Chapter 2
Establishment of the Animal Rescue Centers

C O N T E N T S

ORGANIZATION FOR THE ANIMAL RESCUE ····· 29

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ANIMAL RESCUE CENTERS ····· 30
- Process of the establishment of the animal rescue centers

ANIMAL RESCUE CENTER OF KOBE ····· 30
- Kobe Animal Management Center
- Activities of the animal rescue in the vinyl houses
- Animals in the center
- Initial conditions of accommodated animals
- Paddock-type kennels
- New facilities and animal health

ANIMAL RESCUE CENTER OF SANDA ····· 37
- Animal Rescue Center of Sanda
- Conditions of animals in Sanda

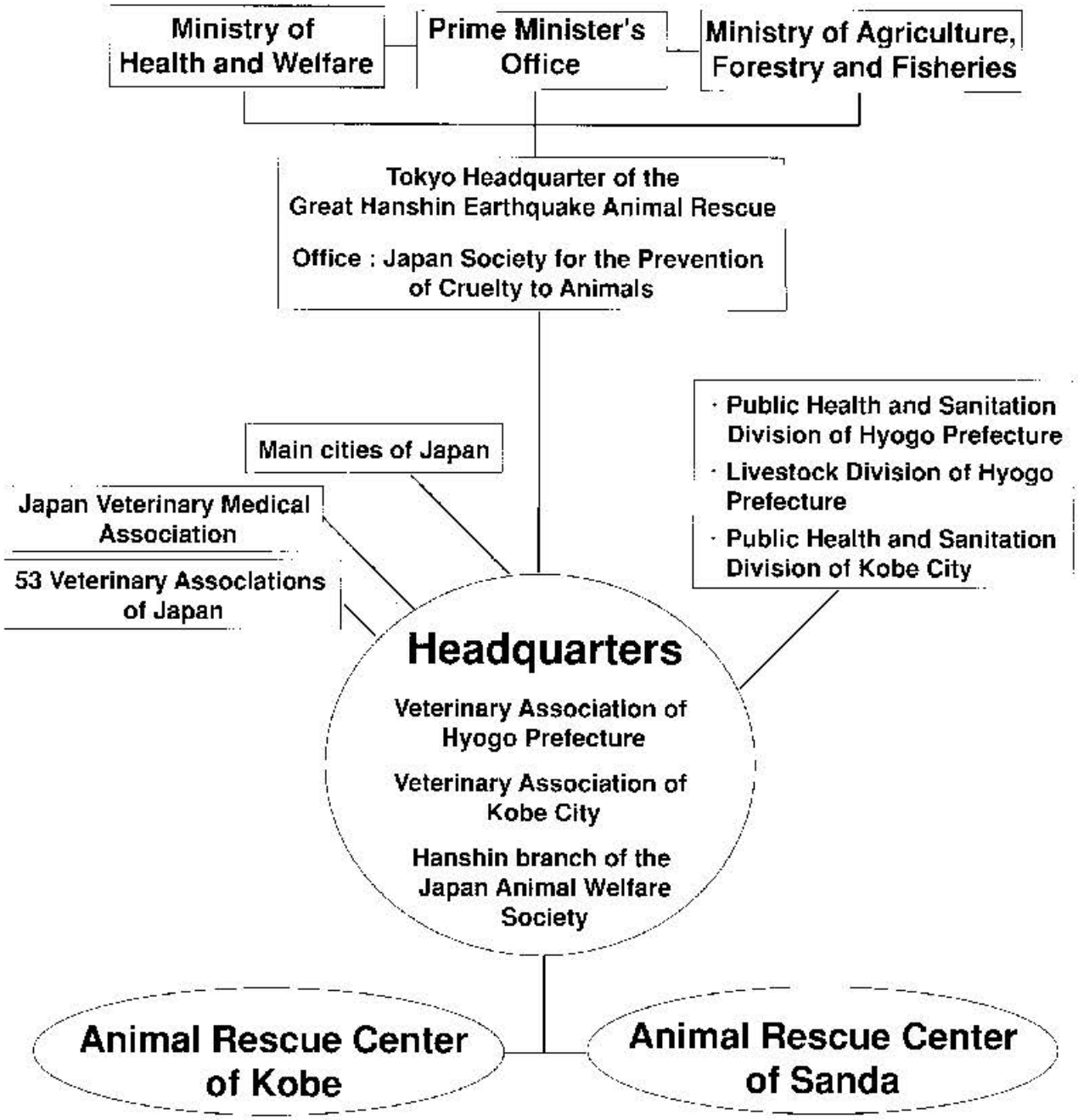
TEMPORAL FACILITY FOR SUFFERING ANIMALS IN ITAMI ····· 40

ACITIVITIES OF THE ANIMAL RESCUE IN AWAJI ISLAND ····· 40
- Measures taken for suffering animals in Awaji Island
- Information of suffering animals
- Future subjects

VOLUNTEER'S ACTIVITY ····· 42
- Total number of volunteers was 21,769 people

ANIMALS KEPT TEMPORARILY AND TO FIND FOSTER HOMES ····· 43
- Animals kept temporarily
- How are the animals that went back to their owners?
- Foster homes
- The investigation by the Japan Pet Care Association
- The investigation by the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters
- Has the dog gotten accustomed to the family?
  (From the results of the Japan Pet Care Association)
- Has the dog gotten accustomed to the family?
  (From the results of the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters)
- Has the cat gotten accustomed to the family?
  (From the results of the Japan Pet Care Association)
- Has the cat gotten accustomed to the family?
  (From the results of the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters)
- How did you know the animal rescue headquarters and the animal rescue centers?
  (From the results of the Japan Pet Care Association)
- What was the motive for offering your home as a foster home?

ORGANIZATION FOR THE ANIMAL RESCUE



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ANIMAL RESCUE CENTERS

Process of the establishment of the animal rescue centers

At the beginning of the animal rescue, the animal hospitals run by the members of the Veterinary Association of Kobe City were assigned as the bases of the animal rescue. Immediately, however, these hospitals became full with suffering animals taken in one after another. To secure the lots in which suffering animals could be kept, the cooperation of the administration was required. Kobe City, at the beginning of the activities of the animal rescue, offered the lots in the Kobe Animal Management Center in the Kita ward. The Animal Rescue Center of Kobe was established by the rapid decision of Kobe City on January 26, which was 10 days after the earthquake. The next day, suffering animals were taken in by the center

The destruction caused by the Great Hanshin Earthquake spread into surrounding areas of Kobe City, such as Ashiya and Nishinomiya cities of Hyogo Prefecture. To rescue suffering animals in those areas, the Animal Rescue Center of Sanda was established in the livestock industry center of the Sanda Agricultural Cooperative Association on February 13. The suffering animals from the neighborhoods were accommodated into the center of Sanda.

ANIMAL RESCUE CENTER OF KOBE

Kobe Animal Management Center

This center had been established on the law of rabies prevention, and the roles were to manage the animals that do not have owners or are stray. The lots on this center were secured to keep suffering animals.



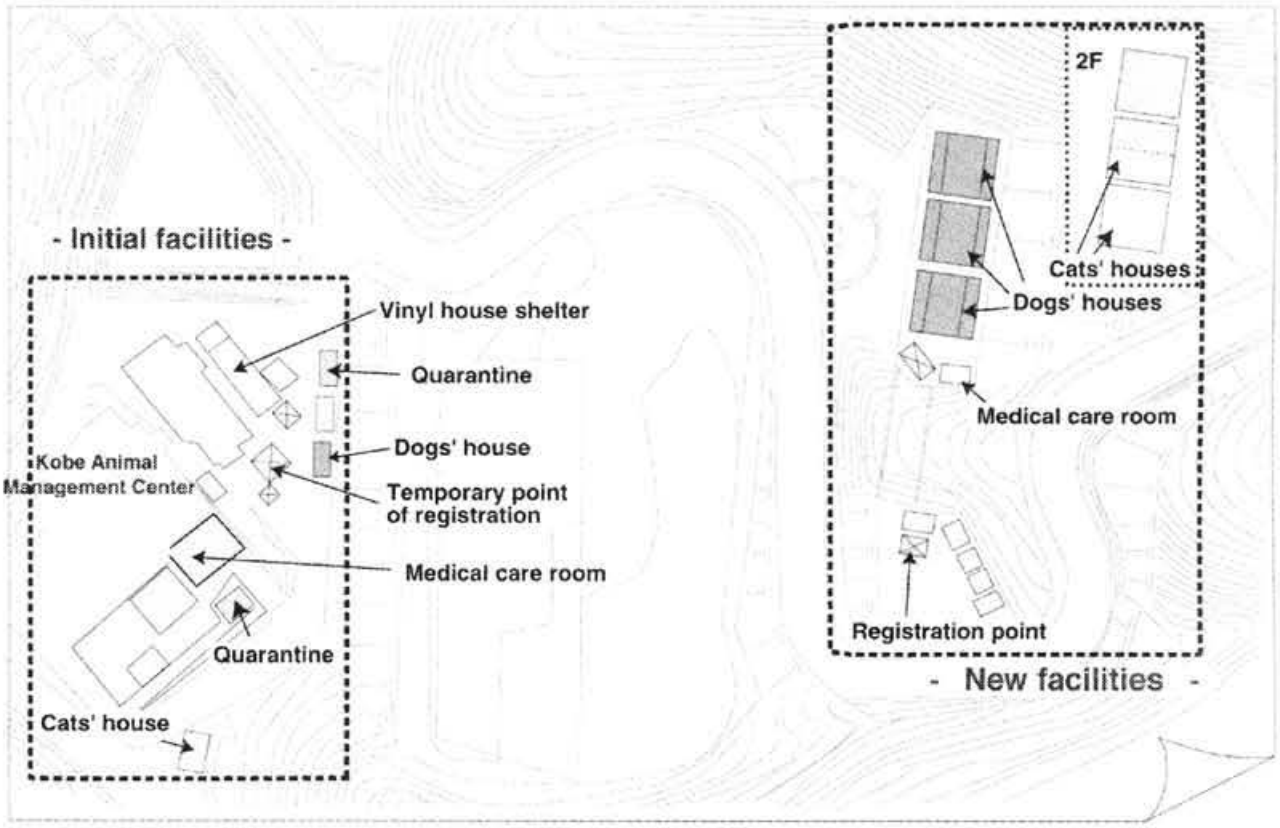
Activities of the animal rescue in the vinyl houses

The first facilities were the vinyl houses, which had an area of 125 square meters. The construction of these accommodations was begun by the volunteers, who were members of the Veterinary Association of Kobe City, on January 23, and the vinyl houses were completed on January 26. Some volunteers stayed up all night preparing for the animal rescue center.



In the vinyl house

Facilities of the Animal Rescue Center of Kobe



Animals in the center

The physical examination, the vaccinations, and various treatments for diseased animals were done immediately after the animals came into the center. The veterinarians in the center discussed the condition of treatments with the volunteers who took the dogs for walks everyday. Although the facilities were poor, the animals were personally cared for.

Between the dates of January 28 and 31, the center accommodated 45 dogs, 14 cats, and a duck. It was in February that the largest number of suffering animals came into the center. The number of animals decreased gradually from May. Under these situations, it was made public that the animal rescue center would be closed at the end of August. However, the accommodation of animals was not stopped completely: the Animal Rescue Center of Kobe kept 69 dogs and 20 cats in September.

Initial conditions of accommodated animals

The condition of animals kept in the center was monitored by the veterinarians and the volunteers. The total number of animals examined by the veterinarians had already exceeded 4,000 in July. There is little information about the health conditions of animals under such unusual circumstances (the animals had been kept in small plastic cages of a vinyl house).

Were the vinyl houses of the animal rescue center comfortable for the animals? The vinyl houses were the best facilities for animals as emergency measures at that time, when the time and the cost were considered. But, most of the animals accommodated in the center had shown signs of poor health conditions at the beginning. They appeared to be exhausted because of the direct damages by the earthquake and the changes in their circumstances.



575 dogs and 221 cats were accommodated from the day of the earthquake until May 31 (Animals were moved to new houses of paddock-type kennels on May 13). Although the number of animals was small; a raccoon dog, a duck, and a guinea pig were protected as well. About half of the dogs at the center were unhealthy. The cats had more serious problems and the ratio of unhealthy cats to all in the center was about 60%.

Some animals presented a lack of appetite. Major diseases that had to be treated in dogs included the respiratory signs (19.5%) (such as sneezing, cough and rhinorrhea); or the digestive diseases (47.5%) (such as diarrhea, vomiting and bloody excrement). Minor disorders involved the visual system like eye discharge, conjunctivitis and corneitis, and others like trauma, external otitis and dermatitis. Many of these diseases were seen 50-60 days after the quake, and a considerable number of dogs (about 20%) were ill already when they were taken into the center. Within 10 days after being picked up by the center, half of the dogs had gotten some kind of illness, but thereafter the occurrence of disease decreased.

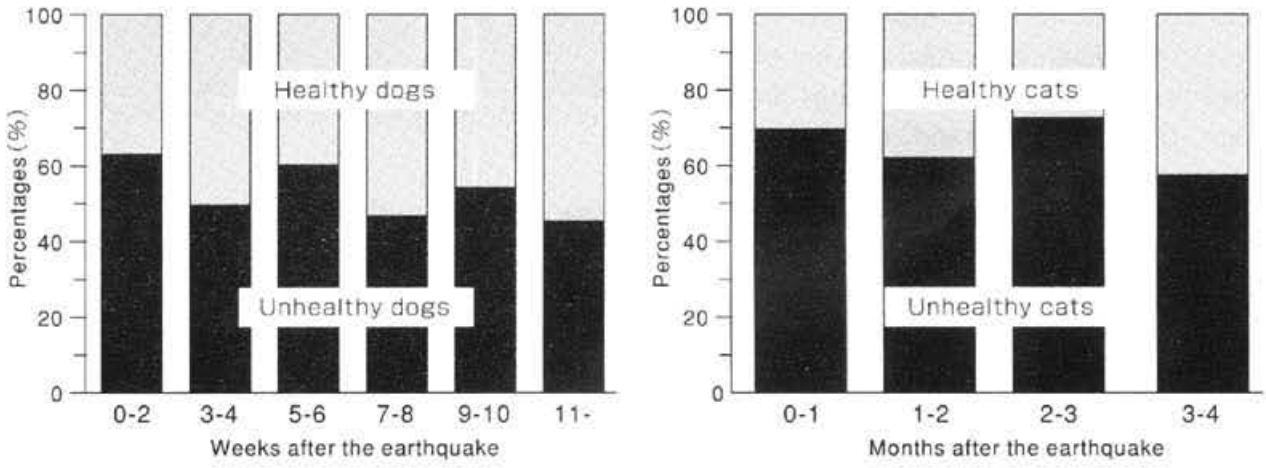
The order in diseases of cats was the digestive system (46.2%), the respiratory system (23.2%), the visual system, and lack of appetite. The situation of the sick cats was the same as that of the dogs, that is, most of the cats (about 70%) fell ill within 10 days after they were in the center. There

were a few external injuries due to the earthquake: bone fractures were observed in 40 dogs (6%) and 34 cats (7%). Most of the diseases, however, were internal troubles and might have been induced by various stresses.

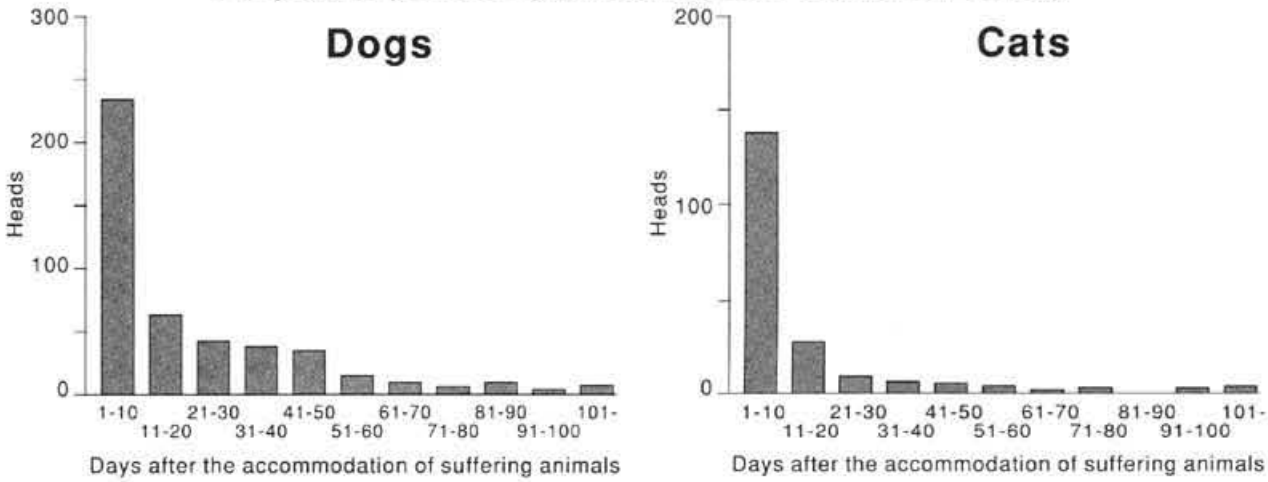
The diseases mainly observed in the animals were concerning the respiratory and digestive systems, especially within 10 days of being kept in the animal rescue center. In other words, the dogs and cats in the center got ill before they were accommodated, or they showed the symptoms of diseases several days after they came in the center. Even if the remains of data materials are analyzed in detail, there is no evidence to prove which ideas are true. However, it is certain that the animals in the center suffered direct or indirect damages from the earthquake. Furthermore, it might have been inevitable that animals in small cages of the center became sick because of cold.

Many veterinarians and general volunteers made all-out efforts for the activities of the animal rescue, and hence they had no time to store and analyze the data of animal diseases under such unusual circumstances. The remaining data may be very precious as the clinical records of the great disaster even if they are not sufficient.

