

WHO GETS THE MONEY?

Data on 160 animal charities and seven opposition groups (page 12)

Kenya sport hunting ban overturned

NAIROBI—The 1977 national ban on sport hunting in Kenya appears to be within presidential assent of falling.

Leading the last-ditch opposition, Youth for Conservation founder Josphat Ngonyo hoped to gather 50,000 signatures of Kenyans who support the hunting ban before the bill rescinding it reached the desk of President Mwai Kibaki—but Kibaki and bill author G.G. Kariuki of Laikipia West are both members of the NARC Party, closely aligned with the pro-hunting Laikipia Wildlife Forum.

Introduced in June 2004, the Kariuki bill, called Cap 376, was presented as a measure to compensate farmers and others for harm incurred by wildlife. In gist, it was all along a bill to allow private landowners to operate hunting ranches similar to those of Zimbabwe, South Africa, Zambia, Mozambique, and Tanzania.

“Section 29 of the bill re-introduces sport hunting with private landowners

having almost total control,” Ngonyo said, forwarding the exact legislative language to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** as a PDF copy.

Working with little help from outside Kenya, Nyongo and other YfC leaders organized a coalition of 14 indigenous Kenyan environmental groups, representing all parts of the nation, and lobbied against the Kariuki bill as the Kenya Coalition for Wildlife Conservation and Management.

“Just when we thought victory was imminent, after collecting powerful reactions against it from local communities, and holding many meetings with cabinet ministers, Members of Parliament, and media,” Ngonyo e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on December 10, “the Kariuki bill was hurried through when there were very few Members in the house,” with national elections only weeks away.

Reportedly at risk of losing the election to the previously dominant KANU Party, NARC Members rushed to dispense patronage to their allies.

“On both December 8 and December 9, when the bill passed on second

(continued on page 8)



(Kim Bartlett)

Stealth riders attack wild mustangs and migratory birds

WASHINGTON D.C.—Stealth riders attached to the “Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005” on November 18, 2004 crippled two of the oldest U.S. federal animal protection statutes.

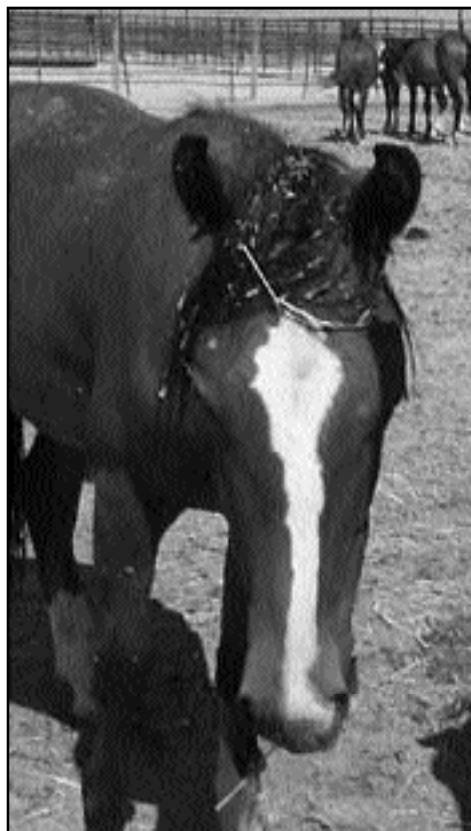
The 3,600-page, \$388 billion appropriations act, HR 4818, was ratified in final form and sent to U.S. President George W. Bush for his signature on December 6.

Buried deep within it, Section 142 in effect repealed the 1971 Wild and Free Ranging Horse and Burro Protection Act, virtually mandating that wild horses and burros must be sold to slaughter.

Section 143 excised 94 bird species from the 1918 Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

The HR 4818 riders followed four years after similar tactics permanently excluded rats, mice, and birds from the definition of “animals” protected by the 1971 Animal Welfare Act.

The effect of the three repeals is that even before the Bush administration moves to



(Kim Bartlett)

roll back the “critical habitat” provisions of the Endangered Species Act, as demanded in late November by the Western Governors Association, animals have less federal protection now than in 1974, when the ESA was adopted.

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ANIMAL PEOPLE

News For People Who Care

About Animals

December 2004
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Britain bans pack hunting

LONDON—Fox hunting and other forms of hunting wildlife with dogs are now banned throughout Britain. Ahead lies the effort to make the ban stick.

