

HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AUTHORITY
HONG KONG ADVANCED LEVEL EXAMINATION 1996

**USE OF ENGLISH AS-LEVEL SECTION E
PRACTICAL SKILLS FOR WORK AND STUDY
(Question/Answer Book)**

9.00 am–10.45 am (1½ hours)
(28% of the subject mark)

Q.P. Code: 5015

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your Candidate Number, Centre Number and Seat Number in the spaces provided.
2. Answer ALL questions.
3. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question/answer book.
4. The rough-work sheets provided are for you to take notes. They will be collected separately and will not be marked.

Candidate Number					
Centre Number					
Seat Number					

	Marker's Use Only	Examiner's Use Only		
	Marker No.	Examiner No.		
I				
II				
III				
Total				

	1st Appeals Marker Only	2nd Appeals Marker Only		
	Marker No.	Examiner No.		
I				
II				
III				
Total				

Checker's Use Only	
	Checker's No.
I	
II	
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Total	

INSTRUCTIONS

In completing these tasks, remember that your comments must be understood by readers who do not have copies of the data file to refer to.

Situation

You are Ronnie Cheung, a Secondary 6 student and an active member of the Junior Division of the Animal Protection Society (APS). You have volunteered in your spare time to help the President of the APS, Mrs Joyce Thompson, with three things: an article for the organisation's newsletter, an information leaflet, and replies to a set of questions for use in Mrs Thompson's talk to be given at the C C Chan Secondary School.

TASK 1 (54 marks)

Mrs Thompson wants you to write an article titled *Culling and Animal Conservation* for the Junior APS Newsletter. In this article, Mrs Thompson wants you to explain what culling is, what types of groups support and oppose culling, and what arguments are usually made in support and in opposition. Use information from pages 1–3 of the data file.

TASK 2 (25 marks)

The APS is developing a set of information leaflets for use in a forthcoming campaign to educate young people about animal welfare. Mrs Thompson has planned and partly written a leaflet on animal experiments. She has asked you to complete the leaflet. Use information from pages 4–8 of the data file.

TASK 3 (23 marks)

The C C Chan Secondary School has invited Mrs Thompson to give a talk, during which she will reply to some questions that students have sent in to the APS. Mrs Thompson has given you some questions, and wants you to prepare short replies for each. As a guide she has provided one complete example and suggestions for replying to some of the other questions. Prepare the replies. Use information from pages 1, 2, 4 and 9 of the data file.

TOTAL MARKS FOR PAPER: 102.

TASK 1: Article
(54 marks)

Write your article for the Junior APS Newsletter.

Marker's
Use Only

21 March

Ronnie -

Be sure to group your points logically. You should generalise, but also back up your points with examples, if possible.

J.T.

Culling and Animal Conservation

A large rectangular area with horizontal dotted lines for writing.

A large rectangular area with horizontal dotted lines, intended for marker use. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page.

Marker's
Use Only

Large rectangular area with horizontal dotted lines for writing.

CONT

LANG

ORG

Total for Task 1

TASK 2: Information Leaflet
(25 marks)

Complete the table below and on page 8 as requested by Mrs Thompson.

22 March

Ronnie -
I'd like you to complete this Information Leaflet which we will distribute to schools as part of our 1996 Education Campaign. I've done some of it for you. Please complete the remaining eleven. As you can see, your 'reasons' should be brief, but written in complete sentences.

Thanks, J.T.

Marker's
Use Only

L C R

L C R

L C R

Our Verdicts on Animals Experiments		
Pointless	No Longer Needed	Possibly Justifiable
Name Mouse Tails	Name Dissecting Frogs	Name The Draize Test
Reason This experiment does not tell us anything of importance about either mice or humans.	Reason	Reason
Name	Name	Name
Reason	Reason	Reason

Marker's
Use Only

Pointless	No Longer Needed	Possibly Justifiable
<i>Name</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Name</i>
<i>Reason</i>	<i>Reason</i>	<i>Reason</i>
<i>Name</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Name</i>
<i>Reason</i>	<i>Reason</i>	<i>Reason</i>

L C R

L C R

L C R

L C R

CONT

CONC / CL

Total for Task 2

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TASK 3 : Question/Answers
(23 marks)

Complete the replies to the questions below and on page 10 as requested by Mrs Thompson.

