

**Budgets, spending, assets, and salaries of the 50 top animal and habitat protection groups—pages 11-14**

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**ANIMAL  
PEOPLE,  
Inc.**

# Free the dolphins and orcas?

*Free Willy* inspires movement—but Watson has doubts, takes heat

**SANTA MONICA, California**—Paul Watson, Ric O'Barry, Peter Wallerstein, and Steve Hindi all agree on one thing: Chicago's Shedd Aquarium shouldn't have captured three Pacific whitesided dolphins off San Diego circa November 27. All were bitterly disappointed when the Shedd capture crew eluded nautical and aerial surveillance by the Whale Rescue Team to bring in the dolphins by the dead of night. A Shedd holding pen at the Kettenburg Marine wharf was dry and empty late Saturday; the anxious dolphins were there and shrieking on Sunday morning, and were still shrieking Sunday night, according to Hindi as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press.

But when it comes to freeing Willy, the star of the hit film *Free Willy* whose actual name is Keiko, or the dolphins at the Mirage Hotel in Las Vegas, Watson is the odd man out. And when it came to attempting to block the Shedd capture, Watson was the odd man out again, appearing strangely conservative for the founder of the militant Sea Shepherd Conservation Society and the virtual inventor of direct action on behalf of marine mammals. O'Barry, not

Watson, is the man-of-the-hour behind dolphin releases—including the anticipated release of Bogie and Bacall, the two dolphins whose 1988 capture led to the conviction of former Sea Shepherd director Ben White for trying to free the dolphins from their captors' net. Wallerstein, not Watson, led the frustrated Whale Rescue Team flotilla.

"I drive the boat," Watson has often said of his role on behalf of marine mammals—but Hindi, the former trophy fisherman, took leave from his sheet metal fabricating plant in Plano, Illinois, to pilot the Whale Rescue Team flagship, the high-powered 23-foot *One Resolve*, which he donated to Sea Shepherd in 1991, a year after abandoning fishing to become active for animal rights.

"It's a spartan machine, very fast, with a 115-gallon gas tank," Hindi told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** shortly before flying to San Diego to await the call to action that never came. "If we get good intelligence, we should be able to do some things with it."

As the Shedd vessel combed the sea with a crew the would-be dolphin liberators depicted as latter-day

Captain Ahab's, Captain Paul spent much of his time answering his mail—seething mail from longtime supporters, calling him a sellout, a traitor, and worse, unaware that it was Watson who made the *One Resolve* available to Wallerstein, and that Watson had both ethical and pragmatic reasons for stepping aside. Not one to let political correctness override his perception of what's kind and ecologi-

*(continued on page 6,*

# ANIMAL

*News For People Who*

# PEOPLE

*Care About Animals*

# Disaster plan works

enlarge 38%

## *Wildfire!*

**LOS ANGELES, California**—Southern California participants in the American Humane Association's mid-October disaster preparedness seminar had barely stepped off the planes taking them home from Baltimore when their lessons were put to the test. Twenty-five wildfires in 14 days, 19 of them arsons, roared through canyons in seven contiguous counties.

The disaster hot spot seemed to shift with the dry Santa Ana winds—from Escondido, overlooking San Diego, to Malibu, northwest of Los Angeles. Each blaze seemed more menacing than the last, until the climactic fire swept down Topanga Canyon from Calabasas, forked, and incinerated two separate coastal neighborhoods. Eighteen thousand acres of

wildlife habitat were seared; three people were killed, including British film director Duncan Gibbons, 41, who escaped from his rented guest house near the origin of the Calabasas blaze, but was burned over 95% of his body when he ran back to rescue a stray cat he had apparently been attempting to socialize and adopt. Gibbons (see obituaries) was still alive when firefighters found him in his swimming pool, but died the next day at Sherman Oaks Hospital after passing along the name of the cat, who survived. At deadline, the American SPCA was reportedly planning to establish an award for animal rescue heroism in Gibbons' honor.

There were countless other tragedies. Often the first warning suburban residents had of an erupting fire was the sight of singed deer galloping down a paved road for their lives—along with raccoons, squirrels, skunks, rabbits, and coyotes. Not all of them made it, and many of those who did had nothing to go back to. Wildlife rehabilitation centers were quickly overburdened, including with animals from other rehab centers that had to be hastily evacuated. No one got to the financially troubled Eaton Canyon Nature Center in time. The Altadena facility, after barely surviving county budget cuts, was annihilated on October 26, early in the series of firestorms. About 40

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### INSIDE

**Will feline leukemia soon be history?**

*Wally Swett keeps Primarily Primates*

**PIT BULL MURDER CONVICTION**

**Hunter harassment bill secretly passes Senate**

*Holiday books*

*Wolf cubs in mid-summer. (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)*

## **ALASKA TARGETS WOLF CUBS LEFT ALIVE IN SNARES FOR DAYS TOP STATE KILLER IS CONVICTED POACHER**

**FAIRBANKS, Alaska**—As renewed bloody horror erupted in Haiti, Borundi, Angola, Somalia, and the former Yugoslavia, snow softly covered the woods of Wildlife Management Unit 20-A. Then, with camera crews elsewhere and wolf tracks visible, the trappers crept out to their planes and unleashed the wolf massacre the world had awaited for over a year. Leading the state-hired killers was Daniel Grangaard, a multi-time convicted poacher.

"Public records indicate Grangaard, the person placed in charge of the state-funded wolf kill, has been convicted of hunting without a license and illegal use of game to bait traps," confirmed Stephen Wells of the Alaska Wildlife Alliance. "It's unbelievable. Here is a guy who has repeatedly violated the state's hunting and

trapping laws, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game makes him responsible for one of their most sensitive and controversial programs."

But the Alaskan government wanted ruthless stealth. Grangaard and a partner killed 11 wolves before anyone else knew they were in the bush. Ever after word of the killing leaked, or November 1, it continued for weeks more in virtual silence. Alaskan officials refused to cooperate with journalists—especially those packing camcorders. And without assurance of being able to find dramatic footage during the brief Alaskan late-fall days, mainland-based networks weren't eager to fly crews into the area.

Struggling to break the silence Friends of Animals president Priscilla

*(continued on page 8)*

## Editorials

# *Please remember us, too*

Soon you'll be sending your holiday gifts to the animals. It's a big job, sifting through the heart-rending appeals that fill your mailbox, measuring needs and priorities against your ability to help. And it's a critical job, because only *your* generosity makes animal protection possible. From the smallest local humane society to the best-endowed national advocacy group, *your* choices of whom to help, and why, direct the entire humane movement.

**The responsibility to choose wisely is yours. And once again, ANIMAL PEOPLE will be there to assist.** Once again we've spent countless hours reviewing the tax filings of the 50 biggest animal-related charities in the U.S., which we have obtained via the Freedom of Information Act. In this issue we present our fourth annual listing of their budgets, assets, income, and highest salaries.

Once again we've enabled you to see just exactly where your money goes.

**Please consider us, too, when you make out your checks.** Please remember that no one else supports our service in bringing accountability to animal protection. We publish the national groups' financial data, even though it brings us the enmity of those with something to hide, because *you* need it, *you* request it, and *you* support it with your subscriptions and donations.

That's why **ANIMAL PEOPLE** exists in the first place. All the big organizations publish house organs, telling you every few months what they want you to know—but you've told us *you want to know more*, and want be brought up to date *more often*. You want perspective that can only come from *prompt, thorough, accurate, nonpartisan professional coverage* of all the many ways to help animals and all the many ramifications of each strategy. *You want a forum for frank, problem-solving discussions*, among diverse points of view. And you want a paper that dares to talk about the subjects that are taboo everywhere else because they might upset donors or political allies.

You subscribe to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** because you know we're nobody's house organ. We have no endowment, no big donors, no affiliations—and we don't hire any professional fundraisers, either.

What we do have is a 24-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week, 52-week-a-year commitment to providing quality humane information. On a typical day, Merritt is up two or three hours before sunrise to get some writing done before the telephone starts ringing and the fax starts buzzing. Throughout the normal business day, he moves back and forth between investigations and fulfilling countless information requests from humane groups and mass media all over the country. Yesterday we tried to keep a log. A national news magazine needed source material on horse cruelty. A cat rescuer needed advice on feline leukemia. A major advocacy group needed information on deer population growth. A humane society needed background on the psychology of animal abusers. Someone needed health facts on vegetarianism. And someone

- Information we supplied to the USDA enabled the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to *permanently halt the import of dogs and cats from Canada for use in U.S. laboratories.*

- *We exposed* how mares are made to breed up to 70,000 unwanted foals a year, and to stand in stalls for six months at a time, unable even to lie down, in the production of the estrogen replacement drug Premarin—for which humane alternatives are available.

- Our national survey of cat rescuers *more than doubled the humane community's knowledge* of how and where homeless cats live, what people are doing for the cats, and what rescue tactics work.

- Our national roadkill survey, though years from completion, *has already produced tips* that numerous radio stations are using to increase driver awareness of animals and their habits around traffic.

- To facilitate liaison, we've compiled the most complete mailing list ever of animal shelters and animal control facilities.

- We've helped coordinate shelter-by-shelter, state-by-state counts of the number of animals received, adopted out, and euthanized each year due to pet overpopulation. This information provides us with our most accurate picture ever of the nature of the problem, what we've already achieved in 20 years of massive effort, and what can be done about it to bring the problem to an overdue close.

We intend to keep right on keeping on—but we badly need your generous help. Your subscriptions and the sale of advertising cover only part of the cost of printing and distributing **ANIMAL PEOPLE** each month. **We need your donations, too** to keep our information-gathering-and-sharing effort going; to keep doing outreach to the thousands of people who care about animals but don't yet know how to help protect them from cruelty and abuse; to keep us on the job fulltime and then some.

Please consider that the *total* budget for **ANIMAL PEOPLE** is *less* for a year than the salaries of at least 56 national animal protection advocacy group executives. Out of that, we've paid ourselves a combined total of just \$13,400 this year—barely a third of the U.S. median family income, *25% less* than minimum wage for a 40-hour week (and a 40-hour week would be like a vacation). Some other animal protection organizations boast of paying low salaries; but they generally provide housing, transportation, expense accounts, and sometimes even pet care. **We play straight with you.** *From our small salaries, we pay all our own living expenses and those of our three-year-old son*, including rent, utilities, transportation, and the full cost of caring for our 24 cats and two dogs, each of them a one-time rescue project.

When we tell you we're surviving on the thinnest of margins, we're not just making a pitch. We're talking about often skipping our paychecks, little as they are

wanted advice on phrasing her will. Eventually we lost track: there was too much else to do.

After five p.m. begins what we call the West Coast shift, when the calls come mainly from other time zones. They slow down a bit as the evening wears on. Finally, as most people are preparing for bed, the calls stop coming. He works on into the night, turning in well after midnight.

Kim works her own around-the-clock schedule. There are, after all, just the two of us here. We're each doing work that at most monthly publications would be handled by three or four people. And we're doing a lot more than just getting the job done. In the past year:

and using our personal credit to get issues printed and mailed on time.

Please remember us, as generously as you can. Knowledge is power, and no one does more to empower you to be effective in all your work on behalf of animals.

Thank you.

## *When hunters come out of the closet*

On Sunday, November 14, at about noon, I was showing our three-year-old son Wolf the difference between oak and maple leaves, near our home on the New York/Vermont border, when two four-wheel-drive vehicles filled with hunters came up behind us and slowed down as the occupants yelled sexually explicit threats. They began with whistles, proceeded to observe that Wolf has blond hair and I have a ponytail, and when we ignored them, advanced to suggestions that they should stop and sodomize us. I listened in initial disbelief—I'm used to locker room humor, having spent much of my life as an amateur athlete—but I'd never heard a jock proposing to rape a three-year-old, even in jest. The encounter came to an abrupt end when I rather unwisely turned, faced them directly, and used an emphatic variant of sign language to invite them to get out of their vehicles and debate the subject. They accelerated away in a cloud of flying mud and gravel.

"They're bad men," Wolf said. "Bad men hurt animals."

There is a growing body of psychological evidence attesting to the sexual insecurity of many and perhaps most hunters, whose aggressive posturing frequently covers for inability to relate in a mature way with women, reflected in a high divorce rate whose fascination with weapons may symbolize repressed penile obsession; whose violence toward animals displaces sexually frustrated impotence; and/or whose evident preference for male companions is suggestive of repressed homosexuality. The behavior of these particular hunters couldn't have more clearly exemplified the profile.

Contending otherwise, the hunters in question may assert (if ever called to account) that they didn't actually have homosexual activity in mind when they accosted us, that they merely mistook me and my son for females. This would be unlikely, considering that I'm a fairly big fellow with a beard. But even if these hunters were blind as well as warped and stupid, their behavior would be all the more offensive, as only the worst sort of cowards abuse women and children—or animals, and make no mistake about it, the usual practices of hunters would be prosecutable animal abuse if done to dogs and cats.

I have heard hunters propound a theory that their numbers are declining in part because of what they see as a growing feminization of men: nonhunting men are *ipso-facto*, "faggots." I have an alternative theory. If and when gay liberation actually happens, hunting will fade into oblivion, not because any of us are the less manly, but rather because the many latent homosexuals who hide from both discovery and themselves behind guns will at last feel free to lay down their weapons and be whomever they really are. When a goodly number of the men who now hunt are less afraid of themselves, women, children, animals and other men will all be a whole lot safer.

—The Editor

## ANIMAL PEOPLE

News for People Who Care About Animals

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The editors prefer to receive queries in advance of article submissions; unsolicited manuscripts will be considered for use, but will not be returned unless accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope of suitable size.

**ANIMAL PEOPLE** does not publish fiction or poetry.

# Letters

## Vegetarians

Ann Landers recently wrote as her "Gem of the Day" that "The happiest person in the grocery store is the vegetarian looking at the prices in the meat department." I couldn't resist responding that the saddest person in the grocery store is the vegetarian agonizing over all the dead bodies in the meat department and the suffering the animals went through before their remains were wrapped for sale.

I am now age 69. I have been a vegetarian since 11, for ethical reasons.

—Marion Friedman  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

*We profiled Friedman's conversion to vegetarianism, as a resident of a Depression-era orphanage, in our December 1992 issue.*

## Fur

The fur season is upon us. I have prepared an antifur action kit including a listing of mail order catalogs carrying fur items, tips on antifur activities, lists of groups offering antifur campaign items, etc. I am offering this material free and am asking for a long SASE to help defray postage costs.

—Barbara Bonsignore  
New Hampshire Animal  
Rights League  
8 Hutchins Street  
Concord, NH 03301

## Psychics

## Group finances

I consider your publication an excellent source of information on which animal groups are living up to their promises. Due to space and other limitations, you obviously can't carry information in detailed form on every animal protection group in every issue. I have a suggestion. I believe it would be especially useful if you had a regular column or chart in **ANIMAL PEOPLE** surveying all of the groups. You could summarize the goals, financial information, and results of each group's work. You might even rate each group or state your opinion on which ones would be worth donating money to. I certainly would appreciate this, and expect many other readers would, too.

—Arlen Grossman  
Monterey, California

*Our fourth annual financial resume of the 50 leading animal protection groups begins on page 11. We haven't found a way to objectively assess the results of each group's activity.*

FoA ad

## Purina

I was quite shocked to see a hunting show called *Bill Jordan's Real Tree Outdoors* on the TNN cable network on Sunday morning. A buck was killed with a bow and arrow by a hunter who sat up in a blind for three days. Amazing what these guys will do. Anyway, this show is sponsored in part by Purina, and I feel they should be sent a message. Also on this segment were children being taught to hunt. Might **ANIMAL PEOPLE** consider listing this information and call for a boycott of Purina products?

—Karen Benzel  
Alameda, California

*Purina has already been under boycott by at least five national groups and several regional humane societies since 1990, for promoting coonhunting field trials, which in turn directly boost coonhunting even though raccons are not actually chased by dogs in the formal competitions. Clearly the firm values coonhunters' patronage more than ours.*

## Police shooting

Re a November 11 item in my local newspaper about police officers in Irvine, California, shooting a cow who was on the San Diego Freeway 43 times, are police so poorly trained or was this poor animal used for target practice?

—Andi Sandstrom  
Mountain View, California

*We don't know, but if it was target practice, these guys are in trouble when they meet someone who shoots back. Either way, they should be in trouble now for shooting up the freeway for 20 minutes. We understand they were trained at the same academy that trained the former Los Angeles police officers who clubbed Rodney King more than 80 times while arresting him for allegedly running a red light. Certainly the cow was a traffic hazard; equally certainly, anyone with an apple should have been able to lead her to safety—and where was the local animal control department?*

## Fan mail

I was shocked to see in your November issue that your guest columnist for the third time in six months was Margaret Anne Cleek. I live in Sacramento and have seen and heard Cleek. We animal activists tried to get a mandatory neutering ordinance passed. Cleek was instrumental in defeating it.

Not too long ago you had a favorable article about an organization that condones animal research. In November, your lead feature was about seeing-eye dogs. These dogs are bred by breeders specifically for training as seeing-eye dogs while hundreds of thousands of puppies are killed in pounds and shelters. You seem to favor breeding and research. You certainly give them plenty of room to advertise their views.

Please print this letter. I want to be sure that people know Cleek is not in any way connected with animal rights activists in the Sacramento area..

—Doris Spiege  
Sacramento, California

FoA ad

You have a wonderfully informative newspaper, and some of your editorial comments are impressively thoughtful.

However, do you really believe that an ad for a '900' telephone service, at almost \$3 per minute, promising to give psychic help to "Discover what's ailing your furry friend," is representative of care about animals, or even care about being humane?

This sounds like financial exploitation of your readers (I hope most are too alert to respond to the ad!), and also unfair to the animals whose ailments are to be diagnosed by the distant phone operators.

Again, I find your newspaper in general to be very praiseworthy, but I do wish you'd reconsider whether an ad like this belongs in your paper.

—Bernard Springer  
Des Plaines, Illinois

*The ad (in our November issue) accurately described the service offered and the price of it. While we will not knowingly publish misleading advertisements, we trust our readers to render intelligent value judgements when offered accurate factual information.*

# More Letters

## *The Editor is corrupt, stupid, and bitter—and his friends are worse*

As an animal rights activist and vegan for the past five years, I have spent the last two years working with welfarists and serving on the board of a local animal shelter. While it's been an extremely frustrating experience, I'm pleased at some of the accomplishments that have come out of my efforts. I've also learned a lot. When our board was approached by the North Shore Animal League to be a supplier of puppies, I researched the organization and found few redeeming features. However, I'm not surprised that you decided to say a few good words about them in exchange for their

full-page ads. Animal rights activists can certainly find themselves in the company of strange bedfellows, which we all have learned when trying to raise money.

What is far more offensive than your promoting NSAL is how you have become so embittered from your previous experiences that you can extoll the virtues of the executives at NSAL and continually take potshots at hardworking, dedicated movement activists like Ingrid Newkirk, Wayne Pacelle, and others. I don't always agree with PETA, the Fund, or other animal rights groups, but I know their hearts are in the right place, and

they are truly "fighting the good fight," as you put it. I wish you were better able to keep things in perspective and remember who's working hard for *all* the animals.

Well, it's 6:30 p.m. and time for a little dinner. While you, I, Wayne, Ingrid and other activists sit down to a simple, nonviolent meal, I wish you all happiness and peace. I only hope that the executives at NSAL with their six-figure incomes choke on their veal, beef, chicken, pate', and whatever other dead animals you have helped to put on their plates.

—Stewart David  
Asheville, North Carolina

## *Rabid hunters*

Our local papers are full of advice on how hunters can recognize rabid deer, which could save both human and deer lives this hunting season, but what we really need is advice on how the rest of us can recognize rabid hunters. Lookalike symptoms can be seriously confusing. For instance, the hunter who appears in broad daylight instead of before dawn or after dusk may simply have a burned-out jacking lantern. The hunter who appears confused and disoriented is probably just pretending he doesn't know he's trespassing on posted land, or in some cases that he didn't know there was a house nearby when he blew out the front window and the brains of the occupants, whom he mistook for (pick one) a groundchuck, a ruffed grouse, or a game warden. The hunter who drools excessively is most often simply trying to chew tobacco and boast of his kills at the same time. The hunter who exhibits fear of water will tell you straight out that deer run away from the scent of soap and a washrag, but don't mind body odor that would knock a buzzard off a gut wagon, and he knows it's true because the last deer he shot at got within a whole half mile of him downwind (and he would have hit it, too, he'll add, except that a schoolbus crossed between them.) Even the hunter who can't swallow water will down a six-pack just fine, and the hunter who's frothing at the mouth usually just did.

Appreciating your attention to this matter,

—Tasha Shepherd  
Salem, New York

*Editor's note: this letter describes actual recent hunting accidents.*

## *Deer overpopulation*

As a hunter myself, I am opposed to the idea of stopping hunters from hunting at all. I do agree that wildlife management agencies have unrealistic expectations in many of their regulations. The goal of achieving "maximum sustainable yield" by just hunting bucks needs to be abandoned. Since I hunt only animals I know I will eat, don't hang heads on my walls, and

don't consider the trip a failure if I don't make a kill, hunting does or cow elk is a perfectly acceptable population control measure for me where it can be done safely (Colorado Division of Wildlife regulations have been encouraging elk overpopulation for many years now.)

—Ron Burcl  
Animal Control Officer  
Adams County, Colorado

## *San Francisco's proposed euthanasia ban*

On its face there is nothing wrong and everything right with the proposed San Francisco ordinance to restrict euthanasia. A proposal to insure that highly adoptable animals are placed is welcome, but let's look

In Marin, we have not euthanized any healthy, sound animals for years, but we are not celebrating, as we still euthanize 2,800 animals a year.

