemns both animal exploitation and its consequences, ethically, environmentally and for health reasons. It develops lobbying and sensitisation campaigns, relying in particular on investigations by its investigators and reports from experts. It works with international NGOs, sanctuaries and shelters around the world where its actions are useful.

Muriel Arnal, President of One Voice, says: "One Voice is literally "One Voice" - the voice of human and non-human animals, the voice of the planet. Today, all living beings are vulnerable to violence, and our duty is to defend them and to respect their dignity."

One Voice has put an end to bear dancing in India, works in China for legislation to protect animals, having revealed in several investigations the fate of dogs and cats sacrificed for meat and fur, and animals in zoos. In Nepal, Mauritius, South Africa, Haiti, Russia, Brazil... One Voice acts wherever animals are victims of cruelty often related to our practices in the west - the breeding of monkeys for laboratories, the fur industry, trophy hunting, and dolphinaria. It represents France in the leading international coalitions against animal experimentation, fur, circuses and dolphinaria.

Animal Interfaith Alliance has been supporting One Voice for just over two years. They have lobbied for the rescue of elephant Maya in 2018, virtually supported their important rally against hunting in 2018/19 and, in 2019 and 2020, appealing to minister Elisabeth Borne to end the captivity of wild animals in circuses including bears and even hippos and cetaceans in dolphinaria. The most recent campaign which we supported was for the lion, Jon, who was mistreated for many years in a circus. In June this year, we thanked Elisabeth Borne for having Jon at last removed from the circus. We also asked her to take urgent action to end the exploitation of animals in circuses, tout court. She had shown a willingness to do so, but it is taking a long time to come to fruition.

Jon was not alone. Four lionesses are still in the hands of the trainer and treated no better than Jon. However, on 15 June 2020, *One Voice* lodged an urgent application with the Administrative Court asking the judge to order the Prefect to remove the lionesses and all the non-domestic animals from this circus and hand them over to *One Voice*. If the judge does not order their seizure, *One Voice* will apply for an urgent expert evaluation of the condition of the four lionesses. In addition, an action will be brought against the Prefect for failure to fulfil his obligations relating to animal protection. The damages sought will go to felines rescued from circuses.

What is even more deplorable is that the circus was keeping Jon illegally: circuses are prohibited from keeping wild animals who are not used in performances. Over the past two years, the Prefecture and veterinary services have not intervened to help these poor creatures.

June 20 update:

Jon is now living at *Tonga Terre d'Accueil*, which is taking outstanding care of him. This is an association which gives refuge to legally seized, or abandoned, wild animals. However, *One Voice* is his legal guardian, responsible for all costs. In only ten days, he has come on amazingly, vocalising, eating ravenously – his ribs are not now visible under his fur, and he has put on 20 kilos. His improvement shows that his poor condition was not due to age or illness, but he undernourished and half the weight he should be. Timid to start with, he has been transformed by exploring the outside part of his enclosure, playing with a big ball and other stimulating toys, and has begun to mark his territory.

On June 18, the vet thought he was well enough to undergo general anaesthesia for work on the many wounds on his tail, and this went very well. The vet confirmed that his front claws had been removed, which is illegal in France, whether for a cat or a lion - and his teeth were all cut down and in a terrible state. He will need more specialist treatment. The afternoon of the operation, he ate well and sunbathed, lying on his back. *One Voice* hopes that now, with all the excellent care he's receiving, his self-mutilation and stereotypes will cease.

July 11 update:

The wonderful news from *One Voice* is that the four lionesses, Hannah, Patty, Céleste and Marli, were rescued on July 7. The Prefecture ordered them to be seized and transferred to the care of *One Voice*, their legal guardian. They have now re-joined Jon at *Tonga Terre d'Accueil*. They are extremely stressed and have serious health issues.

