ANIMALS IN WAR

by Louise Clark
“Hear our humble prayer, O God, for our friends the animals who are suffering; for any...that are lost or deserted or frightened or hungry...we entreat for them all Thy mercy and pity, and for those who deal with them we ask a heart of compassion and gentle hands and kindly words. Make us, ourselves, to be true friends to animals and so to share the blessings of the merciful”

(Albert Schweitzer)
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The vision of ultimate peace in Isaiah 11:6-7 “The wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the calf and the lion and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them. The cow and the bear shall feed; their young shall lie down together; and the lion shall eat straw like the ox”.

Remembrance

The 11th November, the time when the guns fell silent at the end of World War One, is a time to commemorate and remember the victims of war – the millions of servicemen and women who died in times of conflict; and the civilian victims of war. We will wear our poppy with pride as we call to mind the young lives lost, those living with injuries and those who were bereaved. We will pause in silence to think about the suffering and courage involved in the two world wars and all wars.

The past few years have brought home the stark reality of war as the bodies of those lost in Afghanistan have been honoured through the town of Wootten Basset. The town has stood in grief as it respects the young lives lost and their sacrifices.

The subject of war incites strong views about the justice of the conflict, the hope for peace, the ethics of weapon use and the suffering of the innocent on both sides. But what is always clear is that, even if war was necessary, it always brings suffering and destruction. Other emotions are also at play e.g. pride and honour at the valour, courage in the face of suffering and acknowledgement of the necessity and/or futility of war.

The theme for Animal Welfare Sunday this year is “Animals in War”. Sadly, animals are the forgotten heroes and victims of war. The pain experienced by both humans and animals as a result of war should never be forgotten. We stand beside the animals in our remembrance of their suffering; their suffering both as indirect victims and their direct military involvement.

London’s Hyde Park is home to one memorial dedicated entirely to the commemoration of animals as the forgotten victims of war. Statues and engravings of a range of animals are included, a tribute to the many species of animals that have served, suffered and died whilst involved in human conflict.

The "Animals in War" memorial has two inscriptions: "This monument is dedicated to all the animals that served and died alongside British and Allied forces in wars and campaigns throughout time." The second, smaller inscription simply reads: "They had no choice."
Animals are dragged into human conflict and forced to stay despite all their natural inclinations to flee. We know with our own animals and all the warnings about firework displays - their terror at loud bangs which would have been all around them in explosions and gun battles.

The purple poppy: Animal Aid has produced a ‘purple poppy’ to commemorate animal victims and incorporate them into acts of remembrance. Their campaign acknowledges the millions of animals that have been drafted into conflicts not of their own making. “Remembering them is the least we can do”.

**Which animals are used for military purposes?**

An almost infinite list of animal species have served and died during conflicts. Millions upon millions of animals have been conscripted into human conflict and have been injured and killed as a result.

Horses, dogs, camels, mules, cats, donkeys, reindeer, elephants, glow-worms, canaries, pigeons, dolphins, pigs and many others. For example, amongst the tasks performed by the specific animals were:

**Horses** - used as part of the cavalry, used as work horses hauling artillery, equipment and supplies and transporting the dead and injured. Many died as a result of disease, starvation and exposure and cold due to the terrible conditions. 326,073 died in the Boer War as a result of disease and exhaustion. Eight million horses died during World War One.
Dogs - used as search and rescue; guards of ammunition; message carriers; and as sniffer-dogs to uncover mines and explosives. In World War One, dogs were parachuted in to land and waited until their party joined them. The worst task befell the dogs of the Russian army which used the dogs as living explosives to run under tanks carrying a bomb which then blew up.

Pigeons - used as message carriers. Many homing pigeons also carried news of downed aircraft to alert rescuers. One bird flew 22 miles in 22 minutes to bring news of a plane which had landed in the sea. In World War One, hawks were used to intercept the pigeons and with the additional natural hazards and bullets, 100,000 pigeons were killed.

Above: Horses in the Boer War
Mules and donkeys - also used to carry ammunition and human casualties facing the hazards of the frontline and killed in their thousands.

Cats - used as mascots; to control rats and mice on navy ships; and deployed on the frontline to sniff out gas.

Camels, oxen and elephants - used again as transportation of heavy loads over huge distances and elephants also as assistants in building roads and bridges, lifting heavy loads day after day.