24 March

Ronnie
Please write out replies to these questions so that I can use them in my talk at the CC Chan Secondary School. I've included some suggestions for a few of them and I've answered the first one already.
Thanks, J.T.

Marker's
Use Only

Questions Submitted by C C Chan Secondary School Students

Question 1 I don't believe animals have any feelings. What do you think? (Margaret, 6 Arts)

Answer Margaret, certainly animals do have feelings: pain, for example. Whether this pain is physical or emotional, we can hear their cries and see their body language.

Question 2 I would like to help prevent cruelty to animals but I don't want to break the law as some animal rights activists do. What can I do to help? (Alfred, 4D)

Answer You could help by doing several things such as
1) joining an organisation like the APS or the IFAW
2)
3)

Question 3 Every morning, on my way to school, I pass a house where a dog is always tied to a tree in the garden on a very short rope. It barks as I walk by, its eyes begging: 'Please notice me.' It is still tied up when I go home in the afternoon. It seems to have enough food and water, but it looks so unhappy! How can I help this poor dog? I'm too scared to contact the owner. (Mary, 1A)

Answer

2.2

2.3

3

Marker's
Use Only

Question 4 My aunt and uncle are thinking of getting a puppy. They both have jobs and work all day. They live alone in a beautiful flat with lots of lovely antiques. Do you think it would be a good idea for them to get this puppy? (*Leslie, 3A*)

4.1

Answer

4.2

*Please reply
with two
reasons.*

4.3

Question 5 Daddy, Mummy and I want to buy a pet for my older sister. She's very fashion-conscious and would want something that she can easily carry about and show off to her friends at parties and other social occasions. What animal do you suggest we buy? (*Sofia, 6Sc*)

5.1

Answer

5.2

Question 6 I want to buy an ivory chess set, but my friend told me it's not a 'cruelty-free' product. What does she mean? (*Tom, 7 Arts*)