The circus was intercepted near the Belgian border, a few days after an inspection demanded by the Prefecture. Thanks are due to the officers of the French Office of Biodiversity for taking action on this case and to the Évreux Court. Jérôme Filippini, the new Prefect of Eure, accorded full importance to the case and made possible the seizure of Jon, then of the lionesses.

The Prefecture is arraigning the circus for ill-treatment of the lionesses and should also withdraw their certificate of competence to train animals. The trainers will answer for their abuse of these five lions in court. This is unprecedented, the first time in France that animals have been seized from a circus at the request of an association, solely because of ill-treatment.

One Voice <https://www.lion-de-cirque.fr/en/> (English version available) Accessed 17/08/2020

Tonga Terre d'Accueil www.association-tonga.com (in French) Accessed 17/08/2020

Marian Hussenbux is a multi-lingual translator and teacher of modern languages, who is responsible for the international campaigning and letter writing for AIA. She has been editor of the Quaker Concern for Animals newsletter and their clerk and is a member of Birkenhead Quaker Meeting. Marian is also a Green Party Member, an RSPCA volunteer and has supported animal welfare and rights groups and campaigned on these issues since the 1970s. Having Muslim and Jewish members in her extended family, she is committed to working for the animals from an interfaith perspective.

Reviews

Korsgaard, Christine *Fellow Creatures: Our Obligations to the Other Animals* (2018, Oxford University Press) Reviewed by Chris Lord

I read this book in a state of some exhilaration and excitement: rarely does a writer of a book of technical philosophy take the reader so gently and precisely through her argument: intellectually white-knuckle. I can't pretend the book is an easy read, but Korsgaard's style is open, friendly and crystal clear. I loved the way she keeps referring the reader forward and back (each section is numbered) to where she has already offered, or will offer, a part of her argument. But, while the book presents a sustained argument throughout, each chapter can stand alone.

Korsgaard thinks that "the way human beings now treat the other animals is a moral atrocity of enormous proportions." She adds, "When I became a vegetarian ... it was for moral reasons, but they did not strike me as being philosophically interesting enough to write about. I thought it obvious that you need a good reason to kill an animal, and that since we do not need to eat meat, we do not have one. In a way, the central issue still seems that simple to me. As I will argue, we take the things that are *good for us* to be *good absolutely*, both in the sense that we take them to be worthy of pursuit and in the sense that we take them to be the legitimate basis for making claims on other people. When we come to understand why we do that, we see that we are committed to the view that every creature for whom things can be good or bad has moral claims on us."

Much of Korsgaard's work (she is a Professor of Philosophy at Harvard) has been on the ethics of the German philosopher Immanuel Kant (1724-1804). Kant claimed that we have moral obligations towards all human beings on the grounds that they can, autonomously, rationally evaluate and choose their own actions. We have no such obligations, on the other hand, towards beings who are unable to do this, such as the other animals, with the result that "we can dispose of [them] as we please". In short, humans are "ends in themselves"; animals aren't. For Kant, mistreatment of animals is morally bad because of what it does to us, not them.

The main thread running through Korsgaard's book is a sophisticated reworking of Kant's argument, showing that on its terms we ought to value animals as ends in themselves, in as much as, for the particular animal, there are things which are good or bad *for it*. This is because Kant's main argument has, in fact, two parts. The first is that humans have moral standing because they can make laws for each other – this is something in which animals clearly can't participate. But the second element, that humans have moral standing because the things which are *good for us* are taken as **good absolutely** – and therefore require our respect and support – **do** apply to all sentient beings. For Korsgaard, it is obvious that for, say, a squirrel, there are some things which are good and bad for it. Eugene Chislenko finds some important holes in Korsgaard's argument. For example, she doesn't address the potential challenge that the squirrel might (as Descartes argued) be an unfeeling automaton.

Beyond the careful way in which Korsgaard takes the reader through the twists and turns of her argument, she manages to address a wide range of related questions. These include whether humans are intrinsically more important, or superior, to other species (they aren't), whether some animals, because they are at the time cognitively superior to some humans (for example new-borns, or people in comas), are morally superior (they aren't), and whether we can use animals for food (no), in the military (almost certainly not), experiments (no), or as companion animals (sometimes yes).