Accommodated animals showing some abnormalities



Prepatent periods (Animal Rescue Center of Kobe)



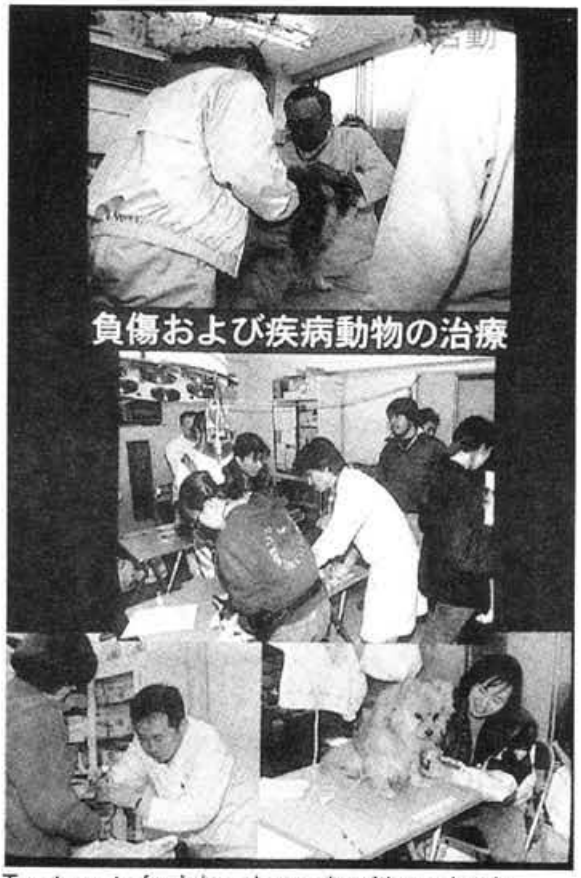
Paddock-type kennels

Vinyl houses were mainly used for agriculture, such as the cultivation of the vegetables and flowers, taking advantage of the protection against the wind and the solar heat. The earthquake struck in the coldest season of midwinter. The vinyl house was the best shelter in which to bear the cold. The inside of the house was warm when the sun shone, even if a north wind blew. It was really the best shelter in this season. More than two hundred animals were kept in the vinyl house (it was 120 square meters of 5 m in width and 24 m in length). However, it was getting warmer and hotter in spring and the conditions in the vinyl houses were getting worse because of the high temperature.

During the month of February, 219 dogs and 101 cats were accommodated in the center, on March 1 the total number of animals was 198 heads of 139 dogs and 59 cats. On the other hand, the donations reached 111,671,486 yen, and the relief goods were sufficient. Considering these situations, the necessary improvement of the facilities to keep animals was discussed in regards to managerial increase in efficiency and the animal protection from cruel conditions. The new facilities of prefabricated houses with paddock-type kennels began construction on March 25, and completed on May 13. On that day, all the animals kept in the Animal Rescue Center of Kobe were moved to the new houses.

The lots of the prefabricated houses were near the vinyl houses in the Kobe Animal Management Center, and were built on lots provided by the gracious offer of Kobe City.

Three prefabricated houses were built, and each had two floors with air conditioners and paddock-type kennels. The total area of the new facilities was 1,400 square meters and could keep 100 dogs and 60 cats.



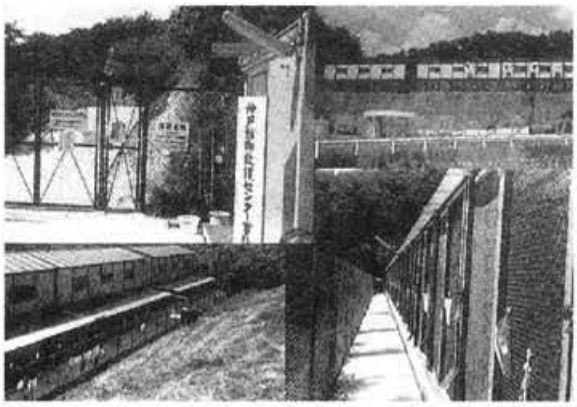
Treatments for injured or unhealthy animals

New facilities and animal health

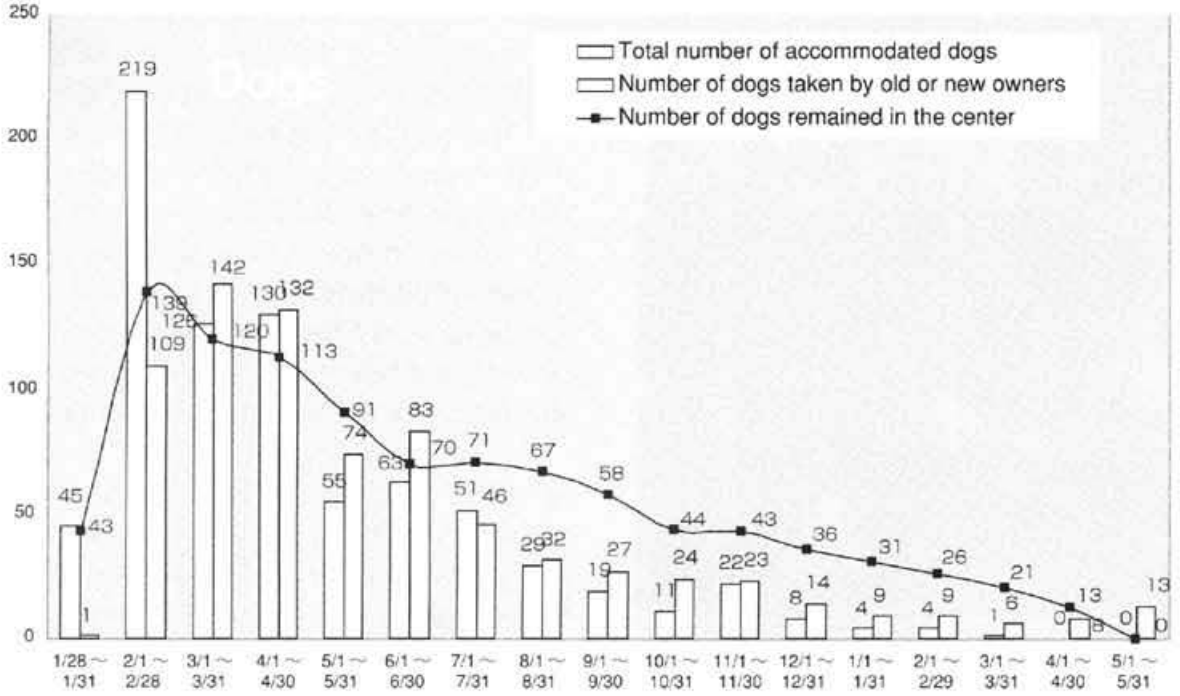
Everybody wants to live in a big house with a large garden, and animals are no exception. New paddock-type kennels were built on May 13, 1995 in the Animal Rescue Center of Kobe. Dogs were moved from the vinyl houses to the new, bigger houses.

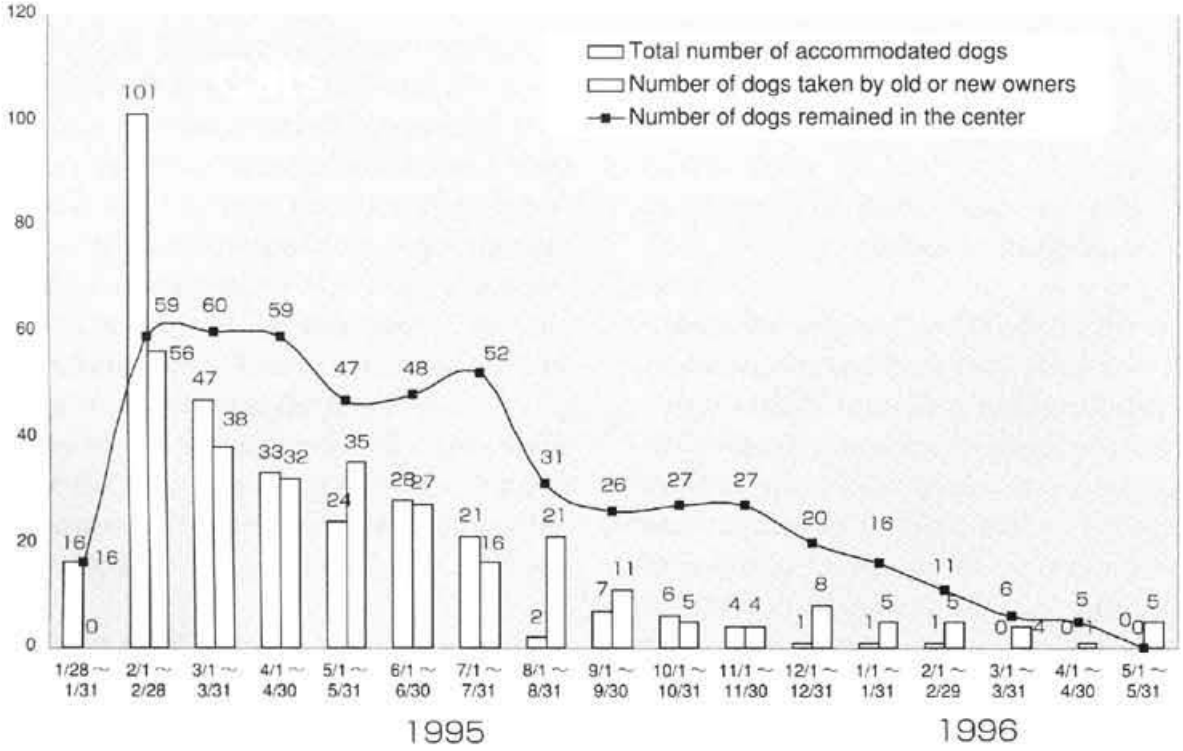
Were the physical conditions of the dogs improved the moment they came into the new houses? According to the number of the medical treatments for dogs, which was counted every two weeks, the most dogs were treated in the first half of February. This would be due to the increases in the number of accommodated animals. After that, from April to May, the number of accommodated animals decreased by half. But from May to July, it was unchanged without a decrease. However, the number of animals consulted was decreased markedly to less than 1/4 (145 to 34) from

the first half to the latter half of May. This must be due to new facilities with paddock-type kennels.However, the increase in the number of dogs consulted was shown again in the summer. Even if there was air conditioner equipment, there was stress for dogs.In cats, the same tendency as in dogs was clearly observed, and thus the new establishments might be not always better for cats.



New facilities of the Animal Rescue Center of Kobe


Total number of accommodated dogs
Number of dogs taken by old or new owners
Number of dogs remained in the center
250
200
150
100
50
0
1/28～1/31
2/1～2/28
3/1～3/31
4/1～4/30
5/1～5/31
6/1～6/30
7/1～7/31
8/1～8/31
9/1～9/30
10/1～10/31
11/1～11/30
12/1～12/31
1/1～1/31
2/1～2/29
3/1～3/31
4/1～4/30
5/1～5/31


Total number of accommodated dogs
Number of dogs taken by old or new owners
Number of dogs remained in the center
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1/28～1/31
2/1～2/28
3/1～3/31
4/1～4/30
5/1～5/31
6/1～6/30
7/1～7/31
8/1～8/31
9/1～9/30
10/1～10/31
11/1～11/30
12/1～12/31
1/1～1/31
2/1～2/29
3/1～3/31
4/1～4/30
5/1～5/31
1995
1996

ANIMAL RESCUE CENTER OF SANDA

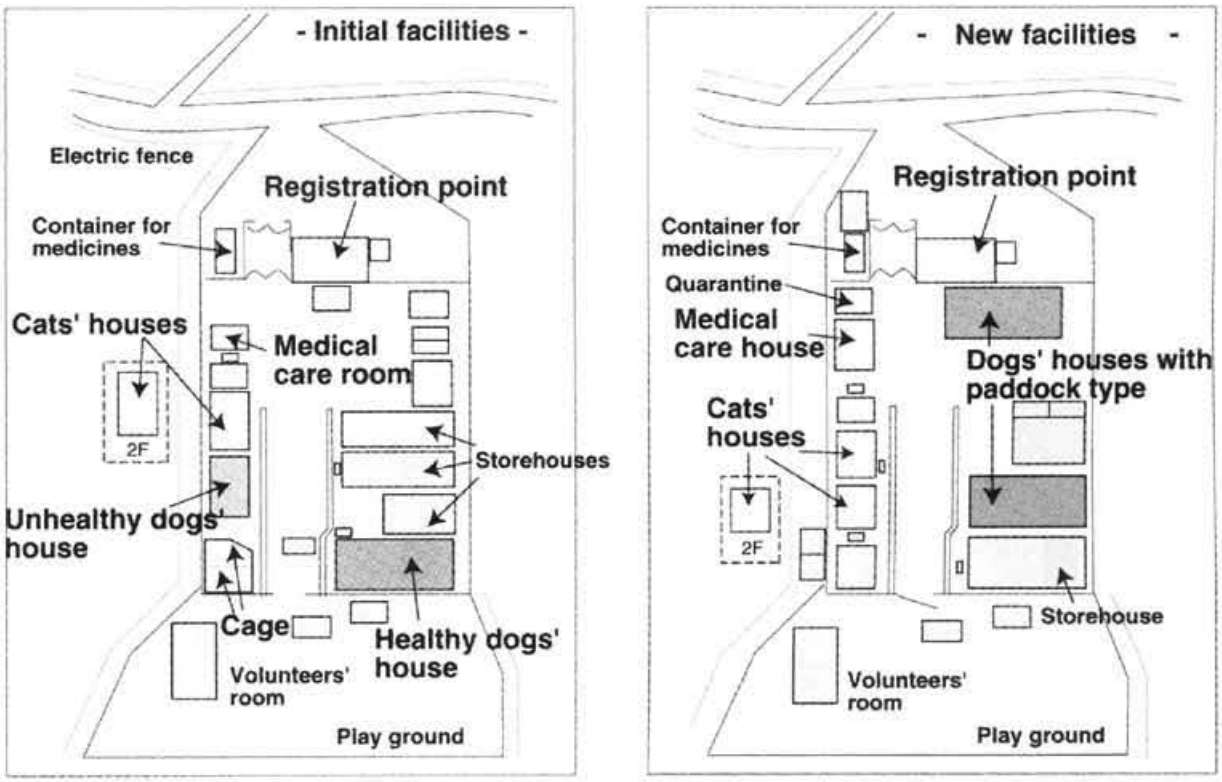
Animal Rescue Center of Sanda

The lots of the Sanda Agricultural Cooperative Association had been considered to be an appropriate place to keep suffering animals at the beginning of the activities of the animal rescue. However, it was on February 13 that the Animal Rescue Center of Sanda was established there.

The Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters borrowed the lots, about 1,500 square meters, and built two houses for dogs and one for cats. The construction of the new facilities with paddock-type kennels was started on April 10, and at last, on July 31, dogs moved into much better homes to live in during the midsummer.



Facilities of the Animal Rescue Center of Sanda



Conditions of animals in Sanda

The Animal Rescue Center of Sanda kept 250 dogs and 210 cats for nine and a half months from February 14 to November 30. Most of the animals, 79.2% of dogs and 75.7% of cats, were accommodated until mid April. After that, the accommodation of the animals decreased drastically, and the duty of the center seemed to be almost fulfilled. The Animal Rescue Center of Sanda was closed at the end of November, to attempt the efficient employment of the donations.

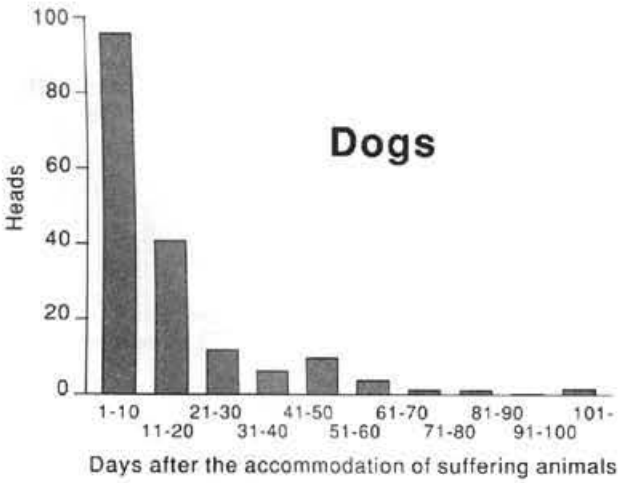
In the meantime, about half of the animals, 122 dogs and 107 cats, had begun to live with new owners.

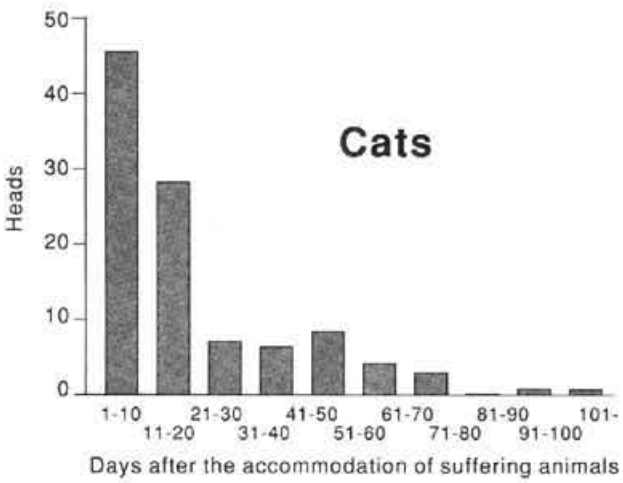
The center of Sanda was different from that of Kobe because, instead of beginning with vinyl houses at first, they had prefabricated houses with two stories at the beginning. Thus the life environment for the animals in Sanda was not so poor as that in Kobe. However, some animals were already unhealthy when they came in the center and many continued their poor health a few weeks after coming there. Probably, these symptoms would be a step in the gradation due to the changes in their circumstances.