6

Answer

CONT

AUD

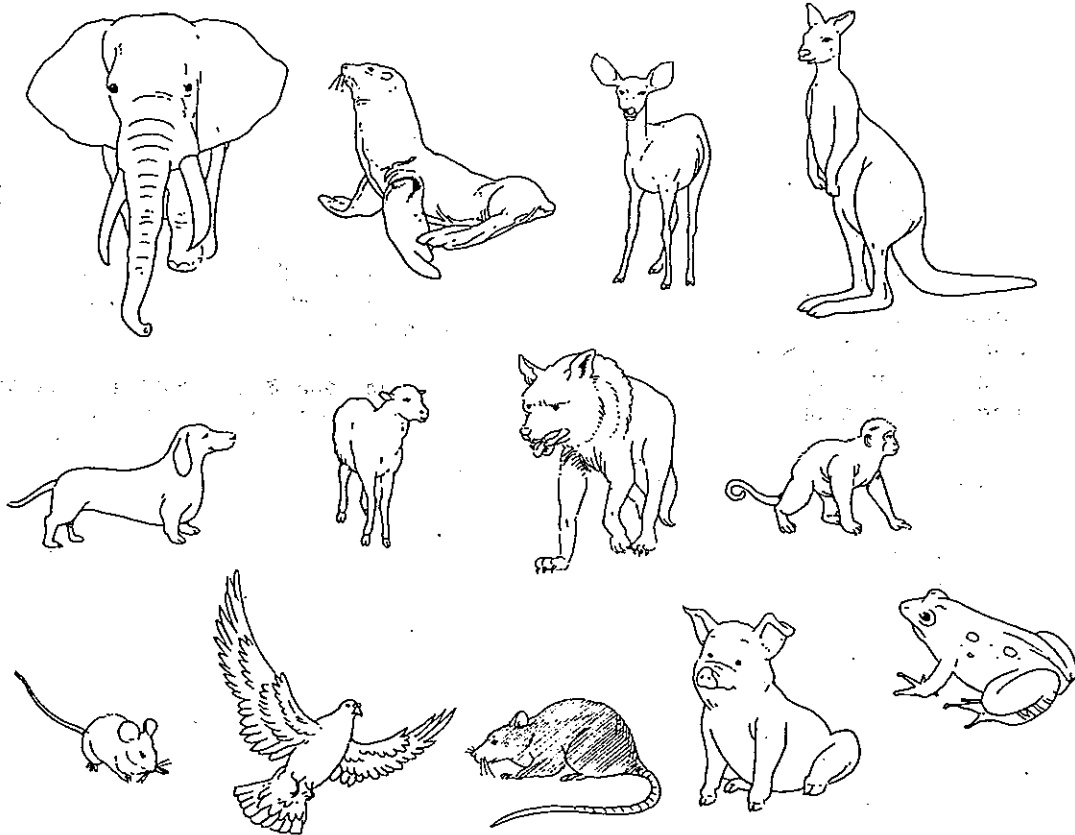
Total for Task 3

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END OF PAPER

HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AUTHORITY
HONG KONG ADVANCED LEVEL EXAMINATION 1996

USE OF ENGLISH AS-LEVEL SECTION E
DATA FILE



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Kangaroos

Australia's national symbol is the victim of one of the world's bloodiest wildlife massacres.

All over Australia, weekend hunters shoot kangaroos for sport. They use spotlights to confuse them at night. In the dark, it is impossible to guarantee a quick death.

Casual workers who are hired to cull kangaroos are often totally untrained and extremely brutal.

After a hunt, corpses litter the ground. Injured survivors — males and females, adults and babies — are beaten to death against the sides of trucks or crushed underfoot.

The Australian government allows five million kangaroos to be killed each year, making this the largest wildlife slaughter in the world.

The government justifies this bloodbath by saying it is necessary to cull a pest that eats the grass necessary for sheep. However, the fact remains that the killing of kangaroos supports a huge and profitable industry for Australia: kangaroo meat and hides are easy to sell.

Independent scientific sources confirm that kangaroos actually do not compete with sheep for vegetation except in times of drought.

The International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) recently funded scientific investigations which showed drastic declines in some species of kangaroo.

The present culling programme is inhumane and misguided.

from IFAW pamphlet, 'Kangaroos'

Seals

When the IFAW began its campaign against the hunting of whitecoat harp seals, more than 200,000 of these beautiful animals were being killed each year off the east coast of Canada under government-approved culling programmes.

An independent study in Canada has revealed that 70% of Canadians are opposed to killing baby seals, and 69% say that products made from seal fur are unnecessary luxuries.

Despite this, thousands of harp seals are still slaughtered each year in Canada. Though there is no longer a market for the fur, there is still a highly profitable market for their genital organs which are used in traditional Asian medicine.

Hunters and fishermen often blame the seals for eating cod and destroying the commercial fish stocks. Scientific studies have repeatedly shown that this is nonsense, as on average less than 1% of a seal's diet is cod. Culling the seals is therefore unnecessary.

Thanks to the IFAW, seal-watching has become a very popular tourist attraction in Canada, proving that the seals can be worth far more alive than dead. In 1992 seal-watching generated approximately 1.4 million Canadian dollars.

In Norway, officially-sanctioned culling kills up to 20,000 seals each year. As in Canada the seals are blamed for the decline in fish stocks, whereas the real cause of the decline is over-fishing.

Here's what you can do:

Speak out!

Send your letters of protest to:

(Canada) The Minister of Fisheries,
Department of Fisheries and Oceans, 200
Kent Street, Ottawa-Hull, Canada

(Norway) Fiskeriminister Henry T. Olsen,
Fiskeridepartementet, PostBoks 8118, Dep.
0032 Oslo, Norway

from IFAW pamphlet, 'Seals'

The African Elephant

In the 1980s, poachers killed on average 250 elephants every day — entire families were machine-gunned for their ivory. After extensive campaigning by the IFAW and other groups, the elephants were officially listed as 'endangered' and the international trade in elephant products was banned in 1990.

Soon after that, some African countries claimed that the number of elephants was rapidly rising and that they were overeating their food supply and endangering their habitat. These countries advocated culling as an essential conservation measure and endorsed the lifting of the ivory ban. The IFAW is firmly opposed to these proposals. The ivory trade causes tremendous suffering for elephants and could lead to the extinction of these magnificent animals.