Dolphins and sea lions - used to detect mines.

Canaries - used to alert human beings to gas.

Glow worms - used in World War One to guide soldiers to read maps before going over the top of the trenches.

Other animals of all varieties have been used as mascots. Their role is not to be under-estimated for they were applauded for boosting morale.

Therefore animals are used as mascots, messengers, for rescue, detection, transportation and on the battlefield. In addition, others are used and killed in experiments to test, for example, biological and chemical weapons. Animal Aid estimates that 20,000 animals per year are used in weapons testing.

Animals were kept working despite being ill and weak; sometimes continuing through the worst symptoms until the animals dropped through sheer exhaustion and hunger.

The great evil is not only involving animals in war, but also failing to provide them with a rewarded life post-conflict. Dogs put down to avoid expense and horses sold, amongst other things, for meat after World War One.

It was the discovery of this terrible disregard for the heroic acts of courage of animals that prompted the founding of The Brooke Hospital for Animals:

In 1930, Dorothy Brooke travelled to Cairo with her husband following his appointment as Brigadier commanding the Cavalry Brigade in Egypt. Her eyes were drawn to a waiting line of thin, dirty horses which turned out to be ex-cavalry horses. At the end of World War One, the British Government had sold 20,000 cavalry horses which were forced into hard labour on the streets and in the stone quarries of Egypt.

Mrs Brooke was so horrified by the condition of these wartime heroes that she set out to end their suffering. One letter to the ‘Morning Post’ (now the Daily Telegraph) in England raised the modern-day equivalent of £20,000. Gradually, the never-ending stream of British war horses were tracked down and purchased.
By kind permission of the Mary Evans Picture Library and the Blue Cross.
Mrs Brooke soon realised, however, that her task was only just beginning. In 1934, using stables built for the old war horses, Mrs Brooke established the 'Old War Horse Memorial Hospital' to provide a free veterinary treatment clinic for the working animals of poor owners in Cairo. The Brooke Hospital has grown and evolved; and transformed the lives of hundreds of thousands of working animals and their owners.

In 1955, Dorothy Brooke wrote, “we cannot contemplate turning a single animal away for want of room, for want of food, for want of skilled attention. For the sake of any animal you have ever loved, I implore you to help to carry on this great and needful work for suffering animals, whose lives are ones of unremitting toil”.

Horses have been used in wars for over four thousand years. In the 13th century BC, the Pharaohs of Egypt drove the Israelites out of Egypt and any horse captured was immobilised by cutting through the tendons. This barbaric practice continued for centuries. Horses have been used ever since as part of the cavalry army; dying in their thousands throughout history and suffering horrific injuries. Their suffering, service and sacrifice is commemorated on a memorial to the horses of war at St Jude on the Hill, Hampstead: “most obediently and often most painfully they died – faithful unto death”.

The following poem was written by William Parr and is entitled “His Two Horses”. He had heard a soldier remark that he would like to take his horses with him if he died. The poem was written as a tribute following the death of the soldier and his two horses, all killed by an exploding shell.

Oh Lord, to Thee I want to make my prayer,  
My soul is troubled sore from day to day,  
I never had the chance to know Thee Lord,  
Nobody ever taught me how to pray.  
So if my prayer is not as it should be,  
Is not as padre prays on church parade,  
Please pardon me, forgive what I’ve forgot,  
For at thy feet my naked soul is laid.  
If in the roster kept by Thee above  
My name is next to cease this life fatigue,  
And I must fall in with my fallen pals  
A clean life’s page behind I want to leave.  
Grant that I die where bursting shrapnel sings,  
My team upon a gallop toward the foe,  
And when my soul at last reports to Thee,  
Please let me take my horses where I go.  
If it is true what our old padre says,  
That there are horses in the land above,
Are there not some spare stalls to hold my two,
My Black, my Brown, the horses that I love,
They’re only common field artillery plugs,
And I am just a common soldier man.
We’ve fought and starved together side by side,
I’d like to take them with me if I can.
I know my saddle Black is pretty mean,
And kicks and bites at everyone but me,
Still when I’m with him he is always good,
Just let me bring him up for you to see.
He’d be ill-treated if I left him here,
Be kicked and cursed and starved until he died,
Please can’t I ride him through the golden streets,
The gentle old Brown Off-horse at his side.
They’ve carried me on many a weary ride,
They’ve been my pals, my everlasting joy,
I’ve nursed them both when they were sick,
And kept their harness burnished like a toy.
I’ve gone with them into the jaws of death,
Gunners and drivers killed on every trip,
Their panting hides have dripped with mud and sweat,
My horses needed neither spur nor whip.
Oh Lord, if heaven has no stable room,
With greatest reverence this I’d like to tell,
And if the fiery regions have some stalls,
Then let me ride my horses down in hell.
And when the grand, great, final roll call comes,
To be the first upon parade we’ll try,
Oh Lord of All please grant my only prayer,
To take my horses with me when I die.