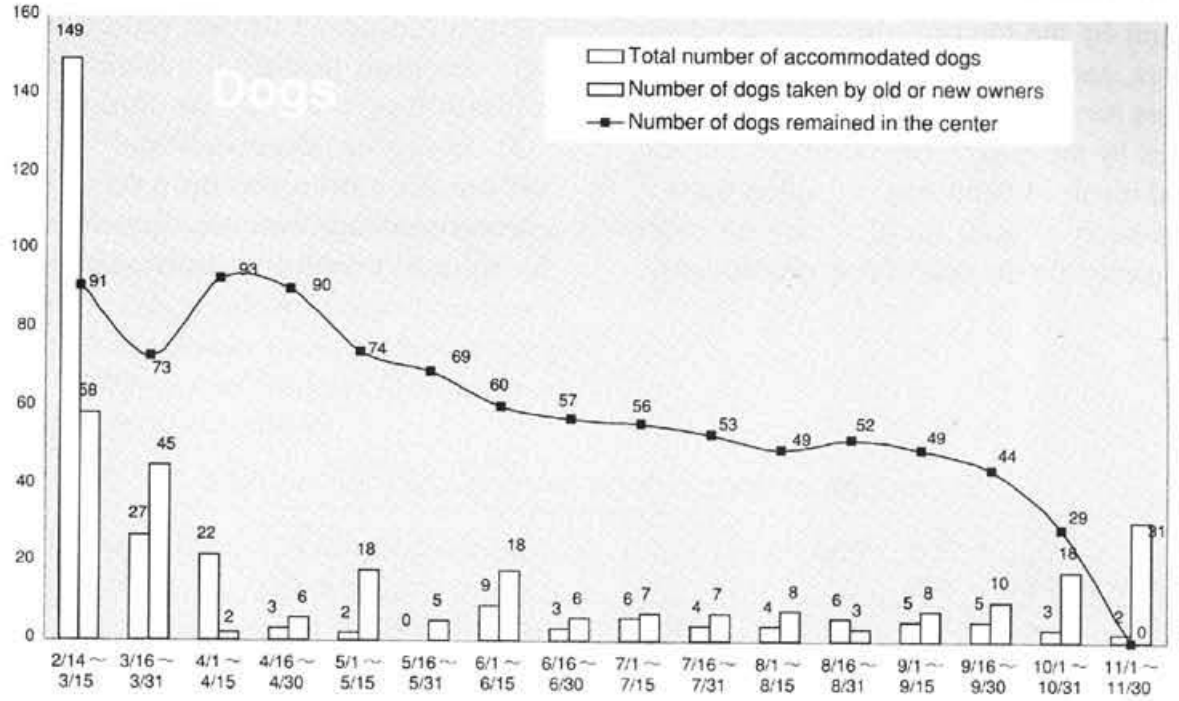
The paddock-type kennels were completed on July 31 when the numbers of the accommodated animals was 53 dogs and 50 cats. The center in Sanda had a smaller number of animals than that in Kobe and it had had a playground for the animals. Although these conditions of Sanda were better due to the new paddock-type kennels, the number of animals consulted decreased little. However, the improvement of breeding environment must be better for animals in Sanda.

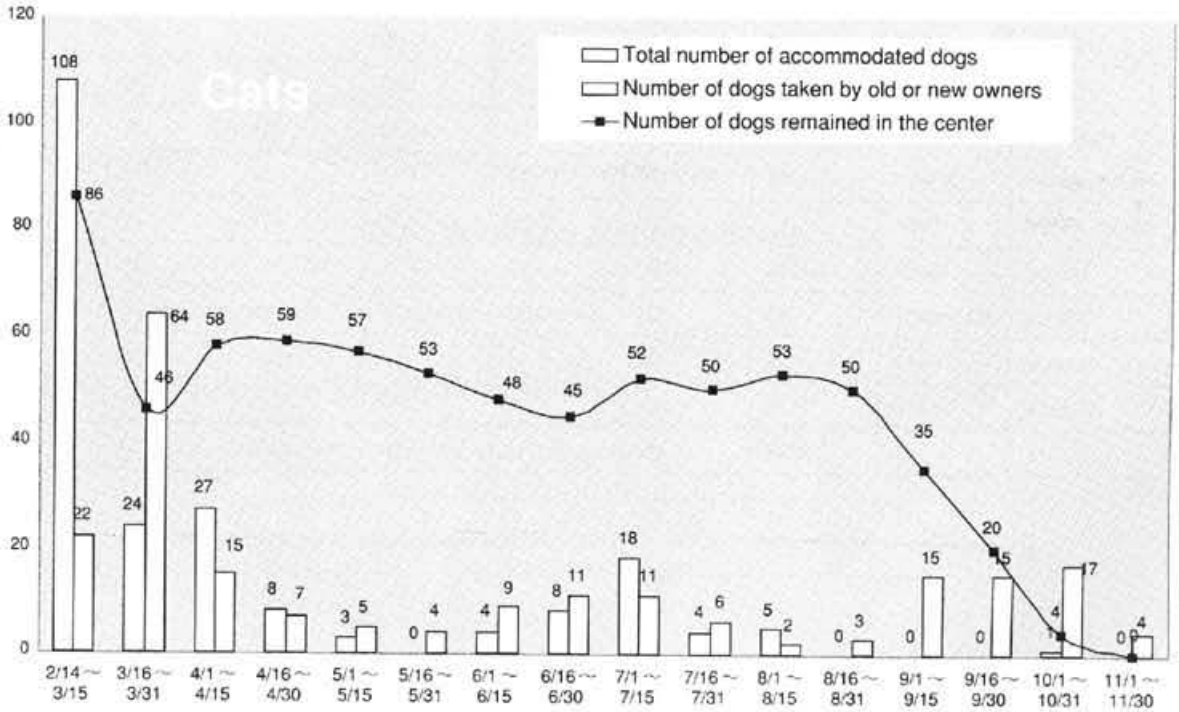


Prepatent periods (Animal Rescue Center of Sanda)






Dogs
Total number of accommodated dogs
Number of dogs taken by old or new owners
Number of dogs remained in the center
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
149
91
73
93
90
74
69
60
57
56
53
49
52
49
44
29
58
45
27
22
2
3
6
2
18
0
5
9
18
3
6
6
7
4
7
4
8
6
3
5
8
5
10
3
18
2
0
31
2/14～3/15
3/16～3/31
4/1～4/15
4/16～4/30
5/1～5/15
5/16～5/31
6/1～6/15
6/16～6/30
7/1～7/15
7/16～7/31
8/1～8/15
8/16～8/31
9/1～9/15
9/16～9/30
10/1～10/31
11/1～11/30


Cats
Total number of accommodated dogs
Number of dogs taken by old or new owners
Number of dogs remained in the center
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
108
86
64
58
59
57
53
48
45
52
50
53
50
35
20
17
22
46
24
27
15
8
7
3
5
0
4
4
9
8
11
18
11
4
6
5
2
0
3
0
15
0
15
4
1
0
4
2/14～3/15
3/16～3/31
4/1～4/15
4/16～4/30
5/1～5/15
5/16～5/31
6/1～6/15
6/16～6/30
7/1～7/15
7/16～7/31
8/1～8/15
8/16～8/31
9/1～9/15
9/16～9/30
10/1～10/31
11/1～11/30

1995

TEMPORAL FACILITY FOR SUFFERING ANIMALS IN ITAMI

Another facility for the animal rescue was located in Itami City, near Kobe and Osaka, and played a major role in storing animal food. Three dogs and five cats were kept in Itami by the total number of 122 volunteers, and they all were kept temporarily there because their owners had severe damages by the quake. The facility of the animal rescue in Itami was not widely known, but such a small facility may be more important for the animal rescue at disasters.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ANIMAL RESCUE IN AWAJI ISLAND

Measures taken for suffering animals in Awaji Island

(1) Rescue of injured animals

To take the injured animals whose owners were unknown to the designated animal hospitals.

(2) Duty to keep dogs

To continue to keep dogs is the owners' duties, contacting with the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters. To consult with a public health center if you are unable to keep your dog at all.

Estimation of dogs whose owners lost their houses

	Number of houses (A)	Total destruction (B)	Total and partial destruction (C)	B/A×100	C/A×100	Registered dogs (D)	Dogs in the B	Dogs in the C
Sumoto city	15069	16	648	0.11	4.3	2048	2	88
Tuna	5534	603	4382	10.9	24.97	600	65	150
Awaji	2596	245	780	9.44	30.05	287	27	
Hokudan	3687	1341	1891	36.37	51.29	281	102	86
Ichinomiya	3040	1032	1845	33.95	60.69	461	157	144
Gosiki	2928	178	448	6.08	15.3	476	29	280
Higasiura	2697	305	725	11.31	26.88	347	39	73
Subtotal	20482	3704	7071	18.08	34.52	2452	419	93
Mihara Midori	1564	17	70	1.09	4.48	409	4	826
Seidan	3669	134	293	3.65	7.99	647	24	18
Mihara	4567	18	125	0.39	2.74	939	4	52
Nandan	6610	9	73	0.14	1.1	1034	1	26
Subtotal	16410	178	561	1.08	3.42	3029	33	11
TOTAL	51961	3898	8280	7.5	15.94	7529	454	107

(3) Duty to keep cats

To continue to keep cats is the owners' duties, maintaining contact with the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters. To consult with city, town or village offices if you are unable to keep your cat at all.

(4) Information of missing dogs

To consult with a public health center about the information of missing dogs.

(5) To keep animals, whose owners had severe damages by the quake temporarily, in animal hospitals.

Future subjects

(1) To arrange the facilities of accommodation of protected animals.

(2) Measures taken to help wanderings dogs

A dog has a habit of making a group, and it is feared that the dogs will harm people. It is necessary to protect dangerous dogs and to reinforce the patrol by a public health office.

Information of suffering animals

Missing animals (one of them returned home)	8 heads
Temporarily keeping animals that lost their owners	2 heads
Temporarily-keeping animals that could not be kept by earthquake sufferers	8 heads
Keeping animals that lost their owners	6 heads

VOLUNTEER'S ACTIVITY

On January 26, a veterinarian in private practice rushed to the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters. He is Mr. Kunitoshi Baba, the director of Baba Total Animal Clinic at Kawasaki City in Kanagawa Prefecture. In 1991, he had rushed to the Persian Gulf to save the 150,000 ocean birds who were suffering as a result of the oil drain accident of the Persian Gulf by war (the Persian Gulf War). He contacted groups for animal protection and the Veterinarian Associations on January 18, and was waiting for an opportunity to go to Kobe to rescue the suffering animals. He left his animal hospital in the charge of a young veterinarian, and rushed for Kobe on January 26. He worked devotedly as a volunteer for about one month, for the construction of the Animal Rescue Centers of Kobe and Sanda.

"This work is the expected duty of a veterinarian.

A volunteer who has experience is needed in this kind of situation.

I must take on the job of coaching and protecting volunteers with no experience."

These thoughts of Baba expanded unexpected great activities of volunteers for the animal rescue in the near future.

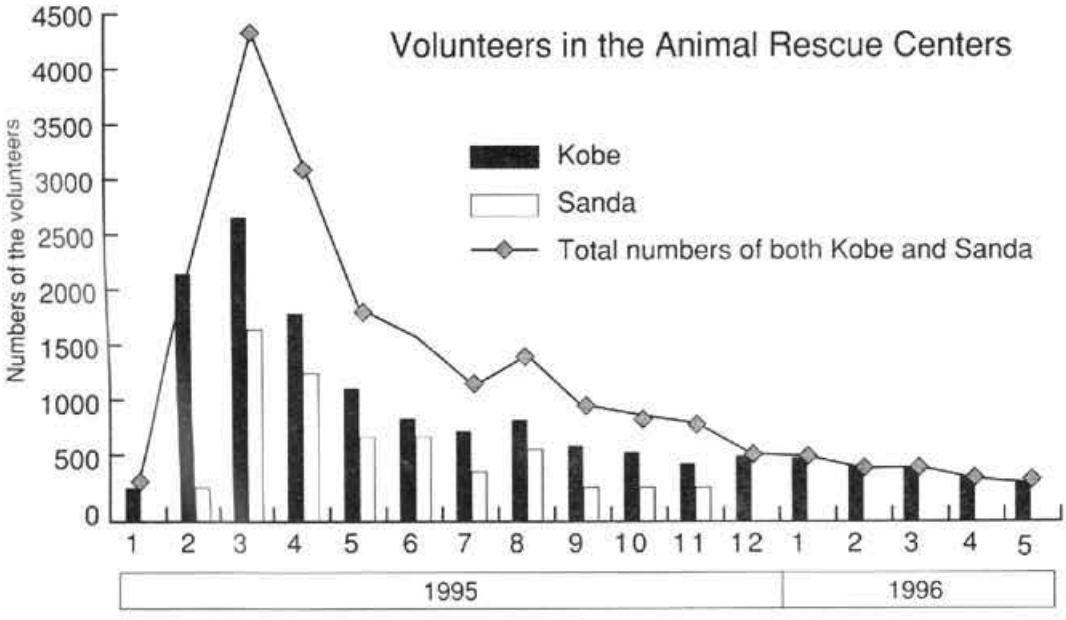
Total number of volunteers was 21,769 people

Volunteer veterinarians treated more than 8,000 animals totally, and general volunteers worked with veterinarians to save 1,556 animals, which were comprised of 1,040 dogs and 507 cats. The total numbers of volunteers in the Animal Rescue Centers of Kobe and Sanda were 15,195 and 6,452, respectively. In addition, there were 122 volunteers in Itami.

The activities of the animal rescue couldn't have been carried out without the 21,769 volunteers and enormous donations.



Young volunteers and a dog



ANIMALS KEPT TEMPORARILY AND TO FIND FOSTER HOMES

The major work of the activities of the animal rescue was to keep animals whose owners suffered severe damages by the quake temporarily and to find foster parents for the ownership-abandoned animals. The number of protected animals in the Animal Rescue Centers of Kobe and Sanda was 1,548: 1,037 dogs, 502 cats, and 9 others. The 1,045 of 1,548 animals lived with new owners, and 356 animals were taken back by their owners.

Animals kept temporarily

At the Animal Rescue Center of Kobe

The 171 dogs, 43 cats and 2 others of 1,088 were reunited with their owners again. It took about 5 months for three quarters of the dogs to go home again, while it took about 8 months for three quarters of the cats.

At the Animal Rescue Center of Sanda

The total number of protected animals in Sanda was 460 heads. 97 dogs and 43 cats were kept in the center temporarily. A quarter of these animals kept temporarily were taken back by their owners, just before closing the center.

How are the animals that went back to their owners?

Most of the animals kept in the animal rescue centers lived in the different environment from that before the earthquake for a long time. According to the survey by the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters, about 85% of the animals that went home again were fine, but 14 of 141 samples disappeared. Most of the 14 animals were kept in the animal rescue centers for a considerable amount of time. The environment in the centers might have been better for them than that in their homes.

Foster homes



Animals with the old or new owners

1045 of 1548 animals started their lives with new families. When people get new pets, it is a puppy or a kitten in many cases. It is important for an animal to get accustomed to the family, and thus people usually want a younger animal. However, most of the suffering animals were mature, younger animals of less than one year was only about 15%.

There were questionnaire investigations by two groups. One is by the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters, the other is by the Japan Pet Care Association. There was no essential difference between the two. The purposes of the investigations were as follows: 1) Has the animal gotten accustomed to the family? 2) For the foster parent, would the animal make the burden too heavy for you? 3) How did you know of the Animal Rescue Centers of Kobe or Sanda? 4) What was the motive for you to offer your home as a foster home?

The investigation by the Japan Pet Care Association

Period : From February 20 to March 31, 1996.

Methods: Individual interview (in part, by mail and telephone)

The investigation by the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters

Period :From July 1 to 31, 1996

Object: 703 and 337 foster parents of dogs and cats, respectively

Methods: Mail

The number of the answers was 547 (52.6%).

Has the dog gotten accustomed to the family? (From the results of the Japan Pet Care Association) (Figures A, B, C, and D)

"Yes, the dog has" and "no problem" were the responses from 58.0% of Kobe residents, which was the highest rate. The major problems were the feeding (18.9%) and fright (14.3%).

The answers to the question how the animals were are as follows (Figure B). 90.9% of the foster homes have kept their dogs, but the remainder lost the dogs which were transferred (1.6%), escaped (2.9%), or dead (4.6%).

It took about 3 months for 83.5% of the dogs to get accustomed to the family (Figure C).

In the responses to a question of whether there were any difficulties in the dogs or not, more than a half of respondents had some difficulties, while 43.0% of them had no difficulty (Figure D). About a quarter (22.8%) of respondents had suffered difficulties in keeping dogs. The difficulties were as follows: no knowledge about the characters of the dogs (31.6%); training to locate the toilet (22.7%); the dog was not friendly (17.7%); some panic in both the owner and the dog (16.6%).