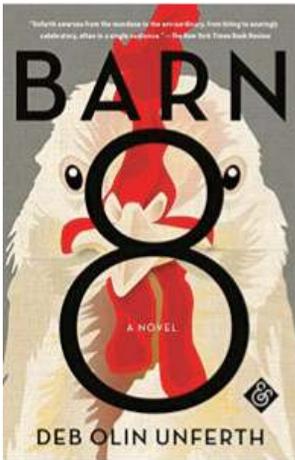
What I found especially fascinating is her discussion of a paradox in some animal-rights thinking: the clash between those who oppose all human use of animals, and those who would, if they could, eliminate the suffering caused by natural predation. The first group want all animals to be wild, but the second group would like them all to be domesticated. For those who don't mind further spoilers, she ends up in the first camp, arguing that changing species so much that predation comes to an end would deprive animals of their very nature: they wouldn't, in a significant sense, be the same animals any more.

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This is an impressive and important book. Even the sometimes critical Chislenko is overall impressed, even confessing to having become a vegan after reading Chapter 12!

Chris Lord is a member of Wanstead Meeting, a schoolteacher (Classics), a keen London cyclist, and doing a part-time PhD at Woodbrooke on Quakerism, animals, and the philosophy of Wittgenstein.

Chislenko, Eugene "Fellow Creatures: Our Obligations to the Other Animals, written by Christine M. Korsgaard" *Journal of Moral Philosophy* 17 (2) 15 Apr 2020



**Unferth, Deb Olin Barn 8, And Other Stories Publishing (Sheffield, UK) Kindle Edition. 2020.
Reviewed by Liz McDermott**

Despite Covid-19 providing me with more reading time, this sat in my Kindle library for months before I plucked up the courage to open it up, nervous of finding gruesomeness that would haunt my dreams night and, possibly, day. That didn't happen. Once courage was plucked and I read the first few pages I was off on a rollercoaster of a heist in the company of some finely drawn, likeable and funny activists.

However, the farm workers were reduced to inhumane, meaningless work echoed in their lives, and the farmers to one dimensional businessmen. Deb Olin Unferth, the protagonist, is a conflicted, rebellious teenager with the imagination to understand that one big decision in life can change how you live life and who you become. Yes, the details of the miserable lives of broiler hens were there but there was nothing I (and probably you) didn't know or guess already. Except, perhaps, for the numbers in America which are shocking – 900,000 in one barn. The action takes place in Iowa which is the largest egg producing state in the USA, having nearly 60 million layers producing around 16.5 billion eggs per year, nearly 80% of which are in cages or so-called cage-free barns. (I checked) Deb Olin Unferth made me face up to the realities one moment and then, in the next, gave me an emotional jolt recognising the naturally varied life hens have lost through breeding and “husbandry”.

But the book is so much more than an exposé; it is a rich, literary mixture of facts and fiction. To say I loved this book would be fatuous; it is uncomfortable to be forced to contemplate the short, painful lives of these hens. Nevertheless, I can honestly say I am glad I read it.



“In nature chickens wander in crooked circles through their little villages, pace out their territory, climb up and down the trees at night, prance around each other in play, courtship, battle, while the lowliest chickens revolve on the outskirts, get picked off by predators.” ... “In the wild, chickens have complicated cliques and distinct voices. They talk among themselves, even before they hatch. A hen twitters and sings to her eggs and the chicks inside answer, peeping and burbling and clucking through the shells. Adult chickens have over thirty categories of conversation, each with its own web of coos and calls and clucks and struts. Chickens gossip, summon, play, flirt, teach, warn, mourn, fight, praise, and promise.”

