

Who Gets The \$\$\$?

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You're getting more begging letters than Christmas cards. Some of the begging letters come disguised as Christmas cards—only when you open them, out topple not snapshots of friends and relatives, but instead photographs you wish were from Halloween and fake, depicting every kind of animal abuse.

Every begging letter describes a heartrending situation. Every sender claims credit for dramatic compassionate actions. Each claims to be making the very best possible use of your money.

And you can't give a meaningful amount to everyone. To whom should you give?

No one else can define your priorities for you. You alone must decide which issues and causes are most deserving of your attention. But even then, dozens of groups may be involved.

That's when it's helpful to know each group's economic history: how much it spends on programs, how much on fundraising and administrative salaries, and how

Humane Society of U.S. refuses to disclose top salaries—see page 11.

much is held in reserve. Our third annual set of financial abstracts for the biggest and most influential animal and habitat protection groups in the U.S. begins on page 12 of this issue. Except where otherwise indicated, the information comes from current Internal Revenue Service Form 990 filings, covering either calendar year or fiscal year 1991. (1992 filings won't be available until next fall.) Also included are the abstracts of the leading opposition groups, to provide a benchmark for comparison. For additional perspective, consider that the National Charities Information Bureau requires approved charities to spend at least 60% of their budgets on program services, *not* including direct-mail fundraising. This standard is stricter—and more indicative of an organization's priorities—than the Internal Revenue Service rules, which allow charities to write off some

direct-mail fundraising costs as program service under the headings of "membership development" and "public education." Thus the figures that organizations declare and the figures as amended after interpretation according to NCIB guidelines are often very different. You'll find the differences explained in our footnotes.

The NCIB also suggests that, "Usually, the organization's net assets available for the following fiscal year should not be more than twice the higher of the current year's expenses or the next year's budget." Remember though, that not all cash and securities are actually available; many of the better-endowed organizations derive half or more of their income from interest.

ANIMAL PEOPLE does not recommend, however, that you should guide your giving strictly according to either NCIB standards or those of the Better Business Bureau. Both the NCIB and the BBB annually publish lists

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ANIMAL

News For People Who

PEOPLE

Care About Animals

Election Roundup

ANIMALS WIN!

Apparent Gains at Every Level

WASHINGTON D.C. — Outgoing U.S. president George Bush bought a hunting license on Election Day. Both U.S. president elect Bill Clinton and vice president elect Albert Gore claimed to be hunters during the election campaign—but they went jogging. Whether they actually hunt or not, indications are that the next four years should be politically much more favorable toward animal and habitat protection than the preceding twelve years. Neither Clinton, a reputed wild turkey hunter, nor Gore, a one-time deer hunter, has ever been known to shoot

INSIDE

After Andrew:
The storm goes on

**They've fixed 5,000 cats
—this year!**

Vegetarian
in an orphanage

**New Mexico throws
Animal Damage Control
off state lands**

Hunter charged with
homosexual rape

**Plus letters, reviews,
news roundups, and
much,
much more!**

cage-reared quail, as Bush does every year at Christmas. Neither has any evident association with Safari Club International; both Bush and his vice president, Dan Quayle, are card-carrying members. Neither Clinton nor Gore owes any political debt to the gun lobby. In fact, much of the gun lobby joined other anti-environmental interests in an all-out attempt to keep Gore off the ticket, and then, when that failed, tried to defeat Clinton by portraying Gore—a political moderate with a distinguished environmental record—as "an environmentalist wacko."

Although Clinton adopted the campaign slogan "Putting People First," it was without awareness or support of the anti-animal protection group by the same name. The group Putting People First fumed in an open letter to Clinton about his alleged usurpation of "our good name," then backed Bush, mainly by joining the attack on Gore.

Congress

Senate and House of Representatives election results are as encouraging as the outcome of the presidential race. While animal protection measures typically receive bipartisan support, and meet bipartisan opposition, they are historically more likely to pass when Democrats hold the presidency, the Senate majority, and the House majority.

(continued on page 5)

Photo by Robert Harrison

Throwing wolves and sharks to the tourists

ALASKA AND HAWAII PLAN PREDATOR MASSACRES

JUNEAU, ALASKA—Hoping to hype tourism, the Alaska Board of Game on November 17 announced plans to kill up to 80% of the 700 wolves who inhabit the 43,000-square-mile region between Anchorage and Fairbanks. The same day, for essentially the same reason, the Hawaii Shark Task Force announced it would begin killing tiger sharks on sight.

The Alaskan massacre is to commence as early as January, while shark-killing off the coast of Hawaii may already be underway. In each case, state officials called the killing necessary to boost the tourist industry, but in each case and especially vis-a-vis Alaska, the immediate result was a wildcat (sponta-

neous) boycott by potential visitors which within 10 days seemed likely to become an international campaign by animal protection and environmental groups.

The Alaska Board of Game voted to kill wolves, said spokesman Bruce Bartley, because, "Some hunters feel they are being shortchanged. They think a few more moose and caribou ought to die by bullets instead of by teeth."

To accommodate the hunters Alaskan wardens and private citizens will be encouraged to shoot 300 to 400 gray wolves a year for each of the next five years. The initial massacre will cut the

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Editorials

Thanksgiving with ANIMAL PEOPLE

The process of writing this editorial was interrupted when a gunshot cracked through our woods at dusk. Rushing out to intercept a suspected poacher, I met Buddy, the "pit bull terrier" who lives up the hill, limping up the road at great speed from the direction the shot came. Actually an apparent Rottweiler/terrier cross, Buddy is about the color of a deer, and it wasn't hard to guess what had happened. But whoever fired the shot got away. Sidling past me, uninterested in any more encounters with anyone but his family, Buddy trotted on home. I watched him go, hoping the limp was from stumbling over something in his haste to escape, rather than from a bullet.

As I checked the mailbox on my way back inside, five minutes later, our neighbor came running down the hill, shouting for help. Expecting to hear of a wounded dog, I heard instead of a mauled baby. Buddy apparently ran into the house and curled up with something to chew, by way of settling his nerves. The five-month-old baby reached for it. Buddy bit, just once, but hard.

I rushed the shaken mother, father, and baby to the nearest hospital, and then to another one fifty miles away, where a plastic surgeon was available. The surgeon's verdict

at this point is that the baby will have some lasting scars, but should outgrow the most evident damage.

Buddy, high-strung but never before dangerous, is now in quarantine. He hasn't been shot—but his owner, the baby's uncle, may shoot him rather than risk another attack on a child.

The incident is officially recorded in medical records as a pit bull terrier attack. It should properly be recorded as a hunting accident.

Ironically, the father was himself hunting when it happened. Half an hour earlier he'd missed two almost point-blank shots at a buck, who would have been his first victim in nine years of attempting to kill one.

"Maybe you didn't really want to kill the buck," I suggested.

"Could be," he laughed.

And I don't think Buddy really meant to bite the baby. And if we could just get the guns and the impulse to use them out of the way, life would be safer for all of us, of whatever species. —M.C.

Veterinarians are animal people too

Veterinarians, as a profession, have a morale problem. It's not that they don't love their work; most do. Dropouts from veterinary work are few, while competition to get into veterinary schools is intense as ever. The morale problem comes, rather, from feeling unappreciated. And it isn't just a matter of not getting enough pats and tail-wags from happy patients. Increasing numbers of veterinarians are having trouble meeting the sometimes conflicting demands of maintaining ethical standards and making a living.

Today's veterinarians are acutely conscious of ethical issues involving animals. Witness the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons' recent stand against docking dogs' tails (see page 14); the 1991 survey of University of Missouri veterinary graduates that found nearly half believe animals have rights and four-fifths believe leghold traps are cruel; the widespread participation of veterinarians in the Friends of Animals and Spay U.S.A. discount spay/neuter programs; and the emergence of two vet-based animal protection societies, the American Association of Veterinarians for Animal Welfare and the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights. Volunteers from both were among the first rescuers on the scene in the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew.

Ask almost any vet and you'll find that he or she would much rather be providing essential health care than unnecessary cosmetic surgery, once a staple of small animal veterinary income.

But then there's the matter of convincing clients to spend money on essential health care for the average cat or dog. Too many pet keepers still think of the household animals as they do the car: when the cost of repairs threatens to exceed list value, it's time to junk it and get a new one. And new kittens and puppies are available dirt-cheap—often "free to a good home." Convention in the veterinary profession holds that only the people who spend hundreds or even thousands of dollars for purebreds are typically willing to spend money on veterinary care, beyond the basics required or strongly encouraged by law: rabies vaccina-

take a good hard look at what veterinarians and veterinary technicians are actually earning. Only three veterinarians who perform veterinary work as their primary duty are listed above the median of all the salaries listed. There are in fact other veterinarians who are paid enough to have been listed above the median, had they been among the best paid five staffers with their respective organizations, but they all work for just two of the organizations, the Massachusetts SPCA and the American SPCA. Each is located in one of the five most expensive metropolitan areas in the United States; when cost-of-living adjustments are applied, their veterinarians still doing well, but not getting rich.

A large animal veterinarian, typically an agricultural specialist, does earn within \$5,000 of the median for physicians. Horse veterinarians, though, make 20% less. Small animal veterinarians and veterinary general practitioners are close to the U.S. median household income. That's not much for people who have gone through training as rigorous and almost as costly as that of physicians. To be sure, veterinarians don't pay the high malpractice insurance premiums that physicians must. On the other hand, they pay as much or more to outfit their offices; unlike physicians, they can't get started in practice while sharing the facilities of a multi-million-dollar hospital.

Small wonder that the pages of trade publications including *Veterinary Forum* and *The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* are filled with income-related anxiety. Small wonder, either, that some associations of veterinarians are aggressively opposed to the establishment of lowcost spay/neuter and vaccination clinics by humane societies, which they fear will further erode their earnings. Their position is misguided, inasmuch as studies have demonstrated that contrary to conventional belief, people who pay to have a pet altered and vaccinated are also then more likely to pay for other veterinary care—even if they have paid only discount rates for the initial services. Having had an animal altered and vaccinated demonstrably increases the average pet keeper's perception of the

tion, sometimes spaying or neutering, maybe other vaccinations if they can be had for the value of a single green bill. And, some veterinarians have disgustedly observed, even many purebred owners tend to be more interested in tail-docking, ear-cropping, and other procedures to enhance an animal's sale or show value than in actual health maintenance.

It is understandably hard for many of us to believe veterinarians are feeling a financial pinch, especially animal rescuers and rehabilitators, considering the difficulty we have in raising the cost of care for the animals in our custody. But we're usually looking after a lot more animals than the average household; if we're professional humane workers, we're near the bottom of the U.S. income scale. The salary charts on pages 12 through 14 of this issue tell a surprising story. After noting the soaring salaries of the top executives with the biggest organizations, the meager salaries of social workers, humane workers, and childcare workers, and the striking pay disparity between male and female group heads,

value of the animal. The Friends of Animals spay/neuter program has also proved an effective loss leader for thousands of veterinarians just starting to attract a clientele. But one really can't fault veterinarians for knowing the job they have been trained to do better than promotional psychology, nor for getting anxious and edgy about potential competition.

Animal rescuers need to strike a bargain with the veterinary profession: in exchange for the professional discounts and other aid we receive with spaying and neutering essential vaccinations, and assisting the ill and injured, we need to join veterinarians in promoting regular, thorough health care as part of the routine obligation of petkeeping. Veterinarians are our natural allies in both preventing animal suffering and promoting humane awareness.

For their part, veterinarians need to acknowledge that there will be a continuing need for discount spay/neuter and vaccinations, because there will always be a certain number of pet keepers who can't or won't pay full price. Likewise, it will not be possible for discount clinics to provide the full service health care that both conscientious veterinarians and humane workers agree should be every pet's due. Discount clinics exist to provide the most essential services for animals who otherwise wouldn't get any treatment at all. Humane rescuers, struggling to pay for these essential services, shouldn't be blamed or criticized for being unable to pay for more ideal treatment.

Finally, we need to salute those veterinarians who go out of their way to make outstanding contributions to animal well-being, whether it's for free or for substantial discounts, or simply a matter of sacrificing holiday time to attend a sick animal. At this writing, former Vermont Veterinary Association president Dr. Reginald Tschorn is giving up part of his Thanksgiving weekend to treat one of our cats who has a urinary problem. Over the years, our work as active animal people has been considerably assisted by veterinarians Dr. Jean Plomteaux, Dr. Louise Beaudin, and Dr. Michel Quintin of Quebec, who treated wildlife for free or at cost as a tithe, as well as by Dr. Arnold Brown and Dr. Michael Reic of Connecticut, who altered approximately 300 cats for us at substantial discount as part of our cat rescue project, described in previous issues.

ANIMAL PEOPLE is pleased that veterinarians account for a significant and growing part of our circulation. We're delighted to spotlight the work of Colorado veterinarians Dr. Jeff Young and Dr. Mark Chamberlain in this issue. We hope to expand our animal health news coverage as opportunity permits, and to publish regular guest columns by veterinarians who wish to share their insights into various aspects of animal care and protection.

We finally wish to acknowledge one more outstanding veterinarian, Dr. Joseph Michael Griffitt of the Bluegrass Veterinary Clinic in Nicholasville, Kentucky. A few weeks ago a railroad worker tried to shoot a Walker coonhound who had been lying injured on the tracks for two days, apparently lost and abandoned by hunters before being hit by a locomotive. In all, nearly 50 trains had passed over the dog, pulverizing two legs. The gun misfired. The railroad worker then walked to the nearest house and notified Lucia Denton who called Nicholasville policeman Benny Lyons, who called Griffitt, who drove out to attend the dog in a freezing downpour. Griffitt identified and located the dog's owner. The owner said he would take the dog home and shoot him. The dog wagged his tail. Griffitt ended up adopting the dog, who has somehow begun to walk again and is now an office pet.

Perhaps the dog should have been euthanized. Perhaps the time and resources used to save that one animal should have been used to save many animals. But that particular dog bears important if wordless testimony to the best as well as the worst in human nature. All of us who have rescued animals understand the importance of extending kindness toward those emissaries of other species who enter our lives, whether or not our work can be rationalized in economic terms. Simply put, Griffitt is an animal person.

ANIMAL PEOPLE

News for People Who Care About Animals

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Letters

Who Pays for FoA Spay/Neuter?

In your October and November issues, you mentioned that Friends of Animals has underwritten lowcost spaying and neutering. As one of the veterinarians whose practice participates in the FoA program, I can tell you that the people who "underwrite" this program are the veterinarians who accept the imposed rate for the surgery. FoA collects the money, issues the certificates, and keeps \$9 of the total fee for this service. For example, they collect \$39 for a cat spay, then pay us \$30. Our regular rate is \$51, so we underwrite the discount by accepting \$21 less for the surgery. At one time FoA endeavored to force participating veterinarians to include DHL, parvo, and psuedoleukemia vaccinations at no additional charge, but backed off this demand when, I suspect, participating veterinarians fled the program.

—Joanne V. Baldwin, DVM,
Richmond, Virginia

We—and our colleagues at Friends of Animals—acknowledge the considerable contribution of participating veterinarians to the success of the Friends of Animals spay/neuter program, the first and oldest lowcost spay/neuter campaign in the United States. Your complaints are often voiced, and are one reason why many veterinarians prefer to work with Spay U.S.A. or local shelters, who merely set a spay/neuter rate and do not collect an administrative fee. However, Spay U.S.A. does require heavy subsidies from other sources; promoting such campaigns and maintaining a hotline to handle response is quite expensive. The Friends of Animals administrative fee falls far short of covering their full cost. In 1991, FoA collected

marily an attempt to sidestep that practice, which threatened the reputation of both the spay/neuter program and all participating vets. As you note, it wasn't well-received.

Praise

Welcome **ANIMAL PEOPLE!** It's a "gotta have" for anyone in animal welfare work. I, personally, was attracted to Kim for her loving work with homeless cats. The Oswego County Animal Welfare League and I love them all. We can't save them all, but our record of spay/neuter and placement is one I'm proud of, so we feel a kinship with others of like mind.

—Juanita Grady, President, OCAWL,
Oswego, New York

FoA ad

Vigils weren't shelter-bashing

I was very upset after reading your article, "Shelter bashing wasn't planned," about Homeless Animals Day candlelight vigils (October 1992).

I have volunteered for animal shelters and lowcost spay/neuter organizations for 20 years. I am also an animal rights activist and every fellow activist I have met cares very much about companion animal overpopulation.

As a board member of the Valley Oak SPCA in Visalia, California, I helped plan a local vigil. Our turnout was three times what we had anticipated. ISAR and nearly 300 organizations worked very hard to make the candlelight vigils worthwhile events.

I know for a fact that the vast majority of candlelight vigils were sponsored by shelters, spay/neuter, and other humane organizations.

—Lanie Wagenberg,
Visalia, California

We're pleased to hear of the success of your vigil. On the other hand, a vigil leader in Lexington, Kentucky, got involved when the local humane society euthanized a cat she'd surrendered on

account he had fleas. We pointed out that shelter bashing wasn't intended by ISAR—but a lot of it happened anyway.

Regarding the candlelight vigils and Homeless Animals Day, I have to say that as an organizer of a vigil I felt rather schizophrenic. Our intent was certainly not to shelter bash. However, we all alas know of shelters that cause overpopulation. I speak about shelters that do not neuter before adoption, knowing that close to half of their adoptees never get neutered and even though they may own their own lowcost clinics; I speak about shelters that do no screening whatsoever; and I speak about shelters that knowingly adopt to bad homes if the price is right.

—Petra E. Murray, New Jersey Pet
Overpopulation Solutions, Howell, N.J.

In our observation, the majority of the shelters you speak of are municipally operated, and are handcuffed by shortsighted bylaws, which sacrifice animal well-being to cutting costs—and end up costing more anyhow because of the increased number of strays in their communities.

(Financial tables begin on next page.)

\$1,918,491 from the sale of spay/neuter certificates, but the program cost the organization \$2,180,257 (including \$1,657,204 in payments to veterinarians), for a net loss of \$261,766.

We did recently take your complaints to FoA president Priscilla Feral. She explained that the fee structure is set at the best balance FoA can find of the minimum level veterinarians need to cover surgical costs, the minimum level FoA needs to cover costs, and the maximum amount people who aren't willing or able to pay full price for spay/neuter surgery can be convinced to pay. "We realize," Feral told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, "that our program may not be good for every veterinarian, especially those who have established practices. Our experience is that it is most attractive to young veterinarians who are just starting a practice, who can use participation in the FoA program as a loss-leader to attract new clients, who are typically bringing in young animals, and can be convinced to become clients for the length of the animals' lives. It's good for building business. It isn't necessarily good for veterinarians who don't need more business."

With that much understood, the FoA share of the cost of a spay/neuter certificate and the amount veterinarians discount are both well within the norms for other businesses. For instance, in your case you're discounting your services nearly 40%, and FoA is getting a 25% cut of the income. You and FoA are providing your respective services for a combined value of \$60, of which you get \$30: 50%. Suppose we sold **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on consignment at your local newsstand. The newsstand would take a standard 40% cut, maybe more, on top of which we'd have our other promotional expenses.

Unfortunately, as one of our own veterinarians warned us just last spring, some veterinarians (a minority, fortunately) have tried to offset their spay/neuter discounts all at once by jacking up the price of shots. The FoA attempt to have shots included in the price of spay/neuter was pri -

Letters, continued—

Pet food

I'm hoping that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** can help resolve some of the problems that we are presently part of. For starters, those of us who have pets are feeding them body parts of other animals, preservatives, and other undesirable ingredients, and we're subsidizing the exploitive pet food industry. The so-called health pet foods are not much better.

If we are to be consistent with our objectives, and provide better humane nutrition for our pets, we need guidance in home preparation alternatives and/or commercial pet food that is as cruelty-free, healthful, and moderately priced as possible.

—Jean Lauren, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

ANIMAL PEOPLE *acknowledges and intends to address the need for pet guardians to become more aware of nutrition (and the activities of some pet food manufacturers.) However, in our view the most important objective when it comes to pet food is the health and well-being of the pet, not the philosophical consistency of the guardian. As Ralph Waldo Emerson put it, "A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesmen and philosophers and divines," who drive you and us nuts by demanding it (whatever they think it is.) The fact is, cats evolved as carnivores for millions of years before we showed up; dogs evolved as offal-eating scavengers; and attempting to change their nature to suit our own preferences is doing them no service.*

Our policy on pet food advertising is that unless the manufacturer is directly and deliberately involved in some activity significantly more objectionable than ren-

dering slaughterhouse waste from animals who (lamentably) were going to be slaughtered anyway for human consumption, we'll accept it. (We wouldn't accept an ad from Ralston-Purina or Wayne, who sponsor raccoon-hunting competitions.) We'll do our best to present the full range of practicable alternatives, as they are known to us, and leave it to readers to make their choices.

Posting land

Our neighbors have joined us in barring any shooting, hunting, or fishing, so among us we now have almost 300 acres where birds and beasts are protected. It is posted, but hunters have already set up blinds on our land—which we have taken down. My deacon was threatened when he told hunters to remove themselves and their guns from church property.