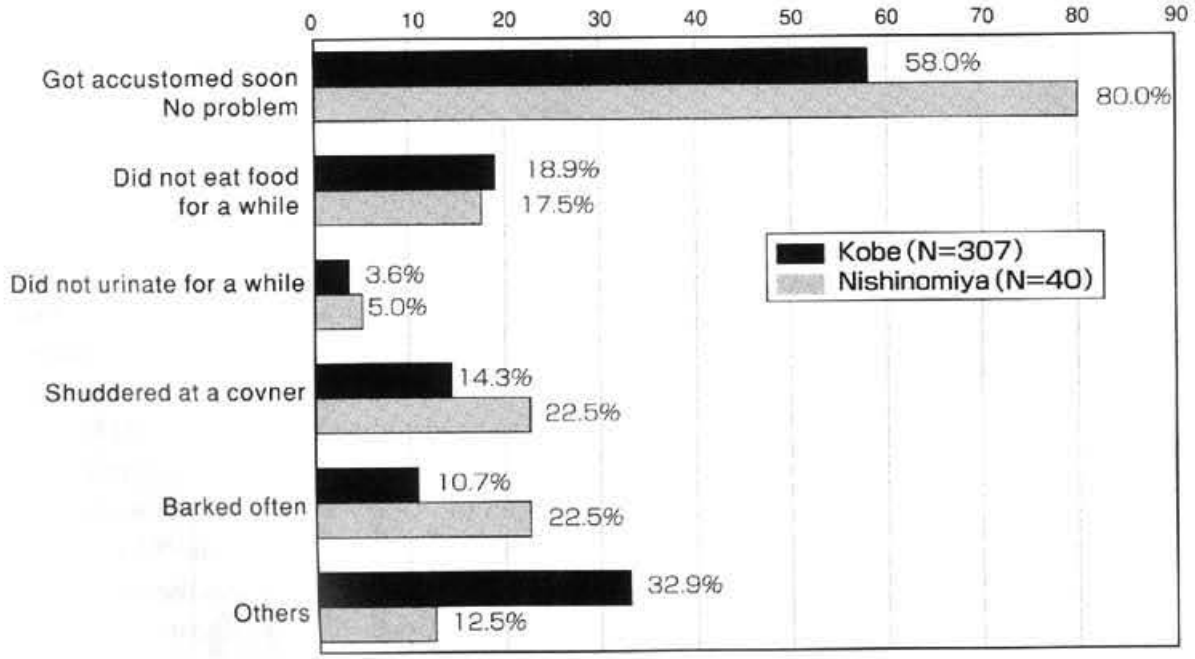


Figure A

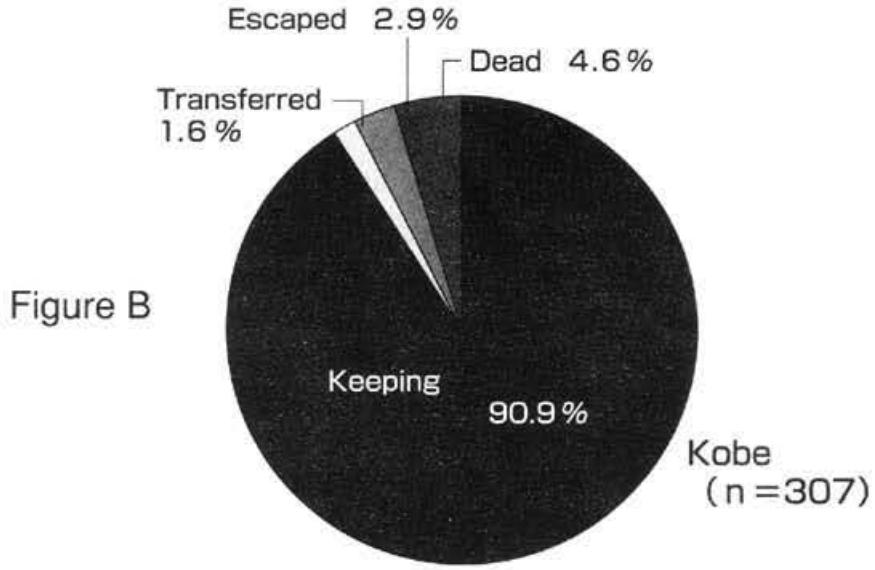


Figure B

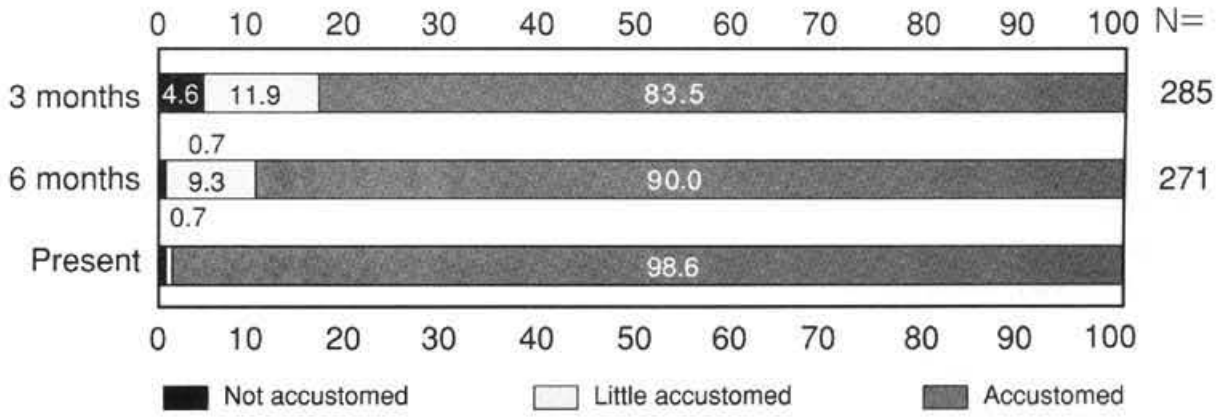


Figure C

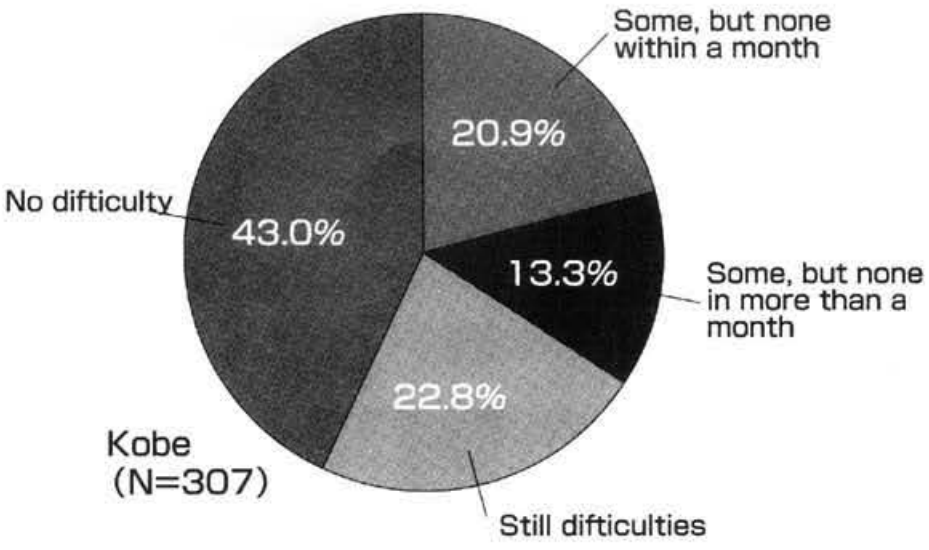


Figure D

Has the dog gotten accustomed to the family? (From the results of the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters)

The results of the headquarters were slightly different from those of the Japan Pet Care Association. The "yes" answers to this question were 93.7%. The foster homes who had no special problems were 64.1%, while those who had any problems were 35.2%.

Has the cat gotten accustomed to the family? (From the results of the Japan Pet Care Association) (Figures E, F, G, and H)

A half of the respondents answered "yes" (49.4%). The major problems in cats were on the feeding (27.5) and fright (17.5%).

The answers to a question of how the cats were as follows (Figure F): 91.3% of the foster homes have kept their cats, but the remainder lost the cats which were transferred (1.5%), escaped (4.3%), or dead (2.9%).

It took about 3 months for 81.6% of the cats to get accustomed to the family (see Figure G).

The answers to a question of whether there were any difficulties in the cats or not were as fellows (Figure H): More than a half of respondents (55.1%) had some difficulties, while 44.9% of them had no difficulty. About a quarter (24.6%) of respondents still suffer difficulties in keeping cats. The question that showed a high score was "no knowledge about the characters of the cats (28.9%).

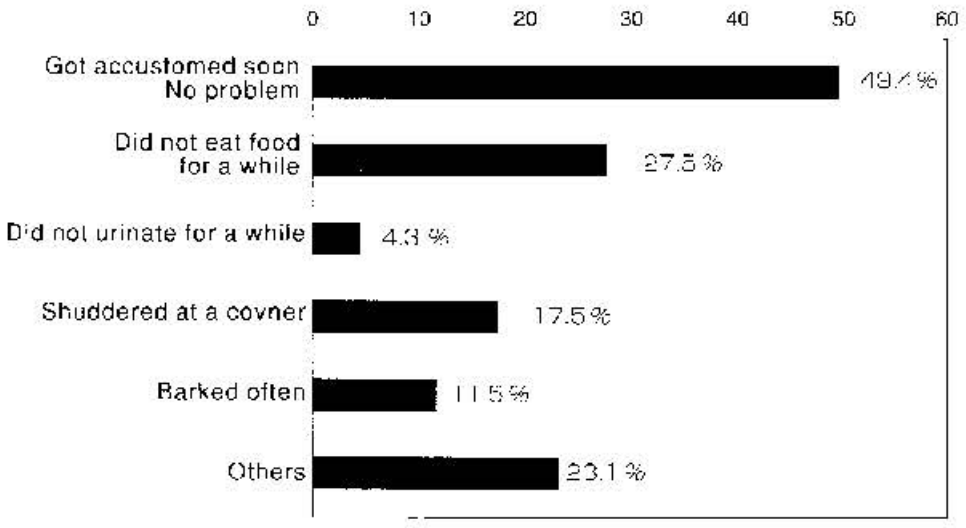


Figure E

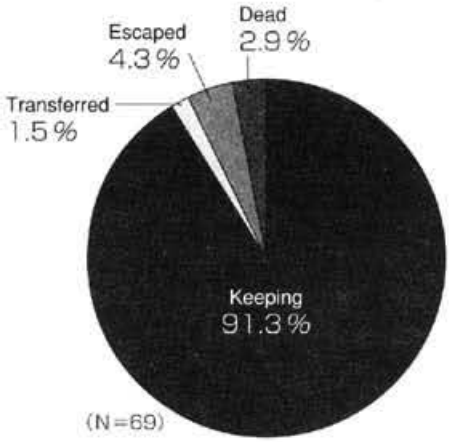


Figure F

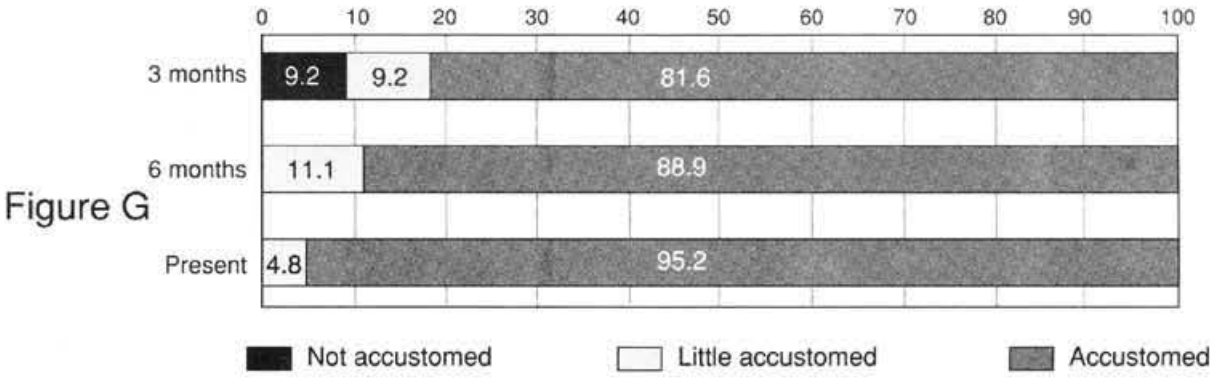


Figure G

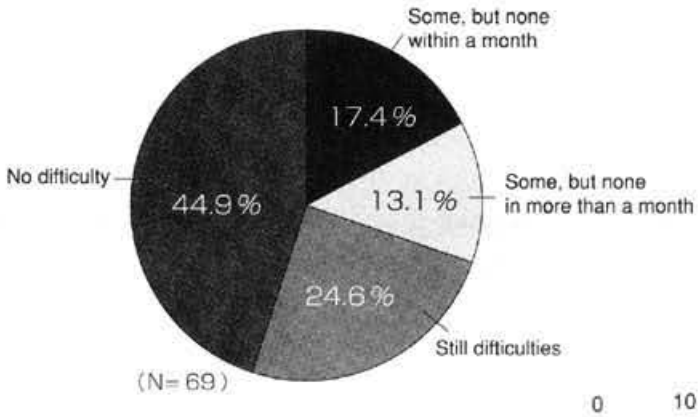


Figure H

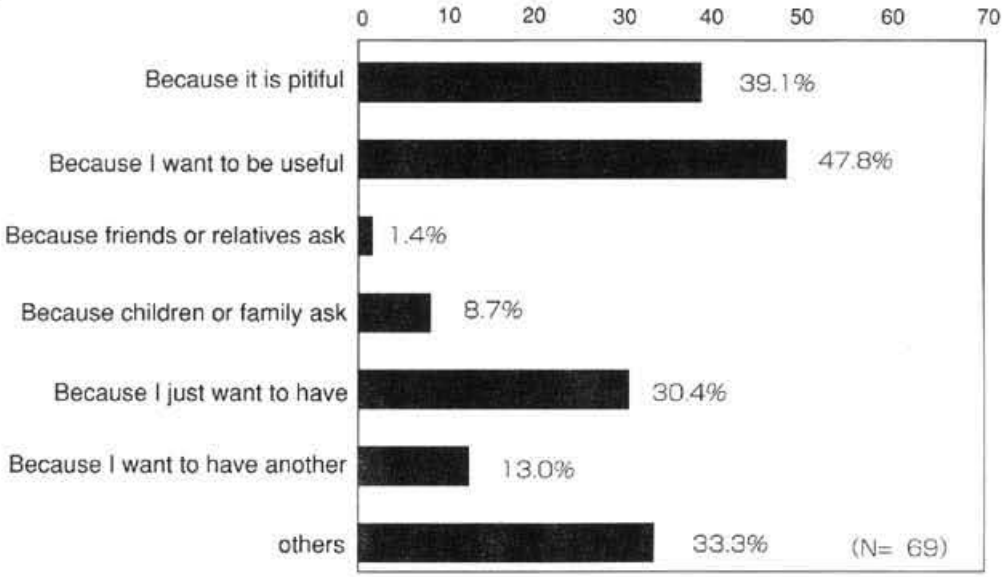


Figure I

Has the cat gotten accustomed to the family? (From the results of the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters)

"Yes" was 90.9%. The answers to the question of whether there were any troubles in cats or not are that "yes" and "no" were 27.0% and 62.0%, respectively. Similar to the cases of the dogs, about one third of the respondents had some difficulties due to the cats. This gives us a lesson that we must not take on an animal with feeling that will be easy. If a person does so, the animal also may suffer some difficulties.

How did you know the animal rescue headquarters and the animal rescue centers? (From the results of the Japan Pet Care Association)

The newspaper, the television, and so on were useful media to communicate the existence of the animal rescue headquarters and centers. In the answer of "other", a striking answer was the introductions from the Veterinary Associations and the volunteers who worked at the Animal Rescue Centers of Kobe and/or Sanda.

It was impressive that the mass media strongly affected the activities of the animal rescue.

What was the motive for offering your home as a foster home?

According to the results of the dogs of the animal rescue headquarters, the answer, "My family and I like dogs" was the most popular (30.1%), and the next, "I must do something" was 21.3%, and, "It is pitiful" was 20.0%. It is certain that the strong desires to rescue the suffered animals were the big motive for foster homes.

Almost the same answers in the results of the dogs from the Japan Pet Care Association were obtained. The answer "It is pitiful" was the most (43.3%), and the next "I just wanted to have a dog" was 42.0%, and "I want to be useful" was 40.4%.

There is another investigation that was carried out by the Public Health Office in Nishinomiya City and the Veterinary Association of Nishinomiya City. The answer "I want to be useful" was 77.5%, while "It is pitiful" was 55.0%.

As for the question whether you are happy to be a foster parent or not, the answer "yes" was 92.2%, and the details were that the family became cheerful (61.1%) and that there was satisfaction in rescuing an animal (50.2%).

On the motives for the foster homes of cats (Figure H), the answer, "I want to be useful" was the highest (47.8%), and the next "It is pitiful" was 39.1%, and "I just wanted to have a cat" was 30.4%. As for the question whether you are happy to be a foster parent or not, the answer "yes" was 95.7%.

It is certain that most of the respondents would not have offered their homes as foster homes if there wasn't such special circumstances as the suffering animals in the earthquake disaster. Besides the motives, however, it is very exciting that the majority of the animals have gotten accustomed to their new lives, and the new owners and their families have become happy.

Chapter 3
To support the Activities of the Animal Rescue

C O N T E N T S

RESCUE SUPPLIES ……51
- Pet food
- Pet goods
- Medical supplies
- Relief goods which supported volunteer activities

CONTRIBUTIONS ……55
- Income and costs of the donations
- To whom it may concern in the Animal Rescue Center of Kobe
- Donations for the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters
- Correspondence of the mass media

RELIEF GOODS ……59
- Background
- Volunteer group
- Design and production of relief goods
- Sales of the relief goods

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LOCAL VETERINARY ASSOCIATIONS AND THE GROUPS CONCERNED WITH ANIMAL PROTECTION ……61
- The Veterinary Associations of Kinki Area
- The Veterinary Association of Yokohama City
- The roles of the groups concerned with animal protection

RESCUE SUPPLIES

The terrible scene of the great earthquake which hit a modern city before dawn on January 17, was transmitted throughout the entire world by mass media, including TV, radio, and by newspaper.

The rescue of lives began in the stricken area in the manner of the highest quality. Putting out large-scale fires, the accommodation and rescue of injured people, the management of the refugees, and securing lifelines was carried out by the efforts of many people in the country.

Under these conditions, the trend of the animal rescue budded at the same time as the activities of human rescue. Human lives were given the highest priority, however, there was something else to be done. These emotions formed the Tokyo Headquarters of the animal rescue.