More than 100 years of organized political opposition to pack hunting climaxed on November 18, 2004 when British House of Commons speaker Michael Martin invoked the 1949 Parliament Act for only the fourth time ever, enabling the Commons to approve a total ban on pack hunting, 343-175.

Free to vote according to conscience, rather than along party lines, the Commons overwhelmingly affirmed intent to totally prohibit hunting wild animals with packs of dogs for the sixth time since Prime Minister Tony Blair took office, but for the first time when the decision did not have to be ratified by the House of Lords.

Despite the frequent participation of members of the Royal Family in blood sports, royal assent—essentially a formality—was granted within 45 minutes.

Elected and re-elected with promises to ban pack hunting, a Labour Party platform issue since 1983, Blair failed to push an anti-hunting bill during his first term as Prime Minister. In his second term Blair pursued a compromise that would have allowed fox hunting to continue under a permit system, but the House of Lords, influenced by the militantly pro-hunting Countryside Alliance, rejected Blair’s compromise proposal and instead voted to permit hare coursing and stag hunting with hounds as well.

“Mr. Blair may have preferred to quietly drop the idea, but with trust shattered after the war on Iraq, he told senior colleagues

that the promise to resolve the hunting issue had become ‘a trust issue,’” wrote Colin Brown, deputy political editor for *The Independent*.

The Countryside Alliance immediately announced intent to sue seeking to overturn the hunting ban, arguing that the Parliament Act itself was never ratified by the House of Lords and that the ban violates aspects of the Human Rights Act.

The Countryside Alliance also pledged that more than 250 fox hunting clubs would protest against the ban on February 19, which would have been the opening day of the 2005 hunting season.

Loopholes in the hunting ban allow riders to follow hounds in pursuit of rats or rabbits, to flush animals from cover to be shot with guns, and to practice drag-hunting, in which the lure is a sack of fox scent rather than an actual fox. As the hunting ban does not criminalize accidentally killing a fox, fox hunters are expected to attempt to continue hunting as always, evading the intent of the ban through a combination of ruses.

Association of Chief Police Officers rural spokesperson Alistair McWhirter told *Daily Telegraph* political correspondent Brendan Carlin that undercover officers would not be assigned to monitor hunts, but Daniel Foggo and Melissa Kite of the *Daily Telegraph* reported just a day later that “Special Branch is trying to recruit hunt members as paid informants...Officers have approached at least a dozen leading members of the Countryside alliance and suggested that they warn police about potentially illegal

(continued on page 10)



“In a joint action with another small Venezuelan animal foundation, our team went yesterday to Cubagua Island to rescue the surviving dogs after approximately 20 were killed by the health department,” Carla Kaiser of Asilo para Animales Maltratados y Organizacion de Rescate e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on October 25, 2004, attaching this photo. “In total, we rescued 15.” Their capture method was to chase the dogs into the water, where they were more easily caught than on land. AAMOR has sterilized more than 2,000 dogs and cats on near - by Margarita and Coche islands, Kaiser said.

Killing dogs does not stop the spread of rabies, confirms major Indonesian study

BANGKOK, FALLUJAH, BUCHAREST, BEIJING, CAIRO, COLOMBO—If, as Winston Churchill advised, one should never attribute to malice what may be attributed to stupidity, official stupidity rather than malice failed to prevent rabies outbreaks and drove dog massacres in at least 18 nations during the latter half of 2004.

Dogs were shot, poisoned, gassed, clubbed, or electrocuted by the tens of thousands because many authorities in much of the world have yet to recognize that mass vaccination is the only effective means of stopping or even slowing a canine rabies epidemic.

Dog massacres were even reported in three states of Argentina, where Oscar P. Larghi, M.D., showed during the 1990s that intensive three-month vaccination campaigns can virtually eradicate rabies from major cities.

“Even massive culling of the dog population, without an intensive vaccination campaign among the survivors, will not arrest

an outbreak [of rabies] even if it occurs on a small island,” concluded Indonesian Ministry of Health rabies control expert Caccilia Windyaningsih, in the November 2004 edition of the *Journal of the Medical Association of Thailand*. Windyaningsih extensively reviewed one of the most intensive efforts on record to stop rabies by killing dogs.

“Flores is an isolated previously rabies-free Indonesian island which has been experiencing a canine rabies outbreak,” resulting in at least 113 deaths through June 2004, Windyaningsih began.