Richard Leakey, former Head of the Parks and Wildlife Department in Kenya, is a world-renowned expert on elephants. He stated in 1991: 'If the legal trade in ivory is reintroduced, there is absolutely no question in my mind that poaching will resume. Once you start selling ivory, everyone will start selling ivory, and you'll never stop it.'

The IFAW is supporting research to investigate the claims that elephants 'must be culled'.

Here's what you can do:

Don't buy ivory, don't wear ivory, don't support stores which sell ivory!

CULLING

The term 'cull' refers to the removal by selective killing of old, sick or weak animals from a flock or herd. If these are permitted to remain alive, they will compete with healthier animals for food, water and other resources. This may lead to a general weakening of the group. Sometimes a group of animals — elephants for example — may grow so large that they use up their food resources and are forced to compete with humankind. In this situation, it is sometimes argued — particularly by farmers — that they should be culled.

From IFAW pamphlet, 'The African Elephant'.

From The Nature of Nature
by Thomas Jones, 1995, p. 10.

Return to the Wild

Conservationists want to reintroduce the wolf to the Rocky Mountains of North America. This proposal is already causing fierce arguments.

Wolves have been persecuted to extinction in many parts of the world and little has been done to save them. But now efforts to reintroduce them have increased. The United States Congress has given the go-ahead for an experimental reintroduction of the grey wolf in two areas in the western US.

Farmers and ranchers are not happy about this. They are compensated if they lose animals to wolves and also are legally permitted to shoot wolves if they catch them preying on game or livestock. But

this is not enough, they say. Wolves should not be brought back to areas where they are extinct. They are a dangerous nuisance.

Mothers of young children have expressed fears that wolves might move into towns to look for food and would see children as easy prey. But, conservationists argue that wolves do not attack human beings. In fact, public opinion is changing: a survey of residents in Wyoming, Idaho and Montana in 1990 showed that about 50 per cent were in favour of wolf reintroduction, up from 30 per cent in favour only ten years before.

From 'Return to the Wild' by Laura Spinney in New Scientist,
14 January 1995, p. 36.

Human Culling

In the wild, the size of animal populations is controlled by environmental factors such as harsh winters and merciless predators. In this way, nature culls old, weak or sick animals rather than strong, healthy ones. The number of animals is kept in harmony with the environment. If numbers were allowed to grow unchecked, animals would eventually eliminate their natural food supplies.

Sometimes government wildlife management agencies introduce humans as culling agents. They permit hunters to kill predator animals. With the removal of these predators, the number of animals which they prey upon increases. The food resources consequently become threatened, so the hunters argue that they should now kill the prey animals. As these hunters are seldom interested in killing old, weak, or sick animals they usually select the biggest and strongest of the prey animals. With the removal of these high quality animals, the health of the herd is weakened, and the chances of its survival are reduced.

From The Worldwide Conservation Handbook by John Andre,
1988, p. 273.

Natural Culling

In Scotland a plan has been developed to reintroduce the wolf to the Highlands. Whereas in the past there were numerous wolves living in the wild, hunting destroyed the wolf population and today none of them live in the Highlands. Partly because of this elimination of the wolf, the red deer population has grown tremendously in the Highlands. These red deer are now regarded by some as a pest. They eat the leaves and bark of young native trees. If wolves were reintroduced, say some conservationists, they would prey on the deer. Fewer deer would mean more trees.

There are estimated to be 300,000 red deer and 9 million sheep in Scotland. Intense grazing has destroyed 99% of the original Highland forest. The numbers of red deer are currently controlled by human culling. To keep the numbers in check about 16% of the red deer population is culled every year. But this method of culling is labour-intensive and time-consuming.

'It would be more efficient to use wolves to control the red deer,' says a zoologist, explaining that the wolves would prey on the smaller, weaker deer which cannot run as fast as the healthy ones. The surviving deer would be bigger and stronger. The sheep farmers disagree. The wolves, they argue, would actually kill sheep because they are easier to catch than deer.

From 'Return to the Wild' by Laura Spinney in New Scientist,
14 January 1995, p. 38.