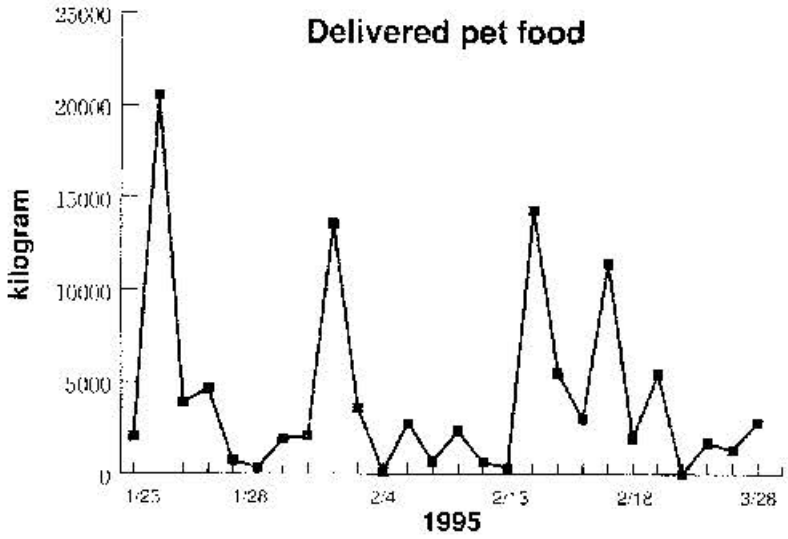
Pet food

The Japan Pet Products Manufactures Association sent overabundant food to the headquarters of the animal rescue from the beginning of the activity.

The tables and figure show the process of this delivery to the five centers of depots of the animal rescue and the total amount of animal food by March 28. The total amount of food was the volume that a thousand dogs and cats could eat daily for more than 200 days. As shown in the figure, a large amount of food was sent to each facility every few weeks, and some of the facilities had difficulty storing the animal food. Consequently, a well-laid plan for the supply system of this food is expected for the future.

- Pet food -

The eastern storage facility of the relief supplies Animal Management Office of Central Public Center at Amagasaki City	41,282kg
The western storage facility of the relief supplies Hyogo Prefecture Federation of Agricultural Mutual Aid Associations General Veterinary Clinical Training Center	50,200kg
Animal Rescue Center of Kobe	4,952kg
Animal Rescue Center of Sanda	9,023kg
Temporal facility for suffering animals in Itami	2,235kg
TOTAL	107,692kg



Pet goods

The Japan Pet Products Manufactures Association also sent necessary pet goods to the headquarters of the animal rescue in Kobe from the beginning of this activity.

- Pet goods -

Sheets for pets	15800 sheets
Kennels	420 cages
Collars	400 pieces
Feeders	200 pieces
Baby bottles	50 bottles
Leads	500 pieces
Materials for removing excrement	40 cases
Litter	3750 kg

(May 18,1995 at the Tokyo Headquarters)

Medical supplies

The medical supplies to treat injured or weakened animals were sent to the active spots through the Japan Veterinary Medical Association. Other groups listed in the former pages also coped with the securement of medical supplies with all their strength. The activities of the animal rescue would not have been carried out without the aids of the composition of groups at the Tokyo Headquarters.

The animal rescue continued for about 16 months from January 21, 1995 to May 29, 1996. During this time, all necessities to save suffering animals weren't always provided free of compensation. Some kinds of necessary pet goods, or medical supplies were purchased with contributed donations. However, almost all the goods to save the suffering animals were given free of charge, at least at the beginning of the animal rescue.

Medical supplies donated at the Animal Rescue Centers of Kobe and Sanda

(February 20,1995)

gauze	2,360 packages	Ancylol	20 boxes
surgical tape	118 pieces	Antisedan	21 boxes
Bolfo collar	960 pieces	Isodine	3 boxes
absorbent cotton	36 packages	Intercat	15 boxes
syringe	18,500 pieces	Esbilac liquid	1,056 boxes
stethoscope	3 pieces	Chloramphenicol	10 boxes
electrival thermometer	80 sets	Ketalar	1 boxes
bandage	120 packages	Celactal	2 boxes
suture	220 packages	Dexamethazone	320 boxes
needle	120 pieces	Terramycin	10 boxes
transfusion set	1,000 sets	Terperan	500 boxes
winged needle	800 pieces	Dohyvac 5	400 boxes
forceps	60 pairs	Domitor	51 boxes
		Triserve	100 boxes
		Tribrissen	300 tablets
		Droncit	20 boxes
		Baytril	100 tablets
		Panagen	50 boxes
		Piperazine	2,000 tablets
		Glucose injection	500 bottles
		Vetrap	327 sheets
		Penicillin	10 boxes
		Mycillin	10 boxes

Relief goods which supported volunteer activities

Various articles such as bedding, bath towels, rice, and instant food were contributed by various groups and individual volunteers who developed intensive programs to save the suffering animals. There were also unnecessary things of which nobody had need of.

It is not important to send unnecessary things; it is more important to think about the various situations other people are in.

Relief supplies for the volunteers

Food	Blankets	Others
rice	Sheets	mattresses
instant foods	Towels	gas cylinders
vegetables, etc.	Clothes	bicycles
Electrical appliances	Stationaries	sanitary goods
electric carpets	writing materials	cushions
electric heaters	notebooks	can openers
oil fan heaters	memo pads	gloves
facsimiles	office supplies	scales
television sets	computer softwares	carpenters' tools
washing machines	magazines	drainboards
others	books	newspapers

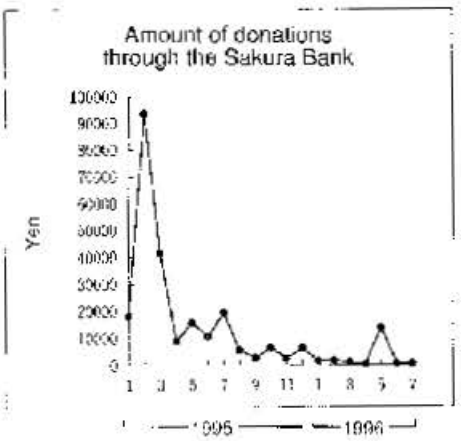


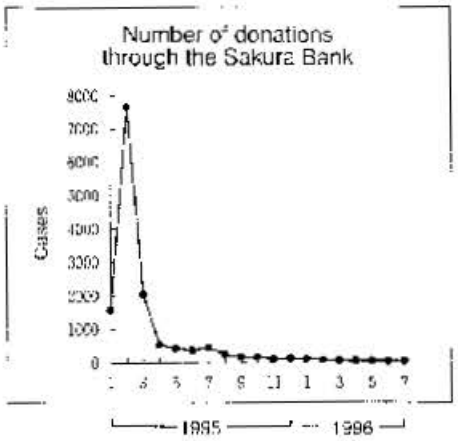
CONTRIBUTIONS

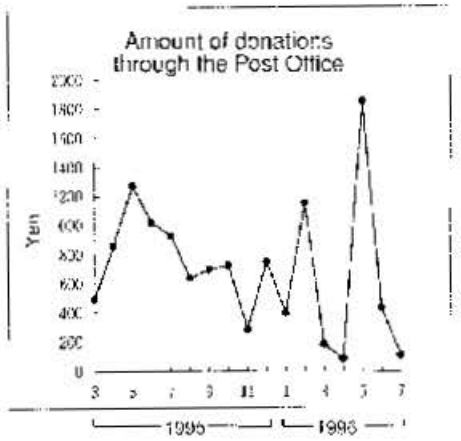
Income and costs of the donations

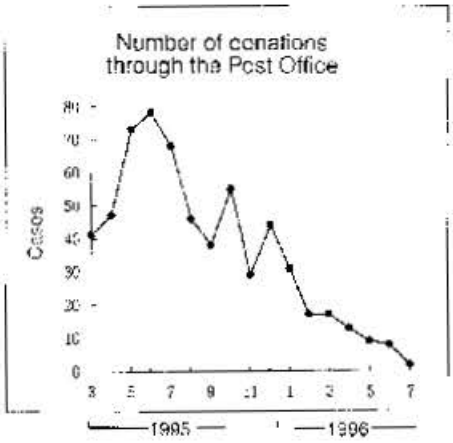
The total amount of the donations by the end of July, 1996 reached 261,494,760 yen. As described in the former pages, a half of all the donations, 131,501,426 yen, were contributed during the two months after the earthquake. The total number of the donations were 14,911 cases, and exceeded everybody's expectation by far.

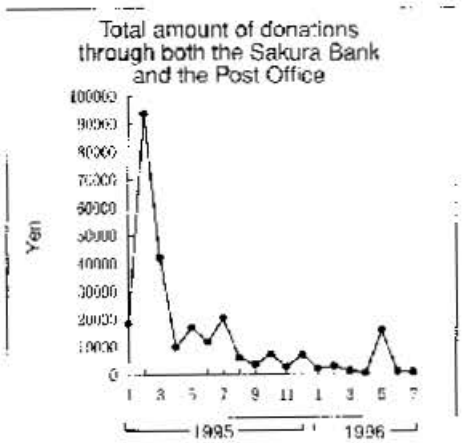
The Animal Rescue Center of Kobe was closed on May 29, 1996, and the activities of the animal rescue by the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters were completed. Although the number of the cases and the amount of money decreased, the donations were still being contributed. This was a wonderful surprise.

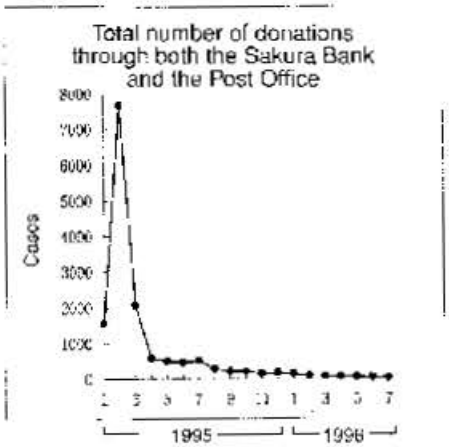












(No. 1)

To whom it may concern in the Animal Rescue Center of Kobe:

I hope you and the animals which were harmed by the earthquake are fine.

I have two cats. I always say to my cats that I will help them when an earthquake hits. But, I am very afraid about what will happen when an earthquake hits Tokyo.

Though it is a small amount, I am sending you a donation. Please tell your volunteers to be careful. I pray for the early reconstruction of the stricken area.

(February 10, 1995)

(No. 2)

I am so grateful for your activities of animal rescue in the stricken area under a situation that is beyond imagination.

I am really glad to know that you are rescuing the suffering dogs and cats which are unable to complain. It is so good. Thank you very much for your kindness, again.

Though it is only a little, I will send you 10,000 yen as a contribution.

Please continue the activities of the animal rescue and take care of yourselves. I am praying everybody will be happy.

(February 23, 1995)

(No. 3)

Dear workers of the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters,

I regret I was impolite to you some days ago.

I am sending the donations that were piled up in the fund-raising box on the reception desk. This is the third time for me. The sum of money was \20,081.

Please send me the receipt, if possible. I will be very happy if you use this money for the activities of the animal rescue.

I am asking the owners to put donations in the box.

Thank you very much for your efforts and the activities. Please continue your work.

(From the Animal Hospital)

(No. 4)

Dear Volunteers in the Animal Rescue Center of Kobe

I heard about the suffered animals from the earthquake from a magazine.

I think a lot of donations and relief goods have been sent to Kobe, but there may not be so many for the affected animals. I am sending you used towels and sheets for the animals. I am guessing the animals also suffered damages that can't be expressed by words.

Please take care of yourselves and continue the activities of the animal rescue.

The table of the income and the costs of the donations are shown below.

DONATIONS FOR THE GREAT HANSHIN EARTHQUAKE ANIMAL RESCUE HEADQUARTERS

From January 21, 1995 to October 31, 1996

Income		Cost		Headquarters	Kobe	Sanda	Itami
Donations	264,792,032	Salaries	29,081,865	11,392,597	10,529,948	7,119,320	
Miscellaneous income	1,994,076	Other consumption	78,300,903	3,729,282	6,359,890	8,154,526	57,205
		Meals	6,976,415		4,721,705	2,254,710	
		Medical supplies	4,431,821		2,517,800	1,914,021	
		Communication and transportation	4,065,361	2,129,366	1,060,547	875,448	
		Fuel	823,466	22,655	566,076	234,735	
		Lighting, fuel and water	1,675,553			1,675,553	
		Construction	83,525,915		39,874,653	43,102,262	276,000
		Equipments	13,003,934	1,883,313	3,871,628	7,076,953	172,040
		Using and loaning fees	8,906,618	2,445,138	4,807,880	1,653,600	
		Insurance	898,960	678,900	220,060		
		Reward	100,000			100,000	
		Travel	948,100	725,610	108,970	113,520	
		※Treatments for the volunteers	367,779		167,769	200,010	
		Repairment	263,283		263,283		
		Tax and other public charges	30,400	3,000	27,400		
		Sundry	95,265	95,265			
		Symposium	481,384	481,384			
		※Commission of auditing	4,066,000	4,066,000			
		※Sterilization	2,432,500		2,177,500	255,000	
		※Compensation	2,647,694		2,647,694		
Total	266,786,108	Subtotal	182,810,216	27,652,510	79,922,803	74,728,658	506,245
		Balance of ordinary deposit	3,975,892	3,975,892	0	0	0
		Balance of fixed deposit	80,000,000	80,000,000	0	0	0
Total	266,786,108	Total	266,786,108	111,628,402	79,922,803	74,728,658	506,245

※Commission of auditing
The handling cost of teaing 300,000
The cost of making report 3,066,000
The cost of auditing 700,000

※Treatments for the volunteers ※Sterilization The half price was shared by the headquarters
※Compensation Discount of repaying for damage of equipment

Correspondence of the mass media

For several days after the earthquake, the animal-related topic that was used by the mass media was "a rescue dog". Several medias took up this topic after the article concerning the rescue dogs of the Swiss disaster rescue team was put in the evening's Mainichi of January 19.

It may be in the article of "Wandering dogs and cats" of the Tokyo Sports that the suffering animals were reported for the first time. After that, the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters was established, and articles concerning the suffering animals were found in some newspaper almost everyday.

On the other hand, the television and radio also reported the topic in the news. It may have been the article, "Animals cry, what else is happening in Kobe?" in the Super Time of the FNN on February 13 that made the mass media take up the cause of the animal rescue with great interest.

Many contributions were given after there was so much coverage by the mass media. Unfortunately, there is no clear evidence showing a distinct correlation between the correspondence of the mass media and contributions. However, it is certain the such a large cause, and the resulting donations were increased by the coverage by the mass media.



RELIEF GOODS

Background

To rescue the suffering animals, consequently, a great deal more contributions were given than expected to the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters. At the beginning, however, the people concerned with the activities of the animal rescue, worried about insufficient funds. To continue these rescue activities, the distribution of relief goods were planned by the members of the Veterinary Association of Kobe City.

Volunteer group

At the beginning, it was thought that the Veterinary Association sold the relief goods as a business. However, a public-service corporation did not seem to be the appropriate organization for managing a profit-earning business. Thus, three members of the Veterinary Association, Mrs. Yukio Otani, Masanobu Inoue, and Kenji Fujiwara, were asked to sell the relief goods as volunteers.

Design and production of relief goods

Miss Mikako Baba, who is a daughter of a veterinarian, Mr. Kunitoshi Baba (see the former page describing the activities of the volunteers), in Kawasaki City in Kanagawa Prefecture, designed the characteristics of the relief goods based on a model of a Saint Bernard dog.

The product manufacturing company was damaged by the earthquake, and therefore had neither people, materials, or funds to make the relief goods. After a while, however, the president of the company understood the purpose of making the relief goods, and offered complete cooperation.





- T-Shirt
- Sweat shirt
- Polo shirt
- Windbreaker

Sales of the relief goods

At the beginning, the relief goods were sold only in veterinary hospitals that belonged to the Animal Rescue Center of Kobe, and the Veterinary Association of Kobe City. However, the newspapers, magazines, and the radio introduced the relief goods to all the people, and then orders were gathered from all over the country. For that reason, the relief goods were sold in the local veterinary associations, from groups concerned with the animal protection, and appropriate veterinary hospitals through the Japan Veterinary Medical Association and the Veterinary Associations of Kinki Area. The orders from the whole country were also accepted in the Otani Animal Hospital by facsimile or mail. Moreover, temporary corners to sell the relief goods were set up during the occasions of various events such as the memorial symposium "The 20th anniversary of the law of animal protection and the World Congress of the Veterinary Medicine" in Yokohama City in Kanagawa Prefecture.

The gains from the sales belonged to the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters, and were about 19,000,000 yen on May 29, 1996.

阪神大震災で被災した動物に愛の手を!

『ANIMAL ✚ RESCUE』ロゴマーク入りグッズ発売中。



この商品の収益金は、神戸動物救護センター（078-741-8112）を通して
被災した動物の救護活動に使用させていただきます。

主催　神戸動物救護センター
協賛　㈱神戸市獣医師会
㈶日本動物福祉協会 阪神支部

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LOCAL VETERINARY ASSOCIATIONS AND THE GROUPS CONCERNED WITH THE ANIMAL PROTECTION

The Veterinary Associations of Kinki Area

The Veterinary Association of Osaka Prefecture requested that the members support the activities of the animal rescue by sending the president's message directly. The Veterinary Association of Osaka City also dispatched veterinarians to the Animal Rescue Centers of Kobe and Sanda, and asked for donations to other veterinary associations. These activities were developed with their united efforts.

The Veterinary Association of Yokohama City

The participation of the Veterinary Association of Yokohama City was marvelous as a member of the Tokyo Headquarters. The details will be stated in the section on Volunteers.

The roles of the groups concerned with animal protection

The regular activities of the groups concerned with animal protection were somewhat exclusive, and thus pointed out a lack of solidarity to protect animals.

However, their activities to rescue suffering animals at this earthquake were exceptional. Sometimes, each group worked individually, and other times, groups cooperated with each other to coordinate their activities. Their work included many things: to protect and shelter suffering animals, to supply animal food to the refugees, to find and ask for foster homes, to carry out sterilization, and to sell the relief goods for the animal rescue, etc. The Japan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals contributed especially to the activities of the animal rescue as a central office of the Tokyo Headquarters.