Recipes

Green Garden Summer Soup by Liz McDermott

In late summer to early autumn I end up with a few nice green vegetables in the garden, plus some bolted and holey greens as well as a few stragglers in the beds that are not big enough to make a soup on their own. So, for this soup, I gather a mixture of whatever there is. It could be broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, chard, nasturtium leaves, spinach etc. I use the outer leaves, slightly older shoots and stalks, if not too woody, tearing them up and packing them into my largest pan. Scrub but don't peel the potatoes and cut them into pieces small enough to cook in 10 minutes. Rinse the leaves in cold water in a colander and the herbs under a running cold tap.

INGREDIENTS

1 onion

Garlic to taste

6 medium potatoes, unpeeled scrubbed and chopped

2 pints stock made with 2 vegan stock cubes

Greens chopped and rinsed in a colander

Garden herbs: e.g. basil, parsley, mint and thyme cleaned under a running tap

Engevita

Milk substitute (I used Oatly)

Lemon

METHOD

In the same large pan, sweat the onion and garlic on medium heat for 10 minutes or so until soft. Add the potatoes, stir around for a bit, then cover with stock. Bring back to the boil and cook for 5 minutes. Add chopped greens, herbs and top up if necessary with the vegetable stock and simmer for only 10 minutes, any longer and it will lose its greenness. Season with Engevita, salt and pepper and a squeeze of lemon. Whizz it in the food processor or blender. At this point, it can be frozen, although I haven't tried keeping it over 3 months. To finish, or when defrosted, add Oatly until it is the required consistency.

Quaker Concern for Animals Donations

The comfortable position in which QCA finds itself financially has meant that we have been able to make several donations this year. Committee members felt this was even more important at this difficult time for those working directly with animals. Some of the charities below will be well known to QCA members, but others are small groups operating locally. We have received thank you letters from charities whose charity shops had to close during the lockdown, whose annual fundraising fetes had to be cancelled and one which took on feeding a group of feral cats usually fed by the staff of their local chip shop.

We began the year by donating £300 to each of the following:

Old Garden Rescue

This is a well-established rescue centre which is open to the public six days a week. They mainly offer sanctuary to chickens, geese and ducks and carry out rescue and rehoming of chickens from farmers in the region.

Guildford SAVE

This is one of the groups around the country who witness at the entrance to slaughterhouses.

Freedom For Animals

www.freedomforanimals.org.uk - Freedom for Animals began as the Captive Animals' Protection Society in 1957 and is one of the UK's longest-running charities working to protect animals. Their work focuses predominantly on issues affecting animals held captive in circuses, zoos and aquariums, as well as those used in the television and film industry, live animal displays and the exotic pet trade.

Cat Rescue West Wales

CRWW helps mainly feral cats that are not being supported by anyone else, some of which are passed on to them by other groups. They operate on the Trap, Neuter, Return principle and try not to keep the cats caged for any longer than necessary. Cats are often adopted for pest control purposes. They do not use euthanasia unless the cat is terminally ill or injured and is in pain.

At our first Committee Meeting we agreed the following donations, each for £500:

Animal Defenders International

www.ad-international.org – They are the group which, amongst other campaigns, have ended animal circuses in several Hispanic countries. They set up their sanctuary in South Africa where many of the animals confiscated now live.

Animals Asia Foundation

www.animalsasia.org – They are well known for their work in China and Vietnam against bear bile farming – but they do a lot more, and are now getting food for cats and dogs into Wuhan.

Fauna and Flora International

www.fauna-flora.org – This is not a rescue, but a conservation group. The terribly endangered pangolin is one species they're helping and this animal could be an intermediate carrier of the coronavirus.

Forever Hounds Trust

www.foreverhoundstrust.org - Forever Hounds Trust rescues, rehabilitates and finds safe and loving homes for greyhounds and lurchers. They have been carrying out this work since 1996. The dogs desperately need help, having been neglected, abused, or finished their career as a racing greyhound.