Further acts of courage from animals:

It has been remarked that the bond between the animals and the human beings has been the only thing of sustenance in horrific circumstances.

This bond was also evident on the homefront when the heightened senses of animals warned of oncoming raids and the animals helped each other as well as their human companions. One example is that of a dog called Jack who would carry kittens to shelter with the mother-cat walking alongside.
Animals who would normally balk at loud noises remained calm in bombing raids in order to assist their human companions. Horses and dogs in the midst of battle stayed with their human companions rather than flee, showing loyalty beyond measure, sometimes in treacherous circumstances resulting in death for human and animal.

Here are just a few examples:

**Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821):**
about Marengo the horse: “When I lost my way, I was accustomed to throw the reins on his neck, and he always discovered places where I, with all my observation and boasted superior knowledge, would not”.

**World War One:**
Philly, a dog from Philadelphia, was honoured as a hero for barking at troops in the trenches to warn them of the approaching German soldiers.
Prince, a terrier, so devoted to his owner, that when his owner was posted to France in 1914, he managed to find his way from Hammersmith to Armentieres. Apparently joining some troops as they crossed the channel, he traced his owner to the trenches.
Stubby, a bull terrier mix, who roused the sleeping soldiers following a gas attack, giving them time to put on gas-masks.
World War Two:
Cher Ami, a pigeon, reached his loft despite dreadful injuries, carrying a message and saving 194 lives.
Judy, a pointer, officially recognised as a Japanese Prisoner of War. Originally a mascot, she was captured and alerted prisoners to dangers within the camp; she was condemned to death by the commandment but outwitted him and was eventually smuggled home to England.
Khan, an Alsation, who rescued his drowning handler after their boat capsized. Despite reaching safety himself, he returned to the water amidst falling shells, to find his handler who was unable to swim.
Simon the cat, a mascot on board the HMS Amethyst. Despite his wounds from shelling, he continued to keep the rats at bay, safeguarding the diminishing food supplies.
Voytek, the bear, a mascot of the Polish Army Corps, carried supplies of food and ammunition to the soldiers in the midst of battle.
Bamse, the St Bernard, saved two sailors and was a devoted mascot to the Norwegian ship on which he served.
Winkie, a pigeon, that flew 129 miles despite oil smothering her wings to save a downed crew.
War Dog No.471/322, a collie, who saved commandos in Italy and North Africa by licking them to wake them at any danger.

Vietnam: An American canine memorial depicts ‘Prince’, an Alsation who was involved in the Vietnam War, shot in the hip and later put down. His handler said of him “I have remembered him every day for the last 39 years and will continue to do so until I join him”. The inscription on the memorial is dedicated to all canines who have died in the line of duty or who have served faithfully: “faithful to the end, an officer’s extra senses to guide and protect; our eyes in the dark, a nose for danger, a partner faithful beyond words”.

New York, 2001:
Roselle, a Labrador, successfully led her blind owner to safety from the 78th floor of the World Trade Centre.

Afghanistan:
In November 2009, The Times reported the reunion of ‘Sabi’, a black Labrador, who returned after 14 months missing in action in Afghanistan. She is an Australian special forces explosives detection dog and was lost during a gun-battle against the Taleban. Trooper Mark Donaldson was quoted as saying "Having Sabi back gives some closure for the handler and the rest of us that served with her in 2008. It's a fantastic morale booster for the guys".
Remembering the animals of war:

Siegfried Sassoon, a poet and author who served in World War One, wrote a poem called “Aftermath” in which he implored people not to forget the suffering and death he had seen all around him in the trenches. “Have you forgotten yet? Look up, and swear by the green of the spring that you’ll never forgot”.