The Japan Animal Welfare Society also played a great role in the animal rescue, and the Hanshin branch of the society was particularly essential as a member of the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters.

Chapter 4
Volunteers

C O N T E N T S

VOLUNTEER SPIRIT ····· 65

VOLUNTEERS ····· 65
- The number of volunteers
- Volunteers in the Animal Rescue Center of Kobe
- Volunteers in the Animal Rescue Center of Sanda
- Veterinarian volunteers
- Student volunteers

QUESTIONNAIRE POLL FOR THE VOLUNTEERS ····· 71
- How to carry it out
- When did you learn about the volunteer recruitment?
- How did you know about the volunteer recruitment?
- Where did you offer your participation as a volunteer?
- Why did you choose to be a volunteer for the animal rescue?
- The volunteer work
- What did you get from the volunteer activities?

ONE DAY AT THE ANIMAL RESCUE CENTER OF KOBE ····· 74

COMMENTS OF THE VOLUNTEERS ····· 77
- My first experience
- My thanks to animals
- I will prepare for the next disaster as a veterinarian
- The comment to veterinarian volunteers
- Kobe in Trouble

VOLUNTEER SPIRIT

To volunteer, means to contribute to society based on one's own judgment. The terrible scene of the stricken area was reported daily and induced all kinds of emotions such as: "I must do something," or "we must rush to the stricken area". These emotions probably drove many people to volunteer. The most distinct feature of the volunteer activities at this time was the person who didn't have any experience to contribute to society as a volunteer. An entire 73.2% of the volunteers concerned with the animal rescue were previously inexperienced in volunteer activities.

On the other hand, there were people who had not only the experiences of a volunteer, but also knowledge about the treatments of animals (26.8%).

The medical treatments for injured or suffered animals from diarrhea and poor appetite, which might be due to seismic fear or the worries of the damaged owner, must be carried out by a veterinarian. The veterinarian volunteers were indispensable in rescuing suffering animals. Most of the veterinarian volunteers at this time were also inexperienced.

Mr. Kunitoshi Baba was rich with volunteer experiences, and hence played an essential role in teaching and protecting new volunteers. To develop the activities of the animal rescue, a large number of volunteers were needed, and most of them had to learn what to do, how to do it, and how to cooperate with other volunteers, etc.

In this fashion, all sorts of volunteers developed volunteer activities with just the goal of rescuing suffering animals, of which there never was and never will be such a large need for a volunteer organization as this. Finally, these volunteers hadn't only saved the animals, but also learned a lot of things about mankind.

VOLUNTEERS

The number of volunteers

The total number of volunteers that participated in the activities of the animal rescue for about a year and 4 months from January 26, 1995, to May 29, 1996, was 21,769.

Volunteers in the Animal Rescue Center of Kobe

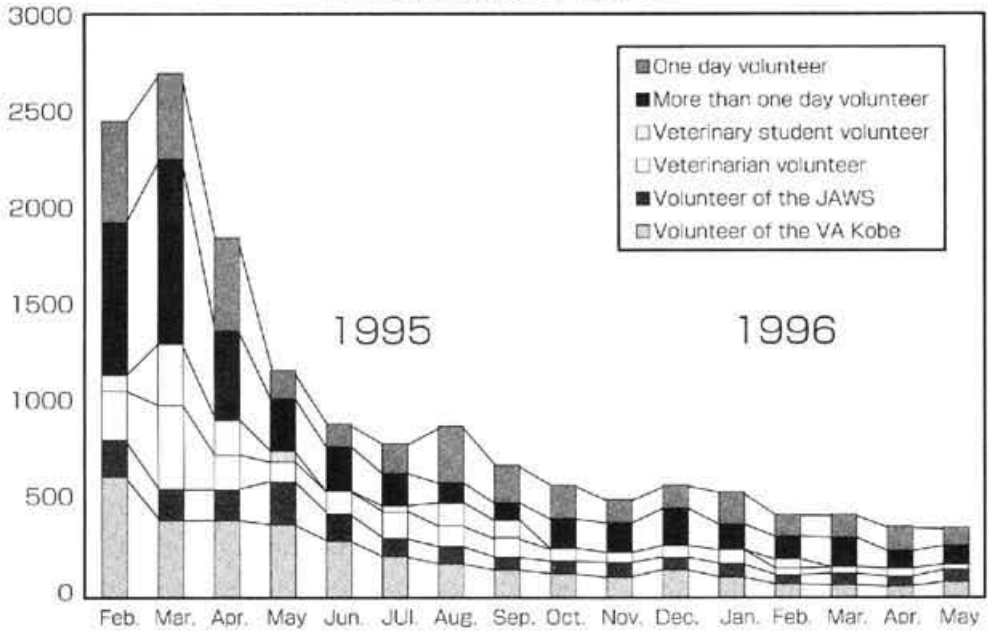
The general and veterinarian volunteers, whose number was more than 15,000, supported the activities in the center of Kobe. There were many volunteers who stayed at the center. The student volunteers who dreamed of being veterinarians in the future, joined in the activities of the animal rescue, benefiting also from their study of society. The Hanshin branch of the Japan Animal Welfare Society (JAWS), sent the experienced volunteers out regularly. The Veterinary Association of Kobe City (VA Kobe) became a nucleus, and gave all the energies of the group to the activities. All the members worked hard as volunteers.

The largest number of the volunteers in one day was 105 on April 4, 1995, and the peak of their activities was observed from February 23 to April 5. The center was filled with more than 90 volunteers a day. The average number of the volunteers per day was 30.5.

The number of Volunteers

	Kobe	Sanda	Itami
General	10,283	5,660	122
Veterinarian	4,912	792	
Total	15,195	6,452	122

Volunteers in Kobe

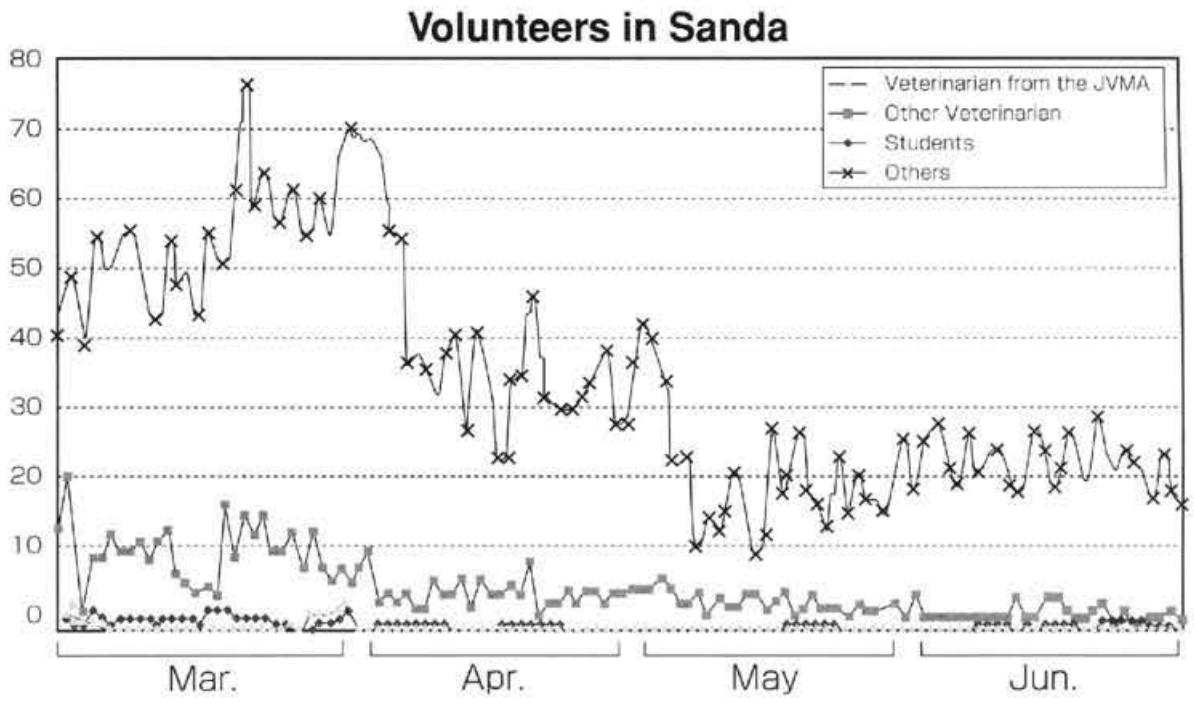


Volunteers in the Animal Rescue Center of Sanda

The center of Sanda was different from that of Kobe. It was the place where wilderness had developed. There was nothing around except the animal rescue center. The active volunteers, whose total number was about 6,500, worked to rescue suffering animals until the closing of the center on November 30.

The Sanda center had been closed for a half year before Kobe was, and animals kept in Sanda (460 heads) were 42.3% less than those in Kobe. Nonetheless, the number of volunteers per day in Sanda, was equal to that in Kobe. The peak of the volunteer activities was observed on March 21, when there were 93 volunteers. On the other hand, the least number of volunteers was 3 on September 26, 1995. The average number of volunteers per day was 22.4.





Veterinarian volunteers

The knowledge, technique and experiences were indispensable in recovering the health of the animals, especially under poor circumstances like the vinyl houses of the Animal Rescue Center of Kobe. A veterinarian must be there if there is even only one animal. Ideally, it is desirable that more than one veterinarian work full-time. However, it was difficult for the veterinarians with the better knowledge and experience, who run their own animal hospitals in most cases, to work for a long time as a volunteer. Nevertheless, Mr. Baba in Kawasaki City, and the veterinarians in Yokohama City participated in the volunteer activities devotedly.

There were many veterinarians who rushed to the Animal Rescue Center of Sanda, with the most being 20 veterinarians a day. On the other hand, there was a day when no veterinarian was in the center of Sanda, and thus it was important to secure a volunteer.

Under these situations, the Japan Veterinary Medical Association, the Veterinary Associations of Osaka Prefecture, Osaka City and Yokohama City dispatched veterinarian volunteers regularly by making out a schedule.

There was a document that the president of the Veterinary Association of Yokohama City sent to the members, in which it described the special features of the veterinarian volunteers.



ABOUT THE SUPPORT TOWARD THE ANIMAL RESCUE ACTIVITIES
(The above sentence is omitted.)

II. Dispatch of veterinarians and staffs.

From the analysis of the information on the spot and the qualifications which our meeting can support, the following items were taken into consideration.

A. Qualifications of people being sent

1.To be familiar with the medical treatment for small animals, and having a great deal of experience in accommodating and taking care of small animals.

2.Ability as an assistant of medical treatment is highly important.

3.Possessing leadership capabilities that can enable one to lead other volunteers.4.Having no problem maintaining stamina even under the poorest of environments.

5.Having the ability to adapt to group life.

B. Qualifications required by the Veterinary Association sending people

1.Because dispatch is difficult for a practicing veterinarian who works by himself, it is desirable to recruit veterinarians who work at a hospital that already has more than one working veterinarian.

2.For continuous dispatch, it is adjusted among veterinarians or the veterinary hospitals.

3.The standard is decided against the accident which can't be predicted.

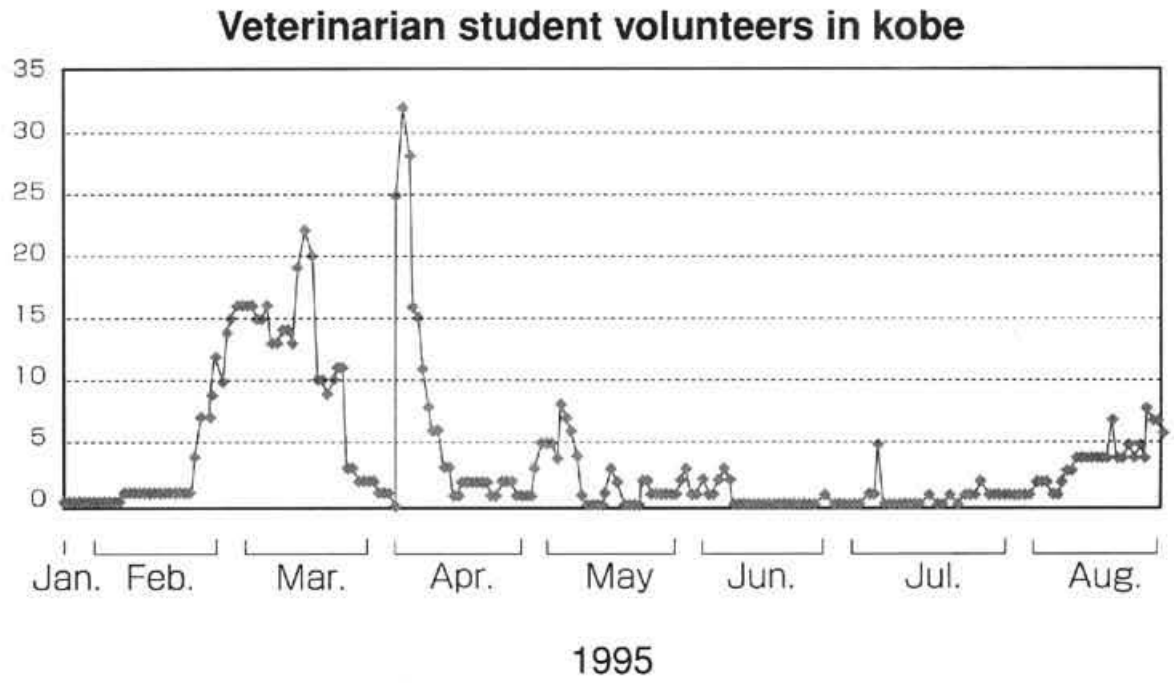
We made a basic unit of which one group is composed of three people, for seven days. We sent veterinarians so that the schedule of the next group might fall on the previous groups for two days, and cooperated by securing the minimum number of staff for the Animal Rescue Center. Duplication of two days was necessary to be smooth and to be certain of transferring business.

From:
The President of the Veterinary Association of Yokohama City

Student volunteers

Student volunteers who have long vacations in spring, summer, and so on, are the most effective group of volunteers especially in the area of flexibility. Of the student volunteers, veterinary students played particularly important roles in the activities of the animal rescue. The Japan Veterinary Medical Association asked the universities that had a Department of Veterinary Medicine to send student volunteers to the animal rescue centers in the stricken area.

The demerit for the student volunteers was to be absent when they had classes. Some universities cooperated with the Veterinary Associations completely, and recognized the volunteer activities of the students as a unit of a specific subject. However, from last March to early April, the number of student volunteers decreased markedly, probably because of graduations, supplementary examinations, or reexaminations. After that, during one week of early April, many student volunteers came back to the animal rescue centers with their friends and worked until the new school year began.



To:
Private Veterinary University Association
The Chairmans of the Public Veterinary Universities

From:
Fumio Sugiyama, the President of the Japan Veterinary Medical Association
(the General Manager of the Supporting Headquarters at the Great Hanshin Earthquake)

LOOK FOR VOLUNTEER STUDENTS FOR SUPPORTING THE ANIMAL RESCUE ACTIVITIES (ASK FOR COOPERATION).

About one month has passed since the Great Hanshin Earthquake occurred. For this time, not only people suffered severe damage but animals also were injured.

Moreover, things, which the owner disappeared, it can't be bred any more, and it hopes for taking charge, are increasing.

Then, the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters whose leaders are the Veterinary Association of Hyogo Prefecture, the Veterinary Association of Kobe City, and the Hanshin branch of the Japan Animal Welfare Society is now energetically rescuing the suffering animals.

Though a lot of volunteers, including veterinarians, participated in the animal rescue activities, it is taking a long time because of many suffering animals.

In such conditions, now, there is a request for the dispatch of volunteers from veterinarians and students, from the Headquarter to the Japan Veterinary Medical

Association (the Supporting Headquarters at the Great Hanshin Earthquake). So we decided to contact and to control of the recruitment and the dispatch of volunteers from veterinarians and students, in order to support their activities to active smoothly.

Therefore, we hope that you understand the point of the animal rescue activities, and look for volunteer students immediately, and give us contact by the attached sheet format. We ask for your cooperation.

We will contact further the charge person of the university about the dispatch juncture, the number, and so on as soon as there is an application from each university.

Finally, pay attention to stating elsewhere fully taking on the dispatch of volunteer students.

QUESTIONNAIRE POLL FOR THE VOLUNTEERS

How to carry it out

Subject: 1,100 volunteers who joined in the activities of the animal rescue

Period: From the middle of June to August 5, 1996

Method: By mail

The answers were 472 (43%)(see the table below).

When did you learn about the volunteer recruitment? (Figure A)

Three quarters of the people who participated in the volunteer activities had learned about it in February.

How did you know about the volunteer recruitment? (Figure B)

They learned about it through the media such as the newspaper, radio, and TV, the guides of the veterinary hospitals and the Japan Veterinary Medical Association.