The Flores rabies outbreak “started with the import of three dogs from rabies-endemic Sulawesi in September 1987,” Windyaningsih wrote. “Local authorities responded with massive killing of dogs,” in early 1998.

“Approximately 70% of the dogs in the district where rabies had been introduced

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Horse Rescue of America

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“The Ultimate Washington Hypocrisy” and Flim-Flam

Days after President Bush signs the Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2005 (HR 48-18) opening the door for the slaughter of thousands of wild horses and burros, December 13, 2004 is set as the “National Day of the Horse.”

December 10, 2004 (Glendale, CA.) Just when you thought you had seen it all in Washington, something happens that just leaves you shaking your head in disbelief.

On September 30, 2004, the House of Representatives in a concurrent resolution with the Senate, declared December 13, 2004 as a **National Day of the Horse**.

H. CON. RES. 507 acknowledges that “the horse is a vital part of the collective experience of the United States,” and that without the horse, “the economy, history, and character of the United States would be profoundly different.”

The resolution goes on to encourage all citizens to be mindful of the contribution of the horses to the U.S. and issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the National Day of the Horse.

Six weeks later however, on November 19, this same group of lawmakers sent to President Bush for his signature HR 48-18, which allows wild horses and burros to be sent to slaughter. Approximately 14,000 wild horses currently held by the Bureau of Land Management will go to slaughter immediately.

“This is the ultimate Washington hypocrisy,” stated Leo Grillo, founder of **Horse Rescue of America**. “You have to ask yourself, does Congress really know what they are doing? In September they celebrate the horse as a ‘living link’ to the history of the U.S. and then two months later they sentence the wild horses to death!”

Wild horses and burros have been protected since 1971 by the “Wild Free Roaming Horses and Burros Act” which declared that wild horses and burros “are living symbols of the historic and pioneer spirit of the West” and are a protected National Heritage Species. On November 19, however, Senator Conrad Burns (R-MT) slipped an 11th hour rider into the Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2005 (HR 48-18), allowing BLM to sell wild free roaming horses and burros at livestock auctions effectively sending these previously protected animals to the slaughterhouse. The President signed HR 48-18 into law on December 8, 2004.

Footage of a wild horse round up and more information on what the HR 48-18 means to the wild horse and burro population of the U.S. can be found at:

www.horserescueofamerica.com

661-269-5010

Editorial feature

The importance of enabling caring people to help

Who gets the money you give to help animals? As important, who doesn't, who may be doing far more per dollar received, under much more difficult conditions?

For fifteen years we have compiled our annual "Who gets the money?" tables (*start - ing on page 11 this year*) to help animal charity donors more effectively direct contributions.

Rich organizations have mostly become richer during this time, whether or not their program service warrants great donor enthusiasm. Poor but effective organizations are both much more numerous and mostly still struggling.

Our perception of the basic problems in pro-animal fundraising has evolved to include recognition that while some rich groups and hired-gun fundraisers are inordinately greedy, many good but poor groups do not get the support they need simply because they do not ask enough people for help, or ask often enough—or they look to the rich groups for crumbs, instead of developing their own donor base.

It is dismayingly evident that many of the hardest-working, most honest, and most devotedly compassionate people who are doing humane work are inhibited about making their needs known—especially locally, where others are most able to help, as volunteers and as donors of goods and services, even if they have no money to give.

In rich and poor communities alike, far too many animal charity directors behave as if they themselves are feral cats and street dogs, doomed to scavenge, ever in danger from a kick, stoning, or impoundment if they approach anyone who might say "No."

Many others ask for help under the illusion that fundraising is begging, that only the rich should be asked to donate, and that aid will only be given if the beggar seems poorer and more miserable than everyone else on the street.

These animal charity directors are embarrassed to present a professional image while soliciting help, and to be seen giving their animals the best of care, because they fear others will misinterpret this as meaning that they are rich, and do not really need or deserve aid.

Such attitudes are not only self-defeating but dead wrong, as evidenced by the ongoing success of the richest organizations. The most successful fundraisers not only attract more aid from the wealthy but also get generous help from some of the people with the least to give.

Successful fundraising, especially in poor communities, depends upon the fundraising institution managing to project itself as a center of community pride, to which everyone contributes and from which everyone derives benefit.

The most important benefit that successful charities confer is the feeling of hope that adverse conditions can be changed.