Some words from the hymns sung on Remembrance Sunday can apply to animals too for they also served and died for their countries:

O Valiant Hearts, written to remember the fallen of World War One:

Verse One:

O Valiant hearts who to your glory came
Through the dust of conflict and through battle flame;
Tranquil you lie, your knightly virtue proved
Your memory hallowed in the land you loved.
The last line of this verse is perhaps most relevant for remembering animals killed in times of conflicts. “In the land you loved” - it is where animals should be, not caught up in human conflicts. The least we can do is ensure their memory is indeed hallowed by standing and remembering.

**Dickin Medal:** The Dickin Medal was established by Mrs Dickin, founder of the People’s Dispensary for Sick Animals. It was set up to recognise conspicuous courage of animals in time of war or conflict. It is sometimes referred to as “the animals’ Victoria Cross”.

The Dickin Medal was presented to eighteen dogs after World War Two for acts of bravery.

Instinctively, animals avoid danger, yet these dogs ignored it. During the air-raids, rescue dogs on the homefront frequently worked in the noise and burning rubble of collapsing buildings.

One, an Alsation named Irma, became known as the ‘Blitz Dog’. Sometimes working with her companion, Psyche, they would indicate to Mrs Dickin and other members of the rescue squads that there were still people or animals trapped in the rubble. Coughing and sneezing from clouds of dust, choked by escaping gas from fractured meters, and sometimes soaked by water from broken water mains, they kept going.

On one occasion, Irma so convinced the squad that there was still someone below that they started re-digging and dug out two little girls, both alive. In all, Irma located 21 people alive. Sometimes with burnt paws or cuts from jagged glass, the dogs carried on. Mrs Griffin, awarded the British Empire Medal for her part in training her dogs and accompanying them on rescue missions, had no doubt that the dogs knew they were saving lives.

In 1947, three medals were given to horses. They stood steadfast while their riders directed traffic and sent civilians to the nearest shelters as bombs were falling.

In 2007, a black Labrador named Sadie, was presented with a Dickin Medal in recognition of her gallant service in Afghanistan. And more recently in February 2010, an Arms and Explosives dog named ‘Treo’ also for his work in Afghanistan where he located a ‘daisy chain’ improvised explosive device (IED) thus saving hundreds of lives of both soldiers and civilians.
**War Horse:** A play commemorating the role of horses in World War One has been running in London’s West End. Based on children’s author, Michael Morpurgo’s, “War Horse”, it poignantly tells the strength of the bond between the soldier and his horse, dragged into the conflict. With horses suffering and dying all around, the story relates the tale of Albert’s horse, Joey, a former farm-horse, conscripted to the army and trenches of World War One.

Parted from his beloved Albert; in the first battle, his rider, Captain Nicholls, is killed and Joey, and his fellow army-horse, Topthorn, are captured by the German side. Joey and Topthorn work as beasts of burden transporting supplies and the injured to and from the frontline. They are later with four other horses to pull artillery, where they are cared for by Friedrich.

Topthorn and Joey survive while other horses become too weak and are shot, “left forgotten and discarded in a ditch”. Topthorn eventually succumbs to exposure and hunger having suffered physical deterioration though being forced to trek miles with heavy loads in freezing mud. Freidrich is then killed leaving Joey in agony, terror and loneliness.

Eventually, ill and near death, Joey is euphorically reunited with Albert before facing an auction at the end of the war where horses were sold for meat.

Thankfully there is a happy ending for Joey, but the story serves to provide a moving and stark reminder of the suffering of the millions of horses who served in World War One. The poignant truth is that despite all their effort and loyalty, they are let down in the most cruel way, disregarded, sold and abandoned rather than applauded for their heroism.

Albert and Joey are welcomed back as heroes, but Joey concludes “that the real heroes had not come home, that they were lying out in France alongside Captain Nicholls, Topthorn…(and) Friedrich.

As the opening paragraph states, his story “is written so that neither he nor those who knew him nor the war they lived and died in, will be forgotten”. Through remembering, they live on in this world. “Otherwise it will be as if...(they)... had never even lived.”
Animals in war - “civilian” animals:

Animals are not just directly involved in war through use by the military. They are also caught up in the bombing, destruction and struggle for survival caused by war. Stray animals, wildlife, zoo animals, displaced pets and farm animals all suffer horrific injury and death caused by war. This suffering does not necessarily cease with the end of direct conflict – habitat destruction and unexploded mines continue the affects of war.

