

## WHO GETS THE MONEY?

Data on 136 animal charities and eight opposition groups (page 12)

### Australia pays Eritrea to take sheep—and has a new live transport incident

**PORTLAND, Australia**—The Australian live sheep export trade had just begun to regroup after the three-month *Cormo Express* debacle when economic disaster hit again—induced this time by Animal Liberation South Australia campaigner Ralph Hahneuser.

The *Cormo Express* sailed Fremantle with 57,937 sheep on August 5, bound for Kuwait, where they were to be unloaded and trucked to Saudi Arabia. Arriving on August 22, the sheep were refused entry to Kuwait, however, because some had developed scabby mouth disease *en route*.

After no other nation would accept the sheep, the Australian gov-

ernment repurchased the consignment from the Saudi buyer for \$4.5 million U.S., halted all further sales of livestock to Saudi Arabia, and investigated means of slaughtering and disposing of the sheep short of returning them all to Australia, where the sheep industry no more wanted them than the Saudis did.

On October 26 Eritrea agreed to accept the sheep as a donation—along with a subsidy of \$700,000 U.S. for transportation, holding, and slaughter costs.

By the time the sheep were all unloaded, 5,681 had died in transit.

In Eritrea the sheep were killed by the *halal* method: throat-cut-  
(continued on page 11)



(Kim Bartlett)

## Thailand hits traffickers in wildlife & dog meat

**BANGKOK**—Thai national police raided two major zoos, seized 33,000 animals from suspected poachers and wildlife traffickers, and arrested bunchers for Laotian and Vietnamese dog meat vendors as well during the first six weeks of an unprecedented national crackdown on illegal animal sales.

Caught in the dragnet were three major exhibition venues: Safari World Inc., raided on November 22 and found to be missing 14 tigers supposed to be on its inventory; the Si Racha Tiger Farm, raided on November 27; and the Phuket Fantasea theme park, owned by Safari World Inc., where the 14 missing tigers were discovered on December 4.

Among many other discrepancies in animal inventories, Safari World, claiming 44 orangutans, actually had 115, officials said. As orangutans are not native to Thailand, some of them are believed to have been illegally imported from Malaysia and Indonesia.

Called to account for allegedly improper-



Leopard cat rescued from a live market by the Animals Asia Foundation. (Kim Bartlett)

ly authorizing the export of 100 tigers to the Sunya Zoo in China, owned by the Si Racha Tiger Farm, was Plodprasop Suraswadi, permanent secretary of the Thai federal ministry of natural resources and the environment.

Siri Wangboonkerd, a Bangkok member of the Thai parliament, told news media that Plodprasop issued documents describing the tiger export as an exchange program, without mentioning what was exchanged or when the tigers would be returned to Thailand, and valuing each tiger at less than 20% of the going Thai rates for live tigers.

The going rates were reportedly easily

(continued on page 8)



# ANIMAL PEOPLE

News For People Who Care About Animals

December 2003

Volume XII, #10

### Death of Keiko may coincide with rise of anti-whaling movement in Norway, Japan

**TAKNES FJORD, Norway; TAIJI, Japan**—Keiko, 27, the orca star of the *Free Willy!* film trilogy, died suddenly on December 12, 2003 from apparent acute pneumonia.

His death concluded perhaps the most Quixotic, costly, and popular episode in 138 years of documented efforts by some humans to save whales from exploitation by others, beginning with the post-U.S. Civil War anti-whaling crusade waged in the North Pacific by Captain James Waddell and the crew of the ex-Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah*. Waddell and his few dozen men destroyed 38 whaling ships and took more than a thousand prisoners without killing anyone before they were apprehended.

Their mission, recounted by Murray Morgan in *Dixie Raider* (1948) inspired Paul Watson to found the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society in 1977.

The Sea Shepherds during Keiko's last months were trying once again to halt the semi-annual "drive fishery" slaughter of dolphins at Taiji, Japan, a frequent target of protest by both Japanese and foreign activists since 1979, when Blue Voice founder Hardin Jones managed to film the killing. Japanese coastal fishers planned to kill 22,000 dolphins and other small whales in 2003, with a quota of 2,900 allocated to Taiji.

Joining the Sea Shepherds in Japan from October 24 to mid-November was Ric O'Barry, the former Miami Seaquarium dolphin trainer and capture team member who on Earth Day 1970 made the first known attempt to free a captive whale—the indirect inspira-

tion for the *Free Willy!* saga and the expenditure of more than \$20 million over eleven years in the effort to make Keiko's life follow the plot line.

O'Barry, who has now freed many small whales successfully, predicted all along that Keiko would never become a genuinely wild whale because he had become too habituated to humans.

Watson pointed out as early as 1995 that the sum raised to try to free Keiko far exceeded the total campaign budget of all the activists working to halt Japanese and Norwegian whaling, and to prevent the resumption of commercial whaling by other nations.

The most famed and beloved whale ever, who was evidently as fond of humans, especially children, as humans were fond of him, "Keiko believed his purpose was to open people's hearts and to teach them about love and loving animals," eulogized Oregon animal communicator Bonnie Norton.

Whether or not Norton actually conversed with Keiko from halfway around the globe, as she claimed she did after meeting him at the Oregon Coast Aquarium in 1997, her words were echoed by many of his other human friends and acquaintances.

Other comments by Norton were more controversial. Asserting that Keiko on November 11 transmitted a last message to her about his intense loneliness, Norton said he died of a broken heart.

"Please let our loss of Keiko be a lesson to listen to the animals as individuals and honor what they want, not what we think  
(continued on page 6)



—Christine Townend

### Actress-turned-politician sends 100 working elephants

**CHENNAI, TRIVANDRUM**—Credit Jayalalithaa, the actress turned Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu state, India, with at least offering a different sort of animal-related sideshow from the usual in Indian politics.

Instead of either killing dogs or railing against alleged Muslim cow slaughter, Jayalalithaa and the Department of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments from November 15 to December 15 hosted a rest-and-recreation camp for working elephants at the Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary in Thepakkadu, near Coimbatore.

Held against the opposition of federal environment minister T.R. Baalu, a liquor merchant who like Jayalalithaa comes from Chennai, the elephant camp attracted 45 elephants from the Forest Department, 37 from Tamil Nadu temples, and 18 belonging to private individuals.

It also attracted 10,000 tourists.

Declaring it a huge success, Jayalalithaa decreed that an elephant rest-and-recreation camp would henceforth be held annually, and that the 30-day session held this year would be extended in 2004 to 45 days.

Jayalalithaa's elephant camp one-upped the August 26 National Workshop on Captive Elephants held at Thiruvanantha-

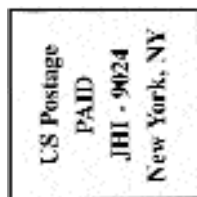
puram, at which T.R. Baalu was keynote speaker. Hindu scholar Nanditha Krishna, wife of Blue Cross of India chair and Animal Welfare Board of India vice chair Chinny Krishna, then reviewed the role of elephants in Indian culture in the August 31 edition of the *Sunday Express*, one of the most-read newspapers in Chennai, and concluded by denouncing many of the common cruelties practiced by traditional elephant trainers, called mahouts.

Having long identified herself with the cause of elephants, Jayalalithaa was expected to respond in a dramatic way, and did.

Known by her first name only, Jayalalithaa has campaigned for years against the use of elephants by street performers, and has rescued several working elephants by purchasing them for donation to Hindu temples.

Hindu temples in India, like the Hindu and Buddhist temples of Sri Lanka and Thailand, have historically often doubled as sanctuaries for retired working animals—but both the National Workshop on Captive Elephants and Nanditha Krishna pointed out frequent shortcomings of temple elephant care.

The elephant rest-and-recreation camp idea initially appeared to have the makings of an elephantine fiasco when *The Hindu*,  
(continued on page 9)



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POB 960, CLINTON, WA 98236-0960



Look at her  
now!  
“Jewel” was  
one of the  
infants we  
rescued--



November, 2003

Dear Partner,

Next to a small tree, Char dug a depression in the cold, hard ground so that when she lay in it, her curled-up body would shelter her babies from the sharp wind.

But she never got to use that makeshift den . . . because after I tried to rescue her for two years, she finally stopped roaming long enough for me to find her new base camp.

Char was very pregnant and she devoured the food I used for bait, setting off the trap’s door within minutes. It was over . . . I had her.

I felt whole again. I had worried about Char in the heat and in the cold, in the rain, in the snow, in the fires, and in the floods. But now all that worry was over. I saved Char . . . and before she had her kids.



Char was out of danger now and her children wouldn’t be killed by owls, hawks, snakes, bobcats and other predators. I proudly drove her to our Supershelter hospital, and two days later she had seven puppies . . . in a whelping box, not on the cold, ant-ridden ground.

Just look at these little angels nursing . . . safe, warm and loved by all of us. Char too was glad to be safe at last, and she smiled as we picked up

her pups one at a time to cuddle them.

Two months later I took their pictures for you. But I decided to wait until they grew up before I told you their story because I wanted to share a very powerful feeling with you . . .

My initial rescue of Char was about saving Char. Then, when she gave birth, I felt especially good about having saved all eight of these angels.

But I remember thinking about whether I could explain to you how profound this rescue was . . . how we saved eight dogs’ lives at once.

I thought I’d tell you about all the unrealized potential in these infants and how important it was to avoid the tragedy of losing them.

Then I thought of trying to explain how these anonymous little babies would someday be known for their individual joys and habits.

Then I thought about telling you how, if you fell in love with them as I did, that some day on the other end of their lives your heart would be ripped out a piece at a time when they got old and died.

And I thought about telling you of my beloved dogs who have passed away and how I always wished I knew them before I rescued them. And how I imagined them nursing at their mom, and later finding their legs and wagging their little tails with all their siblings . . . and how sad I felt because I never knew them back then.

But instead, in the end, I thought it was best to just show you. In your hands are three pictures: Char’s pups at birth, one of them at two months old,



and the one here . . . a puppy all grown up and aptly named, “Jewel.”

We saved eight beautiful dogs that day, not just a mom and her unknown batch of pups. This is the miracle that you are a part of when you send your gift of support.

For the animals,

Le

Leo Grillo, founder

**D.E.L.T.A. Rescue**  
**PO Box 9, Dept AP, Glendale, CA 91209**

# Attention: Rescuers and Shelters

**Build your own inexpensive straw bale dog house for your pets’ maximum protection, comfort and fun!**

Here at D.E.L.T.A. Rescue, we invented a better housing system for our more than 859 dogs. Using 25 common bales of straw, and three sheets of plywood, two people can build a straw bale dog house in under 10 minutes! This is the same simple structure that withstood our terrible El Nino rains in 1998. The *simple* straw design can last 20 years, but because we are a permanent sanctuary, our houses must last longer.



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Newly finished “deluxe” stucco version, which will last 100 years or more!



Our dogs climb their steps and play on top and inside their houses. They have a ball!



One village at D.E.L.T.A. Rescue. Two dogs per yard, and a deluxe house for both!

That’s why we now build the *deluxe* “stucco” version. Our materials cost for this stucco version is about \$400, while you can put up the simple building for under \$150. Good news! We put all the building instructions for both versions on video tape for anyone to use, or copy in its entirety. And it’s FREE! To help us help precious animals, besides our own 859 dogs and 552 cats, please get this video today and pass it around!

We spent a year making this video tape. Now, for the sake of cold, unsheltered dogs everywhere, we are offering it to anyone *for free*. To pay for duplication and postage, we are asking for a \$6 donation per tape, but only if you can afford it! And we can send the tape to anyone you want. Or you can get one, copy it yourself, then give it to friends.

Write today to get your free video, and then build a house your dog will truly love and enjoy. Send to: **D.E.L.T.A. Rescue, P.O. Box 9, Glendale, CA 91209.** Or call us at **661-269-4010** and get it faster!

Editorial

Donor defense in a desperate cause

Starting on page 12, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** for the 14th year presents “Who gets the money?” This popular annual feature reveals the financial affairs of the animal-related charities whose appeals are most likely to land in your mailbox. It explains which organizations have money, how they get it, and what they do with it.

Three pages of prefatory notes help readers to interpret the numbers. As a further aid to donors, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** each spring publishes a comprehensive handbook, *The Watchdog Report on Animal Charities*, supplementing the financial data with succinct descriptions of programs and any policy or administrative matters of special note. At \$25 per copy, *The Watchdog Report* costs less than 25¢ per charity evaluated, a bargain for any frequent pro-animal donor.

As detailed on page 10, pro-animal donors may expect to receive more direct mail appeals in 2004 than ever before, because the U.S. Postal Service in mid-November 2003 handed the direct mail industry an early multi-million-dollar Christmas present.

In addition to loaning charities the cost of launching direct mail solicitations, often at steep interest rates, and reserving the right to keep mailing in the names of the charities to pay themselves back, whether or not the charities net a cent, direct mailing firms now can use nonprofit rates.

More than ever, animal protection donors need to learn to defend themselves against aggressive high-volume mailers.

The best way, beyond making extensive use of “Who gets the money?” and *The Watchdog Report*, is to pitch straight into the trash unopened any solicitation that comes in the name of any charity that hits you up repeatedly with the same mailings, and any charity about which you have no information from an independent source.

If you wish to research a charity that we have not listed and you have web access, you can quickly run searches for independent information about it via Google, <www.guidestar.org>, <www.elibrary.com>, and <www.newslibrary.com>.

If the charity is new, you can search on the names of the founders. If the founders have a credible public history, their charity will probably also be credible. If, on the other hand, you find that the proprietors of a faltering roadside zoo are trying to pass it off as a sanctuary, or that the director of a new humane society has been convicted of embezzling, or that the president has been repeatedly charged with animal hoarding, the charity is likely to help the mailing house more than the animals.

If the founders of a new animal charity have no public history, they probably also lack the experience and the media skills to be successful. Animal charities that grow into their mission tend to be founded by people who have previously worked in responsible capacities for other animal charities, have been quoted by news media, have written well-informed letters-to-the-editor on animal-related topics, and are already known and respected by their peers in animal-related charity work. Very few successful founders come seemingly out of nowhere.

If a charity sends you the same mailing over and over, you can bet your name appears repeatedly on the lists the charity is renting, and that the charity is renting lots of lists because it is doing “cold” prospecting mailings in very high volume.

Each direct mail packet you receive typically costs the sender between \$1.00 and \$2.00 to print and mail, at current prices, so if you get mailings from a charity ten times a year, the charity hopes you will donate more than \$10-\$20 per year. If your typical donation is less than \$20, every cent you send is likely to be used in trying to get you to give more.

Beat the game: don’t respond to any charity that tries to play you like a slot machine. Narrow your list down to the handful of charities about which you know the most, preferably from personal contact. Generously help them, and do nothing whatever to reward or encourage the direct mail mills, including by writing to ask to be dropped from their lists. No charity can drop you from a rented list—but your response is likely to be taken as an indication that you are reading the appeals you are sent, making you a hotter prospect.

If you volunteer any information about yourself and/or the charities you prefer to support, those details may well go into shaping future mailings to appeal to you more.

As well as watching out for overt scams and direct mail mills it is worthwhile to crosscheck the “factual” claims made in mailings.

For example, a recent mailing by Last Chance for Animals stated that, “In 1996, LCA busted one of the most ruthless Class B dealers, Irvin Stebani. Stebani was captured on hidden camera taking a springer spaniel by the neck, tethering it to a pole, shooting it in the head, and butchering it for food for the local Hmong and Vietnamese community. Our intense undercover investigation and covert footage were the keys to putting Stebani out of business,” the mailing claimed. “He was the first to have his license permanently revoked by the USDA due to the tremendous pressure of LCA’s media campaigns.”

What actually happened, detailed by **ANIMAL PEOPLE** at the time with extensive

quotes from Last Chance for Animals founder Chris DeRose, is that in 1993 two undercover operatives of LCA paid Wisconsin animal dealer Erving Stebane \$50 to kill and butcher the dog while DeRose clandestinely videotaped the action. Felony charges were filed, but in June 1993 Calumet County circuit judge Donald Poppy ruled that the case constituted illegal entrapment and ordered the return of 143 dogs who had been seized from Stebane.

The USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service had fined Stebane in 1987 for repeated violations of the Animal Welfare Act, appealed seeking stiffer penalties when an administrative law judge suspended Stebane’s operating permit for only 20 days, and continued to cite him for violations, but lacked the legal instrument to put him out of business until the Pet Theft Act came into effect in January 1993.

In February 1993 the USDA put four Class B dealers out of business by cutting off their access to dogs from undocumented Canadian sources, based on information provided by **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Cases were opened against many other dealers.

Stebane was permanently put out of business by the USDA as part of a February 1994 plea bargain pertaining to multiple alleged AWA violations, mostly predating any involvement by Last Chance for Animals.

The “conservation” scam

Donors must also learn to resist “green” rhetoric and cute photos of baby animals used in appeals by conservation charities which speak of providing “sanctuary” to wildlife even as they open their lands to sport hunting, promote indigenous destruction of animals in the name of “sustainable use,” and annihilate any species deemed to be feral, non-native or “invasive,” a buzzword sometimes used to rationalize killing native species too.

“Conservation” itself is a suspect word, having been popularized in the late 19th century by National Audubon Society and Boone & Crocket Club founder George Bird Grinnell counter to the efforts of the American Humane Association, beginning in 1877, to ban sport hunting in New York state and to pass a federal law protecting endangered animals. It was in opposition to humane goals that “conservation” became the campaign theme of pro-hunting organizations including the National Wildlife Federation, the Wilderness Society, and the Nature Conservancy, some of which pretend to neutrality on hunting, we suspect, chiefly because the pro-hunting political status quo is in no current danger, while huge shares of their revenue comes from non-hunters who are unfamiliar with their history.

The trophy hunters who founded and still hold significant influence over the World Wildlife Fund added to the mantra of “conservation” the equally misleading phrase “sustainable use.” This term means that the organizations endorsing it believe that animals should be “used” (mainly “harvested”) to fund “conservation,” unless killing the animals jeopardizes the survival of a species.

Most conservation groups are genuinely interested in protecting endangered species, but primarily so they can be “sustainably used” in the future, or because the presence of endangered species is helpful in protecting scenic landscapes from development.

This kind of concern for endangered species does not extend even to individuals of endangered species. Few conservation charities have any hesitation about “culling” animals from endangered species breeding programs if they are considered poor breeding specimens or “genetically redundant.” Many endorse exterminating every predator or potential competitor for many miles around the sites where endangered species are returned to the wild, even though learning to evade predators and compete successfully for food and nesting sites is essential to the survival of any wild animal. The Nature Conservancy and allied regional conservancies worldwide have been exceptionally aggressive about killing non-native species on their property, even when the non-native species are ancient breeds of livestock which are in fact scarcer than some of the sea birds they are being killed to “protect.”

Some animals who are endangered in the wild are abundant in captivity. The silence of the mainstream conservation groups about their fate is deafening. No major conservation charity is prominently opposed to “canned hunts,” even when the victims are captive-bred tigers and leopards. The Nature Conservancy even rents property to canned hunts, while the National Audubon Society recently hosted a deer cull by bowhunters on property it owns in Greenwich, Connecticut, which amounted to a canned hunt.

Mainstream conservation groups are not opposed to the fur trade, if the furs are not from endangered species. Thus furriers now proudly assure their customers that the skins they sell are not from “endangered animals.” Much of the cheap fur used on fur-trimmed garments imported from China is from dogs and cats slaughtered for meat, exempted from the U.S. fur labeling laws because the laws do not apply to garments costing less than \$50.

No major conservation group appears to actively oppose bear-bile farming so long as the bears are not taken from the wild. None has called for closure of the notoriously cruel and filthy live markets of southern China, which are responsible for depleting wild animals throughout Asia. Some conservation groups have denounced the bushmeat trade in Africa and South America, but usually with exemptions for “indigenous subsistence,” which provides the cover for thinly disguised commercial bushmeat hunting. In central Africa some representatives of mainstream conservation groups have reportedly gone so far as to encourage the locals to eat dogs instead of bushmeat, and two representatives of the London Zoological Society recently called for making the bushmeat trade “sustainable.”

Particularly dismaying is that some charities which portray themselves to donors as veritable animal rights groups display entirely different values abroad. For example, as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** documented in November 2003 (with follow-up in this edition), the British-based Born Free Foundation has endorsed shooting healthy homeless dogs in Bale Mountains National Park, purportedly to stop an outbreak of rabies among the highly endangered Ethiopian wolves who inhabit the park. The outbreak could have been prevented if a vaccination project sponsored by Born Free had been extended to the homeless dogs, as the Homeless Animal Protection Society repeatedly recommended. Of note is that even before the rabies outbreak started, the founder of the Ethiopian Wolf Conservation Program was on record as wanting to kill the homeless dogs to prevent them from hybridizing with the wolves.

Nature eventually balances itself if humans leave it alone long enough, but the philosophy of “conservation” is founded on the concept of “managing” nature like a farm.

Nature fills the niches of extirpated predators such as wolves with other predators, including feral species, who expand their territories to fill the void, at least until the previous dominant predator species recover, but feral species are hated by many mainstream environmentalists and conservationists as much as the extirpated animals were loathed by livestock farmers who wanted them all killed to protect their sheep, goats, or cattle.

Humane advocates were the first to promote endangered species protection, but not at the expense of kind treatment of all animals. Looking back, making common cause with hunter/conservationists to save endangered species appears to have served the interests of abusers and exploiters more than the cause of animals. Too often granting special consideration to “endangered” species has only lowered the status of other animals, increasing their vulnerability to exploitation and cruelty.

We want to protect all animals, whether their species is endangered or not. That approach will protect both endangered wolves and homeless dogs, as well as every other suffering creature, exempting none from moral consideration.

The humane cause is about preventing suffering. A species does not suffer; individual animals suffer. Organizations which favor causing individual animals to suffer in the name of conservation should accordingly receive no support from any humane donor.

SEARCHABLE ARCHIVES: www.animalpeoplenews.org

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ANIMAL PEOPLE

News for People Who Care About Animals

Publisher: Kim Bartlett

Editor: Merritt Clifton

Web site manager: Patrice Greanville

Newswire monitor: Cathy Young Czapla

POB 960

Clinton, WA 98236-0960

ISSN 1071-0035. Federal I.D: 14-175 2216

Telephone: 360-579-2505.

Fax: 360-579-2575.

E-mail: anmlpepl@whidbey.com

Web: www.animalpeoplenews.org



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**ANIMAL PEOPLE: News for People Who Care About Animals** is published 10 times annually by Animal People, Inc., a nonprofit, charitable corporation dedicated to exposing the existence of cruelty to animals and to informing and educating the public of the need to prevent and eliminate such cruelty.

**Subscriptions** are \$24.00 per year; \$38.00/two years; \$50/three years.

**ANIMAL PEOPLE** is mailed under Bulk Rate Permit #2 from Clinton, Washington, and Bulk Rate Permit #408, from Everett, Washington.

**Executive subscriptions**, mailed first class, are \$40.00 per year or \$70/two years.

**The base rate for display advertising** is \$8.50 per square inch of page space. Please inquire about our substantial multiple insertion discounts.

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



# LETTERS

## Tail-docking

I noticed that the November 2003 full page ad from Animal Rights International asking the American Veterinary Medical Association to adhere to ethical animal treatment did not mention the AVMA position on tail-docking. Their policy is very "fudgy," and AVMA members dock tails wherever state law allows it.

The new American Association of Equine Practitioners policy on tail docking, adopted in July 2003, protects horses against cosmetic tail amputation, but not against all amputation. The AAEP position reads:

*Tail docking in horses should only be performed when it is a medical necessity or when it is vital to ensuring the horse's safety in a work environment. Tail docking should not be performed for cosmetic reasons. To protect the health and welfare of the horse, tail docking should be performed by a licensed veterinarian to ensure adequate pain management, sterile technique and appropriate aftercare. Tail docking should always be done in compliance with individual state laws.*

If European horse users can put full-tailed horses into multiple hitches without endangering anyone or anything, how come we cannot? You and I know what will happen: The person with a horse who wants to be like his "peers" will plead safety issues and get the tail lopped off.

Draft horse judge John Blaisdell, P.E.I. tells me that if there are two teams competing in the ring with identical scores, he has to choose the team with the shortest tails as winners. Where are the winners here? The judge is weak, the horses are mutilated, the handler remains uneducated. A dock-tailed horse proclaims the ignorance of his handler and trainer. Blaisdell also cites many cases in his experience where this totally unnecessary operation led to infection and worse in the horses.

The new president of the AAEP is Thomas D. Brokken of Ft. Lauderdale. He works exclusively with thoroughbred racehorses. He has served on the AAEP ethics committee and educational programs. The headquarters for the AAEP is 4075 Iron Works Parkway, Lexington, KY 40511; 1-800-443-0177; or fax 1-859-233-0147. Email: <aaepoffice@aaep.org>.

—Sharon Cregier  
Montague  
Prince Edward Island  
Canada  
<scregier@pei.sympatico.ca>



*The Butt-Kickin' Chicken:  
human soup for the chicken soul.  
—Wolf Clifton*

## Conservation group experts urged dog shooting in Ethiopia

### Not "euthanasia"

I am a great admirer of Virginia McKenna and Will Travers, who started the Born Free Foundation. In the early 1960s a screening of the film *Born Free* was the first major fundraiser of the Blue Cross of India, with which I have been associated since its founding.

Over the years I have often been surprised and disappointed to hear so-called animal advocates use the term "euthanasia" to mean anything ranging from killing one's pet to the mass slaughter of animals, whether in pounds or in the wild. "Euthanasia" means mercy killing and is only justified when it means putting a suffering being out of its misery when the being is in severe pain which is likely to endure.

The slaughter of the dogs at Bale Mountains National Park in Ethiopia can be called culling or killing or worse, but not euthanasia. I am surprised at the Born Free Foundation calling it so.

From a personal viewpoint, reflecting neither the official position of the Blue Cross of India nor that of the Animal Welfare Board of India: species have gone extinct since life began. Humans as thinking and rational beings have a responsibility to avoid speeding up this process and to help slow it down where possible without causing collateral damage. We cannot play God by deciding to slaughter one set of animals in favor of another.

The Born Free Foundation's position on these issues should be made clear when it solicits funds from the public.

—S. Chinny Krishna, Chair  
Blue Cross of India  
and Vice Chair  
Animal Welfare  
Board of India  
Ministry of  
Environment  
& Forests  
Government of India  
1-A Eldams Rd.  
Chennai  
Tamil Nadu 600018,  
India  
Phone: 91-44-234-1399  
Fax 91-44-234-9801  
<drkrishna@aspick.com>



### Clueless

I am amazed that with homeless dog populations around the world in virtually every developing country, the "experts" remain so clueless about their niche and how to "manage" them. Shooting at any animal will drive the animal further away into more remote areas.

The homeless dogs around Bale Mountains National Park should have been vaccinated for rabies years ago: they are more of a risk factor than owned animals.

—Julia N. Allen, PhD., DVM  
c/o Emergency Management  
Veterinary Services  
3618 39th Ave West  
Seattle, WA  
Tel/Fax: 206-281-0988  
<DrJNA@att.net>

### Chaining

I am alarmed at all that has been going on in Ethiopia with the dogs and the wolves, including that chaining dogs for life was recommended by government officials and conservationists as a solution to the problem.

Vaccination and sterilization are what is needed, not keeping dogs chained. Domestic dogs need to be part of the family, their pack, and not be chained out as though they are not living beings deserving of care and respect.

I urge anyone who recommends chaining to cease, and would be happy to send educational materials in English or Spanish to Ethiopia for use in community education.

—Tammy Sneath Grimes, founder  
Dogs Deserve Better  
P.O. Box 23  
Tipton, PA 16684  
877-636-1408  
<www.dogsdeservebetter.com>

[This letter was also sent to Ethiopian officials and to the Ethiopian Wolf Conservation Program, which is financially supported by the Born Free Foundation and World Wildlife Fund.]

## More about the Wildlife SOS Dancing Bear Project

Thank you for the November 2003 mention of the Wildlife SOS Dancing Bear Project.

We initiated the project in 1996 after an 18-month study of the socio-economic status of the Kalandar tribe. As you mentioned, the Kalandars are the people most involved throughout Asia and Europe in training bears to dance, although other tribes do most of the capturing of bears from the wild, and there are more Kalandars in India than anywhere else.

We firmly believe that it is important to provide alternate employment to the Kalandars to reduce their dependency on sloth bears and other wildlife. This needs to be combined with education to contribute to conservation in the larger sense.

Wildlife SOS learned that the younger generation of Kalandars were already frustrated with the dancing bear profession. Their job preferences included welding, driving auto rickshaws, operating cold drink stalls, vehicle maintenance, providing overnight accommodations to truckers, and carpet weaving. Our Kalandar rehabilitation project started by offering the Kalandars a financial incentive to employ themselves in alternate work if they surrendered their bears and signed a contract agreeing to change their livelihood. The contract states that if they are later found in possession of any wild animals or wildlife products, they will be prosecuted.

To date 65 bears whose owners have accepted rehabilitation have been rescued by Wildlife SOS.

Many of these Kalandars are doing well as indicated by the constant impact assessment that we are run-

ning parallel to the rehab scheme. It is still too early to say if the rehabilitation is successful and if this will have a permanent effect in protecting sloth bears in the wild, but we are encouraged by the success we have had so far.

Presently Wildlife SOS also employs some Kalandars at our Agra Bear Rescue Facility.