Are we the only church to hold state and federal permits to rehabilitate birds, and who serve only vegetarian food? I hope not!

May God bless you for your stewardship of those who cannot speak for themselves.

—Rev. J.A. Lefevre
St. John's Retreat Center
P.O. Box 930
Montgomery, TX 77356

Guest Column **Wildlife Ballot Initiatives And Why They Fail**

by Dena Jones Jolma

The initiative process is the most difficult and expensive approach to reforming wildlife management at the state level. Opponents of wildlife management reform, including the powerful National Rifle Association and Wildlife Legislative Fund of America, are willing and able to spend in excess of one million dollars to defeat individual state initiatives. These groups have been successful in turning around public opinion on issues such as banning steel-jawed leghold traps by financing intense media campaigns.

Not since 1930 in Massachusetts have voters approved a trapping ban in a statewide election. On this past Election Day, the voters of Arizona turned down a ban on use of steel-jawed traps on public lands by a three-to-two margin. With that vote, Arizona joined Oregon (1980) and Ohio (1977) as states where trapping bans have failed in recent years.

There are striking similarities in the failures of the three state anti-trapping campaigns. In each instance, advertisements designed to frighten and confuse voters reversed public opinion in the final months or weeks of the campaign. The advertisements succeeded by changing public perception of the trapping issue from a matter of animal welfare to a matter of people welfare. Each campaign included a threat that hunting and fishing would ultimately be affected if trapping reform passed. In the Oregon and Arizona campaigns, the opposition outspent locally funded animal and environmental groups by more than ten to one. While the opposition campaigns were professionally managed and planned, the efforts of the pro-animal groups were plagued by poor coordination and weak fundraising. And all of the anti-trapping initiatives have included vague and ambiguous language, which directly contributed to their defeat.

"Never bring a vote to the people unless you are sure you can win," goes an old

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political adage. Public approval in the range of 70-80% for the proposed change is usually a prerequisite to winning. But as the failed trapping bans show, supportive public opinion isn't enough. A successful campaign requires effective leadership—the ability to raise money, and to organize the activities of diverse individuals and groups. In addition, there must be a realistic assessment of the resources of the opposition. State demographics are also important. Geography professor John Gentile studied anti-trapping initiatives for his doctoral dissertation and found that factors such as population density and source of income may affect the success of wildlife initiatives in any given area.

Trapping is not the only area of wildlife management where statewide attempts at reform have failed. A ban on moose hunting was defeated by voters in Maine (1983) and an attempt to reverse a legislative act that restored dove hunting lost in South Dakota (1980). The only wins at the ballot box for wildlife reform have been the 1990 ban on trophy hunting of mountain lions in California and this year's successful ban of spring black bear hunts in Colorado. In both cases, the influence of the NRA and WLFA on the campaigns was minimal, presumably because the groups were occupied elsewhere. In 1990, the NRA was busy fighting gun control legislation in Washington, and in this past election, the Arizona campaign took the pressure off the bear issue in Colorado, allowing the measure to pass by a wide margin.

The circumstances of the California and Colorado victories suggest that the opposition's power lies in the leadership of their national organizations. Local sportsmen's groups may lack the motivation, resources, or expertise to direct an effective campaign on their own.

Members of national animal advocacy organizations often wonder why the groups don't become more involved in their state and local campaigns. But local groups that don't seek the advice of national organizations during the planning stage of an initiative can't expect to be bailed out when the going gets tough. If an initiative's wording is faulty, it makes little sense for national groups to expend valuable resources in what will probably be a losing effort. The approach of many national groups to influence trapping through reducing public demand for fur appears to be justified. While no trapping bans have been passed during the last five years, the number of animals trapped during the same period has been reduced by low fur prices from over 20 million per year to under four million.

The negative effects of rejection at the ballot box go beyond the immediate loss. Defeat in a public referendum can indicate to a state legislature or wildlife regulatory agency that "the people have spoke," and that the subject should be closed. Repeated losses give the impression that the issue lacks merit and that those sponsoring the reform lack ability as well as credibility. And above all, a loss serves to strengthen the opposition's stature, financial assets, and resolve.

Editor's note: The sponsors of the Arizona anti-trapping initiative made a strategic decision at the outset of their petition drive to place the measure on the ballot that they would not seek the support of national animal protection groups, in order to avoid the very kind of linkage to hunting and fishing—and perhaps laboratory raids and vegetarianism—that eventually defeated the measure anyway.

[Dena Jones Jolma is editor of **Hunting Quotations: Two Hundred Years of Writings on the Philosophy, Culture and Experience.** (McFarland & Co., Box 611, Jefferson, NC 28640; 256 pages, clothbound, \$29.95.)

What the election results mean for animals

(continued from page one)

The Democrats held their Senate majority of 57 seats to 42 for the Republicans, and lost only nine seats in the House, retaining 250 of 436. Female legislators more often favor animal protection; the number of women in the House increased from 28 to 47. The majority of the 26-member Congressional Black Caucus, influenced by Rep. Ron Dellums (D-Calif.), has tended to support animal protection bills; it gained another 16 members. Dellums easily won re-election, as did most other candidates with strong records on animal legislation.

Among other noteworthy House victors were Dellums' fellow California Democrats Tom Lantos, cofounder of Congressional Friends of Animals, and Anthony Beilinson, who pushed through restrictions on the import of wild-caught birds during the just-ended 102nd Congress; Edolphus Towns (D-New York), Robert Torricelli (D-New Jersey), and Charles Rose (D-North Carolina). Only two House members with significant pro-animal records were defeated—Bill Green (R-New York), who was narrowly upset by Democrat Carolyn Maloney, and Peter Kostmayer (D-Pennsylvania), who was crushed by Republican challenger Jim Greenwood. Greenwood had heavy backing from hunters. A bill to strengthen legislation protecting animals in entertainment that Kostmayer introduced toward the end of the 102nd Congress will probably not be reintroduced, as it hadn't won strong support as written even among animal protection advocates.

Anti-animal caucuses crippled

Opposition losses were heavier. Embarrassed by the House Bank check-bouncing scandal last spring, Animal Welfare Caucus founder Vin Weber (R-Minnesota) chose not to seek re-election. The Animal Welfare Caucus had been a leading political vehicle for the meat industry and the fur trade, but so many other key members of the Caucus also departed, one way or another, that it may not reconvene. Long-time arch-foe of animal and habitat protection Ron Marlinee (R-Montana) also won't be back: he lost his seat to redistricting, when the former two Montana districts were combined into one, and then lost the new seat to the other Montana incumbent, Pat Williams—a hunter, but not part of the Congressional Sportsman's Caucus, and political-

Hunter Theodore Roosevelt and anti-hunter John Muir (or rather, actors reciting their speeches) debated one another at the Sierra Club's 100th anniversary celebration in Oyster Bay, New York.

(Photo by Robert Harrison.)

animal rights-oriented computer bulletin board. Opposition grew after the zoo proposal came into apparent conflict with a measure seeking a similar surcharge to be used in preserving green space, including wildlife habitat. The green space measure narrowly won; the zoo proposal lost by more than 4-to-1.

"AmNet will be happy to oblige any groups wishing more detailed information on how to fight a similar ballot issue," Cherry said. "Contact us at 16056 E. Columbia Place, Aurora, CO 80013, call 303-680-9011, or use our bulletin board and fax number, 303-680-7791."

Anti-trapping initiative fails

The most-publicized animal protection initiative on state ballots, however, was Arizona Proposition 200, a proposal to ban use of steel-jawed leghold traps on public land (87% of the state). Favored in the polls until the final weeks of the campaign, Proposition 200 ended up losing by an 8-5 margin. A media blitz orchestrated by the National

"There once was a woman named Skinner
who always arrived late for dinner.
One day in her haste,
a cat she did waste,
and now Skinner's no longer a winner."

Skinner claimed she didn't know she'd hit the cat but voters apparently considered that no excuse for not stopping.

The agenda

Lobbying efforts directed at the new presidential administration and Congress are already well underway. The most critical piece of pending legislation from an animal protection point of view is of course the renewal of the Endangered Species Act, which now stands a much better chance of evading attempts to subordinate species protection to economic considerations. Wetlands conservation will also be a hot topic, again. At deadline, outgoing vice president Quayle was pushing to get the Bush administration to issue rules before leaving office that would relax the federal definition of wetlands. Quayle's bid was opposed by Environmental Protection Agency administrator William Reilly. A similar cabinet-level dispute was underway between the Department of Health and Human Services and the USDA, concerning changes in food labeling.

Charged Senator Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) who helped write the labeling law the two agencies are supposed to enforce, "At the behest of the meat industry Secretary of Agriculture Edward Madigan and White House chief of staff Jim Baker's office are attempting to block the new regulations because they will provide full disclosure about the fat content of food."

Despite having overwhelmingly backed Bush, the fur trade is scrambling to appear friendly toward Clinton. The Fur Industry Council of America urged members to send letters of congratulation to all election winners, in preparation for an attempt to repeal the present 10% luxury tax on the sale of fur coats worth more than \$10,000.

ly a liberal Democrat with a good record on behalf of wildlife. The Sportsman's Caucus lost 35 of 133 members in the House, as result of retirements and election defeats, along with four of 16 members in the Senate. Both incumbent House Sportsman's Caucus chair Dick Schulz (R-Pennsylvania) and vice-chair Lindsay Thomas (D-Georgia) will be among the missing when Congress reconvenes. One House member, Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D-Colorado), moved up to the Senate. Campbell, however, has such a strong record in favor of animal and habitat protection that he was opposed by the National Trappers Association and blasted by columnists in *Fur Age Weekly*.

Campbell and new California Senators Barbara Boxer and Dianne Feinstein, both Democrats, are expected to substantially strengthen Senate support for pro-animal bills. Campbell, as a rancher and member of the Northern Cheyenne tribe, may be uniquely able to assist in negotiating reauthorization of a stronger Endangered Species Act. Boxer, who also stepped up from the House, consistently promoted animal protection as a Representative, and was instrumental in preventing the Army from conducting leg-breaking experiments on former racing greyhounds at Letterman Hospital in San Francisco. Feinstein, a former mayor of San Francisco, encouraged successful reform of city animal control practices. San Francisco now has one of the lowest rates of euthanasia of potentially adoptable animals of any city in the U.S.

Both Boxer and Feinstein defeated overtly anti-animal candidates. Boxer edged Republican Bruce Herschensohn, a self-described all-American man who refused to eat his salad at one campaign appearance, demanding a hamburger instead. Herschensohn's platform was largely based on opposition to environmental protection, including the Endangered Species Act. Feinstein more easily beat incumbent Republican Senator John Seymour, who threatened to filibuster to block Endangered Species Act renewal. "I will give them the longest goddamned filibuster they ever saw in their lives," he told 400 attendees at a Kangaroo Rat Barbeque hosted by the California Farm Bureau.

State results

At the state level, Colorado voters approved a ban on spring bear hunting, setting bait for bears, and hunting bears with hounds. Voters in Fort Collins, Colorado, also refused to fund a \$7 million, 35-acre zoo through a special tax surcharge. Early polls showed the measure was favored by a 2-1 majority. The zoo was initially opposed mainly by animal rights activists, led by James Cherry of AmNet, an

Rifle Association and Wildlife Legislative Fund of America succeeded in convincing voters against the overwhelming weight of informed legal opinion that a phrase in the preamble calling for "humane and nonlethal" wildlife management would lead to a statewide ban on hunting and fishing. The NRA/WLFA position was exposed and ridiculed in most of the leading Arizona newspapers, but spending on air time apparently determined the outcome. "We raised about \$160,000," Proposition 200 supporter Dena Jones Jolma told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, "while the NRA spent \$800,000 and Arizonans for Wildlife Conservation, organized by the WLFA, put up another \$800,000. Safari Club International, which is headquartered in Tucson, kicked in \$90,000." Jones Jolma, who comments on the campaign on the opposite page, did see one bright spot. "Our governor, who opposed the initiative because of the 'humane and nonlethal' language, has promised to see that a trapping ban makes it through the legislature next session," she said. "We're not counting on it to happen, as trapping bans have died in our legislature before, but who knows?"

Pro-animal PACS

Pro-animal political action committees were organized to help support promising candidates and discourage bad ones in both California and Michigan. Without significant financial support either from national groups or other resources, the PACS played little role in this year's elections, but the Michigan group, Humanitarians for Environmental and Animal Laws, did claim a small part of the credit for defeating state representative Jerry Bartnik during the primary elections. Bartnik had obstructed a bill to outlaw hunting bears via telemetry. The method consists of unleashing hounds who wear radio transmitters on their collars, waiting until they tree a bear, then following the radio signal to the site. Hunters opposed to telemetry organized as Sportsmen and Property Owners Rights and Tactics Association, did two mass mailings in Bartnik's district, and ousted him with some HEAL-PAC help. (HEAL-PAC can be reached for further details at P.O. Box 14291, Lansing, MI 48901.)

The potential power of pro-animal voters was demonstrated in Washington, Vermont, where state senator Mary Just Skinner was upset after 14 years in office, including four years as chair of the senate finance committee. Skinner appeared headed for yet another term until she crushed a cat in Montpelier, the state capitol, in a hit-and-run accident *en route* to a campaign appearance. Jested the *Burlington Free Press*,

Diet & Health

Trained on a vegetarian diet by former comedian Dick Gregory, challenger Riddick Bowe cut his weight from 272 pounds to 235, then beat Evander Holyfield out of the world heavyweight boxing championship November 13—but celebrated with a meal of fried chicken. Holyfield's training diet was heavy on turkey sandwiches. Fight commentators included defending world cruiserweight champion Bobby Czyz, who revived a struggling career after becoming a vegetarian several years ago. (Other boxers of interest to animal people include former three-time world heavyweight champion Muhammed Ali, an outspoken critic of sport hunting, and former heavyweight champion George Foreman, who harbors numerous once abused animals adopted from shelters and sanctuaries, where he makes a point of asking for, "The ugliest, the ones nobody else will want.")

Feminist Germaine Greer urges women to give up meat in her new book, *The Change: Women, Aging, and the Menopause*. (Knopf, 422 pages, \$24.)

Elle magazine food and design editor Jasmin Nassimi has informed readers who wrote to protest against publication of a roast veal recipe that the staff was unaware of the cruelty involved in raising veal calves, and that "We will not be using any veal or veal products in our recipes in the future." Thank Nassimi c/o 1633 Broadway, New York, NY 10019.

Burger King has made pork sandwiches a permanent part of its menu following a month-long market test at 85 of the 6,000 franchise outlets. The participating restaurants, in Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska, sold an average of 150 pork sandwiches apiece per day. The Hardee's chain meanwhile began test marketing pork ribs on October 1.

Pork tapeworms, once all but eradicated from the U.S. pork industry, have returned via afflicted Mexican immigrants, the *El Paso Times* reported November 4. The tapeworms can grow up to 10 feet in length, and may live for a decade. Brain cysts caused by pork tapeworm eggs can cause hallucinations, speech and vision impediments, severe headaches, strokes, epileptic seizures, and sometimes death.

Andrew aftermath

The hurricane is over,

MIAMI, FLORIDA— First came Hurricane Andrew, devastating south Florida and tearing a path of destruction along the northern edge of the Gulf of Mexico all the way to Louisiana. In the wake of the August 24 storm, animal rescuers impressed the world with prompt, professional response. Observers including *New York Times* correspondents, military personnel, and coordinators of relief for human disaster victims praised—and sometimes envied—what they saw.

"Noah was there!", **ANIMAL PEOPLE** declared.

Then came exhaustion and frustration. In some instances the need for help dragged on months longer than public attention remained focused on the plight of the victims, both human and animal. Donations were fewer, as were accolades. Combat fatigue soon followed. In other cases, individuals who gained a sense of meaning and self-worth from helping out insisted on continuing to "help" long after their efforts ceased to be useful—and felt hurt when told to go home.

There were major misunderstandings, occasioned in part by disrupted communications, an inevitable aspect of every disaster. There was massive waste of relief supplies, due to muddled communications, fractured transportation links, and lack of intact weatherproof and waterproof storage facilities.

And of course there was profiteering on the part of unscrupulous individuals and organizations, including some nonprofits, who saw the whole situation as a chance to make a buck.

Exhibiting a response pattern familiar to those who study catastrophes, some animal rescue workers eventually joined the chorus of disgruntled human victims and rescuers who began hurling charges and countercharges only hours after the storm subsided.

Bullets

Amid it all, there was a second wave of injuries to

storm. By November, she estimated, her MASH had served 6,000 animals. FLDC members were fostering over 1,000 dogs, cats, birds, gerbils, and for a time, even 60 goats, Gruskin said. But, she charged, "The AHA sent us no food and no medicine. The only way we got anything was by soliciting the dog fanciers and the cat fanciers."

"None of us are too happy with the AHA," agreed Sally Matlock, who said she spent \$10,000 of her own money in six weeks, running a private MASH unit that

Fort Lauderdale Dog Club MASH teams in action, September 5 and 6. (Courtesy of Linda Gruskin.)

personally.

"It is our position to work with local animal care or control agencies after disaster strikes," White continued "Assistance can be in several forms. Typically, we provide food, emergency medical expenses, and housing of animal disaster victims." In Florida, the AHA began food distribution in the hard-hit towns of Homestead and Cutler Ridge on August 29, established a foster care center for homeless animals at Davie on September 8, and coordinated work

animals—inflicted this time by people, on purpose.

"We had an outbreak of post-Vietnam stress syndrome," Fort Lauderdale Dog Club president Linda Gruskin explained. "Wife-beating went up 1,000 percent." And so did animal abuse. Some people began shooting stray animals, purportedly to put them out of misery or to protect public safety. In one instance a rescuer was approaching a horse when a passerby stopped and gut-shot the animal with a machine-gun.

"Our vets have learned to treat more gunshot wounds than you'd have seen in a war zone," Gruskin continued. There were also outbreaks of animal sacrifice and dogfighting in the tent cities for displaced people—neither problem anything new to the area, but both usually kept more discreet.

American Humane

Just as complaints from human rescue workers tended to focus on the American Red Cross, the leading private relief organization for people, complaints from animal disaster workers focused on the American Humane Association. Gruskin managed the FLDC's MASH unit, which was apparently the busiest and longest-operating of many set up by a variety of groups in the first days after the

served 2,000 animals. The MASH headquarters was a recreational vehicle provided by the Orlando Humane Society. Despite her complaints, which centered on the distribution of AHA assistance by the Greater Miami Humane Association, Matlock acknowledged that the AHA had supplied her unit with some drinking water, pet food, and food for volunteers.

Yet another disaster relief volunteer, Judy Piccola of the Animal Refuge Center in Fort Myers, accused AHA of "creative writing" in connection with a fundraising appeal mailed just two days after Andrew hit.

ANIMAL PEOPLE investigated each charge, talking to numerous sources both on and off the record, but like the charges made against the Red Cross, the complaints about the AHA ultimately proved to be misdirected, through misunderstanding of the organization's role.

As AHA animal protection division director Dennis White explained and humane society personnel all over Florida confirmed, "American Humane was on the phone to several humane societies up and down the Florida coast, as well as to the Bahamas Humane Society, a day before the hurricane hit." By the time Andrew came ashore, the essentials of the response that so impressed outside observers were already arranged, and White was already on his way to the scene, the seventh disaster he's dealt with

A Fort Lauderdale Dog Club member soothes a dog found among the rubble.

"It was incredible," said Vermont tree cutter Bob LaCrosse, who helped clear away storm damage. "When the wind blew up, people just started letting their animals go—just took them off their leashes and let them run. Dogs were everywhere. Cats too. Even horses."

involving the humane societies of Vero Beach, Stuart, Port St. Lucie, Broward County, and Miami, as well as the Army Corps of Veterinarians, local veterinarians, and several horse clubs. "Representatives from the American Animal Hospital Association and the Florida Veterinary Medical Association provided veterinary coordination," White added.

The foster care center was of modest scale, handling only 25 animals at a time, but the 25 were animals who for various reasons were believed extremely likely to be reclaimed by their keepers, or to be adopted if not reclaimed within three weeks. Animals with lesser prospects were usually euthanized if not claimed or at least positively identified within the usual holding period for the pounds and shelters who picked them up (extended a few extra days when possible, as shelter staff recognized that many human storm victims wouldn't be able to get to holding locations to look for lost animals while roads were still blocked and public transportation wasn't running).

On October 27, the AHA turned management of the Davie center over to the Humane Society of Greater Miami, ending a seven-week presence.

The AHA response to any disaster is always directed through member pounds and shelters, who in turn handle liaison with community groups and regional associations such as dog clubs. Because AHA is a national organization, it is most active in coordinating work that involves other national organizations and businesses—such as obtaining and transporting supplies and emergency personnel.

Although AHA disaster assessment teams do some hands-on care, as opportunity permits, their main job is obtaining an overview. Hands-on work is generally left to the pounds' and shelters' own staffs and volunteer networks, since bringing additional people other than needed specialists into a disaster area often just compounds the inescapable confusion.