Transcript of a radio interview with animal conservationist,
Professor Ellen Mak (Central University of Hong Kong)
Radio 7, 22 January 1996

Interviewer: We have with us in the studio this morning, Professor Ellen Mak, an internationally-known expert on animals and animal welfare. Good morning, Professor Mak, and welcome to the programme. I'd like to begin by asking whether you think attitudes to animals are now changing in Hong Kong.

Professor Mak: Well, I think people in Hong Kong are changing their attitudes. For example, I think that young men and women here are aware that animals feel pain as much as humans. Probably many know that pain is often needlessly inflicted upon animals, both wild and domestic. I also think that young people in Hong Kong share the modern, worldwide view that we must conserve wildlife.

Interviewer: Could you tell us more about pain being needlessly inflicted upon animals?

Professor Mak: All right. First, remember that pain can be emotional as well as physical. Animals are not fluffy toys or strange-looking machines. If you hit an animal, it feels pain and cries out, just as we would. And if you shout at your dog, or lock it up alone for hours, its body language shows it's unhappy.

Interviewer: But isn't it true that sometimes we must inflict pain on animals — in scientific research, for example?

Professor Mak: Yes, sometimes painful animal experiments can be justified because they may result in a cure for a terrible human disease. On the other hand, many experiments that cause pain to animals cannot be justified. Some experiments don't have an important purpose. They don't produce information that helps any living thing, animal or human.

Interviewer: You mean, some experiments are pointless? Could you give us an example?

Professor Mak: Certainly. In one case the experimenter injured the tails of some captive mice so that he could measure how much each tail swelled up. That was the only reason for the experiment!

Interviewer: Okay. That particular experiment seems to have no important purpose, I agree. But most animal experiments can be justified, surely?

Professor Mak: You'd be surprised! Some experiments are unnecessary because, for example, the relevant information is already known and available. There is no need to repeat them, especially if they are painful to the animal. And in other cases, there are other means of obtaining the necessary information without using animals — by using computer simulations, for example.

Mouse Tails

Academic research often focusses on unimportant details because the 'big' questions have been studied already and have either been solved or proved too difficult. So researchers look for areas where new things can be discovered, although these may not be relevant to any major problems. Thus we find articles in scientific journals with introductions like the following:

Although swelling from injury has been investigated many times over the years, very little information exists on the quantitative changes that occur over a period of time. In the present experiment a simple method was developed for measuring the size of the mouse tail and the changes which occur after the tail has been deliberately injured.

The 'simple method' involved severely injuring the tails of seventy-three mice. Measuring the swelling of a mouse's tail does not tell us much about anything — except the amount a mouse's tail swells.

From Man and Beast by Robert Meyers, 1977, p. 69.

The Draize Test

As rabbit and human eyes are similar, rabbits are used in the Draize Test. In this test the industrial scientist squirts a substance (anything from pesticide to baby shampoo) into one eye of a rabbit without using a painkiller. As a comparison, the other eye is not treated. The scientist observes the rabbit's eye and measures the amount of swelling, damage and inflammation. Often the animal becomes blind. Scientists say tests using rabbits are the only way to see whether or not the product will irritate the human eye. The alternative is to use humans.

From The Pros and Cons of Experiments by C.K. Lai, 1994, p. 119.

The Monkey Model

Rhesus monkeys can get a disease that resembles AIDS and which is caused by a similar virus. Thus rhesus monkeys provide a model with which to study the prevention and treatment of AIDS in humans. Potential vaccines for AIDS are tested in monkeys first. There is currently no better way to ensure that they are effective and safe for use in humans.

From The Pros and Cons of Experiments by C.K. Lai, 1994, p. 186.

Hungry Pigeons

A researcher at the Central University Medical School starved pigeons to 70 per cent of their normal weight. He reported that as the birds lost weight they ate more food than usual when they were allowed to do so. The researcher concluded that 'long periods of being without food are usually followed by increased interest in food.' It is difficult to defend experiments like this one. It is obvious that animals (and humans, too!) will be interested in food if they are very hungry.

from The Pros and Cons of Experiments by C.K. Lai, 1993, p. 21.