Goodheart Animal Sanctuaries

www.goodheartanimalsanctuaries.com - Goodheart Animal Sanctuary in Worcestershire opened in 2017 and is already home to over 300 rescued farm animals. They can come from a variety of sources, including Trading Standards who have confiscated animals suffering from cruelty and those saved en route to markets and abattoirs. Farmers relinquish their 'special' individuals they can't bear to send to slaughter and rescue facilities pass on farm animals for whom they can't care, and private individuals hand in pets. They also aim to educate the public about the poor treatment animals have suffered, and they encourage an increased understanding of the plight of farmed animals.

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Little Haven Rescue

An individual runs this small, Birmingham, cat rescue group with the support of her husband and a wide circle of friends. She has converted her large garage to a high standard with insulation, heating and well-built pens. She only takes in stray cats, providing any veterinary treatment necessary and ensuring that they are health checked, vaccinated, microchipped and, if old enough, neutered before they are adopted.

Maggie Fleming Animal Hospice

www.themaggiefleminganimalhospice.org.uk - This is the first purpose-built multi-species animal hospice in the UK, and is situated just outside Kirkcudbright in Dumfries and Galloway. It provides responsible, compassionate end-of-life care to terminally-ill companion animals who have been abandoned in the final stages of their lives and would otherwise die alone in a pound or kennel, and to farm animals who would otherwise die in a slaughterhouse.

Safe Haven for Donkeys

www.safehaven4donkeys.org This has a sanctuary in Israel and also does veterinary work in Palestinian Territories. This work has become more problematic with the difficulty of reaching the Palestinian Territories.

The Vale Wildlife Hospital

www.valewildlife.org.uk - Based in Beckford near Tewkesbury, this charity opened 26 years ago and now operates 24/7 treating 6,945 wildlife casualties last year. They deal with orphans, victims of road and other accidents and, of course, those injured by humans.

West Midlands Hedgehog Rescue

www.wmhr.org.uk - This group has been run for 17 years by one woman with a team of supporters. During this time they have saved thousands of hedgehogs. The aim is always to act in the best interests of sick, injured and distressed wild native hedgehogs. They never refuse a call for help and care for the hedgehogs in a purpose-built hospital until they can be moved to a fosterer or released.

Animal Aid

www.animalaid.org.uk -This group campaigns peacefully against all animal abuse, and promotes a cruelty-free lifestyle.

Jane Stanley, QCA Treasurer

Clerk's Message

Friends, I hope this clerk's letter finds you safe and well. It has been such a strange, uncertain and anxious time. It is perhaps a consolation of the Quaker faith that many of us share that we are well-practised in finding a still and sacred centre to ground us in times of trouble.

These have also been difficult times for non-human lives, but my sense is that this coronavirus crisis has quickened the conscience of some who perhaps had previously been unmoved by the suffering of our non-human neighbours. For instance, we have been reminded of the cruel and unsanitary conditions of the world's wet markets, such as those in the Chinese city of Wuhan, where live animals – often rare species or captured from the wild - are kept in close quarters to be bought and sold for cheap meat. One result of this is that the campaign to ban the global wildlife trade has entered the wider public conscience. Let us pray that real change is made.

Many of us are also concerned of the suffering of the animals being used in clinical trials as scientists search for a vaccine. I certainly hope that a workable and efficient vaccine is found, but I also pray that it can be done without animal suffering. Now more than ever, we need to make the case for the efficacy of cruelty free animal experimentation.

In his prophetic book 'Spillover: animal infections and the next human pandemic', the writer David Quammen argues that we need to severely limit human incursion into the natural world, or else we'll see further increases in viral outbreaks like the one we are experiencing. As we destroy the natural habitats of free-living creatures, we force them to live in closer proximity to the human world, bringing their unique viruses with them. Therefore, the risk

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of cross-species transmission increases. In short, ecological damage causes diseases to emerge. I pray for an end to the speciesism that justifies human destruction of natural habitats.