Like the Red Cross and other disaster relief agencies, the AHA maintains a special disaster relief fund, contributions to which may not be used for any other purpose. Appeals are issued as promptly as possible after each disaster in order to rebuild the fund before it is exhausted.

The post-Andrew appeal was issued unusually quickly, White said, because a membership mailing was already in assembly. The AHA simply substituted a new appeal letter for the one previously written and printed, and used the envelopes it had on hand.

but the storm goes on

Conflicting interests

Beyond communication and transport problems caused by Andrew itself, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** found, the most evident cause of discord among animal rescuers was mutual distrust as result of past history. In particular, there was friction between Dade County Animal Control and private organizations including the Animal Refuge Center and Matlock's group, Citizens Against Pet Overpopulation, apparently involving ongoing efforts to strengthen local anticruelty and anti-breeding measures. There was also considerable friction between activist groups and the local and regional veterinary societies.

White noted that, "Ego problems began to arise when local vets began to reopen their practices. The MASH units felt they should stay and provide everything free, even rabies shots. The state health department did not feel there was a rabies threat, and recommended that rabies clinics were really not necessary. As time went on and more vet clinics opened up, the need for the MASH units lessened. They resisted closing down, and one unit even relocated on a couple of occasions just to stay in business."

The biggest difference of opinion in the clash between the veterinary societies and the MASH units had to do with definitions of "emergency." The veterinary definition ended with injuries and illnesses directly caused by the hurricane. Gruskin and Matlock insist litters of puppies and kittens born to wandering animals displaced by Andrew are also part of it. The FLDC spent over \$35,000 on spaying or neutering more than 1,000 strays, most of whom wouldn't have been altered by anyone otherwise, who were subsequently put up for adoption. Cat fancy groups took some of the homeless cats to exhibitions, where many were adopted, while the dog clubs handled dog adoptions. "Spaying, neutering, and adoption are our main priorities now," Gruskin told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in early November. To the veterinarians, that was business as usual.

Even before the conflicts over what free care should include broke out, there was a serious misunder-

Bailey told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that some known "animal collectors," under investigation for keeping excessive numbers of dogs and cats already, used the storm as a pretext for taking in more—and for soliciting funds.

"There were grassroots groups who simply did their own thing," White agreed. "Those of us at the command center found out about them in time. They all pretty much griped that the national groups didn't do enough and that they were the only ones helping animals. I took a drive by two of the grassroots MASH units," White said, "and saw dogs chained to fence posts out in the hot sun, panting away. Some had tarp shelters; many did not. I am not denouncing what they did," he added. "We all had our roles to play. I would have done it a little differently."

Money

And then there were the appeals.

"To my knowledge," White said, "only two other national groups played roles in Florida—the International Fund for Animal Welfare, and the Humane Society of the United States regional office in Tallahassee. When Brian Davies of IFAW arrived at the command center at Dade County Animal Control on August 31, he offered his communications equipment and the use of his helicopter to us. He also sent a staff member to help with the foster care program we were beginning to organize. Other than that, he told me personally that it looked as if AHA had things under control and to call him if we needed assistance. The HSUS crew appeared at the command center several days after our people arrived. They also helped a grassroots group set up a MASH unit [believed to be Matlock's]."

But many other national groups issued fundraising appeals in connection with the disaster, some claiming to have helped at the scene, others claiming to be sending money and supplies. Regional, local, and special interest organizations also jumped into the picture. And some appeals were issued by grassroots groups on behalf of other

only national groups, but also local animal care and control agencies, the Red Cross, the Army Veterinary Corps, the Pet Food Institute, AVMA, AAHA, and others."

Recognition

The **ANIMAL PEOPLE** investigation found dozens more unsung heroes than villains. While most of the MASH units focused on companion species, Miami veterinarians Richard Templeton and Deborah Marshall set up a horse MASH at the Tropical Park Horse Show Grounds, treating as many as 50 horses at a time. The plight of horses was no less severe than that of people and household pets. Homestead horse owner Marsha Schloesser told the horse health magazine *Equus* that "Probably half the barns [in the area] blew away or collapsed."

Diane Albers, fired as director of the Humane Society of Seminole County at one point, won praise from several people who otherwise disagreed about nearly everything. "She was one of the individuals who started the MASH units and rescued, personally, over 500 dogs the day after the hurricane," White confirmed.

Matlock asked **ANIMAL PEOPLE** to recognize Army veterinarian Col. Thelton "Mac" McCorcle, Miami-area veterinarian Perry Smith, Volusia veterinarian Paul Mattson, other vets she knew only as Bauman, Browning, and Sutherland, Martha Lentz of Orlando Humane, Laura Bevan of HSUS, and fellow volunteers Terry Crisp, Sue McLeod, Bill Lynch, and Shirley Minshew, who set up a rescue kennel in Macon, Georgia.

Gruskin laughed that if she named people who deserved praise, she might accidentally miss someone among many and become unpopular.

Practice

Whether or not the many groups around the U.S. who pitched in to help were effective, they all got experi-

standing over veterinary supplies. Acting independently of the AHA and American Hospital Association, and of the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights, who staffed and supplied several MASH units, a number of veterinarians sent shipments of outdated medicines and manufacturers' samples. Much of the material was still good, but having no way to tell what was and wasn't, the MASH units discarded anything dubious.

"We had to throw away two pallets of useless stuff," Matlock said. "Some of the stuff dated back to 1965." Bitter volunteers who did the sorting charged the contributing veterinarians with simply seeking a tax write-off (which they would not get in instances where no receipts were supplied by the recipient organizations, or in cases where the recipients were not tax-exempt).

Inevitably the arrival of the outdated medicines was confused with the organized relief effort, and the coordinating groups got the blame for something they'd had nothing to do with.

Food

Despite distribution difficulties, pet food was never really in short supply. The problem was finding out who needed donated food and then getting it there. FLDC team members passed out 21 tons of food donated by dog clubs from all over Florida on the first weekend after the storm, Gruskin said. Other food collection drives ended up as wasted effort.

"Talk about waste," White said, "there were more groups bringing more dog and cat food, treats, etcetera, only to end up dumping it because they made no effort to coordinate with anyone. Much of the food went to waste. The large pet food companies sent tons and tons of food, only to unload it where it would rot. Why? No storage space. AHA found storage space a block away from Dade County Animal Control; Broward County Humane Society found 10,000 square feet of space," and as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press was still making food deliveries to disaster victims.

"All the MASH units had to do was work within the system and they would have had all the free quality food they wanted plus water, leashes, and medical supplies. I worked with the Pet Food Institute," White continued, "and we agreed that their members would respond with assistance if I made a personal request for food. This was done to avoid more wasted product, about nine days after the hurricane struck."

There was also considerable confusion over who was responsible for which MASH unit. Rescuer Sharon

groups, not always with authorization. In at least one instance that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** was able to verify, a grassroots group in another part of the U.S. asked that hurricane relief funds be sent to a national group that never claimed to have any involvement whatever. The group *had* helped with disaster relief after another hurricane, some years earlier.

"Groups popped out everywhere," White said. "Some I knew as legitimate, some I didn't know about. One of the grassroots groups' founders told me she made so much money from her appeal, she could buy out AHA twice."

Debriefing

At deadline, White was trying to organize a conference on the Hurricane Andrew aftermath, "to discuss various problems and what we can do to make things run smoother." The conference was tentatively scheduled for early March, and would probably be held in northern or central Florida. (Get an update from 303-792-9900.)

"We should all recognize our limits in working such disasters," White concluded. "I plan on inviting not

ence that should contribute to improving future relief efforts. For instance, unforeseen bureaucracy held up aid collected by the newly organized Greater Cleveland Animal Disaster Team. Taking up a collection right after Andrew hit, the group gathered 3,000 pounds of food and \$5,600 in financial contributions, but wasn't allowed to cash donated checks until it received a federal tax identification number. That didn't come through until the first week of November. The red tape illustrated the need to be prepared, a point the group stresses in continuing preparation for when and if a disaster should strike northeastern Ohio.

"After several organizational meetings," founder Sue Gundich told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, "we have begun to train volunteers, averaging 40 members per session. We are training members in all aspects of disasters," including "to handle domestic animals, wildlife, farm animals, exotic animals, and possibly zoo animals. While none of us anticipated the effort it would take," Gundich added, "we are proud to be among the first in the country to realize the need."

Other groups interested in setting up disaster relief teams to assist animals may obtain the American Kennel Club's booklet *Guidelines for Disaster Planning* from the AKC headquarters, 51 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10010, and the Los Angeles Dept. of Animal Regulation's manual, *Disaster Preparedness*, c/o Room 1400, 419 South Spring St., Los Angeles, CA 90013.

Relief aid collections

Organizations still collecting and dispatching relief for animal victims of Andrew include:

Affiliated Horse Organizations of Florida, c/c Equine Relief Fund, National Bank of Detroit, 1320 E. Venice Ave., Venice, FL 34292; telephone 813-484-0461 or 813-494-3465.

American Humane Association, 63 Inverness Drive East, Englewood, CO 80112-5117; telephone 303-792-9900.

Citizens Against Pet Overpopulation, 1300 N.W. 31st Ave., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33311.

Fort Lauderdale Dog Club Hurricane Andrew Fund, 13930 Luray Road, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33330.

Relief supplies at the FLDC MASH unit.

ANIMAL CONTROL & RESCUE

Animal Damage Control thrown out of New Mexico *WOULDN'T CHECK TRAPS*

ALBUQUERQUE—Living up to an old promise, State Land Commissioner James Baca on November 16 evicted the federal Animal Damage Control program from New Mexico because the administrators wouldn't agree to make ADC coyote trappers check their traps at least once every 48 hours.

The eviction order covers six to eight million acres of state-owned land, much of which is leased to sheep and cattle ranchers. As environmental and animal protection groups applauded, ranching groups called for Baca's ouster.

Baca said his long-pending decision was irrevocable. "They're off state land and good riddance," he told the *Albuquerque Journal*. "I don't like the idea of them doing their work anyway," he added.

Initially, Baca just wanted the ADC trappers to reduce their "incidental" killing of other species. ADC trapping records indicate leghold traps set for coyotes routinely cause fatal injuries to 21 other kinds of animal, some of them endangered—and that coyotes actually account for only 15 to 20% of the animals caught. Baca also expressed concern for animal suffering, as well as skepticism that trapping really prevents coyote predation.

Last year Baca asked the ADC to check trap lines every 24 hours. He later agreed to make it every 48 hours, after the New Mexico Game and Fish Commission adopted a 48-hour checking requirement. But the ADC said its trappers couldn't check traps more often than every 72 hours.

"It's time to throw them off," Baca decided.

Within 24 hours, the Game and Fish Commission strengthened his position by imposing a 24-hour checking requirement.

The ADC, an arm of the USDA, killed 2.5 million animals in 1991, including 96,000 coyotes, at cost of \$25.8 million.

Whiskers vice president Martha Terry with Tiffany, Crackers, and Muffy. (Photo by Sue Mahar.)

Helping pets keep homes

ALBANY, N.Y.—The Whiskers Animal Benevolent League spays, neuters, and finds homes for cats—and also helps both cats and dogs to stay in their homes by helping pet keepers locate housing.

"One of our volunteers works exclusively on housing," co-president Sue Mahar told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Whiskers sees this as a priority because inability to find housing that will accommodate pets is one of the leading reasons why people surrender their pets to animal shelters. "People call us with needs, and we research listings," Mahar continued. "We call every ad that doesn't specifically say 'no pets.' We also have an ad running continually in the local real estate paper, and make contacts with rental agencies. We've found that in a lot of apartment and condominium complexes, they will accept pets if you can provide some references, some places you've lived with the pets where the landlords haven't had problems."

Whiskers was founded as a thrift shop in 1982 by the late Joan Duer, who died of cancer last August. Her initial idea was to fund spaying and neutering, but when people began dropping off unwanted animals at the store, she turned it into a cat shelter. The group now cares for 65 to 70 cats at a time, assisted by about 70 volunteers and veterinarian Michele Hardaker, who "has done fantastic things for us," Mahar said.

Details on the Whiskers home-finding program are available from P.O. Box 11190, Albany, NY 12211; 518-449-9565.

Montgomery County, Virginia, on November 10 became the first East Coast community to enact a comprehensive anti-pet breeding ordinance. Similar to ordinances recently passed in San Mateo County California, and King County, Washington, the ordinance cleared the county council by a 6-0 vote after language requiring private breeders to license each animal individually was removed. Anyone who allows pets to reproduce now must buy a breeder's permit, the permit number must be listed in ads offering to sell or give away the offspring, and the newborn animals must receive vaccinations. The licensing fee for unaltered dogs and cats will be increased by an unspecified but substantial amount, while the licensing fee for animals who have been altered will remain \$6.00. Each license is good for three years. The ordinance also enables the county to sterilize any dog or cat found roaming at large at least three times in a calendar year. Whether the ordinance can be enforced is still a matter of debate. A complicating factor is that Montgomery County veterinarians reportedly charge some of the highest prices for spay/neuter found anywhere in the U.S.—\$200 and up—and even discount coupons available through the county humane society cost as much as \$70. Free coupons are available to low-income pet keepers.

A tranquilizer dart fired by Akron (Ohio) Animal Control Department warden Ron Praxta bounced off a feral dog's head November 17, flew 60 feet, and struck resident Carolyn Boggess in the forehead as she stepped out of her car. Although Boggess wasn't hurt, she is reportedly investigating legal action, and the incident has prompted a number of animal control agencies to review their use of tranquilizer guns.

A three-year effort to control deer overpopulation by nonlethal means has failed at Sharon Woods, an urban green space in Columbus, Ohio. Just after the 1989 and 1990 rutting seasons, wardens used dart guns to inject does with the abortifacient drug prostaglandin. About 100 does were treated each year. But the deer population doubled during the same period, according to Metro Parks operations assistant Bob Blanke. Metro Parks is now considering introducing hunting, or hiring sharpshooters. Meanwhile, the deer have become so tame—and so desperate for food, after devastating the undergrowth—that some

Dogs And Cats

President elect Bill Clinton's first clash with the White House press corps came November 18, before he even got to the White House, when he ordered photographers to stop harassing his daughter's altered tomcat, Socks, outside the Arkansas governor's mansion.

New York restaurateur Laura Maioglio imported \$2,500 worth of white truffles from Italy and buried them in her restaurants' garden November 23, to allow Princess Diana of Britain to show off the skills of her pet truffle-hunting terrier. The dog found the truffles, all right—and ate them before a handler could get them away.

The County Prosecutor in Middlesex, New Jersey, has barred use of police dogs in crowd control situations. The city faces legal action in connection with a biting incident in such a situation, and the trained dogs are considered too valuable to risk exposing to injury.

Jeff Young and friend.

They've spayed/neutered 5,000 animals—this year!

DENVER, Colorado—If people won't take their animals to a veterinary clinic for spaying or neutering, Jeff Young takes the Planned Pethood Plus clinic to the animals. Working out of a bus, in cooperation with local humane societies and activist groups, veterinarians Young and business partner Mark Chamberlain set out to alter 6,000 animals during 1992; surpassing 5,000 in mid-November, they were right on pace, Young said. The humane organizations publicize Young's arrival in each community and get the paperwork done in advance. This enables him to go right to work, performing as many as 32 surgeries per day, at average fees of \$15/tomcat, \$20/queen, \$25/male dog, and \$35/female dog.

While Young is on the road, Chamberlain operates at a similar pace and for comparable prices from their full service clinic in Denver. Despite the low rates, they manage to make a living—"and we make a profit," Young emphasizes.

Operating conditions are not always ideal, Young admits, but most of the animals would otherwise get no treatment at all. Because many of their customers are low income people, some in communities without

veterinary clinics, Young and Chamberlain perform a high percentage of early spay/neuters; it's a matter of altering when opportunity permits or possibly never. They also do discount vaccination.

"We take a lot of flak," Young says, "but we believe extending care to animals who otherwise won't get it is part of being an ethical practice."

Some of the Planned Pethood Plus profits help fund the activities of the nonprofit animal protection group Speak Out for Animals, coordinated by Erin Russell. Young credits Russell with inspiring his work.

"I was raised as a hunter and trapper, in a hunting and trapping family," he explains. "And I did vivisection in veterinary school. I wasn't taught to be in touch with my compassionate feelings, so for me it was a cerebral thing at first. I was a professional person, doing a job. Erin made me think about my work in a different way. Then I was able to acknowledge what I'd probably always felt, intuitively, and change my approach to the work to reflect that."

Planned Pethood Plus welcomes inquiries about its spay/neuter program c/o 4170 Tennyson Road, Denver, CO 80212; 303-433-3291.

eat from visitors' hands.

Brooklyn, New York, conducted the latest in a series of rat-killing drives during the week of November 16. Largely waged via poison traps placed in parks and public buildings, the rat-killings have never visibly diminished the city's rat population for more than a couple of months, but are considered essential by politicians. Borough President Howard Golden told reporters the most recent poisoning effort was, "An example of our commitment on behalf of the people of Brooklyn to respond to their concerns."

First, when Ohio wildlife rehabilitator Donna Robb asked to see state nuisance trapping records, the Division of Wildlife discontinued collecting them from the trappers. Then, when she pointed out that failure to collect required data could constitute a violation of the Ohio Open Records Act, the Division of Wildlife told trappers that they need no longer keep the records. Springfield attorney Shawn Thomas, a member of the state Open Government Task Force, called the actions "disingenuous." *Cleveland Plain Dealer* reporter Michael Sangiacoma obtained nuisance trapping reports from previous years and revealed glaring discrepancies in what trappers said they did. The Division of Wildlife continues to insist, however, that monitoring nuisance trappers' activity is unnecessary.

The Cincinnati SPCA distributed over 80 tons of free pet food in 1992 in an attempt to help people on public assistance to keep their pets. The food is donated by an anonymous benefactor via the city's Free Store Food Bank.

Officials in Scranton, Pennsylvania, are perplexed by the mid-November discovery of at least 41 cats in the cellar of a row house owned by Goodwill Industries employee Denise Matylewicz. Many of the cats were recently rescued from animal collectors in nearby Dunmore by Anne Millen of the Agency of Animal Welfare, and were purportedly either adopted out or euthanized. Millen is already in court vs. the city for failing to remove 20 to 25 dogs from an illegal kennel. The dogs have apparently been there since kennel operator Frank Tunnis was put out of business for neglecting feeding and sanitation several years ago.

Conditions at Edna Senecal's Esthersville Animal Shelter in Greenfield Center, New York, are almost as bad again as they were last winter when she was convicted of 100 counts of cruelty, humane volunteers who participated in last year's rescue have informed **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. The purported no-kill shelter consists of outdoor cages, minimally protected from the elements. Although Senecal has faced cruelty complaints repeatedly since 1973 her facility remains operating because New York state law does not permit routine public inspection of private shelters.

Orphanage photo (reduce 15%.)

American AV

Vegetarian in an Orphanage

Few American-born people have been vegetarians longer than Marion Friedman, of Philadelphia. Now 68, Friedman quit eating meat in 1935, at age

me about the cruelties of killing animals."

According to a *Jewish Times* article published November 29, 1935, older children at the home had "much to say about the

and inlaws cause her to believe that becoming a vegetarian was actually easier for her, in an institutional setting, than it would have been with any conventional family.

11, as a resident of the Northeastern Hebrew Orphans Home—"An Orthodox home," she points out. "I lived there from age four to age 18, when I graduated from high school. I never knew my father, as my parents divorced when I was an infant, and I never was in touch with him. My mother (suffragist and labor activist Reba Gompоров) put me in the home only because she was unable to care for me in the difficult Depression times, but she saw me every Sunday."

Even before entering the orphanage, Friedman had an impulse to refuse meat. At age three, she remembers, "The nursery school served us oatmeal, and I refused to eat it, saying there was a 'turkey' in the cereal—the shape of the oatmeal in the milk—and I was not going to eat that poor turkey. Remembering that incident helps me to respect the conversations and opinions of very young children to this day."

Her mentor in the orphanage was "a night nurse, Anna Kazatchina, who was Russian-born and was working her way through college, attending Temple University as a psychology major. She lived in the orphanage herself, as did most of the employees. On her time off, she used to make me salads in her room, and take me for walks. One time we passed a chicken store, where live chickens were on display in the window. She then talked to

food," and were "permitted to select their menus." Friedman took advantage of the opportunity to avoid meat.

"I do not recall getting any opposition or difficulties from the supervisors or other employees," she says. "This might be because they were too busy, with 90 children to care for, to even notice that I had stopped eating flesh foods. They served our dinners with the food already on the plates, so when I had two or three vegetables, and the meat, I would trade my meat portion with another child, who would give me the vegetables he or she didn't want to eat. At that time, I was not yet squeamish, as I am now—I won't touch anything on a plate if meat has been on it."

Friedman first encountered stress over her vegetarianism after she married, at age 27. Her future husband didn't tell his family she was a vegetarian before taking her to meet them. At dinner, Friedman kept surreptitiously feeding the meat portions her future mother-in-law gave her to the family cat. "He was a very well-fed cat that night," she laughs. Her late husband never did give up meat when eating outside their home, though he didn't ask her to cook meat for him when he realized how much it repulsed her.