We have seen this over and over again, all over the world. This is the fundraising prescription that has worked for organized religion since the dawn of time, and it works for animal protection charities too.

Fundraising is not begging. It is inviting fellow citizens to join in voluntarily providing an essential community service. The animal charity director who asks for help should seek money, volunteers, supplies, and services with the same pride of purpose that built the Vatican, Mecca, Ankor Wat, and Shaolin, among other great temple cities.

Any community that supports a church, a school, a hospital, or athletic activities has the wherewithal and public spirit to support a humane society. What is required is selling the idea, which means getting started in a manner that visibly invites participation.

The animal charity that does not ask for help, and does not enable others to assist in whatever way they can, is failing itself and failing the animals it purports to aid, because it is not empowering fellow citizens and animal lovers to respond to cruelty and misery that is often breaking their hearts, in silence and secrecy because they feel that no one else cares.

Thousands of people who feel just as badly on behalf of suffering animals as the people who run animal charities are miserable every time they see a street dog or feral cat or hear about cruelty, not only because the animals are suffering, but also because they feel utterly helpless and frustrated about it.

These kind people want to do something, but will never know what to do, or how to do it, or whom to trust, until they are shown an example of someone else helping and are asked to participate, by giving money, food, transportation, volunteer time, or whatever else they have to spare that can be of use.

If all a person can do is help to socialize puppies and kittens by cuddling them for an hour, that is a positive contribution, and needs to be invited, accepted, and welcomed. Often this will lead to larger contributions later, sometimes in the form of a substantial bequest.

Most people wish they could do something to combat suffering, illness, trauma, and despair on a wider scope than just fighting the portion that comes into their own lives, but they do not feel strong enough. They do not feel they have the courage or resilience or capaci-

ty for giving love without reserve that charitable work takes.

Animal rescuers and defenders are often among their secret heroes. Animal charities are doing what they would do, if they could, and they will be very glad to help in whatever way they can, if they are asked, invited to participate, and thanked.

We know this is true even in the poorest nations because it is true everywhere.

In the U.S., approximately one household in four donates money to animal causes, and one household in 10 feeds homeless cats or dogs, if the residents see them.

We know this because this behavior has been studied by pollsters and sociologists.

We also know, from some of the same studies, that while immigrants donate much less money to animal causes, and typically also have much lower incomes, that immigrants feed homeless animals with even greater generosity than people who were born in the U.S.

Because the U.S. has immigrants from everywhere, studies of immigrant behavior provide a perspective on global attitudes.

ANIMAL PEOPLE has affirmed on our frequent expeditions to other parts of the world that people who care about animals are everywhere. We have seen countless plastic bowls of food and water in trash-strewn allies, plates of leftovers on rooftops, and food waste discreetly left outside dumpsters, where dogs, cats, and other animals can find the leavings. From Kiev to Capetown, Calcutta to Machu Pichu, San Juan to Istanbul, Beijing to Atlanta, scenes we have witnessed testify to broadly shared concern that only needs organization to become a transformative movement.

The foundation of empathic transformation is giving, and giving begins with asking in a manner that empowers the giver to help.

When to increase fundraising

As well as monitoring the institutional accountability of established animal charities, we have had the experience of building ANIMAL PEOPLE, starting with only personal credit, and of mentoring countless younger animal charities through their start-up phases, in all parts of the world.

Fifteen years ago, when we commenced "Who gets the money?", we were chiefly concerned about individual charity administrators who appeared to be directing their organizations more to enrich themselves than to prevent animal suffering.

"Who gets the money?" has focused ever since upon exposing self-aggrandizement and helping donors to avoid exploitation by direct mail mills and telemarketers.

These are still critical concerns.

Yet these concerns are now matched by our concern that many small, dynamic, highly motivated charities, with excellent records on behalf of animals, are in effect ceding resources to others that mostly just make noise and mail appeals, by not actively and continuously informing potential supporters of their needs.

Even advisors who try to help animal charities may at times inadvertently reinforce the inhibitions that hold too many back. The January/March 2004 edition of the Animal Welfare Board of India magazine *Animal Citizen* featured an excellent guide to animal charity fundraising and obtaining publicity—except for one mistake: "Too many nonprofit organizations spend 50% of their money in order to raise the other 50%," the anonymous author declared. "This is bad planning. Your entire cost should not be more than 5%."

Holding fundraising investment to 5% of the anticipated return is a surefire prescription for perpetually lacking the wherewithal to grow.