Kuwait 1991:
The Zoo animals in Kuwait City died of starvation or were eaten by the occupying Iraqi’s. The Reuters News Agency reported at the time on the animals’ torment and suffering.

Rwanda 1994:
Mkono, a silverback gorilla, was killed after stepping on a mine.

Iraq 2006:
Baghdad Zoo: At the start of the Iraq conflict, conservationist Laurence Anthony, went to Baghdad to rescue the animals in the zoo. Many of the animals had been stolen - sold or used for food; more had died from the bombings and lack of food or water. Working with the Zoo’s vet, they risked their lives on a daily basis to care for the surviving animals. They were assisted by American soldiers who, although fighting the war, offered food and assistance with supplies.

Gaza 2008/2009:
The Palestine Wildlife Society responded to the needs of the working horses and donkeys amidst the conflict. Animals were injured and killed by flying shrapnel and suffered burns from the bombings. The Society, supported by WSPA, also attended to injured cats and dogs.

Afghanistan:
Nowzad Dogs is a charity founded by Sergeant Pen Farthing following his deployment to Afghanistan and his experiences with the strays of Helmand Province in the town of Nowzad.

This remarkable story of courage and compassion started when, apart from peace-keeping duties and facing the onslaught of the Taliban, the marines discovered the terrible plight of dogs in the area, and, led by Sergeant Farthing, determined to bring some relief to these animals.
The stray dogs not only face the usual difficulties of finding food and shelter, but have to struggle for survival amidst the harsh Afghan conditions, the constant onslaught of the war and attempt to avoid the locals who enjoy using the animals in dog-fights. The dogs often have their ears and tails crudely cut off to prolong the fight. In addition, when bitches are in season, they can be tied up and have male dogs forced to mate with them to produce more dogs for fighting.

The marines started to break up these barbaric activities and a dog they named “Nowzad” joined the marines in the camp. More dogs were rescued, including Jena (saved from a forced mating, but who later gave birth to eight puppies), Tali (who came under the fence carrying her six puppies), AK, RPG, Patch and Dushka. By January 2007, there were 21 dogs in the Marines’ care. The dogs were cared for and also helped the Marines who developed a special bond with the dogs. Sergeant Farthing said “it always surprised me that even though they were street dogs they were as gentle as anything taking the treats from my hand”.

When the Marines were due to move on from the town of Nowzad, they were unable to take the dogs with them and desperately tried to find a way to move the dogs to safety. Eventually, with the help of Mayhew International, the dogs were transported to the Afghan Stray Animal League, a small shelter in Kabul. The Marines, unable to leave the camp, were dependent upon Afghan drivers and the dogs had to have their legs bound in traditional Afghan style to prevent the drivers being caught working for the foreign troops.
The only consolation for the Marines was that if the dogs stayed they would suffer death from cold (temperatures were minus 25 degrees at night), hunger or Taleban attacks. Not all the dogs would fit in the taxis and tragically, two dogs escaped and some puppies were stolen, but the good news was that Nowzad, Tali, Jena and eleven puppies arrived safely.

Upon arriving home, Pen Farthing could not forget the cruelty he had witnessed and when learning that Nowzad was unlikely to find a home, he decided to make every effort to raise funds to give the dog, with whom he had a special bond, a home with him in England. Enough money was raised also to bring Tali to England and to take Jena to adopters in the USA. Pen Farthing said, “It was just that we couldn’t walk away…we couldn’t leave him”.

The Nowzad Dogs Charity is aware that it “cannot bring all the stray dogs of Afghanistan back to the UK, but...can help support those soldiers who find themselves trying to look after Afghan Strays”. As they say, “every little we do helps, because we are not...walking away”.

_Tali after first arriving at the camp_
Pen Farthing has since written an account of his experiences in a book entitled “One Dog at a Time: Saving the Strays of Helmand”. As the book states, it is “the story of one man’s courage and his fight to make a difference in the most hostile and dangerous of environments - one dog at a time”.

Sergeant Gwen Bleburg (USA) has similarly formed a charity, “Baghdad Pups” following the befriending of dogs in Iraq which she successfully fought to bring to America. She describes how the dogs were cared for and how they gave great solace to the soldiers.
God’s love for animals:

The purpose of war should ultimately be to restore peace and justice. The pigeons carrying messages are ironically reminiscent of the dove in Genesis who brings an Olive branch as a message to Noah - an object which went on to symbolise a message of peace.