"He loved our cats," Friedman explains, "but like many people, did not connect the idea of animals he ate with animals he loved as home companions."

Her experience with her husband

Friedman credits orphanages in general as being underrated. Introduced in the early 19th century to harbor children who formerly wound up on the street, orphanages thrived for approximately 100 years, but were phased out several generations ago. As Friedman explains, "They have been replaced by an increased number of foster homes and group home situations. It was thought, by professional child experts, that this type of living arrangement would give a child a more normal home environment." But despite the Dickensian image of orphanages, Friedman suspects foster and group homes aren't really progress.

"Since I knew no other life as a child, living in the orphanage was not only normal for me," she declares, "but I was also provided a steady, positive life in the company of other children of all ages and both sexes. In contrast, even in the best of foster care, many dependent children are shifted from one home to another, and never have any one place where they can feel they belong."

Friedman never had children of her own, but for many years was part of Philadelphia's Little Sisters program, working with children. For the past 25 years, she has worked as a secretary at the University of Pennsylvania, and has been a prolific writer of letters on behalf of children and animals as well.

Her feelings about animals, chil-

American AV

dren, and her own self-identity crystalized around 20 years ago, when after her mother's death she "accidentally came across a newspaper clipping which revealed to me that my father had been killed in a hunting accident. This struck me like lightning," she explains, "since neither biological nor environmental factors will explain the peculiar coincidence that I have always been strongly against hunting."

The accident, if it was an accident, happened when Friedman was seven. Her father was killed by his second wife's brother. Her father was Jewish. His new relatives were not, and disapproved of him. "My aunt, now 92, suspects it was not an accident," Friedman says, then muses, "I wonder how many hunting accidents are really murder?"

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Wolves and sharks on receiving end of carnage in Alaska and Hawaii

(continued from page 1)

present wolf population by at least half. Killing in subsequent years is intended to make the population reduction semi-permanent, by equalling or exceeding the estimated maximum rate of wolf reproduction.

The wolves will be spotted by air, then shot on the ground, using a technique called land-and-shoot, which was expressly forbidden by the federal Airborne Hunting Act. A loophole in the act, however, permits use of land-and-shoot for "state-sanctioned wildlife control."

Sharks

Hawaii moved against tiger sharks after an 18-year-old native Hawaiian was killed November 5 in a shark attack while body-surfing. Two weeks earlier, on October 22, a tiger shark bit another Hawaiian resident's surfboard. Fatal shark attacks are extremely rare in Hawaiian waters (there are fewer than 30 a year worldwide, mostly off Southeast Asia), and neither of the recent attacks involved a tourist. However, state officials feared that the publicity surrounding the attacks would scare away visitors at a time when the weak economy already has the state's \$3.3-billion-a-year tourist trade in a steep slump.

"We cannot sit around and twiddle our thumbs," said Shark Task Force head William Paty, who also heads the state Department of Land Natural Resources.

Details of the Hawaiian anti-shark campaign were deliberately kept secret to obstruct protest. However, a hotline (58-SHARK) was established to encourage residents to report shark sightings, and the *Honolulu Advertiser* reported that military helicopters were being used to detect and track sharks at sea.

Paty denied that the shark massacre would have ecologically harmful con-

sequences. Shark experts are less sanguine. Although tiger sharks are not one of the most endangered shark species, the global population of all sharks has crashed in recent years, since shark fin soup came into vogue in Japan, sending shark carcass prices soaring along with fishing pressure. Because sharks take 12 years to reach sexual maturity and up to 22 months to gestate, the species recovers slowly from population depression.

Wolves

But the Alaskan wolf massacre claimed the international spotlight, reviving as it does a practice abandoned under intense pressure over a decade ago. Land-and-shoot sport hunting of wolves was stopped only two years ago—and a tourism boycott of British Columbia that forced a moratorium on shooting wolves from the air is still well-remembered in the region.

The Alaska Board of Game contends that without the wolves, the 60,000 caribou and 30,000 moose who live between Anchorage and Fairbanks will grow in numbers to, "create a wildlife spectacle," according to Alaska Division of Wildlife Conservation director Dave Kelleyhouse. Between hunting seasons, he said, "Mom and Pop from Syracuse can come up here and see something that they can't see anywhere else on earth."

To make sure predation of caribou and moose diminishes, the Board of Game also intends to kill an unspecified number of the 2,000 grizzly bears who roam the region in question.

Dr. Gordon Haber, who has studied gray wolves in Alaska for 27 years, is skeptical that killing either wolves or bears will help moose and caribou. "This decision is bad biology all around, almost insulting

from a scientific standpoint," he told Timothy Egan of *The New York Times*. "They are making a very dumb mistake." Haber pointed out that neither wolves nor grizzly bears kill trophy animals in the first place, the ones the hunters covet. Rather, they cull the sick, the injured, the oldest, and the youngest—a portion of the caribou population with little or no involvement in reproduction but considerable involvement in transmitting infectious disease in the absence of predators.

Reaction

Knowing the wolf-killing plan was up for consideration, backed by the pro-hunting Alaska Outdoor Council, the Alaska Wildlife Alliance had issued an emergency alert to other animal and habitat protection groups, urging input before the Board of Game met. Bartley acknowledged receiving hundreds of letters of protest, but dismissed them because they mostly came "from out of state."

But tourists also come to Alaska from out of state, and the \$2-billion-a-year tourist industry is the state's leading source of jobs. The Alaska Tourism Marketing Council commenced an immediate damage control effort.

"The tourism industry in Alaska wants the environmental community to know that it had nothing to do with the Board of Game's decision," executive director Tina Lundgren wrote in a fax to animal protection and environmental groups.

But instead of condemning the Board of Game strategy, and asking that it be reversed, Lundgren went on to praise previous Board of Game actions that protect the wolf population in the vicinity of Denali National Park and Reserve, far to the north of the slated massacre area. "We hope you

had nothing to do with the Board of Game's decision. But it is also true that the Board of Game has rationalized the decision to kill wolves by proclaiming that it is for the benefit of tourism. In short, it is being done in your name. If indeed it is not with your consent and approval, it is incumbent upon you to apply all the pressure at your disposal to Governor Walter Hickel (who favors the massacre), the Board of Game, and the Alaska legislature, to insure that this false rationale is removed and the wolf-killing cancelled—and to make your actions unequivocal, emphatic, and public, to demonstrate clear good faith."

Clifton pointed out that since winter is the off-season for Alaskan tourism the state has every opportunity to back off and spare the wolves before a boycott does serious economic harm.

Priscilla Feral of Friends of Animals promised a boycott. "We're talking money," she said, "a language the state will understand."

Already, protesters were assembling daily outside travel agencies in San Francisco and Seattle that book cruises to Alaska. Alaska Division of Tourism deputy director Wendy Wolf acknowledged having received numerous calls informing her of cancelled vacation trips.

Lundgren said the Alaska Tourism Marketing Council might reconsider its position of neutrality, "if we get many people considering cancelling their vacations in Alaska."

Letters

Letters of protest against the wolf killing may be directed to Governor Walter Hickel, P.O. Box 110001, Juneau, AK 99811-0001; and the Alaska Division of Tourism, P.O. Box 110801, Juneau, AK

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AGE	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____

My name is _____ and I would like Santa to send the presents to the following address: _____

I can be reached at the following phone number(s): H _____

q W _____

I have enclosed a \$5.00 donation to LISA for each present, along with a \$1.00 "elf handling" fee per gift.

will agree that the effort to manage wildlife should not be associated with the effort to attract visitors," she concluded.

The Alaska Tourism Marketing Council is 85% funded by the state government.

Boycott call

ANIMAL PEOPLE editor Merritt Clifton was among the first to respond. "It may be true," he told Lundgren, "that you

99811-0801.

Letters of protest against the shark massacre may be directed to the Governor's office, State Capitol Building, 5th floor Honolulu, HI 96813. Make plain that your objection is not to protecting beaches from particular sharks who may menace people but rather to slating a species for wholesale slaughter because of the actions of a very few individuals.

FARM ad

Dog logo

The Watchdog

The Watchdog monitors fundraising, spending, and political activity in the name of animal and habitat protection—both pro and con. His empty bowl stands for all the bowls left empty when some take more than they need.

Who Gets The Money?

(continued from page 1)

of prominent charities that either do or don't meet these and a number of other rigid standards, and end up giving negative ratings to some of the most effective organizations in animal and habitat protection because their standards are not appropriate for most small, highly specialized groups. For instance, to prevent conflicts of economic interest, the NCIB allows only one salaried staff person to sit on a charity board of directors, and the salaried person may not be president of the board. Related people also aren't supposed to sit on boards together. Reasonable when applied to multimillion-dollar charities, these guidelines are quite impractical for small "mom-and-pop" charities, few of which take in enough money for significant economic conflicts of interest to develop. In general, the smaller the organization, the more likely staffers and board members are to be one and the same, and related—and the more likely this is to be quite appropriate to what the organization is doing. Even some large groups, notably PETA and Friends of Animals, have flunked the NCIB conflict of interest standard in recent years without actually having a significant conflict of interest: PETA and FoA board presidents Alex Pacheco and Priscilla Feral were respectively paid \$19,000 and \$42,000 a year, well below the national medians for their position.

Among them, the 3,500 humane soci-

out how much you can afford to give, save the incoming appeals until you have time to make studied choices, and look past the hyperbole of the begging letters and the shock of the photographs for evidence of accomplishment. The tables here can help you make your choices, but they provide only some of the information you need. We can't statistically quantify the significance of each organization's work, or how responsive it is to your concerns, or even whether certain staff members are worth salaries far exceeding the median for their jobs.

We suggest supporting projects and organizations in your own community first, whose work most directly helps animals, whose need tends to be most critical, and who tend to have the least ability to get out appeals. It's easier, too, to monitor the activities and accomplishments of people and institutions in your own back yard.

Deciding which national groups to support is more difficult. We recommend basing your choices on knowledge gained from independent sources—not just from appeal literature and newsletters. Be aware, too, that you can specify which projects your donations must be spent on: you can, in effect, vote upon what each group should be doing.

We ask you, finally, to remember your nonaffiliated information media. That's us, yes,

Humane Society of U.S. refuses to disclose salaries

ANIMAL PEOPLE BARRED FROM ANIMAL CARE EXPO

WASHINGTON D.C.—The salaries of the chief executives of the Humane Society of the U.S. and Humane Society International were omitted from the copy of IRS Form 990 that HSUS/HSI filed with the New York State Charities Bureau in April 1992.

Known for providing prompt media access to tax records on nonprofits, the N.Y. Charities Bureau confirmed November 16 that the missing records, Schedule 3 on the 1991 form, had apparently never been filed—although required by law. Other information essential to determining the true balance of program and fundraising expenditures was also missing. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** then requested Schedule 3 directly from HSUS/HSI. November 17, HSI executive secretary Janet D. Frake advised **ANIMAL PEOPLE** to seek the missing information through the Freedom of Information Act. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** has; the information will be published when located by the IRS, which began a data search for it on November 18.

Also on November 18, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** was advised that HSUS was cancelling a previous arrangement under which we were to publish advertising for the HSUS-sponsored Animal Care Expo, coming up in early March, in exchange for exhibit space (alongside a number of other publications that also serve humane societies, animal care and rescue organizations, animal control departments, veterinarians, and pet guardians). Further, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** was barred from purchasing exhibit space, even at the regular price.

"I was told we were to have nothing to do with you people," Animal Care Expo coordinator John Dommers told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** by telephone. Officially, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** was barred "because this is a trade exhibit specifically for people who provide products and services to animal control departments and humane societies." Aware, however, that **ANIMAL PEOP-**

eties and shelters and the 900 animal protection advocacy groups collected about \$1.16 billion in 1991—less than 1% of the total U.S. charity budget. A similar amount was spent on habitat protection. Because the need is so acute, relative to the resources available, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** recommends that you choose the recipients of your aid wisely. Begin by budgeting. Figure

along with *Bunny Hugger's Gazette*, *Quagga*, several outstanding regional calendars of coming events, and you can probably think of others. When you support reliable independent media, you support your own right to know, a prerequisite for being effective.

Thank you,

—The Editors

Woofs & Growls

Introduced October 5, an agribusiness-backed bill to gut the Endangered Species Act died with the closure of the 102nd Congress, but will be reintroduced in the 103rd, according to the sponsors, Rep. Jack Fields (R-Tex.) and W.J. Tauzin (D-La.) The bill, which has no number or title pending reintroduction, is endorsed by the National Cattlemen's Association, American Farm Bureau Federation, and 38 other groups. It would subordinate Endangered Species Act enforcement to economic considerations, and probably won't be favored by the Clinton administration. The ESA came up for renewal this year but was ducked by legislators up for re-election, and now must be either extended or amended by the 103rd Congress.

The National Rifle Association has sued to overturn a Phoenix municipal ordinance that prohibits minors from carrying firearms without parental permission. Rarely embarrassed, the NRA was redfaced recently when obliged to apologize in *American Rifleman* magazine for identifying Defenders of Wildlife as a "terrorist" group in a fundraising appeal to membership. The letter targeted hunter harassment actions actually promoted by the Fund for Animals. Since the NRA began an aggressive counter-campaign against the actions, membership has increased by over 300,000.

Livestock Market Digest is selling bumperstickers reading "Hungry & Out of Work? Eat An Environmentalist."

PLE reaches virtually every humane society and most municipal shelters in the U.S., Dommers acknowledged when pressed that, "It was probably political."

HSI president John Hoyt, who headed HSUS until HSI was formed in late 1991, is known to be sensitive about his salary, which has long been among the highest paid by any humane organization. In 1988, syndicated columnists Jack Anderson, Dale Van Atta, and Joseph Spear revealed that Hoyt and then HSUS vice president/treasurer Paul Irwin (now HSUS president) had received significant compensation in addition to their salaries, including payments from two HSUS affiliates, the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education and the National Humane Education Center. Further, in May 1987, HSUS purchased Hoyt's home for \$310,000, allowed him to live there rent-free, and declared the value of the free rent at \$600 a month, well under the actual value of \$2,500 to \$3,000 stated by an internal audit. In October 1987, HSUS loaned Irwin \$85,000 toward the cost of leasing 11 acres of oceanfront and restoring a cabin at Thittsburg, Maine.

When **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor Merritt Clifton asked Hoyt for comment on the Anderson/Van Atta/Spear exposes, HSUS cancelled a subsidy to *The Animals' Agenda*, Clifton's employer at the time, and cancelled publication of a 300-page study of the economic aspects of the fur trade, which Clifton had authored under contract to HSUS. The study has nonetheless been the basic source document behind the antifur campaigns of numerous organizations.

HSUS later discontinued advertising in *The Animals' Agenda*, and according to some HSUS staffers, barred employees from writing for it. Articles by HSUS staffers resumed appearing there after Clifton departed.

Society of St. Francis ad

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Who gets the money?

(continued from page 1)

BUDGETS, EXPENSES, AND ASSETS

The major national animal and habitat protection groups are listed below in alphabetical order, together with selected other organizations of importance and influence in the animal protection community. Each group is identified in the second column by apparent focus and philosophy: **A** stands for advocacy, **C** for conservation of habitat via acquisition, **E** for education, **H** for support of hunting (either for "wildlife management" or recreation), **L** for litigation, **P** for publication, **R** for animal rights, **S** for shelter and sanctuary maintenance, **V** for focus on vivisection issues, and **W** for animal welfare. The **R** and **W** designations are used only when an organization seems to have

made a particular point of being one or the other. Although many groups are involved in multiple activities, available space limits us to providing a maximum of four identifying letters.

The fourth and fifth columns, appearing between the **Budget** and **Programs** headings, indicate whether the budget of each group grew or shrank from 1990 and 1989, respectively. The seventh column indicates the percentage of total 1991 budget that went toward overhead (generally defined as fundraising, office expenses, and salaries, although many groups split salaries between programs and overhead). Groups who have large endowments and there-

fore receive a great deal of interest tend to have lower overhead because they are not obliged to spend as much on fundraising.

The sixth through ninth columns provide data on assets. Note that shelters and sanctuaries tend to have more fixed assets (land, buildings, and equipment) because of the nature of their work.

Because organizations file tax returns at different times of year, and because state charities bureaus and regional offices of the Internal Revenue Service respond to information requests with varying degrees of promptness data on some organizations was still unavailable at deadline

ORGANIZATION	TYPE	BUDGET	+/-90	+/-89	PROGRAMS	OVERHEAD	%	ASSETS	+/-90	FIXED	CASH/SECUR.	NOTES
African Wildlife Foundation 1,952,378	AE	\$ 3,639,887	-13%	+7%	\$ 2,885,639	\$ 754,248	26%	\$ 3,493,236	+17%	\$ 850,645	\$	
American Anti-Vivisection Society 5,608,558 1	AEV	\$ 990,123	+8%	0%	\$ 683,792	\$ 306,331	45%	\$ 5,668,641	-3%	\$ 60,083	\$	
American Assn. of Zoological Parks and Aquariums					(Data will be published when received from the Internal Revenue Service.)							
American Horse Protection Association					(Data will be published when received from the Internal Revenue Service.)							
American Humane Association 1,105,209 2	AEW	\$ 3,747,687	+14%	+14%	\$ 2,583,197	\$ 1,163,990	31%	\$ 4,978,857	-6%	\$ 37,604	\$	
American Rivers 629,568 American SPCA \$ 14,898,824 3	AE	\$ 1,703,608	+13%	+11%	\$ 1,310,322	\$ 393,286	30%	\$ 893,927	+42%	\$ 84,097	\$	
American Veterinary Medical Association					(Data will be published when received from the Internal Revenue Service.)							
Animal Health Foundation					(Not required to file IRS Form 990.)							
Animal Legal Defense Fund 176,441	L	\$ 1,037,615	+1%	n/a	\$ 703,536	\$ 334,079	32%	\$ 207,762	+33%	\$ 12,172	\$	
Animal Protection Institute 106,985 4	AE	\$ 2,765,008	n/a	+4%	\$ 1,948,016	\$ 817,072	30%	\$ 684,871	n/a	\$ 493,137	\$	
Animal Rescue League 31,096,488	S	\$ 4,191,578	+11%	n/a	\$ 2,657,342	\$ 1,534,236	37%	\$34,434,402	+9%	\$ 2,563,510	\$	
Animal Rights International 20,267	AE	\$ 115,810	+58%	n/a	\$ 111,088	\$ 4,722	4%	\$ 22,472	n/a	\$ 2,205	\$	
Animal Rights Mobilization out 1991.)	AER	(Formerly Trans-Species Unlimited; merged with Rocky Mtn. Humane Soc; in transition through-										
Animal Rights Network	PE	\$ 513,386	-10%	-15%	\$ 435,827	\$ 77,559	15%	\$ 63,943	+49%	\$ 18,845	\$	

20,745 5													
Animal Welfare Institute 312,843	AE	\$ 652,338	-4%	+27%	\$ 524,698	\$ 127,640	20%	\$ 358,949	+45%	\$ 10,486	\$		
Assn. of Vets for Animal Rights 21,315	AER	\$ 124,491	-50%	n/a	\$ 109,353	\$ 15,198	12%	\$ 30,497	-8%	\$ 4,182	\$		
Brian Davies Foundation 1992.)		("We are unable to locate a record for this entity/organization as listed." --IRS, Nov. 12,											
Compassion for Animals 158,141 6	APR	\$ 666,198	-30%	n/a	\$ 423,010	\$ 211,467	36%	\$ 217,069	+26%	\$ 58,928	\$		
Conservation International 1,741,118	C	\$10,066,664	+22%	+66%	\$ 8,358,102	\$ 1,707,729	17%	\$ 2,253,111	-27%	\$ 286,350	\$		
Cousteau Society		(Data will be published when received from the Internal Revenue Service.)											
Defenders of Animal Rights 378,407 7	S	\$ 597,150	+10%	+/-0%	\$ 454,289	\$ 142,861	24%	\$ 2,023,807	+4%	\$ 1,625,589	\$		
Defenders of Wildlife 3,717,793	AE	\$ 4,441,799	+11%	+8%	\$ 3,406,605	\$ 1,035,194	30%	\$ 5,235,743	+21%	\$ 391,523	\$		
Doris Day Animal League 81,195 8	AER	\$ 1,500,479	-52%	-68%	\$ 1,147,056	\$ 353,423	23%	\$ 103,561	-64%	\$ 6,134	\$		
Doris Day Pet Foundation	AES	(Data will be published when received from the Internal Revenue Service.)											
Ducks Unlimited		(Data will be published when received from the Internal Revenue Service.)											
Farm Animal Reform Movement 26,198 9	AE	\$ 138,118	-16%	-16%	\$ 128,843	\$ 9,275	7%	\$ 28,048	-60%	\$ 1,850	\$		
Farm Sanctuary 225,694	AES	\$ 345,963	+47%	+108%	\$ 282,739	\$ 63,224	22%	\$ 502,924	+73%	\$ 266,421	\$		
Friends of Animals 2,116,525	AE	\$ 4,305,993	+5%	+5%	\$ 3,625,047	\$ 580,946	14%	\$ 2,530,987	-16%	\$ 78,664	\$		
Fund for Animals 3,205,109	AERS	\$ 2,087,228	+17%	+47%	\$ 1,591,401	\$ 495,827	24%	\$ 3,974,834	+47%	\$ 694,985	\$		
Greenpeace		(Data will be published when received from the Internal Revenue Service.)											
Humane Farming Association 1,050,575	AE	\$ 983,076	+4%	+63%	\$ 866,881	\$ 116,195	13%	\$ 1,517,879	-1%	\$ 444,212	\$		
Humane Society of the U.S. 19,208,184 10	AEW	\$17,115,911	+4%	+22%	\$14,074,765	\$ 2,536,310	18%	\$30,007,837	+14%	\$ 8,590,066	\$		
Intl. Assn. of Fish and Wildlife Agencies		(Data will be published when received from the Internal Revenue Service.)											
In Defense of Animals 1,500 11	AER	\$ 937,056	+30%	+39%	\$ 853,026	\$ 84,030	9%	\$ 196,314	+59%	\$ 82,899	\$		
Intl. Fund for Animal Welfare full data.)	AE	\$ 3,580,454	-27%	-12%	\$ 2,289,339	\$ 1,291,115	56%	\$ 1,353,092	-31%	(Did not provide			
Intl. Primate Protection League 105,337	AES	\$ 290,567	+24%	+15%	\$ 205,055	\$ 85,512	29%	\$ 393,528	-2%	\$ 287,413	\$		
Intl. Society for Animal Rights 464,661	AER	\$ 626,157	+34%	+19%	\$ 434,883	\$ 191,274	31%	\$ 647,012	+25%	\$ 141,692	\$		
Massachusetts SPCA 45,936,235 12	SAEW	\$18,079,640	-5%	-2%	\$14,901,939	\$ 317,770	18%	\$58,848,142	-1%	\$10 million?	\$		
Natl. Alliance for Animal Legislation		(Absorbed by the Compassion for Animals Foundation.)											
National Anti-Vivisection Soc. 3,372,090	AEV	\$ 1,612,271	-4%	+10%	\$ 1,188,750	\$ 423,521	26%	\$ 3,617,260	+2%	\$ 78,355	\$		
National Audubon Society 61,772,316	AEHS	\$39,228,291	+17%	+13%	\$26,293,836	\$12,934,455	33%	\$86,937,495	+3%	\$19,850,817	\$		
National Wildlife Federation		(Data will be published when received from the Internal Revenue Service.)											
New England AntiVivisection Society		(Data will be published when received from the Internal Revenue Service.)											
New York Zoological Society 79,405,035	SE	\$57,155,773	n/a	n/a	\$51,025,909	\$ 6,129,864	11%	\$92,455,652	n/a	(none claimed)\$			

BUDGETS, EXPENSES, AND ASSETS FOOTNOTES

1 - The American Anti-Vivisection Society is not legally required to publish staff salaries.