Rabbits and Diet

Doctors are using the findings from experiments on rabbits to develop successful treatments for humans. Researchers at the Medical School of the University of Eastern Province fed rabbits cholesterol-rich diets. They reported that the animals developed blocked arteries caused by a build-up of cholesterol and other substances in the blood. In humans, this build-up normally leads to narrowing of the arteries which can cause chest pains, heart attacks, or strokes. The whole process happens much more quickly in rabbits than in humans and the diet of rabbits can be controlled. The animals in the University of Eastern Province experiment were later put on low-cholesterol diets and were given exercise. The researchers observed that the build-up was partially reduced by eating certain types of food and maintaining a sufficient amount of exercise.

from The Pros and Cons of Experiments by C.K. Lai, 1993, p. 81.

Starving Rats

At Fallows University three experimenters deprived 256 young rats of food and water. They then watched the rats die from thirst and starvation. They concluded that under conditions of fatal thirst and starvation young rats are much more active than normal adult rats who have been given food and water. Unlike the investigations into the effects of cholesterol upon rabbits, this experiment tells us nothing of value. It is surprising that researchers were actually paid money to perform experiments like this.

from The Pros and Cons of Experiments by C.K. Lai, 1993, p. 256.

Monkeys and Isolation

In the 1950s and 60s Professor Peter Harrison, a world-famous scientist at the Primate Research Center, Nashville, Tennessee, specialised in the study of monkey behaviour. One particular investigation, described below, illustrates cruel procedures leading to a finding that could have been predicted earlier without any experiment being performed. Harrison described his work as follows:

Recently we have been studying the effects of total social isolation on monkeys. We have reared monkeys from a few hours after birth until three, six or twelve months of age in a stainless steel room. During the time in this room the monkey has no contact with any other animal, human or sub-human.

Harrison concluded from these studies that:

enough extreme and lasting early isolation reduces these animals to a social-emotional level in which the main social response is fear.

From Primate Research and Humankind by W. K. Wah, 1995, p. 32.

Crash Tests

Are crash tests needed?

One major motor car manufacturer *still* performs out-of-date vehicle impact experiments on live animals! While one dog relaxes beside a shiny new car in a glossy magazine advertisement for expensive automobiles, another lies, chest cut open, in a laboratory, waiting to receive a crushing blow to its heart! Air-driven devices plunge flat metal disks into the hearts, chests, and abdomens of live pigs, dogs and rabbits while these animals are tied down.

Do other car companies use animals?

No! Mercedes, Ford, Volvo, Chrysler, Toyota — all the other companies have stated in writing that they only use computer simulations. They say that these along with other non-animal tests in their vehicle-safety testing, in fact, give more reliable results.

From PETA pamphlet, 'shame on wheels'.

Cosmetics

Dear Editor

There are still cosmetics companies which subject thousands of laboratory animals to painful and unnecessary skin tests every day. The typical test involves an experimental substance being taped to the animal's bare skin for hours or even days. Sometimes the substance burns holes completely through the skin, causing great pain. And to make matters worse, the poor animals are rarely given pain-relieving drugs. It is all so cruel and

unnecessary!

Some of the world's largest cosmetics companies have stopped their animal tests. Instead, they rely upon modern testing methods that no longer involve cruelty and are actually more relevant to human beings. I urge all who use cosmetics to buy only those that have not been tested on animals. Read the labels!

Yours faithfully
An Angry Reader

From The Daily Bugle, 7 May 1994, p. 29.

Dissecting Frogs

Dear Editor

Recently my daughter and her biology class were required to dissect a frog. My daughter was shocked by the idea of cutting open what was once a living organism. Can any reader suggest an acceptable alternative that does not involve the death of an animal?

Yours faithfully
Worried Parent

Reply to Worried Parent

Dear Editor

I am writing in reply to the letter from Worried Parent whose daughter was obliged to perform a dissection for educational purposes. I agree that it is not necessary to kill animals for dissection. Today, there certainly is an alternative available. There are a number of

computer programs that simulate dissections of animals (including frogs) which schools can buy. Worried Parent could ask her school to consider using these programs. My school uses one very successfully.

Yours faithfully
Biology Teacher

From The Hong Kong Morning News, 21 and 28 November 1994.