The Wise Giving Alliance, the largest standard-setting entity for U.S.-based nonprofit organizations of all types, recommends that the combined fundraising and administrative expense of a charity should not exceed 35% of total spending—in a nation where postage, printing, paper, telephone service, and Internet service (the usual mediums of fundraising) are all much less expensive relative to personal income than in most of the rest of the world.

Logically, fundraising might cost more in India, not less.

Throughout the past 15 years, the average and median investment in fundraising and administration by animal charities reviewed in "Who gets the money?" has hovered close to 28%, as determined by our own assessment of IRS Form 990 filings and/or balance sheets. We evaluate the expenditures of a globally representative cross-section of the most prominent animal charities, of every kind.

This year, as in most years, 77% of the charities whose data we looked at were at 35% or lower. Nearly half were between 21% and 35%. Almost three times as many charities were in the 14% to 21% bracket as were in the 35% to 42% range.

About two-thirds of the charities with significantly low fundraising and administrative expense are based in the U.S. or Britain, and are rich enough to run in large part on interest—in effect, on the momentum of past decades of fundraising success. Typically the proceeds of their endowments finance their further fundraising efforts, which bring in millions of dollars from well-primed donor lists.

The other third, including about two out of three charities outside the U.S. and Britain, most younger charities, and ANIMAL PEOPLE in 10 of our first 12 years, appear to be significantly under-investing in growth—and survival.

For every animal charity that spends more than 42% of budget on fundraising and administration, or has financial reserves of more than twice its annual program spending, two appear to be starving themselves by not spending enough.

ANIMAL PEOPLE never intended to starve, and never intended to discourage other young and ambitious animal charities from doing the outreach necessary to grow into their missions. On the contrary, we labored even before producing our first "Who gets the money?" feature to help both donors and animal charity management to better understand the realities of effective nonprofit fundraising and money management.

Since commencing "Who gets the money?" we have repeatedly added columns of data to those included in our early editions to help clarify the difference between money usefully raised and spent and money merely hoarded, and to illustrate how much investment is necessary to generate a healthy working budget.

We have added succinct explanations of the different methods that astute donors and charity administrators use to evaluate financial performance.

Eighteen months ago we added the ANIMAL PEOPLE *Ethical Standards for Animal Charities & Fundraisers*, to further clarify our own beliefs about how animal charities should operate, taking into account the significant differences between serving animals and serving a human constituency.

We did not expect our standards to be quickly ratified by some of the leading fundraisers in the field, but within a few weeks they were informally endorsed by fundraising representatives of many of the biggest and fastest-growing animal charities, and were included as part of a pledge to prospective clients by Paul Siegel of Direct Mail Systems Inc.

After observing Siegel's performance for others, and needing to raise more money ourselves, we hired him too.

Plainly put, the ANIMAL PEOPLE charitable mission has grown much faster than our own capacity to obtain the funds we need to continue to send complimentary subscriptions to every animal charity in the world, maintain probably the largest online animal news and information archive on the Worldwide Web, and fulfill all the other functions of an independent newspaper, nonprofit watchdog, and facilitator of global humane education outreach.

The universe of animal charities has nearly tripled since ANIMAL PEOPLE started,

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Enabling caring people to help

(from page 3)

and has nearly doubled in the past five years, with the fastest growth coming overseas, in the parts of the world that are the poorest, most in need of help, and most expensive to serve.

We had to get help, because **ANIMAL PEOPLE**'s funding needs have overtaken our ability to devote time and effort to fundraising.

Hiring a reputable national fundraising firm will make less sense for charities whose programs are strictly local. Hiring outside help at all might make no sense for charities directed by people whose expertise is in sales work or business management—but making more extensive use of volunteers in fundraising will very often be the right approach. The Best Friends Animal Society, the Richmond SPCA, and the San Francisco SPCA have all achieved exponential financial growth since we started "Who gets the money?" by enlisting and motivating volunteers to produce a variety of events that combine fundraising with adoption promotion.

The bottom line is the bottom line. An animal charity that does not have adequate reserve funding to survive a briefly slumping national economy without a crisis, and is not already spending close to 28% of time and budget on fundraising and administration needs to increase fundraising investment. Aiming at 28% should keep most charities under the 35% ceiling recommended by the Wise Giving Alliance, even in a worldwide economic downturn—but aiming any lower is underselling the mission.