2 - AHA has two divisions, Animal Protection, whose 1991 budget was \$1,663,207, and Child Protection, whose 1991 budget was \$920,490.

3 - The ASPCA claimed \$8,934,639 worth of assets of an unspecified nature which were neither land, buildings, and equipment, nor cash and securities.

4 - API data comes from a 1990 IRS Form 990, the most recent we were able to obtain.

5 - The Animal Rights Network publishes *The Animals' Agenda* magazine.

6 - Compassion for Animals is publisher of *The Animals' Voice* magazine.

7 - Defenders of Animal Rights allocated \$119,406 to "program services" under the heading of "humane education," which appears to have been spent primarily in connection with direct-mail fundraising. Reallocating this amount indicates a balance of 56% of the budget spent on programs; 44% on fundraising and overhead.

8 - The Doris Day Animal League spent \$690,779 to distribute nearly three million direct mail pieces under the headings of "public advocacy" and "public education," most or all of which was in connection with direct mail fundraising. Reallocating this amount from "program services" to "fundraising and overhead" raises the latter category to 70% of the total 1991 budget. Fundraising and overhead may have accounted for as much as 98% of the total 1990 budget.

9 - FARM fundraising in 1991 appears to have been incidental to other activities.

10 - HSUS spent \$5,679,769 on "public education, membership information, and publication," much of which was in connection with fundraising. Because key lines were

left blank on the Form 990 and because essential attachments were missing, it is impossible to ascertain how this amount was allocated between program services and fundraising.

11 - In Defense of Animals claimed program expenditures of \$344,852 for printing and publications, much of which appears to have been done in connection with direct-mail fundraising. Reallocating the full amount from program service to overhead produces a breakdown of 54% for programs, 46% for overhead. The actual balance should probably be closer to 65%/35%, but cannot be determined from the available information.

12 - We received an incomplete IRS Form 990 for the MSPCA; the missing pages were *en route* but not yet received at our deadline.

13 - NAVS assets as of June 30, 1991 (the end of the organization's fiscal year) included \$46,745 worth of stock in U.S. Surgical, a firm that performs vivisection on dogs and is the primary backer of three pro-vivisection groups: Americans for Medical Progress Educational Foundation, Connecticut United for Research Excellence, and Educators for Responsible Science. In addition, NAVS held the following amounts of stock in these other firms that were at the time under boycott by various national animal and habitat protection groups: \$71,351, Campbell Soup (major shareholder also owns a "canned hunting" facility); \$76,190, Great Lakes Chemical Corp. (allegedly involved in pollution incidents); \$5,775, J.C. Penney Co. (withdrew apparel bearing anti-hunting logos); \$14,301, Kerr-McGee Corp. (major nuclear fuel miner); \$85,260, Phillip Morris Co. (longtime sponsor of animal testing); \$68,640, Reader's Digest Assn. (pro-vivisection editorial policy); \$95,705, Wal-Mart Stores (sells live pets); \$41,488, Waste Management Inc. (involved in numerous pollution incidents, including one in which it paid the largest fine

ever assessed for causing pollution.) We have been informed that NAVS subsequently sold the U.S. Surgical holdings.

14 - The North Shore Animal League contributed \$2,353,839 to a total of 45 other humane organizations and projects during 1991, and contributed \$2,446,442 toward veterinary scholarships.

15 - Pennsylvania SPCA data comes from a 1990 IRS Form 990, the most recent available to us at deadline. The 1991 Form 990 has been requested; data from it will be published when received.

16 - PETA spent \$753,922 for "membership development," under the heading of program services, which appears to have been done in connection with direct-mail fundraising. Reallocating this amount indicates an actual balance of 65% of the budget spent on programs; 35% on fundraising.

17 - The Sierra Club changed from fiscal year accounting to calendar year accounting in October 1991. Thus the budget stated here covers only the last three months of 1991.

18 - UAA has reorganized and is now headed by research director Brandon Raines.

19 - The World Wildlife Fund absorbed the Conservation Foundation via merger during fiscal year 1991. The combined organizations reported spending \$6,704,435 or membership education and \$10,726,834 on public education most or all of which appears to have been spent on direct-mail fundraising. Reallocating these amounts produces a breakdown of 53% for programs and 47% for overhead. WWF apparently began assigning direct-mail fundraising costs to "programs" in 1990, after the National Charities Information Bureau found that the group did not meet its standards because the balance of spending in 1989 was 58% programs, 42% fundraising.

Who Gets The Money? 1991 Individual Salaries

This table lists the total 1991 remuneration of the top executives of each group listed in the preceding table, together with the remuneration of each group's five highest-paid staffers, the remuneration of directors if directors are compensated, and remuneration paid to other individuals for professional services. The listing is in order of salary size, with the highest first. Organizational heads are listed in capital letters. Organizational heads who receive no compensation are listed only if they devote substantial amounts of time to the affairs of the organization; heads in title only are omitted. To provide a basis for comparison, the data also includes either average or median salary figures, as available, for similar

jobs across the nonprofit spectrum, at animal shelters, in veterinary practice, at zoos, and at large. These average and median figures, if older than one year, have been increased by 3% per year on the somewhat questionable assumption that raises have kept pace with the cost of living. The averages and medians have been taken from a wide variety of sources including but not limited to the U.S. Department of the Census, the *1991 National Nonprofit Wage And Benefit Survey*, *The Chronicle of Philanthropy*, and the *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association*.

INDIVIDUAL	ORG.	POSITION	PAY	INDIVIDUAL	ORG.	POSITION	PAY	INDIVIDUAL	ORG.	POSITION	PAY
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WILLIAM CONWAY NY Zoo	General Dir.	\$230,559	ARTHUR SLADE	An. Resc. Lg.	President	\$ 80,300	Katherine Benedict	HSUS	Data Proc.	\$ 59,358				
DAVID GANZ	North Shore	President	\$216,070	Natalie Waugh	WWF	VP	\$ 80,183	Alexander Sprunt IV	Natl. Aud.	VP	\$ 58,509			
GUS THORNTON	MSPCA	President	\$160,860	1	LAWRENCE BROWN	AHA	Secretary	\$ 79,954	Robert Turner	Natl. Aud.	Reg. VP	\$ 58,194		
JOHN HOYT	HSUS	President	\$158,606	2H	Nancy Green	Wild. Soc.	Dir., BLM	\$ 79,950	Sydney Holt	IFAW	Consultant	\$ 56,779		
KATHYRYN FULLER	WWF	President	\$156,112	Patricia Forkan	HSUS	VP	\$ 79,799	9	Patricia Munoz	Amer. Riv.	Donor & Fnd	\$ 55,650		
John McKew	N.Y. Zoo	Asst. Secty.	\$154,265	Elizabeth McCorkle	Afr. Wildlife	VP	\$ 79,520	Richard Novia	FoA	Investigator	\$ 55,220	15		
PAUL SCHINDLER	Afr. Wildlife	President	\$152,220	ERIK HENDRICKS	Penn. SPCA	Exec. Dir.	\$ 79,324	Betty Denny Smith	AHA	Dir., Holly.	\$ 54,474			
PETER BERLE	Natl. Aud.	President	\$145,384	Allen Smith	Wild. Soc.	Dir., Alaska	\$ 77,490	Ted Crail	API	Public Rel.	\$ 54,464			
John Hoare	N.Y. Zoo	Comptroller	\$142,741	Spencer Beebe	Cons. Intl.	VP	\$ 77,154	Walter Pomeroy	Natl. Aud.	Reg. VP	\$ 54,237			
James Meeuwesen	N.Y. Zoo	Public Affairs	\$142,741	Jim Dougherty	Defenders	VP	\$ 75,973	10	NONPROFIT DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH			\$ 54,182		
Paul Irwin	HSUS	Treasurer	\$131,419	3	Mary Joy Breton	Natl. Aud.	VP	\$ 75,731	Ronald Klataske	Natl. Aud.	Reg. VP	\$ 54,151		
Russell Train	WWF	Chairman	\$129,631	Lawrence Amon	WWF	VP Finance	\$ 75,165	Bonnie Miller	Hum. Farm.	Secretary	\$ 54,017	1c		
Paige MacDonald	WWF	Executive VP	\$126,119	M.M. CUNNIFF	NAVS	Exec. Dir.	\$ 75,000	11	Laura Moretti	Animals' Voice	Editor	\$ 54,000		
Richard Lattis	N.Y. Zoo	Dir, City Zoo	\$125,728	J. John Stevenson	North Shore	Attorney	\$ 75,000	Beth Norcross	Amer. Riv.	Dir. Legis.	\$ 53,818			
PETER SELIGMAN	Cons. Intl.	Chairman	\$123,758	James Leape	WWF	VP	\$ 74,842	Marc Paulhus	HSUS	Dir. of AS&C	\$ 53,572			
Les Line	Natl. Aud.	Editor	\$121,308	4	Michael Wright	WWF	VP	\$ 73,535	Soledad Gompf	Cons. Intl.	Dir. Devel.	\$ 53,484		
Russell Mittermeier	Cons. Intl.	President	\$117,773	Brooks Yeager	Natl. Aud.	VP	\$ 73,333	Don Barnes	NAVS	Wash. Dir.	\$ 52,800			
Louis Garibaldi	N.Y. Zoo	Dir., Aquar.	\$115,535	NONPROFIT CHIEF LEGAL OFFICER			\$ 72,416	NONPROFIT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR				\$ 52,789		
John Noble	WWF	VP Planning	\$113,945	HOLLY HAZARD	DDAL	Exec. Dir.	\$ 72,000	12	LAWYER			\$ 52,416		
Huando Torres	ASPCA	Investigator	\$112,490	BRIAN DAVIES	IFAW	CEO	\$ 71,591	13	Dede Armentrout	Natl. Aud.	Reg. VP	\$ 52,394		
James Cunningham	Natl. Aud.	Sr. VP	\$111,692	James Nations	Cons. Intl.	VP	\$ 71,584	BRADLEY MILLER	Hum. Farm.	Exec. Dir.	\$ 51,882	16		
Susan P. Martin	Natl. Aud.	Sr. VP	\$109,854	Michael Fox	HSUS	VP	\$ 70,430	9	Richard Clugston	HSUS	Assoc. Dir.	\$ 51,861		
Christopher Palmer	Natl. Aud.	Sr. VP	\$109,367	Mark Plotkin	Cons. Intl.	VP	\$ 69,461	MEDICAL DOCTOR			\$ 51,168			
DIRECTOR OF MAJOR METRO ZOO			\$108,565	Patricia Kelly	Cons. Intl.	VP	\$ 69,307	NONPROFIT LOBBYIST			\$ 50,800			
Charles Westfield	ASPCA	Veterinarian	\$107,958	Robert McMinn	Cons. Intl.	VP	\$ 69,307	James Perry Jr.	Amer. Riv.	Membership	\$ 50,861			
Michael Fischer	Sierra Club	Exec. Dir.	\$107,500	5	Edythe Ledbetter	Defenders	VP Admin.	\$ 69,022	Richard Moore	IFAW	Exec. Dir.	\$ 49,701	15	
Laurens H. Silver	Sierra Legal	Attorney	\$100,417	Hope Babcock	Natl. Aud.	Gen. Counsel	\$ 68,865	Charles Spencer	Penn. SPCA	Shelter Sup .	\$ 49,399			
Diana McMeekin	Afr. Wildlife	Exec. VP	\$100,320	Loran Perham	ASPCA	Foreperson	\$ 68,542	Suzanne Wilkins	Amer. Riv.	State Prog.	\$ 49,350			
Michael Sherwood	Sierra Legal	Attorney	\$ 99,191	Carole McNamara	Natl. Aud.	Controller	\$ 68,400	Karen Forestad	AHA	Assoc. Dir.	\$ 49,007			
Carmine Branagan	Natl. Aud.	Sr. VP	\$ 99,123	Glenn Olson	Natl. Aud.	Reg. VP	\$ 68,318	MARGARET ELDON			Amer. AV	Treasurer	\$ 48,807	17
J.M. McCLOSKEY	Sierra Club	Chair	\$ 98,975	5	David Cline	Natl. Aud.	VP	\$ 68,083	Adele Douglass	AHA	Wash. Dir.	\$ 48,000		
Edward Hamilton	North Shore	Veterinarian	\$ 96,230	6	Silvio Olivieri	Cons. Intl.	VP	\$ 67,557	Patricia Graham	ALDF	Hotline Op.	\$ 47,000	18	
Andree Bonnette	Sierra Club	Asst. Secty.	\$ 96,120	5	Susan Drennan	Natl. Aud.	VP	\$ 67,423	Bruce Webb	API		\$ 46,920		
Herman Cohen	ASPCA	Exec.. VP	\$ 95,672	Patricia Baldi	Natl. Aud.	Population	\$ 66,846	Elaine Newton	Penn. SPCA	Admin. Serv.	\$ 46,629			
William Curtiss	Sierra Legal	Attorney	\$ 92,591	Pat Schene	AHA	Dir. Child.	\$ 66,473	David Miller	Natl. Aud.	Reg. VP	\$ 46,549			
Steven Volker	Sierra Legal	Attorney	\$ 90,312	Eric Fischer	Natl. Aud.	Sr. VP	\$ 66,317	LARGE ANIMAL VETERINARIAN			\$ 45,350			
Harold Finkelstein	ASPCA	Asst. Treas.	\$ 90,210	Murdaugh Madden	HSUS	VP	\$ 65,139	9	PRISCILLA FERAL	FoA	President	\$ 45,254		
Henry Cowen	North Shore	Graphic Artist	\$ 90,000	7	Mark Stanley Price	Afr. Wildlife	VP	\$ 64,820	NONPROFIT CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER			\$ 45,200		
Michael Francis	Wild. Soc.	Dir., Forest	\$ 89,185	Dennis White	AHA	Dir., Animal.	\$ 64,610	Lawrence Thompson	Natl. Aud.	Reg. VP	\$ 44,961			
Arnold Lum	Sierra Legal	Attorney	\$ 85,365	Gary Soucie	Natl. Aud.	Exec. Editor	\$ 64,542	Kim Stallwood	PETA	Exec. Dir.	\$ 44,782			
Gary Hartshorn	WWF	VP	\$ 84,791	Arthur Keefe	HSUS	Dir. Devel.	\$ 64,299	Nancy Crooks	API	Lobbyist	\$ 44,551			
Ronald Jolly	ASPCA	Kennelperson	\$ 84,660	Frank Dunstan	Natl. Aud.	VP	\$ 63,574	Scott Anderson	PETA	Membership	\$ 44,549			
Elizabeth Raisbeck	Natl. Aud.	Sr. VP	\$ 84,414	Martin Goebel	Cons. Intl.	Dir., Mexico	\$ 63,038	Robert A. DeCray	Penn. SPCA	Finance Dir.	\$ 44,495			
Jan Beyea	Natl. Aud.	Sr. Scientist	\$ 84,253	HELEN JONES	ISAR	President	\$ 62,500	Vicki Thorpe	Sierra Club	Treasurer	\$ 44,150	5		
Bennett Beach	Wild. Soc.	Pub. Affairs	\$ 83,954	Roderick Mast	Cons. Intl.	Species Cons.	\$ 62,249	Liliana Madrigal	Cons. Intl.	Dir., C.R.	\$ 44,126			
William Reffalt	Wild. Soc.	Dir., Refuges	\$ 83,640	Brock Evans	Natl. Aud	VP	\$ 61,498	Sharon Shutes	Asst. Secty.	Afr. Wildlife	\$ 43,102			
Marshal Case	Natl. Aud.	Sr. VP	\$ 83,353	Roger Kindler	HSUS	VP	\$ 60,753	Rasul B. Memon	Penn. SPCA	Chief DVM	\$ 42,760			
KEVIN COYLE	Amer. Riv.	President	\$ 83,200	David Wills	HSUS	VP Investig.	\$ 60,436	Robert Kennedy	An. Resc. Lg.	Controller	\$ 42,473			
John Gourlay	Natl. Aud.	Adv. Dir.	\$ 83,150	Edward Leonard	An. Resc. Lg.	Dir. Vet.	\$ 60,260	ELLIOT KATZ	In Defense	President	\$ 42,000			
Gordon Robinson	ASPCA	VP Vet. Serv.	\$ 83,050	Phyllis Wright	HSUS	VP	\$ 60,106	14	Kenneth Cunniff	NAVS	Attorney	\$ 42,000	1i	
JOHN KULLBERG	ASPCA	President	\$ 82,555	8	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, MAJOR ZOO			\$ 60,000	Paul Kellogg	NAVS	Consultant	\$ 42,000	19	
John Grandy	HSUS	VP Wildlife	\$ 80,946	9	Ted Parker	Cons. Intl.	Sr. Scientist	\$ 59,861	NONPROFIT DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIR.			\$ 41,343		

Who Gets Paid A Bundle — And Who Doesn't

(continued)

Robert Hillman	API		\$ 40,965	SHELTER FUNDRAISING DIRECTOR	\$ 29,065	
PUBLIC RELATIONS MANAGER			\$ 40,768	Doug Nethercut	Rainfor. Alli. Secretary	\$ 29,037
HORSE VETERINARIAN			\$ 40,435	ROGER CARAS	ASPCA President	\$ 28,038 8
Tim Manolis	API		\$ 40,965	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER		\$ 27,924
William Clark	FoA	Intl. Dir.	\$ 40,819	NONPROFIT PROGRAM MANAGER		\$ 27,574
Sandy Cole	HSUS	Consultant	\$ 40,193	KIM BARTLETT	Animals' Agenda Editor	\$ 27,000 23
Joan Diggs	Afr. Wildlife	Secretary	\$ 40,032	Patricia Barrett-Walters	N. Aud. Asst. Secty.	\$ 25,558
Michael Bello	NAVS	Dir. Educ.	\$ 40,000	Stephen Sedam	Natl. Aud. Reg. VP	\$ 24,616
Mary Oullette	NAVS	Secretary	\$ 39,690 11	SOCIAL WORKER		\$ 24,432
Jeri Lerner	Animals' Voice	Gen. Mgr.	\$ 39,550	CLINICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN		\$ 23,972
Barbara Wightman	Natl. Aud.	Asst. Secty.	\$ 39,441	Merritt Clifton	Animals' Agenda News Ed.	\$ 23,545 23
MEDIAN VETERINARY INCOME			\$ 39,212	PAID SHELTER PUBLIC RELATIONS DIR.		\$ 22,145
JOYCE TISCHLER	ALDF	Exec. Dir.	\$ 39,166	PAID ANIMAL SHELTER MANAGER		\$ 22,145
PERSONNEL MANAGER			\$ 39,104	FULLTIME HUMANE EDUCATOR		\$ 21,115
Graham Cox	Natl. Aud.	VP	\$ 38,462	HENRY SPIRA	ARI President	\$ 19,800
Deanna Soares	Unit. An. Nat.	VP	\$ 38,293	Alex Pacheco	PETA President	\$ 19,000
Sue Murphy	AHA	Asst. Secty.	\$ 38,264	Jean Law	ISAR Secretary	\$ 18,917
SMALL ANIMAL VETERINARIAN			\$ 37,850	Wilda Gallagher	ASPCA Asst. Secty.	\$ 18,914 24
MARY JO KOVIC	Def. of An. R.	Pres.	\$ 37,355 20	BOOKKEEPER/ACCOUNTING CLERK		\$ 17,940
James Kovic	Def. of An. R.	VP	\$ 37,355 20	ANIMAL CRUELTY OFFICER		\$ 17,819
Jill Mountjoy	Hum. Farm.	Proj. Coord.	\$ 37,291	NONPROFIT SECRETARY		\$ 16,937
Nancy Payton	ISAR	VP	\$ 37,000 21	EXPERIENCED VETERINARY TECH		\$ 16,618
NONPROFIT DIR. OF DEVELOPMENT			\$ 36,827	JANITOR		\$ 15,184
ROGER SCHLICKEISEN	Defenders	President	\$ 36,782 10	PAID SHELTER ADOPTION CLERK		\$ 14,166
Zulfigar Mirza	Penn. SPCA	Veterinarian	\$ 36,762	PAID SHELTER TECHNICIAN		\$ 13,410
Elizabeth Swart	FoA	Spec. Proj.	\$ 36,462	Patrice Greenville	Animals' Agenda Ed.-at-L.	\$ 12,000 25
DANIEL KATZ	Rainfor. Alli.	Exec. Dir.	\$ 36,400	James Clark	American AV President	\$ 7,800 17
Vanessa Kelling	Animals' Voice	Asst. Ed.	\$ 36,000	CHILDCARE WORKER		\$ 6,864
Joseph Manes	ALDF	Fundraiser	\$ 36,000	Joanne Harvard	ASPCA Asst. Secretary	\$ 6,301 23
U.S. MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME			\$ 35,752	LORRI BAUSTON	Farm Sanctuary Pres.	\$ 6,116 26H
VETERINARY GENERAL PRACTITIONER			\$ 35,500	Gene Bauston	Farm Sanctuary VP	\$ 6,116 26H
RANDY HAYES	Rainfor. Actn.	Exec. Dir.	\$ 35,000	WALLY SWETT	Primarily Primates Pres.	\$ 6,000 H
Alan Borgal	An. Resc. Lg.	Law Enf.	\$ 34,901	Blanche Kent	Farm Sanctuary Treasurer	\$ 1,816 H
Kathleen Morris	Prod. Mgr.	PETA	\$ 34,680	ALEX HERSHAFT	FARM President	\$ 1,200 H
DUF FISCHER	API	Exec. Dir.	\$ 34,646 22	Laurie Hensley	Farm Sanctuary Adm. Dir.	\$ 883 H
Sylvia Lovett	FoA	Controllor	\$ 34,423	CLEVELAND AMORY	Fund President	none
Thomas White	An. Resc. Lg.	Dir. of Oper.	\$ 34,223	SHIRLEY MCGREAL	IPPL President	none
Irving Brown	Natl. Aud.	Asst. Secty.	\$ 34,158	Ingrid Newkirk	PETA Natl. Dir.	none H
NONPROFIT BUSINESS MANAGER			\$ 33,810	CHRISTINE STEVENS	AWI President	none
NONPROFIT REGIONAL DIRECTOR			\$ 33,624			
Barbara DiPietro	Afr. Wildlife	Asst. Treas.	\$ 33,500			
Jeanne Glynn	PETA	Investigations	\$ 33,420			
Sally Wilson	IFAW	Aust. Coord.	\$ 33,228			
Jill Brogden	An. Resc. Lg.	Veterinarian	\$ 32,982			

NOTES:

1 - Includes \$13,860 received from the American Fondouk Maintenance Committee Inc., an MSPCA subsidiary.

been \$112,152.

9 - 1990 salary; HSUS executive salaries for 1991 were omitted from the IRS Form 990 filed with the New York State Charities Bureau

10 - Jim Dougherty was acting president of Defenders of Wildlife until September 1991, when Roger Schlickeisen was appointed president. Schlickeisen's salary, projected over a full year, would come to \$110,346.

11 - Mary Margaret and Kenneth Cunniff are wife and husband. Kenneth maintains a separate legal practice. According to well-placed sources within NAVS, their combined salaries and perquisites, including use of a luxury van, came to approximately \$160,000 in 1991, and about \$172,000 during the 1992 fiscal year, which ended June 31, 1992. Former NAVS executive director George Trapp is Mary Margaret Cunniff's father. Secretary Mary Oullette is reportedly related to Trapp by marriage. Director Catherine T. Curran is Mary Margaret Cunniff's sister; she received \$2,152 from NAVS for expenses in 1991. Director Robert T. Mahoney is one of Mary Margaret Cunniff's uncles; he received \$3,410 from NAVS for expenses in 1991. Director Patrick J. Rocks is Mary Margaret Cunniff's brother-in-law; he received \$2,690 from NAVS for expenses in 1991. Director John R. Hughes received \$2,642 and other considerations; treasurer Benjamin S. Daniel received \$2,528; and director Helen Miller received \$2,000.

12 - A note appended to the DDAL IRS Form 1990 states "DDAL retained the law firm of Galvin, Stanley & Hazard to provide legislative representation, public education and executive management services from January 1, 1991 to July 31, 1991 from a partner in the firm who served as Executive Director and a member of the Board of Directors. Beginning August 1, 1991, this partner became a fulltime employee of DDAL...Fees paid to Galvin, Stanley and Hazard during 1991 totalled \$125,404, which included fees for contracted services of two assistants, who worked fulltime on behalf of DDAL to July 31, 1991. Beginning August 1, 1991, these assistants became fulltime employees of DDAL."

13 - Part-time employee.

14 - 1990 salary; HSUS executive salaries for 1991 were omitted from the IRS Form 990 filed with the New York State Charities Bureau. Wright is now deceased.

15 - This amount was paid to East Coast Investigative Services for work conducted mainly by Novia but also involving various other ECIS staff as necessary. ECIS is no longer under contrac-

REGISTERED NURSE			\$ 32,968
Justin Cooke	IFAW	Sci. Conslt.	\$ 32,760
NONPROFIT PUBLIC RELATIONS DIR.			\$ 32,697
ANIMAL SHELTER DIRECTOR			\$ 32,173
Margaret Devoe	PETA	Inf. Services	\$ 31,709
Sandra Lewis	FoA	N.Y. Dir.	\$ 31,500
Rita Landis	Penn. SPCA	Asst. Secty.	\$ 31,485
Ivan Vssach	Rainfor. Alli.	VP	\$ 31,054

POLICE OFFICER **\$ 30,940**
REPORTER/EDITOR **\$ 30,836**

Kathy Sanborn	IFAW	Anim. Welf.	\$ 30,813
NEAL BARNARD	PCRM	President	\$ 30,416
Jo Shoemsmith-Stephens	NAVS	Dir. Leg.	\$ 30,360
David Dawson	Wild. Soc.	Membership	\$ 30,000

Organizations are not required to report salaries of individuals who earn under \$30,000/year. The following organizations listed no salaries over that amount:

- Animal Welfare Institute
- Fund for Animals

The following organizations had additional individuals making over \$30,000 a year:

- American SPCA (93)
- Humane Society of the U.S. (50)
- Massachusetts SPCA (info not received)
- New York Zoological Society (243)
- Wilderness Society (60)
- World Wildlife Fund (140)

Karin Kreider Rainfor. Alli. Treasurer \$ 29,575

2 - 1990 salary; HSUS executive salaries for 1991 were omitted from the IRS Form 990 filed with the New York State Charities Bureau. At the end of 1991, HSUS became a division of a new organization, Humane Society International. Hoyt was promoted to the presidency of HSI, and is believed to have received a substantial raise.

3 - 1990 salary; HSUS executive salaries for 1991 were omitted from the IRS Form 990 filed with the New York State Charities Bureau. At the end of 1991, HSUS became a division of a new organization, Humane Society International. Irwin was promoted to the HSUS presidency, and is believed to have received a substantial raise.

4 - Les Line is no longer with the National Audubon Society.

5 - Because of the change in the Sierra Club's fiscal year, described above, 1991 salaries were unavailable. This is a 1990 figure.

6 - 1990 salary; although the board members' salary statement was complete, the staff salary statement was omitted from the 1991 IRS Form 990 that the North Shore Animal League filed with the New York State Charities Bureau.

7 - From 1990 information on contractual arrangements between the North Shore Animal League and Cowen's graphic arts firm. Cowen is a NSAL board member.

8 - John Kullberg resigned the ASPCA presidency in June 1991. His compensation, projected for the full year, would have come to \$165,110. Roger Caras became president on Sept. 30, 1991, with a lighter official workload than his predecessor; his compensation, projected for the full year, would have

to FoA.

16 - Bonnie and Bradley Miller are wife and husband.

17 - Margaret Eldon, a fulltime staffer, became president of the American Anti-Vivisection Society in March 1992, succeeding James Clark, a part-timer. She was not head of American AV at any time during 1991, but her name is capitalized because she is the head officer now.

18 - Patricia Graham's compensation includes the cost of maintaining her telephone service.

19 - Kellogg's job was handling NAVS advertising accounts. In early 1992 he declared bankruptcy, leaving sizeable bills unpaid.

20 - Mary Jo and James Kovic are wife and husband.

21 - Nancy Payton resigned from ISAR in November 1991.

22 - Duf Fischer, a part-time employee, has retired and been succeeded by David Berkman.

23 - Kim Bartlett and Merritt Clifton are wife and husband. Clifton was fired by *The Animals' Agenda* board of directors on May 1, 1992; Bartlett resigned July 13, 1992. Neither has received any compensation as yet from **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

24 - Wilda Gallagher was succeeded by Joanne Harvard midway through the 1991 fiscal year.

25 - Part-time employee. Greenville serves on the boards of the Animal Rights Network, the Voice of Nature Network, and the National Anti-Roadkills Project without compensation.

26 - Lorri and Gene Bauston are wife and husband.

H - Compensation includes housing.

Selected Opposition Salaries

Wayne Lapiere, Jr.	NRA	Exec. VP	\$125,316
Gary Anderson	NRA	Exec. Dir-O	\$102,888
James Baker	NRA	Exec. Dir.	\$100,875
William Binswanger	NRA	Treasurer	\$ 86,915
Warren Cheek	NRA	Secretary	\$ 86,915
Kathleen Holcombe	Fndtn. Biomed.	VP	\$ 71,354
Eileen O'Donnell	Fndtn. Biomed.	PR	\$ 36,000
James Goodrich	WLFA	VP	\$ 32,331 ¹
James Glass	WLFA	President	\$ 25,612 ²
Warren Cassidy	NRA	Ex-VP	\$ 20,996 ³

1 - James Goodrich works 12 hours per week.

2 - James Glass works eight hours per week.

3 - Warren Cassidy died during 1992.

Animal Health

The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons on November 10 announced that it would ask the British Parliament to ban routine docking of dogs' tails as, "an unjustified mutilation and unethical," over the objections of Buckingham Palace. Under the RCVS proposal, veterinarians who perform medically unjustified tail-docking could lose their licenses. Princess Anne vehemently defended tail-docking at a recent meeting of the British Veterinary Medical Association. Of the 7.5 million dogs in Britain, about 1.3 million have been tail-docked, mostly by breeders. Among the 185 breeds registered by the Royal Kennel Club, about 50 are traditionally tail-docked, including corgis (a royal favorite), boxers, Dobermans, old English sheep dogs, poodles, and Rottweilers.

The Yorkshire Terrier Club of America has raised \$15,000 to partially fund a medical investigation of genetic disorders afflicting the breed. Preliminary studies are already underway at Kansas State University,

North Carolina State University, and Michigan State University.

Recent reports in the journal *Animal Behavior* closely correlate animal play with brain development. As in human infants, intense play coincides with the formation of cerebellar synaptic connections, and is apparently an essential part of motor development. Young rhesus and squirrel monkeys spend up to half their waking hours at play, while all mammals studied to date have engaged in play.

As many as 24,000 Americans per year are afflicted by cat scratch fever, which can cause swollen lymph glands, but complications are rare, according to the Centers for Disease Control. Cat scratch fever came under study last year after two boys in the same elementary school in northern Connecticut suffered brief comas during bouts with it, but no parallels to the Connecticut incident have been discovered. An unknown additional factor is believed to have been involved.

Agriculture

"If the livestock industry demonstrates good faith toward animal advocacy, it should suffer little economic impact from increased regulation to enhance animal contentment," Ohio State University agricultural economist Carl Zulauf and Matthew Krause recently told *Feedstuff* readers. Zulauf and Krause assumed that consumers would be willing to pay marginally higher prices for animal products to be assured that they were not obtained by cruel methods. Some individual farmers would be hurt by obligatory changes of method, they said, but others would prosper and the overall net effect would be nil. Much of the cost of replacing equipment and facilities would be absorbed into the ongoing cost of upkeep. Zulauf and Krause did not consider the possibility that consumers might continue to move toward vegetarianism at the unprecedented pace of the past decade—a trend that could encourage many farmers to abandon animal production.

Italian farmers have been ordered to slaughter approximately 400,000 cows to bring milk production into line with the new European Economic Community quotas. Animal protection advocate Paolo D'Arpini mobilized a cow adoption program, but discovered that many prospective "adopters" had notions of obtaining free beefsteaks.

"**We're not out to make a killing at this,**" claims co-proprietor Sherrill Sanville, but Vermont's first state-licensed rabbit slaughterhouse has been bludgeoning 40 rabbits a day since August. The killing tool is a steel pipe. The "slaughterhouse," actually a partitioned corner of an old barn, is operated by Sanville and her husband Roger of Newport, together with Bernice and Frederick Weston of Westford, who have been in the rabbit business for nearly 30 years.

Believed to be the leading rabbit producer in the southwest, Brenda Peters of Finmark Rabbits recently opened a second rabbitry and slaughterhouse in Clovis, New Mexico. Peters already has facilities in Buckholts, Texas, and in Colorado. A lecturer in veterinary medicine at Texas A&M, Peters got into the rabbit business a decade ago as an expansion of her sons' 4-H Club projects. She now sells dead rabbits to 300 outlets in six states.

A single year's topsoil loss due to wind erosion can take 20 years to replace, according to research done by Agriculture Canada soil conservationist Frank Larney at

David Berman, a high school senior in Merion, Pennsylvania, has received the 1992 Bill Rosenberg Award, presented annually by the Farm Animal Reform Movement to honor "a person under the age of 18 who has made a substantial contribution to ending farm animal abuse." Berman, co-founder and president of Students Protecting Animal Rights and the Environment, is an accomplished vegetarian chef. Runners-up were Rachel Bussel of Teaneck, N.J.; Daniella Rubin of Hewlett, N.Y.; and Katy Reagan of Englewood, Colorado.

CHILDREN & ANIMALS

Serbian soldier Borislav Herak, 21, who may become the first person executed for war crimes since 1945, told *New York Times* reporter John Burns in November that senior personnel taught him to kill by having him assist in cutting pigs' throats. Herak is charged with murdering 29 Moslem civilians between July and late October, and has confessed to participating in more than 220 murders—most of the victims women and children, many of them killed in connection with rape. Herak, captured in mid-November by Bosnian troops, goes to trial this month.

The first known controlled clinical trial of therapy and education involving animals, conducted by the University of Pennsylvania, has confirmed what pet therapy and classroom pet advocates have insisted all along: that children learn more readily in the presence of other species. The trial took place at the Devereaux School, in Glenmoore, Pennsylvania, a facility for people of all ages

who have emotional and/or developmental handicaps. Trial supervisor Aaron Katcher, a psychiatrist, observed that students progressed from taking care of animals to taking care of other children. In 1978 Katcher produced a study demonstrating that the social support of pets could enhance the survival rate of heart attack victims. He later won the first NIH training grant ever awarded for the purpose of introducing veterinary and human health professionals to the potential value of animal contact.

Gary Washington, 11, of New Orleans, has received a special "Golden Heart" award from Legislation In Support of Animals for surrendering his pet pit bull terrier to the group so that older boys in the neighborhood wouldn't force the dog to fight. "I didn't want them to hurt my dog," Washington said when he telephoned LISA, "so someone said to call you."

Horses

Performing Animals

The November 16 edition of *Sports Illustrated* shocked the horse world with an expose of horse murders committed to collect insurance money, based on the confessions of convicted horse-killer Tommy Burns, nicknamed the Sandman for his ability to "put horses to sleep" in deliberate "accidents" with electric current. Burns is to be sentenced for interstate insurance fraud and cruelty to animals in December. He got caught when instead of electrocuting one horse, he broke the animal's leg with a crowbar. He had allegedly been hired to kill the horse by Donna Brown, wife of former U.S. Equestrian Team member Buddy Brown. The FBI is reportedly investigating numerous cases to which Brown made reference, possibly including the death of renowned stallion Alydar at Calumet Farms in November 1990. Alydar was put down after suffering an extremely unusual leg fracture. Calumet Farms was \$120 million in debt; Alydar was insured for \$36.5 million, but projected revenues from the horse for 1991 were only \$7 million because most of his breeding rights had already been sold.

Mr. Brooks, the mount of renowned British jockey Lester Piggott, broke a leg during the Breeder's Cup Sprint on October 31 in Hallandale, Florida, and was euthanized on the spot. Piggott broke a rib and a collarbone. Four horses including the legendary Go For Wand died as result of injuries suffered during the 1990 Breeder's Cup card, but the 1991 races went without incident.

Racehorses are whipped too much, California race-caller Trevor Denman told viewers on a recent national telecast. Denman called whipping "an injustice" that is "totally out of hand." Hall of Fame jockey John Rotz agreed. "There are more races lost than won with the whip," he told racing writer Maryjean Wall of the Lexington (Kentucky) *Herald-Leader*. "The horse is tired, the jockey is tired, and the whipping is not done in rhythm to make him run faster. It throws him off stride. His lungs are overtaxed and his muscles are tired, and you give him a good whack and he quits."

The Horsemen's Council of Illinois and the American Horse Council are collaborating to present a day-long conference February 6 on "Defensive Strategies for Dealing with Animal Rights Activists." The focus is on dealing with media. Activists probably aren't welcome, but might also learn something. -Registration is \$50, c/o Joy Meierhans, HCI, 43-W, 734 Old Midlothian Turnpike, Elburn, IL 60119; get details from 708-557-2575.

Greyhound racing profits in New England are sharply down, hurt in part by publicity surrounding abuse cases at the Lakes Region, Green Mountain, and Raynham raceways. Betting at Raynham was off 9% this year from last, and down 26% from the peak reached in 1989. Receipts at the Plainfield raceway were down 22% from last year. Some New England trainers have begun sending their dogs to Brazil, where greyhound racing is just catching on.

The American Humane Association has given the Warner Brothers film *Pure Country* a "questionable" rating because of rodeo scenes. The film stars George Strait and Leslie Ann Warren.

An occasional novelty since the 1930s, female bullfighters are now the rage in Spanish rings. One, 20-year-old Cristina Sanchez, is expected to become the first Spanish woman to achieve the rank of matador.

Please remember
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Thank you to:

Janice Brown, Jessie T. Carter, Phyllis Clifton,
Ted & Sally Clifton, Shirley Ann Coffey, Anne
Crimaudo, Odette Grosz, Patricia Hamilton,
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Johnson, Grace E. Johnson, Garland M. Jones,
Eleanor Kaufer, Lorna & P.J. Kemp, Peter Marsh,
Mary McFate, William L. Morrison, Linda Nolan,
Adela Pisarevsky, Charles Rochl, Sandra
Rovanpera, Geraldine Ryan, Gary Sarnoff
(CIVIS/Civitas), Michael D. Smith, Effie Squires,
Steven Urow, Lunsford Yandell,
and Constance Young.

Lethbridge, Alberta. Topsoil becomes vulnerable to wind erosion as result of overgrazing, deforestation, and/or intensive row crop cultivation.