Drugs and Dogs

Students at the Central University Medical School complained yesterday that during a lecture a dog was injected with a drug more than 30 times to demonstrate its effects. The dog was later put down. One student commented, 'We learned nothing new. The effects of the drug have already been fully documented on film which can be used for lectures. It seems hard to justify subjecting an animal to such suffering and then later destroying it.'

Dogs' Hearts

Dear Editor

I would like to add my point of view to the debate on animal testing. I recently underwent a successful heart valve operation. One hundred years ago, surgeons did not know how to repair the heart in living patients. According to a history of medicine that I read (while in hospital!) surgeons first found out how to repair heart valves by operating on dogs' hearts. There was no other way to develop the correct procedures.

Even today, new heart surgery techniques must first be tried out on animals. The experiments are too dangerous to try out on humans. In the USA every year three million people undergo various kinds of heart surgery. Without animal research none of these techniques would be possible.

Yours faithfully
Name and Address
Supplied

From The New Standard,
5 August 1995, p. 2.

From The Daily Bugle, 10 June 1994, p. 41.

Pets are not cuddly toys

Dear Editor

I am disgusted to learn that live doves are being sold as Valentine's Day gifts, and live rabbits as Easter gifts. The doves have been raised on farms and are not used to the wild. They will most likely die when they are set free. What will happen to the poor live rabbits when the recipients grow tired of them? Again, most probably they will be abandoned in the streets to meet their fate.

Giving pets as so-called surprise gifts is a selfish and stupid idea. If people want a pet they should choose their own, be willing to learn about the pet's wants and needs, and be able to offer at

the very least a 10-year commitment. Animals are part of nature, and are not designed as objects to be exchanged, to be taken window shopping, or to be shown off on the street, in restaurants and shopping centres.

This kind of treatment is unnaturally stressful and takes away their dignity.

If you want to give a pet to someone, first, please ask yourself two questions. Does that person really want that particular pet? Is that person a desirable pet owner? If you get a 'no' answer, forget the idea and save the animal from much unnecessary suffering!

Yours faithfully
A Pet Owner

From The Daily Bugle, 20 March 1996, p.28.

A strange mix of Animal Rights activists

While opposition to experiments involving animals is widespread and growing in Britain, the range of methods used by a variety of groups show that there are vast differences within the movement.

Bombings and raids on laboratories to free animals used in experiments have been going on for many years. Animal-testing laboratories today are frequently guarded by barbed wire fences and searchlights. These are to protect them against members of extremist animal welfare groups who want to break in so that they can 'liberate' whatever animals they find.

The Animal Liberation Front (ALF) is the most radical of the

Animal Rights groups. It denies it is a terrorist organisation. As a spokesman said, 'In fact, the terrorism is all on the other side. It is terrorism to stitch up a young kitten's eyes merely for research.'

However, a former official with the Animal Protection Society (APS), a conventional animal rights/welfare organisation, recently commented, 'All these violent actions of the ALF are doing our cause no good. We feel protests are more effective if they are both legal and nonviolent. Organizations like ours always welcome new members. If you feel strongly about animal welfare,' she added, 'you can write letters of complaint to the newspaper.'

From The New Standard, 5 May 1995, p.3.

Do pet owners need a licence?

Dear Editor

I visited an Animal Shelter recently and was shocked to see so many healthy animals shut in cages waiting for new owners. I was told that most of the lovely animals had been abandoned by their owners. Some had not realized that their pets needed regular feeding and attention, and had decided that they were just too much trouble. Others had discovered that

dogs and cats can chew up furniture or soil carpets and for this reason had decided to get rid of them. Sometimes the owners' young children had teased the pets and had then been scratched or bitten. Some individuals and families are obviously quite unsuited for pet ownership. Perhaps a licensing system should be introduced for would-be pet owners.

Yours faithfully
An Animal Lover

From The New Standard, 10 January 1996, p.37.

Did you know...

a barking dog is often a lonely, neglected dog?

If you are able to speak to the owner,

- tell him (or her) that the dog needs some companionship;
- offer to take the dog for a walk.

If you cannot speak to the owner,

- write a letter to him or her about the dog;
- complain to the APS;
- photograph the dog to show the police any signs of abuse.

From IFAW pamphlet, 'Helping Animals'.