Active donors can help by increasing support to poor but effective and efficient animal charities, while cutting donations to direct mail mills and those that merely hoard funds.

The American Animal Hospital Association, in the same year that **ANIMAL PEO-**

PLE first produced "Who gets the money?", initiated an annual "National Survey of People & Pet Relationships." This survey has recorded the steadily increasing awareness of Americans of the needs and well-being of companion animals, with perhaps the most significant finding coming in November 2004.

Since 2001, the American Animal Hospital Association surveyors found, 53% of American pet-keeping households have increased their spending on animals.

The increase occurred while other categories of discretionary spending, including contributions to charity, were mostly in stasis or slight decline.

The potential for marked further growth of the animal charity donor base clearly exists. The animal charities that do the most with the least must realize that they are as deserving of support as the biggest and richest, and must get over the feeling that to be refused is to be humiliated. No such inhibition holds back those who do relatively little besides raise funds. Neither are they likely to feel compelled to share the loot. The only way to ensure that donations go where they are most needed and will be best used is for good charities to compete to earn them.

We do not have comparable survey data from other nations, but from the rapidly increasing interest of pet food manufacturers and makers of accessories in developing markets in eastern Europe and Asia, the trend and potential for increasingly successful pro-animal fundraising is similar. The low-wage occasional donors in India, China, Russia, and other rapidly developing nations today will be more affluent donors in the near future, as their national economies develop. The animal charity that hesitates to seek such donors now will be

LETTERS

Mulesing

Re "PETA tells Aussies to back away from sheep's behinds," from your November 2004 edition, Animal Liberation has campaigned to ban mulesing since 1975.

When I went to the U.K. in 1986 and asked Members of Parliament to boycott Australian wool, I was damned as "un-Australian," and nothing changed. Without PETA's intervention, perhaps mulesing would have continued without even debate.

If mulesing is banned, there will have to be greatly improved animal welfare policing, as graziers will leave sheep to die of fly-strike, since it is quicker, easier and cheaper to mules once, rather than to bring in the sheep for insecticide application and to shear the wool in fly-prone areas of the sheep, mainly the under the tail but also sometimes around the face.

It is not uncommon for one person to be in charge of 10,000 sheep or more, hence it is impossible for one person to properly care for all the animals.

—Christine Townend
Leura, NSW
Australia

<CJTownend@bigpond.com>

The Australia Broadcasting Association "National Rural News" reported on November 17 that, "A medical manufacturer has signed a deal with the wool industry to help produce an alternative to mulesing. Norwood Abbey will build a device that looks like a hand-held drill, to apply a new protein which should achieve the same result." The protein would reportedly help the sheep to resist blowflies.

PETA meanwhile began an ongoing series of demonstrations in front of Australian embassies and consulates to try to get the industry to accelerate a promised phase-out of mulesing by 2010.

—Wolf
Clifton

Christopher Reeve

Your obit on Christopher Reeve is most disturbing.

Why did you give him so much visibility? Because he was well-known? Is that a reason to highlight someone who favored animal research? (I am not faulting Reeve's personal inability to see the cruelty of animal research.)

Only one sentence stated in the obit that, "He became a prominent spokesperson for animal use in biomedical research." Readers unfamiliar with Reeve's approval of the use of animals in research might construe that statement as an error and that non-animal use was meant.

—Rita Ross
Garrison, N.Y.

The Editor responds:

An obituary is news, not an honor. The prominence of an ANIMAL PEOPLE obituary is proportional to the prominence of the deceased in reference to animal issues, regardless of which side of the issues the person was on.

The most succinct summation we have seen of the complexity of Christopher Reeve's legacy was in the December 2004 edition of the Australian Association for Humane Research newsletter, whose editors acknowledged that they were saddened by his death.

"While the Christopher Reeve Paralysis Act, a \$300 million piece of legislation currently before the U.S. Congress, recognizes to some extent that cutting-edge research doesn't require animals," the AAHR editors continued, "and it wisely allocates resources to clinical studies and public education about spinal cord injuries, it also unfortunately allocates a significant amount of funding to animal experimentation...Reeve's call for increased research into spinal cord injury was admirable, but AAHR would like to honor that call with a reminder that the most promising direction for such research will be through non-animal methodologies."

individually to every party member.

It worked! The party dropped its pro-hunt policy and adopted a policy that calls for phasing out the commercial seal hunt, by a vote of 98 to 7. This made the Greens the first Canadian party to have an anti-seal hunt policy.

This fight probably is not over. I think there is a good chance that the Terra Nova (Newfoundland) Greens, who were behind the original policy, will try to get the present policy dropped or weakened at the next Green Party of Canada convention in 2005. But we will be better prepared.

—Don Roebuck
Toronto, Ontario

Don Roebuck was a Green Party candidate in the Ontario provincial elections of 1995 and 1999, and the federal elections of 1997 and 2000.

Best Friends

director of animal care **Faith Maloney** did not recognize a brief quote attributed to her in the November 2004 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** cover feature "Procter & Gamble meets Best Friends." We deleted it from the electronic edition.

Beth Mersten of **Best Friends** is 32, not 29, as stated in "Typical" first-time fur buyer isn't buying it," in our November 2004 edition. She still fits the profile of the person the fur trade claims will buy her first fur coat this winter and still finds fur "simply disturbing."

Tony LaRussa's Animal

Rescue Foundation executive director **Brenda Barnette** on December 1, 2004 told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that contrary to a note in our December 2003 edition, her predecessor **David Stegman** is not the same **Dave Stegman** who played for the White Sox under LaRussa in 1983-1984, and emulated LaRussa by studying law. That Stegman lives in Grove City, Ohio, where he passed the bar in 2001. Barnette's predecessor now heads the **Tri Valley Humane Society** in Pleasanton, California.

Canadian Greens now oppose sealing

My letter headlined "Canadian Greens endorsed seal hunt" in the June 2003 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** pointed out that the Green Party of Canada had adopted a policy in support of the commercial seal hunt held each spring off our east coast.

Animal protectionists responded with a two-phase strategy. First, with a federal election coming up, we set out to show that the party would lose votes over this. Our protests received national news coverage. Follow-up included going to all-candidates meetings and calling talk shows when the party leader was in the studio, challenging the party position.

Rebecca Aldworth, then of the International Fund for Animal Welfare and now with the Humane Society of the U.S., went to the Green Party national convention in August 2004. She showed her video of the seal hunt and talked

CORRECTIONS

The *East African Standard* muddled findings by **Youth for Conservation** about bushmeat consumption in Nairobi, in coverage quoted in the November 2004 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Wrote YfC founder Josphat Nyongo, "25% of the samples we bought were pure bushmeat and 19% were mixed bushmeat and domestic meat. Of 202 butcher shops we surveyed, 42% sold bushmeat."

P&G meets Best Friends

Congratulations on arranging the meeting among representatives of Procter & Gamble and Best Friends, described in your November 2004 edition. This is truly the way to make a difference for animals—to create understanding, rather than terrorize those we hope to win over.

I will never forget hearing former Los Angeles SPCA executive director Ed Cubrda explain many years ago, when I was first becoming involved in animal work, that compassion is learned, not inherited.

A few people are born into an environment that allows kindness and love toward all living things from a young age, but we must never throw away the possibility of someone suddenly being touched by rescuing a tiny bird who has fallen into a gutter or by taking in a dog or cat who is starving in the streets, and having his or her entire life changed. We see this often. The type of meeting you put together opens the door for those in positions to make compassionate change to be awakened.

I'd love to see a nationwide conference of major conglomerates, smaller companies that would like to see how they could get away from animal research, and humane organizations, sitting down and discussing these issues. The media would love this, and so would the public, because so many individuals are torn between their belief that animal testing is essential for medical progress and their horror at animal suffering.

Recent threats, terrorist attacks, and e-mail inundations have made legislators scared to be

linked with animal issues, whereas a few years ago they eagerly sought to sponsor bills that might bring them acclaim and votes.

If we are going to make positive changes for animals, we are going to have to show logical reasons why the large companies that do animal testing should make the necessary investment to change their current methodology. As you so well explained, we have to deal with reality and what *is*, in order to get to where we want to be. Putting our heads in the sand and waving our philosophical tails has accomplished little.

Best Friends deserves commendation for courage. Everyone with whom I have discussed your article is absolutely thrilled, and sees this as an initial step to a major breakthrough.