Farm Sanctuary will open a west coast facility at Orland, California, with a work party on January 8. Work parties will continue every Saturday "until the farm is operational for rescue and shelter efforts," according to outreach coordinator Joshua Goldman. Resident internships are available. For details, write P.O. Box 150, Watkins Glen NY 14891-0150.

Canadians for the Ethical Treatment of Food Animals have been unable to get news media to air any portion of a 90-minute video the group made last April 8 of the suffering of a downed dairy cow at the Ontario Stockyards according to *Vancouver Sun* columnist Nicholas Read. Because the "downers" issue hasn't yet received public attention, Agriculture Canada animal health programs manager Michael Martin says, the department has no plans to either investigate or regulate the situation. The Ontario ministry of agriculture and fisheries estimates that slaughterhouses in that province take in about 700 "downers" a month. The total per month in Quebec, where the situation is even less monitored, is believed to be about twice as high.

The National Cattlemen's Association and National Milk Producers Federation, not the best of friends over the past decade, are beginning to discuss acting together in opposition to environmentalists and consumer activists, according to *Render*, the trade journal of the knackers industry. (This is the industry that picks up and processes "downers" and other carcasses or offal deemed unfit for human consumption.)

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Hunting

HUNTER CHARGED WITH HOMOSEXUAL RAPE

Fourteen million Americans hunted in 1991, according to newly released U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service statistics; 34.5 million fished; and more than 76 million watched, photographed, or fed wildlife without feeling the need to kill.

Or rape.

Hunting critics who equate the lethal pursuit with perversely sublimated sexuality got an apparent case in point November 4 when police charged hunter Antone Mendes Jr., 40, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, with open and gross lewdness, lewd and lascivious speech or behavior, assault and battery, assault with a deadly weapon, attempted kidnapping, and leaving a firearm in a motor vehicle unattended.

The charges allege that Mendes sexually assaulted his hunting partner, an unidentified 23-year-old man.

Female wardens assaulted

At Walled Lake, Michigan, hunter Robert Tumath, 25, of Detroit, was charged November 15 with felonious assault for allegedly striking conservation officer Vicky Darling in the face with the butt of his shotgun. Tumath's brother Roderick, 29, was charged with assault and battery. Both men and a companion, Scott Bollinger, 22, of Redford, were further charged with hunting while intoxicated and a variety of permit violations.

At Baldwin, Michigan, state police on November 22 apprehended a pair of prostitutes who had allegedly been working the local deer camps. The two pleaded guilty to lesser charges and served 11 days apiece in jail. Lake County magistrate Pat Bromley indicated to reporters that the case was

hunted squirrels in Cain Township.

Duck hunter Todd Vriesenga, 25, wasn't hunting on Halloween, but he'd left his shotgun loaded with the safety off when he put it in the closet. When he grabbed it to accost Adam Provencal, 18, whom he mistook for a prankster, it discharged, blowing Provencal's face off. Ironically, Provencal was approaching Vriesenga's house to apologize for the behavior of friends who had thrown toilet paper on the property earlier. Vriesenga was charged with manslaughter.

The youngest human hunting victim of the season was apparently Gilbert Hendrikson II, 14, of Frankfort, Indiana, killed November 22 when his shotgun discharged after he dropped it from a tree stand. John Stone, 17, died near Sand Lake, New York, in a similar accident November 18.

But the youngest human seriously endangered may have been Stacy Baum, 7, who was waiting for a schoolbus outside her home in Broadalbin, New York, when Timothy Ferguson, 22, jammed the brakes on his pickup truck, jumped out, and shot a buck who was standing an estimated nine feet behind her. Ferguson was charged with four misdemeanors in the incident.

Bears

Because of the continued high prices paid for bear paws and gallbladders by Oriental medicine merchants, bears remained under intense hunting pressure across the U.S.—but not all the pressure came from gunfire. Fifteen bears were killed by cars as they fled across roads during an experimental chase-only season for

Fur

The Dutch Advertising Standards Authority has upheld allegations

of misleading advertising leveled against the fur trade by the anti-fur group Bont Voor Dieren [Fur For Animals.] The Standards Authority ruled that, "Considering the way fur is being produced, by means of unnatural catch in the wild often by means of a leghold trap, fur farms, and as byproduct of factory farming for the production of meat, it cannot be maintained that fur is 'ecological'...According to the judgement of the authority, the production of fur has nothing to do with the natural relations that exist between animals and the environment they live in. Nor can the processing of fur be called ecological or environmentally friendly, since materials are used that damage the environment." Earlier, the Standards Authority ruled that the fur trade couldn't describe the welfare of animals on fur farms as "excellent."

An adaptation of Concern for Helping Animals in Israel's "Rosh Hashanah Message to the Jewish Community," a paid advertisement published first in *Jewish Week*, reportedly brought *Canadian Jewish News* more hate mail and threatening telephone calls than it ever received before. Publicizing Tel Aviv Chief Sephardic Rabbi

Wildlife

The World Wildlife Fund and the National Wildlife Federation on November 13 asked Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan to impose trade sanctions on China, Taiwan, South Korea, and Yemer for permitting traffic in rhinoceros horns. The wild black rhino population has plunged from 65,000 to 2,000 since 1970.

The California condor who was found dead October 8 suffered kidney failure from drinking antifreeze, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has determined. The condor was one of the first two to be released into the wild after an intensive captive breeding program. Sixty-two California condors remain in captivity, six of whom are scheduled for release this month.

A two-year-old pallid sturgeon was briefly captured in early November in the Mississippi River north of Bator Rouge—the first evidence the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has found in 20 years that the ancient species is still breeding. The sturgeon was tagged and implanted with a microchip for future identification, then released. The discovery could affect Army Corps of Engineers flood control measures since the pallid sturgeon was added to the federal endangered species list in 1990.

Florida plans to reintroduce endangered whooping cranes to the wild 60 years after the last native whooping cranes were killed by hunters. Twenty birds taken from captive breeding programs in Wisconsin and Maryland will be released each year for the next decade.

Friends of the Wild Swan, the Swan View Coalition, and the Alliance for the Wild Rockies have asked the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to add the bull trout to the federal endangered species list. An estimated 10,000 of the trout remain, 4,000 of them in the northern Rockies, where logging, grazing, and development jeopardize

unusual only in that police had ignored prostitution in deer camps for a number of years.

Deaths

Record deer kills were reported in many parts of New England and the Midwest, but human fatalities also threatened to reach a 10-year high. The Connecticut state medical examiner ruled the November 11 death of jogger Kevin Elliott, 33, a homicide. Elliott, a known hunting opponent, was wearing a dark blue sweatsuit when Robert Cook, 42, nearly blew his head off with a shotgun. Cook said he mistook Elliott for a deer.

Robert Washburn, 47, of Shaftsbury, Vermont, was gutting a buck he'd just shot on November 17, when his brother Bruce, 54, saw the buck's head move. Bruce fired; Robert died. A day earlier, Robert Gabel, 25, was fatally shot by a hunting companion who mistook him for a deer. Other hunters killed when mistaken for deer included David Callewaert, 43, of Shelby, Michigan, and Charles Sproul, 56, of Garden City, Michigan, who were shot within a half hour of one another.

The unluckiest hunter of all was probably Edward C. Gardiner Jr., 55, of Blackwood, New Jersey. Three days after he died in a fall while deer hunting, his ticket won \$1 million in the New Jersey lottery.

Other victims

Although accidents were sharply down in Pennsylvania because of a new regulation requiring turkey hunters to wear fluorescent orange, a 16-year-old managed to put a 20-year-old into the hospital in critical condition November 3 by firing at a turkey as the bird flew in front of the victim—who was loading firewood into a pickup truck. The same day, a 66-year-old hunter was shot in the chest and stomach by a fellow hunter from only 90 feet away—the length of a baseball basepath. He was expected to live. Earlier, David Allen Balin, 20, fatally shot Philip Wayne Sickler, also 20, as they

Virginia houndsmen. Virginia established the month-long season in order to sell permits to houndsmen who had been taking their dogs to West Virginia and North Carolina, where chase seasons had already been established.

Houndsmen and Sporting Dog Association lobbyist Tom Evans called the chase season "a kindness" to dogs who need "to be let out and exercised" after spending most of a year in kennels.

A deer hunter who recently saw a cornered bear turn on a pack of hounds gave **ANIMAL PEOPLE** a different description. "The bear was hitting those dogs so hard their heads went one way and their guts the other," he said. "I never saw anything so cruel. I don't know who'd raise a dog and send it out to get hurt like that."

Hunting notes

While the Ohio Division of Wildlife won't allow public access to nuisance trapping reports (see "Animal Control & Rescue," page 8), officials have begun releasing the names and addresses of landowners who seek permits to kill nuisance deer. The idea is to pressure such landowners into allowing more hunters on their property.

Shooting farm-raised [tame] pheasants is so popular in Ohio, Division of Wildlife game management head Pat Ruble says, that the department doesn't dare stop releasing them. Ohio released 14,000 tame pheasants this year, 800 of them in connection with special hunts for children. Virtually none of the tame pheasants ever survive the hunting season.

Protect Our Earth's Treasures is continuing a petition drive against a proposed mourning dove season in Ohio. Request petition forms c/o 614-299-9001.

Quebec intends to ban hunting female moose beginning in 1994, officials recently announced. Quebec moose numbers are down from 80,000 a decade ago to 70,000 today, while the sale of

Haim David Halevi's recent ruling that killing animals for fur and wearing fur are violations of Jewish law, the ad appeared in Canada through the efforts of Toronto resident David Bronfman.

Only two people other than reporters turned out November 23 to hear Fur Information Council of America spokesman William Outlaw defend the fur trade at the Cleveland City Club—almost a year after Outlaw ducked an invitation to debate anti-fur speaker Elizabeth Bujack, a local dentist, before a substantial crowd.

New fur marketing strategies so far this winter have included an offer of a 50% rebate from The Fur Vault if three inches of snow fall between six p.m. and midnight on Christmas Eve, and a 100% rebate if six inches fall; an advertising supplement apparently directed at the Detroit black community by a consortium of Detroit-area furriers; and cloth garments with removeable fur trim. The New York attorney general has been asked for an opinion as to whether the Fur Vault ad constitutes an unlicensed invitation to gamble.

moose hunting permits is up from circa 12,000 to more than 150,000. Officially, the ban isn't immediate to avoid harming outfitters who have already taken reservations for the next moose season. But a Quebec general election must be held in 1993, and tougher hunting laws traditionally hurt the party in power, to the extent that the previous incumbent administration once virtually legalized jacklighting. The anti-jacklighting law was restored after the incumbents were re-elected.

The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources has proposed legalizing the capture of native wildlife such as rabbits, foxes, and coyotes for pursuit by dogs within fenced compounds. The proposal would amend Bill 162, the Fur Farms Act, which would otherwise protect wildlife (particularly lynx) from capture for commercial exploitation. The comment period on the proposal expired November 22, but letters

spawning streams.

The International Primate Protection League claims to have received information that 110 macaques arrived dead at the Miami Airport on August 20, aboard a Lufthansa flight from Jakarta, Indonesia. "The monkeys' bodies were burned. The shipping crates were destroyed. The press was not told," IPPL president Shirley McGreal charged. Hurricane Andrew hit Miami days later, over a thousand monkeys escaped from various facilities, and those who were killed were also burned, so confirming the account even if physical evidence is discovered may be difficult.

The Nature Protection Service of the once-notorious Spanish Civil Guard has all but put an end to illegal wildlife trafficking in Spain, according to Miguel Angel Valadares of the Association for the Defense of Nature, an independent affiliate of the World Wildlife Fund.

The hooded pitohui, native to New Guinea, has been found to have poisonous feathers, making it the only bird known to use a chemical defense.

may still be addressed to Bud Wildman, Minister of Natural Resources, Whitney Block, Queen's Park, 99 Wellesley St. W., 6th floor, Room 6301, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M7A 1W3.

Despite a decade of protest that began with the 1971 film *Bless The Beasts and the Children* and petered out circa 1981, the Arizona Fish and Game Dept. still hosts annual bison massacres at the Raymond Ranch Wildlife Area, east of Flagstaff. The killing—at extremely close range—earns the state about \$13,000 a year.

Houston Chronicle hunting writer Joe Doggett argues that the 12-goose bag limit now effective for waterfowl hunters should be decreased, not to protect the geese but because, "The typical rag spread party of six or eight hunters could fill the bed of a pickup truck with a full limit pushing 100 geese. Non-hunters are getting increasingly edgy over such sights."

COURT CALENDAR

Humane Enforcement

The U.S. Supreme Court is believed likely to overturn the city of Hialeah, Florida's five-year-old ban on animal sacrifice. The Supreme Court heard arguments in the case of Church of Lukumi Babalu Aye vs. Hialeah on November 3. The church practices the Santeria religion, popular among Caribbean immigrants, in which animal sacrifice is central to many rituals. The Santerians' argument that the ban violates their freedom of religion is backed by the Presbyterian Church, the American Jewish Committee, the Catholic League for Religious and Civil Rights, and other groups representing Mormons, Mennonites, and Seventh Day Adventists. The latter church includes vegetarianism and kindness to animals as central tenets, but like the others fears legal precedents that could open the way for other laws proscribing worship. If the Hialeah ban is overturned, similar bans in San Francisco and Los Angeles will also fall.

The courts may be asked to decide whether Kentucky does or doesn't permit cockfighting. In 1980 the Kentucky legislature passed a bill exempting birds from the anti-cruelty statute, thus making cockfights legal. Then-governor John Y. Brown vetoed the bill, but in 1990, former state attorney general Fred Cowan ruled that he hadn't done so within the requisite 10 days. However, Greenup County attorney Mike Wilson pointed out recently that the 1980 bill has never been added to the state law books, and that Cowan's opinion did not carry the weight of law, inasmuch as he was not a judge. Thus Wilson has refused to recommend that the Greenup County fiscal court should approve an application to open

Crimes Against Humans

The Knox County, Tennessee sheriff's department is holding elephant trainer Thomas Dee Huskey, 32, as a suspect in the murders of at least four prostitutes, whose remains were found in October. Apparently known to local prostitutes as "The Zoo Man," Huskey worked at the Knoxville Zoo for two years but was fired in November 1990 for allegedly abusing elephants. He later worked for controversial menagerie keeper Kevin Antle, and is believed to have recently traveled to Boston, Mass., and Rochester, N.Y., with King Richard's Renaissance Faire. Four prostitutes found dead near Rochester in September were killed in a similar manner to those killed in Knox County. Only last February, Knoxville police charged Huskey with two counts of aggravated rape, aggravated kidnapping, and robbery after being called by one victim and arriving at the scene to find him allegedly in the act of attacking another. The charges were dropped when one victim failed to appear to testify while a grand jury refused to indict in the other case.

Air National Guard squadron commander Lt. Col. John Meacham, 46, of Palmyra, Pennsylvania, told his neighbors that their son, Lester Frank Landes Jr., 36, was a menace to his seven children because of his habit of shooting wild animals in their yard. Walking in on the conversation, Landes shot Meacham dead, then killed himself.

Michael Kagen, 37, was arrested November 22 in San Francisco for allegedly shooting to death rock-and-roll star Phillip Bury, 38, of Buck Naked and the Bare Boys, apparently because Bury's

Zoos & Aquariums

The American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums announced November 6 that it would reinstate the accreditation of the Columbus Zoo in Columbus, Ohio, effective January 1. The zoo and former director Jack Hanna were suspended in April for violating the AAZPA code of ethics by importing two pandas from China for an exhibit that closed in September after attracting 925,000 of the zoo's 1.5 million visitors. AAZPA contends—along with most other wildlife protection advocates—that China's panda rentals are not in the best interest of either the species or the individual animals. A week after the AAZPA announcement, the Columbus Zoo executive committee named Hanna "director emeritus" and replaced him with longtime general manager Gerald Borin.

China and Japan traded pandas in mid-November, in a swap intended to give Japan a mating couple.

The Toledo chapter of the American Association of Zookeepers emptied its treasury in October to contribute \$4,800 to rhinoceros protection in Kenya. "Rhino woman" Anna Merz has now raised more than \$25,000 for the program through the Toledo zookeepers. Merz recently returned to Kenya after a 15-city North American speaking tour with over \$100,000 in donations—none larger than the Toledo gift.

The last animal in the Sarajevo Zoo, a bear, died November 2 after enduring more than 200 days of shelling and starvation.

The New England Aquarium is seeking homes for 100 animals including five harbor seals and eight sea lions who

Vivisection

The winter 1992/1993 edition of *National Boycott News*, a well-reputed annual directory of boycotts, includes detailed coverage of the ongoing boycott of Carme Inc., a cruelty-free cosmetics manufacturer acquired by International Research and Development Corp. in 1989. The boycott, called but not recently promoted by PETA, might be forgotten by now except that attorneys for IRDC, a major animal-testing laboratory, have threatened numerous protesters and media who have covered the situation with lawsuits—including *National Boycott News*, when the editors offered them the opportunity to respond to various allegations made by boycott literature. IRDC did sue two cruelty-free distributors who dropped the Carme product line. The case was settled out of court by the firms' insurance companies.

National Institutes of Health director Dr. Bernadine Healy asked 98,500 biomedical scientists in June and July to tell her how they thought the NIH should set research priorities. She got just 36 replies, most of which merely pleaded for more funding for their own disciplines and projects.

In Defense of Animals on November 5 won a Superior Court ruling that the University of California may not censor necropsy reports to which the group has access via the California Public Records Act. Judge James Lambden ordered the university to cover IDA's costs in the case. An IDA press release said the ruling "sets the stage for an additional lawsuit, in which the group will seek at least \$250,000 in punitive damages."

The Howard Hughes Medical Institute spent \$250 million on biomedical research last year—27% of the total U.S. private nonprofit biomedical research budget. Only the NIH spends more. The Hughes staff includes four Nobel laureates.

a cockfighting pit in a former schoolhouse.

A November 11 raid on a dog-fighting meet near Saginaw, Michigan, netted 126 suspects from six states and 21 scarred pit bull terriers. The pit bulls were taken to the Saginaw County Humane Society, where society president Melanie Jungerheld recommended them for euthanasia.

Dogfighting trainer Donnie Best, 35, of Orange County, North Carolina, drew two years on probation October 28 and surrendered 22 pit bulls for euthanasia. The dogs were seized in August. Best was also fined \$500, half the maximum, and ordered to pay the Orange County Animal Control shelter \$4,500 for boarding the dogs pending resolution of the case.

City officials in Taylor, Michigan, are trying to draft a special ordinance to deal with John Curcio, 23, who claims to be "teaching kids to love and care for animals" via a menagerie of 80 pheasants, two silver foxes, and three raccoons, but who allegedly also sells live birds to dog trainers.

Verl Sowards, 36, of Danbury, Ohio, was charged with criminal trespassing and disorderly conduct on Halloween after trying to recover a four-month-old Labrador retriever who was adopted out to the local police chief by the Ottawa County Humane Society before the mandatory three-day waiting period expired. The chief passed the dog along to another family, who in turn gave her to relatives in Pennsylvania, who refused to return her to Sowards—who found out she had been picked up as a stray the day the holding period would have ended.

The SPCA of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, asks that letters be sent to Judge Vincent Fernia, protesting a lenient sentence given to a man who was convicted of beating a puppy to death in front of witnesses on a sidewalk. The man got one night in jail; the maximum was 90 days in jail plus a fine of \$1,000. The address is c/o Circuit Court, 14735 Main St., Upper Marlboro, MD 20772.

dog chased pigeons in Golden Gate Park.

Robert Carroll, 48, of Greenwood County, Pennsylvania, was arrested November 23 for threatening to shoot a man who was walking his dog near Carroll's mother's grave. Carroll had been upset since finding feces on the grave a year before.

U.S. Customs on October 26 intercepted a shipment of portable dog kennels from Columbia molded from a cocaine-based resin. Similar kennels were intercepted twice in 1991. Smugglers retrieve the cocaine by grinding the kennels into dust, then applying chemicals.

Activism

Alleged Animal Liberation Front member Darren Thurston, 22, is scheduled for trial January 11 in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, for allegedly taking 29 cats from a University of Alberta neurological laboratory kennel and doing \$50,000 in property damage last June 1. Charges against alleged accomplice Grant Horwood, 24, were stayed for up to one year on November 12, meaning they can be refiled and prosecuted at the Crown Attorney's discretion. The FBI is seeking another alleged accomplice, David Nathan Barbarash, 27, in Oregon. Police believe a fourth raid participant, identity unknown, is also still at large. It isn't known whether the individuals at large are considered suspects in the November 9 firebombing of five trucks belonging to Swanson Meats Inc., of Minneapolis, Minnesota—also attributed to the ALF.

Bird shoot protesters Myer Taksel and Jacqui Hindi were arrested three times each while objecting to a pheasant hunt November 3 at the Des Plaines Fish and Wildlife Area in rural Illinois. Protest organizer Steve Hindi meanwhile filed cruelty charges against one of the hunters for allegedly beating his dog. Hindi was hit by a pickup truck aggressively driven by a hunter at a similar protest near Joliet two weeks later, but escaped injury—and was himself arrested for disorderly conduct.

were left homeless by the September 21 closure of the financially troubled Cape Cod Aquarium.