The kalandars are also keen to produce tribal art, such as carpets, bags, and other accessories, as a cottage industry supported and encouraged by Wildlife SOS. We are seeking technical and financial assistance to help make this dream a reality. The Kalandars also require schools and medical clinics, and again we are seeking committed partners to help us start them.

Wildlife SOS is aware that conservation is only effective if constant and continuous monitoring of the trade is vigilantly carried out. Wildlife SOS is now setting up a dedicated anti-poaching unit comprised of informers and undercover decoys to collect information on any continuing illegal trade in sloth bear cubs.

We hope to obtain an anti-poaching vehicle in the next few months so that it will be easier to assist the police and the forest department with raids or to rescue cubs or ambush poachers with their goods and weapons.

—Kartick Satyanarayan  
Wildlife SOS  
c/o D-210 Defence Colony  
New Delhi 110024, India  
Phone: 91-11-24621939  
Fax: 91-11-24644231  
<karticksatyanarayan@hotmail.com>

## COMPASSION FATIGUE SURVEY

Do you love your work? Are you feeling stressed out at times despite the satisfaction you get from working with animals?

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If you choose to participate, you will be assisting with the development of a self-administered survey for people in animal-related fields. Our goal is to help individuals determine their levels of risk for experiencing work-related

stress and their resiliency potential.

The work in this pilot study is made possible by the generosity of The Kenneth A. Scott Charitable Trust, a Key Bank Trust. During the course of this study, we established a partnership with Humane Society University, a program of The Humane Society of the United States. To thank you for participating, HSUS is sponsoring a drawing. Once you have completed the surveys, you may enter a drawing to win one of three cash prizes.

—Tracy Zaparanick  
865-755-6667  
<tzap@bellsouth.net>  
Caroline Schaffer, DVM  
334-727-8122  
<schaffer@tusk.edu>

## Chengdu pandas

Your November 2003 feature on Asian bear sanctuaries was quite interesting. I am enclosing a photo of myself holding a panda in June 2002 at the Giant Panda Breeding and Research Center in Chengdu. It was my 79th birthday, and what a thrill!

—Eleanor Edmondson Collins  
SPCA of Josephine County  
P.O. Box 5045  
Grants Pass, OR 97527  
541-479-1910



## Hypocrisy

For the record, I personally appreciate what you and Animal People have done to expose hypocrisy in the movement. I also appreciate Animal People's attention to issues outside the USA.

—Patrice Le-Muire Jones  
Eastern Shore Sanctuary  
& Education Center  
13981 Reading Ferry Road  
Princess Anne, MD 21853  
Phone: 410-651-4934  
<patrice@bravebirds.org>  
<www.bravebirds.org>

## Feral cats

Thank you for a great November 2003 editorial—says it all. I will send it along to others who may not have gotten the paper. I was also intrigued with the evidence that feral cat numbers are declining. So much is happening!

—Esther Mechler, founder  
Spay/USA  
2261 Boatridge Ave.  
Stratford, CT 06614  
Phone: 203-377-1116  
Fax: 203-375-6627  
<ZELLWEG@aol.com>  
<www.spayusa.org>

## Nepal selling monkeys to labs

The Government of Nepal recently not only legalised biomedical research on primates, but also decided to provide to laboratories monkeys from the Nepalese national parks, managed by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation. Monkeys will be delivered to the Nepal Natural Society, which is working closely with the Washington Primate Research Center.

The latter is known for establishing overseas breeding and research facilities where oversight is completely impossible and information is very difficult to obtain.

Already people are catch-

ing and selling monkeys to middle men for about \$300 U.S. each.

Please help us fight this unfortunate development by sending an e-mail to the director general of the Department of National Parks at <dnpsc@wlink.com.np>, with copies to <rlm@u.washington.edu> and <plj@u.washington.edu>.

—Lucia de Vries  
SPCA Nepal  
PO Box 1691  
Naxal Nag Pokhari  
Kathmandu, Nepal  
Phone: 4423608  
Fax: 4423441  
<lucia@wlink.com.np>  
<www.fospcan.org.np>

His mother was  
killed.  
His family  
destroyed.  
Then came the  
long terrible  
journey trapped  
alone in a dark  
box... and he was  
only a few weeks  
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## Sheltering is pointless until the need is reduced

### Finding out in Romania

It is almost three years since we started our work on behalf of the animals of Arad, Romania. We have rescued almost 400 abused animals from the streets and for most of them we have found new and loving human companions.

We have come to this conclusion: we are a very small charity and we cannot afford to build or run a proper shelter. Birth control is the only thing that truly works. Therefore, we are forced to give up our initial idea of building and running a shelter. Instead, we will focus on building a small clinic and running a neutering program. When we can afford to, we will start an educational program as well.

—Claudiu Iosim, founder  
Animed Arad  
310091 Blanduziei 3,  
Arad 2900,  
Romania  
<animedarad@yahoo.com>  
<www.animed-arad.ro>

### Starting in Minnesota

Great lead editorial in your November 2003 issue! In 2002 I started moving the Lake Superior Humane Society from the former emphasis on rescue, foster care and re-homing to prevention of births. This month marks the beginning of a program designed to provide low cost spay/neuter services to low income pet guardians.

—Todd Stoehr  
Lake Superior Humane Society  
P.O. Box 244  
Knife River, MN 55609  
218-834-2992  
<lshs@prodigy.net>

### Moving in Montana

Thanks for a great editorial on spay/neuter as the top priority in stopping pet overpopulation. I will share it with all I am able.

—Jean Athowe  
Montana Spay/Neuter Task Force  
P.O. Box 701  
Victor, MT 59875  
406-777-2644  
<jathowe@bigsky.net>

### Starting in Turkey

Most friends of animals start out sheltering strays, protecting them from starvation, poisoning, or shooting. I agree with your November editorial that shelters should be models of excellence from the beginning. But starting out properly requires financial support. This is the dilemma most animal organizations are faced with. Shelters with bad conditions are unacceptable, but leaving strays on the streets to starve or be tortured and killed is not acceptable either. Sterilizing animals and leaving them on the streets until they disappear somehow is something many of us can hardly bear.

The good models of sheltering in Turkey mostly succeed through the cooperation of municipalities or through having personal or organizational income to spend.

In the Aliaga area, the unsatisfactory condition of the shelter has led us to implement a sterilization project. Partially funded by the Society for the Protection of Animals Abroad, as well as donations from other sources, we started the S/N campaign in January 2002. Within the Aliaga town center, its 20 villages and two neighbouring municipalities we sterilized 165 dogs and 95 cats.

We have just started a new sterilization campaign, and in November 2003 sterilized about 15 female dogs and 20 female cats.

Our most important success is in arousing public awareness. We also believe our project can be emulated in nearby locations.

We recommend euthanasia only in very rare cases, when we are absolutely sure that there is no hope for the animal to live. We do not want animals being put to sleep due to the lack of space, being too aged, or for any other non-vital cause. We believe that there is always an alternative solution, which we really try hard to develop. Every animal has the right to live as happily as possible. Adoption is therefore critically important.

—Mrs. Hulya Alpgiray  
ASKOD  
Ozguven Tic.,  
Istikal Cad. #96-C  
Aliaga-Izmir 35800  
Turkey  
<pupsi@superonline.com>

## A lesson on the value of video

A now notorious alleged horse abuser in Tel Aviv is facing cruelty charges because Concern for Helping Animals in Israel provided video footage of his actions to authorities and got it shown on television.

The accused bought horses cheap and resold them to cart vendors, to spend their last days hauling vegetables, furniture, and rocks from construction sites. Starved, beaten, and forced to haul loads beyond their strength, many were abandoned on roadsides at the end of the work season. Some were hacked apart with an ax, fully conscious, in front of each other, and their meat sold as beef.

When CHAI learned of this, we sent an investigative reporter, who crouched on the roof of an adjacent building for days to film the animals' horrendous living conditions, filled with jagged, rusty metal and other garbage. Exposed on TV and sent to jail, the suspect was released in a few short months, and returned to abusing horses. Again, CHAI arranged to have the cruelty videotaped, to expose the plight of the horses and pressure the government to act.

This was the first time we have been able to get Tel Aviv municipal veterinarian Zvi Galin to respond effectively. Previously, he and other authorities merely brushed off reports of cruelty. The only time Galin ever called CHAI to report a starved and abused horse was when a horse collapsed in the street and was blocking traffic. Then he called to

ask that the horse be dragged out of the way. In this case, however, because the horrors were videotaped and shown on TV and to authorities above Zalin, action was taken.

The horses, as well as stolen dogs the suspect kept in squalor, have been seized and rescued. The dogs, who were microchipped, were returned to their guardians. The suspect will be charged with cruelty to animals, and if convicted, as we expect he will be, there will be no second chances.

CHAI has asked members of the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, to sponsor legislation mandating that horses and donkeys be regularly licensed and inspected, that they not be allowed to haul carts through heavy traffic, and that no one convicted of animal cruelty ever be allowed to have animals again.

CHAI is also seeking funding to board rescued horses and start a horse sanctuary.

To stop animal cruelty, we have learned, showing video of the cruelty to authorities is the first and most important step.

—Nina Natelson  
Director  
CHAI  
P.O. Box 3341  
Alexandria, VA 22302  
Telephone: 703-658-9650  
Fax: 703-941-6132  
<chai.usa@verizon.net>  
<www.chai-online.org>

## Cutting the longline to extinction

### Guest column by Dr. Robert Ovetz

Chanting "Get on the right track... stop killing the leatherback!," a festive protest by people of many ages dressed in colorful turtle costumes wound its way along the busy streets of San Francisco's Fishermen's Wharf. The October 2003 demonstration marked the debut of the Sea Turtle Restoration Project's "Save the Leatherback" campaign seeking a moratorium on longline fishing in the Pacific Ocean.

Longlining, using miles of baited hooks suspended on floats, kills as many as 40,000 sea turtles per year by accident, plus as many as 300,000 seabirds, to catch swordfish, shark and tuna for eaters of high-priced fish in Japan, the U.S., and Europe.

Because leatherbacks feed on jellyfish near the ocean surface, they are extremely vulnerable to swordfish and tuna longlining. The rapid growth of longlining during the past 20 years has coincided with a 95% drop in estimated nestings by leather-back females.

The Sea Turtle Restoration Project is seeking to arrest the decline of leatherbacks through direct action, lawsuits, advocating for a United Nations moratorium on Pacific longlining, and educating seafood consumers about the risk of mercury poisoning from eating swordfish, shark, and tuna.

We achieved our first significant victory when the Red Lobster chain dropped swordfish from the menus of its approximately 500 restaurants in response to a year-long petition drive.

We are now pressuring other high-profile swordfish sellers through the threat of a lawsuit against the Safeway, Kroger's, Albertson's and Whole Foods supermarket conglomerates.

In November 2002 we teamed up with the San Francisco-based As You Sow Foundation to conduct laboratory tests of swordfish sold by the five chains. When the results showed mercury levels at up to twice the exposure threshold recommended by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, we filed notice of intent to sue the supermarkets and Red Lobster under a 1986 California "right to know" law which requires the posting of public warnings about toxic materials in food.

With this evidence in hand, the California Attorney's General office filed the lawsuit itself in February 2003. An interim legal agreement among the parties stipulates that stores must post signs warning of the dangers of consuming seafood containing methylmercury, especially swordfish, shark, tuna, king mackerel and tilefish.

During the October 2003 National Fisheries Institute's conference and International West Coast Seafood Show in Long Beach, California, Sea Turtle Restoration Project activists confronted swordfish dealers who had refused requests to drop the fish from their inventories, hung door hangers reading "Do Not Disturb the Oceans" throughout the five largest hotels where conference and seafood show guests were staying, and unfurled a massive banner reading "Swordfishing Kills Sea Turtles" at both the start of the Long Beach Marathon and the exclusive sea food show opening night gala on the *Queen Mary* cruise ship.

The longliners have a lot to fear from us. A 1999 lawsuit filed by the Sea Turtle Restoration Project and EarthJustice closed two million square miles of territorial waters around Hawaii to swordfish longliners. When about three dozen Hawaiian longliners relocated to California waters to exploit a loophole in the ruling by U.S. District Judge David Ezra, we responded with another lawsuit seeking an injunction to stop longlining once and for all. When Representative Duncan Hunter (R-California) a few weeks later introduced a bill to ban longline fishing in California waters, the issue suddenly no longer seemed to be a strictly partisan contest of "industry vs. environment."

In fall 2003 the Pacific Fishery Management Council, responsible for managing west coast fisheries, surprisingly submitted a Fishery Management Plan guided by the precautionary principle. At the heart of the plan is a ban on swordfish and tuna fishing in Pacific territorial waters stretching 200 miles.

This is only the beginning of what saving leatherbacks and other marine species endangered by longlining will require. With the United Nations expected to increasingly discuss ocean conservation in 2004, starting with efforts to condemn shark finning and reduce bycatch of species not taken to market, it is critical that the agenda include a moratorium on longlining.

[Dr. Robert Ovetz is a marine species campaigner with the Sea Turtle Restoration Project and is on the graduate faculty of the New College of California in San Francisco. The STRP petition calling for a U.N. moratorium on longlining is posted at <www.seaturtles.org>. The STRP "Save the Leatherback" campaign ads are accessible at <www.savethetheleatherback.com>. E-mail Ovetz at <robert@seaturtles.org>.]

#### SPAY/USA

We here at the Animal Rights Action Network just want to let you know that you produce a great paper for the animals. We love how you highlight how the big groups raise and then pay themselves most of the money that should be spent on the animals.

—John Carmody  
ARAN  
120 Vale Avenue,  
Carew Park,  
Limerick, Ireland  
<arancampaigns@hotmail.com>

Death of Keiko, and hope of anti-whaling movement in Norway, Japan (from page one)

they should want,” Norton wrote.

Norton had argued for years on her web site and in a July/August 2003 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** guest column that Keiko did not want to return to the wild, the goal pursued for him by first the Earth Island Institute, then the spin-off Free Willy/Keiko Foundation, and since June 2002 by the Humane Society of the U.S., which took over the effort to rehabilitate Keiko for life in the wild after the Free Willy/Keiko Foundation ran out of money and merged with the Jean Michel Cousteau Institute to become Ocean Futures.

Captured off Iceland in 1979, Keiko spent two years at Marineland of Niagara Falls, Ontario. Sold to *El Reino Aventura* in Mexico City, he remained there until 1996, when the Free Willy/Keiko Foundation acquired him after three years of fundraising and activist pressure and relocated him to a newly built super-sized tank at the Oregon Coast Aquarium. More than 2.5 million visitors came to see him before he was airlifted to a sea pen in the Westmann Islands of Iceland on September 10, 1998.

Nearly five years of frustration among activists and his trainers followed, as Keiko seemed unable or unwilling to learn to catch live fish. Instead, he preferred to play with them until they escaped.

Then, barely a month after inheriting the rehabilitation project and changing the whole staff, HSUS seemed to have abruptly succeeded in releasing Keiko. Swimming up to 100 miles a day with pods of 40 to 80 wild orcas, managing somehow to feed himself enough to keep going, Keiko dodged storms and ships—and on September 1, 2002, swam into Skaalvik Fjord, Norway, 250 miles northwest of Oslo.

He made his way to the nearest children and began to play.

Thereafter, Keiko cavorted with humans and begged for fish treats whenever he could, while HSUS staff tried to keep humans away from him and pondered his future.

Free Sea Shepherds!

The Free Keiko! story came to an end two days after the Sea Shepherds succeeded after three weeks of effort in freeing Allison Lance, wife of Paul Watson, and Alex

Cornelissen. Jailed in Japan on November 18 after untying and sinking the nets that held 15 dolphins pending slaughter, Lance and Cornelissen were released on bail totaling \$8,000 U.S.

“This works out to \$533 for every dolphin they saved,” Watson observed. “This is an adopt-a-dolphin program that has practical results.”

Following the arrests, the Sea Shepherd campaign was continued by volunteers Nik Hensey of the U.S. and Thomas Heineman of Germany.

“During the evening of November 19,” Watson e-mailed, “Japanese police raided the trailer park where the Sea Shepherd crew are based in Taiji. They ordered Hensey and Heinman to leave, then entered and boxed up all the property in the trailer, including cameras, film, clothing, and a laptop computer, leaving them, stranded in a hostile village without personal assets. Neither man was charged with a crime.”

The first Sea Shepherd volunteers reached Taiji on September 29. On October 6 they videotaped the massacre of 60 dolphins. Three members of the Sea Shepherd team were detained by police and interrogated for nine hours, but were released without charges.

“We have found a way to save the dolphins,” Watson e-mailed to supporters. “We just need to be there. Our crew of four patrols the waterfront every morning, and this prevents the Japanese from rounding up dolphins,” from fear that the round-up would attract publicity. “We need volunteers,” Watson emphasized.

O’Barry, working for the World Society for the Protection of Animals since 2001, was in San Francisco at the time, discussing with Earth Island Institute executive director and Free Willy/Keiko Foundation founder Dave Phillips the possibility of organizing a “rapid response team” to deal with dolphin captivity crises—like the July 2003 capture of more than 200 dolphins at Gavutu in the Solomon Islands by Canadian entrepreneur Christopher Porter and associates. Twenty-eight of the dolphins were subsequently sold to the Parque Nizuc swim-with-dolphins complex in Cancun, Mexico. Fifty-five were still held at Gavutu as of mid-October,

while an unknown number had died.

The Taiji dolphin killing has often been preceded by selling some dolphins to oceanariums. No such sales were scheduled in 2003, but that was close enough to a “captivity issue” for O’Barry, who deployed himself as a “rapid response team,” funded by Earth Island Institute, Cetacean Society International, the Born Free Foundation, and Blue Voice.

It was to be O’Barry’s last mission for WSPA, as effective on January 1 he will become marine mammal specialist for the French animal rights group One Voice, of Nates, founded by Muriel Arnal.

It was also the first time in many years that O’Barry and the Sea Shepherds had worked together, as their work has largely pursued different priorities.

Strategic insight

Back in the U.S., O’Barry and Watson found that they had developed similar perspectives on the future of campaigns against Japanese whaling, both at Taiji and against killing larger whales on the high seas.

“I have heard several people suggest that we implement a ‘Boycott Japan’ strategy,” O’Barry e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, cc. to Watson. “I think this would be a big mistake. Having been to Taiji and witnessed the dolphin slaughter up-close and personal, I can report with absolute certainty that *the Japanese people are not guilty of these crimes against nature*.

“From what I witnessed, there were a total of 26 whalers in 13 boats driving the dolphins into the cove and slaughtering them,” O’Barry said. “It is not the whole village of Taiji doing this. Many of the people of the village were exceptionally friendly, and they should not be targeted and punished for something they are not guilty of. Please keep in mind that it is *not* the Japanese nation doing this. A boycott of Japan is a blanket indictment of *all* Japanese people. Thus the boycott would in fact be a form of racism.”

O’Barry recalled that his first organization, the Dolphin Project, “spent most of 1975/76 traveling from Coconut Grove, Florida to cities in the U.S. and eventually Japan with several Japanese and American

musicians, such as Fred Neil, Joni Mitchell, Jackson Browne, Shigado Izumia, Warren Zevon, Harry Hossano, John Sebastian, and the Paul Winter Consort,” simultaneously protesting against Japanese whaling and trying to stop a boycott of Japan called by “most of the well-funded US animal welfare and environmental groups, who pooled their money and took out full page advertisements in the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Los Angeles Times*, et al,” with counterproductive results. The boycott, if anything, appeared to hinder the growth of the native Japanese anti-whaling movement.

“A better strategy,” O’Barry wrote, “would be to isolate the few people who are guilty of killing the dolphins from the rest of the Japanese population, who are totally unaware of the problem. That is exactly what we will be doing at One Voice.”

Agreed Watson, “There should not be a boycott. I don’t think boycotts work very well, and I agree that it is only a small minority of Japanese who support killing dolphins and that the majority should not suffer for it.

“I disagree that the boycott would be racist,” Watson continued. “No one involved in protecting whales and dolphins is motivated by anti-Japanese views; therefore I don’t think it can be said that a boycott is motivated by racism. We get called racists for opposing Makah whaling. The Norwegians even call us racists for opposing their whaling, saying all anti-whalers were Anglo-Saxons and therefore anti-Scandinavian. The logic escapes me, but the point is that we seem to be labelled racist no matter what we do. But aside from that, you are right in opposing a boycott.”

Along the shore of Taknes Bay, Norway, Keiko’s three HSUS keepers and five local volunteers quietly buried Keiko before dawn on December 15.

“It was like burying a friend,” said Lars Olav Lilleboe of Halså Township.

“Lilleboe confirmed that the township likely will erect a monument on Keiko’s grave,” wrote Nina Berglund of the *Aftenposten* English web desk.

When a Norwegian coastal village commemorates a beloved whale, how much longer can whale-killing continue to receive political support?

—M.C.

Verdict against Makah whaling upheld; new rulings on Native hunting rights

**SEATTLE**—The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit on December 1, 2003 upheld a December 2002 ruling by a three-judge panel from the same court that the National Marine Fisheries Service failed to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act in permitting the Makah Tribal Council of Neah Bay, Washington, to exercise a claimed treaty right to hunt gray whales.

“The plaintiffs in the case—the Fund for Animals, the Humane Society of the U.S., and other groups and individuals—argued that the government failed to adequately study the ways in which the Makah whale hunt could set a dangerous precedent and adversely affect the environment,” explained Fund for Animals spokesperson Tracy McIntire.

The December 2002 ruling

required NMFS to prepare a full environmental impact study, a project of several years’ duration, if Makah whaling is to resume. NMFS and the Makah Tribal Council have now lost three successive verdicts on the issue, but Makah tribal vice chair Michael Lawrence told *Seattle Times* staff reporter J. Patrick Coolican that the tribe will appeal again.

Observed Coolican, “The Makah last year slashed their whaling budget and eliminated the Makah Whaling Commission,” which had pursued the opportunity to kill whales ever since gray whales were removed from protection under the Endangered Species Act in 1994. Gray whales had been federally protected since 1936, 30 years before the U.S. had any blanket form of endangered species law, but were deemed to have recovered to their historical population level.

Heavily subsidized by federal grants, the Makah killed one gray whale in May 1999, but have not

tried to kill any whales since then.

The December 1 Court of Appeals ruling was the third recent appellate verdict of note on aboriginal hunting rights, two of them rendered in the U.S. and the third in Canada.

The Supreme Court of Canada ruled 9-0 on September 18 that mixed-ancestry descendants of French settlers and Native Americans, called Metis, have the same broad-status hunting rights as full-blooded Native Americans, if they can demonstrate a direct link to their historical community.

Three weeks later, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal of a 2002 ruling in the opposite direction by the Montana Supreme Court. The Montana court upheld the 1997 conviction of non-tribal member Sandra Shook for illegally shooting a deer on the Flat-head Indian Reservation, even though she was on her neighbor’s property with permission, had a hunting license, and killed the deer during hunting season.

The Canadian verdict reduced the scope of provinces to limit native hunting, while the Montana verdict affirms the ability of states to prevent tribes from leasing hunting rights to non-natives.



Antonia, a volunteer for the Buenos Aires-based *Asociacion para la Defensa de los Derechos del Animal*, uses the ADDA “ambulance” to return a newly spayed dog to her home in one of the Buenos Aires barrios. [ADDA photo]

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# Radio Ethiopia investigates dog-shooting at Bale Mountains National Park

**ADDIS ABABA**—The shooting of homeless dogs at Bale Mountains National Park, Ethiopia, and the history behind it, reported on page one of the November 2003 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, reached the Ethiopian public for the first time on December 15 via Radio Ethiopia.

“The journalist sent to report what was going on reported the reality,” e-mailed Homeless Animal Protection Society cofounder Efreem Legesse, including “the interviews he got from us, the local community living around the park, the park warden, and Ethiopian Wolf Conservation Program director Stuart Williams. It was broadcast three times at noon, when most Ethiopians listen to the news.”

Legesse and HAPS cofounder Hana Kifle, both employees of Bale Mountains National Park, had been confined to the park headquarters, Legeese said, for embarrassing the EWCP by informing **ANIMAL PEOPLE** about the dog-shooting.

“We listened to the news at our residence in the park,” Legesse said, “and all our friends came to congratulate us. We are still receiving good wishes. At the same time the EWCP and the park administrators are under great tension. Nobody knows what the government will decide.”

Radio Ethiopia was expected to follow up as the December edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press.

The issue is not just that dogs were shot. The issue is that the dogs were shot on the pretext of stopping a rabies outbreak which could have been averted if the EWCP and several tiers of public officials had heeded more than two years of warnings and attempts by HAPS to get help.

The EWCP, supported by the Born Free Foundation, the World Wildlife Fund, and the Frankfurt Zoo, has funded some vaccination and sterilization of working dogs and companion dogs in the Bale Mountains National Park area since 1996, to protect the last remnant Ethiopian wolf population from rabies and the chance of hybridization.

Legesse and Kifle have assisted and encouraged the vaccination and sterilization

program from the beginning, and have urged that homeless dogs should also be treated at least since May 2001, when **ANIMAL PEOPLE** published Legesse’s guest essay “The dogs of Bale.”

EWCP founder Claudio Sillero, now conservation director for Born Free, urged the eradication of the homeless dogs, and acknowledges having shot at least 12 dogs. Succeeding Sillero, Stuart Williams in April 2002 proposed to shoot homeless dogs, then retreated when the proposal was exposed by **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Williams later denied that there are any resident homeless dogs near Bale Mountains National Park.

In August 2003 Kifle photographed a wolf with an apparent head bite who was far beyond the normal wolf range and acting oddly. Kifle reported that the wolf appeared to be rabid, but the EWCP did not acknowledge that a rabies outbreak was underway until October. Two EWCP veterinarians and two Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organization vets on October 20 jointly recommended that homeless dogs in the vicinity should be shot.

On November 6 Sillero asserted that “The EWCP and Born Free have no involvement whatsoever with any current or planned destruction of domestic dogs in Bale,” but shooting began the same day. On November 10 HAPS e-mailed photographs of the shooting to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. On November 12 Born Free issued a statement—published by **ANIMAL PEOPLE**—defending the shooting.

The November 2003 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** exposé “Conservation group experts urged dog shooting” had barely reached the Internet when Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organization manager Tadesse Hayilu faxed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** a three-page denial of just about everything.

Ironically, however, Hayilu began by reciting almost the same background already furnished by HAPS.

“The legislation of Ethiopia stipulates that domestic animals, including dogs, are prohibited from entering national parks,” Hayilu began. “Rabies is pandemic in Ethiopia. It represents a threat to wildlife—most particularly the Ethiopian wolf. Since

the beginning of the current outbreak, 28 wolves are known to have died. Up to 12 more are missing. In the villages in this area, 34 dogs contracted the disease and were killed by the local people. In addition, 20 cattle were bitten by rabid dogs and destroyed, again by the local people. At least one person has been bitten; apparently he did not travel to Addis Ababa for treatment because he did not have the means to do so.”

Hayilu did not respond when **ANIMAL PEOPLE** pointed out that if an eight-member dog-shooting team could be hauled from Addis Ababa to Bale Mountains National Park in three vehicles, as photographs from HAPS and written reports from Hayilu’s agency document was done, a supply of post-exposure vaccine and a nurse qualified to administer it could have been transported to the park with relative ease. That would have ensured that anyone who was bitten could receive prompt life-saving treatment.

“The Government of Ethiopia has a policy of shooting feral dogs within national parks,” Hayilu continued. “This is rarely implemented because there are so few feral dogs: recent research in the Bale Mountains National Park has shown that there are no resident feral dogs,” Hayilu said, apparently citing Williams. “However, feral dogs do come in from outside protected areas,” Hayilu acknowledged, not mentioning that the park boundaries are not fenced, and that there are no obstacles to homeless dogs from the nearby villages entering the park at any time—or fleeing into the park to find cover from gunfire.

“Given the threat of transmission of disease to Ethiopian wolves, humans and domestic livestock, they [feral dogs] should be destroyed as quickly, humanely and safely as possible. In the circumstances, this is by shooting them,” Hayilu asserted.

“We are wholly aware that mass or widespread shooting of dogs is not a sustainable solution to managing either diseases or dog populations,” Hayilu admitted. “This is the reason we have the policy of killing only feral dogs,” but Hayilu did not explain how anyone can distinguish a feral dog from any other, especially when all of the dogs in a vil-

lage are running from gunshots.

“The Ethiopian Wolf Conservation Program vaccinates 2,000-2,500 dogs in Bale a year,” Hayilu said.

But the annual reports of the EWCP, available for downloading in PDF format at <www.wildcru.org>, claim to have vaccinated only 1,475 dogs total since the project began.

“Over the past four years, no more than eight feral dogs have been shot in Bale, five of whom were killed because they were killing and feeding on endangered mountain nyala,” Hayilu said. “Since the outbreak of rabies, only one feral dog has been found and shot by park staff in wolf range.”

HAPS, however, described the shooting of four dogs just on November 6, and as many as five dogs were in the photo published by **ANIMAL PEOPLE** of an Ethiopian official shooting at a small pack—although that shot missed, Legesse said.

“The threat of shooting feral dogs is a useful means of encouraging local people to manage their dogs: to tie them up and have them vaccinated when the opportunity arises. This is necessary because people have such a low regard for dogs,” Hayilu asserted.

Yet many of the villagers near Bale Mountains National Park supplied supportive statements to Legesse when he assembled “The dogs of Bale,” and were quite critical then of past dog-shooting and poisoning.

“With the Oromiya government and the EWCP, we are going to seek alternative solutions to reduce domestic dog populations in national parks by 1) education, 2) having people take responsibility for their livestock, and 3) teaching people to dig and use pit latrines,” Hayilu promised.

But Hayilu did not recommend extending vaccination and sterilization to the homeless dogs, who according to the villagers Legesse interviewed are the majority of dogs in the vicinity. Radio Ethiopia apparently affirmed this finding.

The Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organization on November 7 finally authorized orally vaccinating the surviving Ethiopian wolves against rabies. WWF pledged to fund the wolf vaccinations.



# Thailand hits the wildlife & dog meat trade (from page one)

established because police found evidence that Thai dealers have been exporting 10-15 tigers per day.

Ironically, Plodprasop himself was prominently quoted about the weaknesses of Thai wildlife law enforcement when the raids began.

“It’s time to amend the law,” Plodprasop said. “Those who kill wildlife, particularly the big and important animals, deserve the death penalty.”

The crackdown was royally requested.

King Bhumibol Aduladej, 76, who adopted a street dog in 1998 and later wrote a book about her, called in his November 2002 birthday speech for better treatment of street dogs and elephants.

Although the King rules only ceremonially, public officials made efforts to comply. At request of the King, the Thai national police trained 25 street dogs for various official duties, as a test to see if they could perform as well as purpose-bred dogs. Eight of the former street dogs did so well that they were among the elite force deployed to the Bangkok International Airport to provide security during the mid-October 2003 Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation summit.

Unimpressed, Bangkok governor Samak Sundaravej tried to evict street dogs from the Bangkok historic district before the APEC summit. Trucked into the countryside and dumped by the hundred, most of the dogs reportedly made their way back to their neighborhoods before the summit ended.

Irritated meanwhile by out-of-work ex-logging elephants illegally roaming Bangkok with begging mahouts, Sundaravej told the *Bangkok Post* in early December that, “I would like to ask the prime minister if we could shoot the beasts if they are brought into Bangkok, so the mahouts would not dare to do it again.”

As elephants are the national symbols of Thailand, and a white elephant is the personal emblem of the King, Sundaravej is unlikely to have his wish granted—especially not by present Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra, who with police Major General Sawake Pinsinchai has directed the ongoing series of animal trafficking searches, seizures, and arrests.

Prime Minister Thaksin has prominently denounced animal trafficking as immoral, “especially if the animals are to be killed for meat.”

## Initiative of the Queen

While the King raised a strong voice for animals, the immediate inspiration for the raids on animal dealers actually came from Queen Sirikit, 73, in her August 2003 birthday speech, Sawake told Pennapa Hongthong of *The Nation*.

“My name means ‘a servant of the royal court,’” Sawake said. “It is a pleasure to follow the Queen’s initiative.”

Sawake admitted, however, that initially he did not take wildlife trafficking nearly as seriously as he did after leading the first raid. At an illegal slaughterhouse in the Sai Noi

district of Nonthaburi, a Bangkok suburb, the raiders found six live tigers, two orangutans, four frozen tiger carcasses, 21 bear paws, the remains of countless snakes, turtles, pangolins, and other small animals, and the skull of a highly endangered sao la, a goat-like animal whose existence was unknown to science until May 1992.

“We are one of the biggest animal smuggling centers in the world,” Sawake acknowledged to Ellen Nagashima of the *Washington Post* foreign service—30 years after then-Thai resident Shirley McGreal founded the International Primate Protection League to try to stop the traffic.

The IPPL long since moved to South Carolina, where it is among the most effective voices worldwide against wildlife trafficking, but McGreal has often noted that in Thailand the same markets and dealers she confronted remained in business, bigger than ever.

Steven Galster, cofounder of the San Francisco-based organization WildAid, was hopeful that the late 2003 Thai crackdown would mark a turning point.

“I don’t know of any other country in the world that has mobilized their national police force to hit wildlife traders,” Galster told Nagashima.

## Dealers were warned

Both the wildlife traffickers and the dog meat dealers were warned well in advance that the crackdown was coming, but may have mistaken the warnings for a suggestion, not unprecedented, that they should pay bigger bribes.

Sakhon Nakhon provincial governor Panchai Borvornratanapran, taking office in June 2003, pledged six weeks before the Queen’s birthday speech that he would abolish the sale and slaughter of dogs for meat.

Offensive to most Thais, and practiced mainly by ethnic Chinese refugees from Vietnam, dog slaughter has long been controversial in Thailand, but an estimated 17 dog meat slaughterhouses in the Tha Rae district reputedly kill 300-400 dogs per day. Dogs are also routinely collected by bunchers, who sometimes buy them and sometimes steal them, for export to Vietnam, Laos, and China.

Governor Panchai reportedly waffled after a July protest by about 300 Tha Rae dog meat traders, butchers, and their families. They were backed by a survey done by Governor Panchai’s staff which showed that 79% of Tha Rae villagers favor the dog meat industry and that 63% eat dog meat. After the Queen’s speech, however, Governor Panchai called the survey unrepresentative and said he would be guided by a broader sampling of public opinion.

By August 24 the Tha Rae dog meat dealers were howling that new taxes on dog sales had cut their business by about 40%.

Farther north, however, it was still business as usual.

## South Korea again tries to exempt dogs & cats raised for meat from animal protection law

SEOUL—Pro-dog meat South Korean legislators hid an old trap within the latest draft of updated national anti-cruelty legislation, charge Korea Animal Protection Society founder Sunnan Kum and International Aid for Korean Animals founder Kyenan Kum.

Introduced to South Korean animal advocates at the Ministry of Agriculture offices on December 11, 2003, the redrafted edition of a bill first proposed in 2002 continues to distinguish dogs and cats kept as pets from those raised as meat, Sunnan Kum told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Dogs and cats kept as pets would be protected. Cruel slaughtering of dogs and cats raised for meat would be restricted, Sunnan Kum e-mailed after the December 11 meeting, but the new law would in effect legalize the dog and cat meat industries, supplanting the unenforced prohibition on selling “unsightly” foods that has existed on paper since 1991.

The Ministry of Agriculture has actively pursued legalizing dog and cat meat sales for at least three years, using a divide-and-conquer strategy of writing into the legislation various unrelated provisions sought by other animal advocacy groups, according to Sunnan and Kyenan Kum. Seven organizations in all were represented at the December 11 meeting, the Kum sisters told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, including one that receives government funding.

“The other six groups do not recognize the trap in the amended law,” Sunnan Kum said, even though it is the same trap that was buried in the draft bill of 2002.

In Defense of Animals

did not even wait to see the amended law before program coordinator Kristie Phelps in a December 8 electronic alert urged activists to write to the South Korean Ministry of Agriculture in support of it.

The December 6 edition of the *Korea Herald*, including a brief news item anticipating the introduction of the new draft bill, was already going to press circa 3:00 a.m. that morning in Korea, when Phelps led a protest against Korean dog and cat eating at noon on December 5 in Washington D.C., on the far side of the globe.

Seemingly unaware of the discrepancy in timing, Phelps appeared to attribute both the news item and the introduction of the draft bill to the protest, and endorsed the draft bill three days before any animal advocates saw it.

Kyenana Kum of IAKA told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in a furious December 16 telephone call that some Korean news media and officials have claimed that IDA favors the revision.

The Kum sisters a year earlier withdrew permission for IDA to use their photos, due to alleged unauthorized distribution, and KAPS recently refused an IDA grant of \$5,000, believing it to be just a fraction of what IDA may have raised using KAPS and IAKA materials.

The language at issue in the revised South Korean anti-cruelty bill appears to be essentially unchanged since the 2002 version.

Changkil Park, founder of Voice 4 Animals, the second-largest South Korean animal advocacy group, in a February 2003 e-mail to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** disputed aspects of the Kum sisters’ reading of the 2002 draft, but also found it unacceptable.

According to Changkil Park, Article 2, Clause 1 of the draft extended coverage to all animals, and language in Article 2, Clause 3, to which the Kum sisters object, defined “pet animals” only in application to pet stores.

“This statement does not justify the legal interpretation that dogs can be used for human consumption,” Changkil Park said.

“The real issue,” Changkil Park continued, “is that the law excludes farmed and hunted animals from protection” in Article 11, which exempts “farm animals, furbearing animals, and hunted animals when they are killed and butchered. In general,” he said, “the present amendment does not protect animals other than pets.”

There are no signs that this was corrected in the December 11 draft, which as **ANIMAL PEOPLE** went to press was still undergoing translation and analysis.

Along with almost every article from back editions, the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** web site offers translations of key items into French and Spanish...the Lewyt Award-winning heroic and compassionate animal stories...veterinary info links... handbooks for downloading... fundraising how-to...our guide to estate planning... short biographies and photos of the people behind **ANIMAL PEOPLE** ... and more items added monthly!

**www.animalpeoplenews.org**

As the wildlife trafficking raids started, at the end of October, activist Rossukhon Jarassri told *The Nation* of Bangkok that as many as 30,000 dogs had been captured for winter slaughter.

“I would like to beg for their lives,” said Phra Pornpisit Thammatharo, abbot of the Wat Sawang Arom temple near Chiang Mai.

Four nights later 30 police officers and Livestock Department officials seized 802 dogs from cages aboard four fishing boats anchored in the Mekong River in Ban Phaeng district. Seven alleged bunchers were arrested just as they were about to shove off for the short crossing to Laos. The dogs, many of them injured or ill, were to have been hauled through Laos to Vietnam, Livestock Department inspector Apai Sutthisang told reporters.

Despite the publicity surrounding that bust, which was probably the biggest in the history of dog meat trafficking, buncher Kalong Imboonsu, 56, and two unidentified accomplices from the Kusuman district in Sakon Nakhon went out on November 12 to trade plastic utensils for dogs, advertising their offer through a loudspeaker mounted on their pickup truck. They had done this often before with impunity. This time they were jailed.

## Amnesty preceded busts

Both Thailand and India offered persons in possession of contraband wildlife or wildlife products the opportunity to register them during a mid-2003 four-month amnesty.

Expiring on September 9, the Thai amnesty brought the registration of 1.1 million live animals, including half a million birds, kept by 127,478 people.

The first Indian state to report results from the amnesty was Uttar Pradesh, where residents registered 518 shahtoosh shawls, 325 leopard and tiger skins, 387 ivory items, 24 live elephants, 13 lions, and eight blackbucks.

Both amnesties were criticized by wildlife advocates as potential stimuli for poaching, since any animal products poached before the end of the amnesties could be registered. In addition, traffickers could register animals and products not actually in their possession, then claim that animals and products obtained later were registered during the amnesties.

When all was quiet on the wildlife front for the first seven weeks after the Thai amnesty expired, there were whispers that it had been just a gesture toward improving wildlife law enforcement, and a weak one at that.

Then the raids began.

## Taiwan toughens anti-dog meat

TAIPEI—Taiwanese legislators on December 16, 2003 approved stronger regulations against killing and selling dogs and cats for human consumption.

The anti-dog-and-cat-meat measures were adopted among a package of strengthening and clarifying amendments to the Animal Protection Law of 1998, and were introduced with 56 co-sponsors from multiple political parties, according to the *China Post* of Taiwan.

“Lacking real teeth, the old regulations only prohibited the butchering and sale of pet meats,” without providing means of enforcement, the *China Post* said.

The amendments ease the process of charging violators and increase the applicable fines.

“The previous meager fines,” ranging from about \$60 to about \$300 U.S., “failed to stop the traditional practice of eating dogs and other prohibited meats in Taiwan, especially in winter,” the *China Post* noted.

“Although they never put the dog meat dishes on their menus, restaurants in Linkou, Taipei county, are notorious for secretly offering dog meat,” the *China Post* said.

The fines will now start at about \$1,500 U.S., rising to \$7,500 for repeated offenses.

The Animal Protection Law amendments also renew and expand the duty of the Taiwanese federal Council of Agriculture to help fund municipal animal control, including building animal shelters.

Council of Agriculture spokesperson Andrew Wang in November told *Taipei Times* staff reporter Chiu Yu-Tzu that despite the weaknesses, the Animal Protection Law of 1998 helped to close 54 dog meat restaurants, and said that the Council of Agriculture had already spent \$8.7 million to build or improve animal shelters.

Wang said that the number of pet dogs in Taiwan had fallen from 2.1 million in 1999 to 1.8 million and the number of street dogs had dropped from 660,000 to 330,000 since the 1998 law came into effect.

The reported decline in dog-keeping reflects the growing acceptance of pet sterilization in Taiwan—and may also reflect a decline in the numbers of people covertly breeding dogs for meat under the guise of petkeeping.



We have rescued many dogs and cats, including this mother and her kittens. Your donation to our sanctuary fund will help us save many more from the terrible cruelty of the Korean dog and cat meat markets. We have purchased the land to build Korea’s first world-class animal shelter and hospital. A donor paid for the foundation with a promise to put on the roof if we can raise enough money to build the middle.

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the leading newspaper in Chennai, repeatedly exposed abuse of elephants by mahouts as they tried to get the animals to board trucks to go to the camp. Activist G. Rajendran in early December filed suit against the return of the elephants from temples and private citizens to their homes, and argued that the camp itself violated the Forest Conservation Act.

By the end of the camp, however, the complaints were markedly quieter.

## Other pols kill dogs

Jayalalithaa has also spoken out for street dogs, but because of the success in Tamil Nadu of the national Animal Birth Control program she has seldom needed to since becoming governor.

Elsewhere, ABC proponents are often still fighting an uphill battle. Politicians embarrassed by corruption scandals and their own inability to solve problems resulting from poverty and illiteracy have long relied on killing dogs as makework for loyal goons, and as a way to take action with visible results—at least until the dogs breed back up to the huge carrying capacity of the trash-filled streets.

Cracking down on cow slaughter has even greater resonance with the Hindu majority in much of India, but risks losing bribes from butchers, revealing the hypocrisy of prominent beef-eating Hindus, touching off ethnic violence, and obliging governments to adequately fund the *pinjarapolos* which are in theory supposed to shelter all of the worn-out milk cows and working oxen who are surreptitiously sold to slaughter.

Pioneered by the Blue Cross of India and directed by the Animal Welfare Board,

both based in Chennai, the ABC approach to street dog population control has been Indian national policy since December 1997, when achieving no-kill animal control by 2005 was declared a national goal by the former Congress Party government.

Soon afterward the Congress Party was swept from office by the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party coalition that has ruled India ever since.

For the next five years, however, federal animal welfare programs were administered by Maneka Gandhi, a long-serving independent member of Parliament who in 1984 founded People for Animals, the only national Indian animal advocacy organization.

Federal aid flowed to ABC programs under Mrs. Gandhi—but the money stopped for several months after the animal welfare ministry was transferred to Baalu in mid-2002.

The disruption enabled the advocates and political beneficiaries of dog-killing to gain momentum.

In Bangalore, for example, Compassion Unlimited Plus Action runs one of the most successful ABC programs in India while refuting seemingly endless spurious accusations from the Stray Dog Free Bangalore Society. The society contends that it is a conflict of interest for an animal advocacy charity to run an ABC program and that the city has a duty to kill dogs.

The Stray Dog Free Bangalore Society strategy appears to be to get the municipality to take control of the local ABC programs, then cut off the ABC funding in favor of dog-killing as a purported cheaper option—even though it amounts to guaranteed

perpetual employment for dogcatchers.

The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad earlier in 2003 took administration of ABC programs back from PfA/Hyderabad and the Blue Cross of Hyderabad. In August 2003, PfA/Hyderabad caught three employees of the Secunderabad Cantonment Board in the act of poisoning dogs. By October 2003 the Municipal Corporation was openly killing dogs, according to *The Times of India*.

The most recent resumption of dog-killing came in Trivandrum, Kerala state.

“They have started killing in the area we are working in now!” e-mailed International Animal Rescue chief executive Alan Knight on December 13.

Founded in 1988 by British citizens John and Jo Hicks, IAR operates ABC programs in Trivandrum and Goa.

“Until December 2003, killing stray dogs in Kerala was illegal,” Knight explained, “but a petition was filed in Cochin with the High Court of Kerala to lift the ban, effectively giving the municipalities the go-ahead to recruit dog catchers to exterminate stray dogs. The petition stated that stray dogs are a menace to people and that the only preventive measure against rabies is to kill them.

“We immediately contacted Maneka Gandhi and Chinny Krishna. Maneka told us that she was in the process of filing a stay against the judgement,” Knight continued. “A few days later, Dr. Krishna informed us that a petition was being filed on behalf of Daya, an animal welfare organisation affiliated with the Animal Welfare Board, and that they were pleading with the municipalities to hold off on killing dogs until the case was heard.

“Unfortunately, on December 10 we learned that the municipality of Cochin, exploiting the delay in getting the stay vacated, had killed 40 strays,” Knight said.

“Since stray dogs are our main concern, we were worried that the animals we had sterilised, tattooed and vaccinated would nevertheless be targeted. Although our animals are easily identifiable by a tattoo number, a nick in the ear, and a collar bearing the name of International Animal Rescue, we were not convinced that they would be spared.

“We therefore went to see Professor J. Chandra, mayor of Trivandrum,” Knight related. “During our meeting, the mayor stated that she had no intention of starting the killing of dogs until all other options had been explored. She went on to assure us that the street animals in our areas would not be affected, since the dogs we had sterilised, treated and vaccinated against rabies posed no threat.”

But on December 10 Chandra “gave the go-ahead to start killing stray dogs in Trivandrum,” Knight said.

“Much time and effort has been put into making sterilization programs work. Unfortunately, many municipalities have failed to implement ABC in a consistent manner and are now resorted to killing dogs they have already sterilized and vaccinated,” Knight charged.

“Until the High Court considers the appeal and reaches a final judgement, the killing may proceed. This is disastrous for the dogs and our clinic, as even the dogs we have sterilized and have our collars on will be shot or poisoned. This makes continuing our work almost impossible,” Knight concluded.

## Events

**Highlights of the All-Africa Humane Education Summit 2003** are available on CD or video from the Humane Education Trust, 27-21-852-8 1 6 0 , <avoice@yebo.co.za>.

**January 8:** *International protests against live export of animals for slaughter.* Info: <info@ciwf.ie>.

**Feb. 23-25:** *Office International des Epizooties Conference on Animal Welfare, Paris.* Info: <http://animal-welfare.oie.int/>.

**Feb. 22- March 7:** *7-day and 14-day Spanish immersion courses* for veterinary and animal welfare workers sponsored by the Yucatan Animal Rescue Foundation in Cuernavaca, Mexico. I n f o : <www.yarf.net/slp.htm>

**February 27:** *Deadline for Fund for Animals Humane Essay Contest,* for students in grades 2-12. Info: 240-675-6396 or <nphelps@fund.org>.

**March 7-9:** *Animal Care Conf. 2004,* Anaheim. Co-hosts: Calif. Animal Control Directors' Assn., Calif. Vet. Med. Assn.,

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**Legislative Action** Up-to-the-minute alerts on federal and state legislative issues that affect animals. Look up your legislators, and send them automatic messages. Find out how your federal representatives voted on animal protection issues. And join the Humane Activist Network to get more involved nationally and locally!

**Library and Resources** In-depth reports such as *Canned Hunts: Unfair at Any Price* and *Crossing the Line: When Hunters Trespass on Private Property*. Fund Fact Sheets on everything ranging from entertainment to agriculture, state agencies to student activism, and solving common problems with urban wildlife.

**Humane Education** Free publications for teachers, as well as curriculum units on hunting, circus-es, companion animals, and much more. Kids can order free comic books and coloring books on animal protection issues, and can enter The Fund for Animals' annual essay contest.

**Multimedia** View streaming video footage of The Fund's Public Service Announcements featuring celebrities such as Ed Asner and Jerry Orbach. See trailers and clips from award-winning documentaries and view educational videos about humane ways to solve urban wildlife problems.

**News and Updates** See photos and read current updates about the rescued residents at The Fund's world-famous animal sanctuaries. Link to news articles about The Fund, as well as to other animal protection organizations and resources, and subscribe to a weekly email alert telling you what's new at The Fund.

**Online Store** Use The Fund's secure online server to order merchandise such as t-shirts, mugs, and companion animal items, and activist resources such as bumper stickers, buttons, books, and videos.

Find out more at [www.fund.org](http://www.fund.org)



Direct mailings to multiply in 2004

WASHINGTON D.C.—Donors can expect to get more direct mail appeals than ever in 2004, and more from animal charities they never heard of than they thought possible, due to a recent change in U.S. postal rules.

Direct mailers will now be allowed to use nonprofit bulk rates to send appeals in which they have a financial interest.

Translation: if a charity cannot afford to pay the mailer up front, the mailer can front the money at credit card rates, send the appeal out by the cheapest means, and pay itself back with the returns, even if the charity that the mailing is done in the name of does not net a red cent.

That always could be done, and often was, but until mid-November 2003 that modus operandi was riskier for the fundraising companies, because a for-profit fundraising company that fronted the cost of doing an appeal mailing could not legally send the appeal at the nonprofit bulk rate. Because the fundraising company in such a case is investing in the mailing in the hope of making a profit, the appeal had to be sent at the standard third class bulk rate, or first class.

The idea behind the old rule was to discourage unscrupulous fundraising companies from turning small and inexperienced charities into mere cover for direct mail mills, by extending credit to them to do mailings in the name of “prospecting” and “list-building” that would bring in little more revenue than the cost of the mailer’s services.

Instead of curtailing speculative mailings that chiefly enriched fundraising companies, however, the rule may only have reduced the chances of a small and inexperienced charity breaking even on “prospecting” and “list-building.”

More mailings rather than fewer may have been done just to pay off debt accumulated on previous mailings, with little or no money going to charitable programs.

The old rule was most prominently enforced against the Boston firm Vantage Financial Services. The Postal Inspection Service warned Vantage in 1990 that it had improperly used nonprofit rates for mailings in which it had a financial stake, then charged Vantage with postal fraud in 1998.

Reported *The Chronicle of Philanthropy*, “According to the government’s complaint, Vantage signed agreements with its nonprofit clients stating that if the amount of money raised in a campaign was not enough to cover its costs, Vantage would be permitted to

continue soliciting funds until it took in enough to eliminate its losses—even though none of the money it raised subsequently from donors would actually go to the charity.”

In November 2003, only days before the rule change that made the Vantage practices legal, Vantage agreed to pay \$4.5 million in civil penalties.

How mailings work

There are two basic types of direct mail fundraising: appeals sent to established donors and supporters of a charity, which are often done by charities themselves, using lists that are jealously guarded, and “cold” mailings, done to complete strangers using rented lists. “Cold” mailings are typically jobbed out to professional fundraising firms.

Lists made available for rental or exchange typically consist of lapsed members, irregular donors, and donors whose contributions each year amount to less than the cost of soliciting them. The response rate to cold mailings tends to fall below 1%. A “successful” cold mailing breaks even. Any benefit to the charity comes when—and if—the respondent becomes a regular donor. However, respondents to cold mailings relatively seldom become frequent donors or high donors.

Frequent donors and high donors tend to be won through meaningful personal contact and responsive service.

The direct mail fundraising industry defends high-volume, low-yield prospecting and list-building as essential to discover potential donors to new charities and little-known causes, and argues that without doing such mailings a charity cannot build a donor list large enough to grow and fulfill its mission.

In truth, direct mail prospecting is cost-competitive with telephone solicitation and bulk e-mail, as shown by fundraising data from the years 2000-2002 recently published by the state charity regulation bureaus of California, Pennsylvania, and Washington.

Regardless of the solicitation method used, fundraising companies hired to do prospecting and list-building rarely achieve a net return on investment of more than 50¢ on the dollar—whereas, the overall average net rate of return among animal charities reviewed each year by **ANIMAL PEOPLE** is \$2.62, and few charities could stay below the ceiling of 35% for combined fundraising and administrative expense recommended by the Wise Giving Alliance without achieving a net rate of return of at least \$2.00 per dollar invested.



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The first table below shows the net return on investment achieved by 10 major fundraising firms representing established animal and habitat-related charities. The California and Pennsylvania data shows only the net returns achieved for the listed charities. The Washington data does not permit that kind of breakout; instead, it shows the net returns achieved within the state on behalf of all charities represented by the fundraising firms.

Fundraising firm	CA/PA net	WA net
<b>Creative Direct Response</b>		<b>45¢</b>
(Doris Day Animal League)		
<b>Harris Direct</b>	<b>49¢</b>	<b>77 ¢</b>
(Defenders of Wildlife, Farm Sanctuary, Greenpeace, National Wildlife Federation, PETA, World Wildlife Fund))		
<b>Facter Direct</b>	<b>26¢</b>	<b>45 ¢</b>
(American Humane Association, ASPCA, Defenders of Wildlife, IFAW, Greenpeace, NWF, Tony LaRussa’s Animal Rescue Foundation , World Wildlife Fund)		
<b>InfoCision Management</b>		<b>43¢</b>
(ASPCA, Greenpeace, IFAW, NWF, Wilderness Society)		
<b>L.W. Robbins</b>		<b>47¢</b>
(Friends of Animals, Fund for Animals, Performing Animal Welfare Society, Primarily Primates, Tony LaRussa’s ARF)		
<b>MKTG TeleSer vices</b>	<b>16 ¢</b>	
50 ¢		(NWF, WWF)
<b>Public Interest Communications</b>	<b>30¢</b>	<b>42¢</b>
(Defenders of Wildlife, DDAL, EarthJustice, NWF, WWF)		
<b>Share Group</b>	<b>79¢</b>	<b>45¢</b>
(ASPCA, Defenders of Wildlife, Fund for Animals, Greenpeace, NWF, Wilderness Society)		
<b>Telefund</b>	<b>59¢</b>	<b>41 ¢</b>
(ASPCA, Defenders of Wildlife, EarthJustice, Environmental Defense, Greenpeace, Nature Conservancy)		
<b>Vantage Financial Services</b>	<b>25¢</b>	
(Humane Society of the U.S., National Anti-Vivisection Society)		

Fundraising firms representing more obscure charities typically return even less money to their clients.

How well individual charities fare appears to be mainly a matter of name recognition. The flukes below appear to be Farm Sanctuary, which was more successful than a name recognition test might indicate, and Defenders of Wildlife, which lost \$32,778:

Charity	Spent CA/PA	Net/\$1.
American Humane	\$ 55,127	9¢
American SPCA	\$1,090,692	28¢
Ark Trust	\$ 163,958	5¢
Defenders/Wildlife	\$ 583,690	0¢
Doris Day Anml Lg	\$ 323,316	39¢
Earth Island Inst	\$ 42,500	35¢
EarthJustice	\$ 239,373	16¢
Environ Defense	\$ 956,858	54¢
Farm Sanctuary	\$ 39,023	50¢
Fund for Animals	\$ 42,366	27¢
Greenpeace	\$8,744,635	83¢
IFAW	\$ 17,330	52¢
Natl Audubon Soc	\$ 778,019	29¢
Natl Wildlife Fed	\$1,283,095	24¢
NRDC	\$ 480,187	52¢
PETA	\$ 151,571	48¢
Sierra Club	\$ 934,541	63¢
Wilderness Society	\$ 36,558	4¢
World Wildlife Fund	\$3,068,597	39¢
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$25,027,317</b>	<b>56 ¢</b>

Acknowledging that cold prospecting is expensive is far from agreeing that high-volume prospecting is the best way to build a charity. In the 14 years that **ANIMAL PEOPLE** has annually reviewed animal charities’ financial filings, no charity that ever spent more than two-thirds of its budget on prospecting has managed to get below the 35% ceiling for fundraising and administrative expense. Conversely, the fastest-growing animal charity over that time, the Best Friends Animal Society, has never exceeded the ceiling, even counting all direct mail expense as fundraising. (See “Who gets the money?” on pages 12-20.)

# No More Homeless Pets Conference

April 23-25, 2004  
Las Vegas, Nevada

sponsored by Best Friends Animal Society

**How can your community bring an end to the killing of healthy homeless pets?**

**Cities, counties, and entire states across the country are doing it. ... And yours can, too!**


Meet the people who are creating a new world for homeless pets at this landmark gathering of experts from across the country as we explore strategies to develop no-kill communities.

**You’ll learn about:**

- Adoptions:** Simple steps to get more animals out of the shelter and into good new homes.
- Spay/Neuter:** Model programs that really work.
- Plus:** Saving feral cats, fundraising, preventing burnout, recruiting the best volunteers, building coalitions and much more.

**Best Friends Animal Society**

phone: 435-644-2001 x129  
fax: 435-644-2078  
e-mail: nmhp@bestfriends.org



# Join the No More Homeless Pets Forum

Join us to spend a week with some of the leaders of this lifesaving, nationwide movement. They’ll share an inside view of their thoughts and daily work and answer your questions about subjects that are near and dear to their hearts.

**Coming topics:**

**1/5 – 1/9 Statistics and Definitions: What Can They Do for You?**

Richard Avanzino of Maddie’s Fund will answer your questions about the hows and whys of gathering data and establishing definitions to formulate plans for your organization and community.

**1/12 – 1/16 Ethical Decisions for Your Shelter or Rescue Group**

Should you spend \$1,200 on vet care for one rescued animal? Serve meat at your fundraising event? Spay that pregnant cat? Let go of the big donor who demands to set policies? Faith Maloney of Best Friends will help you examine these and other ethical dilemmas.

**1/19 –1/23 Engaging the Community**

How can you recruit community leaders? Negotiate your way through tricky local politics? Dennis Stearns of No More Homeless Pets in the Triad and Stephanie Hiemstra of No More Homeless Pets in Utah will share their expertise.

**1/26 – 1/30 Dealing with Anger, Guilt and Frustration**

Animal rescuers experience strong emotions — both their own and others’ feelings. Linda Harper, psychologist and author, offers insights into coping with emotion and resolving differences in a positive way.

**2/2 – 2/6 Feral Cats: Get the Word Out and Get People On Board**

Kerry Fay of Alley Cat Allies and Dr. Julie Levy of the University of Florida will address your questions on how to communicate with officials and individuals about humane alternatives for feral cats.

**To join, visit the Best Friends website:**

www.bestfriends.org/nmhp/forum.html

**OR send a blank e-mail message to:**

**NMHP-subscribe@yahoogroups.com**

**Best Friends Animal Society**

Phone: 435-644-2001  
E-mail: info@bestfriends.org





# Australia pays Eritrea to take sheep... (from page 1)

ting without pre-stunning, as directed by the Quran.

The live export carrier *Al Shuaikh* was to haul the next large consignment of sheep to the Middle East, 73,000 in all, but Hahnheuser on November 18 stole into the feedlot where the sheep were awaiting boarding and contaminated part of the water supply with shredded ham, in hopes this would make the sheep inedible for devout Muslims because of the Islamic prohibition against eating pork in any form.

The *Al Shuaikh* was to deliver sheep to Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait.

Victoria state chief veterinary officer Hugh Millar announced on December 4 that tests showed only 1,800 sheep might have ingested the water containing the shredded ham. The 1,800 sheep were slaughtered locally. The remaining sheep were loaded during the next two days and sent to sea on December 6. The episode reportedly cost the exporters the equivalent of more than \$500,000 U.S.

Hahnheuser, 40, of Adelaide, was charged with trespassing and contamination of goods with intent to cause economic loss. If convicted at a scheduled January trial, Hahnheuser could be fined the equivalent of \$17,000 U.S.

Hahnheuser is believed to have acted alone, based on his own statements and a lack of evidence implicating anyone else—which

did not stop a mob of politicians and farmers' groups from demanding punitive action against the whole of Animal Liberation, a national organization with many local chapters.

"This group should be deregistered immediately," fumed New South Wales shadow minister for agriculture Duncan Gay, whose role is that of ranking minority agricultural policy critic.

### Activist response

"These political campaign groups have a role to play in raising awareness of specific issues," said Royal SPCA president Hugh Wirth, but Wirth added that in his opinion Hahnheuser "overstepped the mark morally and ethically" because he "endangered the sheep to make a political point," an odd remark in view of the difficult voyage ahead for the sheep and the certainty that they would all soon be slaughtered whether shipped to the Middle East or not.

Responded Claudette Vaughan of Animal Defenders Australia, "Ralph's action was carefully planned. The animals themselves were not harmed in any way by the rendered pig meat. For years, liberationists and welfarists have been working behind the scenes to get the live export trade banned," Vaughan said. "Ralph's action sends a clear and resounding message out to farmers, business people, and government that the live export trade will not be tolerated."

Hahnheuser was also praised by Chinny Krishna, chair of the Blue Cross of India and vice chair of the Animal Welfare Board of India. "On behalf of thousands of people in India who applaud your courageous act," Krishna wrote, "I would like to say that your action serves to inspire us to do more for the cause we believe in. The motto of the Animal Welfare Board of India is 'Compassion in Action,' exactly what you have done."

"We wouldn't do [what Hahnheuser did] ourselves, but given that he has done it," commented Animal Liberation Victoria president Patty Mark, "it's good. It will open up the whole issue of animal rights in Australia in a way that is long overdue."

Animal Liberation was founded in 1976 by Peter Singer, who authored the 1974 book *Animal Liberation*, and Christine Townend, whose 1985 book *Pulling The Wool* was the most comprehensive expose to date of cruelty in all aspects of the Australian sheep industry. Much of the book concerned live export to the Middle East, during which sheep routinely spend two to three weeks at sea and often die in large numbers from disease, stress, and heat exhaustion if at any time the shipboard ventilation systems fail.

The Australian live sheep export trade is currently worth about \$143 million U.S. per year, but was more lucrative before an 11-year suspension that started in 1989 during a dispute over Saudi rejection of several



—Kim Bartlett

cargos. Live sheep exports from Portland, Australia, were suspended again in October 2002 by Australian agriculture minister Warren Truss, after five shipments in a row including one by the *Cormo Express* had deaths exceeding the Australian recommended ceiling of 2%.

Australian trade minister Mark Vaile on December 11 said he would lead a delegation to Saudi Arabia in January 2004 to try to get the trade underway again.

## TRIBUTES

In honor of  
the Prophet Isaiah,  
St. Martin de Porres,  
and Albert Schweitzer.  
—Brien Comerford

## More events

State Humane Assn. of Calif. Info: 949-366-1056; <www.AnimalCare-Conference.org>.

**(continued on page 11)**  
**March 10-13: Animal Care Expo,** Dallas. Info: <Expo@hsus.org>.

**March 13-14: Sowing Seeds Humane Education Workshop,** Boulder, Colorado. Info: 207-667-1025; <sowingseeds@ihed.org>.

**April 2-4: Intl. Animal Law Conf.,** San Diego. Info: <www.international-animal-welfare.com>.

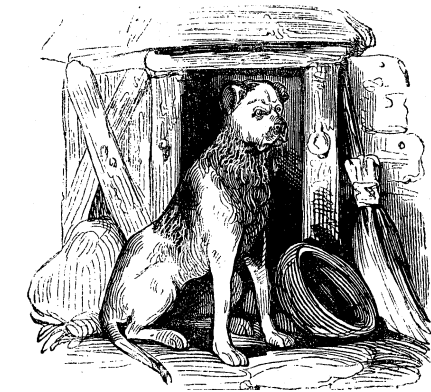
**April 18-21: Animal Air Transport Assn. conf.,** Vienna, Austria. Info: <www.aata-animaltransport.org>.

**May 20-22: Caribbean Animal Welfare Conference,** St. Croix, Virgin Islands. Info: 340-719-4190 or <aostberg@pegasusfoundation.org>.

**August 19-22: Conf. on**

**IF YOUR GROUP IS HOLDING AN EVENT,**  
please let us know—  
we'll be happy to announce it here, and we'll be happy to send free samples of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** for your guests.





# The

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

## WHO GETS THE MONEY? — 13TH ANNUAL EDITION

Starting on page 15 is our 14th annual report on the budgets, assets, and salaries paid by the major U.S. animal-related charities, plus miscellaneous local activist groups, humane societies, and some prominent organizations abroad. We offer their data for comparative purposes. Foreign data is stated in U.S. dollars at average 2002 exchange rates.

Most charities are identified in the second column by what they do and stand for: **A** for advocacy, **C** for conservation of habitat via acquisition, **E** for education, **H** for support of hunting, **I** for supporting the eradication of “invasive” feral or non-native species, **L** for litigation, **N** for neutering, **S** for shelter/sanctuary maintenance or sterilization project, **U** for favoring either “sustainable” or aboriginal lethal use of wildlife, and **V** for focus on vivisection.

As most listed charities do some advocacy and education, the **A** and **E** designations are used with others only if advocacy and education use more of the charities’ time and budget than other roles for which they may be better known. Charities of obvious purpose

may not have a letter. While many charities pursue multiple activities, space limits us to offering no mre than three identifying letters.

Most of the financial data we cite for U.S. organizations comes from Internal Revenue Service Form 990 filings, usually covering fiscal year 2002. Form 990s from most U.S. charities are available—free—at <www.guidestar.com>. The data for foreign organizations, and for some U.S. organizations whose 2002 Form 990 is not yet available, comes from published balance sheets.

Because Guidestar plans to add the financial filings of British charities early in 2004, which will make newer data available than could previously be obtained, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** this year is waiting until the Guidestar British section debuts to cover British charities, other than those which have voluntarily sent their financial information to us. We anticipate publishing the data from a full roster of British charities in spring 2004.

*Who Gets The Money?* enables donors to evaluate charities using three different standard fiscal measures.

### Receipts vs. program

The yardstick most used by charity heads is the balance of donations plus program service revenue and unrelated business income (such as receipts from running a thrift store or selling t-shirts) with program expense.

The ideal is that the program budget should equal the funds raised or earned within the year, while interest on reserves should cover the cost of raising the money. Capital-intensive special projects, e.g. building a shelter, should be funded by grants and bequests.

If donations plus program service receipts fall short of program cost, the program may be uninspired or poorly promoted.

If donations plus program service receipts far exceed program cost, the program budget for the next year should be larger—but some charities hoard rather than use a surplus, to have more interest available to use to raise funds. (*See “Budget vs. assets,” next page.*)

This yardstick favors charities that are old enough to attract large bequests. If younger charities try to build reserves big

enough to pay interest equal to their fundraising expense, they run a high risk of becoming direct mail mills, perpetually trying to raise more, to invest more, to bring investment income closer to their ever-climbing cost of attracting donors. Program service may become a seeming afterthought, and the main accomplishment of the charity may be enriching direct mail contractors—especially if the initial fundraising investment was borrowed from a direct mail firm, as often occurs, with rising debt keeping the charity in bondage.

### Program vs. overhead

We assess the balance of program versus overhead spending by using a standard borrowed from the Wise Giving Alliance: charities should spend at least 65% of their budgets on programs, excluding direct mail appeals. This standard is stricter—and more indicative of priorities—than IRS rules, which allow charities to call some direct mail costs “program service” in the name of "education."

The % column in our tables states  
*(continued on page 13)*



# Home 4 the Holidays 2002 saved countless lives!

## Be a part of Home 4 the Holidays 2003.

Log on to [www.home4theholidays.com](http://www.home4theholidays.com) for more information.

### WHO GETS THE MONEY? HOW TO READ THE DATA (from page 12)

each charity's administration and fundraising costs as declared to the IRS. The ADJ column states those costs as they appear to be, if we ask of each mailing, "Would this have been sent if postal rules forbade the inclusion of a donor card and a return envelope?" If the answer is no, the mailing should properly be considered "fundraising," not "program."

Differences between the declared and adjusted balance of program and fundraising/overhead spending appear in boldface.

Charities which collect interest on

large endowments tend to have lower overhead because they can do less fundraising.

Charities which use mostly volunteer labor and donated supplies by contrast may have "high" overhead, as much of their program work may not appear in cash accounting.

The practice of ascribing direct mail to program service instead of fundraising reflects the common but erroneous belief that "good" charities have the lowest fundraising costs relative to program service.

But calling direct mail "program ser-

vice" in the name of humane education has devalued the idea of humane education so much that fundraising for real humane education and outreach has become a very hard sell.

### Budget vs. assets

Italics, in the asset columns, indicate a deficit. Shelters and sanctuaries tend to have more tangible assets (property and equipment) due to the nature of their work. Often total assets add up to less than the sum of fixed assets plus cash because of declared liabilities.

Compare the **Budget** and **Funds/Investmt** columns.

Says the Wise Giving Alliance, "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."

Substantial fiscal assets are often "locked up" in restricted endowments. Yet an endowment balance may be used as collateral on investment in expanded program service—if a charity opts to do so.

## THE ANIMAL PEOPLE STANDARDS FOR ETHICAL CHARITIES & FUNDRAISERS

### For charities:

1) The activities of an animal protection charity should verifiably endeavor to help animals, committing the overwhelming volume of resources raised to animal protection work other than fundraising, administration, and the maintenance of reserve funds.

a) **ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes that all fundraising and program literature distributed by an ethical animal protection organization should be truthful, accurate, and up-to-date, and should be amended or withdrawn, as is appropriate, when circumstances change or new information emerges. If a project, campaign, or program is announced but fails to be developed, for whatever reason, donors should be told what happened and what was done instead with the resources raised in the name of that project, campaign, or program.

b) **ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes that under all except the most unusual circumstances, which should be clearly, fully, and prominently explained to donors with solicitations for funds, an ethical animal protection charity should hold fundraising and administrative expense to less than 35% of total expenditures within a calendar or fiscal year. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** considers "fundraising expenses" to include any use of telemarketing to solicit funds, as well as any direct mailings which solicit funds, include envelopes for the return of donations, and would probably not

have been mailed if postal rules forbade the inclusion of the donation envelopes. (This standard parallels the guidelines of the Wise Giving Alliance.)

c) **ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes under all except the most extraordinary circumstances, which should be clearly, fully, and prominently explained to donors with solicitations for funds, an ethical animal protection charity should avoid keeping more than twice the annual operating budget of the charity in economic reserves, including investment accounts and the reserved assets of subsidiaries. (This is also consistent with the recommendations of the Wise Giving Alliance.)

2) **ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes that the activities of an animal protection charity should be clearly visible to donors, news media, and the public. This includes filling out IRS Form 990 fully and accurately, and filing it in a timely manner. Donors, news media, and the public should have opportunity to personally verify the charitable program.

3) **ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes that animal care charities should go beyond meeting the minimal animal care standards enforced by government agencies such as the USDA Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service under the U.S. Animal Welfare Act, and should endeavor to meet or exceed the "best practice" recommendations of the major supervisory and/or accreditation organizations, if any, overseeing their specialties. Because

the purposes of animal care charities vary widely, the appropriate "best practice" recommendations are also widely varied.

Examples of supervisory and/or accreditation organizations whose animal care standards we may expect charities to follow include, but are not limited to, the National Animal Control Association, if an organization holds animal control contracts; the American Zoo Association and the Alliance of Marine Mammal Parks & Aquariums, if the organization exhibits animals or manages zoological conservation programs; and for sanctuaries, the standards of the Animal Centers of Excellence, The Association of Sanctuaries, and the American Sanctuary Association.

Similar organizations set comparable standards for animal care in many nations, with variations suited to their circumstances.

Where no national or regional organization has established standards appropriate for the operation of animal care charities, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** finds generally applicable the "best practice" recommendations in the instructional pamphlet series authored by Maneka Gandhi for distribution by the Animal Welfare Board of India. These recommendations were developed for use under highly adverse conditions with limited resources, yet aspire to a high level of animal well-being.

4) **ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes that an ethical animal protection charity should behave in a manner which takes into consider-

ation the welfare of all animals, not only those under the direct auspices of the charitable programs. Just as it would be unethical for a human welfare charity to sacrifice the well-being of some people in order to benefit a chosen few, so **ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes it is inherently unethical to cause some animals to suffer on behalf of other animals.

a) Policies which promote the well-being of some animals by encouraging the killing of predators or competitor species are to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** inherently unethical—as are policies which encourage the release or return of animals to habitat where the animals are unwelcome and may be at high risk of enduring human cruelty or extermination.

b) **ANIMAL PEOPLE** recommends that all food served for human consumption by or on behalf of animal charities should be vegetarian or, better, vegan.

5) **ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes that an ethical animal charity should behave in a manner which takes into consideration the well-being of the whole of the animal-related nonprofit sector.

a) Fundraising may be competitive, as charities strive to develop the most effective programs of their kind, but **ANIMAL PEOPLE** views as inherently unethical any practice that tends to raise the fundraising costs as opposed to program expenditure of the animal protection sector in general.

(continued on page 14)

### SHARK wins Utah civil liberties case

**PARK CITY, Utah**—Conceding that an ordinance prohibiting mobile video displays during the annual Sundance film festival and the 2000 Winter Olympics may have infringed the First Amendment, the Park City council on December 12 repealed parts of the ordinance that were invoked in 2000 to block rolling protests by SHARK against the "Command Performance Rodeo," held as part of the Cultural Olympiad. Park City also agreed to pay \$2,500 to cover SHARK's legal costs in suing to overturn the ordinance.

SHARK founder Steve Hindi told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that the outcome sends a signal to other cities that may try to ban the SHARK video trucks.

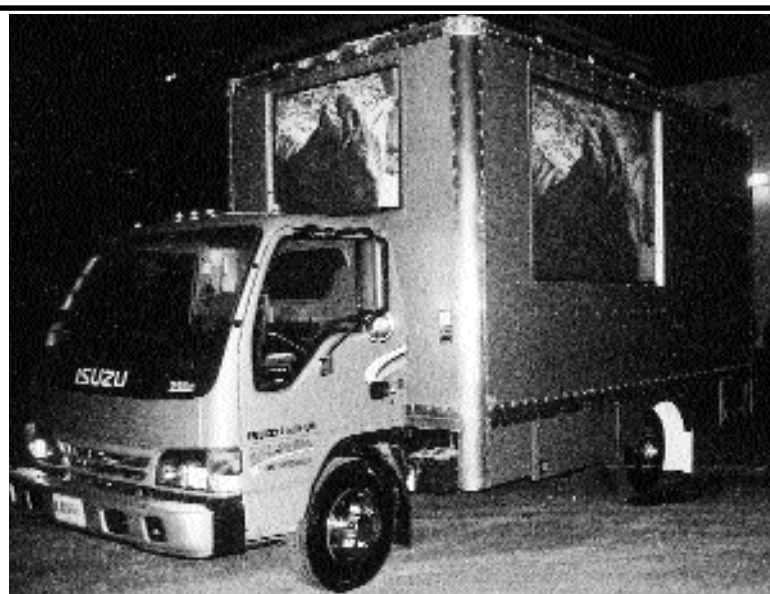
## ANIMAL PEOPLE

*thanks you for your generous support!*

*Honoring the parable of the widow's mite—in which a poor woman gives but one coin to charity, yet that is all she possesses—we do not list our donors by how much they give, but we greatly appreciate large gifts that help us do more for animals.*

Camilla Adler, Cecily Allmon, Maryanne Appel, Christine Beard & David Goldblatt, Dr. Manny Bernstein, Louis Bertrand, Patricia Bonney, Jenelle Delfs Brucher, Roger Caputi, Natalie Carroll, David Chapman, Jack & Phyllis Clifton, Gale Cohen-Demarco, Myrna Cohen, Darline Coon, Cynthia Crofoot, Dave & Susana Crow, Vickie Davis, Annette Dibiase & Ellen Richardson, Bonnie Douglas, Eleanor Edmondson-Collins, Agnes Eichman, Penny Eull, Margie Ewald, Claire Flohr, Anne Flynn, Fay Forman, David & Carol Foster, Bob Frank, Mrs. & Mrs. B.A. Fusaro, Joyce Gauntt, William Gerhart, Imogene Gladden, Marilyn Greene, Odette Grosz, Ingrid Harding, Connie Hawes, Judy & Pedro Hecht, Roz Hendrickson, Mary and Frank Hoffman Family Foundation, David Jones, Garland Jones, Alan Kneier, Ann & Bill Koros, Sue Leary, Mona Lefebvre, Deanne Levitt, Jan Lifshutz, Eileen Liska, Laurel Lyall, Elizabeth McCartney, Shirley McGreal, Lola Merritt, Winston Miller, June Mirlocca, Nancy O'Brien, Dr. Gail O'Connell-Babcock, Anne Ostberg, Petguard Inc./Mr. Barky & Mr. Pugsly, Jamaka Petzak, Dr. Princess, Virginia Ramm, Ellen Randall, Marguerite Salamone, Deb Schaefer, Valda Schreiber, Angela Scott-Gosnell, The Kenneth A. Scott Charitable Trust, Joanne Seymour, Bonny & Ratilal Shah/Maharani, Gary Shapiro, Magda Simopoulos, Elisabeth Smith, Marian Gay Smith, Pauline Smith, Violet Soo-Hoo, Elizabeth Spalding, Amy Steinnmueller, Dion Sullivan, Miriam Tamburro, Ted Tannenbaum, Iver Torikian, Kristin von Kreisler, Renate Waller, Mary Weldy, Allen Wiegand, Emily Williams, Hilde Wilson, Walter Zippel, Marion Zola

# SHARK WANTS YOU -- TO HELP BUILD THE TERMINATOR FLEET!



**SHARK is building two more Tiger video trucks that will surpass even the unprecedented Tiger prototype that has for three years sent animal abusers nationwide running for cover. This is your chance to support the most effective educational concept in animal defense.**

**The next two Tigers will be even more advanced. One will prowl the East Coast, another will patrol the West Coast, and the third will roam in between.**

**The original Tiger has already addressed more issues than many animal advocacy groups will ever tackle, including bullfights, rodeos, circuses, horse slaughter, vivisection, fur, canned hunts, dolphin massacres, dog-and-cat-eating, and the slaughter of kangaroos in Australia. Most recently the Tiger had a huge role in ending bear abuse at Baylor University.**

**Corporations, government agencies, whoever the target and whatever the issue, education is the key, and nothing educates the public like the Tiger. The videos the Tiger shows to the public are hard to watch, but the results are undeniable.**

**I hope I can count on your support!**

*Steve Hindi*

**For more information:**

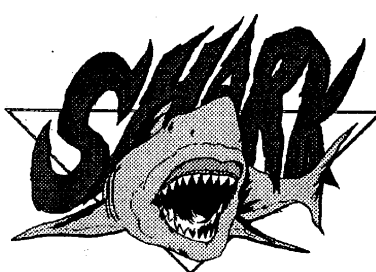
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**SHARK**

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**Geneva, IL 60134**

**Phone: 1-630-557-0176 • Fax: 1-630-557-0178**



Paul Siegel

## THE ANIMAL PEOPLE STANDARDS FOR ETHICAL CHARITIES & FUNDRAISERS (*from 13*)

**b) ANIMAL PEOPLE** views as inherently unethical the involvement of an animal protection charity, or the officers, directors, and other management of the charity, in any form of crime except for occasional acts of open civil disobedience undertaken in connection with nonviolent protest. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes that animal protection charities should not be directed or managed by persons of felonious criminal history involving theft, fraud, or violence against either humans or nonhuman animals.

**6) ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes that even beyond the requirements of law, an ethical animal protection organization must discourage racism, sexism, sexual predation, discrimination, and harassment. Humans are animals too, and must not be subjected to any practice which would be considered cruel or inappropriate if done to the nonhuman animals who are the intended beneficiaries of the work of an animal-related charity.

**7) ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes that even beyond the requirements of law, an ethical animal charity must endeavor to maintain facilities which are safe, clean, and physically and emotionally healthy for animals, visitors, and staff.

**8) ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes that if and when an ethical animal charity finds itself to be in violation of any of these standards, however accidentally and unintentionally, it must set to work immediately to resolve the problems.

**9) ANIMAL PEOPLE** views as inherently unethical the use of legal action to attempt to silence criticism. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes that all nonprofit charities and their officers, directors, and management should view themselves as operating under public scrutiny, for the public benefit, and as being therefore public figures subject to the same kinds of observation, criticism, commentary, and satire as elected officials, candidates for public office, and celebrities. This is a somewhat more stringent requirement than is recommended by other codes of ethics recommended for nonprofit organizations. It replaces the expectation implied within the

standards developed with human service institutions in mind that the constituency of the charity shall be able to monitor the work and intervene if necessary to ensure that the duties of the charity are properly fulfilled.

**10) ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes that an ethical animal-related charity, if it employs an outside fundraiser or fundraising counsel, should hire only fundraisers or fundraising counsels with no conflicts of interest, such as simultaneously representing organizations or political candidates with goals opposed to those of the animal-related charity, who follows these standards:

### *For fundraisers*

**F1) ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes that an ethical fundraiser or fundraising counsel for an animal charity is one who endeavors to help the client charity to meet all of the ten standards enumerated above.

**F2) ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes it is inherently unethical for a fundraiser or fundraising counsel to undertake or advise telemarketing, direct mailing, or any other kind of activity at a level or in a manner which results in combined fundraising and administrative cost exceeding 35% of the total spending by the charity during the year.

**F3) ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes it is inherently unethical for a fundraiser or fundraising counsel to make claims in telemarketing, direct mailing, or other fundraising activity which are not factually substantiated.

**F4) ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes it is incumbent upon a fundraiser of fundraising counsel to ascertain that all claims made in telemarketing, direct mailing, or other fundraising activity are factual. As with the failure of an animal protection charity to meet basic animal care standards, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes that ignorance is no excuse.

**F5) ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes it is incumbent upon a fundraiser or fundraising counsel to ensure that all nonprofit organizations represented fill out and promptly file a complete and accurate IRS Form 990, if operating in the U.S., including complete disclosure of all telemarketing and direct mailing

expenses, and that an ethical fundraiser should sever ties with any charity which fails to do so.

Similar financial disclosures should be required of charities operating abroad.

**F6) ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes it is incumbent upon a fundraiser or fundraising counsel for animal charities to ensure that all applicable animal care standards are consistently met. Though an ethical fundraiser or fundraising counsel may represent an animal charity which is raising funds to achieve compliance with applicable standards that it temporarily falls short of meeting, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes the need to raise an exceptional amount of money for capital improvements does not justify an investment in fundraising so high that fundraising and administration cost more than 35% of the total expenditures of the charity during the fiscal or calendar year. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes an ethical fundraiser or fundraising counsel for animal charities should not represent an organization which is so far derelict in meeting the applicable animal care standards, especially those of the U.S. Animal Welfare Act, that adequate funds to make improvements cannot be raised while staying under the 35% limit.

**F7) ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes it is inherently unethical for a fundraiser or fundraising counsel to represent an animal charity which is involved in any kind of crime other than civil disobedience undertaken as nonviolent protest, or whose officers, directors, and other management are involved in crime other than civil disobedience as nonviolent protest, or whose officers, directors, and other management have felonious criminal records involving theft, fraud, or violence against either humans or nonhuman animals. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes that it is incumbent upon a fundraiser or fundraising counsel to ascertain whether the key personnel of client charities have criminal history.

**F8) ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes it is inherently unethical for a fundraiser or fundraising counsel for animal charities to simultaneously represent organizations or political candidates whose activities or goals

conflict with the interests of animals. For example, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes it is inherently unethical for a fundraiser or fundraising counsel for animal charities to simultaneously represent, including through technically separate companies, any organizations or political candidates whose activities or goals include weakening or repealing animal protection laws.

**F9) ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes it is inherently unethical for a fundraiser or fundraising counsel to use lawsuits, or the threat of lawsuits, to try to silence criticism, or to try to compel a charity to adhere to a fundraising contract which the charity has determined is disadvantageous.

If a charity finds that it erred in signing a contract which is so disadvantageous that the activities undertaken in the name of the charity are not chiefly benefiting the charitable work, the charity should be allowed to break or amend that contract without further allocation or diversion of resources away from the charitable work that it was incorporated to do. An ethical fundraiser or fundraising counsel should accordingly discourage client charities from incurring debts to the fundraiser or fundraising counsel so large as to require additional fundraising activity after the initial contracted telemarketing or mailings.

**F10) ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes that fundraisers and fundraising counsels for charities should view themselves as operating as *ex-officio* officers of their client charities, under mandate to represent the best interests of the client charities, and under public scrutiny, for the public benefit, which makes them therefore public figures subject to the same kinds of observation, criticism, commentary, and satire as elected officials, candidates for public office, and celebrities. Similar standards already apply to lawyers employed by charities in some states, recognizing the privileged position of a lawyer relative to the governance of a charity, yet a hired fundraiser or fundraising counsel often has equal or greater influence on how a charity operates because fundraising along with policymaking and oversight is among the generally recognized duties

## Killing animals in the name of charity

**The Harbor Association of Volunteers for Animals** in Willapa, Washington, apparently cancelled a mid-December 2003 benefit pig raffle after it attracted notice from **PETA** and the **Farmed Animal Net** electronic newsgroup.

HAVA reportedly advertised, “You could keep this pig as a pet...But **Patriotic Packing** has also donated processing and wrapping.”

Wrote **Farmed Animal Net** founder **Mary Finelli**, “This is problematically similar to the common practice of animal shelters serving meat at their social events,” which violates **ANIMAL PEOPLE** ethical standard for charities #4b (page 13).

The HAVA pig raffle was announced amid a flurry of other controversies involving misuse of animals in the name of charity.

In Fairbanks, Alaska, **Girl Scout Troop 34**, headed by den mother Dona Boylan, in spring 2003 trapped and pelted two “nuisance” beavers as part of the **Take-A-Kid-Trapping** program directed by the **Alaska Department of Fish & Game**. In November 2003 the 13-member troop reportedly set out traps in hopes of killing a dozen more beavers.

**Girl Scouts of America** spokesperson **Courtney Shore** told **PETA** that the organization does not promote trapping or hunting and does not give merit badges for such activities, but stopped short of saying that the Girl Scouts would discourage troops from participating in them.

While that dispute sizzled, **Habitat for Humanity** gassed a prairie dog colony in Greeley,

Colorado, killing about 175 prairie dogs to make way for a 60-unit low income housing development. The gassing proceeded while the **Prairie Preservation Alliance** and **Rocky Mountain Animal Defense** were seeking state permits and organizing volunteers to relocate the prairie dogs.

Human services charities throughout the U.S.—except in areas with outbreaks of Chronic Wasting Disease, an illness similar to Mad Cow disease—meanwhile enthusiastically received donations of venison from **Hunters for the Hungry** and similar programs.

While deer hunting and culling often attract protest from animal advocates, wildlife meat donation programs usually do not, since the use of hunted meat tends to replace some use of meat from factory-farmed livestock. An exception came this year in Connecticut, where **Friends of Animals** president **Priscilla Feral** unsuccessfully offered to donate vegan food to soup kitchens if they would refrain from using venison from a bowhunt held on **National Audubon Society** property in Greenwich.

Held in southern Utah to benefit the **Shop With A Cop** program to buy Christmas presents for needy children, the first-ever **Wayne County Varmint Hunt** ended on the last weekend in November with one coyote dead, 13 participants warned or cited for suspected illegal jacklighting, between \$2,500 and \$3,000 raised for the charity, and **Sheriff Kurt Taylor** pledging that his department would not be involved in any such event again.

Home for Life





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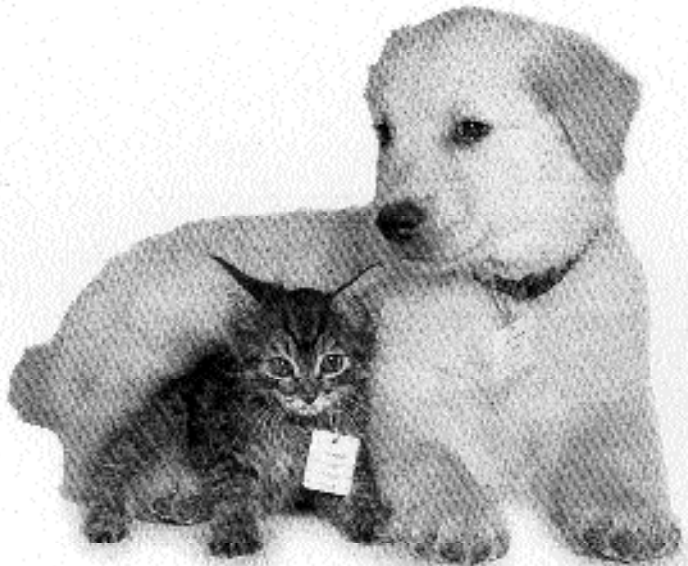
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## BUDGETS, PROGRAMS, OVERHEAD & ASSETS - 136 animal protection charities (1st of 2 pages)

ORGANIZATION	TYPE	GIVEN	EARNED	BUDGET	PROGRAMS	OVERHEAD	%	ADJ	NET	ASSETS	TANGIBLE	ASSETS
FUNDS/INVEST NOTE												
Advocates for Animals (Scotland)	\$	506,092	\$ 199,426	\$ 157,791	\$ 41,635	21%	21%	\$ 1,109,373	\$ [none]	\$ 1,109,373		
African Wildlife Fndtn	HIU	\$ 9,642,076	\$ 9,359,821	\$ 7,757,626	\$ 1,602,195	17%	21%	\$ 7,546,920	\$ 91,001	\$ 6,564,282	1	
Alley Cat Allies	AE	\$ 2,111,581	\$ 1,876,913	\$ 1,411,724	\$ 465,189	25%	57%	\$ 1,007,624	\$ 81,407	\$ 762,514		
Amer AntiVivisection Soc	AEV	\$ 989,985	\$ 1,219,000	\$ 1,060,852	\$ 158,148	13%	24%	\$ 11,561,737	\$ 33,733	\$ 10,040,478	2	
American Bird Conservancy	AEI	(Current data was not available at <www.guidestar.org> and did not arrive by press time after direct request.)										
Amer Horse Protection Assn	AE	\$ 225,502	\$ 428,740	\$ 241,051	\$ 187,689	44%	44%	\$ 979,642	\$ 9,069	\$ 938,797		
American Humane Assn	AEW	\$ 10,764,961	\$ 10,755,194	\$ 7,975,544	\$ 2,779,650	26%	28%	\$ 8,901,022	\$ 2,692,768	\$ 2,907,453	3	
American SPCA	AES	\$ 39,120,286	\$ 41,357,094	\$ 32,633,889	\$ 8,723,205	21%	29%	\$ 53,983,597	\$ 19,816,877	\$ 27,394,209	4	
Animal Advocates/Pittsburgh	AES	\$ 29,169	\$ 30,008	\$ 24,471	\$ 5,537	23%	23%	\$ (unavailable)		\$ 5		
Animal Concern (Scotland)	AEV	\$ 4,976	\$ 4,514	\$ 3,160	\$ 1,354	30%	30%	\$ (unavailable)		\$ 5		
Animal Legal Defense Fund	AL	\$ 2,786,313	\$ 3,208,308	\$ 2,543,747	\$ 664,561	21%	49%	\$ 2,407,032	\$ 66,576	\$ 2,320,021		
ANIMAL PEOPLE	P	\$ 273,418	\$ 320,527	\$ 236,486	\$ 84,041	26%	26%	\$ 86,971	\$ 30,175	\$ 65,285		
Animal Protection Inst	AE	(unavailable)	\$ 2,195,285	\$ 1,701,038	\$ 494,247	23%	37%	\$ (unavailable)		\$ 5		
Animal Refuge Kansai (Japan)	S	\$ 506,092	\$ 199,426	\$ 157,791	\$ 41,635	21%	21%	\$ 1,109,373	\$ [none]	\$ 1,109,373		
Animal Rescue League/Boston	S	\$ 4,981,207	\$ 8,000,971	\$ 6,155,385	\$ 1,845,586	23%	23%	\$ 111,179,033	\$ 4,057,487	\$ 93,223,309	6	
Animal Rights Intl	AER	\$ 373,404	\$ 63,556	\$ 56,676	\$ 6,880	11%	11%	\$ 740,158	\$ (none)	\$ 440,235		
Animal Welfare Institute	AEW	\$ 980,563	\$ 1,260,416	\$ 1,117,926	\$ 142,490	11%	11%	\$ 2,486,967	\$ 14,803	\$ 2,303,455		
Animals' Agenda	P	\$ 414,974	\$ 469,085	\$ 375,174	\$ 93,941	20%	20%	\$ 167,953	\$ 9,785	\$ 37,649	7	
Animals Angels (Germany)	AES	\$ 775,498	\$ 838,108	\$ 768,313	\$ 69,794	9%	9%	\$ 264,802	\$ 62,610	\$ 202,192	5	
Animals Asia Foundation	AES	\$ 1,685,314	\$ 1,427,557	\$ 1,262,906	\$ 164,551	12%	12%	\$ 884,337	\$ 26,465	\$ 749,769		
Asc Humanitaria PPA Costa Rica	S	\$ 235,800	\$ 241,152	\$ 214,130	\$ 27,022	11%	11%	\$ (unavailable)		\$ 4,146	5	
Associated Humane Soc	S	\$ 5,192,341	\$ 7,244,709	\$ 4,747,826	\$ 2,496,883	35%	35%	\$ 13,377,397	\$ 3,224,682	\$ 9,391,173		
Assn of Vets for Animal Rights	S	\$ 325,270	\$ 213,639	\$ 165,679	\$ 47,960	23%	23%	\$ 254,936	\$ 1,190	\$ 260,843		
Atlanta Humane Society/SPCA	S	\$ 6,632,562	\$ 5,514,692	\$ 3,932,657	\$ 1,582,035	29%	29%	\$ 21,046,399	\$ 4,851,810	\$ 13,284,062	8	
Bat Conservation Intl	AE	\$ 2,142,462	\$ 2,776,132	\$ 2,402,421	\$ 373,711	14%	22%	\$ 3,770,980	\$ 1,895,915	\$ 1,350,672	9	
Best Friends Animal Society	S	\$ 17,902,455	\$ 13,311,304	\$ 10,887,488	\$ 2,423,816	18%	32%	\$ 20,885,895	\$ 4,982,378	\$ 5,942,977		
Bide-A-Wee Home Association	S	\$ 5,655,216	\$ 9,006,895	\$ 6,974,409	\$ 2,032,486	23%	23%	\$ 24,128,384	\$ 9,132,384	\$ 14,481,662		
Blue Cross of India	S	\$ 98,057	\$ 177,170	\$ 142,160	\$ 35,010	20%	20%	\$ 265,434	\$ 225,468	\$ 39,966	5	
Cedarhill Animal Sanctuary	S	\$ 251,887	\$ 250,320	\$ 199,678	\$ 50,642	20%	20%	\$ 376,674	\$ 375,188	\$ 1,361		
Chimpanzee Rehab Trust Gambia	S	\$ 63,421	\$ 56,925	\$ 49,579	\$ 7,347	13%	13%	\$ 61,909	\$ 20,802	\$ 41,106	5	
Compassion Over Killing	S	\$ 158,392	\$ 139,935	\$ 134,570	\$ 5,365	4%	4%	\$ 75,420	\$ (none)	\$ 45,962	10	
Compassionate Crusaders/Calcutta	\$	25,095	\$ 37,105	\$ 30,020	\$ 7,085	19%	19%	\$ 70,491	\$ 66,722	\$ 3,769	11	
Compassion Unlimited Plus Action	\$	159,714	\$ 156,399	\$ 143,301	\$ 13,098	8%	8%	\$ 415,205	\$ 217,906	\$ 71,977	5	
Concern Helping Animals/Israel	\$	177,574	\$ 156,819	\$ 132,805	\$ 24,014	18%	18%	\$ 214,648	\$ (none)	\$ 58,130		
Connecticut Humane Society	S	\$ 5,010,318	\$ 3,799,608	\$ 3,412,729	\$ 386,879	10%	10%	\$ 61,650,804	\$ 14,297,234	\$ 40,534,252		
Conservation Fund	CIU	\$ 62,355,995	\$ 30,924,329	\$ 28,469,036	\$ 2,455,293	8%	8%	\$ 180,747,803	\$ 155,713,804	\$ 47,653,448		
Conservation International	CEU	\$ 221,519,470	\$ 69,024,034	\$ 57,793,808	\$ 11,230,226	16%	16%	\$ 279,764,037	\$ 4,514,096	\$ 40,180,347	12	
Dallas SPCA/SPCA of Texas	S	\$ 7,503,025	\$ 5,430,612	\$ 3,353,378	\$ 2,077,234	38%	38%	\$ 7,137,514	\$ 5,595,019	\$ 2,371,158		
Defenders of Wildlife	AEH	\$ 20,216,142	\$ 20,514,789	\$ 15,714,829	\$ 4,799,960	23%	56%	\$ 16,097,584	\$ 10,355,627	\$ 10,199,278		
DELTA Rescue	S	\$ 6,141,397	\$ 5,830,916	\$ 5,280,073	\$ 550,843	10%	17%	\$ 5,350,640	\$ 2,690,428	\$ 2,668,540	13	
Denver Dumb Friends League	S	\$ 9,622,941	\$ 7,162,400	\$ 5,742,776	\$ 1,419,624	20%	20%	\$ 33,536,568	\$ 5,461,152	\$ 25,489,254		
Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund Intl.	\$	1,268,690	\$ 1,398,096	\$ 726,582	\$ 329,969	24%	24%	\$ 143,457	\$ 72,794	\$ 148,351	14	
Doris Day Animal Foundation	S	\$ 589,025	\$ 458,456	\$ 423,290	\$ 35,166	8%	59%	\$ 653,833	\$ 2,626	\$ 586,207	15	
Doris Day Animal League	AER	\$ 2,359,853	\$ 2,570,372	\$ 1,977,752	\$ 592,620	23%	70%	\$ 753,186	\$ 16,185	\$ 792,107	15	
Earth Island Institute	AE	\$ 4,247,313	\$ 5,068,885	\$ 4,322,553	\$ 746,332	15%	15%	\$ 2,986,582	\$ 38,539	\$ 2,475,290		
EarthJustice	A	\$ 18,219,205	\$ 21,075,629	\$ 14,695,640	\$ 6,379,989	30%	30%	\$ 23,853,906	\$ 3,260,155	\$ 19,625,001	16	
Environmental Defense	AEU	\$ 43,127,154	\$ 42,509,602	\$ 34,178,956	\$ 8,330,646	20%	20%	\$ 49,159,966	\$ (not available)	\$ 5		
Farm Animal Reform Movement	AER	\$ 319,426	\$ 340,718	\$ 324,294	\$ 16,424	5%	5%	\$ 645,148	\$ 7,010	\$ 146,373		
Farm Sanctuary	AES	\$ 3,116,750	\$ 2,783,945	\$ 2,174,032	\$ 609,913	22%	31%	\$ 4,088,219	\$ 2,598,906	\$ 1,285,275		
Food Animal Concerns Trust	AE	\$ 483,404	\$ 536,140	\$ 416,316	\$ 119,824	22%	22%	\$ 2,154,205	\$ 3,143	\$ 1,473,884	17	
Foundation for Animal Protect S	\$	127,401	\$ 113,118	\$ 105,181	\$ 7,201	6%	6%	\$ 42,785	\$ (none)	\$ 42,785	5	
Fndtn to Support Animal Protect	\$	5,641,497	\$ 2,192,281	\$ 29,718	\$ 2,162,563	99%	99%	\$ 9,616,986	\$ 3,073,698	\$ 7,883,070	18	
Friends of Animals	AER	\$ 4,315,909	\$ 4,422,107	\$ 3,645,259	\$ 776,848	18%	22%	\$ 7,508,234	\$ 289,466	\$ 6,199,881	19	
Fund for Animals	AES	\$ 7,609,541	\$ 7,358,158	\$ 5,766,004	\$ 1,592,154	22%	46%	\$ 20,225,940	\$ 2,109,474	\$ 17,981,843		
Gorilla Foundation	S	\$ 2,020,389	\$ 2,259,813	\$ 1,041,999	\$ 1,217,814	53%	53%	\$ 2,798,409	\$ 2,089,822	\$ 437,926		

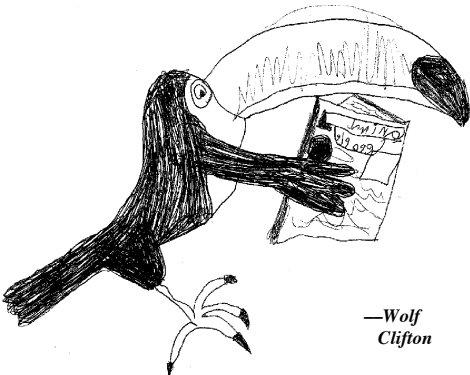
Please note: data on British charities will be reported in spring 2004, when <www.guidestar.org> expects to post more recent balance sheets than are now accessible from public sources.

(continued on page 16)

ORGANIZATION	TYPE	GIVEN	EARNED	BUDGET	PROGRAMS	OVERHEAD	%	ADJ	NET	ASSETS	TANGIBLE	ASSETS
FUNDS/INVEST NOTE												
Greenpeace	HIU	\$ 8,213,639	\$ 9,809,744	\$ 7,734,372	\$ 2,075,372	21%	21%	\$ 7,500,556	\$ [none]	\$ 4,961,002		
Grey 2K	AE	\$ 2,500	\$ 1,288	\$ 1,288	\$ (none)	0%	0%	\$ 1,212	\$ (none)	\$ 1,212		

The 2004 ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on Animal Protection Charities  
coming in spring, provides the background you need to make your donations most effective:  
\$25, c/o ANIMAL PEOPLE, P.O. Box 960, Clinton, WA 98236.

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—Wolf Clifton

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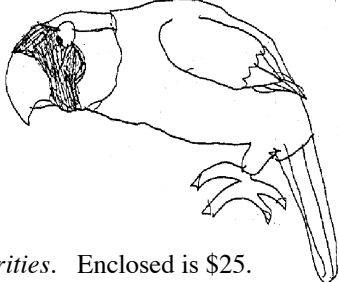
\_\_\_\_ Please send the 2004 ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on 101 Animal Protection Charities. Enclosed is \$25.

\_\_\_\_ I want to help with a tax-deductible contribution of: \$25 \_\_\_\_ \$50 \_\_\_\_ \$100 \_\_\_\_ \$250 \_\_\_\_ \$500 \_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Name of gift recipient: \_\_\_\_\_

Number and street: \_\_\_\_\_ Number and street: \_\_\_\_\_

City and state: \_\_\_\_\_ City and state: \_\_\_\_\_



Please make checks payable (in U.S. funds) to: ANIMAL PEOPLE, P.O. Box 960, Clinton, WA 98236-0960

BUDGETS, PROGRAMS, OVERHEAD & ASSETS - 136 animal protection charities (2nd of 2 pages)

Helen Woodward Animal Center	S	\$	4,263,195	\$	4,509,007	\$	3,391,079	\$	1,117,928	25%	25%	\$	10,174,256	\$	3,254,230	\$	3,344,884	
Holiday Humane Soc (CA)	S	\$	602,060	\$	874,313	\$	472,786	\$	401,527	46%	46%	\$	16,313,455	\$	2,786,204	\$	14,810,355	20
HAPS (Ethiopia)	AE	\$	817	\$	706	\$	643	\$	63	9%	9%	\$	180	\$	[none]	\$	620	
Hong Kong SPCA	S	\$	3,239,816	\$	3,561,261	\$	3,089,960	\$	471,301	13%	13%	\$	4,664,326	\$	1,381,642	\$	3,334,784	
Humane Eductn Trust (S. Africa)		\$	77,021	\$	48,841	\$	40,756	\$	8,085	17%	17%	\$	44,208	\$	773	\$	40,859	
Humane Farming Association	AES	\$	2,495,252	\$	2,016,683	\$	1,542,246	\$	274,437	14%	24%	\$	6,367,562	\$	2,603,977	\$	3,773,764	
Humane Society International	AE	\$	1,877,227	\$	1,877,227	\$	1,381,903	\$	495,324	26%	26%	\$	(Humane Society of U.S. subsidiary.)					21
Humane Soc of Pike's Peak	S	\$	436,795	\$	4,052,704	\$	2,716,540	\$	568,206	14%	14%	\$	9,553,420	\$	6,558,389	\$	2,710,990	5
Humane Society of the U.S.	AEW	\$	65,222,618	\$	67,272,795	\$	38,620,876	\$	23,453,737	35%	53%	\$	85,810,587	\$	8,570,833	\$	80,786,874	21
In Defense of Animals	AER	\$	3,285,606	\$	2,304,433	\$	1,878,120	\$	426,313	19%	34%	\$	2,512,588	\$	221,579	\$	1,714,776	
Intl Aid for Korean Animals	AE	\$	88,899	\$	97,905	\$	79,032	\$	18,873	28%	28%	\$	17,713	\$	[none]	\$	17,713	
Intl Fund for Animal Welfare	AE	\$	12,335,533	\$	9,597,948	\$	6,399,213	\$	3,198,735	33%	55%	\$	23,545,964	\$	5,466,670	\$	16,474,445	22
Intl Primate Protection Lg	AES	\$	691,954	\$	688,839	\$	555,910	\$	132,929	19%	19%	\$	1,989,622	\$	459,692	\$	1,483,715	
Intl Soc for Animal Rights	AE	\$	532,484	\$	387,816	\$	291,257	\$	96,559	25%	25%	\$	2,994,113	\$	26,208	\$	2,789,517	23
Intl Wildlife Coalition	AE	\$	923,234	\$	963,697	\$	858,936	\$	104,761	11%	19%	\$	85,836	\$	143,253	\$	120,177	24
Jane Goodall Institute	ESU	\$	2,952,392	\$	4,887,153	\$	3,706,950	\$	1,180,203	24%	24%	\$	7,559,656	\$	220,701	\$	7,542,553	
Kalahari Raptor Centre	S	\$	28,028	\$	25,949	\$	22,997	\$	2,902	11%	11%	\$	lost 8,905	\$	102,088	(none)	25	
Last Chance for Animals	AER	\$	623,208	\$	669,674	\$	419,420	\$	250,254	37%	37%	\$	160,334	\$	21,138	\$	24,170	
Lifesavers Wild Horse Rescue	S	\$	1,289,900	\$	1,125,220	\$	747,367	\$	377,853	34%	74%	\$	657,380	\$	311,793	\$	320,588	26
Los Angeles SPCA	S	\$	5,784,647	\$	5,207,269	\$	3,441,064	\$	1,766,205	34%	34%	\$	11,876,028	\$	6,869,814	\$	10,891,820	
Maddie's Fund	S	\$	46,076,120	\$	9,297,765	\$	8,357,545	\$	940,220	10%	10%	\$	178,702,911	\$	56,778	\$	124,329,120	27
Maryland SPCA	S	\$	913,659	\$	2,002,660	\$	1,589,261	\$	413,399	21%	21%	\$	13,003,480	\$	662,829	\$	12,421,697	28
Massachusetts SPCA	AES	\$	37,021,031	\$	44,229,077	\$	38,145,452	\$	6,083,625	14%	15%	\$	74,672,798	\$	19,169,659	\$	65,725,627	29
Michigan Humane Society	S	\$	9,481,622	\$	9,182,966	\$	6,715,432	\$	2,447,534	27%	27%	\$	11,106,516	\$	2,595,848	\$	8,978,748	
Natl Anti-Vivisection Soc	V	\$	1,780,768	\$	2,810,328	\$	2,172,467	\$	637,861	23%	37%	\$	4,290,852	\$	64,412	\$	4,215,401	30
National Audubon Society	HIU	\$	63,385,619	\$	71,177,686	\$	58,381,378	\$	12,796,308	18%	18%	\$	167,714,055	\$	38,501,683	\$	152,183,430	
Natl Fish & Wildlife Fndtn	CH	\$	43,973,728	\$	38,607,644	\$	35,910,176	\$	2,697,468	7%	7%	\$	55,320,203	\$	381,046	\$	66,204,561	31
Natl Humane Education Soc	S	\$	4,253,867	\$	4,436,404	\$	3,385,586	\$	1,050,818	24%	67%	\$	4,022,977	\$	3,174,007	\$	823,907	32
Natl Wildlife Federation	HIU	\$	66,415,288	\$	110,750,496	\$	95,869,069	\$	14,881,427	14%	23%	\$	16,296,383	\$	31,962,268	\$	7,058,985	33
Natl Wildlife Fed. Endowment		\$	5,908,769	\$	4,710,193	\$	4,320,000	\$	390,193	9%	9%	\$	64,311,339	\$	174,275	\$	54,233,752	33
Natural Resources Dfns Cncl	HIU	\$	46,442,001	\$	45,855,801	\$	36,684,641	\$	9,171,160	20%	unk	\$	(unavailable)					5
Nature Conservancy	HIU	\$	943,421,223	\$	632,518,625	\$	520,684,599	\$	111,834,026	18%	18%	\$	2,932,018,144	\$	2,113,747,340	\$	834,721,658	34
Neighborhood Cats	AES	\$	53,529	\$	42,638	\$	36,464	\$	6,174	15%	15%	\$	12,411	\$	[none]	\$	12,411	
New England Anti-Vivis Soc	AEV	\$	648,555	\$	779,088	\$	632,010	\$	147,078	19%	19%	\$	5,941,611	\$	315,327	\$	5,626,661	
North Shore Anml Lg America	S	\$	30,342,594	\$	32,397,432	\$	21,586,126	\$	10,811,306	33%	49%	\$	21,586,126	\$	11,851,646	\$	18,443,960	35
Oceana	AE	\$	5,501,764	\$	7,811,797	\$	3,737,326	\$	4,074,471	52%	52%	\$	8,656,661	\$	1,585,995	\$	825,595	36
Oregon Humane Society	S	\$	4,688,795	\$	4,847,623	\$	4,103,248	\$	744,375	15%	15%	\$	12,069,165	\$	7,783,813	\$	3,874,295	37
Owens Fndtn for Wildlife Consev.		\$	100,764	\$	330,750	\$	278,852	\$	51,898	16%	16%	\$	834,984	\$	16,874	\$	589,666	
Pasado's Safe Haven	S	\$	780,296	\$	452,171	\$	379,132	\$	73,039	16%	18%	\$	1,005,974	\$	387,641	\$	612,166	
People For Animals/Calcutta	AES	\$	71,113	\$	70,169	\$	54,347	\$	15,822	23%	23%	\$	111,854	\$	106,921	\$	4,933	38
People For Animals/New Delhi	AES	\$	367,426	\$	305,976	\$	202,411	\$	103,565	34%	34%	\$	904,376	\$	131,163	\$	691,365	38
PETA	AER	\$	16,466,199	\$	16,414,174	\$	13,741,587	\$	2,672,587	16%	31%	\$	5,079,120	\$	602,844	\$	3,690,686	18
Peregrine Fund	SH	\$	5,257,734	\$	8,830,201	\$	8,425,236	\$	404,965	5%	5%	\$	14,704,201	\$	5,595,437	\$	324,804	39
Performing Animal Welf Soc	AES	\$	1,608,683	\$	1,967,353	\$	1,731,900	\$	235,453	12%	24%	\$	3,556,887	\$	6,777,907	\$	17,736	40
Pet Adoption Fund	S	\$	702,503	\$	735,719	\$	523,143	\$	212,575	29%	29%	\$	1,291,188	\$	171,890	\$	1,077,798	
PETsMART Charities		\$	11,976,473	\$	11,083,551	\$	10,054,533	\$	1,029,018	9%	9%	\$	7,215,975	\$	88,324	\$	6,354,905	41
Pet Savers Foundation	S	\$	689,458	\$	865,000	\$	779,506	\$	85,394	10%	15%	\$	lost 182,525	\$	10,368	\$	89,492	35
Pets In Need	S	\$	1,194,201	\$	1,706,835	\$	1,623,013	\$	83,822	5%	5%	\$	2,522,970	\$	728,810	\$	1,566,851	
PCRM	AEV	\$	3,218,671	\$	2,667,912	\$	2,107,232	\$	560,680	17%	40%	\$	887,109	\$	125,025	\$	467,525	18
Primarily Primates	S	\$	1,134,194	\$	803,385	\$	524,767	\$	278,618	35%	35%	\$	2,661,835	\$	2,414,036	\$	254,468	
ProFauna Indonesia	AES	\$	206,692	\$	162,462	\$	112,856	\$	49,606	31%	31%	\$	(unavailable)					5
Progrssive Anml Welf Soc (WA)	S	\$	2,344,471	\$	3,090,456	\$	2,416,506	\$	673,950	22%	22%	\$	3,323,271	\$	1,086,260	\$	404,292	42
Rainforest Reptile Refuge	S	\$	75,094	\$	85,460	\$	77,890	\$	7,570	9%	9%	\$	45,927	\$	32,563	\$	11,507	
Return to Freedom	S	\$	564,428	\$	546,768	\$	213,481	\$	333,287	61%	49%	\$	lost 126,623	\$	29,347	\$	34,070	43
Richmond SPCA	S	\$	3,412,423	\$	1,808,765	\$	913,945	\$	894,820	49%	49%	\$	20,107,543	\$	7,773,633	\$	17,021,427	44
San Francisco SPCA	SAE	\$	10,667,870	\$	13,189,339	\$	9,903,938	\$	3,285,401	25%	25%	\$	46,783,040	\$	17,416,657	\$	21,328,006	
Sea Shepherd Conservation Soc	AE	\$	1,130,239	\$	1,096,844	\$	971,320	\$	125,525	11%	11%	\$	3,229,069	\$	557,210	\$	54,484	
SHARK	AE	\$	175,675	\$	152,176	\$	121,078	\$	32,098	21%	21%	\$	94,984	\$	105,221	\$	30,970	
Sierra Club	AE	\$	18,742,493	\$	42,656,970	\$	39,272,008	\$	3,384,962	8%	8%	\$	96,710,044	\$	574,047	\$	94,575,427	
SUPRESS/Nature of Wellness	AEV	\$	67,871	\$	123,521	\$	88,705	\$	34,816	28%	28%	\$	28,613	\$	8,098	\$	13,011	
The Association of Sanctuaries		\$	85,975	\$	98,902	\$	92,902	\$	6,000	6%	6%	\$	59,527	\$	(none)	4	59,527 Tiger Creek	S \$ 516,932
\$ 514,194 \$ 317,294 \$ 196,900																		
38% 76%																		
\$ 49,149 \$ 151,647 \$ 4,936																		26
Tiger Haven	S	\$	2,422,755	\$	1,934,205	\$	502,843	\$	1,431,361	74%	74%	\$	1,768,812	\$	675,848	\$	1,092,675	26
Tony LaRussa's ARF (CA)	S	\$	4,619,010	\$	3,912,324	\$	1,305,440	\$	2,606,884	66%	66%	\$	8,348,442	\$	3,203,330	\$	2,118,541	
Turpentine Creek Foundation	S	\$	392,747	\$	505,995	\$	505,995	(declared none)	24%	\$	507,472	\$	800,725	\$	2,140	\$	45	
United Animal Nations	AE	\$	1,062,053	\$	985,824	\$	735,752	\$	250,072	25%	35%	\$	534,493	\$	40,925	\$	563,068	
United Poultry Concerns	AE	\$	93,153	\$	118,741	\$	86,807	\$	31,934	27%	27%	\$	188,002	\$	96,815	\$	83,583	
Utopia Animal Rescue Ranch	S	\$	95,637	\$	145,631	\$	118,872	\$	26,759	18%	18%	\$	27,988	\$	19,405	\$	14,214	46
Vegan Outreach	AE	\$	212,582	\$	194,085	\$	177,913	\$	16,172	8%	8%	\$	36,481	\$	9,827	\$	> 23,709	5
Water Keeper Alliance	AE	\$	1,230,796	\$	1,287,568	\$	919,639	\$	367,849	29%	39%	\$	245,867	\$	100,213	\$	9,699	
Wild Burro Rescue	S	\$	176,799	\$	133,425	\$	101,786	\$	31,639	24%	24%	\$	389,216	\$	84,385	\$	84,385	
Wilderness Society	AEH	\$	18,143,307	\$	20,589,553	\$	14,676,853	\$	5,912,670	29%	48%	\$	22,256,530	\$	3,074,120	\$	9,547,558	5
Wildlife Conservation Soc	AES	\$	102,271,637	\$	128,154,925	\$	111,138,745	\$	17,045,280	13%	13%	\$	550,070,491	\$	144,291,205	\$	360,594,372	47
Wildlife Waystation	S	\$	3,237,896	\$	3,155,107	\$	2,393,462	\$	761,645	24%	unk	\$	1,573					

NATIONAL LEGISLATION — U.S. & WORLD

WASHINGTON D.C.—The U.S. military is exempted from complying with the Marine Mammal Protection Act under a rider to the 2004 defense construction authorization bill, signed on November 22 by President George W. Bush. The rider enabled the U.S. Navy to try to overturn an October 2003 legal settlement in which it agreed to extensive restrictions on the use of low-frequency sonar, believed to be lethal to whales.

WASHINGTON D.C.—Associated Press reported on December 8 that U.S. President Bush is expected to sign the Captive Wildlife Safety Act, despite the opposition of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, which will be mandated to enforce it. The bill, requiring a federal permit to sell exotic cats across state borders, cleared Congress on December 7.

AUCKLAND—Dogs first registered after 2006 must be microchipped, the New Zealand Parliament decreed on November 11. The bill also forms a national dog registry, requires dogs deemed dangerous by animal control officers to be neutered and be muzzled in public, requires that dogs be leashed in public except in designated off-leash areas, and bans the import of pit bull terriers, Fila Brasieros, tosas, and dogo Argentinos.

OTTAWA—23 Liberal members of the Canadian Senate on November 6 crossed party lines to kill the most recent and most nearly successful of many efforts to update a national anti-cruelty law dating to 1893.

Budget, Program, Overhead & Asset notes on 131 animal protection charities

1 - The African Wildlife Foundation, which has long sought to undo the Kenyan ban on sport hunting, received \$4.9 million from the U.S. government in fiscal 2002, mainly from USAid, and received 45% of its total budget from the U.S. government, 1999-2002. This would appear to make AWF a defacto arm of U.S. government policy.

2 - Founded in 1883, the American Anti-Vivisection Society received 23% of its income in 2002 from dividends, interest, and sale of securities—markedly less than in other recent years.

3 - American Humane animal protection branch spending was 68% of the program budget. The child protection branch spent 32%. AHA assets include \$4.9 million in beneficial perpetual trusts.

4 - The American SPCA assets include \$12.8 million in “beneficial interests in perpetual trusts held by others.” The ASPCA in 2002 distributed \$1.1 million among 182 other animal care organizations.

5 - Information from balance sheets supplied by the charity. “>” means “less than.”

6 - The Animal Rescue League of Boston spends just under 5% of net assets plus income per year on all programs combined. A private foundation would be required by the IRS to spend at least 5%. ARL in early 2002 opened a new \$4.5 million shelter on part of a 69-acre tract in Pembroke, Massachusetts, bought with part of a \$2.3 million 1986 bequest. A house there was occupied by ARL director of operations Edward Powers until September 2001. The rest of the land was not actively used by ARL. The Massachusetts Appellate Tax Board ruled in September 1999 that the property did not qualify as a “wildlife sanctuary,” as claimed by ARL, and assessed back taxes plus penalties of \$10,545.

7 - Animals’ Agenda magazine has suspended publication.

8 - The Atlanta Humane Society, managing the Fulton County Animal Control shelter as well as its own facilities since 1974, in March 2003 returned animal control duties to the county.

9 - A Bat Conservation International affiliate, the Bat Conservation International Foundation, claimed assets of \$628,754, against expenditures of \$34,668.

10 - Compassion Over Killing had printing costs of \$53,269 and mailing costs of \$13,029. “Those were primarily for vegetarian literature,” cofounder Paul Shapiro told ANIMAL PEOPLE. “We print tens of thousands of our 24-page full-color Vegetarian Starter Guide, and mail them on request for free. See <www.TryVeg.com> or call 1-866-MEAT-FREE. We also print thousands of Vegetarian Guides to Washington DC and give them out for free too.”

11 - The Compassionate Crusaders Trust shares trustees and

facilities with the People for Animals/Calcutta. PfA/Calcutta is an affiliate of PfA/New Delhi, whose founder and president, Maneka Gandhi, also heads the Ruth Cowell Trust. None of the trustees are paid.

12 - Conservation International assets include \$245.4 million in grants receivable.

13 - The DELTA Rescue program budget in 2001, the most recent year for which IRS Form 990 is available, included \$3,452,976 for animal care and \$981,146 for video projects. The same directors govern Living Earth Productions, a non-profit video company. No board member was paid by either entity.

14 - The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International, based now in Atlanta but originally in Englewood, Colorado, and the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund Europe, of London, U.K., both purport to continue the work begun in 1967 by the late Dian Fossey at the Karisoke Research Center, Volcano National Park, Rwanda. “We are the original Digit Fund established by Dian Fossey in 1978,” says Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International director of development Elyese Christensen. “Our name was changed in 1992. The other fund is completely separate.” Fossey was murdered at Karisoke in 1985. Her will, written to endow the Digit Fund, was overturned in 1988. The use of her legacy and name are still disputed.

15 - Three of the four Doris Day Animal Foundation board members also serve on the six-member Doris Day Animal League board. The Doris Day Animal Foundation claimed as program expense \$113,896 for undefined “outside services,” \$102,579 for printing, and \$21,674 for postage and shipping. These were the first, second, and sixth-largest program expenses, amounting to 56% of the program service total, and may include a substantial direct mail component. Neither the Doris Day Animal Foundation nor the Doris Day Animal League acknowledged any “joint costs from a combined educational campaign and fundraising solicitation.” However, DDAL claimed as program cost \$1,550,825 for “educating the public regarding medical research and testing projects that use animals and the benefits... that result from proper care, medical treatment and promotion of animals.” This appears to have been done chiefly through mailings which include fundraising appeals, and appears to include up to \$1,217,713 in undeclared joint costs. If the apparent direct mail costs are counted as fundraising rather than program expense, consistent with ANIMAL PEOPLE policy as applied to all charities we evaluate, Doris Day Animal Foundation overhead costs in 2002 came to 59% of budget and DDAL overhead costs came to 70%. Since 1989, using this definition,

(continued on page 17)

Individual Compensation (CHIEF EXECUTIVES &/OR 5 TOP-PAID STAFF & CONSULTANTS)

Nonprofit chief executive salaries rose 4.3% in fiscal 2002, according to a national survey by the Chronicle of Philanthropy, and senior manager and fundraiser salaries rose 7% to 10%, according to a survey of New York City charities conducted by Professionals for NonProfits—but Giving USA reported that the increase in public giving in 2002 fell below the rate of inflation for the first time in 12 years.

Salaries for other staff increased only 3% to 5%, Professionals for NonProfits found.

The Pay column below combines salaries, benefit plan contributions (if any), and expense accounts for the few individuals who are not required to itemize expenses. Individual independent contractors

Individual	Position	Group	Pay	Note
STEVEN SANDERSON	CEO	WldlfConsSoc	\$507,408	A
LARRY HAWK	President	ASPCA	\$421,970	B
STEPHEN MCCORMICK	Pres	NatureCons	\$399,233	C
JOHN STEVENSON	Pres	NorthShore	\$347,091	D
MALE CEO,	\$50+ million org	GdStr	\$319,067	
PAUL IRWIN	President	HSUS	\$315,898	E
JOHN FLICKER	Pres	NatlAudubon	\$311,247	F
CEO,	\$50+ million org	GuideStar	\$305,854	
GUS THORNTON	President	MassSPCA	\$308,045	B
KATHRYN FULLER	President	WWF	\$297,991	G
PETER SELIGMAN	Pres	ConservIntl	\$295,575	H
Russ Mittermeier	VP	ConservIntl	\$292,983	H
CEO, leading charities	ChronPhil		\$282,712	
Mark Van Putten	President	NWF	\$290,003	I
RICHARD AVANZINO	Pres	Maddies	\$274,859	
Jennifer Herring	VP	WldlfConsSoc	\$257,887	
RODGER SCHLICKER	CEO	Defenders	\$257,318	J
FRED O'REGAN	CEO	IFAW	\$249,570	K
PATRICK NOONAN	Chair	ConservFund	\$251,668	L
Daniel Beard	CEO	NatlAudubon	\$246,205	
Richard Erdmann	ExcVP	ConservFund	\$244,390	
Richard Lattis	SrVP	WldlfConsSoc	\$243,534	
Anne Slaughter-Andrew	NatureCons		\$242,543	
John Calvelli	SrVP	WldlfConsSoc	\$242,205	
Deborah Hechinger	ExecVP	WWF	\$235,631	
FEMALE CEO,	\$50+ milln org	GdStr	\$233,635	
Glenn Olson	SrVP	NatlAudubon	\$232,358	
Patrica Calabrese	WldlfConsSoc		\$230,842	
James Cunningham	SrVP	NatlAudubon	\$229,391	
REYNALDO SAMALA	PresCEO	BideAWee	\$226,040	
Alethea Pratt	SrVP	NatlAudubon	\$223,700	
Stephen C. Howell	CFO	NatureCons	\$219,402	
Stephanie Meeks	MngDr	NatureCons	\$217,997	
W.B. McKeown	GenCnsl	WldlfConsSoc	\$217,810	
Patrick Downes	VP	NatlAudubon	\$217,089	
William Weeks	SrAdvisr	NatureCons	\$216,620	
TIMOTHY O'BRIEN	CEO	AmerHumane	\$210,947	M
Peter Theran	DVM	MassSPCA	\$210,500	
Lawrence Selzer	Dir	ConservFund	\$208,507	
Joan Downs	DirPubs	WldlfConsSoc	\$202,932	A
David Sandlow	ExecVP	WWF	\$202,602	
Michael Dennis	GenCnsl	NatureCons	\$200,621	
VAWTER PARKER	ExcDir	EarthJustice	\$192,199	N
Louis Garibaldi	VPDr	WldlfConsSoc	\$199,059	
JOHN BERRY	ExecDir	NatlFishWldlf	\$196,525	O
MALE CEO,	\$25-\$49.9 m. org	GdStr	\$192,226	
ED SAYRES	President	SF/SPCA	\$191,633	B
CEO,	\$25-\$49.9 m. org	GuideStar	\$189,635	
MICHAEL WRIGHT	Pres	AfricanWild	\$189,517	P
Jamie Clark	SeniorVP	NWF	\$185,226	
ROBERT ROHDE	Pres	DumbFriends	\$185,103	
MADELINE BERNSTEIN	Pres	SPCA/LA	\$184,504	
FEMALE CEO,	\$25-\$49.9 m.	GdStr	\$182,074	
Nancy Dunn	CFO	WWF	\$181,577	
Carter Luke	VP	MassSPCA	\$180,000	
Patricia Forkan	ExecVP	HSUS	\$179,217	
Charles Orsain	SrVPops	Defenders	\$178,420	
William Eichbaum	VP	WWF	\$174,580	
Lawrence Amon	Treasurer	NWF	\$174,416	
Andrew Rowan	SeniorVP	HSUS	\$170,995	
Ginette Hemley	VP	WWF	\$170,949	
Greg Smith	VP	WWF	\$170,949	
Louise Mackisack-Morin	MassSPCA		\$170,824	
PEGGY CUNNIFF	President	NAVS	\$166,300	Q
ARTHUR SLADE	Pres	ARL/Boston	\$165,598	
G Thomas Waite	CFO/Treas	HSUS	\$160,473	
John J Bowen	VP	MassSPCA	\$160,000	
Natalie Waugh	SeniorVP	NWF	\$159,757	
James Matyas	VPInternet	NWF	\$157,598	
Azzedine Downes	ChfOpOffcr	IFAW	\$154,982	K
Roger Kindler	GenCounsel	HSUS	\$152,767	
FRED THOMPSON	Pres	JaneGoodall	\$150,000	
MALE CEO,	\$10-24.9 m. org	GdStr	\$148,445	
Howard J Levy	VP	MassSPCA	\$148,000	
Dawn Martin	COO/Secty	Oceana	\$147,602	
BILL GARRETT	ExcDir	AtlantaHS	\$146,005	
Mark Shaffer	SrVPPrg	Defenders	\$145,200	
John Grandy	VP	HSUS	\$145,124	
WARREN COX	ExecDir	SPCA/Texas	\$145,940	R
Christine Anderson	DVM	MassSPCA	\$145,000	
Scott Schelling	Pathlgy	MassSPCA	\$144,777	
Kenneth Cuniff	Attorney	NAVS	\$144,000	Q
DANIEL CRAIN	VP/Secty	SF/SPCA	\$143,694	B
Anne Marie Manning	DVM	MassSPCA	\$143,606	
FEMALE FUNDRAISER,	\$50+ m.	GdStr	\$143,052	
Neil Harpster	Cardiology	MassSPCa	\$142,984	
George Schaller	VP	WldlfConsSoc	\$142,968	A
CEO,	\$10-24.9 m. org	GuideStar	\$142,071	
WILLIAM A BURNHAM	CEO	Peregrine	\$140,938	S
Barry Giaquinto	CFO	NorthShore	\$140,047	
Patrick J Burgas	Pres	AfricanWild	\$140,000	
FUNDRAISER,	\$50+ millio n	GdStr	\$139,987	
Steven R Hansen	SrVP	ASPCA	\$139,657	

such as attorneys, accountants, and consultants are listed as well as directors and regular staff.

The IRS does not require disclosure of non-board compensation under \$50,000. British charities must disclose the approximate amount of their highest salaries, but not who receives them.

Norms identified as AFRP come from the Association of Fundraising Professionals. Salary norms identified as ChronPhil come from the Chronicle of Philanthropy. Salary norms identified as GdStr come from <www.GuideStar.org>. Other norms are as identified on the line itself.

Volunteers are listed only if working in a senior leadership capacity full-time or nearly full-time.

Individual	Position	Group	Pay	Note
MALE FUNDRAISER,	\$50+ m.	GdStr	\$139,373	
JOHN DECOCK	ExecDir	SierraClub	\$138,004	
Stephen Musso	SrVP/Ops	ASPCA	\$136,142	
Kathleen Collins	VP	MassSPCA	\$135,000	
Stephen Zawistowski	SrVP	ASPCA	\$134,902	
Jan Hartke	ExecDirector	HSUS	\$133,517	
Chief Financial Officer	IFAW		\$132,841	K
Jeff Proulx	VetDirector	SF/SPCA	\$132,840	
Barbara Garber	SrVP	ASPCA	\$132,140	
John Kullberg	WldflLandTrst	HSUS	\$131,453	E
Charles Molloy	VPDev	AmerHumane	\$130,312	
Perry Fina	DirOps	NorthShore	\$129,806	
Michael Fox	SeniorScholar	HSUS	\$128,419	
Stephen Eudene	SrVP/CFO	ASPCA	\$127,890	
FEMALE CEO,	\$10-\$24.9 m.	Gdstr	\$127,476	
John Aldridge	DVM	SF/SPCA	\$126,833	
ROSEANN TREZZA	ExecDir	AsscHumane	\$126,365	T
Michael Hirschfield	VPSci	Oceana	\$126,150	
MIKE ARMS	ExecDir	HelenWoodward	\$126,210	
Lynn Lawrence	ChiefStaff	BideAWee	\$125,526	
Wayne Pacelle	SeniorVP	HSUS	\$124,745	
Jeffrey Cilek	VP	Peregrine	\$123,970	
VICTORIA WELLENS	ExDir	Wisconsin	\$123,312	
James Ayers	DirNPacific	Oceana	\$122,360	
ROBIN STARR	ExcDr	RichmondHumane	\$121,894	
Ingrid Renaud	VPOrgServ	Oceana	\$118,971	
R Peter Jenny	VP	Peregrine	\$116,424	
David Stein	DVM	SF/SPCA	\$116,176	
MALE CEO,	\$5-\$9.9 m. org	GdStr	\$114,489	
MALE FNDRAISER	\$25-\$49.9 m.	GdStr	\$112,250	
RICHARD JOHNSON	CEO	ConnecticutHS	\$112,171	
Robert Roth	VPMrktng	AmerHumane	\$110,589	
CAL MORGAN	ExecDir	MichHumane	\$110,201	
Andre Alexander	CFO	JaneGoodall	\$110,000	
Robin Greenwald	ExDir	Waterkeeper	\$110,000	U
CEO,	\$5-9.9 m. org.	GuideStar	\$108,981	
MERLIN TUTTLE	ExecDir	BatConserv	\$107,786	
FUNDRAISER,	\$25-\$49.9 m.	GdStr	\$107,546	
Jean Donaldson	DogTrainer	SF/SPCA	\$105,145	
Lynn Spivak	DirComMrktg	Maddies	\$104,952	
George Nixon	DVM	SF/SPCA	\$104,741	
Kent Robertson	AsstXDr	SPCA/Texas	\$103,561	R
Nancy Thomas	DirFin	SierraClub	\$101,629	
DAVID STEGMAN	ExDir	TonyLaRussa's	\$101,403	V
Lloyd Kiff	SciDir	Peregrine	\$101,190	
Edward Powers	DirOps	ARL/Boston	\$100,699	
Steven M Walker	Assc	BatConserve	\$100,530	
BRENDA BARNETTE	ExDir	PetsInNeed	\$100,132	V
HOLLY HAZARD	ExDir	DorisDay	\$100,083	W
Lisa Wilson	DirDevlp	NorthShore	\$100,351	
Dennis Bernstein	DVM	BideAWee	\$99,834	
FEMALE CEO,	\$5-\$9.9 m. org	GdStr	\$98,976	
Lisa Jones	DirDevelop	SPCA/Texas	\$98,971	
Carolyn Brown	DVM	NorthShore	\$98,960	
Robert Fisher	DVM	MichHumane	\$97,819	
George Wirt	Fundraiser	BideAWee	\$97,700	
CLARE RICHARDSON	Pres	Fosseylntl	\$96,219	
K Halligan	DirVetSvc	SPCA/LA	\$96,119	
Wendy Anderson	DC/Office	ALDF	\$95,177	
Eung Bun Bae	DVM	Holiday	\$95,040	
S Cice-Clements	DVM	MichHumane	\$94,680	
Scott Anderson	SeniorVP	FSAP	\$93,961	X
David Williams	DirOps	MichHumane	\$93,738	
MALE CEO,	\$2.5-\$4.9 m. org.	GdStr	\$93,736	
John Nagy	DirAdmin	DumbFriends	\$93,609	
Constance Kindel	VPfin	AmerHumane	\$93,515	
Atlee Douglas	DVM	NorthShore	\$92,999	
David J Ganz	Fundraiser	HSUS	\$91,969	
Sharon O'Hara	AnnlSrvs	AmerHumane	\$91,280	
Linda Konstan	AsscVP	AmerHumane	\$90,818	
Rose Channer	VP	SPCA/LA	\$90,471	
Mary Ippoliti-Smith	PrgDr	Maddies	\$90,467	
Terlyn Nowell	VP	SPCA/LA	\$90,247	
MALE FUNDRAISER,	\$10-\$24.9	Gdstr	\$90,192	
Stephen Zulli	CFO	ConnecticutHS	\$89,572	
FUNDRAISER,	\$10-\$24.9 m.	GdStr	\$89,047	
Nancy McDaniel	Chldrn	AmerHumane	\$88,725	
Penelope Winkler		Greenpeace	\$88,336	
PRISCILLA FERAL	President	FOA	\$87,847	
John Walsh	IntlProjectsDir	WSPA	\$86,764	
FEMALE FUNDRAISER	\$10-\$24.9	GdStr	\$86,174	
Bosmat Gal	DrVetSrvc	ARL/Boston	\$85,898	
THEO CAPALDO	ExecDir	NEAVS	\$85,616	
MARK OWENS	Chair	OwensFoundation	\$85,500	
DELIA OWENS	Pres	OwensFoundation	\$85,500	
Jenny Lindamood	Cntlr	ARL/Boston	\$85,354	
Thomas Doyle	Controller	MassSPCA	\$85,332	
John Holman	VPDev	JaneGoodall	\$85,000	
George Strunden	Cnslt	JaneGoodall	\$85,000	
David Foster	DVM	BideAWee	\$84,043	
Mariclare Haggerty	DirCom	NAVS	\$84,000	

(continued on page 18)



Individual	Position	Group	Pay	Note
Patricia Burnham	<i>Admin</i>	Peregrine	\$ 83,507	<b>S</b>
James Knight	<i>Vet</i>	ARL/Boston	\$ 83,418	
JOYCE TISCHLER	<i>ExecDir</i>	ALDF	\$ 83,401	
Janet Frake	<i>AsstSecty</i>	HSUS	\$ 82,514	
<b>FEMALE CEO, \$2.5-\$4.9 m. GdStr \$ 82,470</b>				
Joan Casey	<i>Director</i>	DumbFriends	\$ 82,159	
Lee Bernstein	<i>FmrExDr</i>	AsscHumane	\$ 80,934	
Patricia R Clark	<i>AsstTreas</i>	HSUS	\$ 80,730	
Steve Ann Chambers	<i>Pres</i>	ALDF	\$ 80,728	
Richard Watson	<i>IntlDir</i>	Peregrine	\$ 80,487	
David Mayer	<i>Director</i>	DumbFriends	\$ 81,796	
Judith Calhoun	<i>Dir</i>	DumbFriends	\$ 81,374	
Wallace Waas	<i>DVM</i>	AsscHumane	\$ 80,300	
William Heinrich	<i>Ops</i>	Peregrine	\$ 80,124	
Calvin Sandfort		Peregrine	\$ 79,156	
Jeff Kerr	<i>GeneralCounsel</i>	FSAP	\$ 79,105	
Edward Doyle	<i>DirHumRes</i>	ARL/Boston	\$ 78,371	
Marguerite Judson	<i>Mrkt PtsInl</i>	Need	\$ 78,131	
Patricia Madsen	<i>DVM</i>	MichHumane	\$ 77,766	
Mary Beth Sweetland		PETA	\$ 76,702	
<b>MALE CEO, \$1-2.49 m. org. GdStr \$ 76,543</b>				
Stephen Roady	<i>CEO</i>	Oceana	\$ 76,302	<b>Y</b>
Carlton Holland	<i>Dir</i>	SPCA/Texas	\$ 76,002	
Ronald H Cohn	<i>VP/Tr</i>	GorillaFndtn	\$ 75,748	<b>Z</b>
<b>MALE FUNDRAISER, \$5-9.9 m. GdStr \$ 75,500</b>				
David Havard	<i>VP</i>	SPCA/LA	\$ 75,374	
Paul Kelley	<i>Comptroller</i>	FoA	\$ 75,289	
Nona Gandleman	<i>Cnslt</i>	JaneGoodall	\$ 75,000	
Gary Kish	<i>DevDir</i>	OregonHumane	\$ 74,734	
Rita Trunderung	<i>DirOps</i>	Woodward	\$ 74,458	
Richard Wood	<i>ExecDir</i>	FACT	\$ 74,059	
Dianne Forthman	<i>VPAdmin</i>	FoA	\$ 74,038	
TINA NELSON	<i>ExecDir</i>	AmericanAV	\$ 73,164	
<b>FUNDRAISER, \$5-\$9.9 m. org GdStr \$ 73,061</b>				
<b>MALE FUNDRAISER</b>			<b>AFRP</b>	<b>\$ 73,000</b>
Dan Constantino	<i>DirIT</i>	FSAP	\$ 72,580	
Rebecca Yates	<i>Vet</i>	Waystation	\$ 72,000	
<b>FEMALE FUNDRAISER \$5-9.9 m. GdStr \$ 71,896</b>				
<b>CEO, \$1-\$2.49 million org. GdStr \$ 71,680</b>				
<b>FUNDRAISER, \$1-\$2.49 m. org GdStr \$ 71,680</b>				
John Bergmann	<i>PpcrnPrk</i>	AsscHumane	\$ 71,046	
Robert Barfield	<i>Adptn</i>	AtlantaHS	\$ 70,845	
Bimal Lahiri	<i>Controller</i>	WSPA	\$ 70,828	
John Passacantando	<i>XDr</i>	Greenpeace	\$ 70,674	
Cindy Lowry	<i>ProgDir</i>	EarthIsland	\$ 70,312	
Jorge A Barrera	<i>DVM</i>	Holiday	\$ 69,832	
Barbara Polo	<i>SrVPDev</i>	Oceana	\$ 69,607	
Pamela Frasch	<i>OregonOffc</i>	ALDF	\$ 69,363	
Dana Campbell	<i>OregonOffc</i>	ALDF	\$ 69,325	
Kate Downey	<i>PrdctnMgr</i>	FSAP	\$ 69,136	
<b>MALE FUNDRAISER \$2.5-\$4.9m GdStr \$ 69,086</b>				
William Smaller	<i>DVM</i>	MichHumane	\$ 68,848	
James Albertson	<i>AnCntrl</i>	AtlantaHS	\$ 68,565	
<b>MALE CHARITY CEO AFRP \$ 68,333</b>				
F.P. Jackson	<i>FundDev</i>	Waystation	\$ 68,000	
Alexander Stewart	<i>VP</i>	MassSPCA	\$ 67,925	
Dan Matthews	<i>DirMediaRel</i>	PETA	\$ 67,837	
Donna Klepinger	<i>Dir</i>	DumbFriends	\$ 67,719	
AILEEN GABBEY	<i>ExcDr</i>	MarylandSPCA	\$ 67,315	
<b>FEMALE CEO, \$1-2.49 m. org GdStr \$ 67,262</b>				
ELLIOT KATZ	<i>President</i>	IDA	\$ 67,216	
<b>FUNDRAISER, \$2.5-\$4.9 m. GdStr \$ 66,040</b>				
Dieter Steklis	<i>ChfSci</i>	FosseyIntl	\$ 65,519	
Ronald Totten	<i>AnCntrl</i>	AtlantaHS	\$ 65,325	
<b>MALE FUNDRAISER, \$1-\$2.49m. GdStr \$ 65,250</b>				
Gloria Dorsey	<i>DVM</i>	AtlantaHS	\$ 65,242	
Elena Bicker	<i>Mrktg</i>	TonyLaRussa's	\$ 65,000	
Bob Orabona	<i>DirOperations</i>	FoA	\$ 64,496	
David Drake	<i>DevDir</i>	MarylandSPCA	\$ 64,637	
Margaret Devoe	<i>DataSystems</i>	FSAP	\$ 64,485	
Randall Zeman	<i>VetMgr</i>	Wisconsin	\$ 63,579	
Pam Rockwell	<i>DirPolicy</i>	Maddies	\$ 63,086	
Jane Pohlman	<i>VetMgr</i>	Wisconsin	\$ 62,458	
Gene Butterfield	<i>Dir</i>	DumbFriends	\$ 62,113	
Jessica Sandler	<i>FedLias</i>	PETA	\$ 62,073	
Ellen Clark	<i>OpsMgr</i>	Wisconsin	\$ 61,901	
Eiland Palmer	<i>RanchAsst</i>	Fund	\$ 61,792	
Patricia Gatons	<i>AsstSecty</i>	HSUS	\$ 61,784	
Jeanne McCarty	<i>Educ</i>	JaneGoodall	\$ 61,748	
WALLY SWETT	<i>President</i>	Primates	\$ 61,649	
Gary Stanley	<i>EdTchDr</i>	GorillaFndtn	\$ 61,368	
<b>MALE CEO, \$500,000-\$999,000 GdStr \$ 61,301</b>				
Angela Russomano		JaneGoodall	\$ 61,000	
ESTHER MECHLER	<i>PrgMgr</i>	PetSavers	\$ 60,981	<b>AA</b>
Linda Moore	<i>DirAdmin</i>	BatConserve	\$ 60,602	
Ed Reynolds		GorillaFndtn	\$ 60,562	
DAVID PHILLIPS	<i>ExDrVP</i>	EarthIsland	\$ 60,373	
Bill Clark	<i>DirIntl</i>	FoA	\$ 60,096	<b>BB</b>
Joseph Lozano	<i>DirFac</i>	Woodward	\$ 60,004	
Lany Baris	<i>DVM</i>	AsscHumane	\$ 60,000	
MARTINE COLETTE	<i>CEO</i>	Waystation	\$ 60,000	
<b>MALE FUNDRAISER \$0.5-\$9.99m GdStr \$ 60,000</b>				
Laura Salter	<i>USADirector</i>	WSPA	\$ 59,674	
Scott Edwards	<i>Atty</i>	Waterkeeper	\$ 59,615	
Renee Resko	<i>Development</i>	Woodward	\$ 59,488	
JEANE WESTIN	<i>President</i>	UAN	\$ 58,496	<b>CC</b>
Jamie Porter	<i>Director</i>	SPCA/Texas	\$ 57,911	
Susan Mentley	<i>OpsDir</i>	OregonHumane	\$ 57,578	
<b>FEM FUNDRAISER \$0.5-\$9.99m. GdStr \$ 57,353</b>				
Javier O. Caban	<i>DirFinance</i>	NEAVS	\$ 56,751	
Linda Tyrell	<i>DirOps</i>	FSAP	\$ 55,737	
Lori Kettler	<i>Attorney</i>	PETA	\$ 55,580	
Isabel de la Torre		EarthIsland	\$ 55,000	
Denise Meikle	<i>DirMrktg</i>	BatConserv	\$ 54,851	
Leslie Allen	<i>GiftPlan</i>	Greenpeace	\$ 54,808	
John Knox	<i>ExDirVP</i>	EarthIsland	\$ 54,388	
Janet Pascalli	<i>Bkkpr</i>	AsscHumane	\$ 54,327	
Kevin Connelly	<i>DevDr</i>	GorillaFndtn	\$ 54,316	

Individual	Position	Group	Pay	Note
Juan Montagno	<i>Mntnce</i>	AsscHumane	\$ 54,238	
Eileen Beattie	<i>Cntrlr</i>	Woodward	\$ 54,151	
Karen Ruane	<i>MgrFnclOps</i>	NAVS	\$ 54,081	
ROBERT A BROWN	<i>President</i>	FACT	\$ 54,000	
Deanna Soares	<i>VP/Cntrlr</i>	UAN	\$ 53,938	
<b>FEMALE CEO \$0.5-\$9.99m org GdStr \$ 53,881</b>				
S Greenblatt	<i>VPCpDv</i>	AtlantaHS	\$ 53,819	
<b>ANIMAL CHRTY CEO, \$0.5-\$1m GdStr \$ 53,759</b>				
Karen Russell	<i>DirAnSrvs</i>	Woodward	\$ 53,650	
Therisa Shebib		GorillaFndtn	\$ 53,423	
Francis Battista	<i>Dir</i>	BestFriends	\$ 52,498	<b>DD</b>
Gregory Castle	<i>Dir</i>	BestFriends	\$ 52,498	<b>DD</b>
Jonathan Depeyer	<i>Dir</i>	BestFriends	\$ 52,498	<b>D D</b>
Ernest Eckhoff	<i>Dir</i>	BestFriends	\$ 52,498	<b>DD</b>
Celeste Fripp	<i>Dir</i>	BestFriends	\$ 52,498	<b>DD</b>
Christopher Fripp	<i>Dir</i>	BestFriends	\$ 52,498	<b>DD</b>
Teresa Sarandrea	<i>OpsDir</i>	NEAVS	\$ 52,236	
Beth Needel	<i>ProgDir</i>	TonyLaRussa's	\$ 52,000	
C Bonavito-Payne		TonyLaRussa's	\$ 52,000	
Cari Rodman	<i>PrgDir</i>	TonyLaRussa's	\$ 51,500	
Steven Cybela	<i>DVM</i>	Wisconsin	\$ 51,343	
<b>MALE FUNDRAISER \$0.25-\$4.99 GdStr \$ 51,421</b>				
Barbara Baugnon	<i>Mrkt</i>	OregonHumane	\$ 50,712	
Art Lee-Drews	<i>FncDr</i>	TonyLaRussa's	\$ 50,035	<b>V</b>
<b>FEMALE FUNDRAISER AFRP \$ 50,000</b>				
<b>MALE CEO, \$0.25-\$4.99m. org GdStr \$ 50,000</b>				
Ellen McPeake	<i>COO</i>	Greenpeace	\$ 50,024	
Anmer Flores	<i>CmpndMgr</i>	Waystation	\$ 50,020	
Gary L Davis	<i>FcltsMgr</i>	Waystation	\$ 50,000	
Sylvio Santelli	<i>VtTch</i>	Waystation	\$ 50,000	
<b>FEMALE CHARITY CEO AFRP \$ 49,167</b>				
CHRIS DeROSE	<i>President</i>	LastChance	\$ 49,082	
PAUL WATSON	<i>President</i>	SeaShepherd	\$ 48,533	
<b>FEMALE DEPUTY FUNDRAISER AFRP \$ 48,000</b>				
JAVIER BURGOS	<i>President</i>	SUPRESS	\$ 47,048	<b>E E</b>
BECKY ROBINSON	<i>SectyTres</i>	AlleyCat	\$ 47,000	
Donna Wilcox	<i>President</i>	AlleyCat	\$ 47,000	
SUSAN DAPSI	<i>President</i>	ISAR	\$ 46,807	
Teri Barnato	<i>NatlDirector</i>	AVAR	\$ 45,724	
<b>CEO, \$250,000-\$499,000 org. GdStr \$ 45,334</b>				
MIKE MARKARIAN	<i>President</i>	Fund	\$ 44,750	
<b>FUNDRAISER, -\$0.25m org GuideStar \$ 44,398</b>				
CATHY LISS	<i>President</i>	AWI	\$ 44,120	
Bonnie Miller	<i>Secretary</i>	HFA	\$ 43,290	<b>FF</b>
Nicole Otoupalik	<i>PlndGiving</i>	IDA	\$ 43,202	
<b>FEMALE CEO \$0.25-\$4.99m org GdStr \$ 42,840</b>				
ANNA BRIGGS	<i>VP</i>	NatlHumaneEdSoc	\$ 42,971	
<b>FEM FUNDRAISER \$0.25-\$4.99m GdStr \$ 42,018</b>				
KIM STALLWOOD	<i>Edtr</i>	AnimalsAgenda	\$ 41,573	
BRAD MILLER	<i>President</i>	HFA	\$ 41,070	<b>FF</b>
Hector Menjivar	<i>Tch/Mgr</i>	Holiday	\$ 40,083	
KIM BARTLETT	<i>Pblshr</i>	ANIMAL PEOPLE	\$ 40,000	<b>G G</b>
Merritt Clifton	<i>Edr</i>	ANIMAL PEOPLE	\$ 40,000	<b>G G</b>
JILL STARR	<i>President</i>	Lifesavers	\$ 39,000	
<b>MALE CEO, -\$0.25m org GuideStar \$ 38,000</b>				
PAT DERBY	<i>Pres</i>	PerformAnmlWelfSoc	\$ 36,416	<b>HH</b>
Ed Stewart	<i>Sec</i>	PerformAnmlWelfSoc	\$ 36,415	<b>HH</b>
Lorri Bauston	<i>VP</i>	FarmSanctuary	\$ 35,814	<b>II</b>
<b>CEO, -\$0.25m org GuideStar \$ 34,200</b>				
DANIEL MORAST	<i>Pres</i>	IntlWldlfCltn	\$ 33,549	
Suzanne Roy	<i>ProgramDirector</i>	IDA	\$ 33,440	
<b>FEMALE CEO, -\$0.25m org GuideStar \$ 32,116</b>				
Mary Dykes	<i>SectyTreas</i>	OwensFndtn	\$ 32,200	
INGRID NEWKIRK	<i>President</i>	PETA	\$ 32,044	
Heather Rockwell		IntlWldlfCltn	\$ 30,931	
Tina Lococo-Mosio	<i>Treas</i>	FACT	\$ 30,404	
Anita Carswell	<i>OfficeMgr</i>	IDA	\$ 30,007	
Holly McNulty	<i>SecTr</i>	FarmSanctuary	\$ 28,845	
Gene Bauston	<i>Pres</i>	FarmSanctuary	\$ 28,162	<b>II</b>
<b>PET SITTER Pet Sitters Intl \$ 27,715</b>				
RICHARD CASTELLANO	<i>ExDr</i>	WolfHaven	\$ 26,073	
Saiji Turunen	<i>AsstDir</i>	CHAI	\$ 22,204	
Craig Brestrup	<i>ExecCirctr</i>	TAOS	\$ 27,666	<b>JJ</b>
ELIZABETH DALTON	<i>ExDir</i>	WolfHaven	\$ 19,541	
Robert Price	<i>Treas</i>	IntlWldlfCltn	\$ 19,406	
ALEX HERSHAFT	<i>President</i>	FARM	\$ 19,200	<b>KK</b>
Melissa Berryman		IntlWldlfCltn	\$ 17,381	
Robert Jackson		Turpentine	\$ 17,225	<b>LL</b>
Paul Shapiro	<i>VP</i>	CompssnOverKill	\$ 17,026	
Tony Simons	<i>President</i>	Utopia	\$ 16,250	<b>MM</b>
Nancy Parker-Simons	<i>ExcDir</i>	Utopia	\$ 16,250	<b>MM</b>
MARY LYNN ROBERTS	<i>Pres</i>	TigerHaven	\$ 14,350	<b>NN</b>
TANYA SMITH	<i>President</i>	Turpentine	\$ 13,250	<b>LL</b>
Scott Smith		Turpentine	\$ 13,250	<b>LL</b>
Jose Truda Palazzo		IntlWldlfCltn	\$ 12,280	
MIYUN PARK	<i>Pres</i>	CompssnOverKill	\$ 11,526	
NINA NATELSON	<i>President</i>	CHAI	\$ 10,480	
Ken Roberts	<i>Director</i>	TigerHaven	\$ 10,050	<b>NN</b>
Mike Fleming		Turpentine	\$ 10,000	<b>LL</b>
KAREN DAVIS	<i>Pres</i>	UnitedPoultry	\$ 9,858	
Darla Jackson		Turpentine	\$ 9,675	<b>LL</b>
Gene Chontos	<i>Tres</i>	WildBurroRescue	\$ 9,600	<b>OO</b>
James D Taylor	<i>Pres</i>	NatlHumEdSoc	\$ 8,211	
BRIAN WERNER	<i>President</i>	TigerCreek	\$ 4,008	<b>PP</b>
KAY McELROY	<i>President</i>	Cedarhill	\$ 3,960	
Terri Block	<i>VP</i>	TigerCreek	\$ 3,179	<b>PP</b>
NEDA DeMAYO	<i>Pres</i>	ReturnFreedom	\$ 3,000	
NEAL BARNARD	<i>President</i>	PCRM (none)		
DIANA CHONTOS	<i>Pres</i>	WildBurroRescue (none)		<b>OO</b>
DEBASIS CHAKRABARTI	<i>Pres</i>	PfA/Calcutta		
		& Compassionate Crusaders Trust (none)		
LEO GRILLO	<i>President</i>	DELTARescue (none)		
STEVE HINDI	<i>President</i>	SHARK (none)		
CHINNY KRISHNA	<i>Pres</i>	BlueCrossIndia (none)		
ELISABETH LEWYT	<i>Chair</i>	NorthShore (none)		
CHRIS MERCER		Kalahari (none)		

*If you know someone else who might like to read*  
**ANIMAL PEOPLE,**  
*please ask us to send a free sample.*

## COURT CALENDAR

**The Constitutional Court of South Africa** in November 2003 upheld the September 2001 conviction of **Kalahari Raptor Center** co-director **Chris Mercer** for violating the **Nature & Environmental Conservation Ordinance of 1974** by rescuing three baby caracals instead of killing them, as mandated by the **Problem Animal Control Ordinance of 1957**. Initially convicted and fined, Mercer won a discharge and waiver of the fine on appeal to the High Court, but was unsuccessful in seeking to overturn the 1957 law through the Constitutional Court because the court held that he had only been charged under the 1974 law. Publicity about the case helped to win amendments to the Gauteng Province wildlife law, which no longer requires that “problem” animals be killed without specific cause.

**The Georgia Court of Appeals** on November 14 dismissed a defamation case filed by the Atlanta Humane Society and executive director **Bill Garrett** against ex-employee and vocal critic **Barbara Harkins**. Holding that “The evidence shows that Harkins’ statements were clearly acts in furtherance of her right of free speech in connection with an issue of public concern,” the court ordered AHS to pay Harkins’ legal fees.

**The Pennsylvania State Supreme Court** on November 12 rejected the last appeal of the **Fayette County SPCA** against having to pay damages of \$96,000 to **John Tabaj**, whose dairy farm the SPCA and **Tri-County Humane Protection Inc.**, now defunct, raided in April 1993, seeking an allegedly stolen dog. The dog, not found, belonged to the ex-husband of Tabaj’s daughter.

## Budget, Program, Overhead & Asset notes on animal charities (from page 17)

DDAL overhead costs have never been less than 58% of budget.

**16 - EarthJustice** claims to have had only \$18,026 in “joint costs from a combined educational campaign and fundraising solicitation,” but also spent \$5,874,699 to “provide increased public, media and policy maker awareness of environmental issues and the role of law in resolving them.” Much of this activity appears to have reinforced fundraising solicitations. 15% of the EarthJustice postal expense and 71% of the EarthJustice printing expense were allocated to program service, and four of the five highest-paid EarthJustice subcontractors were hired to do “consulting/direct mail.”

**17 - The Food Animal Concerns Trust** wholly owned **Nest Eggs, Inc.**, a for-profit firm which marketed eggs from debeaked free-range hens, 1982-2002. **Nest Eggs Inc.** claimed a net loss of \$266,229 in 2002, and is apparently defunct.

**18 - The Foundation to Support Animal Protection** board consists of **People for the Eth**

Budget, Program, Overhead & Asset notes on 131 animal protection charities (from page 18)

Centre is incorporated as the Waterberg Wildlife Sanctuary.  
**Represented by Bruce Eberle**

26 - Lifesavers Wild Horse Rescue, Tiger Creek, Tiger Haven, and Wildlife Waystation were and apparently remain clients of Fund Raising Strategies Inc. of McLean, Virginia, owned by Bruce Eberle, who also owns, controls, or represents several other firms involved in fundraising.

Lifesavers Wild Horse Rescue, Tiger Creek, Tiger Haven, and Wildlife Waystation all flunk ANIMAL PEOPLE ethical standards for animal charities #1, #2, #5, and #10 (see pages 13-14), and may flunk others. While ANIMAL PEOPLE acknowledges that items involving judgement calls can be debated, the Eberle companies in our view flunk all 10 of the ANIMAL PEOPLE ethical standards for fundraisers and fundraising counsels (see page 14).

Other current or recent Eberle clients have included the Elephants of Africa Rescue Society, Exotic Cat Refuge & Wildlife Orphanage (not to be confused with Wild Animal Orphanage, not an Eberle client, but also located in Texas), Great Cats In Crisis, Noah's Lost Ark, and Peaceful Valley Donkey Sanctuary. There are probably others.

Noah's Lost Ark and Tiger Creek were cited in July 2003 by the Wise Giving Alliance for either failing to meet the WGA standards or supplying insufficient information to enable the WGA to determine if the standards were met. Earlier WGA reviews, posted at <www.give.org>, identified Tiger Haven as flunking eight of the 20 WGA standards. Wildlife Waystation flunked four. Both flunked the standards requiring that "A reasonable percentage, at least 50%, of total income from all sources shall be applied to programs and activities directly related to the purposes for which the organization exists"; and that "A reasonable percentage, at least 50%, of public contributions shall be applied to the programs and activities described in solicitations."

Lifesavers Wild Horse Rescue, of Bakersfield, California, spent \$295,229 on identifiable program work in fiscal 2002, including \$21,895 to buy horses at auction, ostensibly to save them from slaughter. Selling horses for slaughter is illegal in California, but the law is poorly enforced. Buying horses at auction tends to help support auction prices, and is widely seen as a self-defeating tactic. \$753,563 was paid in "professional fundraising fees," said IRS Form 990, of which \$452,138 was called "program" expense. \$84,787 was paid to Fund Raising Strategies Inc. Lifesavers filings of IRS Form 990 have never named any other fundraising service provider.

Tiger Creek, incorporated as Tiger Missing Link, declared on page 2 of IRS Form 990 that it had no joint costs from a combined educational campaign and fundraising solicitation, but lower on the same page declared as a program expense that "The organization reached an estimated 300,000 households through direct mail creating awareness of the tigers and other big cats' plight," at total cost of \$193,109.

ANIMAL PEOPLE collected many examples of mailings soliciting funds for Wildlife Waystation during the time covered by the May 2003 Waystation filing of IRS Form 990, but the form left blank the lines for declaring professional fundraising fees, postage and shipping expense, and expense for printing and publications, and declares that the Waystation had no "joint costs from combined education and fundraising." The Waystation filing did not itemize expenditure for a claimed program service described as "To educate the public about the plight of wildlife, especially around cities." The Waystation formerly received income from visitors' donations, and from donations coming with former exotic pets and performing animals accepted to receive lifetime sanctuary care. However, the Waystation has been closed to visitors much of the time since April 2000, and has not been allowed to accept more animals of many species, due to alleged chronic violation of a variety of federal, state, and county regulations. The USDA on December 1, 2003 restored the Waystation operating permit, after a 13-month suspension, but the Waystation still needs to regain two state permits before reopening to the public.

ANIMAL PEOPLE has since September 2000 repeatedly exposed Eberle's tactics and history. The June 2003 judicially encouraged settlement of a libel suit brought by Eberle required correction of two statements quoted and paraphrased from Wildlife Waystation founder Martine Colette, never presented as anyone's position other than hers, plus two brief garbled summaries that never actually appeared in the ANIMAL PEOPLE newspaper, nor at our web site. ANIMAL PEOPLE had long before corrected and clarified all of the items at issue. Eberle received no retractions of main coverage, no damages or costs, no admission of alleged libel and tortious interference in business relationships, and no apology.

Eberle then filed a series of motions seeking injunctions against distribution of the June 2003 edition of ANIMAL PEOPLE and accusing ANIMAL PEOPLE of contempt of court, for disclosing proprietary financial data about his fundraising businesses in a table that accompanied our reportage of the settlement. Several of the Eberle motions have been dismissed by the court, but yet another was filed on

October 6 and at press time had not yet been heard.

Maddie's Fund to NWF...

27 - Maddie's Fund, a.k.a. the Duffield Family Foundation, is endowed by PeopleSoft founders Dave & Cheryl Duffield. Dave Duffield gave \$37.5 million in 2002.

28 - The Maryland SPCA distributed a "2002 financial report" to members based on preliminary figures that compared to IRS Form 990 showed twice the operating deficit, only 68% of the administrative expense, and only 39% of the fundraising expense.

29 - The Massachusetts SPCA took in \$26,437,657 from program service in 2001, 97% of it from fees charged for veterinary care at the Angell Memorial, Rowley Memorial, and Nantucket animal hospitals. It netted \$1.8 million in securities income. Among MSPCA subsidiaries, The American Fondouk Maintenance Committee had assets of \$4,996,233, income of \$195,922, and spent \$293,522 on programs. The Alice Manning Trust had assets of \$1,560,946, lost \$38,455, and spent \$25,297 on programs. The Mary Mitchell Humane Fund had assets of \$5,478,490, lost \$133,081, and spent \$224,456 on programs. The American Humane Education Society in 2001 had assets of \$2,615,232, income of \$181,115, and spent \$309,082 on programs. MSPCA chair Robert Cummings is a partner in the law firm Nixon Peabody, to which the MSPCA paid \$237,828 in 2002.

30 - The National Anti-Visisection Society in fiscal 2002 granted \$150,000 to the subsidiary International Foundation for Ethical Research, \$100,000 to the International Institute for Animal Law, and \$100,000 to Americans for Medical Advancement, founded by antivivisection author Ray Greek, M.D.

31 - The National Fish & Wildlife Foundation data is from fiscal 2001, their most recent filing. 70% of the NFWF income—\$33.4 million—came from the U.S. government.

32 - The National Humane Education Society allocated \$471,766 to the affiliated Peace Plantation, of Walton, New York, \$426,030 to the affiliated Briggs Animal Adoption Center in Charlestown, West Virginia, and \$131,920 to Greener Pastures Equine Sanctuary, an affiliate in Chesapeake, Maryland.

33 - The National Wildlife Federation Endowment holds and invests funds for the National Wildlife Federation, formed in 1936 as the national umbrella for 48 state hunting clubs. The NWF chair, vice chairs, and regional directors are elected by the state affiliate representatives. The state affiliates are no longer all hunting clubs, but NWF still supports hunting.

Nature Cons to WWF...

34 - "A six-month inquiry into the Nature Conservancy by the U.S. Senate Finance Committee has raised 'new questions in a wide range of areas.'" Washington Post staff writers Joe Stephens and David B. Ottaway reported on November 10. "Committee investigators, who have been looking into the charity's management and real estate sales, are now particularly interested in the 'valuation of land donations and the conservation-buyer program,'" Senate Finance Committee chair Charles E. Grassley (R-Iowa) told Stephens and Ottaway. "The Senate inquiry began," Stephens and Ottaway continued, "after a Post series in May 2003 reported on a wide range of Nature Conservancy practices. Articles detailed how the charity had sold scenic properties to its state trustees, who reaped large tax breaks. Other stories disclosed that the charity engaged in multi-million-dollar business deals with companies and their executives while they sat on the charity's governing board and advisory council. The Conservancy responded by banning a range of practices."

35 - The Pet Savers Foundation is a North Shore Animal League America subsidiary, sponsoring Spay/USA and the Conference on Homeless Animal Management and Policy. Pet Savers had an operating loss of \$175,502.

36 - Oceana was formed in 2000 by the Oak Foundation, Pew Charitable Trusts, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Surdna Foundation, and Turner Foundation. In 2001 Oceana merged with the American Oceans Campaign, started in 1997 by actor Ted Danson.

37 - The Oregon Humane Society filing of IRS Form 990 for fiscal 2002 and the OHS 2002 annual report offer different totals for every line item. Both list an expenditure of more than \$500,000 for "Community awareness," which the Form 990 "Statement of Functional Expenses" terms a program expense. The Form 990 "Statement of Program Accomplishments" makes no mention of it. Asked to explain, OHS executive director Sharon Harman told ANIMAL PEOPLE, "The purpose of this campaign was strictly public awareness to establish OHS as an organization that cares deeply about animals, has an awesome shelter and is a fun place to visit. No telemarketing, no solicitation, no direct mail...At no time in any

of the awareness campaign materials was there an ask for \$\$. " According to Harman, this amount was part of the \$957,245 cost of "admissions by appointment, pet enrichment program, pets for seniors program," which were presented together as a lump sum also including the value of in-kind contributions.

38 - PfA/New Delhi bears the administrative cost of supervising the entire national network of PfA chapters and does much of the fundraising for the entire network as well. Founded in 1984 by Maneka Gandhi, who was minister of state in India for animal welfare 1998-2002, PfA is the only secular national animal welfare advocacy group in India, other than the Animal Welfare Board of India, which is a government body. PfA chapters are active in most Indian cities. Among the major PfA projects are operating Animal Birth Control clinics under AWBI guidelines, by contract with various cities, managing dog pounds, promoting vegetarianism, inspecting laboratories, protesting against cruel practices such as animal sacrifice and snake-charming, and doing humane education. While many Indian organizations run pinjarapoles (cow shelters) and oppose cow slaughter, PfA urges the humane treatment of all animals, and opposes the slaughter of any species.

39 - The Peregrine Fund received \$1,072,217, 12% of total budget, in government grants. The Peregrine Fund declared archives on falconry, including medieval manuscripts, as an asset worth \$663,040.

40 - The Performing Animal Welfare Society at the end of 2002 owed \$2,317,946 in "mortgages and other notes payable," plus \$798,963 in "accounts payable and accrued expenses," and \$82,918 in loans from cofounders Pat Derby and Ed Stewart, and director Linda Faso. PAWS' income fell 30% in 2002, reflecting the post-9/11 economic slump that hit the entire charitable sector, while PAWS had already irrevocably committed to developing a new 2,300-acre sanctuary.

41 - PETsMART Charities revenue included \$5.4 million in customer contributions, \$1 million in employee contributions, \$568,589 in board and corporate contributions, \$5,497 in vendor contributions, and \$5.5 million in rent, goods, and services. \$1.4 million was distributed in grants to nonprofit animal welfare organizations.

42 - The Progressive Animal Welfare Society income and expense data is from 2002 Year in Review, published by PAWS, and appears to be the most recent available. The asset data is from a slightly older IRS Form 990.

43 - Return to Freedom, also called the American Wild Horse Sanctuary, paid \$151,185 in fundraising fees.

44 - The Richmond SPCA built a \$7 million shelter in 2002. Much of the sum shown as cash and investments will appear next year as tangible assets. Fundraising for the new shelter came to 64% of Richmond SPCA fundraising costs and returned 38% of the revenue. Without the capital campaign, the Richmond SPCA spent only the U.S. average 28% of budget on fundraising and administration.

45 - The Turpentine Creek Wildlife Refuge claimed as program cost \$95,264 for items usually listed as fundraising and administration—and \$622 in "wedding expenses." Housing about 120 exotic cats in Eureka Springs, Arkansas, Turpentine Creek raised enough money in July 2003 to avoid being sold at auction due to unpaid property taxes, 1998-2001, but as of December 2003 was still struggling to make further payments, according to the refuge web site. (See also Compensation note LL, page 20.)

46 - The Utopia Animal Rescue Ranch netted \$62,262 from a vegetarian luncheon benefit attended by First Lady Laura Bush. The luncheon cost \$2,738 to present.

47 - The Wildlife Conservation Society spent \$54 million to run the Bronx Zoo; \$14 million to run the New York Aquarium; \$14 million to run the Central Park and Prospect Park zoos; and \$27 million on non-zoo programs.

48 - The World Wildlife Fund 2002 Annual Report: Financial Overview claimed that "WWF ended fiscal year 2002 with operating revenues of \$117.8 million...spent a total of \$99 million to protect wildlife and wild places...Expenditures on field and policy programs totaled over \$67.2 million....Another \$31.8 million funded conservation education...Supporting services expenses for finance, administration, and fund-raising were \$19.4 million." None of these figures match Form 990.

Opposition organizations

49 - The Foundation for Biomedical Research is an affiliate of the National Association for Biomedical Research.


50 - The Guest Choice Network Foundation maintained the Center for Consumer Freedom web site. It paid no salary to executive director Richard B. Berman, but paid \$168,926 to Berman & Co. Inc. for "management services." The organization was legally dissolved on December 31, 2002. The Center for Consumer Freedom is now independently incorporated, but has not yet filed IRS Form 990.

51 - 47% of the National Animal Interest Alliance budget was spent on a conference for dog breeders and trainers.

52 - Safari Club International has more than 160 independently funded U.S. affiliates.

53 - White Buffalo claims "To conserve native species and ecosystems by sponsoring, supporting, and conducting scientific research and education...To aid and assist in the management of wildlife populations through reduction or enhancement." What White Buffalo mostly does is enable founder Anthony DeNicola to hunt deer at taxpayer expense. Hired by municipal governments to cull deer, DeNicola has within the past three years reportedly killed 590 deer in Iowa City, Iowa; 582 in Fairmount Park, Pennsylvania; and 653 in Princeton Township, New Jersey. The White Buffalo "scientific research and educational efforts" appear to be self-promotional. As "education," e.g., DiNicola makes speeches against contraceptive means of controlling deer.

Please make the most generous gift you can to help ANIMAL PEOPLE shine the bright light on cruelty and greed! Your generous gift of \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500 or more helps to build a world where caring counts. Please send your check to: ANIMAL PEOPLE



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Fayetteville, GA 30214

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Individual Compensation notes (accompanying tables on pages 17-18)

**A - The Wildlife Conservation Society** paid at least 26 salaries in excess of \$100,000 and 281 in excess of \$50,000. **Joan Downs** is no longer with WCS. **George Schaller**, probably the best-known WCS employee, was the 18th highest paid in 2002.

**B - The American SPCA** gave **Larry Hawk** a four-year performance bonus of \$100,000. Hawk in February 2003 succeeded **Gus Thornton**, who retired, as president of the **Massachusetts SPCA**. In June 2003 Hawk was succeeded at the **ASPCA** by **Ed Sayres**, president of the **San Francisco SPCA** since January 1999. Sayres was succeeded as president of the San Francisco SPCA by **Daniel Crain**, vice president at the SF/SPCA since 1999. The ASPCA paid 80 additional salaries over \$50,000 in 2002, the MSPCA paid 97, and the SF/SPCA paid 19.

**C - The Nature Conservancy** paid 836 salaries over \$50,000 in fiscal 2002.

**D - The North Shore Animal League America** paid 24 additional salaries in excess of \$50,000 in fiscal 2002.

**E - The Humane Society of the U.S.** paid 60 additional salaries in excess of \$50,000 in 2002. Former **HSUS Wildlife Land Trust** director **John Kullberg** died on April 20, 2003. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** reported in April 2001 that the IRS was investigating an allegation by former HSUS legal/executive secretary **Nancy Dayton** that HSUS general counsel and vice president **Roger A. Kindler** and senior counsel **Murdaugh Stuart Madden** had long used HSUS staff and facilities for the benefit of their private law practice, including advertising the HSUS address, telephone, and fax number as those of their law firm. Dayton complained to the IRS five months after she told Irwin that HSUS had filed false reports to the IRS in 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999. Dayton was fired, she said, two weeks later. Neither Kindler nor Madden responded to requests for comment. In October 2003 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** received copies of correspondence between attorney **Bruce R. Hopkins**, representing HSUS, and **Charles F. Egan**, Securities Examiner for the **Rhode Island Department of Business Regulation**, indicating the allegations are still being investigated at least at the state level.

**F - The National Audubon Society** paid at least 14 salaries in excess of \$100,000 and 199 in excess of \$50,000.

**G - The World Wildlife Fund** paid 192 additional salaries in excess of \$50,000.

**H - Conservation International** paid at least 23 salaries over \$100,000 and 111 others in excess of \$50,000.

**I - The National Wildlife Federation** paid 57 salaries in excess of \$50,000.

**J - Defenders of Wildlife** paid at least eight salaries over \$100,000 and at least 22 other salaries over \$50,000.

**K** - Includes compensation from nine **IFAW** affiliates. The CFO post was held by three people during the year: **Christopher Tuite**, who received 51% of the total compensation; **Mary Harrington**, who received 47%; and **Melanie B. Powers**, who received 2%. Also in 2002, IFAW paid \$249,206 to the law firm **Rackemann, Sawyer & Brewster**, in which IFAW board member and legal counsel **Michael O’Connell** is a partner. Instead of disclosing the top five salaries paid to non-board members on IRS Form 990, Schedule A, part I, IFAW for the fourth straight year left the section blank, and this time omitted a statement that, “During the current year, more than 88% of each key employee’s compensation was reimbursed by the other [IFAW affiliates for which work was done].” But the purpose of Schedule A, part I is not to explain who signs the checks. Rather, it is meant to enable donors to decide if the pay is in keeping with the charitable mission. Standard practice is to disclose salaries over \$50,000 from all affiliates of a charity combined, footnoting to explain divisions of duties and pay sources.

**L - Patrick Noonan, Conservation Fund** chair since 1985, retired in July 2003. His successor, **Charles Jordan**, a director of the Conservation Fund since 1986, recently retired as director of **Portland Parks & Recreation** in Oregon.

**M - Timothy O’Brien** left the **American Humane Association** on July 3, 2003.

**N - EarthJustice** in 2002 paid at least 11 additional salaries of more than \$100,000 and 50 of more than \$50,000.

**O - The National Fish & Wildlife Foundation** paid at least eight other salaries in excess of \$100,000, and at least 24 in excess of \$50,000.

**P - Patrick Burgas** succeeded **Michael Wright** as president of the **African Wildlife Foundation** in midyear. The foundation paid 12 other salaries over \$50,000.

**Q - Peggy & Kenneth Cuniff** are wife and husband. **North American Anti-Vivisection Society** Form 990 filings in 1989-1994 listed Kenneth Cuniff as an independent contractor. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** pointed out in June 1996 that his pay from NAVS often exceeds \$100,000/year plus use of a vehicle, while he runs his own law firm. Since then, NAVS lists him as “Kenneth Cuniff, Ltd.”

**R - Warren Cox** has retired. His successor has not yet been named. **Kent Robertson** earlier in 2003 left to become division manager, **Dallas Animal Services**.

**S - William & Patricia Burnham** are husband and wife.

**T - Roseann Trezza** succeeded **Lee Bernstein** as president of the **Associated Humane Societies** in mid-2003.

**U - The Waterkeeper Alliance** paid

\$132,000 to the law firm **Kennedy & Madonna**, in which Waterkeeper president **Robert F. Kennedy Jr.** is a partner. Kennedy appears to have devoted fulltime to the Waterkeeper Alliance in recent years, especially in combating pollution caused by the pork industry.

**V - Brenda Barnette**, executive director at **Pets In Need** since 1998, was in June 2003 named CEO at **Tony LaRussa’s Animal Rescue Foundation**, succeeding former major league outfielder **David Stegman**, who resigned in January 2003. **Art Lee-Drews**, who formerly worked with Stegman at the **San Ramon Valley Community Services Group**, left shortly before Stegman. Stegman was recently hired to head the **Valley Humane Society** in Pleasanton, California.

**W - Holly Hazard** received \$91,840 from the **Doris Day Animal League** and \$8,243 from the **Doris Day Animal Foundation**.

**X - Foundation to Support Animal Protection** development director **Scott Anderson** was formerly development director for **PETA**; FSAP functions as a fundraising arm of PETA and PCRM. (*See Budgets & Assets note #25.*)

**Y - Oceana** president **Steve Roady** previously headed the **Ocean Law Project**, begun by the **Pew Charitable Trusts** and incorporated into Oceana. Oceana paid at least seven salaries in excess of \$100,000.

**Z - Ronald Cohn** and **Francine Patterson** are identified by other media as “partners.”

**AA - Esther Mechler** founded Spay/USA in 1990. It became a **Pet Savers Foundation** program in 1993.

**BB - Bill Clark** left **FoA** in late 2002. He now works for **IFAW**.

**CC - Jeanne Westin** retired in 2002 and was succeeded by **Mercedes Chatfield Taylor**, whose compensation for the balance of the fiscal year was \$10,000.

**DD - The Best Friends** presidency rotates annually among the eight cofounders remaining on the board. All were originally fulltime volunteers, and all remain fulltime workers. The president does not get paid during the year that he or she serves. All seven others are paid at an equal rate. **Celeste and John C. Fripp** are husband and wife.

**EE - Javier Burgos** leases an office to **SUPRESS** d.b.a **The Nature of Wellness**, at \$22,550 per year. **SUPRESS** vice president **Hoorik Davoudian** took no salary in 2001. Her firm, **New Health Inc.**, was paid \$32,100 for “Programs/ campaigns design implementation and management.”

**FF - Bonnie & Brad Miller** are wife and husband.

**GG - Kim Bartlett** and **Merritt Clifton** are wife/husband. They donate the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** office space.

**HH - Pat Derby** and **Ed Stewart** are partners. **The Performing Animal Welfare Society** provides their housing and vehicles.

**II - Lorri & Gene Bauston** are wife and husband. They also receive housing and transportation from **Farm Sanctuary**.

**JJ - Barbara Yule** is now executive director of the **Association of Sanctuaries**. **Craig Brestrup** is now secretary.

**KK - Alex Hershafft** rents an office to **FARM** in lieu of salary.

**LL -** The current **Turpentine Creek Wildlife Refuge** filing of IRS Form 990 omits statements which on earlier filings declared that co-founder **Tanya Alexenia Syrenia Smith**, a.k.a. **Tanya Gonzelez Smith**, whose husband is **Scott Smith**, leased land to the foundation “at the same cost as her mortgage payment,” receiving both housing plus equity in the 463-acre site, relatively little of which is used for the care of sanctuary animals. The current Turpentine Creek filing of Form 990 indicates that it still pays \$5,000 per month (\$60,000/year) in “occupancy” to someone— but the Turpentine Creek web site states that it “has not ever been able to make the \$5,000-a-month payments to Tanya and has barely been able to sustain the payments” to the mortgage holder. In 1998, however, Tanya Smith settled charges filed as felonious theft of public benefits by pleading guilty to illegal use of food stamps. Tanya Smith allegedly declared in seeking food stamps and Medicaid that she and her son had no income except the son’s Social Security payments, and had no other resources. Affidavits filed by the prosecution and Form 990 filings indicate that Turpentine Creek had paid Smith \$5,000 per month rent since April 1994; paid her \$20,000 plus 5% interest, 1992-1994; and paid her \$34,122 from January 1995 to the date the case was filed. Smith also leased two vehicles to the foundation until July 1997. **Hilda Jackson** and **Robert Jackson** were also Turpentine Creek cofounders.

**MM - Nancy Parker-Simons** and **Tony Simons** are wife-and-husband. They operate the **Utopia Animal Rescue Ranch** for songwriter **Richard “Kinky” Friedman**.

**NN - Mary Lynn Roberts** and **Ken Roberts** are wife and husband.

**OO - Gene and Diana Chontos** were formerly husband and wife, and managed **Wild Burro Rescue** together at Onalaska, Washington. In late 2000 **Diana Chontos** moved the animal care operations to a much larger site near Olancha, California.

**PP -** News reports have identified **Brian Werner** and **Terri Block** as fiances, indicating also that they live at **Tiger Creek** and drive vehicles belonging to **Tiger Creek**.

Below: Warren Cox. (Kim Bartlett)

Dean of animal care & control Warren Cox retires after 50 years on the job

**DALLAS**—Warren Cox retired on November 18, 2003, after just over 50 years in animal-care-and-control, serving with 18 agencies in nine states.

Even 50 years ago, Warren Cox believed animal control sheltering did not have to be like running a slaughterhouse, he told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Though he never ran a no-kill agency, Cox—a longtime vegetarian—experimented wherever he went with ways of reducing the killing, succeeding just enough to keep dreaming.

Just out of high school, Cox took a job as a dogcatcher in Lincoln, Nebraska. “I had a pickup truck with a cage on it,” Cox recalled. “It was primitive, but looking back I’d have to say we were progressive. We housed dogs in social groups. It was later that the idea came in that you shouldn’t let even friendly dogs mingle.”

Drafted into the U.S. Army during the Korean War, Cox was made a mule driver in the 35th Quartermasters Corps. He brought to the work an insight: “You don’t drive a mule. You let the mule drive, and you hold the reins. If you’re gentle with him, he’ll go where you want. Usually.”

Following military duty, Cox took a position at the Animal Humane Society of Hennepin County, Minnesota. In 1958 his boss recommended him to head the animal control department in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. “It was an old, old facility,” Cox remembered. “I asked for soap, water, and paint.” There was a new TV station in town, and Cox did his first broadcasts in Cedar Rapids, live in the studio with dogs and cats, to promote pet licensing and adoptions.

Cox also met a young woman named Jeri, who lived across the street from the shelter. They married, and she has traveled with him ever since. Their first stops together included Elkhart, Indiana, where Cox headed a slightly larger animal control unit; the Animal Rescue League of Iowa, in Des Moines; and Marshalltown, Iowa, where Cox helped to start the Animal Rescue League of Marshalltown. There Cox again did TV, as a regular guest on “The Marshall J. Show,” which he recalls as “a live cowboy show for kids.”

Next Cox served as interim director at the Humane Society of Missouri prior to the tenure of Don Anthony, who

headed the organization for more than 20 years. The board considered Cox “too young and radical” for the fulltime job, Cox said, “but I was good enough to keep things running.”

Cox then served as executive director of the Oregon Humane Society in Portland “until I insisted on inspecting the treatment of animals at the Pendleton Round-Up,” he remembered. “The rodeo had always reserved free seats for the humane society, but the inspectors were kept away from the livestock. I didn’t think that was the way to do things. They fired my chief inspector, and I resigned. Officially it was over a pay issue, but it was really about the rodeo.”

After that, Cox “jumped clear across the county,” serving as first executive director of the Humane Society of Fort Walton Beach, Florida, before returning to Oregon to help build the Humane Society of the Willamette Valley.

Next Cox was director of animal protection for American Humane Association animal protection division chief Milton Searle. Cox had hopes of succeeding Searle, but was told he was too old.

“I left the job at AHA to Dennis White,” Cox told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “and went to Boca Raton.” White, 10 years younger, headed the AHA animal protection division for 19 years, then headed the Gulf Region office of the Humane Society of the U.S. in Dallas until his death in October 2001. Cox moved from Boca Raton to Chico, California, where in 1979 he became director of animal control and health services.

A year later Cox moved again, to the Spokane Humane Society. There he again “did a lot of TV work,” he remembered. “We had the right ideas in Spokane, but we were not quite ready to pull them off,” Cox recalls.

Cox returned to Florida to briefly head the Hillsborough County Humane Society in Tampa, realized that was a wrong turn, and returned to Spokane in 1983 to help found SpokAnimal Care. There he hired as his successor Gail Mackey, who is approaching 20 years as executive director.

Cox moved on to the Greenhill Humane Society in Eugene, where he hired another long-tenured successor, Mert Davis, who later worked for him again in Dallas.

After a failed attempt to direct a telemarketing pro-

gram for humane societies, Cox worked for the Colorado Humane Society, before going to the SPCA of Texas in 1989.

“I never thought I’d last in Dallas anywhere near as long as I did,” Cox laughed. “We’ve gone from 27 staff to 120, and from an annual budget of under \$1 million to a budget of more than \$7 million. We just built and opened the Russell H. Perry Animal Care & Education Campus, and it is debt-free. We didn’t even have a shelter clinic 14 years ago. Now we have a clinic running seven days a week.”

Most important, Cox in Dallas managed to help cut the numbers of dogs and cats killed in local shelters by two-thirds, and saw the formation of a no-kill coalition that hopes to obtain Maddie’s Fund money to get the numbers down to the no-kill threshold, a goal that for Cox has been something of a Holy Grail, glimpsed at a distance but always beyond reach.

Warren and Jeri Cox had four daughters “dropped off in a lot of the places I used to work,” Cox said. “The husband of one of them works for the Tacoma-Pierce County Humane Society, one is in Arizona, one is in Denver, and another is in Nebraska. Now we’re going to retire to Hudson, Florida.”

Will Cox stay out of shelter work?

“I don’t want to run another facility,” Cox said, but he admitted that neuter/return cat colony management interests him, praising Operation Catnip.

Founded in 1998 by Julie Levy, DVM, a professor at the University of Florida College of Veterinary Medicine, Operation Catnip has now sterilized more than 10,000 feral cats, teaching volunteer student veterinarians how to perform surgery, and helping to develop an injectible immunocontraceptive for cats for which Levy is seeking regulatory approval.

“Feral cats have a right to live,” Cox stated.

So, is Cox going to get involved in the ongoing Florida feral cat controversies?

“I expect to keep busy,” Cox said.





Lizards: Windows to the Evolution of Diversity

by Eric R. Pianka & Laurie J. Vitt

University of California Press (2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720), 2003.

346 pages, 218 color illustrations, hardcover. \$45.00.

Snakes of the World

by Manuel Areste & Rafael Cebrian

Sterling Publishing Co. (387 Park Ave. S., New York, NY 10016), 2003.

256 pages, 256 color illustrations, hardcover. \$29.95.

The World of Whales, Dolphins, & Porpoises:

Natural History & Conservation

by Tony Martin

Voyageur Press (123 N. 2nd St., Stillwater, MN 55082), 2003.

96 pages, hardcover. \$24.95.

If you have other books describing most of the known whale, dolphin, and porpoise species, along with the basics of how they live and where they are found, this one may be redundant—although it is almost up-to-date about recent changes in species identification, which have recognized differences among many animals who superficially look much alike. Tony Martin missed only new identifications announced this year.

If you do not already have a good general reference on whales, dolphins, and porpoises, this may be the one you want. It is too large to take whalewatching, and is not presented as a field guide, but is authoritative if you need information in connection with doing whale education or writing to news media and public officials. —M.C.

Lizards, the oldest family of land-dwelling vertebrates, are the ancestors of us all. Fish, insects, and birds are more broadly distributed, but as Harry W. Greene explains in a foreword to *Lizards: Windows to the Evolution of Diversity*: “Lizards occur in all but the highest and coldest places on earth. Some tropical rain forests and deserts have several dozen species at a single locality. They come in many sizes...Various lizards use winglike flaps to glide through tropical forest canopies, strong claws to dig burrows in prairie sod, and fringed toes to run bipedally over windblown sand dunes.”

Some lizards are vegetarians; others hunt deer. Some live in families, some mate for life, and a few are so solitary that they reproduce asexually.

Eric R. Pianka and Laurie J. Vitt have produced the most comprehensive exploration yet of the evolution, diversity, and behavior of lizards, a perfect present for anyone with herpetological interests.

*Snakes of the World* is by contrast a thorough but conventional identification guide, and not easy to use at that, unless you already happen to know the Latin name and classification of the snake you are seeking. —M.C.

ABOVE ALL, BE KIND:

Raising a Humane Child in Challenging Times

by Zoe Weil

New Society Publishers (P.O. Box 189, Gabriola Island, B.C. V0R 1X0, Canada), 2003. 272 pages, paperback. \$17.95.

On page 127 of *Above All, Be Kind*, veteran humane educator Zoe Weil advises parents to teach their children the CRITIC approach to analytical thinking developed by Professor Wayne Bartz. “CRITIC,” Weil explains, “stands for Claim? Role of the claimant? Information backing the claim? Test? Independent testing? Cause proposed?”

Weil shows how CRITIC might be applied in evaluating ads for a diet product.

Unfortunately, Weil appears to have used CRITIC very little herself as regards much else that she recommends. What comes from her own experience in teaching and counseling children, parents, and other humane educators is generally sensible and practicable, as well as compassionate. What comes from others is rarely as well considered.

Conscientious use of CRITIC, for example, could quickly shatter Weil’s naïve faith that “Boycotts work!”, that recycling is always ecologically beneficial, that organic agriculture harms animals less than the use of chemical sprays, that it is usually environmentally friendlier and more socially responsible to buy used merchandise than to buy new, that it is either possible or always helpful to avoid the use of products that have been tested on animals, and that there is some virtue in washing diapers rather than using disposables—among other “green” shibboleths strewn throughout her book, even as she treads very lightly in advocating vegetarianism, which brings with it more ecological benefit than everything else she recommends combined.

Point by point:

- Boycotts work only if narrowly focused and intensely promoted, in causes with a specific short-term goal and demonstrable appeal to many of the actual consumers of the product or service being boycotted. Only a handful of boycotts have ever won anything on behalf of animals, and most of those successes occurred more than 15 years ago, before computerized inventory tracking enabled manufacturers and retailers to precisely and immediately measure each sales fluctuation to see if a declaration of boycott is actually having any effect. There has been no successful boycott of note on behalf of animals thus far into the 21st century, while many boycott declarations have merely ended any hope of communication between activists and the targets.
- Recycling is ecologically harmful any time the use of energy and clean water necessary to reprocess the substance involved exceeds the savings effected by not using new material. The value of recycling varies greatly

from place to place, depending mostly on the amount of transportation that it requires. Having actively promoted recycling for more than 20 years, including helping to found several regional recycling programs, I was eventually self-persuaded that the net effect of about half the recycling I saw was either nil or negative. Washing diapers rather than using disposables is among the classic examples of a feel-good exercise with a harmful outcome, since each washing typically uses more energy than would go into making a new diaper, and requires polluting several gallons of water.

- Organic crop yields are so much lower than the yields from agriculture making use of chemical sprays and fertilizers that organic farmers are often the most aggressive in resisting losses to wildlife through the use of traps and guns. Further, while some farm chemicals undeniably have severe harmful effects on nontarget species, others do not. Pesticide development since Rachel Carson published *Silent Spring* in 1962 has heavily emphasized reducing ecotoxicity and harm toward nontarget species, by making chemicals ever more target-specific. This is why we may now have more bald eagles, who were nearly extinct in Carson’s time, than economically competitive organic farmers.
- The relatively minor net ecological benefit associated with buying a used book is not to be confused with the major net losses involved in driving older cars, which are less safe and much less energy-efficient, or in using old home appliances, which not only use more energy but also are more likely to spill PCBs from their motors and ozone-

You Belong In A Zoo!

by Peter Brazaitis

Villard Books (299 Park Ave., New York, NY 10171), 2003.

368 pages. Hardcover, \$24.95.

A globally recognized reptile expert, author of many scientific papers and often called as an expert witness in herpetological smuggling cases, Peter Brazaitis spent his whole working life with the Wildlife Conservation Society. He began at the Bronx Zoo when WCS was still called the New York Zoological Society, and retired as first curator of the Central Park Zoo, following a six-year closure for renovation.

Brazaitis warmly relates one amusing anecdote after another, usually at his own expense. He is not only informative about the biology and behavior of species but is also brutally frank about the hazards of keeping dangerous creatures who always seem able to escape, no matter what precautions are taken.

Brazaitis’ chapter about a 1981 expedition to Cameroon in West Africa ought to be compulsory reading for all conservationists wedded to the fashionable notion that the way to save species is by giving them a commercial value. Having detailed his hair-raising experiences in traveling to Cameroon to catch some goliath frogs for conservation purposes, Brazaitis then acknowledges that the unfortunate and unintended effect of the zoo expedition is to show the Cameroon jungle dwellers that there is money to be made from the giant frogs. An industry in catching the frogs for export to zoos develops, and devastates the frog population to the extent that the chapter concludes miserably as follows:

“The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service officially listed the goliath frog as a threatened species on December 8, 1994, after one of the service’s biologists put his career at risk—with just a little help from me—to establish its protection from unscrupulous traders.”

At the end of chapter 22 the author has some wise words on the doctrine of sustainable use, which are worth quoting:

“Commercial trading in wildlife,

live or dead, is an ugly, often dirty, business where living creatures translate only into dollars and cents, profit and loss. Today, wildlife conservation is too often convoluted by the sanitizing philosophy that wild animals have to be killed so they may be utilized, and thus inherit a value that makes them important enough to protect. Thus, to make a crocodile valuable to local humans, we use a certain number in commerce. Somehow, I keep wondering what that philosophy holds for those millions of species and their habitats that as yet have no known commercial use, and play a role we may not yet have considered in the make-up of the world around us.”

Looking back on his decades of work in keeping animals, Brazaitis describes how far good zoos have come in including animal welfare within their management decisions, but he observes chillingly that the conservation pendulum is starting to swing back towards the bad old days when animals were regarded as expendable.

Living as we do in South Africa, under a conservation regime which has adopted the creed that exploitation is conservation and ergo any form of animal welfare is *ipso facto* anti-conservation, it is of interest to us to read that in offering his expertise to U.S. Customs, to help them become more effective in cracking down on illegal animal trafficking, Brazaitis earned the enmity of some of his conservationist colleagues.

Brazaitis is clearly fond of the reptiles and other animals in his care. He sees them as individuals with their own intelligence and personality, and he treats them with consideration and respect.

—Chris Mercer and Bev Pervan  
[Mercer and Pervan direct the Kalahari Raptor Centre, P.O. Box 1386, Kathu, Northern Cape ZA 8446, South Africa; telephone 27-53-712-3576; <krc@spg.co.za>; <www.raptor.co.za>.]

destructive freon gas from their cooling coils, if they die at home instead of being safely dismantled at a manufacturer’s scrapyard, as required by law, after being traded in for new.

- The pernicious myth that there are consumer chemical products that have not been tested on animals is easily demolished by simply looking up any product in the *EPA/NIOSH Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances*. There one will find each product listed, by common name, brand name, and molecular formula, with the dates and types of animal testing done to place the product on the market. For instance, Weil recommends the use of vinegar and baking soda to avoid using animal-tested cleaning products. Few chemicals have been tested more often on animals than vinegar, also known as acetic acid, in its hundreds of different formulations. Baking soda has also been extensively and repetitively animal-tested. While it is intelligent consumer strategy to patronize manufacturers who have active programs to develop and use non-animal testing methods in connection with producing new products, like Procter & Gamble, it is pointless to try to punish those whose products were tested on animals in the relatively distant past, and would be far more beneficial to animals to focus on using the products which are least likely to harm animals in the future through routine use and disposal.

Weil has not even applied the CRITIC method to some of her second-hand recommendations about humane education. Through application of her own intuition and intelligence, she once made effective use of Walt Disney videos, including *Beauty & The Beast*

and *The Lion King*. Her own son Forest loved them. Then someone who apparently had not watched either film with eyeballs open and brain working convinced Weil that they promote “patriarchy,” and that *Beauty & The Beast* in some manner tells young women that they should tolerate abuse from young men in hopes that they will some day reform.

Merely watching the videos and paying attention should have dispelled those notions. Nala, the courageous young lioness, is one of the stronger characters in *The Lion King*, and Belle, the heroine of *Beauty & The Beast*, stands up for herself in even the most hopeless and oppressive of circumstances. Never does she tolerate abuse from anyone.

I have never met Weil. My impression from her book is that she is a warm, understanding, and thoroughly well-meaning person, who may be very good at bringing the best out of people. Her recommended methods are sound. They will not, however, lead a thinking person toward many of the specific actions and attitudes that she recommends—especially if CRITIC is applied.

Vegetarianism may be the major exception, yet the pro-vegetarian message is so understated that it could be overlooked.

Weil offers surprisingly little advice about how vegetarian children (and their parents) can cope with the ostracism that they may face as result of their choice to avoid meat. Fear of ostracism is perhaps the largest single impediment to Americans adopting a meatless diet, and dealing with it may be the greatest challenge in raising humane children.

—Merritt Clifton

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OBITUARIES

**Elizabeth Atwood Lawrence**, 74, died on November 11 in Westport, Massachusetts. The first and perhaps only veterinary anthropologist in the U.S., Lawrence for 20 years taught a course on animal/human relations at Tufts University, and authored five books, but was most often quoted from a 1997 autobiographical essay published in the journal *Anthrozoos*: “I gave no credence to numerous individuals stressing the value of human medicine over veterinary medicine, those who said women did not have the strength and stamina to treat animals, nor to those who asserted that women’s only proper destiny was devoting full time to marriage and family life.”

**Lee Bartels**, 41, of Las Vegas, was electrocuted on November 29 while trying to rescue a cat from a power pole. Leaping to the ground, the cat survived.

MEMORIALS

In memory of my dog Toto,  
who died on May 31, 2001, age 12.  
“I miss you.”  
—Hilde Wilson



In memory of Webster.

In memory of Sassy.



In memory of Keiko.

In memory of Purr Box (12/3/87),  
Prometheus (3/21/81), Friendl (10/30/87),  
Lizzie (5/8/84), Boy Cat (12/26/85),  
Miss Penrose (11/18/98), Duke (11/1/98)  
and Blackie (9/9/96).

**Frederick Coulston**, 89, died on December 15 in Alamogordo, New Mexico. Honored for his work against malaria during World War II, Coulston began raising monkeys for research at age 15. In 1963 he took over the former NASA chimpanzee colony at Holloman Air Force Base, as an Air Force subcontractor. He then built the Coulston Foundation chimp facility in Alamogordo, intending to fund his own chimp research by supplying chimps to other labs. Expecting chimp use to soar as AIDS research expanded, Coulston in 1993-1995 acquired more chimps from the Air Force, New York University, the National Institutes of Health, and New Mexico State University. By August 1995 Coulston had nearly half the U.S. lab population of chimps—but because chimps proved to be poor lab models for human AIDS, there was little demand for them. Beseated by cash flow problems, he allegedly cut back veterinary care and maintenance, and became target of a sustained campaign seeking to close his facilities, led by In Defense of Animals. Nine chimps died at the Coulston Foundation due to Animal Welfare Act violations between March 1998 and August 2000. In August 1999 Coulston settled some Animal Welfare Act charges by agreeing to divest the foundation of 300 chimps, but no other labs were willing to take them. By March 2000 Coulston reportedly had debts of nearly \$350,000. The National Institutes of Health bailed him out temporarily in May 2000 by reclaiming title to 288 chimps, assuming the \$2.5-million-per-year task of feeding and looking after them. In September 2002 the Center for Captive Chimpanzee Care, a Florida-based sanctuary headed by Carole Noon, bought the Coulston facilities, 288 chimps, and 90 monkeys for \$3.7 million.

**Clayton James Eller**, 10, was killed by a Bengal tiger on December 14 while sweeping snow from a walkway at Ruth Bynum Rescue, an exotic animal sanctuary operated by his aunt in Miller’s Creek, North Carolina. “There was a loose place in the fence where dogs went in and out and played with the tiger,” said Wilkes County Coroner Howard Laney. “This little boy got too close, and the tiger pulled him under.” James Eller, brother of the victim’s mother, Angela Eller, and of Ruth Bynum, shot the tiger dead, but too late to save the boy.

**Jasmine Hodge**, 15, of Phoenix, Arizona, was struck and killed on November 21 by a car driven by Reyna Salgado, 25, as Hodge tried to rescue a dog who had been struck by a hit-and-run driver. The dog died with her. Salgado fled the scene but later turned herself in to police.

**S.S. Nathan**, 74, a member of the Blue Cross of India since 1978, who with his wife Indira kept nine rescued dogs, fed more than 70 street dogs each day, and volunteered two days a week in the Blue Cross shelter at Guindy, Chennai, died on September 28 in Penang, Malaysia.

**Donald R. Griffin**, 88, a professor emeritus at Rockefeller University, died on November 9 in Lexington, Massachusetts. As Harvard University students Griffin and Robert Galambos in 1944 discovered bats’ use of sonar. Griffin coined the term “echo-location” to describe it. The difficulty Griffin had in convincing the scientific establishment of the validity of the finding prepared him for the rejection he met when in 1978 he pioneered the study of cognitive ethology by arguing based on empirical evidence that animals have the capacity to think and reason. Charles Darwin made the same argument in 1872, in *The Expression of the Emotions in Man & Animals*, but the Darwinian theory that cognition and emotion evolved along with the physical structures of the brain was largely dismissed, partly because it challenged the moral basis for invasive research, until Griffin demonstrated that Darwin was as prescient about the evolution of the mind as about the evolution of the body.

**Umar Zakirov**, 33, a bear trainer for the 92-year-old Grandpa Durov’s Corner children’s theatre in Moscow, was fatally mauled on December 3 by a bear he was feeding. Theatre administrator Svetlana Serebrennikova said the bear would be retired from performing, but would not be killed.

**Snezhana Dautova**, 23, a circus trainer, was killed by a tiger on December 4 in Odessa, Russia. Circus director Gariy Butvinik told ITAR-Tass that the circus cancelled an evening show because their tigers were hungry and tired from travel, but was rehearsing with them to maintain their routine when Dautova ignored instructions to keep her distance from them. The tiger who killed her was shot in an unsuccessful rescue attempt.

**Frank A. Pitelka**, 87, died on October 10 in Altadena, California. A pioneering behavioral ecologist, Pitelka was best known for studies of Arctic lemmings and various birds in their native habitat, conducted with his wife Dorothy, who died in 1994. Both were zoology professors at the University of California in Berkeley. From 1985 until 1987 Frank Pitelka directed the Hastings Natural History Reservation in Carmel Valley, a project of the U.C. Berkeley Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.



Polly Strand, 1932-2003.

**Polly Strand**, 70, died on November 5 after a 16-year battle against breast cancer. Born in Massachusetts, she was among the first female students at Harvard University, and debuted in activism as a counselor for one of the early chapters of Planned Parenthood in Boston, as a founding member of an organization established to reform the funeral business, and founder of the Sudbury chapter of the *New York Herald Tribune’s* Fresh Air Fund, helping to send disadvantaged children to summer camp. Relocating to Marin, California, Strand helped to found the Peace & Freedom Party in opposition to the Vietnam War; founded a successful retail store chain; and founded Female Organized Running Events, helping to demonstrate that women could be competitive with men as distance runners by completing the original Athens marathon course at age 48. A charter member of the nonprofit MS magazine foundation, Strand persuaded founder Gloria Steinem to stop accepting tobacco ads. Recalled Lindsay Vurek, Strand’s companion since 1977, “In 1987 Polly attended an environmental impact hearing on the Northwest Animal Facility,” a proposed new University of California at Berkeley laboratory. “This launched her involvement for the rest of her life in animal issues,” Vurek said. After lobbying failed to stop the project, Strand funded a lawsuit against it, which with subsequent help from In Defense of Animals was eventually successful at the appellate level. The university was fined, but the lab had already been completed. Strand had already helped to found an organization called Berkeley Faculty & Staff to Advance Alternatives to Animal Research. She went on to help found the Redwood Coast Humane Society, helped lead a redirection of the Inland Mendocino Humane Society, was a West Coast producer for the pro-animal WBAI radio program *Walden’s Pond*, and was especially active in later years on food and health issues, including opposition to the use of hormone supplements made from pregnant mare’s urine.

**Vijayakumar Gangan**, 40, a veterinarian keeper at the Thiruvananthapuram Zoo in Trivandrum, India, whose work was praised by the local chapter of People for Animals, was fatally gored on December 8 by a rhino he was feeding.

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