	Staying	Living-out	Not clear	Total
Kobe	133	84	13	230
Sanda	92	65	14	171
Not clear	27	32	12	71
Total	252	181	39	472

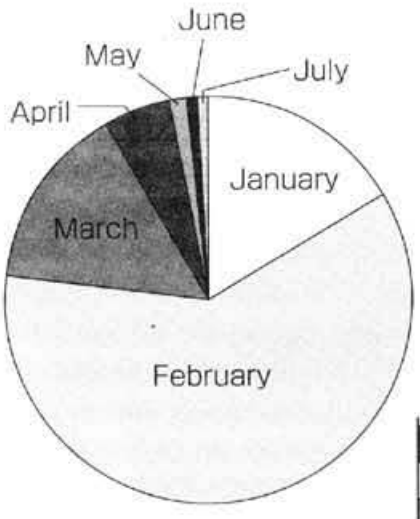


Figure A

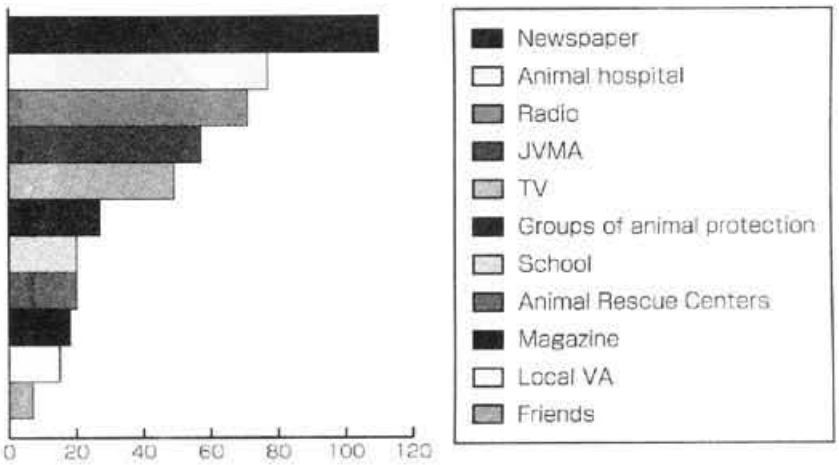


Figure B

Where did you offer your participation as a volunteer? (Figure C)

After they knew the "volunteer recruitment" through some media, about a half of the respondents went to the Animal Rescue Centers of Kobe or Sanda directly to offer volunteer work. Therefore, the center in Kobe was especially busy with the reception of volunteers. There may have been people who gave up participating in the volunteer activities because it was hard for the applicants to call at the beginning of the opening of the center. For that reason, there were some volunteers who went to work in the center directly, without the necessary procedures (12 persons).

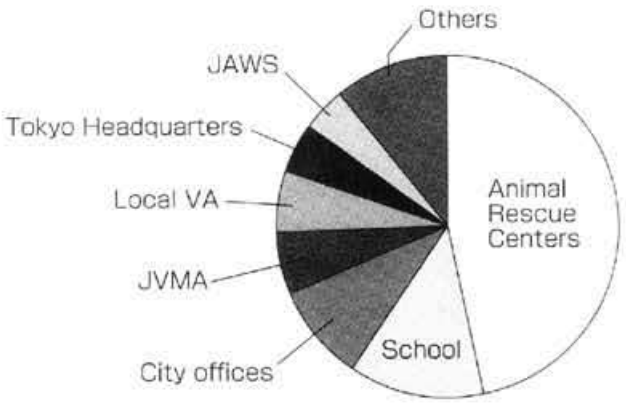
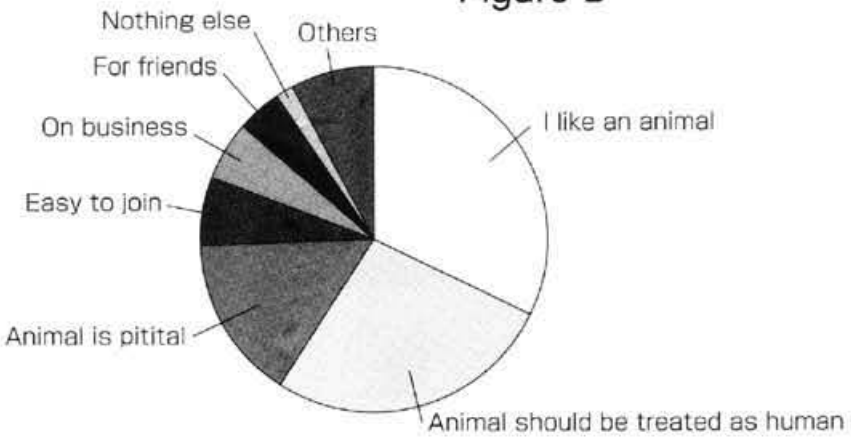


Figure C

Why did you choose to be a volunteer for the animal rescue? (Figure D)

Three answers were in the majority for the respondents: "Because I like animals"; "Because animals should be treated like humans"; "Because I pitied the animals." It is certain that most of the volunteers came to the animal rescue centers to save suffering animals. There were other answers: "I wanted to be useful" (15 persons), "To learn something" (6 people).

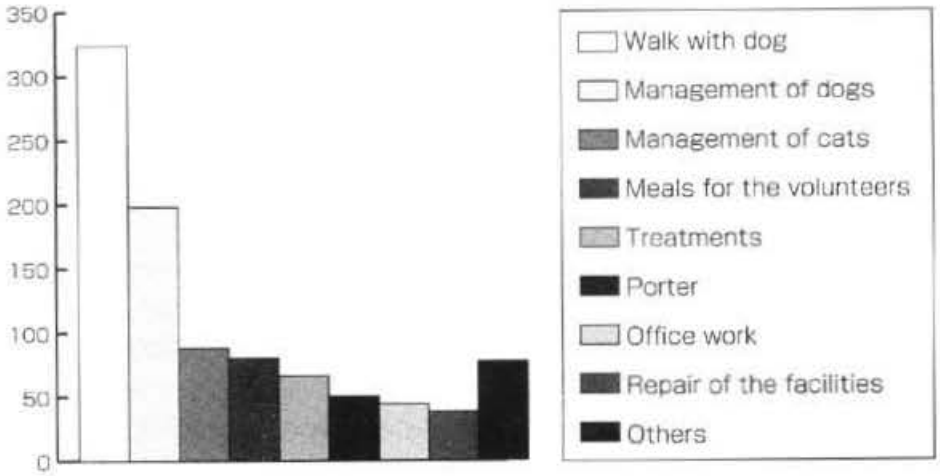
Figure D



The volunteer work (Figure E)

The main job for the volunteers in the animal rescue centers was to take care of the animals. There were "walking the dogs", and "management of dogs and cats" for general volunteers, and "treatment for animals" for the veterinarian volunteers. Others included "washing clothes" (18 persons). The devoted efforts of the general and veterinarian volunteers helped to heal the great worries and stress of the suffering animals victimized by the earthquake.

Figure E

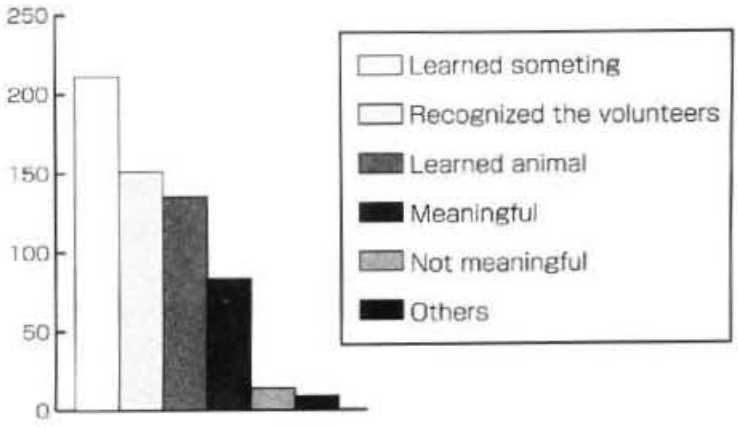


What did you get from the volunteer activities? (Figure F)

A total of 96% of the volunteers recognized the significance of the volunteer activities for the animal rescue: "I learned something"; "Meaningful". Many people haven't only saved the suffered animals, but may also have saved themselves.

Really, 1995 is the first year of the volunteer.

Figure F



ONE DAY AT THE ANIMAL RESCUE CENTER OF KOBE

Report of a member of the Veterinary Association of Osaka City
February 13

0:40 Arrive at the center
Baba, Inoue (Kobe City), Tamai (Wakayama Prefecture), Yamamoto, Hosoido, and Kitao discussed the follow things:
- The explanation of the present condition
- Reconsideration for the future
- Requests for the veterinarians from other prefectures
- The policy of the activities

3:30 Go to bed (with a blanket and a sleeping bag in the treatment room of the Management Center)
There are two areas for those who stay. Women stay in another room.

7:00 Wake up

8:00 Breakfast

9:00 Participate in the relief section (walk and feed the suffering animals) and the management section (handle phone calls, take charge of animals)

12:30 Lunch

13:30 Do washing, bring in the relief supplies, put the warehouse in order, help with trivial duties

15:00 Walking and feeding of the suffering animals in the afternoon, clean up kennels

18:00 Have a chat with veterinarians of Kobe City

19:00 Dinner, observe the meeting of volunteers and veterinarians

20:00 Meeting of four (put information in order)

22:30 Discuss with Baba and veterinarians of Kobe City

23:45 Leave the center

On that day four volunteer veterinarians (two from Yokohama, one from Tokyo, one from the Japan Animal Welfare Society) participated.

General volunteers present were fifteen to twenty. In the afternoon, elementary and junior high school students in the neighborhood participated.

I. Two separated sections administer the Headquarters.

< Management Center >

1) Reception time 10:00 - 17:00 (were actually accepted from 9:00 to 18:00)

2) There were forty cases from 9:00 to 11:00. Details of some of the cases are as fellow:

- Applications for collecting data of mass communications
- Inquiries for the sending of donations or relief supplies
- Inquiries about wandering dogs and cats
- An applicant for being a foster family - make a list of names and register - call later (neighborhood takes priority)
- We are asked to take charge of animals even though we explained the bad situation of the shelter and wished to prevent trouble, despite that fact, the number of animals increased by ten or twenty everyday.

3) Make documents of reception (ledger and a written oath; animals that have long term stay renew once a month)
Make documents for deciding on foster families

< Section of Animal Relief >

Take care of the health and treatment of the suffering animals

•Whether or not all of the animals have been vaccinated or not is unconfirmed (except for D-5, FVR-CP, RV).

•Seriously injured animals are sent to the hospital which is a member of the Veterinary Association Kobe City

Two members of the Veterinary Association of Kobe City work in shifts (for each of the sections described above the person in charge to the end of February was Dr. Ichida).

*Veterinarians of the Veterinary Association of Kobe City do the following activities when they are not on duty:

•Arrangement and storage of carried foods

•Distribution and carrying out of foods to each place in the city

•Spaying and neutering of the animals for which a foster parent had been decided

*Actual management is done with the Japan Animal Welfare Society, the Veterinary Association of Kobe City, and Dr. Baba.

Two of the women who are members of the Japan Animal Welfare Society are indispensable. For example, they handle phone calls very well. It is difficult for the inexperienced person. They go to look after dogs by using the car (they went to Nagata and Chuo Ward on February, 13). They are full of vitality.

II. Contents of activities of the general volunteer:

1) Cleaning kennels (mainly women)
2) Washing of the blankets and the towels (mainly women)
3) Feeding and washing feeders (mainly women)
4) Walking of the dogs and the disposal of the excrement (men and women)
5) Preparation and clean-up of the meals (mainly women)
6) Cleaning and ordering of the facility (mainly women)
7) Burning the dust
8) Arranging and storing of the relief supplies (men and women)
9) Making the atmosphere relaxed and friendly (mainly women)

III. About policy (in the talk with Dr. Baba)

1) It would bother people if the animal shelter was to be made a full facility because there are many people still living as refugees in the stricken area. Therefore, we decided not to do so in order to avoid negative feelings from the public.

2) I hope for the participation of many volunteers, including families. Families who volunteer together teach their children a valuable lesson about the importance of volunteer work.

3) Now, the work of the volunteer is done, but the veterinavians still have a lot of work ahead of them. It is not the attitude of a proper veterinarian to only take care of animals,

which are like members of our families, for personal profit. Therefore, now veterinarians must take the initiative and actively pursue the wellness of every animal affected by this disaster. This is not solely the problem of Kobe City and Hyogo Prefecture, but of every Japanese veterinarian.

IV. The necessity of veterinarian participation in volunteer activities

I didn't know how great the need for practical business help was until we actually received it. It is necessary to provide a feeling of relief that there are veterinarians available to instruct people about the management of animal health, and to lead safety guidance. Because there are unfriendly dogs, dogs with heart disease, and aged dogs, veterinarian volunteers must be careful when they put those dogs in and take them out to take a walk. I felt the necessity to help the management go smoothly between the general volunteer and the veterinarian.

I think anyone who practices veterinary medicine can volunteer. It is important only that veterinarians attempt to give their time. Even one day would be appreciated.

V. The shelter of Sanda

An opening ceremony at the Animal Rescue Center of Sanda will be held on February 14. It considers that, even in Sanda, problems like those in the Animal Rescue Center of Kobe happen. The reason for the increase in the heads of protected animals is that volunteers don't gather easily because the location is bad. Also, there is no person who knows as much about relief activities as Dr. Baba. It is possible that a more serious problem than the one in Kobe will happen.

To reduce the burden, making a shelter in Osaka in cooperation with the Osaka Animal Management Center has been considered. The following are the advantages:

1) It is easy for volunteers and veterinarians to go to work.
2) It is easy to look for a foster parent. It is easy for the owner to understand. (near to Kobe)
3) It would reduce the burden on the veterinarians who have also suffered as a result of the earthquake.(They have no time to rebuild their lives.)
4) Even if it considers about location, the third party or people in Kobe are hoping, too.
5) There are many suffering people who took refuge in Osaka.

On the other hand, there are disadvantages, too.

The Veterinary Association of Hyogo Prefecture has a lack of knowledge about actual management of the shelter, therefore sufficient cooperation can't occur between the Veterinary Association of Kobe City and that of Hyogo Prefecture and that may cause conflict.

COMMENTS OF THE VOLUNTEERS

My first experience

My honest impression was just that the work was hard.

However, I didn't work so hard. Even though I was just better for the first time since I began the clinical practice, working for the animal rescue has been a good experience.

During the night of February 4th, I drove my car with desperate resolution to Kobe with my car full of baggage. It took two hours to arrive at the Animal Rescue Center of Kobe because of the better traffic conditions. When I arrived, it was midnight and the Animal Rescue Center had already closed, so I had to go into the city center. My chest tightened when I saw the state of the stricken area: the houses were scorched all black and were collapsed, and I thought of the people who had been burned by the flames. The scene really seemed to be hell.

The next morning, I went to the animal rescue center and I was just overwhelmed to see that many people were working orderly. I was ashamed to hear that there weren't enough people from the neighborhood volunteering their services despite the growing number of people bringing their animals in for help from Mr. Baba.

The tidy manual was made within one month of the beginning of the activities of animal rescue. Ideas for preventing the flight and the infection of the animals were gained with the experience of running the Animal Rescue Center. What I admired the most was that the volunteers didn't only think about the animals' physical health, but also their mental health. Volunteers took walks with animals everyday and gave them affectionate contact.

In this experience, I reaped the benefit of meeting many good people. Many sufferers in Kobe came to help, too. One person came here to make the meals for the volunteers, and children came to the walk with the dogs. Animal food and blankets with letters have been sent to the center everyday. The work to arrange these things was also hard for me. My muscles ached and gave me trouble on the way home, although I just worked for one day.

The next week I came to the center with my child and friends and stayed. The state in the center was somewhat changed since I last came. I saw that the animals were suffering from diarrhea which might have been induced by stress. Therefore, I thought that the animals in the center were not so happy. The volunteers' fatigue seemed to increase, also, so that the days seemed longer.

At that time, I thought that I myself was not so happy either because I was bitten by the dog, and I was realizing that the volunteer work was not so easy. However, I thought that the people in Kobe couldn't escape from this reality, and that the volunteer had to work for others.

Though I couldn't come to the Rescue Center often, I feel I got something from the experience of helping others. I also gained confidence in myself.

By Michio Oishi (Veterinarian volunteer at the Animal Rescue Center of Kobe, on February 4, 1995)

My thanks to animals

On September 4, 1996, the choir of the Kwansei Gakuin Univeristy visited our university, the Rakuno Gakuen University, at the time of the school worship.

While I was listening to their song, I pictured the days in the Animal Rescue Center of Sanda. The record-breaking earthquake struck Kobe on January 17 last year and many irreplaceable lives were lost. I will never forget that tragedy.

The terrible scene of the stricken area

which was reported through the mass media after the earthquake disaster and the significance of the volunteer work led me to the animal rescue center.

In the Animal Rescue Center of Sanda I experienced and thought about various things, such as the relations between human and animals, and so on.

And I realized that an animal is the same as a human being.

At that time, the animals kept in the center were thought probably to suffer some mental shock. But, the stress was piled up, and the power of their body fell down because the breeding environment in the center wasn't good for animal health and a few cats were kept together in small cages. At that time, thus, the FVR was spread and some animals lost their lives. When I saw the animals that lost their lives in the depths of the mountain in Sanda, I wished many times that they were able to die while they were with their owners.

The center has already been closed, and all the buildings have been removed, too. But, many encounters with the volunteers, unlimited contacts with the animals, and many recollections have been left in our minds.

Everything is an excellent recollection for me. I express my thanks to all the volunteers and the animals.

By Gen Yasuda, the Rakuno Gakuen University (Student volunteer at the Animal Rescue Center of Sanda, March 1, 1995)

I will prepare for the next disaster as a veterinarian

In the early morning on January 17, 1995, I woke up to hear and feel the enormous groaning, earthquake-sound and the great swinging. The repeated aftershock lasted for a few minutes. The terrible scene in Kobe was reported, and the actual state of the great disaster was shown on television. Fortunately, there was no damage to my house.

I applied at once for the volunteer collection from the Veterinary Association. I heard that the volunteer work was the arrangement of a number of veterinarian volunteers and their dispatch locations. I was waiting for the answer from the Veterinary Association for a long time. It should have been an extremely important subject to start the activities of the animal rescue in the disaster as soon as possible.

The railways of the JR, the Hanshin, and Hankyu were cut in pieces. So, I tried to go out by bicycle. Though I reached Nishinomiya at last, I couldn't go ahead because the traffic restriction was strict and the paving stones were rolled up on the sidewalk. The Chugoku Express Roadway was opened, and thus it took five hours to arrive at the center.

At this time, one month had already passed. As for me, it took too long to start. The activity system of the animal rescue had already been established, and many volunteers were very active because the spring vacation already had begun. I thought about the many things I could do there as a veterinarian, and I thought I could surely have enough energy to stay on Saturday nights.