Sealand of the Pacific went out of business November 1. Three captive orcas were sold to Sea World for a sum rumored to be circa \$4 million. Located in Victoria, British Columbia, Sea World enjoyed unusual success in breeding captive orcas; two were born within five weeks of each other in December 1991 and February 1992. But the marine park was also a longtime target of protests by local animal rights groups. In 1982 a whale drowned in a tangle of netting after an activist tried to free her. The park was also where trainer Keltie Byrne, 20, was drowned by three orcas during a water show—the only time captive orcas have ever killed a human being.

A coalition of 22 animal rights groups has endorsed the opposition of Animal Rights Mobilization to plans by the Ocean Journey aquarium in Denver to obtain, exhibit, and offer swimming with several bottlenosed dolphins. Within Denver, the dolphin acquisition is opposed by the Society for Earth Ethics. According to Ocean Journey, the dolphins will be obtained from captive sources after their facilities are completed in 1996.

The National Zoo in Washington D.C. in mid-November unveiled an Amazon jungle exhibit featuring 50 different kinds of tree, 308 smaller plant species, 100 land animals, and 50 types of fish. One of the most complex representations of an ecosystem any zoo has yet attempted, the new exhibit drew raves from *Newsweek* and interest from zoo critics, whose objections to zoos have long centered on the lack of genuinely natural habitat.

223 investigators, and 2,130 employees working at 53 institutions.

The Environmental Protection Agency on October 29 ceased requiring routine field tests of new pesticides on fish and birds. The move was blasted by environmental groups, including the National Audubon Society. However, some wildlife and pesticide experts have attacked the field tests as redundant and obsolete for more than a decade. Dropping the tests means new pesticides—most of them less toxic than those they replace—can be marketed after three years of trial, instead of six.

PETA undercover investigators on October 29 charged Wright State University in Ohio with abusing dogs and rabbits in scabies research. The accusations came a month after Save Pets from Abuse, Research and Euthanasia won a judgement compelling Wright State to release documents pertaining to animal research.

Holiday cards ad

Video reviews

*We's been done seein' about everything,
including an elephant fly.*

Ferngully: The Last Rainforest.

FoxVideo Inc., 1992. \$24.98.

Dumbo

Beauty And The Beast

The Sword In The Stone

101 Dalmatians

The Jungle Book

Mary Poppins

Robin Hood

Walt Disney Home Video, 1992;

\$24.95 each.

For all the determined efforts of humane educators, both inside and outside the public schools, it's a fact that humane values have been most effectively transmitted over the past 40 years or so by television and movies—the same media most responsible for promulgating the idea that makebelieve mayhem is entertainment. And it's a fact, too, that the most unabashedly commercialistic of studios, Walt Disney Co., has been infinitely more effective in transmitting humane values than the whole of public television combined. Consider that *Bambi* has had hunters apoplectic for generations. Consider as well the impact of *101 Dalmatians*, first released in movie theatres in 1959, when U.S. retail fur sales were soaring and pet theft had yet to attract more than passing attention even from leading humane organizations. Featuring the

ruthless Cruella DeVille's attempt to make fur coats out of stolen puppies, *101 Dalmatians* became the most popular animated cartoon of all time. Perhaps it wasn't the whole reason the fur trade collapsed in the early 1960s, not to recover for 20 years, and perhaps it wasn't the spark, either, that produced a national furor over pet theft, building steadily until passage of the Laboratory Animal Protection Act in 1966. Maybe it didn't even have anything to do with the steep slump in fur sales after it was re-released in 1991. But furriers regard it with evident terror; protest over the re-release filled the front pages of *Fur Age Weekly* for months.

The Walt Disney animated classics make no pretense to political correctness—Anita, the good woman in *101 Dalmatians*, even allows that she might like a fur coat herself, though she maybe was just being polite to Cruella. The Disney objective is simply entertainment. But for all of that, as Mary Poppins sings, "A spoonful of sugar makes the medicine go down, in a most delightful way," and there's medicine aplenty for what ails human relationships with animals in each of the current Walt Disney Home Video offerings. Though Poppins actually wins a horse race, aboard a magically propelled merry-go-round horse, she may be forgiven any *faux pas* in that for her part in sabotaging a fox hunt along the way. Filmed in 1964, this may be the first screen depiction of a hunt sab. A leading theme in *The Sword in the Stone* is the need for humans to learn from animals; the wizard Merlin teaches the young Wart what he needs to know to mature into the legendary King Arthur by transforming him into a fish, a squirrel, and a bird. *The Jungle Book*, very loosely adapted from Rudyard Kipling's *Jungle Book*, reprises that theme while neatly walking a thematic razor's edge. When Louie Prima sings "I Wanna Be Like You," as the voice of a be-bopping orangutan, with a chorus of jive-talking monkeys, racist stereotyping is as overt as it could be. But the message, that it's time to recognize and

share with our kin, is a direct and still timely challenge to both racism and speciesism. Worth noting, too, is that though the man-eating tiger Shere Khan is still the hero Mowgli's mortal enemy, the script makes plain that Shere Khan's motivation is simply self-defense. Always on the run from hunters, he doesn't care to risk the chance that Mowgli will grow up into a hunter too—an exceptionally deadly hunter, because of his intimate knowledge of the forest. *Robin Hood* deftly avoids the problem inherent in having a hero who is a bowhunter by showing him avoiding the use of weapons whenever possible, while the bow-happy forces of Prince John and the Sheriff of Nottingham shoot recklessly at everything that moves. All of the characters are animals: Robin Hood himself is a fox, Little John a bear, Alan-a-dale a minstrel cock. Both Prince John and King Richard are lions, while the Sheriff is a wolf. Some may object to stereotypical and speciesist characterizations, especially of Prince John's advisor, a snake, but you'll see a lot worse on regular network programming.

The most powerful of the Disney releases, however, are the ageless *Dumbo*, first aired in 1951, and the year-old *Beauty And the Beast*.

Dumbo affords an astonishingly frank view of the manners, mores, attitudes, and animal-handling practices of traveling circuses. Though the story seems to take place somewhere between 1925 and 1941, only the use of trains instead of trucks and of course the implausibility of an elephant flying separate it from current events—for instance, the episode last spring in which a female elephant went berserk at a Great American Circus performance in Florida. There are a few minor flaws in depicting animal behavior: female elephants aren't inclined to reject the offspring of other elephants, even if they do have big

Scene from Ferngully: The Last Rain Forest (20th Century Fox photo.)
ears, and hippopotamuses don't really sleep underwater. Still, it's clear that the script writers were unusually keen, sympathetic observers.

Beyond the documentary aspects, *Dumbo* is noteworthy for being able to keep both children and adults entranced for as many as 20 viewings in a week, as the little ones insist on running the videos over and over. Both the visuals and the music are at the apex of animated film achievement.

The makers of *Beauty and the Beast* had considerably more technical options available to them, but interestingly enough, held closely to the form of *Dumbo*, emphasizing the basics—plot, theme, and characterization—over the computerized pyrotechnics that substitute for substance in most other recent films aimed at children. Once again, the message is that kindness toward all creatures is the mark of a worthy person; the Beast begins his transformation back into the prince he once was by attempting to feed birds. And as much as the National Rifle Association et al hate *Bambi*, they probably prefer it to the portrayal of Gaston, the mighty hunter who pursues Beauty (Belle) while convincingly exuding every offensive characteristic familiar to anyone who's ever had to chase his ilk off of posted land: he's brutal, arrogant, unscrupulous, half-tanked on beer, an unrepentent chauvinist, a braggart, careless with his weapons, and he stinks.

Ferngully, a 1991 20th Century Fox release now available on video, sets out forthrightly to compete with the Disney classics, but the makers still have some lessons to learn. There's nothing wrong with the visuals: breathtaking scenes of the Australian rainforest, in color patterns much more subtle and complex than Disney has yet attempted, and Disney-quality animation. The problem is the script. The motif, the destruction of the rainforest by

commercial logging, is crushed beneath a plot as blunt and unthinking as a bulldozer tread: destroy the machines, throw down a few seeds, and everything's going to be all right. This Earth First version of how to prevent ecological destruction utterly neglects the reasons and pressures behind rainforest logging, as well as oversimplifying what can be done about it. The *Ferngully* makers may insist that a more considered approach to the subject matter would lose the attention of the young audience, but the reviewer has had the experience of showing a quite complex hour-long documentary about actual rainforest logging in Australia to several classrooms of rural fourth, fifth, and sixth-graders, most of whom paid rapt attention.

Combine a simplistic script with insipid characterization, and the result is a storyline Disney would have discarded (Disney is notorious for repeatedly rewriting scripts to bring them up to par with other elements of animated pictures.) As a whole *Ferngully* is a lost opportunity: instead of developing unique characters from creatures genuinely native to the rainforest, as Disney would, the makers give us Caucasian fairies straight from Peter Pan. (One could argue that they're really insects, since with the usual quotient of arms and legs plus wings they have six limbs each, but this aspect isn't explored or developed, either.)

Ferngully isn't without value. Children will watch *Ferngully* repeatedly just not as often as the Disney classics, and for all the effort it makes to promote humane and ecological values, the message it imparts won't take as deeply. It will unfortunately, sell enough copies that 20th Century Fox won't do the right thing by the visuals and intent of it, and withdraw it for rescripting.

—Merritt Clifton

Wildwoods Wisdom: Encounters With the Natural World, by Doug Elliott. Paragon House (90 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011), 1992. 196 pages. \$22.95 cloth.

In this curious mixture of scientific fact and folk tradition, Doug Elliott distills a lifetime's curiosity about the myriad ways in which humans interact with other creatures. Throughout, he combines the self-taught herbalist's keen attention to detail, the wildlife artist's regard for harmony, and the folklorist's appreciation for traditional country beliefs.

He visits Pentecostal groups who routinely "take up serpents." He discovers a secret World War II project to equip bats with miniature incendiary devices. And he follows the spiritual quest of a New Age student who discovers his personal totem is a skunk.

From time to time Elliott recounts native American legends with their characteristic earthy humor.

BOOK REVIEWS

At other times his stories become "a personal existential metaphor" with overtones of New Age sensibility. He can move comfortably from communicating with owls to sharing a neighbor's recipe for roast woodchuck or turtle soup.

Of all rural traditions, only hunting evokes an ambivalent response. Coon hunting, he writes, "is about the music of the hounds, the adventure of getting out into the woods at night, and...fellowship with other hunters." He lauds "the hunting spirit...a deep, primal, instinctive behavior." Yet when his neighbor's dogs tree an opossum, he exults that "the best part was no one wanted to shoot it. This was my kind of hunt!"

His concern for the opossum no doubt derives from the months he spent raising an orphaned opossum called Blossom. And while he eats the game his neighbors

bring him, he nowhere recounts any personal experience killing wild animals. Rather, he identifies with people who relocate skunks or who raise a clutch of reptiles from eggs. His own experiences include feeding half-starved marsupials and rescuing hapless rat snakes.

One tale typifies his common-sense approach to wild creatures. On a camping trip he chases a young raccoon up a tree, scaring the animal witless to discourage future contact with humans. "All I wanted to do," he writes, "was comfort the little rascal and stroke its lovely fur. But I knew that the best thing I could do for this beautiful, wild, free-spirited animal was to teach it to associate humans with fear, pain, and danger."

Doug Elliott has a unique ability to present his experiences and variously acquired knowledge without passing judgement on the people he meets in the "wild woods." He uses New Age metaphors, but his conclusion reflects a more traditional respect for nature and life.

—Cathy Young Czapl

Cows Are Vegetarians: a book for vegetarian kids. By Ann Bradley with illustrations by Elise Huffman. Healthways Press (P.O. Box 1945, Aptos, CA 95001). 1992. 20 pages. \$9.95 paper.

While the title is a bit of a *non sequitur*, *Cows Are Vegetarians* joyously affirms the vegetarian choice for young children. It provides them with reassuring facts about nutrition and describes in some detail the environmental benefits of vegetarianism for rainforest habitats and ultimately, the planet.

Well-meaning friends, relatives, and others all too often question the validity of a meatless diet for children. Besides offering sources for more nutrition information, *Cows Are Vegetarians* encourages a positive response to such situations. Ann Bradley suggests the child should offer relatives "a big hug. You see...they are showing how much they care for you." At that point the child can explain basic health facts without being confrontational.

Above all this book encourages children to celebrate their awareness of all life. Quotes from Albert Schweitzer and Chief Seattle reinforce this message. The beautifully executed black-and-white drawings on recycled paper add greatly to the artistic and environmental integrity of this fine though very slender volume.

—Cathy Young Czapl

Care of the Wild: First Aid for Wild Creatures. By William J. Jordan and John Hughes. University of Wisconsin Press (114 N. Murray St., Madison, WI 53715). 1992. 225 pages. \$11.95 paper; \$27.50 cloth.

I've never read *Care of the Wild* all the way through. I probably should. There are pages of my battered old 1983 edition that I've never read—and pages I've read aloud over the telephone or photocopied many times while fielding desperate calls from people who have found an injured this or that and don't know what to do. Simply put, *Care of the Wild* is an invaluable desk reference for anyone who may encounter wildlife in need of help: wildlife rehabilitators, animal control officers, humane societies; anyone who notices and cares. First published in England, it is now expanded and updated to more thoroughly cover North American wildlife, but it did a fairly good job before: I've used it to help other people help opossums, raccoons, songbirds, rabbits, and deer—who are only a handful of the species discussed. *Care of the Wild* won't replace your veterinarian, but it will tell you when to call the vet, and what to do before and afterward.

—Merritt Clifton

A Cat's Life: Dulcy's Story. As given to Dee Ready. Crown Books (3300 75th Ave., Landover MD 20785-1599). 1992. 90 pages. \$12.00 cloth.

Would you knowingly give a friend on your Christmas list an hour of lump-throated, balled-Kleenex weeping, wailing, sniffing? Sure you would, for an excuse to buy *A Cat's Life*, you loved the funny misery so much. (Just like having a cat and losing her.)

Author Anna Dolores Ready knows us, from the foolishly-fond new cat-parent, captivated companion, anxiously loving nurse to finally bereft, undone, unhinged alone, and ready to sneak down to the humane society "just looking," and start all over again.

Dulcy Cat's charms and tolerance of all her mistress' human foibles and flaws, her gratitude and decency explain (almost) our daftness in giving our hearts to fragile felines we know we will outlive. Ms. Ready's knowledge of cat games may polish your *savoir-feline*. Judy King's black-and-white drawings illustrate sweetly and sentimentally, and the cover is as Christmassy as a pomander ball tied with red ribbon and holly. A bittersweet ending closes this tribute to a good cat. You'll think your cat helped write the book.

—Phyllis Clifton

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The Flying Fox Press

Your Heart Your Planet. By
Harvey Diamond. Hay House (501
Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica,
CA 90406). 1990. 238 pages. \$7.95
paperback.

Harvey Diamond, founder of
the Fit for Life Foundation, builds upon
his previous experience in health and
physical fitness to demonstrate that ani-
mal products are not only unhealthy for
humans, but are also unhealthy for the
entire biosphere.

His research is thorough, and
the text is well organized throughout. He
cites very impressive statistics to show
that contrary to industry propaganda, ani-
mal products contribute to atherosclero-
sis, among other ills. ("Now," he writes,
"we see the commercials for what they
really are: obvious attempts to raise
industry profits, at the expense of our
health.") In somewhat more detail, he
traces the impact of large-scale animal
production on the air, the water, energy,
soil, and world climate. Maintaining an
ecological focus, he passes over the suf-
fering of livestock with a single sentence,
acknowledging in passing "the abomi-
nable horrors of factory farming," and
that "today's factory farms are ghastly,
austere places." He concludes with an
appeal for the institution of what he calls
"V-Day," a weekly day of voluntary
abstinence from consuming animal prod-
ucts, which he contends would be a sig-
nificant step toward rectifying the envi-
ronmental problems he perceives.

While much of this material has
been presented elsewhere, notably by
Jeremy Rifkin in *Beyond Beef*, seldom
has the situation been stated so simply
and completely and in such reader-friend-
ly fashion.

—Cathy Young Czaplá

OBITUARIES

The Miami Metrozoo on
December 5 will dedicate the Naomi
Browning Tiger Temple, a new tiger exhib-
it, to the memory of **Naomi Browning**, 12,
a zoo volunteer and wildlife rehabilitator
who was killed in her home August 24 by
flying debris from Hurricane Andrew.

The late **James and Arlene Kirk**,
of Lafayette Township, Ohio, left \$58,000
to the Medina County Animal Shelter.

CLASSIFIEDS

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tarianism, ritual slaughter, animal
research. 368 pages, \$14.95 (\$2.25
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Humphrey Street, Marblehead, MA 01945.

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A-11, Atlanta, GA 30339.

MEMORIALS

In memory of Wyoma Joy Coleman, my
mother, who passed away on Nov. 2, 1992
She taught me how to love all creatures.
—Katherine Colemar

In memory of Carol Moreau, who made a
lot of people think more about animals.
—P.J. and Lorna Kemp

For Zeus, killed by a hunter Nov. 27, 1992.
—anon

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Bunny Huggers' Gazette ad

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(Exempt from filing requirement.)											
North American Vegetarian Society											
North Shore Animal League 42,495,087	S	\$25,983,555	+15%	+27%	\$17,186,151	\$ 8,797,404	34%	\$59,301,279	+7%	\$11,087,223	\$
Pennsylvania SPCA 16,614,924 13	S	\$ 2,852,558	n/a	n/a	\$ 2,318,387	\$ 534,171	19%	\$18,360,872	n/a	\$ 1,561,978	\$
PETA 1,015,498	AERS	\$ 9,783,696	+9%	+35%	\$ 7,139,262	\$ 2,644,434	27%	\$ 2,623,445	-5%	\$ 975,096	\$
Phys. Comm. for Responsible Med. 23,755	AE	\$ 1,094,230	+18%	+18%	\$ 699,663	\$ 394,567	36%	\$ 90,133	-22%	\$ 45,353	\$
Primarily Primates 118,458 14	S	\$ 333,490	+12%	+22%	\$ 249,044	\$ 84,446	25%	\$ 501,011	+16%	\$ 380,975	\$
Rainforest Action Network 260,539	AE	\$ 1,345,749	+23%	+39%	\$ 1,144,656	\$ 201,093	15%	\$ 395,119	+22%	\$ 43,020	\$
Rainforest Alliance 95,989	AE	\$ 867,591	+437%	+363%	\$ 686,846	\$ 180,745	21%	\$ 105,419	-80%	\$ 8,423	\$
Sierra Club 12,399,030 15	AEH	\$10,610,739	n/a	n/a	\$ 6,526,071	\$ 4,084,668	39%	\$19,993,316	-5%	\$ 3,758,566	\$
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund 4,803,622	L	\$ 8,524,469	+16%	+23%	\$ 6,325,205	\$ 2,199,264	26%	\$ 8,030,450	+6%	\$ 1,099,622	\$
United Action for Animals (Inactive for most of 1991 due to illness of pres. MacDonald White and death of research dir. Anne St. Laurent.) 16											
United Animal Nations 21,030	AE	\$ 373,735	+7%	-35%	\$ 287,723	\$ 86,012	23%	\$ 42,091	-22%	\$ 16,554	\$
Wilderness Society 3,985,620	AEH	\$18,095,508	+2%	+4%	\$13,434,884	\$ 4,660,624	26%	\$ 8,173,657	-1%	\$ 815,143	\$
World Wildlife Fund 33,909,638 17	AEH	\$51,243,350	+8%	n/a	\$44,585,597	\$ 6,657,753	13%	\$43,490,010	n/a	\$ 2,182,273	\$
World Society for Protection of Animals											

(Data will be published when received from the Internal Revenue Service.)

Selected Opposition Groups

(Remarkably few of which seem to comply with New York State filing requirements.)

Americans for Medical Progress											
Foundation for Biomedical Research 2,315,012 1		\$ 1,163,182	n/a	n/a	\$ 1,049,841	\$ 113,341	10%	\$ 2,376,339	n/a	\$ 26,321	\$
National Association for Biomedical Research											
National Rifle Associaton 80,594,382 2		\$94,829,972	+11%	n/a	\$73,969,980	\$20,859,992	22%	\$125,044,322	-2%	\$110,489,662	\$
National Trappers Association											
Putting People First											
Safari Club International											
Wildlife Legislative Fund of America 517,345		\$ 570,712	+20%	n/a	\$ 422,141	\$ 148,571	35%	\$ 523,390	+33%	\$ 3,180	\$

1 - 1990 data. The Foundation for Biomedical Research apparently failed to file a current IRS Form 990 in New York state. The organization also claimed to have raised \$1,083,184 in contributions during 1990 without spending a cent on fundraising.

2 - The NRA spent \$13,269,973 on printing and publications plus \$340,146 on postage during 1991, much of which appears to have been in connection with direct-mail fundraising. Reallocating these amounts to fundraising produces a budget breakdown of 64% for program service, and 36% for overhead.

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