—Diane Allevat

## *Plus he's cheap*

You devote too much time and space to report negatively on animal rights organizations. As an animal rights activist of 10 years and a business person, I recognize the right of people to earn salaries. What might be an exorbitant salary to you might not be considered exorbitant by others. How much does the head of the National Rifle Association make? I would not know—you should print it, so activists would understand what we are up against. If animal-related jobs paid a bit more money, there would be a larger circle of people to choose from to operate organizations.

Also, I was appalled by the guest column "Don't Call Me a Pimp." Two full pages were used so this person could justify her method of dog breeding. While I recognize the need to hear the

## *The corrupt, stupid, bitter Editor responds:*

*We are journalists, not animal rights activists. As a journalist, I was among the first, six years ago, to publish allegations from other Long Island humane groups that the North Shore Animal League's aggressive adoption promotions were increasing pet overpopulation. Since NSAL policy at that time was not to respond to critics, I was left with a one-sided story, which I found professionally unsatisfactory, although I did quote then-American SPCA president John Kullberg in defense of NSAL. While NSAL critics alleged that Kullberg had been "bought" by the donations NSAL provides to the ASPCA in return for adopting out more than 5,000 animals a year from the ASPCA shelters, one need only look at the NSAL and ASPCA fundraising patterns to see that NSAL competition for the greater New York chari-*

*Long Island but also in more than 30 other communities whose major shelters belong to the NSAL shelter assistance program. The NSAL approach is unconventional; it is also demonstrably effective.*

*I re-examined the cases for and against NSAL last March, to belatedly set the record straight. I then intensively probed another round of nasty allegations, this time directed at attorney John Stevenson, who succeeded David Ganz as NSAL president in April. Although NSAL had recently become sponsor of the Spay/USA low-cost neutering pro-*

other side, I would rather have seen two full pages of articles addressing the many problems of grassroots all-volunteer groups.

—Mary Jo McClain  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

If you read **ANIMAL PEOPLE** as thoroughly as you denounce it, you'd know that NRA head Wayne Lapierre Jr. made \$125,316 in 1991, when the NRA paid three six-figure salaries. We reported them all, along with the animal protection group salaries, in December 1992. We have not reported NRA salaries in this issue only because according to the offices that supply copies of tax documents to us, at deadline the NRA still hadn't filed its 1992 IRS Form 990.

Incidentally, we published 21 features on volunteers and volunteer groups in our first 12 issues.

Moore & Ahlers Shelter Gang

table dollar was and is easily costing the ASPCA a far greater amount.

My first article on NSAL has been reprinted, amplified, and paraphrased by NSAL critics ever since, usually with my name, the dates of the complaints, and Kullberg's response deleted. Meanwhile, some of the leading critics have severely compromised their credibility—I've even caught one altering veterinary records to implicate NSAL in matters it had nothing to do with.

In the interim, I discovered through my annual audits of animal protection organization tax records that NSAL for some years had been quietly paying for neutering more dogs and cats—many times over—than all of the other national groups put together. I also discovered through my ongoing analysis of shelter intake and euthanasia statistics that pet overpopulation has markedly decreased not only on

gram and wanted to advertise it, I held off any discussion of the matter until extensive review of court documents and interviews with all the principals in the major cases involving him convinced me, as I reported in May, that Stevenson, like NSAL, is a class act who has been viciously slandered by individuals with significant ulterior motives.

NSAL advertised for the first time in June, to promote the Spay/USA annual conference. Only after that ad brought positive results did NSAL enter into a longterm advertising contract with us. Other organizations with opposing philosophies are equally welcome to advertise; many have, and at least one of them also has a longterm contract.

Incidentally, Stevenson is a near-vegetarian and a tofu enthusiast. We've been pleased to teach him some of his favorite recipes.

Wild Wear ad

at how it is packaged.

Only 222 of the 6,314 animals killed in San Francisco are being defined as "adoptable," or immediately placeable, and once those animals are placed—Eureka!—there will no longer be an overpopulation problem.

The very existence of unwanted animals, both those labeled "adoptable" and those labeled "unadoptable" or more difficult to place are evidence of the problem. If the solution is linked to the ability to place healthy, sound, attractive animals in homes, then shelters are simply pet marketers. Instead, we must work to sell an ethic, not just a pet, that includes an abiding compassion and respect for all living things.

## *She loves us, yeah, yeah, yeah!*

Thank you for your very informative publication. Your thorough and multi-angled approach to animal issues is refreshing and thought-provoking. You obviously devote much time and energy to carefully presenting often very controversial material. I most enjoy your intelligent editorials and guest columns of similar caliber, such as those by Margaret Anne Cleek. What a nice change from the one-sided, dogmatic approach of some animal activist publications. You show that these issues are not black-and-white or good vs. evil, but involve many viewpoints and understandings, which help us to come to positive solutions to complex problems.

At times your articles go beyond human attitudes and concerns and reflect insight into the animals' points of view, which frequently duplicates what I have discovered from the animals themselves in my years of communicating with thousands of animals and their people. Thank you again for your service.

—Penelope Smith  
Animal Communication Specialist  
Pegasus Publications  
Point Reyes, California

**Please patronize our  
advertisers. They help make  
ANIMAL PEOPLE  
possible.**

Executive Director  
Marin County Humane Society  
San Rafael, California

San Francisco SPCA executive director Richard Avanzino's proposal included placing rather than euthanizing many of the animals in the "more difficult" category. At deadline, Avanzino told us that his proposal has now been achieved by contract with the San Francisco animal control department, rather than by municipal ordinance. We'll be eager to see the results.

The Marin County euthanasia rate per capita is about 50% higher than the rate in San Francisco, but the rate of pet ownership may also be higher.

# Veterinary chiropractic debate

Thank you for sending me the veterinary edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. I have developed a technology called Veterinary Orthopedic Manipulation, whereby animals' neurological disease phenomena can be healed and treated in a nonsurgical fashion. VOM™ is a hybrid of human chiropractic and veterinary medicines. With this technology we are able to handle disease phenomena such as paralysis, hip dysplasia, enteric disease, urinary tract disease, and many other causes of lameness, discomfort, and debilitation. The success rate is 95%.

I wish I were writing this letter on a more positive note, but I have recently come under attack from the Veterinary Board of Governors for practicing VOM™. Some veterinary surgeons with their invasive approach to spinal disease would like to see this technology squelched. A very similar scene has been playing between the American Chiropractic Association and the American Medical Association over the last 50 years.

Currently in the State of Washington the chiropractic board will not let chiropractors adjust animals, as they would be practicing

veterinary medicine, and the Veterinary Board is trying to say a veterinarian can't adjust an animal because that's practicing chiropractic. Well then, who *can* adjust them?

We have hundreds of successful cases on file, yet the State of Washington is now attempting to make me lose the ability to practice any veterinary medicine.

—William Inman, BS, BS, DVM  
Lake City Animal Hospital  
Seattle, WA 98125

*The Editor inquired into Dr. Inman's allegations.* "Dr. Inman is currently being investigated by the Washington State Veterinary Board of Governors," *Washington State Veterinary Medical Association executive vice president Sandra Bertelsen informed us,* "and it would be inappropriate for me to comment. There may be other veterinarians who practice chiropractic techniques in the treatment of animals," *she continued,* "but there is no formal protocol or certification process."

*According to the American Veterinary Medical Association guidelines on alternate therapies,*

*referrals for chiropractic treatment* "must be made to a licensed chiropractor and in conformance with that state's veterinary practice act. Of the 12 certified chiropractic colleges consulted, all stated that they did not offer instruction in disease patterns and anatomy of animals."

*Commented AVMA assistant director of scientific activities Dr. John Boyce, DVM, Ph.D.,* "We are not privy to the details of this case, nor does the AVMA generally become involved in disputes between veterinarians and licensing agencies. It is our opinion that a veterinarian should be free to use those therapeutic techniques and procedures with which he or she is comfortable, as long as they do not adversely affect the health or well-being of the animal patient. Certainly many veterinarians use a variety of alternative approaches to therapy. Although scientific documentation of the effectiveness and safety of these unconventional techniques is often lacking, many practitioners are convinced that they work well at least some of the time. With respect to chiropractic, it is our understanding that veterinarians are generally free to use these tech-

niques on animals, but not people. Chiropractors may or may not be allowed to work on animals, depending on the provisions of the practice acts in the individual state. We are not familiar with VOM™."

*We obtained the statement of charges against Dr. Inman. He is accused of treating a cat for an alleged back injury with drugs and surgery, who in fact had a circulatory problem known to his owner, and of misrepresenting the results of treatment that crippled the cat; of failing to perform proper diagnostic procedure in treating two dogs with inappropriate drugs; of failing to discover sponges left inside a dog by another veterinarian after an emergency spay, despite treating the dog 11 times in 14 months for related conditions; of diagnosing mutually exclusive conditions and "hairball hepatitis," an unrecognized ailment, in a cat who was then treated with inappropriate drugs; and of subjecting at least four cats and five dogs to other "inappropriate and/or possibly harmful" treatment in response to potentially life-threatening conditions.*

*glary, theft, and conspiracy on January 21, 1988, for receiving 135 animals stolen from the University of Oregon in Eugene during an October 1986 raid by the Animal Liberation Front. He was ordered to pay \$34,913 restitution.]* She replaced my nearly two weeks of lost work income. She also contributed to my restitution fund.

The judge in my case told me at sentencing that if I thought

## NEAVS

We're writing in response to the letter and editorial comment in your November issue about our dismissal from the New England Anti-Vivisection Society. Though we find it repugnant even to respond to the unsubstantiated rumor you report about any of us having stolen money from NEAVS, we do of course categorically deny it. We would ask the many activists who know us from our years at NEAVS and before to think about such an accusation, or rumor, or whatever it is in the context of what they know about us. (Why did you even print it without a name attached? You yourself said how flimsy it was! Oh well...)

What matters to us is what we did do while we were at NEAVS. The Boston University *Free Press* reported in September that cat-maiming experiments exposed by NEAVS had been discontinued. That campaign was conceived and implemented by the staff who were fired, as the first in a planned series of attacks on the local and regional vivisection brotherhood. We were striving to really be the New England Anti-Vivisection Society.

As your readers may recall from the short summary given to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** by Rebecca Taksel in your September issue, NEAVS forced her resignation and summarily dismissed the outreach and membership departments, leaving the education department and the legislative office in Washington D.C. Pat Butterfield, head of NEAVS' Ethical Science Education Coalition (which she cofounded as a volunteer in 1991), resigned from NEAVS the day the others were dismissed.

The present executive director, Jon Schottland, never participated in the Boston University

### More folks like us

Great job with your October editorial, "Fighting the good fight." Maybe some people will read it—I sure hope so!

—Phil Arkow  
Executive Director  
Peggy Adams Animal Rescue Lg.  
West Palm Beach, Florida

Your November editorial, "When more pets don't help," was especially poignant to read

### Roger Troen defends "Sizzle" editor

I'm not surprised to see Joan Dahlberg making waves nationally with her *Roseland's Sizzle* [a tabloid attack on humane societies circulated through pet stores, whose advertisers mostly claim to have been defrauded, which we exposed in our October and November issues—ed. note].

Her greatest contribution to the animals in Oregon was made in the late 1970s, as she nearly sin-

impractical by those using the mass-killing machines. Her dauntless research and campaigning paid off and sodium pentobarbital is now the standard. It would be hard to find anyone who would admit fighting her on this issue.

More recently, she virtually singlehandedly brought the Portland Park Bureau to the realization they did not have to poison and drain Portland's Laurelhurst Lake.

just before a major traditional family holiday, which many of us in shelter work will spend without family. I copied it for our staff, who were just getting over the shock of having read *Roseland's Sizzle* the day before. It upset them badly because they didn't know anything about the source. I showed them your articles about it and simply said the author was a hate-mongering bitch with more money than brains.

—Vicky Crosetti  
Executive Director  
Knoxville County Humane Soc.  
Knoxville, Tennessee

gle-handedly abolished the damnable decompression chambers in Oregon, beginning with Multnomah County when Mike Burgwyn was director of its shelter. Her inspiration led me to get elected to the Multnomah County Citizen's Congress, which led to the appointment of a county animal control advisory committee. As a member of that committee, I can tell you there have been some changes made since Mr. Burgwyn was there.

Far before Dahlberg's time, during Burgwyn's tenure, the concept of handling each animal for individual euthanasia was fought as

She found a company in the mid-west that installed large aerating pumps disguised as rock islands. The fish, ducks, and geese were saved, and she did it by intercepting the poisoners in the early hours of a freezing December day, with court papers she had obtained during the night. Had her partner (myself) prevailed in convincing her to come back at 8 a.m., the dirty work would have been done.

She and I have had violent disagreements, but my respect for her is immense. She was among the very first to support me during my trial [*Troen was convicted of bur -*

others supported this kind of action and would pay my restitution for me, I should not hold my breath. To date, others have contributed nearly \$10,000.

I appreciate your journalism and read every word.

—Roger Troen  
Portland, Oregon

*Troen recently formed a new group, Rat Allies, at POB 3453, Portland, OR 97208, "to take up the slack created when the Rodent Alliance for Tolerance for some reason disappeared from the scene."*

campaign, and he told one NEAVS member that under his direction the organization will not engage in "chanting in the streets." His comment disparages not only the efforts of dismissed staffers, but also every grassroots protest group.

We hope the "insiders" at NEAVS who have personally attacked us will cease, and focus instead on whatever activities the organization still conducts.

—Pat Butterfield,  
Joan McCafferty, Rebecca Taksel,  
Scott Van Valkenburg, Laura Yanne  
Boston, Massachusetts

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## Marine mammals

The Japanese whaler *Nisshin Maru* sailed from Yokosuka November 12 on a five-month "research" mission. The vessel killed 330 whales last year, also for "research"—but most of the whales' meat was sold. Just two days earlier, Swedish authorities intercepted 3.5 tons of whale meat in an illegal air cargo shipment from Norway to South Korea, apparently for resale to Japan. Norway killed 226 whales this year, including 157 under a self-assigned 160-whale commercial quota, of which 56% were females and 69% of those were pregnant. "These animals are larger than the males and therefore produce more meat per catch," explained Chris Stroud of the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society. "That the Norwegians seem to be killing the elements responsible for the recovery of the population does not seem to be a consideration. Their only thought is to maximize commercial advantage."

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is seeking an extension of marine mammal protection laws to require a special permit for the exhibition of seals, sea lions, whales, dolphins, sea turtles, and threatened or endangered fish species, as well as for research on captive members of these species.

The International Fund for Animal Welfare announced November 5 in London, England, that the province of Newfoundland, Canada, has sold a permit to collect 60,000 seal penises to Chinese exporter Tsui Wong—who will pay seal hunters up to \$50 apiece for them. Newfoundland denied having issued permits to anyone to collect only seal parts. More than 100 Members of the British Parliament signed an IFAW petition protesting the alleged deal.

Paramount Canada has discontinued holding live dolphin shows at its Wonderland amusement park, Zoocheck Canada marine mammal program coordinator Cathy Kinsman said November 12. Kinsman, an accomplished singer, protested against the shows with a music video, *The Promise*, issued last summer.

## The Willy deal

In your October issue you reported that the Alliance of Marine Mammal Parks and Aquariums was

# Sea Shepherd under fire

(continued from page one)

cally sound, Watson isn't sure release would be the best fate for either Keiko, a pseudorca, or the Mirage dolphins, whom O'Barry claims are potentially all candidates for release after suitable rehabilitation.

Facing trial in St. John's, Newfoundland, for his summer confrontation with dragnetters, Watson thought he might be in jail by now, as a matter of politics rather than justice, back when the thwarted anti-Shedd capture actions were planned. Watson's trial was recently postponed from December 6 until March 21, 1994, skipping over the months when the surrounding media attention might have given him more opportunity to denounce the landmen's seal hunt, the ongoing and perhaps expanding last remnant of the harp seal hunts off the eastern coast of Canada that his work helped halt a decade ago. But the postponement only heightened Watson's awareness of the importance of maintaining his clean record in the U.S., his base for staging sensitive international operations.

### O'Barry vs. Watson

It may be harder for Watson, a legendary man of action, to wait and take flak than to attempt a heroic deed. Yet he knows he must wait, no matter how intense the flak—especially from O'Barry. Mirage Hotel owner Steve Wynn is among Watson's biggest backers, perhaps the biggest. O'Barry makes no secret that he sees this as a major conflict of interest, which is a milder term than he usually uses. Irked, Watson responded in the fall 1993 edition of the *Sea Shepherd Log* by quoting a letter endorsing Wynn and the Mirage that O'Barry wrote as their employee back in November 1989.

"I published details of O'Barry's letter because I was fed up with his attacks on our integrity," Watson told ANIMAL PEOPLE, but the wording of the item backfired, by indicating—if only with awkward grammar—that O'Barry's endorsement is current.

Best known now as founder of the Dolphin Project advocacy group, O'Barry rose to prominence by training Kathy, one of the dolphin stars of the 1960s TV series *Flipper*. Kathy died from boredom, neglect, and loneliness soon after the TV series ended; O'Barry has been an outspoken opponent of dolphin captures ever since. In

From December 1988 until early 1990, O'Barry worked for the Mirage facility, then still in construction, as a consultant. When it opened, however, in mid-1990, O'Barry led a protest at the site, and was arrested. The *Sea Shepherd Log* published two articles in 1991 backing O'Barry, blasting Wynn and Mirage dolphin facility coordinator Julie Onie.

There are at least three different versions of what happened between Wynn and O'Barry. Media accounts at the time indicated that other dolphinariums were unwilling to sell dolphins to a program that might have undercut their industry—especially one with O'Barry involved. Watson (opposite page) charges that O'Barry simply wanted Wynn to hire him as a fulltime trainer, and Wynn declined.

"Right there is where Paul Watson is lying," O'Barry exploded on the telephone to ANIMAL PEOPLE the day before Thanksgiving. "Ask him if he can produce a copy of an application. I could have stayed there and gotter \$100,000 a year to be Wynn's captive environmental person. but I didn't, and now he's got Paul Watson. I'm not a trainer, I don't want to be a trainer, I don't like trainers, and I quit being a trainer when I left Hollywood."

To document his contention that Watson is "kissing Wynn's ass...for \$50,000," O'Barry faxed ANIMAL PEOPLE a copy of a letter Watson sent Wynn in mid-1992, apologizing for the tone of the *Sea Shepherd Log* articles, which Watson said were both written by Lisa Lange. A former Sea Shepherd volunteer, Lange is now with PETA. Stating that he found both articles offensive for including personal attacks on Wynn and Onie, Watson added that Sea Shepherd "would no longer publish articles about the Mirage unless the articles specifically addressed questions concerning the health and welfare of the dolphins in captivity." "As a result of this policy," Watson acknowledged, "Lange resigned her position as administrative director" of Sea Shepherd. Wallerstein, then on the Sea Shepherd board of directors, resigned at the same time, followed in May by Ben White.

Watson countered by putting ANIMAL PEOPLE in touch with a well-placed witness to his claim.

"I would like to stress," Watson added, "that I do not wish to attack Ric O'Barry. I simply would like him to discontinue condemning Sea Shepherd just because he does

rushing to the rescue of Keiko, the orca star of the hit film *Free Willy*. Quite rightly you reported that Keiko is suffering due to the inadequate conditions he is housed in, but I am afraid the report does not tell all the truth.

The owners of Keiko, El Nuevo Reino Aventura, have been trying to get assistance from AMMPA and some of its individual members for over two years now. It seems a certain U.S. park was interested in buying Keiko, but not at the price ENRA wanted. In fact, it was a coalition of environmental and cetacean groups that finally arranged for a veterinarian to go and visit Keiko and make recommendations for his future. Based on the vet's report, the groups suggested a two-year-plus rehabilitation and possible release program to Keiko's owners, which they accepted as the best possible future for him. As part of that agreement, the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society and a team of specialists headed by Ken Balcomb of the Center for Whale Research recently visited Iceland [*where Keiko was captured in 1985*] to discuss the possibility of carrying out the scientific studies that would be necessary before any such release could take place.

Unknown to the groups, who were acting in good faith, AMMPA, on realizing that the release of an orca was now a real possibility, quickly dispatched an executive jet to Mexico City to bid for Keiko. Whatever was offered was enough for ENRA to renege on their original agreement and side with the rest of the captivity industry. AMMPA and its members thus blocked a valid conservation program and condemned Keiko to a continued life of subservient tricks and coercion.

The captivity industry has once again shown it will do anything to protect investments, even stopping Keiko from having the chance to go home.

—Chris Stroud  
Campaigns Manager  
Whale & Dolphin Conservation Society  
Avon, England

*AMMPA plans to improve the water quality at Keiko's present facility, treat him for a skin infection during the next six to 12 months, depending upon how quickly he responds, and then relocate him to join a group of captive orcas at one of the Sea World marine parks.*

*In a similar case, Sea World on November 21 applied to import a 15-year-old orca named Ulysses from the Barcelona Zoo, who had also been considered a prime candidate for release.*

*Sea World didn't respond to our request for comment.*

1992 O'Barry received the prestigious Global 500 Award from the United Nations Environmental Committee for his work on behalf of dolphins.

Last winter, funded by the World Society for the Protection of Animals, O'Barry rehabilitated another dolphin named Flipper, a 12-year-old refugee from a Brazilian amusement park, who was freed on March 2—apparently only the fourth dolphin ever to be released successfully. O'Barry also rehabilitated two of the others, Joe and Rosie, who were released off the coast of Georgia in 1987 after spending eight years in a failed dolphin/human communication experiment. He's currently working with WSPA in an attempt to free a six-year-old female dolphin from captivity in Argentina—the sole survivor of 11 dolphins imported from the Moscow Academy of Sciences aquarium during the past two years. The Animal Rights Defense Association of Argentina is reportedly pursuing legal action to oblige her release and halt two more scheduled dolphin imports.

At the same time, O'Barry is slated to rehabilitate Bogie and Bacall, whose owner, the Ocean Reef Club Inc., recently agreed to a pre-release protocol with Joe Roberts of the Dolphin Alliance. The deal was achieved despite a purported significant cash bid for the dolphins, said to have been made by Wynn on behalf of the Mirage.

That bid evidently inflamed O'Barry, who has had a quarrel with Wynn either since 1988 or 1990, depending upon whose statements one believes. As O'Barry recounts it, "When Wynn first outlined a plan to capture six dolphins and use them to entertain casino patrons, I opposed it. But I saw a chance to help dolphins who were already captives and urged Wynn to use his aquarium instead as a halfway house for dolphins condemned to petting pools. These dolphins would be brought to the Mirage and retrained for life back in the ocean. Wynn said he liked the idea and asked me to get it started, so I went out to Las Vegas and tried. But others got involved and Wynn changed his mind, so I left."

*Susan Vosburgh ad*

not like our priorities—that being the protection of marine animals in the wild."

It was clear Watson would have preferred to be at sea, doing the work he showed the world how to do, perhaps aboard the used British submarine he's trying to buy having set aside the idea of buying a much cheaper Russian submarine because none of the operating manuals are in English. It was equally clear from how Watson edited his guest column, opposite, that though deeply hurt by some of the name-calling, his first concern was to be fair—and ever kind—to one and all.

—Merritt Clifton

Ric O'Barry—reduce 28% & crop

*Ric O'Barry*

The American Humane Education Society and UFT Humane Education Committee will hold a workshop on **animals in children's literature** on January 8

## **ANIMAL PEOPLE**

*thanks you for your generous support:*

Catherine Blacker, Vicki Crosetti, Kathleen Dalyen Klotz, Sue DiCocco, Thomas Dominick, Mildred Player, M.V. Pregonzer, Dr. Scott Robinson, Margaret Shivener, Pearl Shore, Robert R. Smith.

Guest column

# *Attacks on Sea Shepherd are unfair*

*by Captain Paul Watson*

Much criticism of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society has come recently from elements in the animal rights movement who accuse us of selling out the effort to free captive dolphins.

I would like to set the record straight and clear up any misunderstanding concerning the objectives of Sea Shepherd. I founded Sea Shepherd in 1977 specifically to pursue the investigation, documentation and enforcement of laws against activities that threaten the survival of wild marine life. Sea Shepherd is an ecological organization. Our mandate is the conservation of endangered marine species and ecosystems. We are not an animal rights or animal welfare society. We cooperate with both animal rights and animal welfare groups, and conservation and environmental organizations. Our roots lie in both the environmental movement (Greenpeace) and the animal rights movement (Fund for Animals, whose founder, Cleveland Amory, enabled us to obtain both our first ship and credibility). Former members of our volunteer crew are prominent in both the conservation and animal rights movements.

There can be no argument that Sea Shepherd activities have saved the lives of a great many animals and that our contribution toward ending whaling, sealing, and the killing of dolphins is not insignificant. However, our contributions seem to be forgotten or dismissed by those who object that we champion species and habitat survival, not animal rights, as our reason for being.

effective. White's actions threatened the security of Sea Shepherd.

It has been claimed that White resigned from Sea Shepherd in protest of our position concerning the dolphins kept by the Mirage Hotel, in Las Vegas. In fact, he resigned because the Sea Shepherd board would not fund further attempts to free dolphins from U.S. facilities. We did fund attempts to free dolphins in Mexico and the Bahamas, but deliberate lawbreaking and property damage in the U.S. could have jeopardized our ships and our ability to campaign internationally. It was our position that opposition to captivity programs in the U.S. should utilize the U.S. laws dealing with marine mammals, which despite their faults are the most progressive in the world.

A serious look at the registered objectives of Sea Shepherd will reveal that marine mammal captivity issues have never been central to our purpose. We have never publicly criticized groups or individuals that champion captive marine and zoo animals; in fact, Sea Shepherd officially opposes captivity in principle. However, we have supported and continue to support the improvement of facilities for marine mammals who are captive. We supported the enlargement of pool facilities at the Vancouver Aquarium, and we support the program at the Mirage Hotel, as well as programs at other facilities that rescue dolphins from inferior sites and do not profit from or participate in captures from the wild. We oppose the policies and practices

Sea Shepherd holds the position that we cannot support a captive dolphin release program until such a program can be demonstrated to ensure the continued welfare of the released animals. We have not yet seen such a program. The recent release of Pacific dolphins in the Caribbean in the British "Deep Blue" project was ecologically irresponsible in our opinion. I have not yet been informed of the results of Ric O'Barry's dolphin release program, nor have I been shown any data as to the consequences of his initial release. I am

contribution to this effort is much appreciated.

Sea Shepherd will support efforts to release captive dolphins back into the wild under the following circumstances: First, the captive animals must have been captured from the wild. Captive-born dolphins would not be able to adapt to a wild state. Second, captive dolphins must be returned to the pod they were taken from. All the research data available indicates that dolphins including *Orcinus orcas* can only be released to the wild if returned to their original social structure. We do believe that

We have been criticized for not actively opposing the practice of displaying captive dolphins. This is unfair. Sea Shepherd does not criticize other groups for not doing the specific work that we do in the field. The criticism we are taking now is the equivalent of Sea Shepherd criticizing The Dolphin Project for not sinking whaling ships.

I am very much aware that some individuals whose agenda is primarily animal rights have used the Sea Shepherd name in the past to oppose marine aquariums and captive dolphin programs. Unfortunately, those activities seriously jeopardized our ability to directly intervene to protect wildlife in the world's oceans.

Sea Shepherd activities require very delicate strategies. We walk a fine line between legal and illegal. To date, we have avoided criminal convictions. The one exception was when Ben White was arrested in Florida for attempting to rescue captive dolphins. The attempt failed. Sea Shepherd was hit with an \$8,000 legal bill and we narrowly avoided a civil suit. White acted in Sea Shepherd's name without the knowledge of the Sea Shepherd board. He was quite aware of the Sea Shepherd policy that prohibits any illegal action within U.S. territorial waters. We operate internationally, and we need the sanctuary of the U.S. to be

of the Shedd Aquarium, primarily because they do capture marine mammals from the wild. We helped the Save the Beluga Fund to intervene in the capture of beluga whales in Hudson's Bay in 1992. That protest led directly to the current Canadian ban on beluga captures.

We are now criticized for accepting a contribution from Steve Wynn, who keeps captive dolphins at the Mirage Hotel. The fact is that Wynn volunteered to support our high seas campaigns to stop driftnetting back in 1989—with no strings attached. White went to meet Wynn on our behalf and without authorization informed him that his support would be accepted only if he discontinued his captive dolphin program. White acted solely on his own beliefs, and did not secure the permission of the Sea Shepherd board in demanding conditions from a Sea Shepherd member and backer.

Following this development, I investigated the Mirage and found that the dolphins kept there had been rescued from inferior facilities. They now receive better care and attention. Wynn gave me his assurance that the Mirage would never consider capturing dolphins from the wild. He also assured me that he would return his dolphins to the wild if a program for so doing could be presented to him.

certainly open-minded enough to change my views if O'Barry's program succeeds.

## *Money isn't the issue*

Unfortunately, the only feedback I have received from O'Barry is that I am a "sellout" to the Mirage and Steve Wynn. People are entitled to their opinions, but we have been offered contributions from Sea World and from Six Flags Magic Mountain, and have turned them down. If money was our only motive, the offers from the two larger corporations were certainly more lucrative. O'Barry's criticisms are curious considering that we have a copy of a letter from him to Wynn, dated November 13, 1989, stating his support for the Mirage project, for which he was then a paid consultant. The letter states that O'Barry will support the Mirage as long as dolphins are not captured and that the Mirage improves the quality of life for the dolphins it rescues. I have seen nothing at the Mirage that suggests Wynn is doing anything other than what O'Barry requested of him. It was only after Wynn turned down O'Barry's application for a trainer's job that O'Barry became critical of the Mirage.

Sea Shepherd accepts Wynn's support because we recognize his legitimate concerns as a conservationist. Wynn has also made many efforts that should bring praise from animal people: he does not allow furs to be sold in his hotels; he encourages nesting peregrine falcons on his hotels; he has hired the Circus du Soleil because it does not include animal acts; and he very early ensured that only dolphin-safe tuna would be served in his restaurants. Steve Wynn also purchased the Dunes Hotel and promptly terminated orangutan trainer Bobby Berosini's contract.

We agree that there will always be faults found in any captive situation, and we acknowledge that there are faults at the Mirage. But the relationship between Sea Shepherd and the Mirage is not connected to the issue of captivity. Wynn supports our campaigns to stop driftnetting and the killing of wild dolphins at sea. His contri-

Sea World's Corky may be released, as the pod she was captured from is known and the whereabouts of the pod are also known.

Unfortunately, orcas such as Keiko of *Free Willy* fame, captured from Iceland, are more problematic due to lack of research on orca pods in Icelandic waters. In fact, only the orca pods off British Columbia are sufficiently well documented to risk returning captives. The dolphins of the Mirage were all either born in captivity or their origins are unknown.

Sea Shepherd continues to oppose any capture of dolphins from the wild including the November 27 captures by the Shedd Aquarium.

Sea Shepherd has attracted many volunteers from the ranks of the animal rights, animal welfare, conservation, and environmental movements. To maintain focus, we have sometimes been forced to intervene and chastise volunteers, some of whom have left with the feeling they were betrayed and that their understanding of what Sea Shepherd is has been betrayed. This has led to the present bitter accusations about our integrity and motivations.

This is ironic considering that Sea Shepherd is an all-volunteer organization. No Sea Shepherd director or crew member has realized personal gain.

What this controversy most illustrates is the degree of intolerance within our movements of other approaches, tactics and strategies. The strength of an ecosystem is determined by the diversity of species within it. This applies as well to social change movements. The strength of our movements is determined by our acceptance of diverse approaches and philosophies. The intolerance of many activists is the reason our movements are slow to grow and are continuously defensive against an oppositor that does tolerate diversity.

Corporations compete against each other for profits, but have a history of uniting against anything that threatens their profits in common. We must learn from this and agree to disagree on some issues while agreeing upon the bigger picture.

# Wildlife

**A study of the efficacy of the Endangered Species Act** by wildlife biologists with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the University of Idaho at Moscow reported November 12 in *Science* that, "Few species have actually recovered," because population goals are set too low in 60% of the cases where vertebrate populations can be counted. "Even if population goals were achieved" they added, "60% of the ESA's threatened or endangered vertebrate species would remain in peril, with roughly a 20% probability of extinction within 20 years or 10 generations, whichever is longer."

**The wild population of bonobo apes**, or pygmy chimpanzees, who are the closest relatives of humans after the common chimpanzee, has fallen from 50,000 to under 10,000 in two decades; extinction is projected within seven years. Native to Zaire, bonobos are threatened by habitat loss, meat poachers, and pet traders who traffic in the orphaned infants. Young bonobos typically die within days when apart from their mothers. The usual customers are visiting non-Africans, who buy bonobo babies in misguided hopes of saving them, says to primatologist Jo Thompson. But this encourages the poachers to capture more. The human and bonobo DNA sequences differ by only 2-3%.

Reduce 48%.

*Polar bears apparently fed up with humans are punching out runway lights at the Barter Island airstrip in northern Alaska, 200 miles above the Arctic Circle. The island would otherwise be dark almost around the clock at this time of year, and apparently that's how the bears like it, taking out two dozen at a time.*

**Only seven wild leopards remain in Israel**, after a bus accidentally killed a nine-year-old male, two months after jittery soldiers shot his mother. Three of the surviving leopards are in the Judean hills, while four occupy the Negev desert. The species is expected to die out unless a breeding protocol can be worked out with Oman, which protects a larger group of the leopards at a nature sanctuary.

**Persian Gulf War habitat damage** will harm wildlife for decades, Center for Remote Sensing head Farouk El-Baz of Boston University recently told the Geological Society of America. El-Baz noted the presence of 240 oil lakes, a constant menace to birds; buried mines and ammunition; an asphalt-like surface in many areas caused by the combination of oil and sand; and the destruction of the desert surface by tank treads, leading to more drifting sand and less vegetation. Flamingos off Kuwait have turned white, El-Baz reported, because they get their color from eating shrimp but oil pollution has severely reduced the shrimp beds.

**Tanzania is allowing wealthy hunters** from the United Arab Emirates led by deputy minister of defense Mohamed Abdul Rashim Al Ali to kill endangered species at will, sometimes with automatic weapons, conservationist Carolyn Alexander charged in the November 13 edition of *The New York Times*.

**Twenty-two fishing nations agreed November 13 to cut total Western Atlantic bluefin tuna catches in half**, to protect the species. Japan, the leading bluefin consumer, also took the biggest quota cuts. Bluefins were nominated for U.S. endangered species listing last year, but the move was rejected. They are not to be confused with bluefish, which are also in trouble in the same vicinity. The U.S. bluefish catch is down from 62,900 metric tons to 17,000 since 1983.

**Meadow vole populations are self-regulating**, not predator-controlled, researchers from the Institute of Ecosystem Studies in Millbrook, New York, reported in the November 23 issue of *Nature*. Stress related to overcrowding causes immune system changes that curb fertility when the vole population reaches a certain level, even if food remains abundant. The discovery challenges the concept of predators as the primary wildlife population regulatory system; if prey species regulate their own populations, predators, including human hunters, are in effect just highly mobile and heavily armed parasites.

—Kim Bartlett

## Wolves *(continued from page one)*

Feral took time out in the midst of preparations for Fur Free Friday and a local office relocation to visit the scene. Feral and FoA director of operations Robert Orabona took turns overflying 20-A with bush pilots; visited the site where the dead wolves are stored, pending necropsy by state biologists; and reminded media that despite the other atrocities going on in the world, wolves still matter as well.

Jeanne McVey of In Defense of Animals also rallied protest pledging to take a team of 20 observers to Alaska to help her document the killing, details of which were deliberately kept scarce by state officials.

Feral cracked the secrecy by filing repeated public information act requests—including a November 4 supplemental request for "the right to inspect the wolf carcasses," or to have them inspected by wolf expert Gordon Haber, to insure the accuracy of whatever the state might say about them.

"We want to know their pack affiliations, their stomach contents, whether they have radio collars, and how they died," Feral said. "We're not going to be satisfied to be kept in the dark."

### *May wipe out species in region*

On November 17, when Feral and Orabona left Alaska, the body count stood at 33. The state wants to kill 150 wolves in Unit 20-A, from a population officially estimated at 266. Haber, the virtual inventor of airborne wildlife surveying, puts the actual number of

# Birds

**The last four of the first eight California condors** to be returned to the wild were recaptured November 9 for relocation from the Sespe Condor Sanctuary to the Los Padres National Forest, far to the north. Three condors released at Sespe since January 1992 were killed in collisions with power lines, while a fourth was poisoned by drinking antifreeze.

**Racing Stockcar Associates Inc.** is attempting to build a dirt racetrack in a former sand quarry beneath Bake Oven Knob, Pennsylvania, site of one of North America's longest maintained raptor observatories. Says Donald Heintzelman of the Wildlife Information Center in nearby

Allentown, who coordinates the Bake Oven Knob species counts, "It's like putting a honkytonk in front of the Mona Lisa."

**An African grey parrot named Max knows who murdered Jane Gill, 36,** of Santa Rosa, California, in November 1991, claims Charles Ogulnik, attorney for accused killer Gary Joseph Rapp—but Superior Court judge Raymond Giordano refused on November 11 to admit the parrot's testimony. Found in his cage near Gill's body two days after the murder, the parrot was badly dehydrated, but upon recovering his health immediately began shrieking, "Richard, no, no, no!" Richard has never been identified.

# WAR

While other bloodbaths have diverted concern from Saddam Hussein's purge of Shiites from southern Iraq, an effect of the killing may soon be evident throughout Europe, Asia, and northern Africa, when waterfowl numbers crash as result of the drainage of about half the 6,000 square miles of wetland between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The wetland is perhaps the most important feeding, resting, and breeding area for migratory birds in the Middle East. Saddam ordered the rivers diverted in August 1992, ostensibly for irrigation but more plausibly to drive the Shiites, who oppose his regime, into Shiite-controlled Iran. The wetlands are the traditional Shiite stronghold.

*New York Times* correspondent Chris Hedges reported November 12 that Iraqi units have hit remote Shiite villages with chemical weapons that apparently combine defoliants with a lethal nerve gas. Afterward, refugee Hussein Kamel told Hedges, "Trees and plants were withered and yellow. The cats, the dogs, the birds and even the water snakes died." The remains of human victims were apparently removed and secretly burned or buried. "The diversion of rivers has also killed off the lumbering water buffalo that were a part of most households," Hedges wrote. The misery of Shiite refugees—mostly families with small children—is compounded by an Iraqi embargo on shipments of food and medicine into the region, while escape is made risky by fortified dikes that surround the region.

wolves in 20-A at 90 to 120, based on observations during spring and summer overflights sponsored by FoA and Wolf Haven International

Of the first 18 wolves killed, Feral learned from Alaska Department of Wildlife regional supervisor Chris Smith 15—83%—were cubs under eight months old, weighing from 39 to 60 pounds. They appeared to have been caught primarily through the use of multi-snare sets surrounding the remains of roadkilled caribou. Many of the younger wolves were snared by the paws rather than the neck, and struggled, suffering, for days before they were dispatched by gunfire. According to Feral, Smith told her the wolves could not be killed sooner because although the trappers were easily able to fly into the killing zone to set their lines, high winds inhibited use of aircraft during the first several days after pilots Smith didn't identify reported that wolves were caught.

Alaskan officials first announced they would kill wolves to make trophy caribou and moose more plentiful in the region between Fairbanks and Anchorage back in November 1992. Initially the wolves were to have been strafed from planes. The plan was backed by Alaska governor Walter Hickel, but was shelved a month later under pressure of an international tourism boycott. As the furor settled, the Alaska Board of Game argued that the real reason for killing wolves was not to placate sport hunters and hunting guides, but rather to preserve herds whose numbers had fallen from artificial highs to historic norms during the preceding decade, as wolves and other predators recovered from previous annihilation efforts.

In late June the Board of Game approved a new wolf-killing strategy: to redefine shooting wolves spotted from aircraft as trapping, and permit anyone with a \$15 trapping permit to do it, just so long as he or she lands and walks at least 300 feet—half a city block—before opening fire. The brief walk is to insure technical compliance, if not compliance in spirit, with the 1973 federal Airborne Hunting Act, the intent of which was to halt the common Alaskan practice of chasing wolves to exhaustion with planes, then shooting them where they fell.

Friends of Animals, the Fund for Animals, In Defense of Animals, Earth First!, and numerous other groups reimposed the tourism boycott after the current Board of Game strategy was adopted at the end of June. Although receiving an average of more than 1,000 cards and letters of protest per day through September, the Hickel administration gambled that the public would forget about the boycott appeals by the beginning of the summer tourism reservation season in late November, and successfully gambled too that a bill by Oregon Representative Peter DeFazio to strengthen the Airborne Hunting Act would fizzle in Congress amid the attention focused on the North American Free Trade Agreement, the Clinton administration plan for universal health insurance, and the upcoming Endangered Species Act reauthorization debate.

*[Hickel may be addressed at POB 110001, Juneau, AK 99811. Alaska Division of Tourism director Connell Murray is at POB 110801, Juneau, AK 99811-0801.]*

*O'Reilly & Associates, a computer software firm known for depicting wildlife on manual covers, is donating \$15,000 toward the cost of a Species Survival Commission field study of two endangered varieties of crowned pigeon.* (Photo by Larry Watson.)

# HUNTING

To fight deer overpopulation, the Ohio Division of Wildlife intends to seek legalized bowhunting in suburbs; legalized Sunday gun hunting; a longer deer season; increased deer quotas; hunting access to state parks; and the repeal of suburban hunting bans. Until last year, Division policy was to boost deer numbers to create more targets.

The odds a hunter will kill a person by accident are 279.5 times greater than the odds a deer/car collision will. A record 118 people were killed in deer/car collisions last year, while 130 people were killed in hunting accidents—a record low. But the 165 million drivers in the U.S. drive an average of at least once a day, while the 14 million hunters hunt an average of 17 days apiece, according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Pete Benavides, a city commissioner in Brownsville, Texas, blew up his car and suffered minor burns during a hunting trip November 16, when he reached for his rifle and accidentally shot a can of hair spray.

An Ohio bowhunter shot an arrow between the legs of one of a group of five men and three women, purportedly anti-hunting protesters, during an argu-

## Hunter kills boy he allegedly molested

Police in Eden Prairie, Michigan on November 19 found the remains of grocery clerk Grant Hussey, 15, and Stephen Eastburn, 30, in a car parked in a wooded wildlife preserve. Hussey had vanished from his job four days earlier. Eastburn was free on bail pending trial for allegedly molesting Hussey during an early-November hunting trip. He apparently shot Hussey first, then himself.

ment in West Branch Park, Portage County. Wardens hope to identify the protesters, to charge them with harassment.

Fishing crews from four boats joined to rescue a stranded deer from a rocky island off the Maine coast on Halloween. Ninety minutes after they left her on posted land, a jacklighter shot her. Jackers also killed and butchered an eight-year-old Sitka doe at a petting zoo in Plattsburgh, New York, among the best publicized of thousands of other victims.

The Chicago Bears will pay fullback Bob Christian a bonus of \$10,000 this year if he refrains from bowhunting. Because Bears' policy is not to discuss details of player contracts, ANIMAL PEOPLE was unable to find out if teammates have similar clauses.

## Hunter harassment bill clears Senate

A last-minute deal between Senate Judiciary Committee chair Joe Biden (D-Del.) and senior minority member Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) inserted a federal hunter harassment statute into the anti-crime bill passed by the Senate, 95-4, in mid-November. The amendment states it is illegal for a person to "obstruct, impede or otherwise interfere" with hunting on federal land. It was neither mentioned nor voted upon during the anti-crime bill debate, apparently passing unnoticed.

According to American Civil Liberties Union legislative counsel Robert Peck, the amendment should be ruled unconstitutional because it bans peaceful anti-hunting protest on federal land; affects only those opposed to hunting; is dangerously vague in failing to define the term "interfere"; and permits prior restraint by allowing hunters to obtain injunctions against protests before they actually occur. It can still be repealed by the Senate/House conference committee assigned to reconcile differences in the different versions of the anti-crime package before it comes to a final vote.

# ANIMAL HEALTH

A mystery hantavirus that killed 26 people earlier this year could spread across the U.S., the November 5 issue of *Science* warned. The Pulmonary Syndrome Hantavirus, as it is now called, PSH for short, was traced to deer mice after killing 19 people near the junction of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Colorado—and deer mice range over most of North America. Cases have not been confirmed as far north as Montana and the Dakotas as far west as coastal California, and as far east as Louisiana. The southwestern outbreak may have occurred as result of heavy rains in early 1992 that produced a bumper crop of pinon nuts and grasshoppers, both staple foods for deer mice, whose population exploded. The Centers for Disease Control suspects the outbreak was detected only because so many cases appeared at once. Others may have been lost among an estimated 50,000 to 150,000 unexplained respiratory fatalities per year, nationwide. There is evidence the PSH virus may have been in California for at least a decade, and may have killed at least one person as early as September 1990. It is related to Asian and European hantaviruses that hit more than 200,000 people a year, more than half of them in China killing up to 20,000. On November 12 a team led by Dr Howard Levy of the University of New Mexico announced they had isolated the hantavirus, the first step toward growing it in a culture and developing a vaccine for it.

Seventeen rabid deer were found in the Adirondack region of New York during late summer and early fall, prompting the state to warn hunters not to remove antlers from the skulls of their kills to minimize the risk of contact with potentially infected brain tissue. The advisories ignored the risk inherent in hunting and trapping raccoons, the primary rabies carriers in the region. Officials blamed the rabies scare for a 15% drop in sales of deer permits, including a 25% drop in September and October, but credited rabies with boosting the wild turkey population by killing 80% to 90% of the raccoons in the area between New York City and Albany. Nest-raiding raccoons are the turkeys' primary predator. A pony meanwhile died of rabies on October 24 at a pumpkin farm in Windsor, Connecticut, after having been petted and fed by hundreds of children, most of whom couldn't be identified.

An unidentified adenovirus is suspected of killing several hundred mule deer fawns in both suburban and remote mountain regions of northern California apparently spreading from Nevada County. Adenoviruses are known to attack the young of several other mamma-

## Is leukemia still #1 disease threat to cats?

Shelter	Cats Screened	Cats FeLV+	%
American SPCA (NY)	20,000+	400/500	>2.5%
Anti-Cruelty Society (Chicago, IL)	3,600	"few"	
Bennington County Humane Society (VT)	("we want adoptors to take cats to a vet")		
Bloomington Animal Control (MN)	("costs too much")		
Knoxville County Humane Society (TN)	30	0	0
Martin Humane Society (CA)	1,500	30/40	>2.5%
North Shore Animal League (NY)	20,000	400/500	>2.5%
Progressive Animal Welfare Society (WA)	1,125/1,500	25/30	>2.0%

The 30-year-old feline leukemia pandemic may be ending, at least in the U.S., suggests an ANIMAL PEOPLE

The survey results are not necessarily incompatible with the IDEXX data, since IDEXX investigated only sick

fax poll of animal shelters. Though the sample base was limited and the results perhaps ambiguous, the convergence of numbers from shelters across the country suggests the actual current risk of this reputed riskiest of all cat diseases may be quite low. Collectively, the six responding shelters that do feline leukemia screening reported finding fewer than 1,000 cases in 45,000 cats screened.

First identified by Scottish researcher W.F.J. Jarrett in 1964, feline leukemia has appeared in cats around the world, and is believed to cause more deaths than any other cat illness. In 1991, IDEXX Corporation, of Portland, Oregon, found that among 27,000 sick cats at 1,500 veterinary clinics, 13.3% had feline leukemia—twice as many as had the next most common terminal ailment, feline immune deficiency syndrome. Clinical studies indicate that of the cats who get feline leukemia, which is contagious, 40-50% die within a year; 30-40% die of specific related cancers within three years, and meanwhile carry the disease; and 30-40% develop an immunity, recovering to lead a normal life. Genetic susceptibility appears to determine the outcome of exposure, while exposure, at least in concentrated populations, may be inevitable, since the feline leukemia virus can be transmitted with just a sneeze.

Cat experts have accordingly theorized that feline leukemia will ravage the cats of any given area for as long as it takes for the genetically susceptible cats to die out, while the resistant cats become dominant. But conventional wisdom has held that this would be a long, slow process, owing to the prolific and rapid reproduction of cats, coupled with their high degree of mobility. The **ANIMAL PEOPLE** fax poll indicates that the growing popularity of neutering and immunization may be speeding the process up.

What we actually set out to learn was whether feline leukemia testing might be an economical means of easing the stress of triage for euthanasia at animal shelters. Many shelters euthanize more than 80% of the cats they receive due to lack of adoptive homes. If 70-80% of all cats are genetically susceptible to feline leukemia, and if shelter cats are likely to have already been exposed, we reasoned, it would make sense to select those cats for euthanasia first, thereby thinning the reservoir for the disease as well as euthanizing "doomed" cats before those likely to remain healthy.

To test the theory, in early November we surveyed a loosely representative cohort of a dozen shelters to find out what their feline leukemia screening experience is. Of the eight that responded by deadline, five screen all cats for feline leukemia before putting them up for adoption—but none are finding many cases. The four who provided hard figures agreed they are finding fewer than 2.5 victims per hundred.

cats. It is also possible that a highly contagious and usually fatal disease can persist for decades while afflicting only 2.5% of a host population. Indeed, epidemiological evidence suggests that many fatal diseases mutate to avoid causing severe reduction of host animal numbers, which could deprive them of their habitat. In addition, four of the five shelters that do routine feline leukemia screening reserve it for cats who are either up for adoption or already have been adopted. The exception, the North Shore Animal League, tests all cats received but receives many cats from other shelters, which may already have euthanized any with feline leukemia symptoms. It is thus possible that the actual incidence of feline leukemia may be twice what the shelters are finding—or more.

### *Immunization vs. risk*

But immunizing 70% of a population at risk is usually sufficient to stop the spread of a contagious disease. The combination of neutering and vaccination may already have cut the number of potential hosts and carriers among owned cats by much more than 70%. Surveys of pet owners by the Massachusetts SPCA and the Tufts Center for Animals and Public Policy have separately confirmed that at least in Massachusetts, eight out of 10 owned cats are neutered. A neutered cat may either contract or spread feline leukemia, but cannot pass along either genetic risk or immunity.

The rate of immunization against feline leukemia is completely undocumented. However, the first effective feline leukemia vaccine, Leukocell, came on the market in 1985, and the more generally effective Leukocell II was introduced in 1990. Both have now been in use long enough to have protected a significant percentage of several generations of pet cats, leaving the homeless cat population as the primary feline leukemia reservoir. And among homeless cats, feline leukemia itself may have been reducing the rate of genetic susceptibility for decades by taking out the vulnerable cats before they reproduce.

Undoubtedly many cat populations—in feral colonies, in shelters, and in homes—are still susceptible and at risk. Certainly there is no reason for anyone to relax vigilance. At prices ranging from \$1.25 per screen performed by NSAL to \$2.00 per screen performed by the Anti-Cruelty Society of Chicago, the cost of doing routine feline leukemia testing is substantially lower than the cost of keeping a cat in a reputable shelter overnight, and so long as any cats who aren't immediately suffering are to be euthanized, euthanizing first those who have contracted a debilitating terminal disease would seem only reasonable.

—Merritt Clifton

species, but haven't previously been found in deer.

**Norman Vaughan, 88**, a six-time Iditarod competitor who mushed a dog team to the North Pole with Admiral Richard Byrd in 1928, is training to race toward the pole once again in an attempt to become the last person to get there by dog sled before an international treaty banning dogs from the Arctic takes effect on April 1. The bar is intended to protect seals from canine distemper, which has devastated seals in the North Sea since 1988.

**Only 283 cattle herds were quarantined** due to brucellosis outbreaks at the beginning of October, the USDA says—the fewest ever. The USDA began a drive to eradicate brucellosis in 1933, when one herd in 20 was believed to be infected. By the late 1950s, 124,000 herds were quarantined. Thirty-two states, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico are now certified brucellosis-free. The USDA projects complete eradication circa October 1998.

**Eight thousand German farmers** blocked two major autobahns south of Bremen on November 16 to protest an order to kill 400,000 pigs to curb a swine fever epidemic. Pork from infected animals may not be sold for human consumption.

HomeoVetix

# Search tech ad

# **Search Tech ad**

Dog logo

# The Watchdog Who gets the money?

*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.*

Except where otherwise indicated, the following financial data comes from current Internal Revenue Service Form 990 filings, covering either calendar year or fiscal year 1992. (1993 filings won't be available until next fall.)

To place these numbers in 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 in accordance with NCIB guidelines are often very different. You'll find the differences explained in the 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.

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, space limits us to providing a maximum of four identifying letters.

The fifth column indicates the percentage of total 1992 budget that went toward overhead (generally defined as fundraising, office expenses, and salaries, although many groups split salaries between programs and overhead). Groups which have large endowments and therefore 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 eighth 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	T Y P E	B U D G E T	P R O G R A M S	O V E R H E A D	%	A S S E T S	F I X E D	C A S H / S E C U R.	N O T E
African Wildlife Foundation	AE	\$ 3,740,183	\$ 2,986,779	\$ 753,404	20%	\$ 3,436,449	\$ 550,000	\$ 2,133,268	1
American Anti-Vivisection Society	AEV	\$ 988,206	\$ 664,041	\$ 324,165	33%	\$ 5,842,019	\$ 48,346	\$ 5,814,042	2
American Horse Protection Assn.	A	\$ 298,997	\$ 170,444	\$ 128,553	43%	\$ 74,410	\$ 192,792	\$ 3,013	3
American Humane Association	AEW	\$ 5,088,550	\$ 3,741,837	\$ 1,346,713	27%	\$ 5,387,120	\$ 2,634,281	\$ 2,390,215	4
American Rivers	AE	\$ 1,889,617	\$ 1,544,355	\$ 345,262	18%	\$ 867,341	\$ 74,894	\$ 663,527	5
American SPCA	SAEW	\$ 20,348,275	\$ 14,859,057	\$ 5,489,218	27%	\$ 30,661,093	\$ 26,140,366	\$ 28,465,229	6

Animal Legal Defense Fund	L	\$ 1,155,730	\$ 687,634	\$ 468,096	41%	\$ 107,758	\$ 17,091	\$ 164,354	7
<b>ANIMAL PEOPLE</b>	P	\$ 30,333	\$ 20,278	\$ 10,055	33%	\$ 14,501	\$ 11,573	\$ 3,353	8
Animal Protection Institute	AE	\$ 2,035,010	\$ 1,345,687	\$ 689,323	34%	\$ 457,694	\$ 334,527	\$ 43,817	
Animal Rights International	AE	\$ 115,529	\$ 110,046	\$ 5,483	5%	\$ 73,106	\$ 1,929	\$ 66,042	
Animal Rights Mobilization	AER	\$ 96,898	\$ 67,280	\$ 29,617	31%	(\$24,039)		\$ 9	
Animal Welfare Institute	AE	\$ 723,023	\$ 591,330	\$ 131,693	18%	\$ 768,524	\$ 12,801	\$ 496,309	
Assn. of Vets for Animal Rights	AER	\$ 71,564	\$ 50,682	\$ 20,882	29%	\$ 94,279	\$ 4,247	\$ 89,732	
Cousteau Society	AE	\$ 14,845,372	\$ 10,635,379	\$ 4,209,993	28%	\$ 18,775,037	\$ 2,075,941	\$ 388,327	10
Defenders of Animal Rights	S	\$ 641,426	\$ 501,223	\$ 140,203	28%	\$ 2,080,463	\$ 1,581,728	\$ 479,800	11
Defenders of Wildlife	AE	\$ 5,398,158	\$ 4,330,699	\$ 1,067,459	20%	\$ 4,991,425	\$ 4,991,425	\$ 4,180,831	12
Doris Day Animal League	AER	\$ 1,818,706	\$ 1,475,871	\$ 342,835	19%	\$ 269,894	\$ 3,808	\$ 202,704	13
Ducks Unlimited	CH	\$ 69,539,846	\$ 51,291,021	\$ 18,248,825	36%	\$ 24,897,515	\$ 6,253,969	\$ 4,635,884	14
Farm Animal Reform Movement	AE	\$ 129,720	\$ 116,750	\$ 12,970	10%	\$ 16,907	(\$16,907)		15
Farm Sanctuary	AES	\$ 423,732	\$ 345,159	\$ 78,573	19%	\$ 833,437	\$ 92,816	\$ 349,670	16
Friends of Animals	AE	\$ 3,687,535	\$ 3,002,922	\$ 653,140	18%	\$ 1,727,284	\$ 57,625	\$ 2,036,552	17
Fund for Animals	AERS	\$ 1,881,922	\$ 1,355,822	\$ 526,100	28%	\$ 8,550,140	\$ 785,692	\$ 7,647,088	18
Greenpeace	A	\$ 45,800,000	\$ 28,000,000	\$ 17,800,000	35%	(unavailable; incomplete info received)			
Humane Farming Association	AES	\$ 972,041	\$ 874,209	\$ 97,832	11%	\$ 1,621,746	\$ 426,280	\$ 1,154,831	19

(continued on page 12)

(not yet paid)

Debra Hartman

Heartland

(wait for confirmation)

The Warm Store, a not-for-profit business of Woodstock Animal Rights Movement, is now making its exciting collection of cruelty-free, environmental, and nature products available in a catalogue:

- Socially conscious kids gifts
- Body care & cosmetics
- T-shirts
- Nature recordings
- Non-leather accessories
- Buttons & bumper stickers
- Realistic plush animals & hand puppets
- Non-toxic paints, stains, detergents & cleaners
- Animal jewelry
- Vegan & vegetarian cookbooks
- Pet care products
- Canvas nature bags
- Nature theme shower curtains

By shopping at The Warm Store, you are helping to make

# BUDGETS, EXPENSES, AND ASSETS, CONTINUED

ORGANIZATION	TYPE	BUDGET	PROGRAMS	OVERHEAD	%	ASSETS	FIXED	CASH/ SECUR.	NOTE
Humane Society of the U.S.	AEW	\$ 18,902,292	\$ 11,990,618	\$ 5,909,029	31%	\$ 36,465,350	\$ 9,150,215	\$ 26,237,918	20
In Defense of Animals	AER	\$ 980,775	\$ 708,381	\$ 272,394	28%	\$ 219,041	\$ 1,200	\$ 105,761	
Intl. Fund for Animal Welfare	AE	\$ 3,827,447	\$ 2,547,423	\$ 1,280,024	33%	\$ 2,509,770	\$ 1,650,376	\$ 345,034	21
Intl. Primate Protection League	AES	\$ 348,842	\$ 252,216	\$ 96,626	28%	\$ 383,886	\$ 287,838	\$ 85,937	22
Intl. Society for Animal Rights	AER	\$ 586,090	\$ 433,532	\$ 152,558	26%	\$ 398,267	\$ 132,782	\$ 270,735	23
Intl. Wildlife Coalition	AE	\$ 3,091,683	\$ 2,747,980	\$ 343,703	13%	\$ 2,123,969	\$ 1,883,519	\$ 80,347	24
Last Chance for Animals	AR	\$ 280,233	\$ 234,337	\$ 45,896	16%	\$ 23,865	\$ 5,221	\$ 18,644	23
Massachusetts SPCA	SAEW	\$ 19,986,210	\$ 15,715,031	\$ 4,271,179	21%	\$ 60,351,099	\$ 8,741,685	\$ 48,282,120	
National Anti-Vivisection Soc.	AEV	\$ 1,473,472	\$ 1,069,764	\$ 403,708	27%	\$ 3,379,462	\$ 53,217	\$ 3,303,158	26
National Audubon Society	AEHS	\$ 36,022,327	\$ 28,003,604	\$ 8,018,723	22%	\$ 61,281,006	\$ 27,658,561	\$ 55,597,347	27
National Wildlife Federation	AEH	\$ 79,236,112	\$ 67,419,030	\$ 4,375,634	16%	(unavailable; incomplete info rec'd)			28
Nature Conservancy	C	\$ 214,787,407	\$ 179,777,685	\$ 35,009,722	2%	\$ 793,754,297	\$ 553,466,998	\$ 271,815,000	
New England Anti-Vivisection Soc.	AER	\$ 1,859,424	\$ 1,589,875	\$ 269,549	15%	\$ 6,655,727 (none claimed)		\$ 5,895,834	29
New York Zoological Society	SE	\$ 67,448,139	\$ 61,550,596	\$ 5,897,543	9%	\$ 64,309,601 (none claimed)		\$ 80,081,305	30
North Shore Animal League	S	\$ 32,482,348	\$ 20,756,848	\$ 11,725,500	36%	\$ 61,361,308	\$ 13,536,824	\$ 4,935,939	31
PETA	AERS	\$ 8,085,191	\$ 5,916,977	\$ 2,168,214	27%	\$ 3,552,277	\$ 1,082,674	\$ 2,071,577	32
Phys. Comm. for Responsible Med.	AE								(Data will be published when received from the Internal Revenue Service.)
Primarily Primates	S	\$ 342,492	\$ 226,473	\$ 116,019	34%	\$ 400,982	\$ 387,868	\$ 11,536	33
Psychologists for Eth. Tr. of An.	AR	\$ 87,553	\$ 44,377	\$ 43,176	49%	\$ 20,520	\$ 1,148	\$ 22,802	34
Rainforest Alliance	AE	\$ 740,040	\$ 567,730	\$ 172,310	23%	\$ 189,560	\$ 7,904	\$ 162,477	
Sea Shepherd Conservation Society	AR	\$ 532,425	\$ 322,774	\$ 209,651	39%	\$ 380,000			(unable to determine) 35
Shedd Aquarium Society	S	\$ 18,303,402	\$ 14,258,166	\$ 4,045,236	22%	\$ 83,943,151	\$ 61,307,310		(unavail.)
Sierra Club	AEH	\$ 39,801,921	\$ 28,837,344	\$ 10,964,577	28%	\$ 22,674,244	\$ 3,759,200	\$ 15,055,983	
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund	L	\$ 9,062,509	\$ 7,122,497	\$ 1,939,002	21%	\$ 8,795,777	\$ 1,122,950	\$ 5,228,620	
United Animal Nations	AE	\$ 331,531	\$ 252,431	\$ 79,100	24%	\$ 40,030	\$ 14,609	\$ 21,853	36
Wildlife Conservation Fund of Amer H		\$ 776,820	\$ 694,372	\$ 82,448	12%	\$ 970,369	\$ 55,448	\$ 1,128,575	37
Wildlife Legislative Fund of Amer H		\$ 604,814	\$ 539,718	\$ 65,096	11%	\$ 599,935 (none claimed)		\$ 572,882	37
Wilderness Society	CA	\$ 16,484,967	\$ 12,310,378	\$ 4,174,589	25%	\$ 4,314,719	\$ 666,501	\$ 6,596,431	
World Wildlife Fund	AEH	\$ 53,875,700	\$ 48,184,534	\$ 5,691,166	11%	\$ 45,898,275	\$ 2,148,314	\$ 30,615,013	38
World Society for Protection of Animals									(Data will be published when received from the Internal Revenue Service.)

# BUDGETS, EXPENSES, AND ASSETS FOOTNOTES

**1 - The African Wildlife Foundation** allocated \$718,106 of public education costs and \$463,704 of membership service costs to programs, much of which appears to have been spent in connection with direct mail fundraising. Reallocating this amount indicates a balance of 48% for programs; 52% for overhead.

**2 - The American Anti-Vivisection Society** is not required to publish staff salaries.

**3 - The American Horse Protection Association** reported a loss of \$105,871 in 1992.

**4 - The American Humane Association** has two divisions, Animal Protection, whose 1992 budget was

\$1,978,538, and Child Protection, whose 1991 budget was \$1,763,299.

**5 - American Rivers** allocated \$71,700 in direct mail costs associated with fundraising to program services. Reallocating this amount indicates a balance of 78% programs; 22% overhead.

**6 - The American SPCA** allocates

League submitted with its IRS Form 990 "DDAL incurred joint costs of \$1,587,978 in 1992 for informational materials and activities that included fundraising appeals. Of those costs, \$147,467 was allocated to fundraising expenses, \$535,557 was allocated to public advocacy, \$770,833 was allocated to public education, and \$134,121 was allocated to

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This is not an easy task: vegetable-derived ingredients are currently offered by a small percentage of cosmetic suppliers. And our entire line of hair, body and home care products are similarly free of harsh chemicals and completely biodegradable. To make sure they are completely safe we try them on ourselves before making them available to you.

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47.9% of direct mail costs associated with fundraising to humane education. Reallocating this amount, an estimated \$2 million, indicates a balance of 62% for programs; 38% for overhead.

**7 - The Animal Legal Defense Fund** allocated \$453,457 to public education, most of all of which appears to have been spent in connection with direct mail fundraising. Reallocating that amount indicates a balance of 20% programs; 80% overhead.

**8 - 1992** was **ANIMAL PEOPLE's** first year of operation. Many of the overhead costs were incurred in start-up.

**9 - Animal Rights Mobilization**, formerly **Trans-Species Unlimited**, relocated from Pennsylvania to Colorado in 1991, and incurred a substantial deficit in the process of reorganizing. ARM allocated \$3,295 in direct mail costs to program services, much of which appears to have been spent in connection with direct mail fundraising. Reallocating this amount indicates a balance of 66% for programs; 34% for overhead.

**10 - The Cousteau Society** reported a loss of \$1,859,223 for the year.

**11 - Defenders of Animal Rights** declared on IRS Form 990 that it did not write off any costs incurred in connection with fundraising as a program expense. However, notes appended to the DAR financial statements explain that DAR did in fact claim \$102,183 of direct mail costs associated with fundraising as a program expense. Reallocating this amount indicates a balance of 52% programs; 48% overhead.

**12 - Defenders of Wildlife** allocates 75% of costs incurred in connection with direct mail fundraising to program service. Reallocating these amounts as given in the annual financial report Defenders filed with the New York Department of State indicates a balance of 48% for programs; 52% for overhead. However, page 8 of Defenders' own financial statement gives much different figures. Reallocating the costs associated with direct mail fundraising as given there indicates a balance of 75% for programs; 25% for overhead. Defenders did not file IRS Form 990 in New York. We are therefore unable to provide Defenders' salary information at this time.

**13 -** According to the Notes to Financial Statements the **Doris Day Animal**

management and general expenses." Thus DDAL spent \$1,649,225 of the \$1,844,944 it took in—89%—on direct mail and other overhead expenses, leaving just 11% for programs *not* directly connected with fundraising.

**14 - Ducks Unlimited** appears to have spent about \$2.5 million on direct mail associated with fundraising, under the headings of membership services and education. Reallocating this amount indicates a balance of 70% for programs; 30% for overhead.

**15 -** Although the **Farm Animal Reform Movement** declared that it had not allocated any direct mail fundraising costs to program service, \$36,797 in printing and postal costs does appear to have involved fundraising. Reallocating these amounts indicates a balance of 62% for programs; 38% for overhead.

**16 - Farm Sanctuary** allocated \$47,791 in direct mail costs associated with fundraising to program services. Reallocating this amount indicates a balance of 70% for programs and 30% for overhead. Farm Sanctuary generated a revenue surplus of \$320,728 for the fiscal year, much of which was used in opening another sanctuary during early 1993.

**17 - Friends of Animals** allocated \$190,410 in direct mail costs associated with fundraising to program services. Reallocating this amount indicates a balance of 77% for programs and 23% for overhead.

**18 - The Fund for Animals** received a bequest of \$4,387,000 during 1992, \$1 million of which has been designated by the Fund directors for the use of the Black Beauty Ranch sanctuary.

**19 - The Humane Farming Association** allocated \$94,679 of costs associated with direct mail fundraising to programs. Reallocating this amount indicates a balance of 80% for programs; 20% for overhead.

**20 - The Humane Society of the U.S.** allocated \$888,725 in direct mail costs to program services. Reallocating this amount indicates a balance of 64% for programs; 36% for overhead.

**21 - International Fund for Animal Welfare** affiliates for which we have been unable to obtain an IRS Form 990 include the **IFAW Holding Company Inc., Fonds International Pour la Protection des Animaux, Stichting IFAW, IFAW (U.K.)**

# BUDGETS, EXPENSES, AND ASSETS FOOTNOTES (CONTINUED)

the IFAW Political Action Committee, IFAW (U.S.A.) Inc., the Brian Davies Foundation Inc., the International Marine Mammal Assn., IFAW Australia PTY Ltd., IFAW Trading Ltd., Political Action Lobby Ltd., IFAW Trust, and IFAW Promotions Ltd. During fiscal year 1992, IFAW allocated \$982,715 in printing costs and \$25,119 in postal expenses to program services, much of which appears to have been spent in connection with direct-mail fundraising. Reallocating these amounts accordingly indicates a balance of 40% for programs; 60% for overhead.

**22 - The International Primate Protection League** allocated \$480,051 in direct mail costs to program services. Reallocating this amount indicates a balance of 58% for programs; 42% for overhead.

**23 - The International Society for Animal Rights** allocated \$97,906 in direct mail costs to program services. Reallocating this amount indicates a balance of 57% for programs; 43% for overhead. ISAR ran a deficit for 1992 of \$165,446.

**24 - The International Wildlife Coalition** allocated \$873,708 in direct mail costs to program services. Reallocating this amount indicates a balance of 72% programs; 28% overhead.

**25 - The National Anti-Vivisection Society** allocated \$286,000 in printing and postal costs to program service, a portion of which appears to have been spent in connection with direct mail fundraising, but the financial data we have does not permit accurately determining how much. In July 1993, the Better Business Bureau announced that NAVS failed its requirements for complete

and accurate accounting. Going into the 1992 fiscal year, approximately 26% of the NAVS investment portfolio was with firms that were currently under boycott by other animal and habitat protection groups. Most of those stocks were sold at a significant profit during the 1992 fiscal year. Most notably, NAVS realized a net gain of \$7,198 from the sale of \$53,944 worth of stock in U.S. Surgical Corporation, the primary backer of three leading pro-dissection groups: the Americans for Medical Progress Educational Foundation, Connecticut United for Research Excellence, and Educators for Responsible Science. The stock was purchased in July 1991—just days after NAVS president Peggy Cunniff denounced U.S. Surgical demonstrations of suturing staplers on live dogs in the NAVS membership magazine.

**26 - Last Chance for Animals** allocated \$185,613 in direct mail costs, apparently associated with fundraising, to program services. Reallocating this amount indicates a balance of 17% for programs; 83% for overhead. The balance is distorted somewhat because LCA pays no salaries; therefore, the amount of staff time assigned to program service has no declared cash value.

**27 - The National Audubon Society** apparently allocated about \$4 million in direct mail fundraising costs to programs. Reallocating this amount indicates a balance of 67% programs; 33% overhead.

**28 - The National Wildlife Federation** apparently allocated a considerable amount of spending in association with direct mail fundraising to programs, but because we received an incomplete IRS Form

990, we are unable to ascertain what the actual balance between programs and overhead should be. We are also unable to publish all of the top NWF salaries.

**29 - The New England Anti-Vivisection Society** lost \$719,162 in 1992.

**30 - The New York Zoological Society** spends relatively little on fundraising because it collects an admission fee from visitors. Cash and securities exceed net worth because it operated at a deficit of \$3.1 million for the year.

**31 - North Shore Animal League** program expenditures included \$7,311,897 in adoption and adoption-related promotional expenses, including \$2,346,032 in adoption assistance grants to 22 other animal shelters; \$3,567,613 in neutering subsidies, including \$472,687 in neutering program assistance grants to six other humane organizations; \$1,279,745 in animal rescue project expenses, including \$347,131 in grants to other humane organizations; \$2,451,268 in animal medical program costs, including \$162,000 in grants to five veterinary training institutions; and \$6,146,325 in public education programs which led to the neutering of an estimated 220,000 animals. Altogether, NASL provided \$3,327,850 in grants and awards to 49 other humane organizations. NSAL is in fact the only publicly funded national organization that routinely provides direct financial aid to local humane societies.

**32 - People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals** allocated direct mail costs of \$573,030 to program service. Reallocating this amount indicates a balance of 66% programs; 34% overhead.

**33 - Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals** had property, cash and securities amounting to more than the net worth of the organization in 1992 because the organization had a deficit of \$3,430.

**34 - Primarily Primates** had an operating loss of \$80,584 during 1992, of which \$54,983 was invested in constructing additional animal care facilities.

**35 -** This information is taken from the *Sea Shepherd Annual Report*.

**36 - United Animal Nations** allocated \$68,493 that was spent in connection with direct mail fundraising to program services. Reallocating that amount indicates a balance of 55% programs and 45% overhead.

**37 - The Wildlife Conservation Fund of America** and the **Wildlife Legislative Fund of America**, despite their misleading titles, are parallel organizations established expressly to promote hunting and trapping. They share the same offices, board and staff. They are believed to have allocated to programs up to \$333,000 spent on direct mail in association with fundraising, despite declaring otherwise on both their New York state tax filing and IRS Form 990. Their financial statements do not permit precise accounting of these expenditures.

**38 - The World Wildlife Fund** allocated \$16,655,927 in costs associated with fundraising to programs, under the headings of membership service and public education. Reallocating this amount indicates the balance of 59% programs and 41% overhead. Because WWF filed an incomplete IRS Form 990, we were unable to list all of the top executive salaries.

## Who Gets The Money? 1992 top salaries

This table lists the total 1992 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

an inflation allowance, 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*.

How much money should a chief executive be paid? A recent *Chronicle of*

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

*Philanthropy* survey found that 99 of the 122 most prominent charities in the U.S. (81%) pay a top salary of more than \$100,000. However, of the 10 environmental and animal-related charities in the survey, the smallest was the Wilderness Society, with an annual income of \$16.8 million—and a top executive salary of \$99,250.

<u>INDIVIDUAL</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>ORG.</u>	<u>PAY</u>
JAY HAIR	<i>President</i>	NWF	\$275,329
WILLIAM CONWAY	<i>Gen Dir</i>	NYZoo	\$236,929 1
DAVID GANZ	<i>President</i>	NSAL	\$218,071 2
MATTHEW CONNOLLY	<i>Exec VP</i>	Ducks	\$195,864
PETER BERLE	<i>President</i>	NAud	\$199,205
JEAN-MICHEL COUSTEAU	<i>ExVP</i>	Cous	\$198,446
JOHN SAWHILL	<i>President</i>	NatC	\$196,576 3
KATHRYN FULLER	<i>President</i>	WWF	\$179,850
JOHN HOYT	<i>CEO</i>	HSUS	\$172,442
John McKew	<i>Asst Sec</i>	NYZoo	\$158,528
Paige MacDonald	<i>Exec. VP</i>	WWF	\$158,518
William Howard	<i>Exec. VP</i>	NWF	\$157,022
Paul Irwin	<i>President</i>	HSUS	\$156,656
PAUL SCHINDLER	<i>President</i>	AfWL	\$152,240
Huando Torres	<i>Sr Invst</i>	ASPCA	\$151,881
John Hoare	<i>Comptrol</i>	NYZoo	\$146,674
James Meekwsen	<i>Dir PR</i>	NYZoo	\$146,674
William Braker	<i>Director</i>	Shdd	\$146,258 4
ROGER CARAS	<i>Pres.</i>	ASPCA	\$142,250
Eric Fischer	<i>Sr. VP</i>	NAud	\$137,324
Richard Lattis	<i>Dir City</i>	NYZoo	\$136,656
Susan Parke r Mar tin	<i>Sr VP</i>	NAud	\$133,896
Edward Puls	<i>Asst Tr.</i>	Ducks	\$133,425
James Cunningham	<i>Sr. VP</i>	NAud	\$128,721
JAMES GLASS	<i>Pres.</i>	WCFA/WLFA	\$128,160 5
Christopher Palmer	<i>Sr. VP</i>	NAud	\$127,481
GUS THORNTON	<i>Pres.</i>	MSPCA	\$124,621
GEORGE FRAMPTON	<i>President</i>	WldS	\$122,077 6
Fred Richards	<i>Writer</i>	Cous	\$113,510
Carmine Branagan	<i>Sr. VP</i>	NAud	\$118,876
Louis Garibaldi	<i>Aquarium</i>	NYZoo	\$118,726
Charles Vinick	<i>VP Bus.</i>	Cous	\$118,600
Herman Cohen	<i>Law Enf.</i>	ASPCA	\$118,247
Ronald Jolly	<i>Kenel</i>	ASPCA	\$113,582
David Riley	<i>Grp mgr</i>	Ducks	\$115,150
Peter The ran	<i>VP</i>	MSPCA	\$111,954
Edward Hamilton	<i>Vet. Dir.</i>	NSAL	\$110,037
Jas. Goodrich	<i>Trstee</i>	WLCA/WLFA	\$109,954 5
Marshal Case	<i>Sr. VP</i>	NAud	\$107,679
James Ware	<i>Grp mgr</i>	Ducks	\$107,487
David Wesley	<i>Dir/Op</i>	Ducks	\$106,866
<b>DIRECTOR OF MAJOR METRO ZOO</b>			
<b>\$108,565</b>			
Henri Jacquier	<i>Eur. VP</i>	Cous	\$106,338
Laurens Silver	<i>Attorney</i>	SLDF	\$106,100
H. Finkelstein	<i>Asst. Tr.</i>	ASPCA	\$105,653
Michael Sherwood	<i>Atty.</i>	SLDF	\$105,164

<u>INDIVIDUAL</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>ORG.</u>	<u>PAY</u>
James Ter rill	<i>Exec VP</i>	WldS	\$104,550
Grant Thompson	<i>Exec VP</i>	WldS	\$104,550
Michael Wright	<i>Sr Fello w</i>	WWF	\$103,550
Jorge Morales	<i>Foreman</i>	ASPCA	\$102,876
John Grandy	<i>VP</i>	HSUS	\$102,406
William Curtiss	<i>At torney</i>	SLDF	\$101,200
James Leape	<i>Sr. VP</i>	WWF	\$100,912
Charles Westfield	<i>Vet.</i>	ASPCA	\$100,741
Kenneth McCr eary	<i>Ex Scy</i>	Ducks	\$100,712
Diana McMeekin	<i>Exec. VP</i>	AfWL	\$100,320
Robert Geber	<i>Asst. Pr.</i>	NSAL	\$98,633
Elizabeth Raisbeck	<i>Sr. VP</i>	NAud	\$98,403
Jan Beyea	<i>VP</i>	NAud	\$97,724
Steven Volker	<i>At torney</i>	SLDF	\$96,800
David Kennedy	<i>Field Op</i>	Ducks	\$96,887
Michael Robbins	<i>Sr. VP</i>	NAud	\$96,054
Robert Comisso	<i>Contr.</i>	NSAL	\$95,702
Mary Hanley	<i>VP PAD</i>	WldS	\$95,223
Mary Joy Breton	<i>VP</i>	NAud	\$94,918
Rebecca Wodder	<i>VP</i>	WldS	\$93,787
Karin Sheldon	<i>VP, Cons.</i>	AHA	\$93,246
Mark Shaffer	<i>VP</i>	WldS	\$92,250
John Gourlay	<i>A dv. Dir.</i>	NAud	\$91,902
Howard Levy	<i>VP</i>	MSPCA	\$91,772
Michael Arms	<i>Shelter</i>	NSAL	\$91,702
Natalie Waugh	<i>VP Devel</i>	WWF	\$91,375
Henry Cowen	<i>Graphics</i>	NSAL	\$90,000 7
JOHN STEVENSON	<i>Attorney</i>	NSAL	\$89,504 3
Michael Francis	<i>Dir Frst</i>	WldS	\$89,175
Robert Steele	<i>VP Fin.</i>	Cous	\$89,138
Michael Fox	<i>VP</i>	HSUS	\$88,354
Thomas Watkins	<i>Editor</i>	WldS	\$87,945
Richard Murphy	<i>VP Sci/Ed</i>	Cous	\$87,433
KEVIN COYLE	<i>President</i>	AmRv	\$87,293
LAWRENCE BROWN	<i>Secretary</i>	AHA	\$85,783 8
Gary Hartshorn	<i>VP R&amp;D</i>	WWF	\$84,400
Bennett Beach	<i>Asst. PR</i>	WldS	\$83,947
Brooks Yeager	<i>VP</i>	NAud	\$83,833
William Bryan	<i>VP</i>	HSUS	\$83,684
William Eichbaum	<i>VP Intl.</i>	WWF	\$83,600
Paul Spaulding	<i>Attorney</i>	SLDF	\$82,564
Graham Cox	<i>VP</i>	NAud	\$82,397
PEGGY CUNIFF	<i>Exec Dir</i>	NAVS	\$82,420 9
Nancy Green	<i>Dir BLM</i>	WldS	\$79,950
Hedwig Bieven u	<i>Film Ed.</i>	Cous	\$79,246
Roger Kindler	<i>VP</i>	HSUS	\$78,655
Barbara Simpson	<i>Publicist</i>	Cous	\$78,167

<u>INDIVIDUAL</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>ORG.</u>	<u>PAY</u>
Roger Kindler	<i>VP</i>	HSUS	\$78,655
Barbara Simpson	<i>Publicist</i>	Cous	\$78,167
Allen Smith	<i>Dir Alaska</i>	WldS	\$77,490
CARL POPE	<i>Exec Dir</i>	Srra	\$77,142
Louis Barnes	<i>Asst Trs</i>	Srra	\$76,992
Murdaugh Madden	<i>VP</i>	HSUS	\$76,692
D.L. Lonsdale	<i>Asst Dir</i>	Shdd	\$75,616
Herman Kaufman	<i>Attorney</i>	FoA	\$74,668
Barbara Bucovetsky	<i>Mailer</i>	NSAL	\$73,905
Elizabeth McCorkle	<i>VP Fin</i>	AfWL	\$79,530
Jan Harkke	<i>VP</i>	HSUS	\$74,627
Mark R.S. Price	<i>VP Africa</i>	AfWL	\$74,053
Pat Schene	<i>Child Prt</i>	AHA	\$73,010
Alexander Stewart	<i>VP</i>	MSPCA	\$72,946
David Wills	<i>VP</i>	HSUS	\$72,843
HOLLY HAZARD	<i>Exec Dir</i>	DDAL	\$72,000
Sandy Cole	<i>Consult.</i>	HSUS	\$71,856
Emmanuel Mairesse	<i>Film Ed</i>	Cous	\$71,800
Chris Thollaug	<i>Asst Secy</i>	Srra	\$71,672
Dennis White	<i>An. Prot.</i>	AHA	\$68,680
HELEN JONES	<i>President</i>	ISAR	\$68,115
<b>NONPROFIT CHIEF LEGAL OFFICER \$</b>			
<b>67,395</b>			
Joseph Brecher	<i>Attorney</i>	SLDF	\$67,000
Arthur Keefe	<i>Investig.</i>	HSUS	\$66,741
PRISCILLA FERAL	<i>Pres.</i>	FoA	\$65,000
Katherine Benedict	<i>Data</i>	HSUS	\$64,996
J.C. Dees	<i>Oper mgr</i>	Shdd	\$64,297
Marc Paulhus	<i>VP</i>	HSUS	\$63,929
Randy Lockwood	<i>VP</i>	HSUS	\$63,292
Paula DiPeana	<i>Writer</i>	Cous	\$63,329
Martin Stephens	<i>VP</i>	HSUS	\$62,273
Nancy Crooks	<i>VP/Finan.</i>	API	\$61,148
Ted Crail	<i>Consult.</i>	API	\$60,297
<b>DEPUTY DIRECTOR, MAJOR ZOO \$</b>			
<b>60,000</b>			
R.L. Klain	<i>Chf. eng.</i>	Shdd	\$59,961
Sydney Holt	<i>Sci. cons</i>	IFAW	\$59,173
Deborah Salem	<i>VP</i>	HSUS	\$58,979
Katherine Ransel	<i>Dir NW</i>	AmRv	\$58,435
Betty Denny Smith	<i>Holly.</i>	AHA	\$58,100
Lorraine Bodi	<i>Dir NW</i>	AmRv	\$58,000
Patty Finch	<i>VP</i>	HSUS	\$57,918
Jon Wils on	<i>Attorney</i>	SLDF	\$57,600
Carter Luke	<i>VP</i>	MSPCA	\$57,202
<b>NONPROFIT DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH \$</b>			

(continued on page 14)

# 1992 top salaries, continued

INDIVIDUAL	POSITION	ORG.	PAY
<b>56,757</b>			
Dale Pontius	VP Cons.	AmRv	\$ 56,167
Margaret Kern	Asst Dir	Shdd	\$ 55,111
Beth Norcross	Dir Legis	AmRv	\$ 55,090
<b>NONPROFIT LOBBYIST</b>			<b>\$ 55,000</b>
Donald Barnes	DC Dir.	NAVS	\$ 55,000 10
Bob Hillman	VP/Field	API	\$ 54,990
PETER BAHOUTH	Exec. Dir	Grnp	\$ 53,900
William Arkin	Anti-Nuc	Grnp	\$ 53,500
Marcia Glaser	Asst Sect	HSUS	\$ 52,294
MARGARET ELDON	President	AmAV	\$ 52,629
Ben Hayes	Membersh.	HSUS	\$ 52,986
<b>LAWYER</b>			<b>\$ 52,416</b>
Ross Rosenthal	Accntnt	FoA	\$ 52,382
Karen Fares tad	Asst Chld	AHA	\$ 52,348
Adele Douglass	DC Dir.	AHA	\$ 52,338
Elizabeth Raymond	Pub Rel	Shdd	\$ 52,144
<b>NONPROFIT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR</b>			<b>\$ 50,350</b>
Scott Anderson	Dir Memb	PETA	\$ 50,212
Duf Fischer	Vice Chr	API	\$ 49,981 P
Kenneth Cunniff	Attorney	NAVS	\$ 49,575 9P
Charlene Drennon	Reg. dir	HSUS	\$ 49,498
Gaylord Nelson	Counselor	WldS	\$ 49,200
David Dawson	Marketing	WWF	\$ 47,229
FRANK CULLEN	Exec Dir	NEAVS	\$ 47,084 10
Vicki Thorpe	Asst Trs	Srra	\$ 46,575
Charleen Tyson	Control.	MSPCA	\$ 46,383
Martha Glenn	Lobbyist	HSUS	\$ 46,257
BRIAN DAVIES	President	IFAW	\$ 46,095 11
Sharon Shutes	Asst Scty	AfWL	\$ 45,914
<b>LARGE ANIMAL VETERINARIAN</b>			<b>\$ 45,350</b>
Christine Shanne	Dir Corp	NEAVS	\$ 45,080
<b>NONPROFIT CHIEF OF FINANCE</b>			<b>\$ 45,000</b>
Michael Bello	Ed. Dir.	NAVS	\$ 45,000 9
Barbara DiPietro	Asst Tr.	AfWL	\$ 44,050
Joan Diggs	Dir. Mkt.	AfWL	\$ 43,809
BRADLEY MILLER	Ex. Dir.	HFA	\$ 44,000 12
Bonnie Miller	AdminDir.	HFA	\$ 44,000 12
Kathy Strain	Director	API	\$ 42,779
ELLIOT KATZ	President	IDA	\$ 42,700
Betsy Dribben	Consult.	HSUS	\$ 42,500
JOYCE TISCHLER	Exec Dir	ALDF	\$ 42,450
MARY JO KOVIC	President	DAR	\$ 42,000 13
James Kovic	VP	DAR	\$ 42,000 13

INDIVIDUAL	POSITION	ORG.	PAY
Mary Oullette	Secretary	NAVS	\$ 40,000
DANIEL KATZ	President	RFA	\$ 40,000
Sara Seymour	VP	FoA	\$ 40,000 10
Jill Moun tjoy	Prj. Crd.	HFA	\$ 39,471
<b>MEDIAN VETERINARY INCOME</b>			<b>\$ 39,212</b>
<b>PERSONNEL MANAGER</b>			<b>\$ 39,104</b>
Deborah Snelson	Ast Dr Af	AfWL	\$ 38,892
Stephen Best	Consult.	IWC	\$ 38,149
DANIEL MORAST	President	IWC	\$ 38,149
Donna Hart	VP	IWC	\$ 38,149
Margaret King	Dir Admin	IWC	\$ 37,909
Kathleen Morr is	Prod Mgr	PETA	\$ 37,906
Diane Halverso n	Res.Asst.	HFA	\$ 37,897
<b>SMALL ANIMAL VETERINARIAN</b>			<b>\$ 37,850</b>
Jeanne Roush	Exec Dir	PETA	\$ 37,567
Sidney Holt	Sci cons.	IFAW	\$ 37,206
Bruce Webb	Editor	API	\$ 36,615
<b>U.S. MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>			<b>\$ 35,752</b>
Scott Van Valkenberg	Sec	NEAVS	\$ 35,644 10
<b>VETERINARY GENERAL PRACTITIONER</b>			<b>\$ 35,500</b>
Rich Prim avera	Fndraiser	AHA	\$ 35,400
Michael Rodman	Pers Dir	PETA	\$ 35,227
Betsy Swart	D.C. dir.	FoA	\$ 35,000
Richard Moore	Exec Dir.	IFAW	\$ 34,111 11
Joan Harvard	Asst Scty	ASPCA	\$ 34,091
Marieclar e Haggarty	Mark.	NAVS	\$ 34,000
<b>NONPROFIT BUSINESS MANAGER</b>			<b>\$ 33,810</b>
Margaret Devoe	Info Serv	PETA	\$ 33,708
<b>NONPROFIT REGIONAL DIRECTOR</b>			<b>\$ 33,624</b>
Bill Clark	Intl Dir.	FoA	\$ 33,338
Sandy Lewis	NY Dir.	FoA	\$ 33,101
Reed Millsaps	Attorney	NAVS	\$ 33,000 10
<b>REGISTERED NURSE</b>			<b>\$ 32,968</b>
Grant Thornton	Accountant	Fund	\$ 32,900 14
<b>NONPROFIT PUB. RELATIONS DIR.</b>			<b>\$ 32,722</b>
<b>ANIMAL SHELTER DIRECTOR</b>			<b>\$ 32,173</b>
Suzanne Roy	Staff	IDA	\$ 31,900
<b>POLICE OFFICER</b>			<b>\$ 30,940</b>
Margaret Woodward	Atty	NEAVS	\$ 30,879 14

INDIVIDUAL	POSITION	ORG.	PAY
<i>The following organizations had additional individuals making over \$30,000 a year:</i>			
American Rivers (7), American SPCA (112)			
Cousteau Society (33), Ducks Unlimited (196), Humane Society of the U.S. (55), Massachusetts SPCA (79), National Audubon Society (129), Nature Conservancy (485), New York Zoological Society (243), North Shore Animal League (29)			
PETA (10), Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (49), Wilderness Society (67), World Wildlife Fund (132).			
<b>SHELTER FUNDRAISING DIRECTOR</b>			<b>\$ 29,065</b>
<b>ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER</b>			<b>\$ 27,924</b>
<b>NONPROFIT PROGRAM MANAGER</b>			<b>\$ 27,000</b>
Elizabeth Skinner	Secty	RFA	\$ 25,000
<b>SOCIAL WORKER</b>			<b>\$ 24,432</b>
<b>CLINICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN</b>			<b>\$ 23,972</b>
<b>PAID SHELTER P.R. DIRECTOR</b>			<b>\$ 22,145</b>
<b>PAID ANIMAL SHELTER MANAGER</b>			<b>\$ 22,145</b>
<b>FULLTIME HUMANE EDUCATOR</b>			<b>\$ 21,115</b>
Jean Law	Secretary	ISAR	\$ 21,000
HENRY SPIRA	President	ARI	\$ 19,800
Alex Pacheco	President	PETA	\$ 19,000
<b>NONPROFIT SECRETARY</b>			<b>\$ 18,852</b>
<b>BOOKKEEPER/ACCOUNTING CLERK</b>			<b>\$ 17,940</b>
<b>ANIMAL CRUELTY OFFICER</b>			<b>\$ 17,819</b>
<b>EXPERIENCED VETERINARY TECH</b>			<b>\$ 16,618</b>
Stephen Tello	Secty.	PriP	\$ 15,519
<b>JANITOR</b>			<b>\$ 15,184</b>
<b>PAID SHELTER ADOPTION CLERK</b>			<b>\$ 14,166</b>
<b>PAID SHELTER TECHNICIAN</b>			<b>\$ 13,410</b>
Carla Robinson	Adm.Dir.	SSCS	\$ 13,200 15
Kenneth Shapiro	Exec.	PsyETA	\$ 13,000
ROBIN DUXBURY	Pres.	ARM!	\$ 12,000
<b>ZOOKEEPER</b>			<b>\$ 11,390</b>
<b>CHILDCARE WORKER</b>			<b>\$ 8,890</b>
LORI BAUSTON	President	FrmS	\$ 6,916 16H
Gene Bauston	VP	FrmS	\$ 6,916 16H

NONPROFIT DIR. OF DEVELOPMENT \$  
41,918

Robin Lohnes Ex. Dir. AHPA \$41,904

NONPROFIT DEPUTY EXEC. DIR. \$  
41,343

HORSE VETERINARIAN \$40,435

Janet Frake Asst Sec HSUS \$40,334

Barbara Tugaeff Art Dir. API \$40,059

Cynthia Jensen Prog. Lsn. AfWL \$40,000

Mary Oullette Secretary NAVS \$40,000

DANIEL KATZ President RFA \$40,000

Sara Seymour VP FoA \$40,000

REPORTER/EDITOR \$30,836

Dot Hayes Staff FoA \$30,000

Karin Kemper Treasurer RFA \$30,000

George Trapp Consult. NAVS \$30,000

*Organizations are not required to report salaries of under \$30,000/year. The following listed no salaries:*

**ANIMAL PEOPLE**, Animal Welfare Institute, Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights, Farm Animal Reform Movement, Fund for Animals, International Primate Protection League.

*The following organizations had additional individ-*

WALLY SWETT President PriP \$6,500 H

James Clark Treasurer AmAv \$3,750 P

Sue Leary Secretary AmAv \$1,400 P

ALEX HERSHAFT President FARM \$1,200 H

CLEVELAND AMORY President Fund (none)

KIM BART LETT Publisher AP (none) 17

Merritt Clifton Editor AP (none) 17

NEDIM BUYUKMIHCI Pres. AVAR (none)

CHRIS DeROSE President LCFA (none)

ELIZABETH LEWYTT Chairman NSAL (none)

SHIRLEY McGREAL President IPPL (none)

BELTON MOURAS Secty Gen UAN (none)

## Notes on individual compensation

**1 - William Conway** also received a grant of \$5,022 from the New York Zoological Society.

**2 - John Stevenson** is now the president of the North Shore Animal League, succeeding **David Ganz**, who resigned at the end of March 1993.

**3 - The Nature Conservancy** had 485 employees who were paid over \$30,000 in 1992, plus 95 compensated members of the board of directors, including 26 individuals who were paid in excess of \$100,000. Space does not permit listing them all.

**4 - William Braker** will be succeeded in January as director of the Shedd Aquarium by **Ted Beattie**.

**5 -** Combined compensation from both organizations.

**6 - George Frampton**, no longer with the Wilderness Society, is now Assistant Secretary for National Parks and Wildlife.

**7 -** According to the North Shore Animal League's IRS Form 990, "**Henry Cowen**, a director through August 20, 1992, is affiliated with the Cowen Group, which supplies finished mechanicals for mailing packages to NSAL, subject to NSAL's review and approval. On the basis of a written agreement, the Cowen Group was paid \$90,000 in

1992. The full board was aware of the decision to hire the Cowen Group, and Henry Cowen did not participate in this decision."

**8 - Lawrence Brown** recently retired; his successor is **Bob Hart**.

**9 - Peggy and Kenneth Cunniff** are wife and husband; Kenneth Cunniff, a part-time NAVS employee, reportedly drives a TV-equipped van supplied by NAVS, while keeping a separate law practice. Peggy Cunniff succeeded her father **George Trapp** as NAVS president. The eight-member NAVS board includes, in addition to Peggy Cunniff, her sister, **Catherine Curran**, who was paid \$2,099 for expenses in 1992; Peggy Cunniff's brother-in-law, **Patrick Rocks**, who was paid \$2,000 for expenses; Peggy Cunniff's uncle, **Robert Mahoney**, who was paid \$3,590 for expenses; **Mary Ouellette**, a cousin of George Trapp, who is NAVS' fulltime secretary; and **John Hughes**, reportedly now head of the International Fund for Ethical Research, a NAVS subsidiary, following the dismissal of former head **Michael Bello**. Peggy Cunniff doubles as president of IFER. NAVS lost \$139,859 during fiscal year 1992. NAVS then closed its Washington D.C. office and re-assigned former Washington D.C. director **Donald Barnes**.

**10 -** No longer with this group.

**11 - Brian Davies and Richard Moore** are part-time employees of IFAW. We have been unable to determine if they receive additional compensation from any of the 14 IFAW affiliates for which we have received no IRS Form 990.

**12 - Bradley and Bonnie Miller** are husband and wife.

**13 - The Kovics** were formerly husband and wife..

**14 -** Paid for services, not as staff.

**15 - Carla Robinson** was employed by the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society from October 1992 until May 1993.

**16 - Lorri and Gene Bauston** are wife and husband. Their salary statement was omitted from the Farm Sanctuary IRS Form 990 we received, but approximate salaries were available from other sources.

**17 - Kim Bartlett and Merritt Clifton** are wife and husband. We have received a combined total of \$13,400 in compensation for fulltime work in 1993.

**18 - Paul Watson** worked during the 1992-1993 fiscal year for Jodi Solomon's Speakers Bureau, the Pasadena College of Design, and Carolco Film Productions.

**H -** Compensation includes housing.

**P -** Payment for part-time duties.

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# Animal Control & Rescue

**Wildlife biologist Carol Crane, president of the Calvert Animal Welfare League** in St. Leonard, Maryland, has published a survey of shelter intake and euthanasia rates in 21 of the 23 Maryland counties, which include 95% of the state population. Her findings "further confirm new national estimates that animal care and control facilities are not handling as many dogs and cats as was thought previously," according to Phil Arkow of the Peggy Adams Animal Rescue League in West Palm Beach, Florida. Arkow and Andrew Rowan of Tufts University have recently published estimates that population control euthanasias of dogs and cats probably don't exceed six million a year—half the

estimates of the American Humane Association and the Humane Society of the U.S. The AHA and HSUS figures are based on annual random-return mail surveys of under 200 shelters at a time, while the Arkow/Rowan figures come from shelter-by-shelter counts covering whole states. Adding in New York data gathered by Elizabeth Forel for Spay/USA, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** estimated in October that the euthanasia total could be as low as five million a year. The shelter-by-shelter counts now cover 40% of the total U.S. population, with human demographics closely matching the U.S. norms for race, income, education, and urban/rural balance.

**Indian Creek, Florida, on November 24 adopted the most stringent breed-specific animal control law in the U.S.**—banning outright all American Staffordshire terriers, Staffordshire bull terriers, German shepherds, Doberman pinschers, Rottweilers, and American pit bull terriers. The ordinance is directed at Rottweilers owned by Prince Turki bin Abdul Aziz, a part-time Indian Creek resident. Data collected by **ANIMAL PEOPLE** since 1992 indicates that while pit bulls and Rottweilers probably bite no more often than any other dog, they are together responsible for 89% of all severe and fatal attacks because of their style of biting. German shepherds are the most likely to bite of the large breeds, mainly because they are the dogs of choice for guard duty, but are also the least likely to inflict serious harm because they

**Night deputy Bill Lane** of the Montgomery County Humane Society in Montgomery County, Alabama, has a common-sense explanation of why cats get stuck in trees. "Probably what has happened," he says, "is that there is a nest up there with baby birds in it. The cat is trying to remain invisible to the parents, because every time she moves, they swoop."

**Tim Greyhavens**, executive director of the Progressive Animal Welfare Society in Seattle Washington, is crossing town to become executive director of the International Snow Leopard Trust.

**Police in Johnson City, Tennessee**, want to question one Patricia Joy McKinney, age 40 believed to reside in North Carolina, in connection with two break-ins at the municipal animal shelter and alleged multiple attempts to solicit harm to animal control officer Jan Dillinger. An individual thought to be McKinney called **ANIMAL PEOPLE** repeatedly in early November in a bizarre early-morning effort to reach the Animal Liberation Front, saying of Dillinger, "I'd like to kill that damn bitch. I want this woman eliminated." The episode began in October when Dillinger euthanized a pair of pit bulls belonging to one Billy Allen Laws, after they seriously mauled a jogger. McKinney, with no other known connection to the case, allegedly tried unsuccessfully to adopt the pit bulls, under the aliases "Dr. Anita Coe" and "Tammy Shelton."

**Struggling to keep a staff of 58**, less than half the num-

*Take me home, James. (Photo by Robert Harrison.)*

## Rescue in the ring of fire

(continued from page one)

snakes, birds, and tortoises perished.

"We were kind of upset that they didn't evacuate it," said Curt Ransom of the AHA, who helped coordinate the regional rescue effort. But with both people and animals in harm's way everywhere, rescue teams had to make difficult snap judgements and live—or die—with the consequences. Ventura County director of animal regulation Kathy Jenks led a team who successfully "moved llamas, moved cattle, horses, and donkeys, moved pigs, moved two elephants and lions and tigers," she recalled for Maria LaGanga of the *Los Angeles Times*. But they couldn't quite get all the animals out of the Animal Actors of Hollywood ranch. A panic-stricken young panther and a lioness were shot because they couldn't be handled safely with the equipment available.

*I know first-hand how hard the decision-making can be on the scene of a fire. As a volunteer firefighter, I was once first to arrive at a tin-clad pig barn that ignited from spontaneous combustion when the farmer piled dry straw bedding too close to the hot metal roof. The loft was already engulfed in flame when I kicked through a door to see if I could get the pigs out—900 sows and their terrified piglets, 6,000 in all. But they were locked into iron farrowing cages. I wasn't familiar with the locking system, I was choking from the straw smoke, my head felt as if it was exploding from the pressure of the heat, and with the power out, I could barely see a thing. I also knew that any of the bigger pigs I might man-*

The Condominium, the raptor breeding center belonging to the San Diego Wild Animal Park, was also evacuated—including 26 highly endangered California condors and four Andean condors. Seven hundred firefighters battled the blaze right at the wild animal park fence, using the parking lot as their command post. The park, a satellite of the San Diego Zoo, was saved after a day-long struggle, and it was a toss-up as to who worked harder, the fire crew or the staff who kept the animals calm.

## Crowded shelters

The City of Los Angeles Department of Animal Regulation shelter in Agoura probably took in the most animals. Built to house 125 animals at a time, it accepted more than 250 at a time; 1,400 total, including as many as 93 horses, who were stabled temporarily at the Ventura County Fairground, along with 500 horses handled by Ventura County Animal Control. At the end of November, all but 25 had been reunited with their owners. Los Angeles County Department of Animal Care and Control executive assistant Bob Ballenger said from 12 to 20 animal control officers continuously patrolled roads in the fire areas, looking for homeless animals. "We send crews out ahead of the fire," he told John Grossberg of the *Altadena Daily Breeze*, "and we have officers cruise where fires have occurred."

Said Jenks, "The first question many people ask is why would government devote resources to worrying about animals when there are houses burning. But people have cars. And people do stupid things like locking animals in the barn when a fire is coming." And then people—like Gibbons, sometimes, but more often children—get killed or seriously injured trying to rescue the animals who have been abandoned. Fire rescue training now often includes mention that getting pets out of a burning house tends to save human lives.

Recognizing the important of pets to human victims, the Red Cross rescue center in Altadena allowed people to keep pets with them during the daytime. Los Angeles County boarded the animals at night.

At deadline, authorities were still just beginning to estimate the animal losses. Known casualties included an estimated 144 pairs of the endangered California gnatcatcher and more than

*age to free would run right over me. I glanced back to the door, to see how much time I had. Instead I saw the near-blind friend who'd been with me, groping his way inside and begging me to get out. If he lost his grip or his glasses in there, I realized, he'd be trapped too. I pushed him outside, closed the door to keep smoke from escaping, and listened to what sounded like 6,000 crying human babies, hoping they would suffocate as quickly and painlessly as possible rather than burn alive. They told me later the first fire engine got there in only five minutes. It seemed like forever. The pigs were all dead, but I've never stopped hearing the squealing.*

—Merritt Clifton

400 pairs of the threatened coastal cactus wren. The gnatcatcher loss amounted to an estimated 20% of the gnatcatcher population. Parrot breeders Felice Bahner and Gail Worth, of Winchester, were both wiped out. Bahner lost 109 birds valued at as much as \$200,000, including a Moluccan parrot who had learned to talk from Bahner's late mother, and had retained the mother's voice. Worth lost 115 parrots, valued at about \$100,000.

As bad as the situation was, everyone knew it could have been worse. The City of Los Angeles Department of Animal Regulation has maintained an emergency operations team for several years now, coordinated by Lieutenant Frederic Michael, whose handbook *Disaster Preparedness* is used throughout the region. The California Veterinary Medical Association also had a disaster plan already in place, set up by Kerrie Marshall, DVM. Ransom also noted the work of a citizens' group, the Emergency Volunteer Animal Rescue Team. And the AHA helped—for instance, covering boarding costs for the Laguna Beach Humane Society, whose eight-run kennel was quickly overloaded. Betty Denny Smith, AHA's Hollywood office director, called all shelters in the fire zones to find out what they needed, while former Los Angeles animal control officer Corey Whetstone served as the AHA field assessment representative.

"Most of the shelters had it pretty well together," Ransom said appreciatively. "They have a pretty good planning network in place, and they knew what they were going to do."

bite to hold rather than to kill or injure. Dobermans, prominent in fatal attacks during the 1950s and 1960s, no longer are involved in a significant number of cases.

**Sacramento, California, has become the latest city to offer discount microchip identification of pets** via municipal animal shelters. The city charges \$16.50 per animal, using the AVID chip system. Local veterinarians—who generally support the program—charge \$28 to \$40 for the procedure, partly because they pay more for the blank microchips.

ber of a decade ago, Chicago Commission on Animal Care and Control commissioner Pete Poholik recently warned the city council that, "If this department does not maintain the proper level of care for the animals in custody, we become no different than the individual offenders and groups that we prosecute." If he can't have more full-time staff, Poholik said, he'd like to add 12 seasonal workers, to enable the department to run two animal rescue shifts from April 1 until November 1, the busy period when many calls now go unanswered.

ACES ad

# Zoos

World Society for the Protection of Animals field officer Neil Trent flew to Tbilisi in the former Soviet republic of Georgia on November 26 in an emergency effort to save starving animals in the city zoo—among them two tigers, several lions, a polar bear, a leopard, a wolf pack, and 25 birds of two species (down in recent months from 1,000 birds of 40 species). The animals have reportedly received only a third of their normal rations for months. They were to be sent to the better-funded Baku Zoo in Azerbaijan, but the deal was vetoed by the Tbilisi mayor for reasons of regional pride, according to anthropologist Mary Ellen Chatwin, who called WSPA after other groups declined to help. The Tbilisi Zoo used to draw 500,000-plus visitors a year, with a staff of 120. Attendance fell with the economy when civil war broke out following the collapse of the Soviet Union; some of the present staff of 60 are paid under 50¢ a month. Worldwide, the menageries of at least four major zoos have starved in the last two years, all due to war.

**The Milwaukee County Zoo** and the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums may fight an order from County Executive Thomas Ament to surrender three Asian elephants to the Performing Animal Welfare Society, of Galt, California. PAWS is not AAZPA-accredited, and the transfer would contradict AAZPA policy. HSUS investigator Michael Winikoff, who has long accused Milwaukee Zoo elephant handlers of abusing the beasts, is now trying to raise \$150,000 to help PAWS build appropriate elephant quarters. Some elephant experts doubt the wisdom of keeping the group together, as the Milwaukee Zoo claims physical discipline has been necessary because two of them tend to fight. Ament said he doesn't think the elephants were abused, but wants their quarters for other species.

**Although Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt recently vetoed** a proposed panda rental by the San Diego Zoo, as not in the best interest of the highly endangered species, the *San Francisco Chronicle* reports that the San

## COURT CALENDAR

### Pit bull murder rap a national first

**CLEVELAND, Ohio**—After nine hours of deliberation, a Cleveland jury on November 23 convicted unemployed welder Jeffrey Mann, 36, of murder for siccing a pit bull terrier named Mack on his live-in girlfriend, Angela Kaplan, 28, during a quarrel on the night of September 2, 1992. Following mandatory sentencing guidelines, Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court Judge Linda Rocker imprisoned Mann for 15 years to life.

It was the first-ever U.S. murder conviction in which an animal figured as the weapon. Mack bit Kaplan more than 70 times, almost exclusively on the undersides of her arms. Afterward, she bled to death on a living room sofa while Mann purportedly slept in the family bedroom.

The fatal quarrel occurred as Kaplan was attempting to regain custody of her two daughters, now ages 10 and 6, from their paternal grandparents, who had Kaplan declared an unfit mother in the spring of 1992. Shortly after the murder, investigators learned the girls' father had sexually abused the older girl and three of her friends while they were in care of the grandparents. The father has been convicted of the crimes; charges of neglect are pending against the grandparents for allegedly letting the abuse happen; and the children are in foster care.

The prosecution and conviction were obtained through the perseverance of homicide detective Michaelene Taliano, who spent months finding witnesses to the pattern of abuse that marked the Mann/Kaplan relationship and consulting dog behavior experts. "It's been a very difficult case," she told Ulysses Torasso of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*. "I've taken a lot of abuse from my colleagues. I'd get calls: 'Woof woof.'"

The man who bred Mack testified at

### Swett keeps Primarily Primates

**SAN ANTONIO, Texas**—Concluding that charges of mismanagement against Primarily Primates founder and president Wallace Swett were much less serious than he had been led to believe, Texas assistant attorney general John Vinson on November 16 dropped a petition to remove Swett from the sanctuary in exchange for structural concessions. To improve oversight, Swett is to expand the present five-member board to seven members, of whom four must live within 100 miles of the San Antonio facility. In addition, Primarily Primates will no longer be a membership-controlled organization with Swett as the sole voting member, which in effect gave him veto power over the board.

Separately but simultaneously, Swett dropped lawsuits against former board members Melissa Karon and Kay Trevino, who had cooperated with Vinson's investigation. Actions are still underway between Primarily Primates and attorney Steven Wise, of Boston. Wise contends Primarily Primates owes his firm \$59,080 in connection with seven different cases he handled for Swett over a period of several years. When one of them, a major trust case, was settled in favor of Primarily Primates last spring, Wise deemed the debt payable and submitted the bill. Contesting the amount, Swett withheld

payment, and fired Wise, just as another major case involving the receipt of kinkajous allegedly stolen from vivisector Carey Chevalier was to go to trial. That case has consequently been delayed. Wise took a number of matters pertaining to Primarily Primates to Vinson soon after that. Swett told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that as a pressure ploy. Wise revived a number of charges which were made against him by disgruntled former staff and volunteers in 1992. Wise himself was instrumental in refuting those charges, as were Karon and Trevino. However, according to Karon and Trevino, the largely spurious 1992 allegations did grow out of several real management problems, including lack of accountability and erratic behavior on Swett's part.

Of particular concern have been repeated claims from numerous sources that the Primarily Primates animals sometimes are not fed on weekends, when Swett and assistant Stephen Tello are alone on the premises. Swett acknowledges that the several large carnivores at Primarily Primates fast on Sundays, in keeping with standard zoo practice; they don't eat every day in the wild. The primates, he says, are always fed.

Both Swett and Wise pronounced themselves satisfied with the November 16 settlement.

### Crimes against wildlife

**Hong Kong authorities confiscated \$20,000 worth of rhinoceros horn** in a series of late October raids on apothecaries, following leads provided by the London-based Environmental Investigation Agency. But the raids may have come too late to save rhinos in the wild, as fewer than six remain in protected areas of Zimbabwe, according to wildlife veterinarian Dr. Michael Kock, who could find only two in a two-week aerial search. There were 3,000 when Zimbabwe achieved

**Taiwanese merchant Chih-chiu Hou** was arrested October 26 in Durban, South Africa, after police seized 9,907 blocks of ivory worth an estimated \$400,000 from a shipping container.

**Zimbabwe on October 29 arrested two unidentified Canadian missionaries** from the evangelical Rhema Church for allegedly poaching antelope on private land near Harare.

**Sixty Quebec game wardens** or

Francisco Zoo still seeks to arrange a similar deal. China is sending a pair of pandas to two Taiwanese zoos for six months, starting in December.

**The \$10 million Freeport-McMoRan Audubon Species Survival Center** opened near New Orleans in mid-December. Located on 250 acres of a 1,200-acre site donated by the Coast Guard, the center will also include a \$15 million federally financed captive breeding facility for endangered species, a 130-acre wilderness park, and 500 acres of managed habitat for native species, when completed in early 1996.

**Curtis Krebs, who reportedly invented a way to get sperm** from donor bears without using electroshock, hopes to affiliate his newly formed Smoky Mountain Zoological Society with Sevier County, Tennessee, having been rejected by the city of Pigeon Forge. Krebs envisions the 60-acre zoo as a breeding facility for endangered spectacled bears and Malaysian sun bears. More than 50 exotic animals including 16 bears are already on site. Although the zoo is not AAZPA-accredited, it has already received animals on loan from several AAZPA members. Krebs needs either accreditation or a municipal or county affiliation to qualify for a permit to keep species native to Tennessee. Local humane groups are watching the situation, as Krebs' funding is apparently shaky, and he once headed a locally notorious roadside zoo—where he was, however, credited with making major improvements.

**A rare white rhino** on a breeding loan to the Orana Park Zoo in Christchurch, New Zealand, drowned November 2 when her prospective mate pushed her into a deep moat. Several zoo staffers jumped in after her, suffering mild hypothermia in a failed rescue bid. (The Klingon-like mating habits of rhinos are, after poaching, the leading cause of their scarcity. Calm grazers who can co-exist with livestock, they have a dismal reproductive rate both in captivity and in the wild.)

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the trial that he'd trained the dog's mother to kill live rabbits who were tied to a tree. Mack was euthanized immediately after the trial.

## *Pig hero*

Burglary suspect Jonathan Lamas, 27, was seized and held for Houston police on November 11 by a 5-month-old, 200-pound pet pig. Owner Rick Charles said he bought the pig for meat, but couldn't bring himself to kill her—"Especially not now."

## Humane Enforcement

**Darvin Ray Peachey, 23**, of Belleville, Pennsylvania, was charged November 16 with torching six Amish dairy barns on the night of March 14, 1992, killing 139 cows, 38 horses, and at least five pigs. Peachey was turned in by his ex-fiance, Judith Renee Walker, a witness, who with her mother Betty Mae Walker pleaded guilty to perjury rather than facing trial as accomplices. Peachey's grandfather is an Amish bishop, while his father, Abraham Peachey, served three months in prison for torching his employer's barn in 1965.

**Two 18-year-olds** have been charged with stealing and killing Officer Baker, a Labrador retriever trained for drug-sniffing, who vanished from his trainer's yard in Sweeny, Texas, last April.

**Norma Stevenson, of Wooster, Ohio**, was fined \$500 and sentenced to serve 45 days in jail on November 16 for threatening a humane officer with a gun as authorities removed 53 dogs from her home last March. Stevenson was found innocent of animal abuse on a technicality on August 23. Seventeen of the dogs remain in custody because of unpaid boarding fees amounting to more than \$12,000.

**Dog breeder/collector** Charlotte Speegle, of Oroville, California, who was charged with 275 counts of felony abuse late last July, was charged again in early November after authorities found 56 more dogs in her motorhome. Humane officers have now removed 331 dogs from the Speegle property—and Speegle and her husband have previously been charged with similar offenses in other jurisdictions.

native sovereignty in 1980. Kock sawed the horns off about 300 rhinos a year ago, trying to make them worthless to poachers, but discovered that even the nub left behind after dehorning will fetch \$2,400 U.S. Kock says he has evidence that the Asian poaching cartels are actively trying to "kill every rhino," because, "If they eliminate the rhino, the value of the horn will skyrocket. They can sit on a stockpile for 10 years; they know there is always going to be a market."

**Bhutanese princess Dekiy Wang-chuck, 43**, was charged November 5 with trying to smuggle 22 rhino horns into Taiwan. Chief prosecutor Lin Chieh-teh recommended the maximum jail term: one year.

## Activism

**David Sahadi, 36**, of Tenafly, New Jersey, was indicted by a federal grand jury on November 23 and ordered to stand trial in U.S. District Court in Anchorage, Alaska, for allegedly threatening to kill a member of Alaska governor Walter Hickel's family for every wolf killed in the state's wolf cull (see page one). Sahadi allegedly made the threat in an October 2 call to Hickel's office. A professional photographer, Sahadi had no known link to any animal rights group.

**A satchel charge blew a hole** in the roof of the Bureau of Land Management office in Reno, Nevada, shortly after midnight on October 31, causing moderate damage but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility for the blast, and there were no suspects, but authorities and media speculated that it might have had something to do with disputes over grazing fees on federal land, the enforcement of mining laws, or wild horse policy.

**Following up on an August 20 U.S. Court of Appeals ruling** that parties in British legal proceedings may file motions for discovery in U.S. courts, libel defendants Helen Steel and Dave Morris of London Greenpeace filed against McDonald's Inc. on November 16, seeking documents that they hope will prove the veracity of claims they made against the firm in flyers circa Earth Day, 1990. McDonald's sued them for linking the firm to unhealthy eating habits, animal exploitation, worker abuse, and habitat damage. Their claims probably weren't actionable in a U.S.

November 17 arrested 20 alleged semi-professional jacklighters on more than 200 charges in simultaneous dawn raids at La Tuque Herouville, Shawinigan, and Drummondville. The two-year-old gang is believed to have killed several hundred deer. Together the members could be fined a minimum of \$350,000 and perhaps more than \$1 million if convicted. Many had prior poaching records.

**The Hansen Caviar Co.** of Bergenfield, New Jersey, and firm president Arnold Hansen-Sturm, 54, were convicted October 23 of selling more than 3,200 pounds of poached caviar from 1985 through 1990. The operation was discovered by accident during an unrelated bank robbery investigation.

court, but British libel law is less considerate of rights of free speech. Steel and Morris are represented in the U.S. *pro bono* by Reed Millsaps.

**Jarrod Rush, 26, and Sandra Kay, 29**, of Grant Parish, Louisiana, were charged with felony theft October 28 for allegedly spending at least \$445 they raised to help homeless animals on personal needs.

**A November 7 protest held by the Chicago Animal Rights Coalition** at the Des Plaines Wildlife Area in Wilmington, Illinois, brought a bizarre arrest and an equally bizarre non-arrest when protester Deborah Leahy was charged with criminal trespass for showing hunters photos of caged pheasants as they waited to buy pheasant permits, while no charges were brought against two hunters who admittedly threw axle grease over protester Mike Derschmidt.

**John Bolja, 37, of Whitehall, New York**, was charged with felony assault and menacing on October 29 for taking a .22 rifle from a 17-year-old hunter who was on his heavily posted land and hitting him with it, then taking a .22 from the first hunter's 15-year-old companion and clubbing the 15-year-old over the head with it. The 17-year-old was charged with trespass, but the 15-year-old was not charged because in New York the trespass statute does not apply to anyone under 16. Bolja a few weeks earlier alleged that the Whitehall village police dog had mauled his Great Dane without provocation.

# AGRICULTURE

The USDA on November 5 approved the sale of milk produced with the use of a genetically engineered bovine growth hormone, bovine somatotropin, effective when a Congressionally imposed moratorium expires February 3. In the interim, the anti-genetic engineering Foundation on Economic Trends and small dairy farmers are trying to form a national boycott of dairies that buy milk from BST users. The potential impact of BST is indirectly illustrated by newly released statistics showing California is the top dairy state in the U.S., with only 2,000 farms and 1.2 million cows, compared with 29,000 farms and 1.5 million cows for Wisconsin, the runner-up. Most Wisconsin farms are family-run; most California production comes from mega-scale factory farms, whose cows may never go outdoors or taste fresh grass. BST is expected to tilt farm economics further in favor of the factory farmers.

**Western Senators filibustered to kill an attempt to legislate higher grazing fees** on November 9—shortly after higher grazing fees cleared the House of Representatives—but the action left Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt free to unilaterally impose even steeper fees along with environmental regulations. Babbitt said he would; ranchers pledged to challenge him in court.

**Meat prices are likely to rise** next year as result of this summer's midwestern flooding, which cut the Iowa corn crop by

*Katy Jo Reagan, a senior at Eaglecrest High School in Aurora, Colorado, has won the Farm Animal Reform Movement's 1993 Bill Rosenberg award for the most outstanding contribution to ending farm animal abuse by a person under age 18. Runners-up were Marc Freligh of Cochransville, Pennsylvania; Rachel Bussel of Berkeley, California; and Vicki Fragasso of Bethel Park, Pennsylvania.*

52%. Corn makes up two-thirds of the poultry diet, and is the staple of the hog diet, while beef cattle are typically fattened on a mixture of three parts chicken manure to one part corn.

**Ann Champagne and Betty Waters** of Newport, Vermont, have begun a statewide campaign against the spreading practice of docking cows' tails so that they won't flip manure at farmers doing barn chores. Docking is not only cruel, they warn; it's likely to turn off tourists. Tourism is Vermont's leading industry, and, they state, "Visitors expect to see a complete cow."

observe the effects of weightlessness on various organ structures. The remainder were killed and dissected after landing.

**The Baxter Health Care Corporation**, the world leader in making tissue valves from pig hearts for use in human heart surgery, reportedly discards nine of each 10 pig aortic valves it receives because they are damaged in removal at the slaughterhouses that supply them.

## Diet & Health

**Unhealthy diet follows smoking as the leading cause of preventable death** in the U.S., according to a new study co-authored by Dr. Mcihael McGinnis, deputy assistant secretary in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. McGinnis is responsible for designing U.S. disease prevention strategy. Preventable deaths account for about half of the U.S. death rate. The study appeared in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

**A study on the recovery experience of female heart attack and stroke patients** has established that women who eat a lot of fruit and vegetables have a 33% lower risk of heart attack and a 71% lower risk of stroke. "A modification of diet may have a dramatic effect on subsequent risk of heart disease," said study author Dr. JoAnn Manson of the Harvard Medical School. "The bottom line is it's never too late." Overall, heart disease is the leading killer of women, causing more than twice as many deaths as breast cancer. Almost half of all women eventually suffer heart disease, and while women have a lower risk of heart disease than men up to age 65, they are twice as likely to die of heart attacks once they begin having them. Estrogen production helps women under menopause to offset the effects of consuming cholesterol, but after menopause, cholesterol consumption becomes especially deadly.

The General Accounting Office revealed November 22 that it has discovered critical inconsistencies in USDA nutritional data for various foods, frequently resulting from regulators accepting the nutritional claims of producers and distributors without demanding confirmation. "The report confirms what we already believe," said Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Ellen Haas, who is attempting to reform the USDA nutrition service. "There is a history of neglect and of lack of accountability in this agency." John Robbins documented essentially the same thing in *Diet For A New America* five years ago.

**Approximately 20% of the members of the Massachusetts SPCA are vegetarians**, according to public affairs director Mal McCunney. The MSPCA hasn't served red meat at official functions since 1987.

**Russian police arrested 779 members of the Great White Brotherhood** in early November, a Tolstoyan cult whose teachings include vegetarianism, to prevent what they feared would be a mass suicide on November 10, when cult cofounder Maria Devi Khrystos said she would die and be resurrected in Kiev. Khrystos, 33, was arrested in St Sofia's Cathedral, along with fellow cofounder Yur Krigonogov and about 50 followers. Of the 570 cult members who were held in custody, some 300 fasted—whether in protest of the police action or the Russian jail diet was unclear. There was little indication that the rumored mass suicide had ever actually been planned.

**Trained on a vegetarian diet** by coaches Art and Linda Kranick, Erin Davis of Saratoga Springs, New York, at age 14 ran the fastest 3-kilometer time of any high school female in the U.S. (9:43:47) and the fastest 5-k time of any 14-year-old female ever (16:43:47). Now 15, she's the top-ranked female high school cross-country runner in the nation—while logging only half the training distance, at 20 to 40 miles a week, of most highly regarded distance runners.

## Biomedical research, teaching, and testing

**The report in our November issue that a George Washington University team had cloned human embryos was in error**, based on an erroneous article in *The New York Times*. What the researchers actually did was achieve artificial embryonic cell division, which creates the possibility of conceiving twins via in vitro fertilization.

**Veterinarian/astronaut Dr. Martin Fettman** on October 30 performed the first

**An anonymous survey of 4,000 U.S. university researchers** published November 11 by *American Scientist* discovered that 43% of students and 50% of faculty have direct knowledge of more than one kind of misconduct in their own laboratories. Plagiarism and misuse of research money were the most commonly reported offenses. Falsification of data by students was reported by 13% of faculty and 16% of students; falsi-

dissections in space, assisted by Dr. Rhea Seddon, aboard the space shuttle Columbia. Five of the 48 rats aboard were dissected to

# Horses

**University of Minnesota researcher Julie Wilson** will present a paper to the American Association of Equine Practitioners this month asserting that 840 racehorses suffered fatal breakdowns on U.S. tracks in 1992—one for every 92 races. Further, Wilson says, 3,566 horses—one every 22 races—were so severely hurt they were unable to finish the events.

**New York City's five-year-old carriage horse protection law is to expire** at the end of this month. Following the defeat of incumbent mayor David Dinkins, who vetoed a previous attempt to weaken carriage horse protection, counsellor Noach Dear has introduced a bill to increase the horses' work week to 70 hours, abolish most of the safety and humane provisions of the current law, and allow the carriages to re-enter heavy traffic. They are now restricted to Central Park. "To see a carriage horse marooned in New York City traffic is to see a 19th century artifact cruelly transported into a 20th century nightmare," *The New York Times* editorially responded.

**Federal marshalls on November 3 seized 10 allegedly starving Arabian horses** from Milford Stable, in Yorktown Heights, New York, after a Texas breeder claimed he hadn't been paid for them. The stable is chiefly owned by millionaire leather goods designer Paolo Gucci. Another 90 horses on the property were each from 60 to 80 pounds underweight. The Westchester SPCA ordered the stable staff to feed them properly, under threat of a seizure order. Farm manager Yves-Pierre Pollet reportedly claimed he often had no money to buy feed due to a protracted divorce proceeding between Paolo Gucci and his estranged wife Jennifer.

**The International Generic Horse Association** registers generic horses as protection against theft: POB 6778, Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90734-6778.

**A new appeals procedure for scientific fraud cases** introduced in November by the Department of Health and Human Services strengthens legal protection for accused researchers. On appeal of an adverse ruling by the Federal Office of Research Integrity, a federally funded scientist is now entitled to a hearing at which legal rules of evidence prevail. Thus in addition to proving error, FORI must now prove intent and damages.

fication of data by faculty was reported by 6% of faculty and 8% of students.

**The November 23 revelation that Heidelberg University** had used human cadavers including those of children in car crash tests touched off a national furor in Germany and brought a denunciation from the Vatican, to the astonishment of U.S. car safety researchers, who use cadavers in lieu of the nonhuman primates commonly used until the early 1980s.

## FURRIERS STRUGGLING

**If fur is making a comeback, it isn't evident in the retail price index** kept by **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor Merritt Clifton since 1988. The volume of fur merchandise advertised in the greater New York metropolitan area as of Fur Free Friday 1993 was identical to 1992, as was the average price, excluding sable. The advertised volume of sable, the highest-priced fur, was up fivefold, with the average price up from \$25,000 to \$38,750—but the advertised volume of mink held steady, while the average mink price was down 30%. "They're in a steep slump and swinging for home runs to compensate," Clifton said. "Mink is traditionally 80% of their trade, but they aren't picking up new customers even at steep discounts, so they're trying to buy sable low from the cash-strapped former Soviet republics and sell it high to the handful of customers they've kept." It's too early to project sales figures for the whole winter, Clifton continued, with the Christmas and Valentine's Day sales periods still ahead, "but so far there's no sign that increased fur advertising expenditures are significantly paying off. They're just spending more money to stay where they are." Just before the fall fur ad blitz began, Evans Inc., accounting for roughly 10% of U.S. retail fur sales, reported a second-quarter drop of 7.4% in same-store sales as compared to last year.

**The free trade agreement between the U.S. and Canada** and the declining Canadian dollar have boosted fur garment manufacturing in Montreal and Toronto at the apparent expense of New York and Southeast

Asia. Canadian fur garment exports—which account for just a fraction of the total Canadian fur trade—were up 38% during the first half of 1993, while exports to the U.S. were up 75%, to \$21 million. But that's still only half the 1987 volume.

**The Baltimore public schools have banned fur garments**, along with other costly apparel that administrators have often found linked with the schoolyard drug trade.

**The National Trappers Association** is trying to collect a 1% levy on pelt sales by trappers. "It is estimated that at least 90% of the trappers do little or nothing to support the efforts of organized trapping to protect our industry," explained NTA marketing director Steve Greene to pelt buyers and dealers," Greene estimates that establishing the levy will take three years.

### AESOP ad

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# DRAB MOUSE AD

Wild Wild West

**Wild Wild West: Wildlife Habitats of Western North America**, by Constance Perenyi. Sasquatch Books, (1931 2nd Ave., Seattle, WA 98101), 1993, 40 pages, \$8.95 (\$11.95 Canada).

**Vanishing Species: the Wildlife Art of Laura Regan**, written by Michelle Minnich, researched by Laurie Ann Macdonald. Cedco Publishing (2955 Kerner Blvd., San Rafael, CA 94901), 117 pages, \$19.95.

With a colorful painting per page, *Wild Wild West* is a bargain for gift-buyers. Wildlife rehabilitator, artist, and author Constance Perenyi (shown below) brings all her talents together in a marvelous introduction to wildlife ecology for ages 5-10—and for parents who read with their children. Laura Regan, an even more accomplished artist, teams effectively with Michelle Minnich and Laurie Ann MacDonald to comparably stunning effect in their encyclopedic *Vanishing Species*, but are sabotaged somewhat by eye-swimmingly terrible type design. For \$19.95, though, at today's book prices, it's a bargain even if your kids only look at the pictures. —M.C.

Constance Perenyi & birds

## In The Name of Science:

### Issues In Responsible Animal Experimentation

by F. Barbara Orlans, Oxford Univ. Press (200 Madison Ave., NY 10016), 1993, 304 pages, \$39.95.

Christine Stevens of the Animal Welfare Institute describes *In The Name of Science* as being "written for scientists by a scientist." Stevens is technically right, as Barbara Orlans is certainly a respected scientist—a former heart disease researcher at the National Institutes of Health, now a physiologist at Georgetown University—and she is primarily addressing her colleagues. But Orlans' lucid writing is easily accessible to anyone who might read **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, and ought to be read by anyone who wants to be conversant on the use of animals in science.

Hans Reusch. Rather, she means that scientists themselves must emphasize the importance of proper animal care in insuring the validity of any animal experiments that are performed; make plain, peer to peer, that animal experiments may no longer be the best way to achieve breaking-edge discovery; and that editorial failures to address potential misuse of animals will bring rebuke from the scientific community.

Orlans' other recommendations are that the scientific community should "adopt a meaningful pain scale," to assess and regulate the degree of animal suffering

**The Human Nature of Birds**, by Theodore Xenophon Barber. St. Martins Press (175 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10010), 1993, 226 pages, hardcover \$19.95 US, \$26.95 in Canada.

Orlans updates the professional critique of laboratory animal use issued by Andrew Rowan a decade ago in his volume *Of Mice, Models, & Men*, still the standard reference on animal research up to 1984. In addition, Orlans profiles the major organizations that defend animal-based biomedical research, extensively covers the use of animals in science fairs and other student projects, and perhaps most important, thoroughly reviews the progress of biomedical research journals in policing the treatment of animals during the experiments their pages describe. A stickler for context, Orlans explains how an early attempt by a prominent science editor to curb scientific abuse of animals became distorted into a self-conscious effort to sanitize and desecralize any reference to animals, including deletion of mentions of suffering and even of gender. She goes on to note indications that the trend is now in the opposite direction, despite noteworthy holdouts—for instance, the prestigious *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

More than any other writer who has addressed vivisection at book length, Orlans realizes the influence that journal editorial policies have upon the nature and quality of scientific experimentation itself. Accordingly, one of her six bottom-line recommendations is that critics of animal-based biomedical research must "Heighten awareness of animal issues among editors." By this, she does not mean that activists should picket editorial offices or send editors complimentary copies of the works of

involved in experiments; improve data collection, to reduce the use of animals in redundant experiments; bar invasive animal experimentation below the university level; legally distinguish the use of animals in education from use in testing and research; replace both pound seizure and anti-pound seizure laws with what she calls an "acute study" policy, which would allow the use of pound animals in painless terminal experiments only; and "Establish a national commission," to set up and enforce uniform ethical guidelines for institutional animal care and use committees.

Abolitionists may object that Orlans is not an abolitionist. This is beside the point. Orlans is inside the biomedical research community. She has current, direct knowledge that neither abolitionists nor reducers, refiners, and replacers are going to get anywhere else. Her stature insures that her message will be heard where it most needs to be heard. It is finally worth pointing out that even in proposing her "acute study" alternative to pound seizure, Orlans is postulating the accomplishment of an important abolitionist goal: the demise of the often unscrupulous random-source animal dealer network. Replacing the random-source dealers with a humanely regulated animal supply will not lead directly to the abolition of animal use, but it would certainly accelerate reductions of use, particularly in the most painful kinds of experiment.

—Merritt Clifton

Evove Press

**Where The Money Is: A Fund Raiser's Guide To The Rich** (2nd edition), by Helen Bergen. BioGuide Press (POB 16702, Alexandria, VA 22302), 1993, 257 pages, \$29.95.

Two items in this issue of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** indicate the value of attracting wealthy benefactors: a \$4.1 million bequest received by the Fund for Animals, more than the Fund's total worth just a few years ago, and the death of Doris Duke, who left more than \$1.2 billion to charity. Helen Bergen underscores the point repeatedly in *Where The Money Is* by citing similar examples, noting that a third of the funds raised in the typical campaign come from the 10 to 15 biggest gifts. Her volume is dense with hints on donor research and development. Her investigative methods are sound (familiar to reporters as well as fundraisers), but they are time-consuming, her text is oriented toward educational charities, and there's little here pertaining to the peculiarities of fundraising for humane work, one of which is that most big bequests apparently come not from the wealthy, but rather from people of ordinary means who have no children and have long relied upon animals for companionship. Humane groups will probably raise more money by developing means of providing longterm quality care for pets left behind than by pursuing the rich, no matter how aggressively and astutely.

—M.C.

What if we all woke up one day to discover the world around us filled with alien intelligences? Theodore X. Barber has, and he wants this revelation to become commonplace.

Young children and so-called primitive cultures take for granted that all creatures on earth share the same fears and desires, that we are all intelligent in our own way—at least they do until convinced otherwise by self-styled authorities. In *The Human Nature of Birds*, Barber attempts to reverse our beliefs by examining our "closest wild neighbors, the birds." From a lifetime's experience in psychological research and six years' study of birds in nature and in the scientific literature, he concludes that, "not only are birds able to think simple thoughts but they are fundamentally as aware, intelligent, mindful, emotional and individualistic as ordinary people."

While the readers of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** probably already suspected as much, Barber provides enough experimental and anecdotal evidence to convince the most hardened skeptic. He also cites studies of intelligence in other species: primates, marine mammals and social insects.

Barber builds upon recent revisions in the way we perceive behavior and intelligence, including Howard Gardner's 1983 theory of multiple intelligences and Donald Griffin's theories of nonhuman cognition. As humans are born with specific instincts (for communicating through language and walking upright), so are birds born with instincts to communicate in song and to fly. Yet what we say and where we go is based on intelligent thought, each decision reached after weighing known consequences. This cognitive process, contends Barber, is no different for birds than for humans.

This is not to say that all species are alike in all respects. Humans in general may be better at using tools than birds in general (Barber includes some exceptions to this rule, too), but birds are in general better navigators than most humans. On the other hand, musical ability seems to be a talent common to birds, humans and some cetaceans. Birds are probably better musicians than most humans, but they, too, learn song by imitation and experimentation.

Ultimately, *The Human Nature of Birds* leaves us with a plea and a challenge: a plea to befriend wild birds and protect their environment, a challenge to understand them at least as well as they seem to understand us. The implications are daunting, for a few birds have already learned to communicate in human language. The rewards are as yet unimaginable, but at the very least it might lead to the future Barber wistfully envisions when he writes, "Befriended birds can not only be friends to our children but also share their concerns and show affection and love for them."

—Cathy Young Czaplá

**Animals, Politics and Morality**, by Robert Garner. Manchester University Press (Room 400, 175 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10010), 1993. 258 pages, \$59.95 hardcover or \$24.95 paperback.

"That humans exploit animals is indisputable," Robert Garner writes in *Animals, Politics and Morality*. "Of greater import is the extent to which this exploitation is justified."

Outlining the general historical evolution of human attitudes toward use of animals, Garner explores in depth the issues surrounding the use of animals in agriculture and biomedical research, the need for zoos and other artificially maintained sanctuaries, and the tendency of people to view wildlife differently from domesticated species.

In the end, however, a reader is probably no closer to understanding why humans maintain the odd relationship we do with animals, and without an answer to this essential question, the rest remains a mystery, albeit well-documented and footnoted. Garner's concern is to encourage us to treat animals with more respect, care, and compassion, but as with many books of this genre, a key and possibly persuasive part of the equation is missing. For

## BOOK REVIEWS

instance, Garner skirts the issue that our civilisation, despite technological advancement, has inherited the mindset of the agricultural age, a lengthy span when human society was founded upon and organized almost entirely around the production of animal products and byproducts. Animals were and remain our tools, our means not only of prospering, but of sustenance. Even now, though we may pretend our economy is founded upon service and technology, we still need to eat. The agricultural age is still very much with us, along with the attitudes it engendered.

Garner does point out that most of us feed on animals psychologically as well as literally. Many of our domesticated animals serve no purpose other than to provide companionship, which in itself is a curious comment on the human/animal relationship.

Rather than the master/slave relationship we now perceive between ourselves and animals, the truth may be that we keenly feel our dependence upon other creatures and often rebel against it. It has not proven to be in our nature to

act kindly or solicitously toward beings we feel indebted toward; witness the wars between the sexes and generations. Neither is our control of animals as complete as many like to believe. Why else would we become so upset over extinctions, or when we learn that certain species won't breed in captivity? There is more going on here than mere esthetic or economics.

Garner promotes philosophical and legal measures that might help to ease the suffering of animals. However he points out that, "the animal protection movement must continue to direct its attention toward public opinion, since only when attitudes toward animals change will greater protection for animals become a realistic proposition."

While Garner offers hope, we must be aware of the deeper issues, upon which he barely touches, that maintain the status quo. Our fate and that of other species are inextricably bound together: morality in our dealings with animals is not a rote exercise to be practiced like piano scales, but the key to our own survival.

—P.J. Kemp

[Now a social worker, P.J. Kemp spent 34 years on a Quebec dairy farm.]

## OBITUARIES

**Actor, outspoken vegan, and animal rights crusader River Phoenix**, 23, overdosed October 31 from "acute multiple drug intoxication," according to Los Angeles County coroner Lakshmanian Sathyavagiswaran. An autopsy found Phoenix' body contained lethal levels of both cocaine and heroin, along with traces of Valium and marijuana, which may have been either inhaled or ingested. The sheriff's department ruled that foul play was not involved. The death recalled *Vegetarian Times* writer Debra Blake Weisenthal's 1988 suggestion that Phoenix might be "the next James Dean," meaning the *Rebel Without A Cause* actor who self-destructed a generation ago in a sportscar crash, not the pork-sausage-selling country music star of almost the same name. For one thing, Phoenix never touched pork sausage. For

career with a band called Aleka's Attic, but returned to acting this year, starring in *Dark Blood*, which was three weeks from completion of shooting, and signing to play the lead in *Interview with a Vampire*.

Ironically, Phoenix seemed alert to the potential hazards of life in the Hollywood fast lane, despite his self-described "naive" communal background. "You can go astray," he mused to Weisenthal, "and everything can be destroyed. I'm aware of that, but I don't think I'll get into that. Maybe I'm lucky," he claimed. "I'm not really attracted to all of that now. I think I'll be strong enough, but I do see there's that chance."

Phoenix is survived by his parents, who managed his career; by sisters Rain, Liberty and Summer; and by his younger brother Leaf, who was with him at his

**Ecosystem: Poems & Poem Cycles**, by James Strecker. Mini Mocho Press (Jackson Stn., POB 57424, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8P 4X2), 1993, 94 pages, paperback.

In this eclectic collection of jazz poems, romantic poems, socially relevant and commemorative poems, James Strecker frequently considers the plight of animals in a world dominated by humans. These, too, reflect a diversity of approach. *Vivisection and the Cat*, for example, is a jazz riff with a blues beat. Like the more classically structured *Thoughts on Reading and Writing*, it dwells on the unspeakable and offers little hope of redemption.

A *Trapper's True Story* is arguably the finest poem of this group. "I once was a trapper," Strecker writes, "and where I made footsteps / I echoed a shadow of blood." This clear, melodic language, used here to relate a trapper's epiphany,

imbues the best of his work with unforgettable urgency.

In *Reborn to the Living*, Strecker makes a metaphoric return to humanity's birthplace. "In the wild / beast's heart the world begins, but I am / abstract to my earth, and to the great sun / I bring my small fire and I am not forever," he writes. And, he admits, "I have read too many books / and hacked my dreams apart and touched / their molecules."

—Cathy Young Czaplá

[Czaplá is herself author of three critically acclaimed poetry collections.]

## CLASSIFIEDS

another, he always had a cause.

"Vegetarianism is a link to perfection and peace," he explained to Weisenthal, "but it's a small link. There are lots of other issues: apartheid, vivisection, political prisoners, the arms race." He addressed them all.

Previously known for clean living, Phoenix rose to stardom through a role in *Stand By Me* (1986), his second film, following a stint in the TV series *Seven Brides for Seven Brothers* and an appearance in *Explorers* (1985). Even then he was a veteran performer, having begun at age five by playing guitar while his three-year-old sister Rain sang on the streets of Caracas, Venezuela, as part of a missionary act to promote the Children of God cult.

Born in Madras, Oregon, at the height of the hippie era, Phoenix was taken to Venezuela at age two when his parents John and Arlynn joined the Children of God. The family left the cult in 1977, just before Phoenix led them into vegetarianism, and made their way to Florida aboard a freighter full of toys in 1980.

Of the trio of lifechanging events, Phoenix always described becoming first a vegetarian and then a vegan as the most significant—and rarely gave an interview without recounting how he developed his resolve by watching other boys fish aboard the freighter. "When I was old enough to realize all meat was killed," he told *New York Times* writer Aljean Harmetz in 1989, in his most succinct version, "I saw it as an irrational way of using our power."

Phoenix's films included *Running On Empty* (1988), which earned him an Academy Award nomination for his performance as the 15-year-old son of two fugitives who had committed federal crimes decades earlier in protest against the Vietnam War; *Mosquito Coast* (1986), with Harrison Ford; *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade* (1989), also with Harrison Ford; *Little Nikita* (1988), with Sidney Poitier; and *A Night In The Life of Jimmy Reardon* (1988). During 1990-1992, Phoenix tried to develop a rock-and-roll

death, along with actress Samantha Mathis.

**British film director Duncan Gibbons**, 41, died November 4 of burns suffered while rescuing a stray cat named Elsa from a wildfire in Malibu, California, that killed at least two other people and incinerated 350 buildings. The cat, though also burned, survived. Gibbons' portendingly titled major film credits included *Fire With Fire* (1986), *Eve of Destruction* (1991), and *Third Degree Burn* (1993).

**Tobacco heiress Doris Duke**, 80, reputedly the world's wealthiest woman, died of heart failure October 28 in Beverly Hills, California. Her will bequeathed \$1 million to the New York Zoological Society and set up two new animal protection funds, the Doris Duke Foundation for the Preservation of Endangered Wildlife and the Doris Duke Foundation for the Preservation of New Jersey Farmland and Farm Animals. The latter is also to provide for the wildlife on Duke's extensive New Jersey holdings. The bulk of her estate, however, more than \$1 billion, will endow the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, which is to fund projects in the areas of the performing arts; the environment; prevention of cruelty to children and animals; and biomedical research. The new foundation, wholly separate from the extant Doris Duke Foundation, is to be headed by her butler of six years, Bernard Lafferty, and her confidante Marian Oates Charles. It is expected to begin operations in three to five years, after the estate clears probate, which could be a protracted procedure because of challenges to the will by other claimants.

**Dog trainer William Koehler**, 85, died of heart failure November 16 at home in Sequim, Washington. Koehler reputedly trained more than 25,000 dogs in 50 years, including World War II service with the U.S. Army K-9 Corps and 20 years as head dog trainer for Walt Disney Studios. His six books on teaching dogs to obey, track, and guard have together sold more than a million copies.

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# NORTH SHORE ANIMAL LEAGUE IS...

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Whether it's a newborn orphaned kitten who must be bottle-fed around the clock, a rescued pet who needs a "private nurse" while

recuperating from surgery, illness, or injury, or an abandoned pregnant dog needing some "T.L.C." until the birth of her litter, we pride ourselves in the quality of care given by the Foster Care staff here at North Shore Animal League.

Our state-of-the-art Medical Center includes a Foster Care unit staffed with special people to meet a pet's special needs. In addition, the League has a unique Off-Premise Foster Care Program where Foster Care parents open their homes and their hearts to these

"little guys" who need that extra care.

- This on-going Foster Care Program continues to grow--and in 1992, more than 3,500 mistreated, injured, ill and pregnant animals were and cared for through the Program.

• Currently, there are 25 specially trained, off-premise foster parents tending to those animals needing home care until they are ready for adoption.

As Manager of the League's Foster Care Department, Gladys Schurkman (pictured above with one of her special charges) takes care of hundreds and hundreds of the League's "babies."

And being a mom is just what Gladys does best. She gives just the right dose of "tender, loving care" to each of her four-footed friends. "I bring my bottle babies back and forth with me to work because they have to be fed every three to four hours depending on their age," says Gladys. "I think the hardest part of my job is saying good-bye to the babies I've helped raise. But, I feel good knowing that, thanks to the League, these little guys have gotten a second chance."

#### YOU CAN VOLUNTEER TO:

- Contact your local shelters or humane societies and see if they have such a program. Then, offer to help.
- Begin foster care programs in your area.
- Recruit others to become foster parents, too.

If you would like to learn more about the Foster Care Program, we're here to help. Call Gladys Schurkman, Manager of Foster

**NORTH SHORE ANIMAL LEAGUE, INC.**

**LEWYT STREET**

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## *No tears for this croc—well, cayman*

The call came around supper time on November 16. Westchester Wildlife Sanctuary rehabilitator Barry Rothfuss wanted to know if we could maybe help him place a five-foot-long, cross-tempered female cayman, a close relative of a crocodile, who'd spent her whole life to that point in a pet store aquarium. He'd taken her in to keep the proprietor from shooting her through the head, as she'd grown too dangerous to handle.

"I can keep her maybe 24 hours," Rothfuss explained, his six-month-old daughter in his lap and the cayman, her mouth held shut with duct tape, waiting nearby. "I'm not set up to keep a high-risk animal, or any animal who needs a heated environment, and I don't know anything about caymans, but I thought I could at least give her one more chance."

Two years ago Rothfuss spent a month on the run from the law with a couple of dozen orphaned raccoons he had immunized against rabies. The New York Department of Environmental Conservation had ordered rehabilitators to euthanize all raccoons in their possession, ostensibly to slow the spread of rabies. Rothfuss hid out until he could get the message across that his raccoons were no threat to anyone—and wound up with an appointment to the state advisory commission on rabies.

Caymans are a protected species. And we knew Rothfuss wouldn't have called if he hadn't been not only in a desperate fix but also convinced that this particular animal deserved an extraordinary effort. We gave him the telephone numbers of several reptile fanciers and other wildlife rehabilitators who handle exotic species, and promised to call him back if we had further ideas. But frankly, we didn't have much hope. Many species that are rare and even endangered in the wild are now overabundant in captivity as result of speculative breeding. The animals still sell to naive private individuals for fancy prices—who then find they can't give them away when they grow too big to keep. The cayman probably arrived at the pet store in a cardboard tube, perhaps as a hatching a few inches long, maybe even as eggs to be placed beneath a sun lamp. Her life history was that of the typical exotic: inappropriately housed, not at all socialized with others of her species, probably not even properly fed. And now she'd become hazardous to keep, much like the big cats, bears, primates, snakes, and other creatures who too often share her fate.

A day later, though, we happened to be talking to Melanie Roberts of the Summerlee Foundation, who has a special interest in the exotic overpopulation crisis. We mentioned Rothfuss and the cayman. Roberts recommended calling Lyn Cuny of Wildlife Rehabilitation Inc, on the outskirts of San Antonio. We called Rothfuss, he called Cuny, and by the evening of November 18 the cayman was on her way to Texas.

This case ended happily, sort of. Rothfuss has a huge telephone bill; Cuny has years of care and feeding ahead of her. And we all know of countless similar situations that have had far less satisfactory outcomes.

We've investigated many aspects of the exotic animal boom over the past 15 years, from canned hunting to wild bird smuggling. We'll soon be looking into another: the myth that there's money to be made in exotics. That myth drives the industry—but no one, not even the pet shop, ever actually turned a profit on the cayman. And that's how it usually is.

**The Greenpeace Book of Coral Reefs**, by Susan Wells & Nick Hanna. Sterling Co. (387 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10016), 1992, 160 pages, hardcover, \$35.00.

Don't let the coffee table format fool you. Despite the pretty pictures, this is a thorough treatise, global in scope. Coral reefs are to oceans much as rainforests are to land—vital, indispensable, irreplaceable habitat, in dire trouble worldwide. Read this book and you'll know much more about them than most of the people who often unknowingly plot their demise. —*M.C.*

We're writing in response to the letter and editorial comment in your November issue about our employment at the New England Anti-Vivisection Society. Though we find it repugnant even to respond to the unsubstantiated rumor you report about any of us having stolen money in some unspecified way from NEAVS, we do of course categorically deny it. We would ask the many activists who know us from our years at NEAVS and before to think about such an accusation, or rumor, or whatever it is in the context of what they know about us. (Why did you even print it without a name attached? You yourself said how flimsy it was! Oh well...)

What matters to us is what we *did* do while we were at NEAVS. Your readers should know that the Boston University *Free Press* reported in September that cat-maiming experiments exposed by NEAVS had been discontinued. That campaign was conceived of, developed, and implemented by the staff who were fired as the first in a series of attacks on the local and regional vivisection brotherhood. We were striving to really be the New England *Anti-Vivisection Society*.

As your readers may recall from the short summary given to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** by Rebecca Taksel in your September issue, NEAVS forced her resignation and summarily dismissed the outreach and membership departments, leaving the education department and the legislative office in Washington D.C. Pat Butterfield, head of NEAVS' Ethical Science Education Coalition which she cofounded as a volunteer in 1991, resigned from NEAVS the day the others were dismissed.

The present executive director, Jon Schottland, never participated in any forums, protests, or other efforts in the Boston University campaign, and he told one NEAVS member that under his direction the organization will not engage in "chanting in the streets." This comment disparages not only the efforts of dismissed staffers, but also every grassroots organization that utilizes protest.

We hope the "insiders" at NEAVS who have been personally attacking on us will cease such tactics and focus on whatever activities the organization still conducts.

—Pat Butterfield  
Joan McCafferty, Rebecca Taksel  
Scott Van Valkenburg, Laura Yancey  
Boston, Massachusetts

NEAVS

*Knowing the nightriders of the rumor circuit were actively circulating nasty stories to potential new employers of the above, we thought it best to flush the nightriders out from under their sheets with a public challenge to put up proof or shut up. So far, they've shut up.*













INGRID NEWKIRK *VP* PETA (none) H  
Marian Probst *Secretary* Fund (none)  
DEANA SOARES *VP* UAN (none)  
CHRISTINE STEVENS *Pre s.* AWI (none)  
PAUL WATSON *Captain* SSCS (none) 18





























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