We must also consider those species who help to increase the spread of a new strain of virus by amplifying it. Viruses often spread from their original hosts into a different species who exist in greater numbers, live closer together and who have more contact with humans. Often these amplifier species are domesticated animals used in farming, e.g. cows, sheep, chickens. This makes for a compelling case for the need to transform our farming practices and rethink our attitudes to animal agriculture. Indeed, it has become clear that our concern for animal wellbeing isn't some peripheral concern, but that in fact the plight of the non-human world is tied up with our own well being.

As you would expect during this time, Quaker Concern for Animals' physical activities have been much reduced, although we have still been a presence online and have maintained contact with other animal protection groups. For instance, we became signatories to an open letter calling for an end to the global wildlife trade and are part of a coalition of animal groups lobbying for a ban on the promotion of overseas leisure destinations offering rides on Asian elephants for tourists. We have also been working with Animal Aid on their campaign to stop animal warfare experiments. At the time of writing, I hope to be a Quaker presence at a demonstration at the Porton Down military research facility in Salisbury to offer our solidarity to the ongoing work of the Animal Justice Project. I'm sure you will agree that this is a campaign close to many Quakers' hearts.

Finally, I'm pleased to note that we have made several sizeable donations to groups who we know are struggling at this time; financially, emotionally and practically. QCA members are welcome to submit requests for donations to me at any time. I ask for a written report on the work of the group, and some explanation of how their work fits into Quaker values and ask that you provide details of how payments can be made to help in your discernment.

As a committee we are asked to use QCA's money with discretion and responsibility, and to maintain strict integrity in the way the group conducts

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its business. Therefore, we have written the following advice and query to guide our discernment when considering requests for donations. I hope that you find it helpful:

QCA believes in the sanctity and unconditional value of all animal lives. When discerning difficult questions about the treatment and welfare of animals, such as when an animal should be euthanised, we look to the spirit to decide what love requires of us. Practical considerations need to be negotiated alongside our core principles of peace and compassion, always placing the welfare of the animals under our care at the heart of our discernment.

Thank you, Friends. Take good care of yourselves.

In Friendship,
Martin Layton, clerk.

For more information or to volunteer to help out, please contact me via email clerk@quaker-animals.co.uk or via the usual postal address.

In Friendship

Mart Layton
Clerk

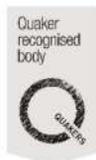
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Other Roles in Quaker Concern for Animals

Treasurer:	Jane Stanley	Committee member
Membership:	Jane Stanley	Committee member
	Angela Atkins	Committee member
	Sasha Lawson-Frost	Committee member
Journal:	Liz McDermott	Committee member
Website:	Thom Bonneville	Member
Social media:	Mart Layton	Committee member
	Julie Hinman	Member

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Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) Two young cheetah brothers cleaning each other after having fed. Okavango Delta, Botswana. This image is especially inspirational: shows brotherhood, fraternal love, cooperation, mutual help. Arturo de Frias Marques, 4 March 2009, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cheetah_Brothers_AdF.jpg



Close-up of two captive The Spix's Macaw, which is thought to be extinct in the wild. Photo taken at the Jurong Bird Park, a zoo in Singapore (a separate park of the Singapore Zoo).

Evan Centanni. 4 March 2009,

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cropped_close-up_of_Spix%27s_Macaw_\(Cyanopsitta_spixii\)_at_Jurong_Bird_Park_in_Singapore.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cropped_close-up_of_Spix%27s_Macaw_(Cyanopsitta_spixii)_at_Jurong_Bird_Park_in_Singapore.jpg)



The last Sumatran rhino in Malaysia passed away in November, 2019, making the extremely rare species locally extinct. The rhino was named Iman and she died due to cancer. Currently, Sumatran rhinos are the smallest rhino species in the world. Sumatran Rhino *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* at Cincinnati Zoo. Ltshears 30 April 2010 https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SumatranRhino1_CincinnatiZoo.jpg



Harlequin poison frog, conservation status critically endangered
Mauricio Rivera Correa - <http://calphotos.berkeley.edu>
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