The emphasis was placed on the prevention of contagions. The diarrhea and the vomit of the animals, which came from the sudden changes in the environment, occurred frequently.

A heavy rain and strong wind blew hard one Saturday night and all tents were blown away. The tent for the storage of a large quantity of the dry dog-food was prevented from being blown away by the wind and getting wet by our desperate efforts. It was a night when I hardly rested until the morning.

I want to express my most sincere respect

to all the members of the Veterinary Associations of Kobe City and Hyogo Prefecture and the Japan Animal Welfare Society that exerted all their powers over the animal rescue everyday. I also respect the Veterinary Association of Yokohama City for dispatching the veterinarian volunteers without interruption.

I regret that we in Sakai City, where we can see the town lights of Kobe when we stand up on the seashore at night, couldn't act like the members of the Veterinary Association of Yokohama City, who actually practiced with the crisis consciousness in spite of their distance from the place. We must make preparations for the possibility of upcoming disasters, and consider how we will do cope as veterinarians or the Veterinary Association.

By Shou Nakatsu, the director of the Nakatsu Animal Hospital in Sakai, Osaka Prefecture

The comment to veterinarian volunteers

Most of the volunteers who participated in the activities of the animal rescue complained about the lack of information about the organization of the animal rescue, the leader's absence, and the lack of the communication. I think the exact reason was that the activities of the animal rescue were carried out mainly by the veterinarian volunteers who didn't have experience in the field of animal rescue and volunteer activities.

I don't criticize the devoted efforts of the veterinarian volunteers at all. However, they did not have the experience and ability to manage these big activities and there was no leader in the veterinarians of the Veterinary Associations. A veterinarian who is able to take suggestions on the spot, to decide on policies that many volunteers can understand, to give appropriate work to the volunteers, and to make the systems to work together will be needed in the veterinarian volunteers. It seemed to be difficult for the veterinarian who usually works individually to get this knowledge and technology. We can never repeat these confusions and mistakes. Thus, it will be important to make a manual which becomes a pointer and the basis for the volunteer activities of animal rescue, because there is no hope that groups which can do these enormous animal relief activities will be developed in the near future.

I also hope that the groups for animal protection develop early, and they have abilities to cooperate with the veterinarians to rescue the animals.

By Kazuo Kouyama, the Bird and Green Information Center in the Wild Bird Society of Japan

Kobe in Trouble

Kobe needed help after the earthquake (Hanshin Daishinsai) that killed many people. I felt Kobe was crying out for help when I watched TV the day after the earthquake, I felt tears fill my eyes when I saw the message that could be seen by helicopter that said "PLEASE GIVE US WATER" written in the dirt. I knew they would be helped. But what about the animals who can not cry out for help?

Many people ran to help the people, but animals would be last on the list as far as many people were concerned. I heard at one time the government of Kobe said they would put the stray animals to sleep. I felt so angry. What can I do to help the animals I thought? I called a person in the neighborhood who is very involved with the animal groups. She introduced me to Michiko Ooishi, a veterinarian, also in Okayama. Michiko was going to help in Kobe and I caught a ride to Kobe with her. There were

four of us, Michiko, her son Taro, my son Kenji and myself (Debbie Williams). We went around the middle of February.

We arrived at Kobe in the early morning. It was cold but people gathered from all over Japan to help these animals, who couldn't cry out for help. I felt very happy that there were enough people who cared about the future of the poor animals that lost their homes. For the Love of Animals they came from far away to help. The animals were still sleeping. First there was a meeting explaining that there were about 100 dogs, 30 cats and a duck, and then the schedule of the day. There was a lot of work to be done.

Preparing meals for people and animals
Washing blankets
Cleaning cages
Walking dogs
Organizing the boxes sent from all over Japan to help these animals

The meeting took place around the operating table which was being used as a breakfast table. After the meeting we feed the animals and I walked about 5 dogs for about 20 min each. In the afternoon Michiko Ooishi and I went with the kids to go look for a baby swimming pool for a duck. We found the baby pool, and the duck was so happy. It flapped its wings and cleaned its body very happily.

The duck might be my son's favorite. I brought my son because I wanted him to see people helping people and people helping animals. More than just to see I wanted him to be one of the persons who were helping. I felt this would be good for him to do something for the animals. Kids were very self centered and I wanted to teach him to think of others and not just about yourself. Well, he helped a little not quite as much as I hoped. But it's a start.

On the way home for buying the baby pool. We caught one stray dog. There were many dogs and cats running around the streets after the earthquake. We brought the dog back and put it in a cage where it would have to stay for one month to see if the original owner comes forward to claim the dog. The dog looked very sad at me when we put it in the cage. But I knew it was best for him, and one month later I got a telephone call, they said they have found a new owner for the dog. I was very happy, and reliefed he didn't have to stay in a small cage anymore. Whole families came from all over to take home a dog or a cat as their new family member. It was very touching to watch the union, as a family picture was being taken.

The next day I helped with the cats. I wanted to see how they were being cared for. I also wanted to have a good look so I could pick one out to bring home. It was hard to decide. I took Miike. She looked very calm and she was one of the olders cats (5 years old). I thought she might have trouble to find a home because she was older. In Okayama I already have one dog and one cat at that time. Miike was at the animal refuge camp for only two days, which means she stay after the earthquake it is hard to say where she was. But in the beginning she would bite just about anyone very lightly so say she didn't want to be touched. Before she was only 2 kg, she would bite, she was constantly in heat, and her fur was very unhealthy looking. It was really terrible when we tried to give an injection, she became completely wild. Gradually she became a completely different cat. She became very sweet in nature and healthy fur and her weigh is perfect or slightly heavy. She always wants to eat, I think she couldn't get much food after the earthquake for about a month till she was put in the camp. So food is so important to her. Also it is my guess that she may have stayed at an elementary school or something where is was touched too often by children and many people so she didn't like

to be touched. So the only way she could let you know was to bite lightly. Animals can't tell us what a hard life they had, but I know she is happy now and I will take good care of her the rest of her life.

Michiko the vet has become a very good friend of mine. I respect her and all vets for their everyday love and help they give the animals. And if I didn't go and help in Kobe I never would have met her. I sometimes think about that. She will stand next to me as my maid of honor this Sunday when I get remarried. I will marry a man that I met through her. If it wasn't for helping in Kobe I wouldn't have my best friend, my husband and the twins I'm carrying. In my case Kobe has blessed me, and I only helped a little, and never expected anything in return. But for many Kobe and all circumstances surrounding Kobe earthquake mean sorrow and lose of love ones. So it is hard for me to tell this story because I feel a little guilty because I was very lonely but I found everything I was missing when I met Michiko.

Life goes on and we also have to think of our blessings. It is hard for some people to look back and its better not to spent too much time looking back. But look to the future. Kobe is filled with people with the desire to work hard and more on. We must value life itself, and just to be with the ones we love. We should never take it for granted.

People in Japan are not use to much volunteer work except maybe PTA work, which is very different in the sense. But when Kobe needed help many people from all over the world did what they could for the people and animals in Kobe.

I hope Japanese people start to notice it feels good to give our time, our money and our possessions to help others and to very expect anything in return.

Kobe has changed my life forever as it has many people. The future is not ours to see we don't know our destiny. But let look forward to each new day!

And cherish life itself be it human or an animal.

Debbie Williams (American 37yrs)
Living in Japan for 17 years
Present residence in Okayama City

Chapter 5
Summary

C O N T E N T S

TO RESCUE SUFFERING ANIMALS THE GREAT HANSHIN EARTHQUAKE

PREPARATION FOR A DISASTER

REMARKS

TO RESCUE SUFFERING ANIMALS THE GREAT HANSHIN EARTHQUAKE

Establishment of the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarter

Jan. 17th 1995 — Earthquake struck.

Jan. 19th — The Veterinary Association of Kobe City and the Hanshin branch of the Japan Animal Welfare Society (JAWS) discussed the rescue of suffering animals.

Jan. 20th — The Tokyo Headquarters of the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue was established under the guidance and suggestion of the Prime Minister's Office (The Japan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals serves as secretariat for the headquarters, which comprises 11 groups). The Tokyo Headquarters promised to send donations, supplies and personal support to the facilities for the animal rescue.

Jan. 21st — Under the guidance of Hyogo Prefecture and Kobe City, the Veterinary Association of Hyogo Prefecture, the Veterinary Association of Kobe City, and the Hanshin branch of the Japan Animal Welfare Society appointed the president of the Veterinary Association of Hyogo Prefecture as the general manager of the Headquarters and established the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters within the Hyogo Prefectural Industrial Hall.

This Headquarters is responsible for:

1. Rescue activities undertaken by 3 volunteer groups in principle are coordinated and guided by Hyogo Prefecture and Kobe City.
2. It was agreed to keep stray pets, those abandoned by their owners and animals temporarily assigned to animal shelters at animal hospitals and facilities run by volunteers.

Jan. 26th — An outline setting out the objectives and mandate of the Animal Rescue Headquarters was formulated and the inauguration of the organization was announced to mass media.

Jan. 27th — The Animal Rescue Center of Kobe was established provisionally within the Kobe Animal Management Center to handle the growing number of injured animals. The staff of the WSPA (the World Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) visited the center.

Feb. 13th — The Animal Rescue Center of Sanda was completed.

Feb. 14th	The Animal Rescue Center of Sanda started to accept suffering animals.
Feb. 20th	The Japan Veterinary Medical Association initiated a drive to recruit veterinarian volunteers to assist animal rescue activities.
Mar. 25th	Construction of prefabricated paddock-type kennels commenced at the Animal Rescue Center of Kobe. The new animal rescue center in Kobe were set up on property rented free of charge by Kobe City.
Apr. 10th	The construction of the new facilities with paddock-type kennels was started at the Animal Rescue Center of Sanda.
May 13th	The prefabricated kennels were completed at the Animal Rescue Center of Kobe. The housed animals were transferred from the Kobe Animal Management Center to the kennels on the following day.
May 25th	H.I.H Prince and Princess Hitachinomiya visited the Animal Rescue Center of Kobe.
July 31st	Prefabricated paddock-type kennels were completed at the Animal Rescue Center of Sanda.
Nov. 30th	The Animal Rescue Center of Sanda was closed.
May 29th 1996	The Animal Rescue Center of Kobe was closed.

Some 1,556 animals were rescued.
Donations as of October 31,1996 were 264,792,032 yen.
Total number of volunteers was 21,769.
Total number of veterinarian volunteers was 5,704.

PREPARATION FOR A DISASTER

Items	The Situations and Behavior at the Great Hanshin Earthquake	Preparation for a Disaster
People and animals	The administration dealt with the activities of the human rescue, while the volunteers dealt with those of the animal rescue. This was because of the shortage of workers for the human rescue and the national sentiment that the human rescue should be given the highest priority.	The administration deals with the activities of the human rescue, while the volunteers deal with those of animal rescue. The organization of the animal rescue, which consists of the Veterinary Associations and the groups of animal protection, should be included in the national and local systems of disaster measures.
	The animals lived together with their owners in the refuges, to give comfort to suffering people.	It is better for the animals to live with their owners when they are friendly and don't have an infectious disease. Separate facilities for persons who do like and don't like pet animals should be prepared in the refuges. Keeping pet animals in the temporary housing should be permitted. The discipline, the friendly breeding, the spaying and neutering, and the vaccination of pet animals are necessary to keep and manage them as a group. Euthanasia may be necessary for some animals, such as violent dogs, which are difficult to keep.
	The zoo and the administration dealt with fierce animals, while the volunteers dealt with the others (dogs, cats, and so on), because of the danger and the breeding technology.	The zoo and the administration deal with fierce animals or reptiles, while the volunteers deal with the others (dogs, cats, and so on). The informational guidance regarding prohibition of keeping wild animals must be done regularly.
Communications	The telecommunications system was confused because the lines were overloaded and many of them had been damaged by the earthquake.	Some network systems must be established between the Japan Veterinary Medical Association and the local Veterinary Associations; and among the local Veterinary Associations, the local governments, cities, and the groups of animal protection.
Leader	The president of the Veterinary Association of Hyogo Prefecture took up the position of general manager of the Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters because he was the head of the biggest group of the three. However, the headquarters were often confused because he wasn't experienced at all in the activities of the animal rescue.	The Japan Veterinary Medical Association should take the role of leadership, and lead the local Veterinary Associations and the volunteers. The Japan Veterinary Medical Association should educate the veterinarian volunteers who have the knowledge and skills of veterinary medicine about the animal rescue in the disaster, and dispatch them to the stricken area.
Organization and Joint	The general ideas of the activities of the animal rescue were made and then the headquarters were established, to define the outline and the instruction of the activities. The headquarters requested the dispatch of the veterinarian volunteers to the local VA near Kobe, because most of the veterinarians in Kobe suffered serious damages. The treatment of the relief goods at the early stage of the activities were confused because there was no preparation for a disaster at all. The administration, the Veterinary Associations, the groups of animal protection, and the volunteers didn't cooperate with each other.	The organization of animal rescue in case of disaster should be established under the guidelines of the activities. The programs of the establishment of the animal rescue headquarters and the dispatch of the veterinarian volunteers should be made, presuming a disaster. The construction of temporary animal clinics, animal housing, and the supplies of the relief goods should be simulated. [The Animal Rescue Headquarters in an Emergency, which consists of the Japan Veterianry Medical Association, the Japan Society of Human Care of Animals, the Japan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (JSPCA), the Japan Animal Welfare Society, and the Japan Pet Care Association, has been established on August 13, 1996, and the office is in the JSPCA at Tokyo.]

Places	The confusion of the initial activity was due to the fact that there were no permanent facilities to accommodate animals. Nobody had predicted a disaster. Thus, at the beginning of the activities the headquarters were unable to fully respond to the requests of the pet owners.	The administration should establish the permanent centers of the animal protection that will be used as animal rescue centers in a disaster. Lots should be secured in advance by the administrations, and used as animal rescue centers at a disaster. The administrations should offer these lots willingly. The emergency facilities should have animal housing, a clinic, a place for storage of relief goods, accommodation for the volunteers, and an office. Several places are necessary for the emergency rescue establishments.
Support systems	The activities of the animal rescue in the stricken area were supported by the aid of the Tokyo Headquarters, which dealt with the relief goods. The Veterinary Associations and the groups of animal protection secured animal food, the medical supplies, and the goods. The activities of the animal rescue were begun by the members of the Veterinary Associations of Kobe City and Hyogo Prefecture, and of the Japan Animal Welfare Society, but the activities got bogged down for want of workers. Thus, the headquarters recruited volunteers. The mass media was used actively to recruit them.	The funds should be used effectively, and the Japan Veterinary Medical Association should actively arrange the support systems. The necessary rescue goods for the initial activities should be secured by the nation or the local governments. The Japan Veterinary Medical Association should arrange to supply the relief goods anytime, cooperating with the other groups and the companies. It may be important to make full use of the relief goods for the human rescue. The country and the local governments should pay the minimum personnel expenses for the necessary activities of animal rescue. The groups of animal protection must make a registration system for the volunteers and the scheduled dispatch system.
Measures	The headquarters aimed at the early com pletion of the activities, considering the bonds between animals and owners. The owners who asked to keep their animals in the animal rescue centers for more than two months were advised to give up their animals to foster homes. Therefore, the search for their foster homes was carried out actively.	The house animals should be returned to their homes as soon as possible, therefore, we asked the owners who could not keep their animals to make the difficult choice to give up keeping the animal for foster homes. We thought that this was effective. To prevent some troubles, an oath with a signature should be asked from the owner about the ownership renunciation, and also the foster parent. Sometimes it will be necessary to contact the police office about the stray animals.
Funds	There were no stock funds, because there were neither systems to store funds for the animal rescue in any section of the country, nor the local governments, nor the people. The early funds were dependent on the Tokyo headquarters. The unprecedented donations were gathered by the support of the mass media. The income and expenses of the donations were regularly inspected by the selected members of the three groups under the supervision of the prefecture and the city, and the use of the funds was discussed by the three groups.	The minimum expenses which are necessary for the initial activities of the animal rescue should be budgeted by the nation. The groups of animal protection and the Veterinary Associations should continue the activities to expand the funds for the animal rescue with the support of the country and the local governments. The income and expenses of the funds should be checked by the certified public accountant, and the results should be open.
Foster homes	The headquarters recognized that the sys tem of using foster homes was the best to finish the activities of the animal rescue as soon as possible. Thus, the headquarters searched for foster homes all over the country through the mass media. Unfortunately, most of the foster families hoped to get pure bred animals.	The general manual describing the qualification of the foster homes must be made as soon as possible. It should be carried out actively to transfer mature dogs and cats.

REMARKS

Some 1,556 animals were rescued by veterinarians and student and adult volunteers from across the country. These rescue efforts have been made possible by generous donations from many companies and individuals.

Having started from scratch, we encountered many difficulties in the course of our rescue work. Yet it has nevertheless proven to be a good learning experience. As veterinarians, we realized that animal rescue did not only involve animal life saving alone, but human rescue as well. In this respect, we keenly feel the weight of responsibility and the important role that animal welfare and hygiene plays in general society. At the same time, the frequency of earthquakes in Japan and the issue of animal care during and after disasters underscored to us the need to set up a fund to finance animal rescue efforts in times of disaster. I would like to seek your generous support in these efforts.

Masahiko Hataya, DVM
President,
The Veterinary Association of Kobe City
Vice President, The Great Hanshin Earthquak Animal Rescue Headquarters

A strong earthquake which struck before down on January 17, 1995 demolished vast parts of southern Hyogo Prefecture, turning them into living hells for three days and nights. Not only people, but also animals suffered untold harm. Faced with this disastrous state of affairs, veterinarians from the Veterinary Associations of Hyogo and Kobe and animal-lover volunteers strove to rescue, treat, and shelter injured animals. Our rescue activities received generous support from various spheres. I am so grateful for all the supports for the activities of the animal rescue.

Katsuhiko Washio, DVM
President,
The Veterinary Association of Hyogo Prefecture
General Manager, The Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters