

ADC does damage control— could be killed by Farm Bill

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WASHINGTON D.C.—Caught in a political trap, the USDA Animal Damage Control program is battling for survival. The ADC still has powerful friends, including western Senators of both major parties, but the forthcoming Farm Bill debate could kill it, after 65 years.

Conservative Republicans are queasy about the ADC because it's a federal subsidy for private enterprise: of the \$19.6 million 1994 ADC budget, \$10 million went to protect livestock.

Eastern politicians of both parties see the ADC as expendable because it does little for their constituents: \$9.7 million—97%—of the livestock protection funds were spent in the 17 western states.

Environmentalists hate the ADC because it helps keep cattle on federally owned land.

Animal defenders recognize the ADC as the agency that killed 778,678 wild predators last year—and 5,720 nontarget animals whose only offense was stumbling into a trap. ADC killing tactics, moreover, are particularly gruesome. Last year the ADC strafed 29,072 animals from aircraft, including 27,642 coyotes, 1,289 foxes, and 321 bobcats. Burned alive or speared in dens were 2,240 coyote pups and 1,244 fox cubs. Spring-loaded cyanide-firing traps called M-44s killed 23,217 coyotes, 2,203 foxes, nine bobcats, and a bear. Neck-snared were 10,515 coyotes, 1,409 foxes, 635 bobcats, 11 badgers, 17 mountain lions, and seven bears. Ninety-

Coyote. (Photo by Kim Bartlett.)

eight bears, 52 foxes, 37 mountain lions, nine coyotes, and one bobcat died in ADC leghold traps.

In short, the ADC isn't a cute, cuddly program. More than a few federal politicians see it as an easy cut—and a way for Republicans to look a little more green while perhaps hobbling the Endangered Species Act and slashing environmental spending.

Fighting back with a media blitz, the ADC boasted in fall press releases that the ADC “tracked, relocated, or killed 42 million problem animals in 1994—six million more than in 1993. The ADC claimed wildlife each year does \$500 million in crop damage, kills

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ANIMAL

News For People Who

PEOPLE

Care About Animals

What you should know before you give

Walt Disney explained fundraising succinctly in his animated edition of *Robin Hood*—an account of “What really happened in Sherwood Forest,” as narrated by Chanticleer the Cock, voice and music by Roger Miller, which seems as historically accurate as any.

As local representative of the first nonprofit institution, the Church, badger-of-the-cloth Friar Tuck worked to relieve the misery of the poor, against the oppression of maneless lion Prince John, the Phony King of England. Friar Tuck depended initially on the donations his congregation left in the poor box, but as John’s taxation policies increased the numbers of poor and left the remaining citizens less able to give, Tuck turned to Robin Hood, the fox, the quintessential fundraiser. Sometimes Robin Hood went out disguised as a poor old soul, crying “Alms! Alms for the poor!” to the general public. But that was just image-building. Robin Hood’s real fundraising schtick was collecting funds from the rich. Best known for “robbing from the rich to give to the poor,” Robin Hood the fox actually used wit and stealth

by preference, using John’s own vanity and avarice against him.

In the end, Robin Hood was, as Tuck pronounced him, “A great hero.” His cause was just, he prevailed, and society was willing to forgive his transgressions of law, not to mention common morality, because he had not robbed at random, had actually rectified injustice done by others, and had not personally enriched himself.

Life, however, is more complex in the late 20th century than it was in 12th century Sherwood Forest. There are now more than one million nonprofit organizations in the United States alone, each with a seemingly worthy cause, and thousands of would-be Robin Hoods as well, helping them gain the wherewithal to do good. In animal protection, one of the smallest and least lucrative branches of charity, raising less than 1.1% of all charitable contributions, there are nonetheless more than 10,000 organizations seeking your gifts, ranging from multinational advocacy groups with corporate-sized budgets to local cat rescue societies. Any or all of them may use wit and stealth to sneak up on your wallet—and you may give with a chuckle, appreciating their ability to get your attention, or you may be bamboozled, giving without knowing why.

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*Making your
case with video*

Changes at HSUS

ANN FIELDS DIES

**Who gets the
money?**

*Where there
is no shelter*

Chimps & AIDS

—K.B.

Setting the floor for horse haulers

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Just days ago S1283/HR2433, the Safe Commercial Transportation of Horses for Slaughter Act of 1995, was rated the one humane bill with a chance to clear the present Congress.

Introduced by Senator Mitch McConnell (Kentucky) and Representative Bill Goodling (Pennsylvania), both members of the Republican majority, S1283/HR2433 was jointly endorsed by the leading horse industry group, the American Horse Council; the American Horse Protection Association; the Humane Society of the United States; the American Association of Equine Practitioners; the American Humane Association; and the American SPCA.

Then Cathleen Doyle of the California Equine Council saw the text.

“S1283/HR2433 as currently drafted fails to accomplish its goal,” Doyle charged in a seven-page November 1 memo, “which was to prohibit the transport of equines bound for slaughter in cattle vehicles. Failing that, it does, however, regulate into law many inhumane and dangerous procedures and methods of handling.”

Acknowledging that S1283/HR2433 would set minimum standards for horse care *en route* to slaughter, where at present none exist, Doyle argued that the current language of the bill sets the floor so low as to change little or nothing about present practice. S1283/HR2433 stipulates, for instance, that, “No horse for slaughter shall be transported for more than 24 hours without being allowed

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Editorial

Help the ones who really help animals

"I gave those people all I had," the caller wept. "I don't have a lot, but I thought I was helping animals. I sent them my inheritance."

We'd published warnings about this crooked outfit for years.

Unaware, the caller sent them money enough to neuter every dog and cat in the county, or to equip an anti-poaching patrol to save African elephants and rhinos, or to provide humane education to every school in the state.

But the people she trusted blew every penny. About half went for further fundraising. The rest bought a customized motorcycle, a sports car, a boat, many nights in Las Vegas, and evenings of snorting cocaine in their seaside condominium.

The caller, still determined to help animals, asked for one favor:

"Please," she begged. "If I send you a list of animal groups I send donations to, could you tell me which ones are good?"

Of the 29 charities to which the caller sent money last year, 16 flunked our rather simple standards for financial integrity:

- We want to see evidence from sources outside the organization that it is carrying out successful activities.
- We want to see detailed record-keeping and trustworthy financial statements—and willingness to release them.
- We want to see salaries, if any are paid, that do not exceed the regionally adjusted median and/or the median for the job. We don't want to see anyone getting rich off of misery. We prefer to see staff who have worked in the cause for free, when salaries were not available, who would do so again come hard times.
- We want to see organizational strategy—a defined focus, not just reacting to current events, trying to climb aboard bandwagons.
- We want to see high-quality research going into campaigns. We don't want to see organizations using outdated information or making erroneous claims.

Think what it means if half of the charities on your gift list flunk.

In rawest terms, it means your hard-earned money could do twice as much for animals—if only it went where you mean it to go.

Cruel traps could be banned in half the time it's taking. Half of the homeless animals killed in pounds could be saved. We could have twice as many sanctuaries, in twice as many places. Twice as much land could be reserved for wildlife.

For every legislator who votes for kindness now, we could elect a pair.

Twice as many people could be introduced to good vegetarian food. Twice as many children could learn that the Golden Rule includes animals.

You are already giving enough money to turn the world around. But too often you are not getting what you pay for:

- Over the six years we have monitored animal protection spending, not less than 68% and in some years up to 98% of the Doris Day Animal League's annual budget has gone into direct mail fundraising—called "public education"—plus executive salaries.

tion holding an expense-paid board meeting in Florida, ostensibly for the convenience of a board member who purportedly lived there but was in fact deceased. NAVS has evaded further embarrassment by apparently failing to file an IRS Form 990 for either of the past two fiscal years; if any was filed, the IRS hasn't been able to find it for us.

- Until the IRS reporting rules were changed just this year, the International Fund for Animal Welfare paid far higher salaries to the president and executive director than we were able to report with certainty—and even now we can't crosscheck the amounts, because much of the money comes through foreign subsidiaries, which cannot be compelled to report the payments in the U.S.

- The World Wildlife Fund, led by trophy hunters, and National Wildlife Federation, a confederation of hunting clubs, are fronts for the hunting lobby.

- The so-called Humane Society of the United States has never fed, sheltered, rescued, or neutered animals outside of a handful of high-profile disaster relief and demonstration projects. Yet the chief executives have become multi-millionaires.

- Soliciting funds to save the whales, Greenpeace—the richest group on our charts this year—reminds its lobbyists that, "In principle, we are not against killing marine mammals," allowing them to sign away the lives of whales and dolphins in deals buying less protection than they have now—plus TV time in which to proclaim "victory."

- The Animal Legal Defense Fund, another organization spending a disproportionately high amount on direct mail, hustles your donations to drum up business for lawyers—who usually charge animal protection activists and groups \$100 an hour and up.

How many of these organizations are you donating to? How can you find out which others aren't exactly doing they you think they are?

Here's what you can do about it

That's where **ANIMAL PEOPLE** comes in. In the center of each edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** we print our "Watchdog" column, with our logo of the dog standing guard beside an empty bowl.

Our Watchdog was drawn more than 100 years ago by an artist who hoped to inspire the formation of a humane movement. The movement did form—but you can see dogs like our Watchdog still on chains in every neighborhood, still beside empty bowls, and still on duty, demonstrating faith, hope, and courage.

We are dedicated to filling their bowls.

At **ANIMAL PEOPLE** we expose corrupt groups, no matter how powerful and intimidating they have become. We think the cold, hungry dogs and cats—and all the other suffering, abused animals—deserve better than half a grudgingly thrown stale biscuit.

You're giving them more than that, and we aim to make sure it gets there. For that reason, we double-check every heart-rending claim made in appeals.

We use the Freedom of Information Act to obtain and scrutinize every major animal protection group's IRS filings—and we ask their executives the hard questions most hate to answer: about just where the money goes, how much goes to further fundraising, and how much goes into their pockets. Then we publish our findings, both as you see them

• The National Anti-Vivisection Society—whose payroll and paid board of directors are dominated by members of executive director Peggy Cuniff's family—has made no apologies and has done nothing to improve accountability since we revealed in 1992 that it made a stock market killing from investments in U.S. Surgical, one of the firms whose dog experiments NAVS most vehemently protests. We also caught the Chicago-based organiza-

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ANIMAL PEOPLE

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Publisher: Kim Bartlett

Editor: Merritt Clifton

Consultant: Patrice Greanville

P.O. Box 205

Shushan, N.Y. 12873

Telephone: 518-854-9436.

Fax: 518-854-9601.

E-mail: ANMLPEOPLE@aol.com.

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ANIMAL PEOPLE does not publish fiction or poetry.

here, in our sixth annual abstract of leading organizations' budgets, assets, and executive salaries, and in frequent investigative exposes.

We take heavy flak for it. We are often accused of disrupting "movement unity," especially by some of the people who profit most from running direct mail mills. And a senior executive of one questionable organization recently called us "kooks" and "crackpots" in a memo warning staff not to talk to us.

Perhaps it does take "kooks" and "crackpots" to do what we do.

Three years ago, Kim Bartlett and I founded **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, putting everything we had and all of our personal credit into the small computer that forms the nucleus of the operation. Desktop publishing experts are amazed that we do so much with so little equipment: just the two of us publish a newspaper that most guess might have a staff of 20.

However, giving you nearly twice as much news per issue now as in our first editions, we are stretched to the limit—and so is that computer.

Do we hire 20 people? Or do we get newer, faster, more efficient equipment, to keep bringing you hard-hitting news and exposes?

The people we're up against have all the latest technology to help them get away with institutionalized animal abuse—and to take money from the animals' bowls.

We need the equalizer, to help us dig out and expose their dirty secrets. To get it, we need your help.

The bare-bones technology we need to expand our mission—to extend rather than replace our present system—will cost about \$12,000.

\$12,000 is a fortune to us, but it is less than the expense accounts paid to some executives of the organizations named above.

If we can raise more, we can add even more equipment, reaching far more of the seven million people now on the Internet—and we can expand **ANIMAL PEOPLE** to bring you even better coverage of animal issues and battles being fought around the globe.

Please help us do it.

Instead of buying that overpaid executive another \$25 lunch, \$50 dinner, or \$100 night at a cocktail lounge, help us buy the equipment we need to fill the animals' bowls.

Your gift of \$25, \$50, \$100, or more translates into \$25,000, \$50,000, \$100,000 or more to animals who really need it—by helping to re-route thousands of gifts from the overpaid and complacent to the groups who really save animal lives.

Every dollar you send today may be worth \$1,000 in re-routed contributions.

Please, make the largest gift you can afford—\$25, \$50, \$100 or more.

Make this the Christmas that turns the tide for the animals all over the world—letting the truth about who's helping and who isn't be known.

ANIMAL PEOPLE

thanks you for your generous support:

*Honoring the parable of the widow's mite, we do not list our donors by how much they give—
but we do appreciate generous gifts that help us do more.*

American Humane Association, Edwin Boland, M.L. Bromwell, Patricia Cade,
Jessie & Sunshine Carter, Pat Cherry, Phyllis Clifton, Brien Comerford,
Michael DeLozier, Rae Domingues, Barbara Fleming Lynda Foro, Odette Grosz,
Joan Hansen, Virginia Hillger, Elaine Idiart, Josephine County SPCA, Frank Junis,
Martha Keifer, Peter Lynch, Peter Marsh, Carol Piligian, Kathleen Pioch, Mike Ploski,
Dorothy Reynolds, RVS Incorporated, Ed Sayres, I.B. Sinclair, Elisabeth Smith,
Eleanor Solosky, Murray & Jean Weiner, Drs. Charles & Patricia Wentz, and Walter Zippel.

Letters

Best Friends

Thanks for all the copies of the latest Animal People, and the article on Best Friends. I think it really captures the atmosphere of the place, especially with the long opening section about the Anasazi people. Everyone here enjoyed reading it, and we've seen various comments online already about it, from people who have really sat up and said, "What an extraordinary-sounding place!"

And, of course, I'm now following every minute of the HSUS saga. Now it's even appearing in the regular newspapers.

Good wishes from all here, and love from all your furry friends.

—Michael Mountain
Best Friends Animal Sanctuary
Kanab, Utah

Ear-cropping

Dr. Leo Lieberman, DVM, in his October letter to ANIMAL PEOPLE appeared to argue for the traditional position of the American Veterinary Medical Association on banning ear-cropping: that it is a legal issue, and an American Kennel Club/breed club fashion issue, not an ethical question for veterinarians. Thus, it is claimed, the veterinary profession's hands are tied until such time as ear-cropping is made illegal or the AKC and breed clubs drop the standards that encourage ear-cropping.

I suggest another view. Ear-cropping is a surgery done strictly for fashion: there is no medical indication whatsoever for the procedure in healthy puppies. Thus, there is ample professional jurisdiction for the AVMA to declare it unethical. Imagine the AKC and breed clubs' uncomfortable position should the AVMA do so. They would be left holding standards declared unethical by the national veterinary medical organization. The only way then for a dog to have cropped ears would be for the surgery to be performed by either a veterinarian deemed unethical by his/her peers, or a non-veterinarian performing the illegal act of practicing veterinary medicine, including anesthesia and surgery, without a license. No ear-cropping standard could survive such conditions.

I suggest that the issue for the AVMA is not

PAWS

I was disappointed that the November ANIMAL PEOPLE didn't have an article on the milestone lawsuit against the USDA filed by the Performing Animal Welfare Society. This suit is long overdue, since the USDA is notoriously lax in their inspections (and subsequent reports) regarding the treatment of animals in entertainment. What bothers me is that you did such a glowing interview with USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service chief Dale Schwindaman in your November 1994 issue. Schwindaman is named in this lawsuit, so apparently all your glowing isn't true.

—Ronaele Findley
Boulder Creek, California

The Editor replies: Your card was the first we heard that the long-pending PAWS case had finally been filed, and we still haven't heard anything more about it. At this point, though, with the funding and mandate of APHIS in potential jeopardy as a Congress often hostile toward animal protection rewrites the Farm Bill, the outcome may be academic. Meanwhile, as a matter of protocol, a federal department head is always named in a suit against his/her department; and filing a charge, against anyone, does not make it true. We did accidentally slight PAWS, however, by losing two lines of type from our November photo caption "They finally made it," describing the arrival of the

Appeal for Oliver

Primarily Primates Inc. is campaigning to raise \$100,000 to build a chimpanzee enclosure specifically for the retirement of Oliver (featured in the October edition of ANIMAL PEOPLE) and seven other chimpanzees from the Buckshire Corporation. These eight chimps—Oliver, Toto, Carmen, Raisin, Elsie, Abendago, Marty, and Beauregard—are currently up for sale to be used in research. They are considered nonbreeders, and thus could be sold into invasive research involving HIV, Hepatitis C, or toxicology, which would make retiring them impossible.

Buckshire executive Sharon Hirsch has stated that if Primarily Primates can raise the funds to build these chimpanzees an enclosure, Buckshire will donate them to us.

To help, please call us: 210-755-4616, or fax 210-755-2435. We have already raised \$13,542, including \$10,000 from the National Anti-Vivisection Society, \$1,500 from the American Anti-Vivisection Society, \$1,000 from the Massachusetts SPCA, \$100 from PsyETA, and \$942 from private individuals.

This is a unique opportunity for all of us to step in and directly aid eight chimpanzees before they are sold to research. All funds donated to the Buckshire Eight will go directly to the construction.

—Stephen Rene Tello
Primarily Primates Inc.
POB 15306
San Antonio, TX 78212-8506

Oliver

I would like to contribute my knowledge about Oliver. I worked for two animal companies that owned Oliver between 1977 and 1984. I first met Oliver at a theme park called Enchanted Village in Buena Park, California. He then belonged to Ralph Helfer, a partner in the park. Oliver was on display in a climate-controlled building, and was billed as a freak of nature. It was rumored that Oliver had come from a circus sideshow, and as a youngster, his teeth were pulled. It was also rumored that his DNA was tested, or was to be tested, and that it was assumed he had an extra chromosome.

Enchanted Village closed, bankrupt, in fall 1977. Under the company name Gentle Jungle Inc., Helfer relocated his animals to the Costa Mesa Fairgrounds until spring 1978, when he set up again in Colton, at the old Gene Holter Movieland Animal Park. I continued to work with Gentle Jungle until 1980. In 1982, by which time I was with the Wild Animal Training Center in Riverside, Gentle Jungle moved again, to Lion Country Safari, in Orange County. Gentle Jungle was then closed down by a USDA investigation and an eventual lawsuit against Helfer for Animal Welfare Act violations. Oliver and a few other animals were transferred to Ken Decroo, owner of the Wild Animal Training Center. There Oliver was kept in a large cage and was regularly handled.

lack of control, but lack of moral fortitude.

—Bruce Max Feldmann, DVM
Berkeley, California

March

I have just received a promotion for the 1996 March for the Animals, billed as "the largest gathering of animal advocates in the history of the humane movement." The march will bring "our message to mainstream audiences around the world" through the "resources of ethical corporations" and "compassionate celebrities and legislators."

There is not a mention of animal rights. Please compare this promotion with the one for the 1990 march, which involved a very explicit endorsement of animal rights.

As Bob Dylan once pointed out, "the times, they are a-changing."

—Gary Francione
Professor of Law
Rutgers Law School
Newark, New Jersey

former Milwaukee Zoo elephants Tammie and Annie at the PAWS sanctuary in Galt, California. The "Derby" referred to in the caption was PAWS president Pat Derby, and the uncredited photographer was Janice Clark, who also took the photo above.

Corrections

Our October article "Seven chimps safe, maybe more" indicated that seven chimpanzees died from various forms of neglect over the past three years while in custody of Frederick Coulston. The actual toll was four chimps and three monkeys. Having acquired the LEMSIP chimps from New York University, Coulston now controls about half of the 1,500 chimps in the U.S. biomedical research community. The article confused the number Coulston has with the total.

Misreading the acronym NACo in Dave Flagler's letter published in our November issue led us to believe Multnomah County Animal Control had received an award from NACA, the National Animal Control Association. In fact, the award was presented by the National Associations of Counties.

I left WATC in 1984. In 1985, when I was working for the San Diego Wild Animal Park, I heard that Decroo had sold Oliver to a wealthy man back east, and that is the last I heard of him until your October and November articles and letters about him.

During my times working with and around Oliver, or Ollie as we called him, I never saw him abused or even handled roughly. He was always very gentle and intelligent, although he did have a habit of catching and killing any stray ducks or chickens who got within his reach. He wasn't castrated, and I would assume he is still intact, but even when housed with a female chimp he never bred. Ollie has trouble seeing, and because of his bad eyesight, does become frightened, especially at night.

I have always been fascinated with Oliver, and have many wonderful memories of him. If there is anything I can do to help Oliver, please pass along this letter or just my name and address. By the way, I don't believe Oliver is a bonobo, for I have seen both types of chimps. I would hope someone will test Oliver's DNA, because he may be a crossbreed or perhaps a third type of chimpanzee.

—Robert Porec
Midpines, California

SF/SPCA

Garo Alexanian (paid through Jan/Feb)

Noah

I was reading the paper the other day and came across the information that the first person in the Bible to drink wine and the first drunkard was Noah. I now understand why so many people who deal directly with animals are considered drunkards. Perhaps this comes with the territory. God must understand that after shoveling animal poop eight hours a day, it is okay to have a few beers. The next time someone calls me a drunkard, I am going to explain that I am following in the tradition of the greatest animal keeper ever known.

—Stephen Rene Tello
Primarily Primates
San Antonio, Texas

Letters

Chickens

I would like to address the use of the term "cannibalism," as briefly discussed pertaining to chickens in the October **ANIMAL PEOPLE** feature "Life on the farm isn't very laid back." Chickens are foraging birds with a strong urge to explore. Pecking, scratching, and exploring the ground is how they get their food. They also use their beaks to preen and dustbathe. This is how chickens practice hygiene. Wild chickens, feral chickens, and ranging domestic chickens constantly use their beaks, but not to "cannibalize" each other. The onset of destructive feather-pecking and other beak-related behavioral distortions in chickens began when they were taken off the ground, crowded, and confined.

Chickens will peck the feathers of cagemates to obtain protein they would find on the range but cannot obtain to meet individual needs in fixed commercial rations. Caged chickens are also driven to peck at each other as a result of their inability to dustbathe. Studies by Klaus Vestergard have indicated that without any form of loose, earth-like material, chickens "are more likely to come to accept feathers as dust." In addition, fear is not only a result of cagemate pecking, but a cause of it. According to Vestergard et al, "Peckers are the fearful birds, and the more they peck the more fearful they are."

A main point here is that lumping all cagemate pecking together as "aggression" is mistaken. Moreover, a byproduct of genetic selection for heavy egg production in the white leghorn hen used by the U.S. egg industry is high-strung excitability. Nervous excitement and aggression are not the same thing, even though they may look the same to the uninformed eye.

—Karen Davis
President
United Poultry Concerns
Potomac, Maryland

Foie gras

A year ago, Animal Advocates of Upstate New York president Ronnie Poplock urged ASPCA president Roger Caras to halt *foie gras* production in New York state. The production of this "delicacy" involves the insertion of pipes or tubes down the throats of ducks and forcing large quantities of fatty corn mixture into the ducks' digestive tracts. This procedure gradually swells the duck's liver to eight times its normal size.

In April 1995, Caras received a similar letter signed by the leaders of 223 animal protection organizations throughout the U.S., advising that, "If the ASPCA will take law enforcement action in this matter, we will be pleased to provide evidence, expert testimony, statements from our organizations, and other assistance as appropriate."

So ASPCA staff made an announced visit to a *foie gras* farm; ASPCA veterinarian Michael Krinsley attested to the farm's cleanliness and to the ducks' supposed healthy appearance, and then interpreted a necropsy report in a manner that other vets have found shocking.

In a parallel episode, prior to the 1991 PETA undercover investigation and raid with the New York State Police, Commonwealth Enterprises claimed their ducks were not force-fed. The ASPCA never bothered to check this, even though it is well known that *foie gras* production does involve force-feeding. After the force-feeding equipment was seized by police, the farm owners acknowledged force-feeding, but claimed it is humane.

Krinsley's actions are supportive of the *foie gras* industry. ASPCA president Roger Caras and director of law enforcement Robert O'Neill seem bound and determined to back Krinsley, even though his findings contradict the ASPCA's own earlier findings. Why?

The ASPCA has also conducted no follow-up investigation of PETA's allegation based on their undercover work that the farm in question kills female ducklings by dropping them alive into scalding water.

—Joel Freedman
Canandaigua, New York

75%

—K.B.

State senator speaks

With a new "business-friendly" attitude in the New York executive mansion, it is doubtful that legislation outlawing the force-feeding of animals for non-medical reasons will be enacted this session. Several such proposals have been considered in recent years, but none have been supported by the Republican-controlled state Senate. Reading many of Governor George Pataki's early statements regarding environmental and animal rights issues, I do not anticipate any executive support for protection measures that are opposed by business interests.

I am asking the American SPCA to intervene in this matter. By utilizing its law enforcement power, the ASPCA could prohibit this unjustified abuse. Last year seven of the ASPCA's own veterinarians signed a statement saying "*foie gras* production, by definition, constitutes clear-cut animal cruelty," in that fatty liver "is a serious disease, given to all ducks or geese raised for *foie gras*."

While I understand the complexity of enforcement issues, in this case the abuse is apparent. Why has the ASPCA abdicated its power?

—Richard A. Dellinger
Senator, 54th District
Greece-Rochester-Brighton, New York

Sealing their doom

Further to your articles on Canada's Atlantic seal hunt, I and several representatives from animal rights and welfare groups attended the October 3 forum on Atlantic seal management in St. John's, Newfoundland. The forum was hosted by Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and was largely attended by those involved in the sealing industry.

At this time, DFO put everything on the table for discussion, including increased quotas of 290,000 seals and up; reintroduction of large vessels; invitations to other countries to join the killing; and finally, extension of the season to include killing pregnant females.

It looks as if we are back to square one. The decision-making is still political, the science is still nebulous and contradictory, and the Canadian taxpayer will heavily subsidize the slaughter, as except for the sale of male sex organs to the Orient for aphrodisiacs, there is no measurable market for seal products.

The fate of the seals is now up to the same people—DFO—who managed the east coast fishery into oblivion.

Unless we speak out loud, clear and fast, the seal hunt will once again become Canada's shame!

—Anne Streeter
International Wildlife Coalition
Montreal, Quebec

AmAV ad

Pet overpopulation in South Africa

I was most interested in your September editorial "Prepare for post-pet overpopulation," and I quoted from it at the SPCA Annual Conference in East London, South Africa. Our National Council of SPCAs is the umbrella for 110 SPCA shelters all over South Africa, and like most shelters, we have the incessant traumatic job of putting down thousands of healthy animals. In 1993 we had our SPCA Act passed by Parliament, which requires shelters to sterilize all animals before homing. However, euthanasia rates remain high, and publicity about them is affecting us adversely. There are some no-kill shelters here. Those we have seen are disgusting, but their no-kill posture does attract funds, and further growth could impact our own homing rates.

Our understanding is that only a few cities, counties, and states in the U.S. have introduced stringent restrictions on companion animal breeding, and the implication is that low-cost sterilization is the secret to the reduction in the euthanasia of healthy animals which is being achieved all over the U.S.

San Francisco seems to be the leading light, but you argue that New York City, San Diego, St. Louis, Washington state, and Connecticut state could all get to zero euthanasias of healthy animals by the turn of the century given similar sterilization programs. Does this projection envision stringent legislation for breeding control as well?

We have been trying to get such legislation implemented in South Africa, so far without any success. This was our preferred strategy because the veterinary profession as a whole, despite some exceptional practitioners, has not been supportive of low-cost sterilization.

It would seem that the step some of our shelters have taken to get into animal control is backward, in your estimation. A local argument is that there are many dog license defaulters, and that they are more willing to pay the SPCA than a municipality.

—Eric Nash
Vice Chairman

National Council of SPCAs
Southdale, South Africa

The evidence is irrefutable that making low-cost or even free neutering universally accessible is the only sure way to prevent surplus animal births. This requires both providing the neutering service and either taking it into poor areas via mobile clinic, or providing transportation so that people without cars can use a fixed-site clinic. The evidence is strong that anti-breeding laws have nil effect on most animal owners' behavior. High licensing differentials for intact animals indeed create disincentives to neutering by creating disincentives to license, as people fear bringing an intact but unlicensed animal to a public neutering clinic lest they be fined (and often mistakenly believe private humane agencies are arms of government). The San Francisco experience illustrates that the fastest way to make a community realize the value of offering low-cost or free neutering is to make taxpayers bear the full cost of animal control, while the fastest way for a humane society to raise the funds to provide low-cost or free neutering is to cease killing animals en masse for the community. Going to no-kill also tends to stimulate visits to the shelter from prospective adopters, and encourages people to turn in unwanted animals, rather than releasing them to "give them a chance"—and, too often, to breed during a brief, miserable life at large. Finally, as the SF/SPCA and many others demonstrate, the best way to put badly run no-kill shelters out of business is for well-run no-kills to outcompete them.

Meat

How do you handle speaking at engagements that feature big chicken breasts and steak? Though I managed to keep my mouth shut at a recent humane society banquet, it was a disturbing distraction.

—June Miller
Sharon, Pennsylvania

The Editor has seriously annoyed the Vermont Humane Federation and the Humane Society of the U.S. by denouncing their meat-serving practices at various public events. On another occasion, testifying from farm beat experience about conditions in poultry and hog barns to a Franciscan religious order, the Editor was interrupted by audience members who explained that all present were vegetarians, and that meat was rarely served at their institutions. When a major Catholic order is more progressive in attitudes toward animals than much of the humane movement, the humane movement seems to us badly in need of a revival.

Education

I was pleased to see your November editorial promoting humane education. We believe that humane education—about our relationships with other people, animals, and the earth itself—allows students to consider what it means to have the best qualities of being human, which is the dictionary definition of the word "humane." Such qualities include compassion, respect, honesty, kindness, love, mercy, and integrity.

Toward that end, we offer humane education programs to tens of thousands of students around the country; publish *Animalearn* magazine for elementary students, and humane education books for both elementary and secondary schoolers; and hold empowerment workshops for young activists, as well as summer camps.

We also offer humane education training conferences, to help animal advocates become educators. Our next conference is scheduled for February 18-20, 1996, in Monterey, California.

For further information, call us at 1-800-SAY-AAVS.

—Zoe Weil
Director
Animalearn
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

American AV ad
(10-issue reservation,
paid through 12/95)

FOR YOUR PURRY ONE:

Durable crocheted
"mouse" stuffed with our
own organically grown
catnip.

FOR YOU: Current issue of *The Civil Abolitionist*, the publication showing how animal experiments are irrelevant to human conditions and can actually harm the humans they are supposed to help.

Both for \$4, from CPAPR, Box 26, Swain, NY 14884

WDCS opposes "dolphin safe" deal

In your November edition you referred to a statement by Sam LaBudde that named the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society, with Greenpeace, the National Wildlife Federation, the Environmental Defense Fund, and the World Wildlife Fund, as a party to the Declaration of Panama, signed on October 4 by representatives of 12 tuna-fishing nations. The Declaration would redefine "dolphin-safe" from zero preventable dolphin deaths during yellowfin tuna netting to killing under 5,000 dolphins per year.

WDCS has worked to impress upon the members of the Inter American Tropical Tuna Commission the importance of the declared intention of the IATTC resolution of April 1992, known as the La Jolla Agreement, to "eliminate dolphin mortality in this fishery."

Whilst the Declaration of Panama appears to confirm the La Jolla Agreement, it turns the emphasis away from eliminating dolphin mortality, toward finding a politically acceptable and indefinite level of dolphin killing. Indeed, from the year 2001 on, the Declaration could permit the deaths of up to 9,523 dolphins per year, based on current population assessments as recognized by the IATTC. It imposes a complicated formula for determining the degree of compliance with the new "dolphin safe" standard, which will mean enormous pressures on observers and IATTC staff. And the U.S. market will be opened to non-dolphin-safe tuna, which could undercut the dolphin-safe market, discouraging other nations from keeping dolphin-safe policies.

WDCS calls on all parties to look again at the spirit and text of the La Jolla Agreement and realise that they must uphold their original commitments. Based on the current Declaration of Panama text, WDCS cannot support lifting the current embargoes on tuna imports, nor any change in current US legislation relating to dolphin-safe labeling.

—Chris Stroud

Campaigns Director
Whale & Dolphin Conservation Society
Bath, Avon, United Kingdom

Voting to kill Flipper

WASHINGTON D.C.—“The attempt to gut the Marine Mammal Protection Act [by repealing dolphin-safe tuna import standards, as reported on page one of the November 1995 **ANIMAL PEOPLE**], backed by the Clinton/Gore Administration, the wise-use movement, and a handful of conservation groups, is floundering on Capitol Hill,” Craig Van Nolte of the Monitor conservation, environmental, and animal welfare consortium told member organization lobbyists on November 14.

“Senator Ted Stevens and Don Young, the two Alaska Republicans who are pushing the legislation, are finding virtually no backers. As one key Congressional staffer observed, ‘Who wants to be seen voting to kill Flipper?’ Sources report that major political and financial supporters of the Administration are denouncing the dolphin sell-out in written and face-to-face communications with both President Bill Clinton and Vice President Albert Gore. White House political operatives on the West Coast are warning that the scheme could poison political support in next year’s election. The White House has opened a major back-channel operation with Stevens and Young in recent months,” Van Nolte continued, “in an effort to save the Commerce Department and to gut the MMPA. The two powerful Alaskans are actively helping block the kill-Commerce legislation being pushed by radical House Republicans; Alaska depends mightily on the fisheries and weather services provided by Commerce’s National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. This unholy alliance is being exploited for the anti-MMPA campaign by Administration officials.”

Meanwhile, Van Nolte added, “The five conservation groups backing the dolphin sellout,” the World Wildlife Fund, Greenpeace, Center for Marine Conservation, National Wildlife Federation, and Environmental Defense Fund, “are in growing disarray as result of mounting criticism from members, the public, and staff.”

Greenpeace, WWF, and EDF, Van Nolte said, “are conducting major internal reconsiderations of the positions that their trade staffers slavishly committed to after secret meetings with the Mexican, Venezuelan, and Columbian governments—and the Clinton/Gore administration—last summer.”

HUMANE FARMING ASSOCIATION one-time

Arctic fox. (K.B.)

FUR

The European Union Commission on November 22 announced yet another postponement of the European Union ban on imports of furs that may have been caught by leghold trapping. The ban, originally to take effect on January 1, 1995, is vigorously opposed on behalf of the fur trade by the U.S. and Canadian governments. EU officials were reportedly moved by visits from Canadian Native Americans, who claimed the ban would harm their people without mentioning that Native trappers account for less than 5% of Canadian trapped pelts and less than 1% of total North American trapped pelts. Great Britain broke with the rest of the EU, moving to impose the ban unilaterally.

The Animal Liberation Front claimed responsibility for releasing 2,400 mink from the Dargatz farm in Chilliwack, British Columbia, on October 23, and 4,000 mink from the Rippin farm in Aldergrove, B.C., on November 14. Most were quickly recaptured, but at deadline about 140 remained at large in Chilliwack and about 600 in Aldergrove. Canadian wildlife officials predicted that some, at least, might survive the winter. The Canadian Mink Breeders Association posted a reward of \$50,000 for the arrest and conviction of those responsible.

The price of meat

WASHINGTON D.C.—Eating meat costs Americans \$28.6 billion to \$61.4 billion per year in extra health care, Dr. Neal Barnard, Dr. Andrew Nicholson, and Jo Lil Howard of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine reported in the edition of the peer-reviewed journal *Preventive Medicine* published November 21. The PCRM team based their estimate on studies of large groups of Americans, mostly Mormons and Seventh Day Adventists, whose living habits differ chiefly in eating or not eating flesh. In every such study to date, meat eaters have had more health problems. About 29% of all heart disease is related to meat consumption, the PCRM team calculated, costing \$9.5 billion a year—but meat-related diabetes costs even more, they said, at \$14 billion to \$17 billion per year.

ANIMAL PEOPLE

Holiday Nut Roast

2 pounds of tofu, mashed well
(either firm or soft tofu, as preferred)

2 cups of nuts
(walnuts, pecans, or sunflower seeds
are our preferences,
but others may be substituted)

4 tablespoons of soy sauce

1 teaspoon sage

1 teaspoon thyme

1 teaspoon basil

2 tablespoons of dried parsley
(more if you use fresh parsley)

1 chopped onion

1 cup of breadcrumbs,
if dried; more if fresh

Half cup of flour
(preferably whole wheat flour)

Mix ingredients.

Turn into an oiled 9x5x2" pan.

Cover with foil.

Bake one hour at 350 degrees.

Take foil off top and brown if necessary.

Serve with applesauce,
apple butter, or cranberry sauce.

Good for holidays with gravy and dressing.

High-Tech Activism

The high cost of losing vs. the economics of victory

by Steve Hindi

president, Chicago Animal Rights Coalition

In 1992, the Forest Preserve District of DuPage County, Illinois targeted thousands of "surplus" deer for slaughter by sharpshooting and by rocket-netting followed by captive bolt dispatch. While we opposed killing healthy deer by either method, sharpshooting at least theoretically offered the possibility of instant death. Rocket-netting was an entirely different matter.

Rocket-nets are explosive devices that literally blast a heavy net over groups of deer drawn to a baited site. People who live nearby often call rocket nets "howitzers," as their roar can be heard for miles. The stress to the victims cannot be overestimated, as the explosives detonate just a few feet from the victims as they feed. Rocket-netting also causes a high incidence of unintended injury, as frightened deer hurt themselves trying to escape.

Forest Preserve District officials were well aware of all this. But rather than address the cruelty of rocket-netting, they chose to secure themselves against exposure and any resulting public relations fallout. Orders were given to close the preserves to the public a couple of hours before the killings each evening. Sawhorses, vehicles and armed guards were stationed at each entrance. Armed security personnel patrolled the boundaries. The Forest Preserve looked like what it was—a war zone—with the deer the unarmed and unsuspecting "enemy."

District personnel refused to allow anyone, from taxpayers to the media, to view the killing. They assured the public that the slaughter was fast, humane and painless. They said the deer did not struggle much in the nets, were never injured before having their brains pulverized, and never got away.

While media and complacent public accepted this propaganda, we were unconvinced.

For over two years, the Chicago Animal Rights Coalition and other animal protection groups struggled against the District. We spent thousands of hours at county government meetings, made hundreds of phone calls, wrote

struggle, every scream. Two firings of the nets were recorded that night. One firing resulted in suffering that went on for 35 minutes. Our video exposed every lie the District's propaganda machine had ground out for more than two years.

The next meeting of the DuPage County Forest Preserve Commissioners began pretty much like all the others. Animal protection activists were there, apparently, to again bang their heads against the wall. The smug killers were there, confident that their cruel and deadly secrets were still safe. The Commissioners were there, ready to stand behind the District staff, and to ignore the truth. This, however, was a day of change.

During the public comment session at the beginning of the meeting, we played our secretly obtained videotape to a room of stunned observers. Even those Commissioners who supported the killing watched intently, likely dreading the negative publicity and hard questions they knew would follow. The killers looked as if a bomb had dropped on them, while activists who hadn't previously seen the video saw their worst imagining realized.

The eyes have it

Seeing was believing. The DuPage County Forest Preserve Commissioners voted to stop rocket-netting and captive-bolting deer on the very day they saw the video. The same media that previously supported rocket-netting as a "necessary evil" now came out strongly against it. Chicago television news stations played the footage repeatedly, sometimes preceded by warnings that discretion should be used by viewers, due to the disturbing nature of the subject matter. Radio stations played the sounds of deer crying out as they struggled before being killed, with similar warnings.

The District, desperate to avoid the public outrage, claimed the footage was not from DuPage County. In response, CHARC scheduled an outdoor press conference right at the killing fields, and invited District personnel to attend. CHARC and the media showed up, but not one mem-

Steve Hindi and pal Joe Taksel: the cameras are hidden.

Other than being there, nothing captures better than videotape the essence of a situation. Little is more compelling than a crying, suffering, or dying animal. This is something I hope even the smallest groups will come to realize soon. Some large organizations have used undercover video for years. But grassroots people must rely upon their own devices, because help from the big groups isn't always available, and their longterm national strategies may not include stopping particular abuses right here and now. Video technology, meanwhile, can turn even a lone activist into an effective deep cover strike force.

CHARC now rarely goes on any action without video equipment. Our cameras have helped record improper police activity at protests, and the crimes of thugs such as those who attend pigeon shoots. But our most important use of video is in documenting abuse itself. Pigeon shooters in Hegins, Pennsylvania and other areas have taken terrible hits because of long distance footage documenting their nightmarish treatment of wounded birds. Now, hidden video footage of a live turkey shoot, which also occurred in Pennsylvania, is exacerbating their public relations nightmare. The club exposed by the video vowed to never hold another live animal shoot. Laboratories, circuses, dog and cock fights, farm and slaughter abuse, and virtually every other type of abuse can now be revealed with imagination and funding.

It is my hope that every activist organization will

letters, and protested in sub-freezing weather near the killing sites. We accomplished little if anything, and the slaughter went on. Some of us were arrested, which only drove our costs higher. What we needed was videotape of the killing. This would convince the public—but we said we could not afford the cost of the specialized equipment that could do the job. This was what we believed. We were wrong.

In fall 1994, CHARC came to a new realization. The cost to us involved in losing the battle far eclipsed any amount likely to be spent in an intelligent plan to win—over and above the obvious cost in pain, suffering, and loss of life to the deer. We educated ourselves about the available covert video technology. It was not a cheap solution, but we had come to believe that it was one way, maybe the only way, to stop the killing.

The evening of January 9, 1995 was just another night of slaughter for the killers of the DuPage County Forest Preserve District. On that night, however, more than the deer were being hunted. As the “howitzers” exploded, as deer jumped and somersaulted in panic, crashed, were dragged in the nets, and finally had their brains blown out, a hidden video camera recorded every pitiless moment, every

ber of the District appeared. One disgusted newspaper wrote a scathing editorial against them, titled “Show Up Or Shut Up!” Other, more inventive “explanations” from the District became laughable. The DuPage County Forest Preserve District was completely discredited, and is even today far from recovered.

While the costs of successfully saving lives were in the thousands of dollars, this was a pittance compared to what we spent over the years to lose. And our victory spread became larger, as seeing the uproar in DuPage County, the neighboring Cook County Forest Preserve District adopted a permanent moratorium on rocket-netting.

We have gone on to use our undercover video equipment to expose cruelty in donkey basketball, rodeos, and canned hunts. And we have continued to improve our video capabilities. We now have equipment that can shoot over long distances, and at night. We have tiny video cameras we can hide on a person’s body, as well as video cameras and recorders with timers, which can be planted indoors or out. Technology is advancing so quickly that it is hard to keep up with what is available. There seems to be no end in sight to the possibilities for documenting cruelty to animals.

start building a video arsenal. Animal abusers dread public exposure. Without question, video equipment is expensive up front, not to mention difficult to work with. But it is CHARC’s experience that in the end, winning is not nearly as expensive as losing, either in dollars or lives.

One word of caution: consult a lawyer if possible, prior to an operation, to make sure you do not violate anyone’s right of privacy. CHARC has never had a problem with this, but it is wise to be cautious until you know your way around the legalities.

If you are interested in learning more about covert video, please contact us. We will be happy to discuss our equipment and methods, and will give you the names of our equipment suppliers. We may even be able to come and help in certain situations.

If you want to take a bite out of animal abuse, try video “hunting.” Your opposition is likely to be a “sitting duck.”

[Contact CHARC c/o POB 66, Yorkville, IL 60560; 708-552-7872; fax 708-208-0562.]

No sport

I used to hunt when I was a kid, but quit when I realized I was only in it for shooting sport, which I can easily get at clay pigeons and paper targets. I still advocate that private citizens should own firearms for defense and Constitutional reasons, but sport hunting is not necessary. Hunters are primarily in it because they think it is fun to kill or wound something. I never did think that part of it was fun. The shooting, yes. The killing, no. I don’t eat animals any more, either.

I know a lot of high-tech equipment has come into hunting and trapping since I was involved. It’s a misnomer now to call hunting and trapping “sports.”

—Herman Lenz
Sumner, Iowa

Along with his letter, Mr. Lenz sent a list of practical suggestions for anti-hunting campaigns, and asked us to help him share them. To get a copy, plus our own quick-reference fact sheet on hunting, please send us a dollar for postage and copying.

ANTI-HUNTING ACTIVISM

The Alaska Board of Game on October 27 cancelled plans to promote bear hunting at the McNeil River Falls sanctuary, known for keeping close, peaceable relations between humans and bears. Earlier, Friends of McNeil River asked anti-hunters to enter the lottery for permits to kill bears at the sanctuary—and the anti-hunters won all but two of the permits.

Fund for Animals representative Michael Chiado writes, “Citizens United for Bears has started gathering signatures for a Michigan state ballot initiative to eliminate the hunting of bears with bait and dogs. The signature collection period will last 180 days. Lots of help is needed!” To help, call 517-337-3040, or write to POB 1393, Lansing, MI 48826.

The Washington Wildlife Alliance will from February to July 1996 gather signatures to place an initiative banning bear hunting with bait and dogs on the Washington state ballot. To assist, write to 2319 N. 45th St., #203, Seattle, WA 98103.

Twenty members of the Wisconsin group Alliance for Animals on November 4-5 helped property owners post 600 “No Hunting” signs on 1,500 acres of land. Wisconsin law requires that land be annually re-posted against hunting for the signs to have legal force—a common requirement. Alliance for Animals executive director Hildy Nelson pledged to expand the posting effort next year. The Committee Against Sport Hunting has for many years held similar posting drives in parts of upstate New York.

James Barrington, executive director of the British-based **League Against Cruel Sports,** survived a vote of no confidence on October 28 after *The Field*, a hunting magazine, quoted him as saying “The League would feel less antagonistic toward hunting” if only the practice of digging animals out of hiding places to be killed were stopped, and adding, “I don’t want to see tens of thousands of respectable fox-hunting people classified as a disaffected class.”

Take a bite out of cruelty!

Infiltrating a Pennsylvania live turkey shoot was our most dangerous mission yet. Discovery would not only have meant the end of the mission: it literally could have been the end of everything. But the turkeys had no one else! Someone had to get graphic, indisputable video footage of this horrific animal cruelty. So CHARC did the job—did it right—and stopped the killers cold.

CHARC is an all-volunteer group, which means every dollar of your donation goes to kicking the hell out of the bad guys. For us, there is no compromise. We are the animal abusers’ worst nightmare! If you oppose cruelty, please write us a check for \$25, \$50, \$100 or more today!

Chicago Animal Rights Coalition
POB 66, Yorkville, IL 60560
Phone 708-552-7872 • Fax 708-208-0562

Humane Farming Assn. (paid through 3/96)

Horses

Humane Farming Assn.

See it all in
The Pig Picture
—a powerful and easily
watchable 18-minute video,
suitable for showing
in any public forum—
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The Humane Farming Association
1550 California St., Suite C,
San Francisco, CA 94109.

Humane Society of the U.S. settles affairs without a Wills

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Humane Society of the United States executive vice president Patricia Forkan is to assume authority over HSUS domestic operations effective on January 1, 1996. HSUS president Paul Irwin, now heading domestic operations, will move over to head the umbrella organization, Humane Society International, while current HSI president John Hoyt, 65, will serve as vice president until he retires in May, officially for health reasons.

Former HSUS vice president for investigations and legislation David Wills, Hoyt's longtime protege and onetime chosen successor, was formally terminated on October 14, two months after he was officially placed on "administrative leave," and was in fact fired, in so many words, according to a very highly placed informant. HSUS has also sued Wills, seeking the recovery of funds—believed to be about \$16,500—allegedly misappropriated to his personal use.

In a peripherally related personnel move indicating the changing HSUS corporate culture, Forkan confidante Martha Armstrong has been named vice president for companion animals, succeeding Ken White, who left last spring to head the Arizona Humane Society. Armstrong, longtime Massachusetts SPCA director of humane education and legislation, previously headed shelters in Oakland, California, and Tennessee.

Turnabout

Only 18 months earlier, in mid-1994, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** received leaked confidential memos indicating that other HSUS senior executives were attempting to force Forkan out of HSUS by transferring many of her longtime duties to Wills and lobbyists Wayne Pacelle, Bill Long, and Aaron Medlock, whom Wills recruited from the Fund for Animals. Some of Forkan's staff were urged to retire.

Virtually raised in an upstate New

York town, Wills was trained to provide animal control service to Washington D.C. expired. A newly formed organization called Animal Link took over, and within hours a private investigator tracking Wills found him answering the telephones at the Washington D.C. city shelter, apparently performing the duties of an executive director as an ostensible volunteer.

For much of this year, Wills and his former Detroit associate Deday LaRene, whom he hired at HSUS, negotiated with Washington D.C. over possibly taking on the animal control contract as an HSUS project. That proposed deal fell through, HSUS announced, on September 18. Officially the problem was that HSUS wanted the deed, free and clear, to the proposed site of a new shelter it planned to build—but Washington D.C. only leased the land in question from the federal government, and was not in a position to turn over the deed.

Unofficially, the problem was that it was Wills' deal, undertaken at least in part to impress his fiance, former Washington Humane Society animal fostering volunteer Lori White (whom he married in June in Mexico, at a ceremony conducted by Irwin, an ordained minister). With Wills on his way out at HSUS, no one else really wanted the potential expense and embarrassment that could go with running animal control in a nearly bankrupt city that owed the previous contractor more than \$400,000, against annual operating costs of \$770,000.

Wills, though, needed a job—and as executive director of the Michigan Humane Society from 1978 until mid-1989, he had experience at fundraising in a similar milieu, though about \$1.6 million of the funds he raised eventually disappeared, leading to his resignation under fire. [Details appeared in "A whale of a tale from inside HSUS," together with details of LaRene's alleged underworld links, in the October 1995 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.] The WHS withdrawal from animal control left an

opening that would be chosen meanwhile through competitive bidding. Lacking time to obtain nonprofit status, Animal Link is trying to finance operations and put itself in position to secure the longterm contract by soliciting donations via a special bank account opened for it by Animal Allies, a cat rescue group headed by Elaine Miletta of Fairfax, Virginia, with a 92-cat care-for-life shelter in Culpepper, Virginia.

The personalities and arrangements soon drew the attention of Washington D.C. media, as did problems at the shelter that began almost immediately. With only Wills, Eichinger, and one former WHS technician qualified to perform euthanasia, compared with eight euthanasia technicians on staff when WHS ran the shelter, Animal Link reportedly tried to teach volunteers the procedure in haste, with awkward results. Due to short staffing, Wills is supposed to have asked volunteers to work eight-hour shifts, getting few takers. On November 10, Wills and White purportedly walked out—and back in through a side door. On November 15, paid staff walked out because they didn't get paid, but Atwell told media that an anonymous contribution of \$4,000 saved the day. There was also a flap mentioned by some D.C. media when a volunteer left alone to work a night shift instead locked the doors and went home.

Talks

Catching heavy flak, Wills formally addressed the media on November 16 at the National Press Club—but mostly about HSUS, rather than Animal Link. "I was recently abruptly terminated for my 'failure to cooperate' in responding to a series of malicious and false allegations against me raised by three former PETA employees now working at HSUS," Wills asserted, referring to three HSUS staffers who in August filed a sexual harassment complaint against Wills with the U.S. Equal

Opportunity Commission. "I am confident," Wills embellished, "that I will be vindicated in the courts, but in that process many of the confidential informants who have assisted my investigations into animal rights abuses may be compromised or their lives endangered."

Concluded Wills, "People who care about animals should look closely where they donate their hard-earned dollars, and make sure the money is going to the animals and not to permit top executives to lead the lifestyles of the rich and famous."

Wills, known for his Porsche 944, love of nightlife, and reputed \$100,000 salary at Michigan Humane, made \$93,000 a year in salary and benefits at HSUS.

Lifestyles

Indeed, the lifestyles and activities of HSUS executives—Wills included—have attracted the attention of many investigators in recent months. California deputy attorney general Peter Schack tersely confirmed that his office is actively reviewing HSUS financial filings and witness depositions, but explained that he is not allowed to discuss any case that might be in preparation.

A small army of private detectives and researchers were more forthcoming, calling, faxing, and e-mailing to introduce themselves and share tips. Three work for competing mass media. One represents a personal debtor. Four work for other major animal protection groups. And one, Simon Ward of Zimbabwe Trust readily admitted interests directly opposed to those of the humane movement, having previously worked a decade for the Japanese whaling industry—and was willing to be quoted. Ward described his employer as "a non-governmental organization in an African country," which "has come under fierce attack from, among others, HSUS, for selling hunting licenses to groups such as Safari Club International. I have been instructed,"

York animal shelter still directed by her mother, Forkan served as executive director of the Fund in the 1970s, prior to joining HSUS.

The changes at HSUS have so far not lifted Hoyt's interdict on staff communications with **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, imposed against editor Merritt Clifton since October 1988 when Clifton, then news editor for *Animals' Agenda*, asked Hoyt and Irwin to comment on a Jack Anderson expose of how HSUS purchased a house for Hoyt's use and loaned Irwin funds with which to buy vacation property in Maine. Our questions about the recent and impending changes went officially unanswered. Forkan and HSUS chief legal counsel Roger Kindler reportedly told other people with similar questions that our reconstruction of the changes from leaked information, as reported in our November 1995 edition, was "inaccurate" and "not even close" to what actually happened.

But they apparently supplied no specifics. Other accounts suggest the alleged "inaccuracies" are more matters of perspective than substance: did Forkan merely inherit authority, or ascend by having her hands clean? Is Hoyt retiring on schedule, or is he being discreetly ousted? Is Irwin now the big boss, or has he been kicked upstairs?

Is it real, or is it color, and do even their hairdressers know for sure?

Twist and shout

We do know for sure that the November installment of the ongoing HSUS/David Wills soap opera was barely into the mail before new information made it obsolete, beginning with the return—unopened—of the package of 25 copies of our October edition that an anonymous caller ordered for courier delivery to the Columbus Day weekend HSUS board meeting in Seattle. The caller, who was not board member Anita Coupe, asked that the copies be sent to Coupe's room. The weirdest twist was that the invoice, the amount of which was not mentioned to the caller, was enclosed in the package, and was earlier paid by a U.S. postal money order made out on behalf of "B. True."

The plot twisted again, like it did last summer, when at midnight on Halloween the Washington Humane Society's contract to

opportunity open, and Wills and White already had contact with other people willing to form a board of directors: Dee Atwell, identified as a Department of Commerce employee, who told one reporter her qualifications were "twenty years with golden setters"; Phyllis Horowitz, a former WHS volunteer who was dismissed as a purported source of friction with staff; and Gerald Eichinger, DVM, a onetime WHS veterinary staffer who left to form his own practice, returned as a volunteer, was dismissed at the same time as Horowitz, and was remembered by other Washington D.C.-area animal rescuers for having denounced the WHS administration to media.

Links

Assembling Animal Link virtually overnight, the group won a 50-day contract with the city by outbidding a coalition put together on short notice by Sharon Smith, DVM, according to WHS executive director Mary Healy. The most financially stable humane organization in the area, the Washington Animal Rescue League, remained uninvolved. Persons familiar with WARL affairs told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that the WARL longterm plan, backed by assets of as much as \$10 million, involves completing a low-cost neutering clinic now under construction and perhaps adding a high-volume adoption center—projects which could be jeopardized by the extra burdens coming with an animal control contract.

The 50-day interim contract expires December 20. Washington D.C. Department of Human Services acting director Vernon Hawkins said a longterm contrac-

tion Opportunity Commission. Only one of the three, so far as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** can determine, is a former PETA employee.

"PETA is by their own admission a radical animal rights organization," Wills continued. "I believe I have become a pawn in a struggle for power and money both within HSUS and between competing animal rights organizations. HSUS is doing everything in its power to silence me, including filing a civil lawsuit against me. I was even advised by my health insurance company that HSUS had tried to cancel health insurance for myself and my nine-year-old son with asthma," an apparent reference to White's son by a previous marriage.

"I myself am under a doctor's care for a medical condition which I contracted while on a mission for the Society in Indonesia," Wills said. "Make no mistake: when it comes to the treatment of people, the word 'humane' does not apply to HSUS."

Wills complained that HSUS, "with assets of over \$50 million, does not help or support the D.C. animal shelter, which is in danger of closing from lack of funds. The salaries and lifestyles of top executives at HSUS I agree are outrageous," he added, "but that is not my salary or my lifestyle. If money is missing from the Humane Society ledgers, they should look elsewhere for it. The allegations which have been raised against me are false," Wills insisted, adding that instead of hearing his side of the various matters, "HSUS has responded with a summons in a civil action. I am in the process with my attorneys of preparing a defense and countersuit in several forums that I assure you will reach the

Ward admitted, "to gather any and all information I can that may be used to discredit HSUS."

Ward established that the Paul Irwin associated with the Pennsylvania Trust, a major private bank, is not the same person as the Paul Irwin of HSUS—as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** suspected, in reporting in October an allegation from a Capitol Hill source that Paul Irwin of HSUS is involved in private banking, a form of financial dealing with no accountability to the general public.

"Paul Irwin of HSUS is rumored to be involved in private banking in some way," Ward confirmed. "However, research confirmed only that he *was* involved," having been listed in *Moody's Banking Directory* several years ago as one of the directors of the Theodore Roosevelt National Bank. "In the current edition of *Moody's*," Ward added, "this bank is no longer listed, and the telephone has been disconnected. The last listing of the bank gave its address as 1201 New York Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. It is assumed it was a private bank because its total assets were just \$13-14 million. In this regard," Ward suggested, "a possible clue appears in *HSUS News*, fall 1995, in the section dedicated to news from the HSUS affiliate Earthkind. An article on ecotourism begins with a reference to one Tweed Roosevelt, but makes no connection between him and HSUS, nor gives any explanation why his views should appear."

HSUS News identified Tweed Roosevelt as "spokesman for sustainable tourism, president of the Roosevelt Education Foundation, and the great-grandson of Theodore Roosevelt."

Cindy Kessler through March

NACA 100
(through January 1996)

Creative accounting

WATKINS GLEN, N.Y.—Over the past four years Farm Sanctuary annual reports have claimed \$822,878 more in spending than Farm Sanctuary declared to the Internal Revenue Service—and have ascribed \$683,146 of that amount to program service. The ghost expenditures have enabled Farm Sanctuary to claim that it spent 86% of revenues on programs in 1993, and 88% on programs in 1994.

The income lines in the annual reports for fiscal years 1991 through 1994 match the Farm Sanctuary IRS Form 990 filings, but the program spending and total expenditure lines vary by as much as \$257,961:

Year	Program expense		Difference		Total expenditures	
	To donors	To IRS	To donors	To IRS		
1991	\$390,491	\$282,739	\$107,752	\$451,807	\$345,963	\$105,844
1992	\$504,355	\$345,159	\$159,196	\$590,934	\$423,732	\$167,202
1993	\$788,015	\$530,054	\$257,961	\$917,471	\$656,594	\$260,877
1994	\$591,485	\$433,248	\$158,237	\$675,210	\$519,567	\$155,643

"The discrepancies," claims Gene Bauston, who cofounded Farm Sanctuary with his wife Lori, "are the result of the inclusion of monies spent on capital in our financial reports. The IRS does not consider monies spent to buy capital items such as barns and property to be 'expenses' because this money is technically not disbursed from the organization."

It isn't actually disbursed from the organization, either: money spent on capital acquisition is properly reported when the capital shows up in the asset column of a financial report or IRS Form 990. And indeed the Farm Sanctuary acquisitions do show up in the asset column of their Form 990 filings. Farm Sanctuary in 1990 claimed assets worth \$226,615. Farm Sanctuary now claims assets of \$1,049,493. The gain is exactly \$822,878—the amount, to the penny, of the discrepancy.

But the increase in assets isn't noticed by donors because Farm Sanctuary's annual

HSUS settles affairs (from page 8)

With that, Ward flew off to San Diego, to examine files on HSUS and the subsidiary National Association for Humane and Environmental Education compiled by biomedical researcher Pat Cleveland. At deadline, Ward hadn't again been heard from. But a thick envelope anonymously mailed from Florida coincidentally contained an account of a recent Earthkind fiasco, together with supporting documents.

Yellowstone

"The Yellowstone Project cost HSUS \$275,000 in a matter of a few months in 1993," the account stated. "Dr. Robert Crabtree," of Bozeman, Montana, "pro-

Mail

ANIMAL PEOPLE was not able to either confirm or refute an electronic message from a well-reputed direct mail professional who asserted that, "Irwin has been secretly doing business with the company that you know kicks back fundraising money to executives," as described in our October editorial. Through a variety of subsidiaries, this firm does business with many of the animal protection groups that spend the highest percentage of their budget on direct mail, but we haven't yet unraveled the whole skein, nor are we sure yet that some competing organizations know that they are in effect

Tips for wise giving (from page 1)

You are more likely to give effectively, helping those who will most appropriately use your money, if you know exactly what moves you to read an appeal, write a check, and mail it.

Most fundraising attention-getting devices are essentially neutral: they may be used for either good or bad. Many such devices can actually help you quickly and accurately judge an appeal—if you recognize them for what they are, understanding how they work and how they can either be used fairly or be abused.

Teasers

Take our own Christmas appeal, for example, assembled with volunteer advice from a successful professional fundraiser—the first time we've had this kind of help.

We need the help, make no mistake about it. Because ANIMAL PEOPLE serves a relatively small community, the subpopulation most concerned about animal suffering, our appeal to commercial advertisers—though great for some—is less broad than it would be for a general-circulation newspaper or a paper aimed at just pet owners. Because we are watchdogs, doing investigative reporting on animal protection organizations as well as on other animal issues, our standards for advertisers are also higher than those of other publications—and many nonprofit animal protection organizations, in turn, shy away from our scrutiny. The same goes for foundations. A very few help us. Others are leary of exposure, especially involving other projects that they fund.

Accordingly, we must appeal to readership for much of the portion of costs that other publications might cover with ads or institutional support.

But we're up against one obstacle right off: animal protection donors understand helping animals. You respond to

In general, teasers help you to make up your mind whether you want to open the envelope and at least consider making a donation. They help you decide to support worthy causes.

A teaser is not a warning signal, no matter what form it takes. Many of the most honest organizations "trick" you into opening an envelope—because they must. But chances are you'll rarely feel tricked. An organization offering you a way to address an outrage, for instance, is giving you a deal: you get the chance to send the postcard or petition, and help influence legislation, whether or not you donate.

An alarm should go off only if the postcard or petition is addressed to the sending organization instead of to the politician or official who is supposed to get it. Even that may not mean dishonesty—but it does mean the sender is more concerned with building and verifying a mailing list than with making sure your message reaches whomever.

Other organizations "trick" you with the chance to win something. This actually tends to indicate that the organization is using lists from outside the animal protection community, trying not to pull funds away from other animal groups: it is using a device that may fetch donations from the general public, not just the usual animal cause donor. The "trick," in that case, is one you probably approve of.

Some of the most abused teasers seem the most innocent. The late Ann Fields, who died facing charges of fraudulently raising millions, liked to cover her appeal envelopes with stickers and rubber stamped images of cute animals. Surely someone doing that truly loved animals and couldn't have been up to anything nefarious! Or so thousands of donors thought.

But just because Ann Fields used stickers and rubber stamps doesn't mean your local rescue group is bogus because it does the same. The first premise applies:

posed a new ecotourist business to do research, and HSUS through Earthkind agreed to provide \$150,000, all to be returned by the third year. If Earthkind dropped out before the third year, the idea reverted to Crabtree. Hoyt placed his long-time secretary in charge, Janet Frake, who had no experience in overseeing or analyzing new business ventures. Crabtree prepared a first-year budget showing \$450,000 income from tuition and a deficit from first-year operations of \$121,000—in other words, a spending plan of \$571,000. It was in the form of a large sheet pasted together from computer printouts, and he submitted it to HSUS soon after starting the business. He said he got it back with an initialed approval. No one at HSUS ever admitted to approving it, but Crabtree supposedly still has it.”

Continued the story, “Using the ‘approval,’ Crabtree began spending according to the plan. He hired lots of local help to lead the tours and bought computer equipment. Invoices were approved in Bozeman and sent to Washington D.C. for HSUS to pay, which they did.”

Crabtree purportedly projected breaking even at 150 participants, but only 32 actually signed up by July.

“When the light public response was finally learned,” the account went on, “HSUS tried to stop the program, but Crabtree felt he had an enforceable contract and wanted to continue, resisting HSUS demands to fire employees and cancel tours. By September, when the Earthkind board met, more than \$200,000 had been spent, and another \$75,000 was estimated to be needed to get HSUS out. A number of hired people in Montana were threatening to sue HSUS, and there were complaints from people who had bought non-refundable air tickets to cancelled tours.

“Crabtree salvaged the operation, and still operates,” now under the name of Yellowstone Ecosystem Studies.

Neither Crabtree nor HSUS responded to messages of inquiry, but the gist of the account seemed to be confirmed both by the enclosures and other information **ANIMAL PEOPLE** had on file.

represented by the same organization, under different business identities.

According to this direct mail professional, “Irwin has tested the Netherlands fundraising market. You see, incorporated in the Netherlands, as you must be to raise funds there, nobody in the U.S. can track the money. Irwin arranged all of that. Now, heading HSI, he is in charge of it all. Nice plan. How much front money has HSUS put into HSI? That is the money used to raise gigantic money overseas. The Netherlands, Germany, and France are all semi-virgin targets, with four times the returns we get in the U.S. You can get rich four times quicker, and with a \$150,000 investment can net \$1.5 million the second year. Then the sky’s the limit. The foreign governments won’t audit for five years, giving time to build the mail before spending money on programs.”

Neither Irwin nor anyone else at HSUS responded to multiple faxed inquiries, which included a photocopy of the original message, less only the transmission code which might have jeopardized the source. The speculation about potential direct mail returns in Europe is supported by the experience of the International Fund for Animal Welfare, Greenpeace, the Dolphin Project, and the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society over the past five years.

The potential extent of HSUS involvement is indicated by HSUS funding transfers to HSI over the past several years: \$212,091 in 1993, \$410,760 in 1994.

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appeals that put an animal up front, yet don’t necessarily understand how a newspaper helps animals, or how we multiply the impact of your donations by helping route them to the right places. We have to explain that to you, when we ask for donations, and we have to explain it quickly, before you toss our envelope away.

Accordingly, on the outside of our envelope this year, we’ve used a teaser, “He needs your help,” beside our Watchdog logo of the dog guarding the empty bowl.

You know as well as we do that the dog who inspired that drawing died before any of us were born, that the logo is just a picture, and that **ANIMAL PEOPLE**—though we currently care for 26 former strays out of our own personal pockets—is not a hands-on rescue organization. We’re not pretending differently. We’re not trying to fool you. We’re just trying to get your attention for the few seconds it takes us to explain how **ANIMAL PEOPLE** helps put food in bowls all over the world.

Most appeals these days use teasers. They vary a great deal in form. Some, like ours, are catchy slogans. Others are windows showing a portion of something that looks like a check; an envelope format that looks as if it comes from a government agency; or the promise of something inside, such as a prize, a coupon, a survey form, a contest entry blank, a postcard or petition to send a politician, or a photograph rousing your concern.

**PRIMARILY
PRIMATES
(through 7/96)**

fundraising devices themselves are essentially neutral. Let the device get your attention—but make up your mind about donating based upon substance.

If, because of a teaser, you open an appeal from an unfamiliar group or a group you have reason to be skeptical about, make a mental note to yourself that you have been led on by a tactical device, and pay attention to the use of additional tactical devices in the appeal itself. No tactical device or combination of devices mean an appeal is “good” or “bad,” or that a group is “good” or “bad.” You’re watching out not for tactical devices per se, but rather for any tendency you may have to respond wholly to devices rather than to the substance of the appeal and the authenticity of the group.

Style

The *Chronicle of Philanthropy* and books on fundraising emphasize over and over that personal appeals are the most effective. People who never write checks to charity still toss coins in the hat of a street corner musician, hand out treats at Halloween, and buy Girl Scout cookies.

For that reason, fundraisers knock

(continued on page 10)

Clara Landau (Nov. & Dec.)

Why appeals are appealing

(from page 9)

themselves out to make mass-produced direct mail appeals look as personal as possible.

Once again, there's nothing wrong with that. Indeed, it's an essential approach. Studies have discovered numerous times that animal protection groups tend to receive the smallest average donation of any type of charity, and therefore need to get donations from the greatest number of people in order to keep going. As a matter of practicality, even small rescue groups and local animal shelters have to get contributions from far more people than they can contact individually. That doesn't mean they don't want to contact you personally. Since they can't, they settle for second-best: the printed message that conveys the thought.

Handwritten notes are devastatingly effective. The word "devastating" is used advisedly, because handwritten messages scrawled across photocopied appeals were Ann Fields' major fundraising device. Such messages—and follow-up telephone calls to major donors—conveyed the impression to each donor that Fields had so few donors that she knew every one of them by name, and was calling on them personally because she had no one else to turn to.

Doubt that approach. Almost any animal charity active for any length of time should have a mailing list of hundreds of names: it couldn't function otherwise. And even if only one household in 10 gives to an animal charity (the national average is about three times that high), that's still more than 100 households in a typical town of 4,000 residents, who on average live four to a house.

If someone has the time to hand-write appeals, especially in a purported emergency situation, he or she has the time to answer some hard questions, too. Insist on getting IRS Form 990 filings before deciding to donate or loan a significant amount. Then get a second opinion from a third party as to the legitimacy of the charity.

Maybe. But a Johnson box might also work for the same reason that headlines and subheads encourage you to read all of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**: because your interest is piqued and piqued again. Like the envelope teaser, the Johnson box helps tell you if you'll be interested in hearing why we're worthy of your donation. It may be a "trick," but it isn't much of a trick, because if the appeal letter itself doesn't reinforce your interest—and quickly—it still won't work.

Mostly, it just says, "Read me."

The same applies to such devices as boldface and underlines within an appeal. Typically, boldfacing and underlining are used to convey the essentials of an appeal—or of anything else they may be used with—at a glance. Read that much and you'll get the gist. Then you can go back to pick up the details. Boldfacing and underlining may help the fundraiser collect money, but also help you make up your mind quickly. If your initial reaction to the boldfacing and underlining is that you're being jerked around by typography, the fundraiser loses: you must be persuaded that the cause is legitimate, worthwhile, and in need.

Once again, fundraising devices should invite skepticism only if you don't see the substance behind the claim. Then, ask questions. Read the whole text. If the group or cause is unfamiliar, look it up in our "Who Gets The Money?" section, or call us for a succinct opinion. Fundraisers try to convince you to donate in a hurry—because charities do need to pay the bills; because the sooner you give, the sooner you can be asked for more; and most of all, because if you put off writing a check, you are more likely to forget about doing it. That's reasonable, and necessary, from their perspective. But don't be rushed. Make sure any doubts you have are all answered before you send money. In the long run, you'll help animals more by giving wisely than by giving hastily—especially if you also give generously.

It is much harder to assess an advocacy group or an animal shelter, especially a shelter outside your community. That doesn't mean it's impossible. The best way to get information is to ask for it. If a group claims credit for a victory and you have reason to wonder if it really won that victory, or even if it was a victory, ask the group itself for the supporting evidence. It should be able to supply newspaper clippings, or copies of legal documents, or the name and telephone number of a reference.

Of course if you put an organization to this much trouble, you should expect to give more than just five or ten dollars after you are satisfied. But this brings up two more key points about effective charity:

- You'll help more animals by giving generously to a handful of organizations you know well than by scattershotting small contributions hither and yon—which mostly just gets you on a lot more mailing lists.

- The organization that takes the time and trouble to answer your questions on one issue is a lot more likely to have the backup for any claim it makes. If you make an organization prove itself to earn your first donation, you can probably assume that it won't lie to you later—because it will know that you are a discriminating donor, who does ask questions.

You can also ask third parties for opinions. Ask us. Ask other organizations that you support. Ask people you know in the community where the out-of-town animal shelter is. Ask your political representatives whether they get much mail attributable to such-and-such a group, and if so, what they think of the group. (If you think your local representatives are animal-hating jerks, and they hate the group, that may be a positive endorsement.)

Reply devices

Along with the appeal letter, every appeal has a return envelope of some sort,

Save the Tiggers! (Walt Disney Studios)

to claim the mailing is for research purposes, or educational purposes, and is therefore a program function, rather than something to acknowledge as fundraising.

There is an easy way to tell a bogus survey from one whose purpose is actually to produce information: do the questions seek your knowledge, or just your reaction? Do they make you think about what you believe, or do they simply stir your emotions? An authentic information-seeking survey uses neutrally-worded questions; if you have an emotional response, the survey-taker may be inadvertently weighting the findings to produce a possibly misleading result. A bogus survey—one with little value to anyone but the fundraiser—intentionally leads you to a particular conclusion: send money.

A recent **ANIMAL PEOPLE** direct mail survey asked 21 questions about the highly emotionally charged issue of neutering and releasing feral cats. But the format was as bland as we could think of a way to make it: "Are you now feeding any homeless cats? If yes, how many?" We did not ask, "Are you now feeding any abandoned, suffering cats?", or "Are you ignoring the abandoned, suffering cats in your neighborhood?"

Contrast our approach with that of a recent DDAL "National Animal Protection Opinion Poll": "Should Congress outlaw experiments which require animals to be poi-

There are simple ways to double-check the veracity of a handwritten message. One is to call the organization issuing the appeal and ask to speak to the person who wrote the note. If your name is recognized, you're still not necessarily assured that the organization is honest, but you are assured that the message is not mass produced.

If you get a message signed "Merritt" or "Kim," you can bet your boots—or a big donation—that we will know who you are. (But just, "Hi, this is Joe," won't necessarily bring recognition, as we know quite a few Joes. Try, "Hi, this is Joe Doaks of Paducah, Kentucky." That gives us a chance to remember that you previously called about how to stop cockfighting and coonhunting, a couple of months ago.)

Incidentally, always compare the response you get from a charity on other matters with the response you get when it pertains to your gift. If you get prompt, courteous, useful service at all times, that's a good indication that the charity cares about what it does, not just about money.

Johnson boxes

If an appeal isn't personal, it works best if it looks personal. Standard devices that we've used this year include a Courier type face, emulating typewriting, and a "Johnson box."

Even if Courier type didn't look like typewriting, it would still be a good face for an appeal, because it is clear, clean, and easy to read. Courier is a fixed-width variant of Roman, the same type most often used in newspapers, books, and magazines. (The regular **ANIMAL PEOPLE** face is Times, a version of Roman originally developed for use by *The New York Times*.) Because they are so often used by respected and reliable publications, Roman type faces convey an image of friendly reliability.

The Johnson box is the headline teaser at the upper right of the first page of the appeal letter, or sometimes at upper left, if a photo or logo is at upper right. Direct mail professionals argue that a Johnson box boosts donations because it looks like a personal return address, even though it isn't an address at all.

Structure

The basic structure of an appeal is always the same, no matter who is asking for money, in whatever cause, and no matter whether the asking is done effectively or awkwardly: the fundraiser explains the need for money, then asks you to give. Successful appeals emphasize whatever an organization is doing that others don't, or don't do as well: **ANIMAL PEOPLE** is the only watchdog in the animal protection field. Your local rescue group is the only outfit helping your neighborhood feral cats.

This is the same approach taken by commercial advertisers: why should you buy this product instead of another?

As Winnie-the-Pooh's pal sings, "The wonderful thing about Tiggers / is Tiggers are wonderful things. / Their tops are made out of rubber. / Their bottoms are made out of springs. / They're bouncy, flouncy, / fun, fun, fun, fun, fun / And the most wonderful thing about Tiggers is / I'm the only one."

Save the Tiggers! Send your check to Pooh Bear, c/o Christopher Robin in the Hundred Acre Woods.

Verification

Make sure you see the evidence. Is what this charity does really worthwhile and effective? Is the charity better than similar groups, or at least as good? If you think so, why do you think so? What independent verification do you have of the results?

In the case of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, you hold the results in your hands ten times a year. If we're not doing what we claim to be doing, you'll quickly know about it: you won't get your paper (please complain if you don't—we'll immediately send a replacement), or the information in it won't be verifiable. (Note our specification in every item as to just who did what, where, when. You can always check it out. Even in the rare circumstance that we have to use anonymous sources to get an investigative scoop, we know who those sources are, and we have additional on-the-record, easily verifiable information to back up the anonymous stuff.)

and a "reply device." The practical function of a reply device is to assist the charity with record-keeping: tracking who gave how much, and to which appeal or purpose, if options are offered. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** uses the simplest of reply devices, a card with your address label already affixed and check-off boxes where most donors will confirm their gift of a particular amount. Our reply device has relatively little utility in getting you to give more. Some fundraising professionals argue that the check-off boxes should be used to suggest gifts of a certain size, but the suggesting has to be low-key, and can actually harm receipts if the suggested amounts are higher than donors are otherwise inclined to give. Feeling compelled to give either a stipulated amount or nothing, the donor who feels pushed may well give nothing, and the charity that loses out will never know why.

Reply devices are often considerably more sophisticated, and some do work to further persuade you to donate generously. One reply device that particularly annoys those of us who do serious public opinion polling is the loaded survey, a favorite of PETA and the Doris Day Animal League. The survey gets you to respond—and while you're responding, the thinking of the fundraiser goes, you'll be more likely to send along a check, especially since the survey helps persuade you that the fundraising organization is in fact doing something besides asking you for money. Meanwhile, the inclusion of the survey in the appeal packet enables the fundraising organization

soned in order to test household products?"

"Outlaw" is an emotionally charged buzzword—and while the outcome of much animal testing is that the animals are poisoned, there is no requirement other than in the classic and now little used LD50 test that poisoning *per se* should result.

Question seven of the DDAL "survey" is, not surprisingly, "Please indicate the amount you will contribute."

P.S.

P.S.—Do you know why appeal letters always have a postscript? It's because people always read them—and lots of people, who already know when they get an appeal that they like the group and want to support it, just read the postscript to see how much money they're supposed to send.

The P.S. is yet another attention-getting device, neutral in itself, that can help you as much as it helps the fundraiser. Just remind yourself that it is an attention-getting device. It's not there because it's something the fundraiser previously forgot to mention, or because some extra urgent need came up as the appeal was going to press. Rather, it's a reminder that the purpose of this whole exercise is getting you to give money.

P.P.S.—Give wisely. We'd rather you slept on our appeal overnight and then sent \$50 than have you send \$25 right away. The most reputable charities will tend to have that attitude. Sure, we'd all like to get the biggest donation we can. But the charity that seems too afraid to let you think about it probably has a reason.

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Dog logo

The Watchdog

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

ANN FIELDS LEAVES MONEY MISSING, 900 ANIMALS

ANDALUSIA, Alabama—Ann Fields, 49, founder of one of the most lucrative no-kill shelter scams ever, died at home in Palm Springs, California on October 21 of an apparent heart attack. Her second husband, Victor Lagunas, apparently many years younger, reportedly buried Fields in Mexico.

Circa 1983, Fields and her first husband, Jerry Fields, whom she divorced in 1993, founded a small outdoor no-kill shelter near Conyers, Georgia, initially called Love and Care for God's Stray Animals. Questionable animal care and high-pressure fundraising appeals soon drew notice from at least four major national and regional humane groups, but each was apparently scared away from attempted intervention by Fields' ability to portray herself to donors and the public as a beleaguered saint, saving animals no one else would help, claiming she was the victim of a mean-spirited conspiracy. She meanwhile evaded creditors by repeatedly changing the wording of her Love and Care business name, and by routing donations to a variety of mail drops. Finally obliged to relocate from Georgia to Alabama by a 1989 zoning dispute, Fields left behind an unpaid federal tax lien of \$574,889, plus state tax liens of at least \$31,000.

Once set up in Alabama, Fields left the Love and Care shelter to be run by first a succession of relatives, then later by four immigrants identified by the Alabama Office of the Attorney General as illegal aliens. Telling donors she was working 18-hour days at the shelter, Fields actually visited it just once after 1989, her son-in-law Ronald Denny said.

ANIMAL PEOPLE editor Merritt Clifton, then news editor of *Animals' Agenda*, in 1990 began publishing warnings about Fields' failure to file legally required accountability documents. Fields counterattacked in the Love and

Care newsletter, between issuing emergency appeals often accompanied by handwritten notes to previous high donors, seeking further gifts and loans she never repaid. Donors who inquired about their money were told of natural disasters befalling the shelter, which never occurred, and were sent videos of a shelter in Palm Springs, California, with which Fields had no involvement. They were also advised that Love and Care was nearly broke, even after it received a \$250,000 trust fund in settlement of an estate. Eventually some donors and lenders cooperated with the Alabama Office of the Attorney General in bringing a lawsuit against Fields for fraud, deceit, and deceptive trade practices.

Aliases

Filed on June 26, 1995, the suit cited Fields' use of aliases including "Ann Lagunas," "Marjorie Jacobs," and "Rebecca Garcia." Her income from appeals on behalf of the Love and Care shelter was estimated at \$75,000 to \$100,000 per month, of which little more reached the shelter than was necessary to maintain care standards comparable to those of rural Southern dog pounds. Not until 1994 were sufficient funds provided to neuter all of the animals, then-shelter manager Linda Lewis told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Lewis resigned less than two weeks later.

As word of the fraud charges spread among donors, Fields once again claimed she was the victim of a conspiracy—and began soliciting funds under a new alias, "Irene Hathaway," purported president of "Care for Our Lord's Animals, Inc.," a no-kill shelter supposed to have been in Cathedral City, California, which according to Cathedral City residents never existed. Her second of two rounds of appeals issued within less than 30 days as "Irene Hathaway"

was apparently mailed only hours before her death.

"This office and the attorney generals' offices in Florida and California are continuing our investigation," Alabama Office of the Attorney General investigator Denny Billingsley told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on October 30, "and we will continue until it has been completed."

No will

Fields' death, apparently without a will, left the fate of the 900 animals at the Love and Care shelter uncertain. The six-member Andalusia Area Humane Society, headed by veterinarian Louis Jones, took over management of Love and Care on an interim basis, while Fields' daughter, Tina Fields Denny, issued an October 27 memorial appeal on the humane society's behalf. A court order later forwarded donations still being received at Fields' California addresses to a special account opened by the humane society. On November 7, AAHS member Ginger Hassell told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, the county court named humane society member Alan Corey to be receiver of the property, after Ronald Denny failed to qualify for a \$100,000 security bond. The disposition of as many as 550 dogs and 350 cats would apparently be left to Corey's judgement, Hassell said, indicating that there was a serious rift within the AAHS over whether to have most of them euthanized or continue to care for them.

"It would be stretching it," Hassell explained, "to say even 100 might be adoptable. Most of them are old, many are cage-crazy, all of the cats have been exposed to feline leukemia, and they've been dying on us left and right. I have a feeling," she added, "that whatever comes of this is not going to be a happy ending. Whatever anyone decides to do, the animals have already suffered."

Woofs & growls

The House Ways and Means Committee has recommended legislation, similar to a proposal from the Clinton administration last summer, that would enable the IRS to order charity officials to refund compensation judged excessive to their respective charities or be fined; require charities to furnish copies of IRS Form 990 to anyone requesting them, for a "reasonable" photocopying fee; and enable the Treasury Department to fine charities more heavily for failing to file IRS Form 990 in a complete and timely manner.

"Previously, the public relations firm Burson-Marsteller in New York kept a list for the beef industry of reporters who ate steak," the *Wall Street Journal* reported on November 10. "Two years ago, Carma International joined the effort," the Washington D.C. media-monitoring firm whose efforts on behalf of the Department of Energy were exposed in late October. "Now, each month, Carma reviews piles of press clips of dozens of journalists and spits out computerized reports on how favorably they portray beef, using a scale from zero to 100. Highly ranked reporters may get star treatment; laggards are targeted for sit-down talks on being fair to beef."

Rep. Gerry Studds (D-Massachusetts) announced October 28 that he will not run again in 1996. During Studds' 23 years in the House, including a long stint as chair of the recently abolished Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, Studds had a leading part in shaping national policy on marine mammals, fish, and wild-caught birds.

An October 17 memo to House Republicans from leadership, including Speaker Newt Gingrich, urged Representatives to strengthen their environmental credentials by seeking election to the boards of their local zoos. Gingrich is a longtime major benefactor of Zoo Atlanta.

A reward of \$22,000 paid to an anonymous tipster led to the arrest and conviction of Rod Coronado, the November edition of the hunting magazine *Michigan Out-of-Doors* claimed. Contributing \$5,000 apiece to the reward fund were Michigan United Conservation Clubs, the Michigan Big Game Hunters Association, and Incurably Ill for Animal Research; contributing \$1,000 apiece were the Americans for Medical Progress Education Foundation, Fur Information Council of America, Michigan Fur Conservation Association, Michigan Trappers Association, National Rifle Association, Ohio Big Bucks Club, and Safari Club International. Coronado is now serving a 57-month prison sentence for involvement in a string of Animal Liberation Front attacks on laboratories and fur farms.

The activist group Palouse Voice for Animals has disbanded after five years, due to the departure from northern Idaho of cofounders Greg Brown and Mare Rosenthal.

GOP finds Republicans favor ESA as much as Democrats

WASHINGTON D.C.—Congressional momentum toward dismantling the Endangered Species Act markedly slowed in November, after House Speaker Newt Gingrich acknowledged to media that the Republican majority "messed up on the environment" by seriously misreading the public mood.

Gingrich was particularly rattled by a *Time/CNN* poll conducted on September 27-28, which showed that 63% of self-described Republican voters and 67% of independents oppose legislation to "reduce protection for endangered species"—putting support for the ESA at the same level among Republicans as among Democrats.

According to a November 21 bulletin from the Endangered Species Coalition, "The rewrite of the Endangered Species Act sponsored by Reps. Don Young (R-Alaska) and Richard Pombo (R-Calif.) remains stalled in the House with the holiday recess approaching. It has been widely suggested that Gingrich will keep the legislation from coming to the House floor until next year," to "give him time to resolve differences between Republican members from the Northeast," where Rep.

Sherwood Boehlert (R-N.Y.) leads a growing pro-ESA faction, "and those from the West and South," the bastions of the wise-use movement.

"Leadership is not going to stand by and let the extremists carry the day on environmental policy," pledged Rep. Jim Saxton (R-N.J.)

An early December hearing was meanwhile expected on S1365, a ESA rewrite similar to the Young/Pombo bill, introduced on October 25 by Senator Dirk Kempthorne (R-Idaho).

TUFTS AD

HOLIDAY CARDS LAST CHANCE!

Debra J. Hartman is selling out of her current stock of Holiday, note, and pet sympathy cards and mailing labels. This change will enable her to help with volunteer lobbying efforts for important animal legislation in PA. Thank you to all the fellow animal advocates who have shared artwork and messages for the animals over the past nine years. May we all continue to help all living

beings in whatever way we can.

All cards feature detailed original artwork, sensitive sentiments on 4 1/1"x6 1/4" recycled quality card stock. Please specify style #. \$10.00/pkg of 12 PLUS \$1.60 p/h PER PKG. CANADA & FOREIGN add \$1.00/pkg extra. PA res. add 6% sales tax. (4 other Holiday designs plus other items available. Write for Brochure.) SASE appreciated.

(717) 233-5770 MC/VISA
Debra J. Hartman
119 South Street, Dept. AP

WHO GETS THE MONEY?

BUDGETS, ASSETS, FUNDRAISING, AND OVERHEAD

This is our sixth annual report on the budgets, assets, and salaries paid by the major national animal and habitat protection groups, listed below in alphabetical order, together with selected other organizations of note. It is the fourth of these reports published in **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

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 if an organization makes a point of being one or the other.

While many groups are involved in multiple activities, space limits us to providing only four identifying letters.

Except where otherwise stated, the financial data

comes from current Internal Revenue Service Form 990 filings, covering either calendar year or fiscal year 1994.

To put these numbers in perspective, consider that the National Charities Information Bureau requires approved charities to spend at least 60% of their budgets on programs, not including direct mail associated with fundraising. This standard is stricter—and more indicative of an organization's priorities—than the IRS rules, which allow charities to write off some direct mail costs as program service under the heading of "public education." Thus the figures that organizations declare and the figures as amended in accordance with NCIB guidelines are often very different. The % column states each organization's overhead and fundraising costs as declared to the IRS. The **ADJ** column states those costs as they would be under NCIB guidelines. Differences appear in boldface. For certain smaller organizations, which use Form 990-EZ instead of the longer Form 990, it is not possible to accurately distin-

guish between program expenses and overhead. However, since such organizations rarely have paid staff or do much fundraising, it is reasonable to assume a heavy tilt toward program-related expenditures.

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

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." However, not all cash and securities are actually available; many older organizations derive half or more of their income from interest.

ORGANIZATION	TYPE	BUDGET	PROGRAMS	OVERHEAD	%	ADJ	ASSETS	FIXED	CASH/SECUR.
NOTE									
African Wildlife Foundation	AEH	\$ 4,071,093	\$ 2,959,742	\$ 1,111,351	27%	37%	\$ 3,173,519	\$ 288,226	\$ 2,637,760
Amer. Anti-Vivisection Society	AEV	\$ 980,701	\$ 724,774	\$ 255,927	26%	26%	\$ 6,673,338	\$ 29,745	\$ 6,607,667
AFAAR	V	\$ 50,250	\$ 50,000	\$ 250	-	-	(No details received.)	A	
American Humane Association	AEW	\$ 5,583,212	\$ 4,096,156	\$ 1,487,056	27%	27%	\$ 3,586,226	\$ 2,534,705	\$ 2,728,635 B
American Rivers	AE	\$ 2,421,741	\$ 1,825,747	\$ 595,994	24%	24%	(No details received.)	A	
American SPCA	AES		(Failed to supply IRS Form 990 in response to direct request.)						
Animal Legal Defense Fund	AL	\$ 1,280,889	\$ 858,590	\$ 422,299	33%	52%	\$ 230,243	\$ 7,504	\$ 214,723
ANIMAL PEOPLE	P	\$ 105,052	\$ 84,897	\$ 20,155	19%	19%	\$ 14,593	\$ 10,701	\$ 3,542
Animal Protection Institute	AE	\$ 1,309,139	\$ 925,405	\$ 383,734	29%	46%	\$ 704,453	\$ 320,152	\$ 325,269
Animal Rights International	AER	\$ 168,941	\$ 163,160	\$ 5,781	3%	3%	\$ 76,840	\$ 1,377	\$ 75,463
Animal Rights Mobilization	AE	\$ 36,067	(Used Form 990-EZ.)				\$ 1,045	\$ 5,130	\$ 1,045
Animal Rights Network	P	\$ 378,351	\$ 331,742	\$ 46,609	12%	12%	\$ -179,764	\$ 9,539	\$ 16,947 C
Animal Welfare Institute	AE	\$ 711,334	\$ 604,578	\$ 106,766	15%	15%	\$ 576,651	\$ 6,885	\$ 173,138
Beauty Without Cruelty USA	AE	\$ 7,365	\$ 3,047	(none)	-	-	13,253	(none)	\$ 13,253 A
Chicago Animal Rights Coalition	AE	\$ 4,512	\$ 4,078	434	10%	10%	\$ 5,129	4,962	\$ 167
Comm. to Abolish Sport Hunting	AE	\$ 56,135	\$ 28,177	\$ 27,958	50%	33%	\$ 8,610	\$ 170	\$ 8,440 D
Defenders of Wildlife	AEH	\$ 6,201,464	\$ 4,753,949	\$ 1,447,515	23%	39%	\$ 4,663,372	\$ 250,006	\$ 5,001,426 EF
DELTA Rescue	S	\$ 3,323,028	\$ 2,911,687	\$ 411,341	12%	45%	\$ 4,624,923	\$ 2,617,805	\$ 2,218,584
Doris Day Animal League	AER	\$ 1,522,152	\$ 990,871	\$ 531,281	35%	68%	\$ 458,978	\$ 17,422	\$ 516,496 F
Earth Island Institute	AE		(Failed to supply IRS Form 990 in response to direct request.)						
Farm Animal Reform Movement	AER	\$ 119,764	\$ 103,200	\$ 16,564	14%	14%	\$ 8,571	(none)	\$ 8,571
Farm Sanctuary	AES	\$ 519,567	\$ 433,248	\$ 86,319	17%	30%	\$ 1,049,493	\$ 841,508	\$ 194,116 G
Friends of Animals	AER	\$ 4,171,141	\$ 3,582,901	\$ 588,240	14%	20%	\$ 2,425,542	\$ 160,588	\$ 2,122,633
Fund for Animals	AERS	\$ 2,789,639	\$ 1,990,363	\$ 799,276	29%	40%	\$ 11,290,059	\$ 248,601	\$ 8,536,933
Greenpeace (Intl.)	AE	\$145,000,000	(No further information available at deadline.)						
Humane Farming Association	AE	\$ 971,015	\$ 890,053	\$ 80,952	9%	11%	\$ 1,553,457	\$ 389,680	\$ 1,357,606
Humane Society of the U.S.	AEW	\$ 23,265,940	\$ 16,276,528	\$ 4,860,461	21%	46%	\$ 39,829,156	\$ 9,734,164	\$ 30,226,476 H
In Defense of Animals	AER		(Failed to supply IRS Form 990 in response to direct request.)						

NOTES

A - Data is taken from a balance sheet sent to membership.

B - The American Humane Association Animal Protection division had a 1994 budget of \$2,188,051; the Child Protection division budget was \$1,908,105.

C - The Animal Rights Network Inc., publishers of *Animals' Agenda* magazine, has claimed funds received for subscriptions which still have issues to run as a liability of \$202,204. This is not the practice of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** and other peri-

Intl. Fund for Animal Welfare	AE	\$ 4,050,673	\$ 3,032,803	\$ 1,017,870	25%	48%	\$ 1,737,399	\$ 1,606,742	\$ 391,747	I
Intl. Primate Protection Lg.	AES	\$ 290,675	\$ 205,078	\$ 85,597	30%	30%	\$ 468,243	\$ 242,732	\$ 143,344	J
Intl. Soc. for Animal Rights	AE	(Failed to supply IRS Form 990 in response to direct request.)								
Intl. Wildlife Coalition	AE	\$ 2,727,156	\$ 2,210,358	\$ 516,798	19%	32%	\$ 404,658	\$ 910,335	\$ 95,345	F
Last Chance for Animals	AER	\$ 445,480	\$ 255,422	\$ 187,058	45%	45%	\$ 53,835	\$ 10,613	\$ 43,374	
Los Angeles SPCA	S	\$ 4,627,983	\$ 3,083,028	\$ 1,544,955	33%	33%	\$ 8,198,581	\$ 681,073	\$ 6,211,304	
Massachusetts SPCA	AESW	\$ 21,212,551	\$ 18,162,146	\$ 3,050,405	14%	16%	\$ 55,559,744	\$ 9,504,475	\$ 46,139,638	K
Mountain Lion Foundation	AE	\$ 433,093	\$ 264,531	\$ 140,723	27%	27%	(No details received.)		A	
Natl. Anti-Vivisection Soc.	AEV	[The IRS has been unable to find any NAVS Form 990 filing more recent than 1992. NAVS has repeatedly ignored direct requests.]								
National Audubon Society	AE	\$ 34,553,505	\$ 26,471,996	\$ 8,081,509	23%	23%	\$ 58,553,059	\$32,010,656	\$ 52,712,858	
Natl. Humane Education Soc.	S	\$ 4,978,424	\$ 2,756,533	\$ 2,221,891	45%	48%	\$ 418,320	\$ 452,195	\$ 310,092	F
Natl. Wildlife Federation	AEH	\$ 85,315,291	\$ 73,235,538	\$ 8,151,478	10%	26%	\$ 12,421,331	\$ 8,977,628	\$ 10,498,524	FL
The Nature Conservancy	CH	\$ 306,679,337	\$ 185,526,153	\$ 14,597,233	40%	40%	(data unavailable)		M	
New England Anti-Viv. Soc.	AERV	\$ 1,081,983	\$ 857,106	\$ 224,877	21%	21%	\$ 6,301,680	\$ 780,768	\$ 5,430,720	
North Shore Animal League	S	\$ 30,955,691	\$ 20,314,610	\$ 10,641,081	34%	34%	\$ 48,331,805	\$ 13,612,419	\$ 32,622,067	
Pet Savers Foundation	S	\$ 3,325,373	\$ 3,037,791	\$ 287,582	8%	8%	\$ 2,372,929	\$ 147,317	\$ 3,739,012	N
PETA	AER	\$ 11,520,211	\$ 9,163,547	\$ 2,356,664	21%	27%	\$ 5,723,020	\$ 842,722	\$ 2,906,455	
Phys. Comm. for Resp. Medicine	AER	\$ 1,102,335	\$ 909,583	\$ 192,752	18%	25%	\$ 41,169	\$ 44,622	\$ 10,802	F
Primarily Primates	S	\$ 323,300	\$ 227,696	\$ 95,604	30%	30%	\$ 261,430	\$ 320,690	\$ 13,048	FO
PsyETA	AE	\$ 52,813	\$ 30,997	\$ 21,816	41%	41%	\$ -648	(none)	\$ 3,417	F
Sierra Club	AE	\$ 41,141,034	\$ 33,163,539	\$ 7,977,495	19%	19%	\$ 12,150,748	\$ 4,191,556	\$ 14,918,832	FP
United Animal Nations	AE	\$ 612,092	\$ 457,217	\$ 154,875	25%	36%	\$ 21,610	\$ 16,068	\$ 21,686	F
Wildlife Rescue & Rehabilitation	S	\$ 339,480	\$ 283,442	\$ 56,038	17%	17%	\$ 209,385	\$ 329,555	\$ 35,603	FO
World Soc. for Prot. of Animals	AES	\$ 5,300,017	\$ 4,537,506	\$ 762,511	14%	14%	\$ 3,252,891	\$ 457,308	\$ 3,398,467	Q
World Wildlife Fund	AEH	\$ 76,366,372	\$ 67,627,234	\$ 8,739,138	11%	33%	\$ 40,175,949	\$ 2,374,232	\$ 44,584,591	R
ORGANIZATION	TYPE	BUDGET	PROGRAMS	OVERHEAD	%	ADJ	ASSETS	FIXED	CASH/SECUR.	
NOTE										
Americans for Medical Progress	AE	\$ 506,284	\$ 369,249	\$ 19,590	4%	4%	(No assets declared.)		S	
Animal Industry Foundation	AE	\$ 199,232	\$ 83,604	\$ 115,628	58%	58%	\$ 249,637	(none)	\$ 240,552	

odicals with which we are familiar.

D - CASH ran a deficit for fiscal 1994 of \$37,669, \$13,940 of which was for legal fees in connection with the transition of the organization following the 1992 death of founder Luke Dommer. This is recorded as an overhead expense; otherwise the balance of expenditures would be 67% for programs and 33% for overhead.

E - Defenders of Wildlife reported costs for Information & Education and Membership of \$1,446,116

(cont.)

SELECTED OPPOSITION ORGANIZATIONS

Ducks Unlimited	CH	\$ 66,986,085	\$ 51,700,372	\$ 15,285,713	23%	23%	\$	(data unavailable)	A
Fndtn. for Biomed. Research	AE	\$ 711,014	\$ 564,039	\$ 146,975	21%	21%	\$	4,509,673	\$ 2,571 \$ 4,433,796
Natl. Assn. for Biomed. Resrch.	AE	\$ 752,677	\$ 614,294	\$ 138,383	18%	18%	\$	1,931,133	\$ 1,062 \$20,614,409
Safari Club International	AEH	\$ 4,773,375	\$ 1,946,146	\$ 2,827,229	59%	59%	\$	3,983,038	\$ 3,798,679 \$ 2,012,695 F

INDIVIDUAL COMPENSATION (EXECUTIVES, DIRECTORS, TOP-PAID STAFF AND CONSULTANTS)

The **Pay** column below combines salaries, benefit plan contributions for those whose organizations have a benefit plan, and expense accounts for the relative handful of individuals who are not required to itemize expenses. Individual independent contractors such as attorneys, accountants, and consultants are listed as well as directors and regular staffers.

Four sets of salary norms are presented in boldface. Norms identified as **SAWA** come from the

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Pay</u>	<u>Note</u>
JAY HAIR	President	NWF	\$323,602	1
JOHN STEVENSON	President	NSAL	\$248,548	
JOHN HOYT	CEO	HSUS	\$226,704	H
KATHRYN FULLER	President	WWF	\$218,976	
Paige MacDonald	ExecVP	WWF	\$213,276	2
Paul Irwin	President	HSUS	\$210,256	
Peter Berle	President	Audubon	\$202,590	
CEO, budget <\$10 million C&L			\$198,200	
William Howard	ExecVP	NWF	\$197,344	1
JOHN SAWHILL	President	NatureCons	\$195,802	
CEO, budget <\$25 million AL&A			\$185,244	
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER		TP	\$159,400	
BRIAN DAVIES	CEO	IFAW	\$179,155	
David Ganz (Total, NSAL & HSUS)			\$170,769	3
GUS THORNTON	President	MSPCA	\$166,052	4
James Cunningham	Sr VP	Audubon	\$143,247	
ROGER SCHLICKER	Pres	Defenders	\$142,217	
James Leape	Senior VP	WWF	\$139,434	
CEO, budget \$10-25 million AL&A			\$135,000	
PAUL SCHINDLER	President	AfrWild	\$152,240	5
Alric Clay	Senior VP	NWF	\$146,286	
William Weeks	VP	NatCons	\$137,729	
Robert Strohm	VP Publcns	NWF	\$131,778	
Alan Lamson	VP Promo	NWF	\$130,651	
Elizabeth Petrecca	DirDev	NSAL	\$130,515	
Richard Moore	ExecDir	IFAW	\$128,028	
Celia Tennenbaum	VP/memb	Audubon	\$125,207	
Michael Arms	DirShlterOps	NSAL	\$124,967	
John Noble	General Counsel	WWF	\$123,735	
Peter Theran	DVM	VP MSPCA	\$122,993	
Christopher Palmer	Sr VP	Audubon	\$121,270	

1993 **Society of Animal Welfare Administrators** survey of *Salary and Personnel Practices*. Norms identified as **C&L** come from the **Coopers & Lybrand** publication *Compensation in Not-for-Profit Organizations*. Norms identified as **AL&A** come from a survey of 1,377 nonprofit organizations conducted by **Abbott, Langer & Associates**, as summarized in the September 6, 1994 edition of *The Chronicle of Philanthropy*. Norms identified as **TP** come from a **Towers Perrin**

Bruce Bunting	VP Asia	WWF	\$ 98,073	
TOP LEGAL POSITION		C&L	\$ 97,900	
TOP SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER		TP	\$ 96,700	
Mary Joy Breton	VP/Pres	Audubon	\$ 96,243	
Mark Rovner	VP PubAffairs	WWF	\$ 96,114	
Carl Pope	ExecDir	Sierra	\$ 95,864	
Individual	Position	Group	Pay	Note
Thomas Exton	VP/Develop	Audubon	\$ 94,934	
CEO, budget \$1-\$10 million C&L			\$ 93,800	
David Wills	VP	HSUS	\$ 93,311	7
Bonnie Brown	DVM	MedDir	NSAL	\$ 93,051
Lawrence Cohen	DVM	NSAL	\$ 92,596	
Elizabeth Raisbeck	Sr VP	Audubon	\$ 92,500	
James Stoyak	DVM	MSPCA	\$ 90,727	
Stephen Preston	PrsPrpPlng	NSAL	\$ 90,197	
Louis Barnes	AsstTreas	Sierra	\$ 88,303	
Elizabeth McCorkle	VP	AfrWild	\$ 87,297	
TOP ADMINISTRATOR		TP	\$ 87,900	
Michael Fox	VP	HSUS	\$ 86,157	
ANDREW DICKSON	CEO	WSPA	\$ 85,860	
Carole McNamara	VP/Contr	Audubon	\$ 85,764	
TOP FUNDRAISER		TP	\$ 81,600	
Arthur Andersen	Acct/Audit	WWF	\$ 81,500	
Mark Stanley-Price	VP	AfrWild	\$ 81,219	
CEO, budget \$5-10 million AL&A			\$ 80,000	
Timothy Sivia	ComputerCons	WWF	\$ 80,928	
James Deane	Ed,DirComm	Defenders	\$ 80,160	
DEPUTY CEO		C&L	\$ 79,900	
Barbara Bucovetsky	AsstDir	PetSav	\$ 78,541	
Dennis White	Director	AHA	\$ 75,811	8
James Wyerman	VP-Prgm	Defenders	\$ 77,630	
TOP FINANCIAL OFFICER		TP	\$	

survey of 321 of the 400 biggest charities in the U.S., as summarized in the October 4, 1994 edition of the *Chronicle of Philanthropy*.

Only six groups listed in these tables rank among the top 400: the Nature Conservancy (28), World Wildlife Fund (130), Ducks Unlimited (154), North Shore Animal League (192), National Wildlife Federation (315), and Wilderness Society (381).

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Pay</u>	<u>Note</u>
TOP COMMUNICATIONS/PR JOB		TP	\$ 65,700	
Charleen Tyson	AssTreas	MSPCA	\$ 65,455	4
CEO, budget \$2.5-\$5 million AL&A			\$ 64,500	
Richard Clugston	VP	HSUS	\$ 64,361	
Carol Moulton	AssocDir	AHA	\$ 63,793	
Martin Stephens	VP	HSUS	\$ 63,665	
Pamela Kensinger	DirDev	LASPCA	\$ 62,755	
Jan Flaherty	Consultant	NWF	\$ 62,532	
David Reinicke	Asst Treas	AHA	\$ 62,244	
Betty Denny Smith	Director	AHA	\$ 61,668	
Ferris Kaplan	DirMarketing	HSUS	\$ 61,144	
Joseph Kaknes	Consultant	MSPCA	\$ 61,434	
Betsy Reinstein	DrDevel	Defenders	\$ 60,000	
Individual	Position	Group	Pay	Note
Adele Douglass	Director	AHA	\$ 59,820	
Juliann Rooke	CFO	LASPCA	\$ 59,509	
Deborah Salem	VP	HSUS	\$ 59,438	
Priscilla McMullen	ChfAdmn	WSPA	\$ 58,787	
Nancy Crooks	VP Fin/Ad	API	\$ 58,515	
MARGARET ELDON	Pres.	American AV	\$ 58,429	11
R. Smith	DVM	LASPCA	\$ 58,427	
TOP LOBBYIST		C&L	\$ 56,800	
John Fitzgerald	GenCns/	Defenders	\$ 56,668	
Vicki Thorpe	AsstTreas	Sierra	\$ 56,413	
D. Havard	SrDrAnimalServ	LASPCA	\$ 56,263	
Rosalind Aveling	ProgHd	AfrWild	\$ 56,243	
Scott Anderson	DrMbrDev	PETA	\$ 55,902	
Janet Frake	AsstSecty	HSUS	\$ 55,726	
Herman Kaufman	Lawyer	FoA	\$ 55,500	
Barbara DiPietro	AsstTr	AfrWild	\$ 54,849	5
FUNDRAISER, bdgt \$10-25 mil AL&A			\$ 54,592	
Noel Duncan	DirDevlpmnt	WSPA	\$ 54,545	
TOP EDITOR/PR PERSON		C&L	\$	

NOTES

(cont.inued)

and \$1,859,529, respectively, which might have included direct mail fundraising not otherwise reported as such. **Defenders** could thus have spent as much as 77% of its budget on fundraising. Defenders director of accounting Rose-Ella Slavin has informed us that "The Information and Education category is used for costs including printing and distributing our magazine, *Defenders*, and newspaper, *Wildlife Advocate*, and expenses related to the development and printing of our Watchable Wildlife Viewing Guides." These are all clearly legitimate program expenses. "The Membership heading," Slavin continued, "contains the expenses for membership renewal mailings and providing service to our members, but also contains \$851,791 of membership development expense," which we count as an overhead cost. **F** - Total assets add up to less than the sum of fixed assets and cash because of declared liabilities. **G** - These figures

Paul Gambardella, DVM MSPCA \$119,517
 David Ganz *Ex-President* NSAL \$117,769 **3**
TOP LEGAL POSITION TP \$117,500
 John Jensen *VP Dvlpmnt* WWF \$117,076
 Michael Robbins *Sr VP* Audubon \$114,754
DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE TP
\$113,600
 Robert Comisso *DirOps* PetSavers \$112,738 **6**
 Deborah Sorondo *AsstSecty* Sierra \$112,735
 Neil Harpster, DVM MSPCA \$111,610
 J, MICHAEL MCCLOSKEY *Chrmn* Sierra \$111,136
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER C&L
\$111,100
 Diana McMeekin *ExecVP* AfrWild \$109,542 **5**
 John Grandy *VP* HSUS \$108,122
 Patricia Forkan *ExecVP* HSUS \$107,744
 Natalie Waugh *VP Devlpmnt* WWF \$106,770
 Jan Beyea *VP/Science* Audubon \$106,244
 Anita Gottlieb *SrVP-Ops* Defenders \$101,973
 Howard Levy *VP* MSPCA \$101,704
 Lawrence Amon *VP Finance* WWF \$101,079
 ROBERT HART *Secretary* AHA \$100,970
 Michael Bernstein, DVM MSPCA \$100,462
 Roger Kindler *VP* HSUS \$99,130
 G. Thomas Waite *Treasurer* HSUS \$98,766
 Dianne Wood *VP Latin Amer* WWF \$98,359
 Bruce Bunting *VP Asia* WWF \$98,073
TOP LEGAL POSITION C&L \$
97,900
TOP SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER TP \$
96,700

76,300
 Carter Luke *VP* MSPCA \$75,376 **4**
 Janet Fesler *AsstSecty* WWF \$74,236
 Karin Farestad *Director* AHA \$74,186
 Kenneth White *VP* HSUS \$73,076 **9**
 John Walsh *Project Director* WSPA \$72,726
 Arthur Keefe III *DirDev* HSUS \$72,419 **10**
TOP FINANCIAL OFFICER C&L \$
71,900
 Robert Anderson *ChfOps* LASPCA \$71,573
 Randall Lockwood *VP* HSUS \$71,546
 Murdaugh Madden *VP* HSUS \$70,636
REGIONAL OFFICE HEAD TP \$
70,600
 Neill Heath *DirDev* AfrWild \$70,664
TOP LOBBYIST TP \$70,550
 Sara Vickerman *DrWstCst* Defenders \$70,298
 William Kropp *Exec Dir* NHES \$69,172 **P**
 Alexander Stewart *VP* MSPCA \$68,560
 Katherine Benedict *DirAdmn* HSUS \$68,345
 PRISCILLA FERAL *Pres/Dir* FoA \$68,250
FUNDRAISER, budget <\$25 mil AL&A \$
67,650
 Deborah Snelson *ProjLdr* AfrWild \$66,749
 Edmund Barrow *CommConserv* AfrWild \$66,721
 Sydney Holt *SciConsult* IFAW \$66,392
 HOLLY HAZARD *ExecDir* DDAL \$66,350
TOP COMMUNICATIONS/PR JOB TP \$
65,700
 Charleen Tyson *AssTreas* MSPCA \$65,455 **4**
CEO, budget \$2.5-\$5 million AL&A \$

53,650
 N. Leader-Williams *ProjLdr* AfWild \$53,495
 Ralph Feurman *Creative Des* NSAL \$53,543
 David Ganz *Consultant* HSUS \$53,000 **3**
CEO, budget \$1-\$2.5 million AL&A \$
52,000
ANIMAL SHELTER EXEC. DIR. SAWA \$
52,000
 Sue Murphy *Asst Secty* AHA \$51,333
 Cynthia Leburn-Yaffe *Lbbyst* NEAVS \$50,727
TOP RESEARCHER C&L \$49,600
 JOYCE TISCHLER *ExecDir* ALDF \$49,062
 MADELINE BERNSTEIN *CEO* LASPCA \$49,288 **12**
 Ed Cubrda *CEO* LASPCA \$48,770 **12**
FUNDRAISER, bdgt \$5-\$10 mil AL&A \$
47,800
Valerie Stanley Lawyer ALDF \$47,700
 L. Hess *DirMIS* LASPCA \$46,958
 R. Channer *SrDirOPEN* LASPCA \$46,525
 Jeff Kerr *DrFin/GnlCnsl* PETA \$45,000
 Jeanne Roush *ExecDir* PETA \$44,944
 Marcia Glaser *AsstSecty* HSUS \$44,473
 Ayleene Cohn *DirSpecEvnts* PETA \$43,718
 Wayne Pacelle *VP* HSUS \$43,241
 Asa Orsino *Sr VP* HSUS \$42,228
 Kathleen Morris-Downey *Prd* PETA \$41,686
 Peggy Hilden *Staff* PCRM \$41,651
CEO, bdgt \$250,000-\$500,000 AL&A \$
41,418
CEO, budget >\$1 million C&L \$41,400
 (cont.)

cover only the first nine months of 1994; **Farm Sanctuary** changed its accounting period in midyear. See sidebar *Creative Accounting* for further details about **Farm Sanctuary** financial practices.
H - HSUS also filed both a California state report and an IRS Form 990 for "**HSUS California Branch, Inc.**," declaring receipt of "support from the general public, contributions from individuals" of \$677,090 in 1993, with no other activity or assets, and no activity, income, or assets for 1994.
 (cont.)

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Damage Control (from page 1)

500,000 livestock, and costs \$3 billion in medical care for infectious bites plus property damage caused by animal/car collisions.

Accepting the ADC party line, *USA Today* reporter Linda Kanamine in a page one expose cited as reasons for the purported "boom" in complaints the expansion of suburbs into former wildlife habitat, "20 years of animal protection measures" which "have boosted populations," and "recent droughts or snowpacks," that "have pushed animals into residential areas for food."

Ecology

But basic principles of ecology have more to do with it:

- Suburban sprawl displaces wildlife, by destroying habitat—but those animals usually don't survive. Some of the same species, however, tend to return a decade or more later, after ornamental trees and shrubs reach maturity.

- Prey species such as deer and Canada geese reproduce much more rapidly than predators, e.g. coyotes and foxes.

- Most so-called nuisance species help control others, as feral cats kill rodents and coyotes kill cats, deer nibble away the brush preferred by raccoons, and raccoons rob the nests of Canada geese. But a disrupted balance of nature is not quickly restored, and the restoration may include population explosions of various species before the controlling species arrive in numbers.

The press releases were drafted to emphasize growing attention to nonlethal solutions (at least wherever voters are around to see what the ADC does), and the \$2.5 million spent to protect crops, \$2.3 million spent to protect public health, and \$2.9 million spent to protect property.

Not just coyote-killers

Spokespersons also noted that the ADC killed "only" 85,571 coyotes last year, one of the lowest totals since the agency was formed as successor to the agency which earlier wiped out wolves across much of the U.S. Bluntly, the ADC was formed to keep the wolf-killers on the federal payroll and pacify sheep ranchers, as wool prices plummeted with the onset of the Great Depression.

The ADC has massacred nearly 10 million coyotes since 1930, but while continuing to kill them en masse, now at least officially encourages other responses to coyote predation.

Arizona ADC director Richard Phillips and Redrock Wildlife Area master trapper Alton Ford shocked a recent conference on predator/prey dynamics, held in Silver City, New Mexico, with direct criticism of coyote-killing. Ford favored only selective trapping of individual coyotes known to kill livestock. Both Phillips and Ford argued that trying to wipe out coyotes only leaves more forage for wily survivors, who raise bigger litters. And Phillips concluded that killing coyotes just because they live near livestock is a strategic mistake.

"They might scare the hell out of you by staring at your sheep all day long," Phillips told an audience composed largely of ranchers, "but those animals might be keeping livestock killers out of the area."

Irony

Ironically, a less bloodthirsty ADC could protect some predators, in the present political climate. Unhappy with the declining level of killing, Wyoming director of agriculture Ron Micheli recently opened talks with ADC national director Bobby Acord

toward possibly taking over nuisance wildlife management on federal lands—if the feds will give them, in Wyoming ADC director Bill Rightmire's words, "more resources and less restrictions."

That could very well happen if the ADC is dismantled only to be replaced by block grants to the states for predator control. Currently the ADC is funded on a matching basis, with 51% of the livestock protection part of the budget coming from the federal treasury, 24% from state treasuries, and 14% from livestock organizations and individual ranchers.

While the current fiscal climate minimizes the likelihood that states would be given all of the money now going to ADC,

Coyote. (Photo by Kim Bartlett)

they might get some money—along with exemptions from oversight requirements that tend to run up costs.

According to *Wildlife Damage Review* #7, Wyoming deputy director of agriculture Bill Gentle told a June meeting including Micheli, Gentle, and prominent ranchers, "If we have to do Environmental Impact Statements and meet all the other restrictions just because we take their money, then we haven't gained a thing."

(Wildlife Damage Review is published from POB 85218, Tucson, AZ 85754. Thorough statistics on ADC activity are published annually by The Predator Project, POB 6733, Bozeman, MT 59771.)

The good, the bad, the overpaid and the underpaid (from p. 13)

Stephen Best *Consultant* IWC \$ 41,172
 DANIEL MORAST *President* IWC \$ 41,172
 Donna Hart *VP* IWC \$ 41,172
 Margaret King *DirAdmin* IWC \$ 41,172
 Lyn Cuny *Executive Director* WRR \$ 38,203
FUNDRAISER, bdgt \$2.5-\$5 mil AL&A \$ 37,512
 Robert Dungan *Shelter mgr* NHES \$ 37,482 H13
FUNDRAISER, bdgt \$1-2.5 mil AL&A \$ 35,000
 Virginia Dungan *Office mgr* NHES \$ 35,277 H13
 KIM STALLWOOD *Editor* Agenda \$ 35,000
ANIMAL SHELTER ASST. DIR. SAWA \$ 34,050
 Alex Pacheco *President* PETA \$ 34,000
 Joseph Murphy *ComputerSpec* IWC \$ 33,600
 David Wiley *SrSci* IWC \$ 32,659
FUNDRAISER, budget >\$1 mil. AL&A & 32,550

Individual	Position	Group	Pay	Note
William Hansen	VesselCapt	IWC	\$ 31,642	
Elisabeth Vlk	Humane eductr	NHES	\$ 31,158	
Louise Holton	Accountant	PCRM	\$ 31,019	
CHIEF HUMANE INVESTIGATOR		SAWA	\$ 30,737	
Bradley Miller	Pres/Dir	HFA	\$ 29,000	14
Bonnie Miller	Pres/Dir	HFA	\$ 29,000	14
CEO, budget >\$250,000		AL&A	\$ 28,000	
PUBLICATIONS COORDINATOR		SAWA	\$ 28,000	
John Bowen	VP	MSPCA	\$ 28,238	P
Rebecca Villareal	AsstSec	AfrWild	\$ 27,257	
Cathy Liss	Executive Dir	AWI	\$ 27,300	

HENRY SPIRA *President* ARI \$ 19,796
ANIMAL HEALTH TECHNICIAN SAWA \$ 17,576
DATA PROCESSING CLERK SAWA \$ 17,355
 Stephen Tello *Secretary* Primates \$ 16,842
ADOPTION COUNSELOR SAWA \$ 16,609
 Jenny Alvarado *Administ* LCA \$ 12,815
 Susan Martin *Sr VP* Audubon \$ 12,541 15
 CHRIS DeROSE *CEO* LCA \$ 12,500
 KIM BARTLETT *Publr* ANIMAL PEOPLE \$ 12,000 16
 Merritt Clifton *Ed* ANIMAL PEOPLE \$ 12,000 16
 KENNETH SHAPIRO *ExecDir* PsyETA \$ 11,916
 Holly McNulty *Secty* Farm Sanct \$ 10,863
 WALLY SWETT *Pres/Dir* NSAL \$ 8,750
 ROBIN DUXBURY *President* ARM \$ 6,500
 LORI BAUSTON *Pres* Farm Sanct \$ 6,184 H17
 Gene Bauston *VP* Farm Sanct \$ 6,184 H17
 Laurie Hensley *Treas* Farm Sanct \$ 5,109
 Katie Brophy *Director* ALDF \$ 2,878 X
 Sue Leary *Secretary* American AV \$ 2,400 P

Individual	Position	Group	Pay	Note
James Clark	Treasurer	American AV	\$ 2,400	P
David Meyer	Director	LCA	\$ 1,667	P
CLEVELAND AMORY	President	Fund (none)		
SHIRLEY MCGREAL	President	IPPL (none)		
INGRID NEWKIRK	VP	PETA (none)	H	
Marian Probst	Secretary	Fund (none)		
CHRISTINE STEVENS	President	AWI (none)		

Selected opposition salaries

Notes on compensation

H - Receives housing as part of compensation.

P - Part-time employee.

X - Expense account.

1 - **Jay Hair** was terminated by NWF in July 1995.

William Howard is interim successor.

2 - **Paige MacDonald** was terminated by the **World Wildlife Fund** in 1994.

3 - Fired by **NSAL** in March 1993, **David Ganz** in 1994 drew both **NSAL** severance and **HSUS** consulting fees.

4 - Compensation listed for **Gus Thornton**, **Carter Luke**, and **Charleen Tyson** of the **MSPCA** includes amounts received from four subsidiaries: **the American Humane Education Society**, **American Fondouk Fund**, **the Mary Mitchell Humane Fund**, and **the Alice Manning Trust Fund**. **Thornton** also receives use of a car.

5 - **Paul Schindler** was succeeded as president of the **African Wildlife Foundation** during 1995 by **R. Michael Wright**. **Diana McMeekin** left at the same time. **Barbara DiPietro**, formerly assistant treasurer, is now director of finance and second in command.

6 - **Bob Commisso** no longer heads **Pet Savers**, now run by **NASL** president **John Stevenson**.

7 - **David Wills** was formally terminated in October 1995.

8 - **Dennis White** is now working for **HSUS**.

9 - **Kenneth White** is now executive director of the **Arizona Humane Society**.

10 - **Arthur Keefe** left **HSUS** in May 1995.

11 - **Margaret Eldon** has retired from **AAVS**. Her successor is **Tina Nelson**.

12 - **Madeline Bernstein** succeeded **Ed Cubrda** as CEO of **LASPCA** in midyear.

13 - **Robert Earl Dungan** and **Virginia Dungan**, are husband and wife; **Virginia** is daughter of **NHES** founder and president **Anna Briggs**.

14 - **Bradley & Bonnie Miller** are husband & wife.

15 - **The National Audubon Society** did not explain why **Susan Martin's** compensation was so far below the level of the other personnel of equal rank. Possible explanations include midyear arrival or departure; her workload is listed as the same as for the others.

16 - **Kim Bartlett & Merritt Clifton** are wife and husband.

17 - **Gene** and **Lori Bauston** are husband and wife.

18 - **Laurie Stotts Eller** is no longer with **AIF**.

Notes on budgets and assets (continued)

I - **IFAW** has 14 affiliated organizations, 13 of them chartered abroad.

J - **IPPL** president **Shirley McGreal** asked us to note that "our assets are mainly gibbon housing."

K - **MSPCA** fund-raising expenses are low in part because net revenue of \$10,074,771 was generated by operating three veterinary hospitals, and net revenue of \$258,433 was generated from a pet cemetery and crematorium.

L - **The National Wildlife Federation** declared \$1,901,000 in costs associated with fundraising but reported as program service. Our analysis indicates that amount should have been circa \$14,290,325.

M - Data is taken from *The Chronicle of Philanthropy*, November 2, 1995.

N - **Pet Savers** is a subsidiary of the **North Shore Animal League**, almost totally funded by **NSAL**. In 1994 it operated at a net loss of \$2,946,420.

O - Comparing the overhead costs of **Primarily Primates** and **Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation** is both inevitable, given their proximity and rivalry, and misleading. **Primarily Primates** spends almost twice as much on fundraising because it receives far less grant support, and must therefore raise more money from small donors by direct mail. **WRR** executive director **Lyn Cuny** is on the boards of directors of two of her major benefactors, the **Summerlee Foundation** and the **Ahimsa Foundation**. The \$36,240 **Ahimsa** gave to **WRR** in 1994 was the second-highest amount it gave to any organization or project. **Summerlee** grant data for 1994 had not yet arrived at press time.

P - **The Sierra Club** took a net loss for 1994 of \$1,104,243. Some direct mail fundraising costs may have been concealed within the \$9,750,043 spent on Membership services.

Q - **WSPA's** total assets add up to less than the sum of fixed assets and cash because of declared liabilities.

WSPA ran a deficit for 1994 of \$887,043.

R - **The World Wildlife Fund** declared \$6,390,712 in costs associated with fundraising but reported as program service; our own analysis indicates the amount so declared should have been \$16,088,409.

S - According to notes attached to the **Americans for Medical Progress** IRS Form 990, "AMP was established to increase public awareness of the medical progress and public benefits that result from the humane use of animals for laboratory testing and research...Operations of AMP were terminated at year end and net assets were contributed to **Americans for Medical Progress Educational Foundation**," which appears to be primarily involved in other aspects of public health-related lobbying. Funding for both organizations came almost entirely from **U.S. Surgical Corporation**.

OBSCENE SALARIES

Recent articles in *Animal People* and *Vegetarian Times* revealed outrageous salaries and perks at **HSUS** and other groups collecting funds to help animals. Boards of Directors should be made accountable for this greed. Suggestions welcome. Send stamped, self-addressed envelope for networking and action. Pro bono attorney needed.

OBSCENE SALARY WATCH
 POB 168, Gualala, CA 95445

Wildlife & people

Waterfowl

Migrating ducks overloaded airport radar systems across the midwest on November 2. "It was one of the most compressed migrations we've seen in the past 25 years," Ducks Unlimited chief biologist Jeff Nelson told Ken Miller of the Gannett News Service. "It was more than I've ever seen." Explained Federal Aviation Administration spokesperson Sandra Campbell, "The primary radar system in Omaha picked up so many targets, 29,000 to 39,000, that it shut itself down. Ten minutes later, the same thing happened in Des Moines. Three hours later, it occurred at Kansas City." This year's total waterfowl migration is estimated at 80 million, up from 56 million in 1990. However, the number of breeding pairs of Canada geese at the northern end of the Atlantic flyway fell to 29,000, down from a recent high of 118,000 in 1988. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service accordingly banned shooting migratory Canada geese in 17 states, while state agencies have expanded seasons on nonmigratory "nuisance" Canadas, descended from onetime captive-bred "decoys," who were released en masse about 35 years ago when USFWS banned the use of live decoys.

The Air Force is probing whether geese sucked into an engine caused the September 22 crash of a \$180 million E-3B surveillance plane near Elmendorf Air Force Base, just north of Anchorage, Alaska. The crash killed all 24 people on board.

The Bureau of Wildlife of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources recently issued a new draft policy on dealing with nuisance waterfowl, including provisions prohibiting the relocation of ducks and encouraging the relocation of geese to canned hunts. Copies of the policy are available by e-mail from Todd Peterson, Petert@dnr.state.wi.us.

A furor broke out at Okeechobee, Florida, in mid-October, as residents learned that Okeechobee Recreation Area staffer Mike Mulcahy, on orders from park manager Lois Vanwinkle, several weeks earlier shot eight tame Muscovy ducks. "We'd clean the docks on Friday with hoses and by the time we got there Saturday morning, they would be all full of duck doo," objected Vanwinkle. Returned dock renter Nancy Devito, "Killing the ducks may be legal, but it wasn't morally right. They were ugly, but they were sweet."

Bears

Bear complaints are reportedly up in Colorado, but as in California, where puma complaints accelerated after passage of a 1991 "permanent" ban on recreational cougar hunting, there is reason to wonder if the actual number of incidents is up as much as the volume of amplification by the hunting lobby, enhanced by the distribution of a new Bear-Human Conflict Form by the State Wildlife Division. Colorado adopted a ban on spring bear hunting in 1992, cutting the annual kill by legal hunters from circa 500 to an average of 257 in the three years since. But 250 bears per year one way or the other is still a low percentage of a bear population officially estimated at 10,000, and logically wouldn't cause a disproportionate difference in nuisance complaints. Further, while hunters and ranchers make much of the 450 sheep killed by bears in Colorado during 1994, the highest toll attributed to bears in any state, the total amounts to just one sheep per 20 bears per year—and a minuscule fraction of the several hundred thousand sheep on the Colorado range.

California Department of Fish and Game biologist Doug Updike warns that as rural landfills reach capacity and are closed during the next few years, his staff may have to shoot thousands of bears. "It's basically impossible to take a bear trained to be a garbage bear and take him some place in hopes he'll unlearn it or forget about it," Updike recently told Michael Dorgan of the San Jose *Mercury-News*. "The way we have to clean up the problem is kill the bear. There's no place to move a bear—we're brimming with bears," an estimated 18,000 to 24,000 of them, twice as many as a decade ago. But bear-shooting will meet resistance, especially in Willits, whose landfill is to close

Beaver, nutria

Hydrologists Donald Hey and Nancy Philippi reported recently in the journal *Restoration Ecology* that if the Upper Mississippi Valley still had a third of the 40 million beavers who lived there 350 years ago, the massive flooding of 1993 wouldn't have happened. The beaver population of circa 1600 probably impounded 51 million acres of ponds, but "The current beaver population may pond only about half a million acres." The most effective way to both prevent flooding and conserve water, they argued, is "to hold the drop of rain or flake of snow where it falls," a job beavers do best.

Friends of Beaversprite president Dr. Joseph Brown points out that the New York Department of Environmental Conservation is pushing legislation to ease trapping standards with a questionable claim that, "Between 1990 and 1993, New York's beaver population increased by 19%. The DNR actually published three reports on beaver population in 1990, and if instead of using the one the DNR cites, the findings of the other two are averaged, Brown says, actual beaver population growth was just 0.5%. Then the New York beaver population dropped from 1992 to 1993, according to official DNR estimates, and

—Robert Harrison

Foreign

The top rat-killing dogs in China, claims the Xinhua news agency, belong to pig farmer Ma Jingjui of Pulandian, and Liu Shangzhang, of Anfu county, Jiangxi. Ma's single dog has reportedly killed 14,000 rats in two years, with a high of 40 in one day, while Liu's four dogs have killed 20,000 in five years.

Put out of work by the deployment of a virus supposed to reduce the Australian rabbit population, a professional rabbit-shooter told a rabbit virus hotline several times recently that he got even by releasing 637 *Bufo marinus* cane toads in vulnerable habitat. The South American toads were brought to Australia in 1935, to combat greyback cane beetles. They didn't stop the beetles, but they have spread throughout northwestern Australia, often displacing native amphibians. Reaching the size of dinner plates, they secrete a poison from glands behind their heads that can kill a dog-sized mammal in minutes.

The Cooperative Research Center for the Conservation and Management of Marsupials, of Sydney, Australia, is developing a contraceptive pill which can be hidden in food pellets attractive to wild kangaroos. Australia now encourages the shooting of up to three million of its estimated 19 million kangaroos

After five years of receiving frequent complaints about droppings left by resident Canada geese, Jackson County, Michigan, was at deadline contemplating opening Sparks Foundation County Park and Cascades Golf Course to goose hunters during the two regular state goose seasons.

Lloyd Robinson, owner of the Lake Park Golf Course in Germantown, Wisconsin, claims he's kept Canada geese away by allowing hunters to kill them from dawn until 7:30 a.m. from September to December in each of the past two years. The approach is endorsed by Edna Romais, vice president of the Milwaukee-based Animal Protective League: "If they multiply so fast and are nuisances and cause a lot of damage, what else can you do?" But Muskego Lakes Country Club co-owner Scott Krause says something else must be doing it for Lake Park. "The geese are a smart bird," he explains. "They hear a gun go off and they know to fly away."

Mamaroneck, New York, in September hired dog trainer Mary Ann O'Grady and a trio of border collies to roust resident Canada geese from 44-acre Harbor Island Park. So far, 10-11 hours a day of canine patrolling seems to be holding the goose presence down.

Pigeons, starlings

Public opposition to pigeon-killing appears markedly up, including in Connellsville, Pennsylvania, where gunners have been hired to kill pigeons in three of the past four years, and Lawrenceville, New Jersey, where Western Termite and Pest Control allegedly poisoned 60 pigeons on October 19 to teach their flock a lesson on behalf of Macy's, the anchor store at the Quakerbridge Mall. Toronto pigeon feeders Patricia Koenig, Patrick Grieve, and Riitta Hietanen in July put together the most comprehensive action plan to stop pigeon-killing that we've seen to date, and are willing to share advice and information. Send a few bucks for photocopying and postage to Koenig and Grieve c/o 31 Adalaide St. East, POB 146, Toronto, Ontario M5C 2J1. The leading expert on urban pigeons, ever ready to help protect them, is Buzz Alpert, POB 59245, Chicago, IL 60659.

Mexico, Missouri, is pruning the ornamental pear trees that ring the town square, on the advice of USDA wildlife biologist Maury Bedford, in hopes of discouraging starlings. "People won't walk on the sidewalks and the park benches are covered with poop," says city manager Tom Parrott. "We've tried every known humane effort to get them to move on. If cutting the branches and chopping down trees doesn't work, we'll start shooting."

at the end of 1996. A bear who raised a stray puppy as one of her cubs is particularly popular. "We're not going to let anything happen to those bears, no matter what," said Inland Mendocino County Humane Society vice president Ken Dials.

still isn't back up to the 1992 level.

Louisiana State University wildlife biologist Robert Chabreck has recommended that Jefferson Parish should proceed with killing nutria to protect canal banks, claiming that paving the banks with concrete could cost up to \$231 million. Poisoning nutria in some areas, trapping or shooting them elsewhere, would cost \$147,000, Chabreck said; trapping them all would cost \$215,000; and shooting them all would cost \$232,000. Not considered were rip-rapping, i.e. lining the banks with loose boulders, and/or planting the banks with Confederate jasmine, a vine whose woody growth would discourage nutria burrowing, according to New Orleans foe of nutria killing Pinckney Wood. Wood blames extensive damage to canal banks on years of deferred maintenance.

per year, to limit competition with sheep for grazing land and water holes, but acknowledges international pressure to find a more humane alternative.

Heavy flooding in Thailand during late September liberated about 50 pen-reared crocodiles, said government officials, but breeder Amorn Chittapinichmat told Reuters that, "I am definitely sure that nearly 300 crocodiles are swimming free." Due to the discrepancy, no one knows how many remain at large. About 90 registered breeders keep circa 8,000 crocs in Nakon Sawon and Uthai Thani provinces; Amorn led a six-man team who evacuated 2,000, 1,700 of them his own.

Weasels, introduced to Egypt about 200 years ago, are reportedly overrunning Cairo, competing for food and habitat with feral cats.

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—K.B.

Other species

Chicago Tribune hunting writer John Husar on October 5 published instructions from Mattoon "nuisance animal expert" Ron Boesser for drowning raccoons in a booby-trap. Obtaining an opinion from Illinois Department of Natural Resources attorney Jack Price that the method is illegal, local wildlife rehabilitator Cindy Erickson unsuccessfully demanded a retraction.

The California Department of Fish and Game has proposed selling recreational permits to shoot feral pigs, along with the depredation permits now available to landowners who find the pigs a nuisance. San Jose *Mercury-News* hunting columnist Lee Quarnstrom argues that anyone should be allowed to shoot the pigs on sight, without a permit.

Zebra mussels caused two reversible safety valves to fail on October 30 during a planned test at the Nine Mile Point II nuclear reactor.

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What to do about too many deer?

The problem

Four aircraft—each carrying more than 100 passengers—hit deer during October and early November while landing at the Baltimore-Washington International Airport. The Federal Aviation Administration recorded 2,287 collisions between aircraft and wildlife in 1994, but only about 60 involved mammals of any kind. One plane hit an alligator; the rest hit birds. Still, airport brass aren't taking chances. While deer shooting hasn't yet started at Baltimore/Washington, a USDA Animal Damage Control team on November 15 began killing the 50-odd deer believed to inhabit the Philadelphia International Airport. The ADC earlier shot deer at the Chicago, New York, and Denver airports. A private contractor shot 43 deer at the airport in Orlando, at \$100 apiece.

Deer/car collisions in Ohio rose from 24,264 in 1993 to 25,636 in 1994, as the deer population grew an estimated five to 10%, topping 500,000. The Ohio Division of Wildlife worked to increase the deer herd for more than 30 years, after the 1961 deer season was cancelled and doe hunting was banned because there were too few deer.

Culling

Humane Society of the U.S. senior scientist Allen Rutberg objected in October to the National Park Service plan to kill deer at Gettysburg National Military Park—because, “They probably won't kill enough deer in the short run and so won't affect the long run.” Rutberg said the Park Service hadn't assigned enough personnel to kill the requisite 400 of the park's 1,148 deer during

In Michigan, where in 1988 the state Department of Natural Resources boasted of raising the deer herd a third above the natural carrying capacity of the habitat to accommodate hunters, the herd is now at a near record two million. Michigan drivers reported 56,666 deer/car collisions in 1994, a 19% increase from 1993, resulting in five human fatalities, 2,040 injuries, and insurance claims averaging \$1,400 apiece. Deer also caused an estimated \$25 million in crop damage, according to the Michigan Farm Bureau.

The Committee to Abolish Sport Hunting has pledged to aid New York state victims of deer/car accidents in suing the Department of Environmental Conservation for allegedly contributing to the risk via policies that encourage the growth of the deer herd. “If people understood that the DEC intentionally works toward the overpopulation of deer to create hunting targets,” CASH president Anne Muller told the *Middletown Times Herald Record*, “they would demand a change.” Deer/car collisions in New York were reportedly up in 1995, after declining from the 1992 high of 11,822 to 9,453 in 1994.

The Argonne National Laboratory, near Lemont, Illinois, is hiring USDA sharpshooters to reduce the resident deer herd from circa 570 to fewer than 100. Both native whitetails and European fallow deer roam the 2.4-square-mile Argonne site.

The planned village of Landfall, North Carolina, was promoted with ads showing three deer, captioned

—Robert Harrison

Contraception

Fox Point, Wisconsin, is reportedly exploring a \$10,000 three-year plan to surgically sterilize deer, at recommendation of village manager Susan Joyce. Questions under review include capture and release techniques, surgical methods, personnel needs, and scheduling. The plan is to be funded by an anonymous local foundation.

The first-ever deer hunt at Potato Creek State Park, Indiana, was slated for November 27-29, along with hunts in four other Indiana parks. “Fund for Animals representative Judi Lauth went to Pohagen Park with Dr. John Turner of Ohio Medical College,” reported South Bend activist Sue Clark, “to see if it was an appropriate site for contraception.” As a leading expert on deer contraception, Turner “said it was,” Clark continued. “Judi called me and said the Humane Society of the U.S. had finally agreed to help, and would send press releases nationally on August 29, followed by an alert to Indiana activists. None came. Apparently the naturalist at Pohagen sent the word, and immediately the hunts were announced.” By September

Moral ground

Writing for the Society of Animal Welfare Administrators, Denver Dumb Friends League president Robert Rohde on October 20 charged San Francisco SPCA president Richard Avanzino with publishing “promotional pronouncements” on behalf of the San Francisco Adoption Pact “suggesting a higher moral ground, at the expense of everyone else in the field.”

Under the Adoption Pact, the SF/SPCA has since April 1994 accepted the duty of finding a home for every animal received by the city animal control center who is healthy or recoverable, and not vicious. Most aggrieving Rohde was Avanzino's remark that, “In most communities, older animals or those not deemed ‘desireable’ are considered ‘unadoptable’ and placed in the ‘euthanize’ category.”

Responded Avanzino, “I am surprised by SAWA's letter. For years there has been what seems to me a concerted, aggressive, sometimes mean-spirited campaign against no-kills in general and against the Adoption Pact in particular. To illustrate, I attach a sampling of quotations from letters and articles written by agencies throughout the country, sent to our members, local officials, colleagues in other shelters, and the public. Again and again, we find programs misrepresented, motives questioned, and results and achievements ignored.”

Authors of the quotations included Pat Miller, operations director for the Marin Humane Society; Bill Garrett, executive director of the Atlanta Humane Society; Edward Cubrda, former president of the Los Angeles SPCA; Deborah Biggs, president of the California Animal Control Directors' Association; and Kathleen Savesky, executive director of the Peninsula Humane Society.

Their remarks fell into six categories: assertions that “No-kills lie and deceive the public”; “The Adoption Pact is a gimmick and hype”; “No-kills are callous, uncaring, greedy, selfish, and accountable to no one”; “Under the Adoption Pact, the SF/SPCA can pick the cream-of-the-crop and reject any animal it wants to”; “No-kills let animals suffer unnecessarily and kill them in secret”; and “The Adoption Pact is dangerous and arbitrary.”

A mini-editorial

Avanzino concluded by suggesting that ANIMAL PEOPLE review the accuracy of the various claims.

We believe our readers will overwhelmingly recognize the accuracy of Avanzino's description of typical shelter adoption criteria and euthanasia policies.

the lull between tourist seasons.

Because the New Jersey Division of Fish, Game, and Wildlife refused to grant the Morris County Park Commission a waiver of liability if anyone was hurt, an HSUS-approved deer hunt slated for Lewis Morris State Park has been postponed until 1996. A similar hunt meant to cull up to 180 deer from the nearby Watchung Reservation—where HSUS approved a cull in 1993—was to proceed on schedule.

A year after Highland Park, Illinois, first announced and then cancelled a plan to kill deer, a city task force in October recommended killing 20 deer. The Wildlife Prairie Park in Peoria, run by the Forest Park Foundation, then agreed to take the deer, after earlier refusing them.

Elk

Deadline was November 25 for receipt of public comments on plans to limit the tule elk population at Point Reyes National Seashore, in California. The requisite environmental assessment was only issued on October 23, however, and sufficient interest could result in an extension of the comment period. Get the assessment report from the Dept. of the Interior, Division of Natural Resources Management, at 415-663-8525.

Elk/car collisions, according to the October 30 edition of *Newsweek*, “are now the second national leading cause of road accidents,” after alcohol, in Finland.

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“Live at Landfall and you’ll have to share it with hundreds of other residents.” But in September, Landfall hosted a bowhunt intended to kill up to 30 deer.

Edmond, Oklahoma, after six years of debate, hosted three bowhunts in October to cull deer at Lake Arcadia. Thirty deer were to be killed, but fewer than half as many actually were, as hunters reportedly refused shots at does to seek a trophy buck.

Do-it-yourself wildlife control has raised a ruckus in Vermont for the third year in four. In 1992, orchardists got into trouble when poison put out for field mice also killed wild turkeys. In

1, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources had set up a drawing for park hunting permits.

Working with HSUS, Columbus, Ohio, was to test a deer contraceptive through November.

1993 hunters were outraged at Shelburne Farms, south of Burlington, which does not allow hunting, when an overseer admitted shooting 25 deer on the grounds himself. This year, Southern Vermont Orchards owner Harold Albinder, of Bennington, escaped prosecution despite hiring a sharpshooter without a permit, who reputedly killed at least 17 deer.

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We have exposed and documented many no-kill operations of the type that Miller, Garrett, Cubrda, Biggs, and Savesky describe. But we have also exposed similar abuses by conventional shelters. And we have found such allegations about the San Francisco SF/SPCA and many other outstanding no-kill organizations to be unfounded.

The Adoption Pact is neither a gimmick, nor hype. It is the result of a 10-year concerted effort undertaken with no-kill animal control as the object, a dynamic subsidized neutering program as the vehicle making no-kill attainable, and an astute appreciation of human psychology as the energizing factor. Getting out of animal control and killing to focus upon neutering and adoptions, the SF/SPCA found the public support necessary to gradually get animal control itself out of killing. The SF/SPCA has thus attained “a higher moral ground.” Whether this is at anyone else's expense depends entirely upon how well others make use of the lessons Avanzino and staff have learned, and are eager to teach.

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Animal control & rescue

Legislation

The San Mateo County (California) pet overpopulation ordinance is "a legislative failure," according to The Animal Council, an association of dog and cat fanciers, in a newly published "evaluation of statistics and reports." But the evidence is ambiguous. Countywide euthanasia records going back to 1970 show dog euthanasias peaking at 20,191 in 1971, declining steadily to 1,298 in fiscal year 1990-1991, just before the controversial San Mateo County ordinance was adopted in March 1992. Since then, dog euthanasias have continued to drop at approximately the previous rate, to 1,111 in fiscal year 1993-1994. Cat euthanasias peaked in 1970, at 21,796; bottomed out at 4,697 in 1979; were steady between 6,988 and 7,417 from 1985-1986 through 1991-1992; and since then have fallen to 5,134. Noting that 18 cities in San Mateo County have not ratified the county ordinance, which applies in unamended form only to the relatively small unincorporated part of the county, the report notes that, "Unincorporated cat euthanasias in 1993-1994 were 46% greater than in 1990-1991, the year prior to implementation" of the ordinance, "compared to a 27% decrease county-wide." Indeed, both the number of dogs and the number of cats euthanized from the unincorporated area hit lows in 1990-1991, of 38 and 168, respectively. But the rise in dog euthanasias since has only been to the level of the preceding two years, and the rise in cat euthanasias to a peak of 437 in 1992-1993 was followed by a 27% decrease to 312 in 1993-1994. The numbers are in any case low enough that one or two more feral cat colonies or collector cases per year could account for the differences.

Petitioners seeking to place a cat licensing mandate on the 1996 Massachusetts ballot needed the signatures of 65,000 state residents before December 4, but were unlikely to get them after the Humane Coalition of Massachusetts on October 16 came out against cat licensing.

(K.B.)

No-kills

The 1995 No-Kill Conference co-hosted by Doing Things for Animals and the Pet Savers Foundation in Phoenix was such a success that the next three No-Kill Conferences are already booked. The 1996 No-Kill Conference will be co-hosted by the Max Fund, of Denver; the 1997 No-Kill Conference will be co-hosted by the Neponset Valley Humane Society, in Canton, Massachusetts; and the 1998 No-Kill Conference will be co-hosted by the San Francisco SPCA.

Vet tech Janet Cioppini underbid the Humane Society of Sonoma County in July to win the animal control contract in Petaluma, California, but the humane society resumed management of the reportedly decrepit city shelter in early November after Cioppini's attempt at no-kill animal control apparently ended with her arrest over unspecified alleged financial irregularities amid complaints about overcrowding and disease in the shelter. Defenders of Cioppini countercharged that HSSC framed her. Cioppini's organization, TLC, is named for her personal cats, Thunder, Lightning, and Cause.

Greg LaTraile, 68, former editor of the Phoenix Zoo magazine, has approximately one year to relocate the Meow City care-for-life shelter for geriatric cats. While working at the zoo a decade ago, LaTraile began rescuing cats he found abandoned on the grounds. After acquiring a dozen, he left the zoo to become live-in cat caretaker at Meow City, begun by the late Trudy Hay, who then had 350 cats. Most had been abandoned

When there is no shelter

A November 9 CNN expose of dog shooting at the Bullitt County Animal Shelter in Sheperdsville, Kentucky, and a print edition simultaneously distributed by Associated Press raised outrage almost everywhere but in rural Kentucky and adjacent states, where dogs are shot every day, and modern shelters don't exist. Thirty-five of the 120 counties in Kentucky and 20 of the 95 counties in Tennessee have no animal shelter of any kind.

Explained Vicky Crosetti, executive director of the Knox County Humane Society in Knoxville, Tennessee, "Most parts of those counties aren't wired for cable—people there didn't even see the broadcast."

"In one segment," said America Online Pethost3, an animal control officer by profession, "the man just kept grabbing puppies and shooting them. These were not feral, sickly, nasty animals—they were very adoptable."

"You can kill 50 dogs for a dollar," said Bullitt County judge/executive John Harper, compared with lethal injection costs of \$4.42 per dog.

The exposes came four days after the *Macon Telegraph* published the story of hospital clerk Elizabeth 'Bodee' Wallace, 26, and police chief Paige McNeese, of Marshallville, Georgia, population 1,600. To avoid shooting strays, McNeese takes them to Wallace, who now has 77 dogs and 17 cats in 16 crude pens on her 2.5-acre lot—and has trouble with neighbors over incessant barking.

Anelia

After the late Ann Fields' Love And Care For God's Animalife [see *Watchdog*], the best known of many such makeshift no-kill shelters in the rural South may be Anelia's Animal Sanctuary, of Oneonta, Alabama. Though only incorporated in November 1994, Anelia's has been publicized in humane media since 1992, when a brief item ran with a photograph of founder Anelia Smith in *Animals' Voice*. Smith's handwritten or individually typed appeals then focused on her feud with a neighbor who purportedly shot some of the 120 semi-feral dogs—none neutered—whom she claims to keep on her unfenced 20-acre lot, along with a deer herd big enough to draw poachers, and so many snakes that the dogs supposedly can't use wooden kennels she says she built at the back of the property.

The problem with the neighbor was eventually resolved with the help of attorney Laura Alfano, of nearby Warrior, Alabama, who along with Eleanor Jones of Birmingham serves with Smith on the three-member sanctuary board.

Smith soon had another crisis. In the July/August 1995 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, she appealed through a classified ad for funds with which to help "abandoned pets in dump sites." The Editor and Publisher questioned the story, but agreed to let the ad run after Smith sent copies of her incorporation papers. The ad was a success: DELTA Rescue founder Leo Grillo sent Smith a cage trap big enough to catch large dogs, full of veterinary supplies. He sent his parents—who know their way around dirt-poor shelters—to see if Anelia's might be worthy of further support.

The senior Grillos reported filth, haphazard management, and said they counted just 15 dogs, though they heard barking from others within Smith's house, which they weren't allowed to enter. They also interviewed Smith's veterinarian, finding discrepancies between her account of veterinary care and his.

Asked about the Grillos' findings, Smith cited Alfano, Jones, Summerlee Foundation trustee Melanie Roberts, and longtime Alabama shelter

Explained directors Val Beatty and Bonney Brown, "This proposed law would require individuals to license each cat, and would also require animal shelters to purchase a permit. This would cost already overworked and financially strapped shelters more paperwork and funding. Individuals caring for stray and feral cats would be forced to pay for licensing or risk having their animals taken from them and euthanized. For many stray and feral cats, this law would be their death warrant. Responsible cat owners would be forced to pay a 'cat tax,' and all taxpayers would have to pay for enforcement. Benefits to the cats seem questionable, at best."

"A very important bill is coming up in the House of Representatives," reminds **Batya Bauman of Feminists for Animal Rights**. "HR 1619," introduced at urging of the American Humane Association, "would make it illegal to prohibit companion animals in federally assisted housing for people over age 55 or disabled. Please contact your Congress person and ask him or her to support HR 1619."

The Michigan senate on November 9 unanimously passed two bills that impose fines of from \$5,000 to \$50,000 for involvement in any aspect of animal fighting, such as dogfighting or cockfighting, along with a third bill to require that all animals adopted from shelters must be sterilized. "The bills will go back to the state house for concurrence when the legislature reconvenes on November 28," said Michigan Humane Society spokesperson Michele Mitchell. "The bills are expected to be signed into law by the governor in early December. The sterilization bill will take effect January 1; the fighting bills will be effective immediately."

Lake Mills, Wisconsin, on October 20 repealed limits on the numbers of cats, dogs, ducks, geese, rabbits, guinea pigs, and ferrets who may be kept at a property. The revised animal control ordinance bans keeping any wild, exotic, or endangered species. "If you have several dogs, this is probably good news," said city manager Vern Johnson, "but if you have a boa constrictor, it may not be so good."

The Salt Lake County Commission in Utah is reviewing proposed revisions to the county humane laws including the institution of cat licensing, breeding permits, permits allowing residents to keep more than the present limit of two pets per household, and a ban on selling or giving away dogs and cats in public places.

when their caretakers moved, died, or entered rest homes. There are now just 120 cats left, but the Hay estate is depleted and the land has been sold.

A San Jose Mercury-News article last July about impoverished cat rescuer Sharon Wills, of nearby Menlo Park, brought her donations of \$29,460 plus 2,880 pounds of cat food from Cat Claws Inc., an Arkansas mail-order house—but, the *Mercury-News* reported on October 29, Wills still needs volunteers to help her look after the 30 feral cat colonies under her care. Wills, 40, is a drug researcher for Roche Bioscience, of Palo Alto.

Dogs

According to a recent American Kennel Club bulletin headlined, "Attention all shelters," the AKC "has adopted a new policy concerning owner release of AKC-registered dogs. If anyone owns an AKC-registered dog and releases the dog to a pound or shelter, or does not retrieve an AKC-registered dog who has been picked up for running at large, his or her privileges to register another AKC animal or future litters of puppies will be revoked. Shelters or pounds are asked to retain the papers on AKC animals which are owner-released to their facilities, and attach an affidavit to the papers stating that the animal was owner-released. If the owner does not turn in the papers with the animal, shelter workers are asked to get the animal's registered name from the owner and send it to the AKC along with an attached affidavit." But apparently this declaration isn't as sweeping as it sounds. A clarifying statement issued October 20 by AKC administrative manager Patricia Fiore added, "Only in cases where an individual attempts to evade prosecution for animal cruelty or neglect and as a matter of plea bargaining turns his/her dogs over to the humane society, would an individual's privileges be affected." Thus owner-surrenders for reasons of behavior and conformation would apparently not be included, nor would owner surrenders resulting from contested cruelty cases.

A University of Washington study of 37 serious dog attacks on children found that 21 of the dogs belonged to neighbors of the victims, 13 belonged to the victims' own household, and just three were strays. Three children were killed; a dozen required treatment in an intensive care unit. The study appears in the December edition of *Pediatrics*, the journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

manager Anne Speakman as witnesses in her defense. Smith said Jones had visited within six months; Jones said she hadn't visited in two years. Smith said she got no foundation aid; Roberts, who visited only two weeks before the Grillos, gave Smith a ringing endorsement and said she was getting help from both Summerlee and the Ahimsa Foundation, which have overlapping boards.

Alfano explained the latter as a technicality: grants have been approved, she said, but Anelia's can't receive them before getting nonprofit status from the IRS. Alfano acknowledged irony in Smith's claim of an endorsement from Speakman, who in March 1993 was removed from the management of the Shelby County Humane Society she herself founded, amid allegations of missing funds.

No rest

Trying to take a more grounded approach, longtime humane worker Virginia Gillas, well beyond retirement age for most people, has founded the Humane Society of Hickory County, Missouri (Route 2, Box 2029, Hermitage, MO 65668). "They've never had one, they need one badly, and no one else wants to start one," she told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, "so I will do the legal stuff, and then turn it over to the young folks of Hermitage," where she moved after her first "retirement" several years ago to seek a quiet life.

"How I wish I were young again," Gillas added. "I help anyone I can, but more help goes out than comes in."

Virginia Gillas with recent rescues.

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Shelters

Oregon statewide animal shelter statistics gathered for the fourth straight year by the Oregon Animal Welfare Alliance show marked gains in all categories. Intakes were down from 116,490 in 1991 to 88,994 in 1994, with a statistically insignificant fluctuation upward of 96; adoptions were up from 19,105 in 1992 to 29,803 in 1994; returns to owner rose from 8,355 in 1992 to 10,350 in 1994; and euthanasias have dropped from 79,713 in 1991 to 45,245 in 1994.

Girard Home Kennels, of Bloomfield, Connecticut, reportedly underbid Connecticut K-9, of Newington, in competition for the Hartford dog pound contract—a decade after losing the contract amid extensive allegations of mismanagement—but didn't get the contract due to quick intervention by Hartford residents. Julie Lewin, Connecticut representative for the Fund for Animals, called the episode a classic example of the importance of having local animal people politically organized.

Oklahoma City is to vote December 12 on a bond issue needed to outfit the new city shelter with cages and runs. Support for the bond issue and supplementary funding are being raised by Best Friends of the Oklahoma City Animal Welfare Division, an auxiliary also involved in promoting adoptions. The odds against the bond issue looked long in early November, after BFOCAWD cancelled its Save-A-Pet Holiday Outreach due to short funding, which annually placed about 75 animals, but voters typically decide on bond issues at the very last minute, and the traditional key to passage is just asking voters to go to the polls, which takes volunteer door-to-door and telephone help, rather than money.

The Highland County Humane Society, in Hillsboro, Ohio, on October

Exotics

PIGS, A Sanctuary for Vietnamese potbellied pigs, during Thanksgiving week moved the unclaimed pigs from among 123 left homeless by the collapse of the Clemenswine Memorial Potbellied Pig Sanctuary to the PIGS headquarters in Charles Town, West Virginia. The pigs were temporarily housed by Jan Hamilton of the Wilderness Ranch Sanctuary for Farm Animals, in Loveland, Colorado, after Clemenswine founder Rhonda Slogar walked away from her rented facility in Sedalia. The Boulder Valley Humane Society took in 26 pigs, PIGS accepted custody of 89, the Denver Dumb Friends League covered their feed costs at Wilderness Ranch, and the Ahimsa Foundation and United Animal Nations issued emergency grants to cover the cost of moving the pigs to Charles Town—where PIGS founders Dale Riffle and Jim Brewer scrambled to find \$5,000 to cover housing, fencing, vaccinations, and neutering. “This year,” Riffle asked, “instead of having a ham for Christmas, we’re asking people to help us save these pigs.” [Address PIGS at POB 629, Charles Town, WV 25414.]

Singer Wayne Newton pledged November 15 to hold a benefit concert in San Antonio in early 1996 to raise funds to help relocate 600 Japanese snow monkeys from the present South Texas Primate Observatory site at Dilley, Texas, to a far larger site near Millet. Earlier this year, statements by Texas Parks and Wildlife personnel hinted that the monkeys might be shot with impunity when they wander outside their present quarters, as young males often do, but an unofficial “monkey season” was averted when defenders of the monkeys pointed out that they are private property, protected by the same laws that protect wandering livestock.

DePaul University (Chicago) biology professor Dolores McWhinnie this fall commenced teaching a course in the management and behavior of exotic cats, including a winter field trip to the Turpentine Creek Exotic Wildlife Refuge near Eureka Springs, Arkansas. Initial enrollment was 10.

Licensing

County-by-county dog licensing statistics compiled by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture show a range in estimated compliance of from under 1% (Menomonee) to 100% (Marquette), with the median at 46%. The percentage of licensed dogs who are neutered ranges from 20% (Barron) to 100% (Menomonee), with the median at 59.5%.

The Pasadena Humane Society & SPCA in California achieved 79% dog licensing renewal compliance in fiscal year 1994 using computer-generated mailers. However, overall dog licensing

Lolita & Willy

—K.B.

MIAMI, Florida—Pressure on the embattled Miami Seaquarium intensified on October 23 when Metro Dade building director Carlos Bonzon gave management 45 days to come up with a plan to repair Lolita the Killer Whale's Stadium, the 25-year-old central attraction of the facility. Plans for a \$70 million expansion, including a new whale stadium, are on hold due to a lawsuit filed by the nearby town of Key Biscayne.

“Lolita's tank appears to be structurally sound,” the *Miami Herald* reported on November 25. However, “the grandstand has been severely corroded by saltwater, and is held up by temporary beams.”

Bonzon's order came a year after whale freedom advocate Ric O'Barry introduced himself to the Dade County building inspection department as “the former trainer of the Seaquarium's original killer whale, Hugo,” who died in 1980, and charged that the crumbling whale stadium could be broken up by displacement as Lolita leaps.

The Seaquarium staff architect called O'Barry's claim unfounded.

The Seaquarium is also under fire from Russ Rector of the Dolphin Freedom Foundation, who claims an island in Lolita's tank cuts her space to less than the federal standard, and further charges that a sea lion died and two dolphins were injured because the Seaquarium houses incompatible animals together due to lack of space. Seaquarium official Bruce Rubin counters that the sea lion, though hurt in fighting with another sea lion, actually died from a bad reaction to anaesthesia, while neither dolphin suffered serious harm.

More heat on the Seaquarium comes from the Coalition to Free Lolita, headed by *Ocean Drive* magazine publisher Jerry Powers. Working with the Center for Whale Research, of Friday Harbor, Washington, near where Lolita was captured in August 1970, the coalition seeks to return her to Puget Sound.

Matchmaker, matchmaker...

Lolita has been mentioned as a potential companion for Keiko, the star of the film *Free Willy!* and *Free Willy II*, who according to Free Willy/Keiko Foundation and Earth Island Institute president David Phillips is to be moved on January 7 from the Reino Aventura amusement park in Mexico City, his home of the past decade, to an almost finished \$7.3 million tank at the Oregon Coast Aquarium in Newport. The new tank, the size of a football field, is four times as big as Keiko's Mexico City tank. Officially the Oregon Coast Aquarium is only a rehabilitation site, where

26 auctioned 115 Arabian horses confiscated in February from farmer William Sheets, who was convicted of 10 counts of cruelty, fined \$1,250, barred from owning horses during a three-year probation, and given 60 days in jail, serving 10 days with the remainder suspended. Highland County humane officer Anne Tieman said the auction was necessary because, "We've gotten to the point where we don't have any funds." To prevent the horses from going to killer-buyers, the humane society barred removal in large trailers. Bidders reportedly came from as far as Texas.

The American SPCA has convened a December 5 roundtable discussion among executives of major shelters in the greater New York metropolitan area to discuss "Mutual cooperation among humane agencies, animal identification and licensing, overpopulation and spay/neuter, and the feral cat problem," all in just two hours.

Burglars hit the Michigan Anti-Cruelty Society during the night of November 4, taking \$20,000 worth of computer equipment, fax machines, typewriters, telephones, cameras, rifles confiscated in cruelty investigations, and a just-donated \$2,000 camcorder system.

compliance may be as low as 12%.

Complaints about the new cat-licensing law in Fremont, California, reportedly center on the use of large tags designed for dogs to mark compliance. The Animal Services Department reportedly told the San Jose *Mercury-News* that 850 cats have been licensed, of an estimated 2,300 owned cats in Fremont, but national ownership norms indicate the actual owned cat population is closer to 24,000.

Foreign

"Thanks to all who sent faxes and letters to Bezalel Tabib, mayor of Arad, Israel, protesting the planned campaign to poison every cat in the city," writes Nina Natelson of Concern for Helping Animals in Israel. "The mayor has agreed to postpone the poisoning in order to consider humane alternatives. Please advise Tabib that the most humane alternative would be to establish an animal shelter, which would undertake a neutering program to prevent overpopulation. The number to fax is 011-972-7-954-265."

Paris spends \$8.4 million to lease and operate 70 motor scooter-like sidewalk vacuum cleaners to remove the 25 tons of dog poop per day left by the city's estimated 250,000 canine residents. A fine of \$600 for allowing a dog to defecate on the sidewalk is reportedly seldom enforced; 650 people per year are hospitalized or treated for broken limbs after slipping and falling on dog poop.

Dog packs—including wolf hybrids—are terrorizing Moscow, Russia, the newspaper *Moskovsky Komsomolets* reported on October 27. Vitus Inc., a private animal control firm, was said to be catching 20,000 stray dogs a year, killing 18,000.

Two hundred outraged dog owners protested on November 19 in Ulan Bator, Mongolia, against a newly imposed \$17 licensing fee—low by U.S. standards, but two weeks income for the average Mongolian. Having no animal shelters and no neutering clinics, Mongolia hires gunmen to kill stray dogs on sight.

Bill Nooter

The Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine has begun trying to hatch and rear threatened Blanding's turtles in captivity. Habitat loss and predation has caused the loss of whole turtle generations, says project chief George Kollias, DVM.

Keiko will be prepared for eventual release into his native waters off Iceland, but unofficially most observers believe Keiko will not be moved again, since Iceland, a whaling nation, opposes his return.

A more plausible companion for Keiko might be Bjossa, the Vancouver Aquarium killer whale who has had three unsuccessful pregnancies in six years. The Vancouver Aquarium on November 24 officially gave up trying to send Bjossa to another institution to avoid further pregnancies, having been unable to find either any qualified takers or another female suitable as a companion for her if the Vancouver Aquarium male, Finna, were to be moved instead.

Noting that Finna and Bjossa also came originally from Icelandic waters, the Free Willy/Keiko Foundation has reportedly offered to buy them, along with the Pacific whitesided dolphin who shares their tank. On paper, such a deal might work. The Vancouver Aquarium, the first to keep orcas, has a whale tank now much smaller than the industry standard, but while expansion space is theoretically available due to the recent closure of the adjacent Stanley Park Zoo, the aquarium reportedly has little chance of receiving permission to expand from the Vancouver Parks Board. The Vancouver Aquarium also needs to find room for five Stellar sea lions who became too tame during a metabolic study to be good prospects for return to the wild, as was originally planned. If the whales move, their quarters could become a sea lion den.

But the Free Willy/Keiko Foundation would probably not sign a no-release provision, as the Vancouver Aquarium demands—and there would still be the risk that either Keiko or Finna might impregnate Bjossa.

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Setting the floor for horse haulers *(from page one)*

to rest for at least eight consecutive hours and given access to adequate quantities of wholesome food and potable water."

Returned Doyle, "That horses are currently being transported for over 34 hours without water, food, or rest does not make 24 hours acceptable."

Doyle noted vague and therefore potentially unenforceable language throughout S1283/HR2433, allowing legislative intent to be undone by weak implementing regulations. She wondered why, for example, a requirement that the interiors of horse-hauling vehicles should "be maintained in a sanitary condition" didn't state in clear black-and-white that, "Between turnarounds, interiors of vehicles shall be cleaned, washed, and dry," the latter to prevent slipping hooves, "before loading."

Doyle also wondered why the recommending word "should" was used instead of the prescriptive "shall" in a clause stating that, "If a horse suffers a substantial injury or illness while being transported for slaughter, the driver of the vehicle should seek prompt assistance from a large animal veterinarian."

Doyle questioned paperwork requirements that left essential documents with trucking companies instead of with USDA slaughter plant inspectors. Further, she argued, "Investigations and inspections should not be limited to the USDA. Language should be added to allow investigations and inspections by all agencies and societies with law enforcement powers."

Further, Doyle stated, "S1283/HR2433 needs to address the custody of animals seized and held as evidence," in event of a prosecution.

Castration

The kicker was section (5)(B): "Stallions shall be segregated from other horses."

"Haulers are castrating stallions

Association; and Project Equus.

Offered AHA legislative director Adele Douglass, "We think these are good comments, and we will be looking into them."

Defense

Not surprisingly, original backers affiliated with the horse industry generally like S1283/HR2433 as written.

"Senator McConnell introduced a similar bill at the end of the last Congress," notes American Horse Council president James J. Hickey Jr. "The present legislation is stronger than the original bill. We believe it addresses most of the problems, and is strong, practical, and passable."

American Association of Equine Practitioners executive director Gary Carpenter is a bit more cautious. "This legislation will greatly improve the conditions with which horses must live while being transported to processing facilities," he says. "However, since this particular measure is still being discussed in the Senate, it is too early to comment on its effectiveness or other variables which are sure to arise."

"Without exception," says AHPA executive director Robin Lohnes, "all of the concerns that Ms. Doyle has expressed have been thoroughly considered and debated by the initial drafters of the legislation during the past three years. Many issues were difficult to address. Reaching consensus among equine professionals, the veterinary community, and humane organizations as to proper equine husbandry practices is a complex process. For example, to date, there is no conclusive scientific data specifically relating to the length of time a horse can go without water. The current language is based on a consensus of professional opinion taking into consideration a variety of factors."

Robin Duxbury of Project Equus challenges that claim. "HSUS, AHA, and

opines Doyle. "Americans do not eat horsemeat and find the practice offensive. Equines in the U.S. are not classified as agricultural commodities. Equines are taxed as luxury animals, not livestock."

In California, Doyle continues, equines were once considered livestock, but their legal status was recently changed to "companion animal," and as she points out, "Pets and other companion animals are protected from slaughter for food."

Finally, Doyle says, "The Department of Agriculture and Department of Commerce neglected to get the American people's permission to blatantly violate the covenant established by our forefathers to favor equines and protect them from use as meat animals. Accordingly, the foreign-owned and driven horse slaughter industry operates without disclosure to either the seller or the public. Thus far," Doyle finishes, "the horsemeat industry has operated like a salvage business. They don't raise their own stock, but instead covertly prey on people's companion animals. They cram horses onto cattle vehicles so they can cut transport costs in half by doing turnarounds with the hog industry. Horses commonly travel 30 hours straight because they have never provided feedlots for rest, food, and water. Let's put an end to their free ride, and demand that they function as a legitimate business."

Says FoA president Priscilla Feral, taking a harder line still, "We are not interested in regulating a business that should be abolished. S1283/HR2433 would legalize and regulate a heinous industry. FoA will not support this bill. Instead, we'll keep working to put the entire industry out of business."

But the horsemeat industry isn't the branch of the horse business with the most to say about whether or not S1283/HR2438 passes. Horseflesh is of declining importance to pet food makers,

California sea otters, believed to have been hunted to extinction until 300 were found off Big Sur in 1938, have reportedly extended their still limited range to the north this year, upsetting abalone and sea urchin fishers around Half Moon Bay, who fear the competition. There are now about 2,500 to 3,000 of the otters, who were once plentiful along the whole California coast. (K.B.)

Marine mammals

A dead humpback whale discovered off San Francisco on November 3 and two more found floating near the Farallon Islands on November 9 brought an early halt to the controversial Scripps Institution of Oceanography experiment in using low-frequency sound to measure ocean temperature and, thereby, global warming. The \$35 million Acoustic Tomography of Ocean Climate experiment wasn't to begin until November 8, amid precautions to monitor the effect on marine life including transmitter-equipped elephant seals, a sonar assessment of krill movements, and four whale-spotters in aircraft. However, the Scripps team turned on the ATOC sonic equipment 13 times in preliminary tests between October 28 and November 4, violating the protocol reached earlier with wildlife protection groups who sued to stop the project, arguing that the sound waves would deafen whales and seals. At deadline the National Marine Fisheries Service was still trying to determine whether ATOC had anything to do with the whale deaths, which could also have been caused by a toxic algal bloom reported circa Halloween by recreational divers. Alarmed by the whale deaths, the Hawaii State Board of Land and Natural Resources will hold a public hearing in January on the Hawaiian phase of ATOC.

EXXON on October 18 agreed to monitor the effects on 25 marine mammal species of a

on the auction floor so as to circumvent this now,” Doyle charged, as some states apparently have similar legislation in effect—the intent of which is to prevent horses from fighting in transit. If S1283/HR2433 passes without amendment, Doyle asserted, “Stallions will be castrated, many without anesthesia; will be held for a couple of days; and will then be loaded, as holding them longer would not be cost-effective, and would not meet the seven-day time limit” the bill sets on certifications of fitness for transport, which are to be issued by a veterinarian. “Hormonally, a freshly castrated stallion will be unchanged for several months. Undue pain and suffering could be inflicted upon stallions, by regulation, just to kill them.”

Amendments

Doyle argues that six amendments to S1283/HR2438 are essential:

- The hauling area of vehicles transporting six or more horses to slaughter (the smallest number likely to be hauled a long distance by a killer/buyer) must be a minimum of seven feet high, so that horses can stand comfortably upright.
- Horses should not be hauled in double-decked vehicles, in which they defecate and urinate on one another.
- Vehicles transporting six or more horses to slaughter should not be allowed to carry other species.
- Horses must be unloaded, fed, and watered every 10 to 12 hours. “If they aren’t hauled in cattle trucks,” Doyle notes, “unloading and reloading horses,” to avoid the potential hazards of feeding and watering aboard a truck, “is not a serious problem.”
- The stallion segregation policy must be redefined to discourage point-of-sale castrations.
- Foals weighing less than 600 pounds should not go to slaughter at all.

Aligned with CEC are the California State Horsemen’s Association, an affiliate of the American Horse Council; Friends of Animals; the Humane Farming

the ASPCA are all on record as considering the practice of limiting water intake by pregnant mares on urine farms inhumane,” Duxbury notes. “Yet the *Recommended Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Horses in PMU Operations*, distributed by Ayerst Organics Ltd., which is the company that uses the pregnant mare’s urine to make the hormone drug Premarin, states that ‘Water should be offered at least twice a day.’ If that standard is unacceptable to those humane groups, how can they accept a lesser standard applied to horses in transport?”

Lohnes also argues that putting prescriptive language into a federal bill would be improper. “It is important to distinguish between legislation and its enforcement arm, regulation,” she explains. “Prescriptive language generally falls within the regulatory process. Neither the Senate nor the House Agriculture Committees, to which S1283/HR2433 have been referred, are receptive to language that is regulatory in nature.”

This is because these committees are dominated by politicians beholden to agricultural interests, which are not eager to be closely regulated. But the horsemeat industry is miniscule relative to other branches of animal agribusiness, and the current House has included prescriptive language in virtually every bill it has approved. To be sure, such language has often held up bills in the Senate, and/or provoked threats of Presidential veto.

Compromise?

“To those who oppose S1283/HR2433 on the grounds that it sanctions horse slaughter,” Lohnes adds, “although AHPA does not condone horse slaughter, its ultimate responsibility is to all horses—which unfortunately does include horses destined for slaughter.”

The degree to which the humane community is willing to compromise with industry may determine the fate of S1283/HR2433.

“The horsemeat industry in this country is legally suspect and un-American,”

with the recent growth of poultry and hog production; and the glue factory these days is mainly a metaphor, as rendering horses other than for pet food long since ceased to be greatly profitable. Yet the horse racing, saddlehorse, and PMU industries still have hundreds of thousands of displaced or “retired” horses to dispose of each year. The horsemeat market is the only major disposal venue to show increased demand and profitability over the past 10 years.

Back at the ranch

Meanwhile back at the ranch, it’s business as usual, as alleged in a recent HorseAid representative’s field report. The representative traced a pair of sorrel mares deemed good rescue prospects to “Slim Hart’s ranch in Corona. Mr. Hart,” she explained, “is a heavy buyer of slaughter horses from Mike’s Auction,” in Mira Loma, California. At the Hart ranch, the representative observed “A bay mare with a broken leg. She had bones protruding from the skin through a hole about the size of a grapefruit. Mr. Hart was hitting the horse on the rear to get her to move toward an open trailer. The mare took a few steps, got fairly close to the trailer, then collapsed. Mr. Hart and two other people tried to get her up without success. At that point,” the representative continued, “I asked Mr. Hart if I could purchase the mare from him and get a veterinarian out to put the horse down. He said no.” The mare was eventually dragged aboard the truck at the end of a rope, pulled by another truck, then hauled to her death.

Based on the HorseAid representative’s deposition, the Pomona Humane Society later cited Hart and a female assistant for cruelty. As **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press, however, the local district attorney had not yet decided to prosecute.

[Letters addressing S1283/HR2433 should be sent to your own Senators and Representative, with copies to Senator Mitch McConnell, 361-A Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510, and Rep. Bill Goodling, 2263 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515.]

45-day seismic survey off the California coast. The survey will use air guns to generate shock waves enabling scientists to map seabed substrata.

A University of California at Santa Cruz team reported in the November edition of *Marine Pollution Bulletin* that California sea lions’ bodies now contain less than 1% of the DDT that they did in 1970. DDT was banned from most uses in 1975; from then to 1993, the California sea lion population grew 133%. However, a study by Earth Island Institute and California State University at San Francisco reported just a month earlier that PCB residues in San Francisco Bay harbor seals have increased to twice the level known to harm immune and reproduction systems.

Japan in October unveiled a satellite system for tracking blue whales, to be deployed in 1997 to see if the highly endangered whales have recovered enough to resume killing them. The whales will carry football-sized transmitters, to be injected by harpoon. The five-vessel Japanese whaling fleet meanwhile sailed November 2 to kill 400 minke whales, also in the name of research,

Wildwear (renewed to 1st half of Dec.)

Chimp traffic & AIDS rumors

SUMMERVILLE, S.C.—An early-November rumor reaching International Primate Protection League president Shirley McGreal indicates that for the first time a chimpanzee has developed HIV, the human form of AIDS, 10 years after experimental infection at the Yerkes Regional Primate Center in Atlanta. Previously, chimps have only developed SIV, or simian AIDS.

"The chimp to date is not yet sick," McGreal said. "The possible finding at Yerkes may explain some recent movement of chimps: lots of possible drug contracts. Most chimps used for AIDS research in the U.S. are captive-born, but we may see foreign drug companies or nonprofits set up to serve U.S. firms, which would get them access to chimps barred from commercial trade by Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species."

McGreal relayed her information to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, looking for more, at almost the same time Ming-Lee Yeh, U.S. representative for the Life Conservationist Association of Taiwan, posted an Internet appeal for help in fighting a proposal by Vilab II, a chimpanzee research project owned by the New York Blood Center, to relocate a colony of 65 chimps to Taiwan from Liberia. The colony produces about 10 offspring a year. Information received from Dr. G. Agoramoorthy, Taiwan representative of the Great Ape Project, indicated that the chimps would be used in the development of HIV and hepatitis vaccines.

"Establishing a primate center in Taiwan would probably be a disaster to the animals, because Taiwan does not have any regulation of animal experiments," Ming-Lee said. "If someone wants to do something unsupervised, Taiwan will be a safe haven."

The Vilab project was previously controversial in 1991, after the Liberian site was overrun by rebel troops during the Liberian civil war, and many chimps were killed and eaten—including some believed to be carrying the deadly hepatitis B virus.

The Yerkes rumor circulated after

Kansas University Medical Center researcher Dr. Bill Narayan on October 12 announced his team had inculcated HIV in two species of rhesus macaques; Susan Barnett of Chiron Corporation in Emeryville, California, announced on October 16 the infection of six baboons with HIV, including two who have developed "full-blown" AIDS; and University of Washington Regional Primate Research Center pathologist and veterinarian Che-Chung Tsai on November 16 escalated the research stakes by unveiling experimental results indicating that PMPA, a "nucleotide analogue," is "the most effective drug we've seen" in preventing AIDS from developing in monkeys exposed to SIV.

Rights to make PMPA belong to Gilead Sciences, of Foster City, California.

Coulston connection?

If word of the AIDS research breakthroughs reached chimp broker Frederick Coulston in advance of formal presentation of the data, it could explain his aggressive acquisition of the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery In Primates from New York University last summer, over the opposition of founder Jan Moor Jankowski. Moor-Jankowski was ousted from LEMSIP—on the verge of retirement—and his 225 chimps were "sold" to Coulston for apparently only the cost of removing them, after Moor-Jankowski resigned from the NYU Animal Care and Use Committee over the failure of the university to respond decisively to the neglect of primates used in addictive drug experiments by fellow NYU researcher Dr. Ronald Wood. The experiments were finally suspended last spring after the USDA charged Wood with 378 Animal Welfare Act violations.

National Institute on Drug Abuse funding for Wood's work expired in August, but according to Louis R. Sibal, Ph.D., director of the Office of Laboratory Animal Research for the Department of Health and Human Services, a National Institutes of Health review of Woods' experiments cleared

Laboratory animal shorts

The European Patent Office on November 24 postponed an expected ruling on a petition from Compassion in World Farming and 16 other animal welfare and religious groups, asking it to reverse its 1992 decision that Harvard University and DuPont could be allowed to patent Oncamouse, a strain of mouse genetically modified to be more vulnerable to human forms of cancer.

The Food and Drug Administration is reportedly soon to release two reports indicating that as result of overfeeding and lack of exercise, many laboratory rodents are in such poor physical condition that toxicity tests involving them could yield seriously misleading results. One strain of rat has doubled its average weight since 1970, according to National Center for Toxicological Research scientist William Allaben, who calls them "Just blobs of fat with legs." Commenting on the survival rate of experimental control animals, which at Merck Research Laboratories fell from 58% to 24% over the past 20 years, Merck veterinary pathologist Kevin Keenan suggests that, "The most toxic substance we've tested in our laboratory is the food."

Dr. Charles Vacanti of the University of Massachusetts Medical Center on October 25 showed media a human ear which had been grown from a cell culture on a polymer mold already shaped like an ear, then grafted to the back of a mouse. "There is a shortage of organs now, so we have to transplant them from other people," Vacanti's assistant Dr. Yilin Cao told media. "In the future we'll be able to get a very small piece of tissue from a patient, expand it in vitro in a culture to get lots of cells, and put it on an absorbable polymer to make any shape." The procedure could revolutionize reconstructive surgery.

him of wrongdoing on August 17—a finding independent of the pending resolution of the USDA complaints—and recommended that the experiments continue.

"On the basis of these evaluations," Sibal said, "it is highly likely that NIDA will resume funding this project in the near future."

Washington

Che-Chung Tsai's breakthrough at the Washington Regional Primate Center also may have major implications for the future of that facility, which for more than a year has been embroiled in internal conflict and is believed by some sources to be at risk of phase-out due to federal budget cuts.

While details of the internal problems are sparse, the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* in March revealed that former staffer Linda Pfeiffer allegedly embezzled \$38,352 in animal care funds; the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* said in April that USDA Cooperative Research Service executive John Patrick Jordan had been transferred from Washington to the Southern Regional Primate Center in Covington, Louisiana, as a form of discipline for allegedly improperly awarding contracts;

and a USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service press release dated July 17 reported AWA violations at the Washington primate facility resulting in the deaths of five baboons and a monkey.

Information leaked to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in mid-November added claims that the University of Washington had been fined \$20,000 for the AWA violations; that another researcher had been disciplined for performing "corrosive" terminal experiments on primates without IACUC approval; and that the primate center will soon be moved to a newer but smaller site near American Lake, Washington, which will require significantly reducing the present inventory of 1,200 monkeys and 1,200 baboons.

Washington Regional Primate Center chief William R. Morton, DVM, ignored an invitation to comment.

The AIDS research breakthroughs give greater urgency to the efforts of Primarily Primates [see page 3] to obtain eight non-breeding chimps from the financially struggling Buckshire Corporation, who otherwise would be candidates for AIDS research.

COURT CALENDAR

British High Court Justice Richard Rougier ruled November 22 that a pit bull terrier named Dempsey, subject of three years of internationally publicized litigation, need not be euthanized simply because a friend of owner Dianne Fanneran allowed her to run temporarily without a muzzle, violating the Dangerous Dogs Act of 1991, which banned pit bulls from Great Britain. Rougier wrote that the Dangerous Dogs Act, "bears all the hallmarks of an ill-thought-out piece of legislation, no doubt drafted in response to a pressure group."

High school science teacher Mickey Duncan, 25, of Braggs, Oklahoma, was sentenced October 24 to doing 100 hours of community service at an animal shelter, after pleading no contest to misdemeanor cruelty for attempting to dissect a live cat in class on October 3. Matha Richardson, the student who reported Duncan, "is being abused psychologically and emotionally by students, teachers, the principal, and the superintendent," an acquaintance tells **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Letters of support may be sent to her c/o 927 Maple St., Muskogee, OK 74403.

A jury deliberated 10 hours on November 17 before breaking a deadlock to convict Donald Kirschner, 31, of stomping a cat to death on January 28, 1994, outside his home in Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, in front of two children. Kirschner, noted locally for his love of hunting, testified that he thought the cat was rabid—which didn't explain why he used his feet to dispatch the animal. According to the police report, he subsequently threatened to kill an adult witness. He drew 12 hours in jail and a fine of \$1,500, to be divided between the local Society for Protection of Animals and the volunteer group Pet Helpers.

Overruling a Police Department Trial Commissioner's recommendation that Officer Gil Ilefonso and Sergeant Hector Collazo should be suspended for 30 and 20 days respectively, for allegedly beating a stationhouse beagle and then taking him to the American SPCA for euthanasia, New York City Police Commissioner William J. Bratton

instead fired both men on November 17—despite the threat of a lawsuit from the Sergeants Benevolent Association—for pursuing a "pattern of deceit."

Previously convicted of burglary, theft, and three cocaine offenses, Allan Laboy, 37, of South Dade, Florida, was convicted by jury on November 8 of hurling a puppy against a sidewalk repeatedly, causing the animal's death. LaBoy could get up to 14.5 years in prison when sentenced on December 19—4.5 years for breaking probation, and 10 years under Florida's new "three strikes" law as a three-time felon.

Accused serial cat killer Ronald Works, 24, pleaded guilty to four counts of animal abuse on November 9. To be sentenced December 26 as the first person convicted under Oregon's new felony cruelty law, Works could get five years in prison per count.

In Wilson County, Tennessee, the Wilson County Humane Association and Sheriff's Department on November 5 staged their second cockfighting raid in less than a year, but left 50 to 60 fighting cocks behind, seizing only three who were injured. "There was simply no way for me to haul all of them," said WCHA officer Gail Morris. "Also, there were several kids there, and I didn't want them to get the impression the Humane Association is there to do nothing but take people's animals." Cockfighters have recently been suing humane officials for confiscating birds; in Tennessee, such a case is pending against Knox County Humane Society executive director Vicky Crosetti, who in 1994 euthanized five cocks owned by John Brown of Corbin, Kentucky.

Continuing to pressure Louisiana pounds to comply with humane laws, Legislation In Support of Animals on October 30 filed suit against the city of Franklinton for failing to honor a 1993 consent judgement obligating the city to humanely house and care for homeless animals. On November 8, LISA also sued Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, for violating the 1990 state law mandating that all animals adopted out of municipal shelters be sterilized within 30 days.

Hunting & Trafficking

Chad McKittrick, 42, of Red Lodge, Montana, was convicted by a jury on October 25 of illegally killing one of the 15 wolves who were released into Yellowstone National Park in February. McKittrick shot the male wolf on April 24.

Song Ho Kim, of Vancouver, British Columbia, was convicted November 16 on 11 counts of illegally trafficking in bear parts. Convicted a month earlier of a similar offense was K.H. Yong, also of Vancouver. The two were nabbed in a crackdown apparently begun after Peter Knights of the privately funded Global Security Network photographed bear parts for sale in 13 out of 20 traditional pharmacies in Vancouver's Chinatown.

Father-and-son John Partney, 46, of Van Buren, Missouri, and Andrew Partney, 22, of Cape Girardeau, Louisiana, were charged on November 18 with illegally killing hundreds of bighorn sheep, elk, deer, turkeys, and prairie dogs, often in national parks and wildlife refuges.

Butterfly dealer John Kemner, of Dripping Springs, Texas, has been fined \$500 and placed on probation for three years after pleading guilty to a single misdemeanor. Kemner had faced up to 30 years in prison and a \$1 million fine for allegedly smuggling more than 30,000 endangered butterflies, moths, and beetles into the U.S. from Mexico, for resale to collectors. Kemner pledged to voluntarily quit the bug business.

A huge majority of Maryland residents opposed opening a state bear season at three out of four public hearings held in November—but at Accident, Maryland, 95 people supported a hunt with just 10 opposed.

The New Hampshire Fish and Game Department halted the state's bear hunt a month early on November 3 because a record 451 bears had been killed. The department had extended the bear season in July to encourage more killing.

Bowhunter James Adams, 24, of Burnside, Pennsylvania, required 700 stitches on November 11, after a bear purportedly ambushed him as he left his tree stand.

One hundred twenty-five irate residents of Estes Park, Colorado, crowded into the Municipal Center on November 17 to demand the prosecution and punishment of a 35-year-old bowhunter, known to police but neither named nor charged, who allegedly killed the town mascot, a tame bull elk, six days earlier.

George Joseph May, 41, of Boothwyn, Pennsylvania, said he mistook fellow hunter Megan Bantom, 50, of Linwood, for a fox on November 11. May, not licensed to kill fox, shot Bantom through the neck from 50 yards away, but she lived.

Matthew Elliot, 18, of Mannington, West Virginia, told police he mistook bowhunter Gary Jackson, 24, for a squirrel when he fatally shot Jackson in the groin.

Oklahoma game wardens say the state's year-round open season on coyotes has become a catchall excuse for poachers, who inevitably claim, when caught jacklighting, that they were only coyote-calling.

In Louisiana, both election day and the first day of duck season fell on November 18—and may have been a decisive factor, pollsters say, in some close races where hunters preferred killing to voting.

In Britain, 11 days after arsonists burned a trailer outside East Northants Against Bloodsports campaigner Clive Richardson's home on October 12, a second firebomb attack razed his garage, car, and two motorcycles. The attackers purportedly also dragged a neighbor's car into the road to block fire engines.

An unidentified hunter risked the peace in Cyprus on November 1 by illegally entering the United Nations-patrolled buffer zone between Greek and Turkish communities and shooting an Austrian corporal in the shoulder, mistaking him for a bird.

A drunken French hunter was arrested on October 27 for using his shotgun to bring down a low-flying Puma helicopter troop transport. The blast severed the helicopter's fuel line, but caused no injuries, as the pilot made a safe forced landing before the spraying fuel caught fire.

BOOKS FOR GIVING

Really Radical Reptiles & Amphibians and Mind-Blowing Mammals, both by Leslee Elliott. Sterling Publishing Co. (387 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016-8810), 1995. 64 pages each, \$9.95 paperback.

If it's from Sterling, you can bet it's fact-filled and copiously illustrated. *Really Radical Reptiles* and *Mind-Blowing Mammals*, the lead titles in Sterling's new Amazing Animals series, are print peers of the acclaimed National Geographic *Really Wild Animals* videos, sure to fascinate adolescents because they're as entertaining as they are authoritative. My only complaint about the Amazing Animals series concerns the titles—especially the conclusions that the folks who censor school libraries may jump to upon seeing them spelled out on catalog cards. The word "radical," lately associated with Mutant Ninja Turtles, has not otherwise been linked with reptilians since the eastern timber rattler ornamented the "Don't Tread On Me!" flag during the American Revolution. Even worse, the phrase *Mind-Blowing Mammals* implies the silverback gorilla on the cover could be in a crack rage, while the title page lemur's eyes may be dilated from smoking marijuana. What's next, *Frenzied Fish? Sexy Insects? Or Rock-and-Rolling Robins & Other Weird Birds?*

Birds & Bees: A sexual study, by Dugald Stermer. Collins Publishers (1160 Battery St., San Francisco, CA 94111-1213), 1995. 144 pages, 60 color illustrations, \$30.00 hardback.

Illustrating the unique procreative behavior of more than 60 species without being either lewd or clinical would seem an impossible order—but Dugald Stermer does it, no doubt to the disappointment of the rubber raincoat crowd. Don't get the idea, either, that *Birds & Bees* is just about the sex act. It also depicts courtship, birthing, nursing, and play, in occasionally explicit yet always gentle watercolors, accompanied by thorough and zoologically accurate explanatory text. There is no bathroom wall-type scribbling whatsoever, no separation of subject from social and ecological context, and much emphasis on the attention animals give to selecting sexual partners and meeting parental responsibilities. I won't have any qualms about my son Wolf, age 5, opening *Birds & Bees* and asking, "Daddy, what are those animals doing?" Fact is, I'd much rather he looked at

Dolphin Man: Exploring the World of Dolphins, by Laurence Pringle. Simon & Schuster (1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020), 1995. 42 pages, \$17.00 hardcover.

Late last summer, dolphin freedom advocate Ric O'Barry led a protest against dolphin detentions and tooth removals for counting purposes by marine mammologist Randall Wells—at 42 not only one of the youngest and brightest stars in dolphin research, but also the only person other than O'Barry to have documentedly released longterm captive dolphins successfully. Wells in late 1990 turned loose two dolphins held captive for two years. Both are apparently still at large and doing fine. Introducing the entire field of dolphin study, with only a loose focus on Wells, author Laurence Pringle covers that landmark release in a mere four pages. Indeed Pringle ignores the many controversies involving dolphins in general and Wells in particular, which makes *Dolphin Man* much less valuable than it ought to be in introducing a man sure to influence public attitudes and policy toward dolphins for decades to come. One needn't take sides, always problematic in a book aimed at the school library market, to explain that disagreements exist.

Dog People: Writers and Artists on Canine Companionship, edited by Michael J. Rosen. Artisan Books (708 Broadway, New York, NY 10003-9555), 1995. 160 pages, illustrated, \$25.00 hardcover.

Familiar essays chosen by the editor of *The Company of Dogs*, *The Company of Cats*, and *The Company of Animals*, *Dog People* is a great gift for someone who not only loves dogs but still hasn't had enough of them at bedtime.

Titles to read aloud

Wild Fox: A True Story, by Cherie Mason, illustrated by Jo Ellen McAllister Stammen. Down East Books (POB 679, Camden, ME 04843), 1993. \$15.95, hardcover.

Cherie Mason's account of rescuing and rehabilitating a fox who was injured in a leghold trap has become a children's classic. First published in the August 1988 edition of *Cricket*, then expanded into book form, it was

Suzy Becker and "world's best dog."

My Dog's The World's Best Dog, by Suzy Becker. Workman Publishing Co. (708 Broadway, New York, NY 10003-9555), 1995. \$6.95, paperback.

Whimsical watercolor cartoons and captions, from the author/illustrator of *All I Need To Know I Learned From My Cat*, celebrate canine nature. At times canine nature may not inspire celebration—but cats are often master dog-trainers, so perhaps Becker's previous hit made this one possible.

5,001 Names For Your Pet, by Rita Blockton. Avon Books (1350 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY), 1995. 283 pages, \$4.99, paperback.

First thought: Rita Blockton must have some vocabulary, because in addressing our hairy brigade I rarely get past the drill sergeant's dirty dozen. Then I remembered my former San Jose neighbor, who named his dogs Off The Pig and Smash the State. He loved to shout them in from the

Stermer's pictures and asked than at just about any depiction of sex and sexuality I've seen on TV, magazine racks, or classroom literature.

Legacy of the Dog: *the Ultimate Illustrated Guide to Over 200 Breeds*, by Tetsu Yamazaki. Chronicle Books (275 Fifth St., San Francisco, CA 94103), 1995. 344 pages, 900 color photos, \$45.00 hardcover or \$24.95 paperback.

Produced for coffee tables, *Legacy of the Dog* could also save a lot of lives as a desk reference at animal shelters. Even experts will misidentify some of the rare purebreds depicted as "mutts," when in fact they are costly animals, in demand, with active rescue groups. Many, moreover, have registries independent of the American Kennel Club, and therefore don't appear on the familiar breed charts most of us already have posted somewhere in our offices or kennels. Get a donor to give your shelter *Legacy of the Dog* for Christmas, designate a volunteer to cross-check dogs received against the mugshots, and make contact with the rescues. The latter will be the hard part: *Legacy of the Dog* does not include rescue addresses, and the Project Breed directories are now seriously out-of-date. But call us, in a pinch, and we'll try to help.

named Smithsonian's Outstanding Natural History Title of 1993—among a raft of other honors that should make it an appreciated gift to any school library.

Washing The Willow Tree Loon, by Jacqueline Briggs Martin, illustrated by Nancy Carpenter. Simon & Schuster (1230 Ave. of the Americas, New York, NY 10020), 1995. 40 pages, \$16.00, hardcover.

Children's storybooks rarely take on such grim subjects as oil spills, but this one does, describing and depicting in paintings the rescue and recovery of a loon after the wreck of a barge. Detailed how-to and background are provided in a two-page "Note about bird rehabilitation" at the end.

O Is For Orca: *A Pacific Northwest Alphabet Book*. Photos by Art Wolfe; text by Andrea Helman. Sasquatch Books (1008 Western Ave., Suite 300, Seattle, WA 98104), 1995. \$14.95, hardcover.

Author Andrew Helman finds a few twists on an old plot: "X is for Xerophyllum tenax," a.k.a. bear grass.

yard for dinner. Then he got a third dog named F--- Nixon, and the cops nailed him for breaking the city pet limit. In all seriousness, this title didn't initially impress us, so we donated the first of two review copies we received to a high-volume adoption shelter. The staff told us their clients wore it to tatters within about a week.

The ABC of CAT Trivia, by Rod L. Evans and Irwin M. Berent, St. Martin's Press (175 5th Ave., New York, NY 10010), 1995. 218 pages, \$18.95 hardcover.

My test of a trivia book is to see how many goofs I find. I didn't find many here, but there was one howler. On page 37 of *The ABC of Cat Trivia* comes the statement that, "The origin of the island in Mississippi called Cat Island actually has nothing to do with cats. It seems that the American/French word for 'raccoon' was 'chat,' which sounded like 'cat.'" Actually, "chat" is the French word for "cat"; "raccoon," however, is "chat sauvage," which means literally "feral cat," and in turn makes the term "feral cat" hopelessly confusing in Quebec, where many of the feral cats are in fact Maine coons. I won't hold similar confusion against Evans and Berent, who have overall done a great job.

—M.C.

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for details.

OBITUARIES

Jo Stallard, 74, remembered by the San Jose *Mercury-News* as "one of the most determined environmentalists, conservationists, and animal rights activists ever to grace the Monterey Peninsula," died November 10 of cancer in a Monterey hospice. Stallard "rarely let anything distract her from her commitment to animals," the *Mercury-News* continued, "which she said deserved first consideration because they preceded humans on the planet. She always had an SPCA-special dog or cat in her home, often a canary, too," and a tortoise, E.T., with a warning sign in her window: "Patrolled by attack-tortoise." An officer of the Monterey County SPCA, Stallard also co-founded the Animal Rights Council and at various times led the Monterey Peninsula Chapter of the National Audubon Society, the Big Sur Preservation Commission, and the Ventana Chapter of the Sierra Club. She was among the first trained docents at the Elkhorn Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve, and an active participant in the American Cetacean Society's Beach Watch Program. But Stallard's most important legacy may have been her role in winning Congressional designation of the 5,312-square-mile Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. "Jo was instrumental in helping all of us persuade government officials on both sides of the aisle," said Rachel Saunders, Pacific habitat conservation director for the Center for Marine Conservation. Stallard, a practicing Buddhist who came originally from Pennsylvania, settled in the Monterey area in 1947, after World

REFERENCE SHELF

Wild Horses: A Spirit Unbroken, by Elwyn Hartley Edwards.

112 pages, \$24.95 hardcover.

Swans, by Dafila Scott.

72 pages, 50 color photos, \$14.95 hardcover.

Frogs, by David Badger, with photos by John Netherton.

141 pages, \$35.00 hardcover.

All from Voyageur Press (123 North 2nd St., Stillwater, MN 55082-5002), 1995.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on November 24 announced a fall flight of 149 trumpeter swans, the biggest since the birds were first federally protected in 1940. Zoologist Dafila Scott must have smiled. The daughter of Sir Peter Scott, founder of the World Wildlife Fund, and the granddaughter of Antarctic explorer Robert Falcon Scott, she records in her volume *Swans* just about everything most of us would ever want to know about swans, one of the oldest traceable avian species.

As comprehensive as Scott's treatise on swans is, Badger's work on frogs is more so, covering a wider range of creatures and including an index. If you ever need to learn a lot about frogs in a hurry, here's your source.

Most of us attend to picture mustangs when we think of wild horses, but despite the high profile of mustangs in the American west, they are only one example of many. Wild and feral horses persist in remote places around the world. Elwyn Hartley Edwards misses including perhaps the oldest variety of all, the Riwoche horses reported November 10 by French ethnologist Michel Peissel and team, after a six-week exploration of northeastern Tibet—but those horses apparently hadn't ever been seen before by westerners. Otherwise, Edwards offers a thorough coffee table introduction to wild equines from ass to zebra; the only other omission quickly evident is a much-needed index.

—M.C.

MEMORIALS

85%

In memory of Jessie, my best friend,

CLASSIFIEDS

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War II duty as a Women's Army Corps telegrapher. Her longtime friend Leon Panetta, formerly a California Congressional Representative and now President Bill Clinton's chief-of-staff, recently dedicated the 120-acre Jo Stallard Wilderness Area on Las Palmas Ranch in Monterey County.

R. Tucker Abbott, Ph.D., 77, director of the Bailey-Matthews Shell Museum, died November 3 at home on Sanibel Island, Florida. Author of *American Sea Shells* (1954), which The New York Times credited with "turning a casual hobby into an organized mania," Abbott produced 30 follow-up books while struggling to reconcile his role in sparking an often ecologically destructive collecting boom with his concern for little known and less appreciated clams, conchs, oysters, snails, squids, and octopi. During a long career including stints at the Smithsonian Institution, the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Delaware Museum of Natural History, Abbott personally discovered about 1,000 of the estimated 100,000 known mollusk species.

Coming events

December 14-18: *11th Biennial Conference on the Biology of Marine Mammals*, Orlando, Florida. Info: 407-363-2662.

December 31: *Deadline for Sol Feinstone Environmental Awards nominations*. Info: 315-470-6683.

February 18-20: *Sowing Seeds National Humane Education Conference*, Monterey, California, sponsored by the Animalearn division of the American Anti-Vivisection Society. Registration deadline: January 5. Info: 215-887-0816.

March 27: *International Wildlife Law: Preserving Biodiversity in the 21st Century*, conference sponsored by the American Society of International Law Wildlife Special Interest Section, the Pacific Center for International Studies, and the Georgetown International Environmental Law Review, Washington D.C. Info: W.C. Burns, 608-256-6312.

Animal-related events are also listed free by the **Best Friends AnimalNet**, c/o **Best Friends Animal Sanctuary**, Kanab, UT 84741-5001; bestfriends@msn.com.

In memory of Ava, age 11, who came with our house. The previous owner adopted her from Woodbury Animal Control three years prior, but was getting divorced and could not keep her. Her best friends were Raisa, a Saluki, and Sam, a Sheltie. Besides our love for Ava, she was the sweetheart of the North Shore Animal League office. Prior to her terminal illness, she would make daily runs to the back of the building upon her arrival to say good morning to the staff. After that, her next stop was the reception desk, where she would sit patiently waiting for her daily treats. Whether a visitor came into my office once in a day or 20 times, Ava was always first with a greeting, gently leaning against the person and nudging with her snout for some affection. We're sure going to miss her. —John & Matia Stevenson

Your love
for animals
can go on forever.

The last thing we want is
to lose our friends, but you
can help continue our
vital educational mission
with a bequest to
ANIMAL PEOPLE.

put to sleep this year at age 15.
—Mary Harbitz
Horse Haven of South-Central Minnesota

In memory of Ingrid,
a once nasty feral cat who mellowed with
regular meals and a safe place to live,
who died on November 18 from
complications of feline leukemia.
Never allowing herself to be petted, she
followed us from room to room, however,
watching us from just out of reach.
—Kim, Merritt, and Wolf Clifton.

In memory of PFC Stanley S. Fenner,
U.S. Army, 1969.
—Kathryn Fenner

In memory of Black; in honor of Tuffy.
—Lois Tomassetti

TRIBUTES

In honor of all sentient life.
—Brien Comerford

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"SPEAKING FOR THE WOLF"—Video of address by **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor Merritt Clifton to the National Ecology Apostolate Leadership Training Conference at Graymoor Christian Unity Center. \$9.00, c/o Claire Lynch, 84 Hadley Village Road, South Hadley, MA 01075-2187.

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(free—can bump)

Fellow lover of animals,

... and suddenly my prayer was answered. There in the distance I spotted Bruno ... a hungry old shepherd ... stumbling along the trail ... hurrying to get a morsel of food ... before it was all gone.

Watching him amble toward me, gray around the muzzle, I wondered who abandoned him in the forest ... and why.

Every time I fed him ... I felt his loneliness ... his longing to be loved ... just once in his life.

Bruno always watched me hug the other dogs when I rescued them ... and he just looked up at me, sadly. My heart always ached for him ... I desperately wanted to rescue him.

This morning, he was late ... and I soon found out why.

Bruno had injured his leg.

In order to get him medical attention I had to immediately lure him into our cage trap ...

... it was risky because if I failed, he might never come near me again ... he wouldn't trust me.

He watched as I loaded the trap with his favorite can of food. Then I walked away while he went up to it and began eating.

Five times he entered the cage and backed away.

But finally ... on the sixth try ... he went all the way in and tripped the door. I was overjoyed!

morsel of food ...

... they even ate paper sandwich wrappers.

I was so shaken by this, I drove to the city and bought four large fifty pound bags of dog food.

Back in the forest, I spread them over the ground.

Then I whistled for the dogs they ran toward my car ... all 35 of them! What a sight! I can still see their faces ... all my old friends.

They dove into the food piles up to their elbows and started munching loudly ... while they ate, they smiled at me ... thanking me for helping them.

Moved to tears ... I never left their side.

We were together in the cold winter rains when they were sick with pneumonia ...

... and I put medicine in their food to help get them through it.

I remember feeling so helpless that I couldn't do more for them ... my best friends were homeless ...

... living on the cold ground ... trying to sleep through the pounding storms ... in puddles of water rain beating constantly on their heads.

Running up to it, I hugged the trap with the nervous Bruno in it. He calmed right down . . . I poked my fingers through the cage on the ride to our shelter, stroking his face . . . he pushed his head into me for more.

Bruno was probably a "junk yard" guard-dog. He never knew the love and tenderness of a real family . . . and when he was too old and stiff to work anymore he was taken "for a ride" . . .

. . . abandoned . . . in the wilderness . . . left to starve to death slowly . . . to die alone.

I've been feeding hungry, frightened dogs abandoned in the forest for years.

People who want to help me save them . . . donate \$30, \$50, \$90 or more to feed them in the forest, rescue them . . . and care for them.

Whenever I show up these abandoned dogs . . . expecting a feast . . . gather around the van. One at a time they eventually begin to trust me . . .

. . . when they do, I pick them up and take them to our no-kill sanctuary. But Bruno always stayed just out of reach.

I rescued many dogs at this spot . . . a campsite in the forest . . . but never Bruno . . . until this lucky morning.

Now at our 89-acre "No-Kill" sanctuary, for the first time in his life Bruno is loved and cared for. He doesn't have to "earn his keep" . . . and every day he trusts a little more.

And the other day he wagged his tail at me!

Bruno is living proof of the difference our love can make . . . and the difference you can make to an abandoned dog with no hope of survival.

For \$30 you can feed an abandoned dog like Bruno . . . for \$50 you can neuter him and treat his wounds . . . for \$90 you can give him warmth and love at our sanctuary.

Bruno always had plenty to eat in the forest . . . thanks to people who care . . . but it wasn't like that when I first started rescuing abandoned cats and dogs.

. . . back in 1979. I still remember that morning as if it were yesterday . . .

. . . sadly, I found 35 dogs in the forest that day . . . so hungry they knocked over garbage cans full of picnic trash . . . trying to find a

at
an It took a full year to get them all out of the forest, but I did . . . before the next winter's rains. I found loving homes for some, but many I kept myself . . .

. . . I was too much in love with them to say "goodbye."

I didn't start out to build the only dog and cat wilderness rescue organization in the country. It just happened . . .

. . . because of these 35 beautiful dogs. . .

. . . and as each one passed away over the years, my sadness became a renewed commitment to dedicate my life to saving their friends . . . whatever it takes.

I'm here for these animals . . . 7 days a week, 24 hours a day.

With your gift of \$30, \$50, \$90 or more today, I can continue to feed them, rescue them . . .

. . . and shower them with love . . . at our spacious 89-acre sanctuary . . . home to over 750 abandoned cats and dogs.

They can stay as long as they like . . . because we run a "No-Kill" shelter. When it gets crowded, we build more.

And it gets crowded!

Because of the poor economy, people are dumping their pets

YES, LEO! I want to help save an animal like Bruno, abandoned in the wilderness. Here's my gift to spend over the next

q \$30 to rescue a pet, like Bruno, in the wilderness.

q \$50 to spay or neuter and medicate this animal.

q \$90 to care for him at our No-Kill Shelter.

q \$250 to care for a mother and her litter.

Other \$ _____

Please send me your free book of animal rescue stories, *Is This The Place*.

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Wild Burro Rescue is an IRS tax-exempt organization which totally relies on community support. All donations go directly to the rescue, rehabilitation, and care of the wild burros.

though the meat will be sold..

alarming rate.

We must all do something about it.

What can you do?

Simply fill out the coupon below and support this mission with a gift of \$30 to rescue a starving animal like Bruno in the wilderness . . .

. . . or \$50 toward his neutering and medical care . . . or \$90 to care for him at our huge sanctuary . . . or even more.

Your gift will make the difference . . . for at least one animal like Bruno. For his sake . . . send right now.

For the animals,

Leo Grillo, Founder

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