Animals have intrinsic and independent value (at their creation: “for God saw it was good” - Genesis). Each individual is a ‘unique centre of minding’ with inherent value and does not want to suffer. God, in the book of Job celebrates each act and product of his creation for itself. Job is one with them, part of the same creation under God. As Psalm 145:9 says “his compassion is over all that he has made”.

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God takes on himself and shares the suffering and pain of all his creatures as “not one sparrow is forgotten before God”. God is interested in “the whole creation” (Romans 8:19-25) which longs for peace. As Peter Singer said, “in suffering, the animals are our equals”. We can trust that God is with them when “unseen they suffer, unheard they cry, in agony they linger, in loneliness they die” (Anon).

St Francis of Assisi expressed his kinship with animals; and Jesus spent forty days with wild beasts for company. The accounts of animals and their human companions in times of war shows this relationship and the strength of the bond in times of extreme adversity.

The only consolation for the loss of so many animals’ lives in war is to join with Luther in saying “be comforted little dog, thou too in the resurrection, shall have a little golden tail.”

Therefore, in the words of Samuel Taylor Coleridge in The Rime of the Ancient Mariner: “he prayeth best who loveth best all things both great and small for the dear God who loveth us he made and loveth all”.

**To close:**

Therefore, in memory of the human and animal casualties of war: “they shall not grow old, as we that are left grow old; age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn. At the going down of the sun and in the morning, we will remember them”.

As Vet Marc Abraham says “We must never forget. Not them, nor anyone or anything else that has made unimaginable sacrifices for every single one of us alive today”.

"Most animals who died have no memorial... the only way we can repay them is to treat them with more kindness in peace and hope that in the future they are drawn as little as possible into our wars". (Animals in War by Jilly Cooper - who was so instrumental in the process of constructing the memorial on Park Lane)

A memorial after the Boer War shows a kneeling solder giving water to his horse. Underneath are the words: "The greatness of a nation consists not so much in the numbers of its people, or the extent of its territory - as in the extent and justice of its compassion".
The following hymn was written by Linda J Bodicoat, who has also produced a prayer in remembrance of the animal victims of war:

**Hymn of Remembrance:**
(sung to the Tune: Thaxted - I Vow to Thee my Country)

O God of peace and justice, our comforter and friend,
Our strength in times of weakness; whose mercy knows no end,
We gather to remember the lives now torn apart
By bitterness and conflict and foolishness of heart,
Through killing fields and deserts, all down the ages long,
Faint echoes of the fallen; their memories linger on.

We pray for all your creatures, who also count the cost.
we recognise their service, the precious lives now lost.
In faithful co-existence; companions, side by side;
In wars, not of their making, they toiled and fought and died.
Their skills of navigation, brute strength; the debt we owe,
In war; the hidden victims, in peace; contempt we show.

When faith and hope, together, combine in unity
To pray that all creation, from bondage shall be free;
When guns of war fall silent, across each hill and plain,
No more by faith divided; God’s peace replacing pain.
When swords are turned to ploughshares and wars and conflicts cease;
All nations live together, in harmony and peace.
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The references to "Animals in War" by Jilly Cooper, Corgi Books and "War Horse" by Michael Morpurgo, Egmont Press.

Contact Details for the charities mentioned:

Nowzad Dogs - POBox 3495, Corsham, SN13 7AE, UK email: dogs@nowzaddogs.co.uk • www.nowzaddogs.co.uk

Baghdad Pups - www.spcai.org/baghdad-pups.html

WSPA - 89 Albert Embankment, London, SE1 7TP, Tel: 0207 793 5000 • www.wspa-international.org

PDSA - Whitechapel Way, Priorslee, Telford, Shropshire, TF2 9PQ. Tel: 01952 290 999 • www.pdsa.org.uk

The Palestine Wildlife Society - Beit-Sahour, PO Box 89, Palestine, Tel: +972-2-277-4750 • www.wildlife-pal.org


The Brooke Hospital - Broadmead House, 21 Panton Street, London, SW1Y 4DR. Tel: 0207 9300210 • www.thebrooke.org

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by Louise Clark
“Putting Animals on the Agenda of the Christian Church”