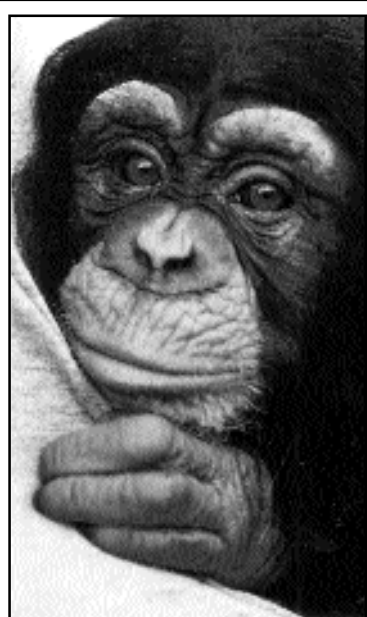
—Phyllis Daugherty, Director
Animal Issues Movement
420 N. Bonnie Brae Street
Los Angeles, CA 90026
<ANIMALISSU@aol.com>

Update:

The Procter & Gamble subsidiary Iams Inc. sponsors the Home-4-the-Holidays adoption promotion program, coordinated by the Helen Woodward Animal Center. (See page 13.) PETA research associate Shalin Gala on October 29 wrote to participating shelters, asking them to pledge non-association with Iams, in exchange for being "entered into a limited-entry drawing to be one of 15 shelters to receive a 'thank-you' check for \$1,500." Without mentioning Home-4-the-Holidays, the terms of the pledge in effect preclude using this opportunity to rehome shelter animals.

This little one will never face laboratory research or isolation or the beatings and stress of training to perform as "entertainment." She has found safe haven at Primarily Primates, among nearly 600 other rescued primates and 400 birds. We give them sanctuary for the rest of their lives.

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Fund for Animals

Killing dogs does not stop rabies—study (from page 1)

were killed that year,” Windiyaningsih found, “yet canine rabies still exists on Flores.”

Cats and monkeys were also targeted, to no avail.

“Before the current rabies outbreak, there were an estimated 600,000-800,000 dogs on the island,” Windiyaningsih elaborated. “Almost all were owned and semi-controlled. They had not been vaccinated against rabies, since rabies had never been reported previously in Flores. Dogs were kept as watchdogs, pets, for food, and for trade.”

Dog meat sellers, not street dogs, were most culpable for the spread of rabies on Flores. “Some citizens did not kill their dogs and moved them to the next as-yet rabies-free district, and sold them in markets,” Windiyaningsih explained. “Some of these dogs incubated rabies and this contributed to the spread to other districts.”

In East Flores, where the rabies outbreak started, 53,204 dogs were killed in 1998. Only 5,314 dogs remained as of 2002, of whom only 40% were vaccinated, not even close to the 70% vaccination rate needed to stop an epidemic, and less than half of the 85% rate that the World Health Organization recommends as the goal of vaccination campaigns, to create a margin of safety.

Across the whole of Flores, 80% of the dog population was killed. Just 46% of the survivors were vaccinated.

Even after Flores authorities realized that the dog massacres were not stopping rabies, Windiyaningsih noted, “No island-wide dog vaccination campaign was implemented, as had been recommended by two WHO consultants.”

The consultants, Henry Wilde of the Queen Saovabha Memorial Institute in Thailand and WHO rabies expert F.X. Meslin, were credited as co-authors of Windiyaningsih’s paper, along with fellow Indonesian Ministry of Health personnel Thomas Suroso and H.S. Widarso.

“An additional 226,698 or more dogs were killed after 1999,” Windiyaningsih continued. “Nevertheless, canine rabies was not eliminated. Out of 2,881 dogs tested for rabies, 2,318 were found positive (80%).”

“East Flores and Sikka districts continued culling dogs up to 2001,” Windiyaningsih reported. “They were not successful in eliminating the disease. Ende and Ngada (districts) started massive killing of dogs in 2000, but made only meek efforts to follow this with vaccination for the remaining canine population. Both districts still experienced canine and human rabies in 2001. Only Lembata, an isolated adjacent island district, remained free of human rabies, but did report 37 cases of canine rabies and probably had more. However,” Windiyaningsih observed, “Lembata was the only district that vaccinated over 50% of their dog population.”

The East Flores dog killing began more than a year after the first human rabies case occurred, **ANIMAL PEOPLE** noted in June 1998. The killing was ordered early in the unrest that brought the May 1998 fall of the Suharto dictatorship. Officials hinted as the killing began that dissidents might be seen as mad dogs, by a regime formed amid the 1965 slaughter of 300,000 ethnic Chinese citizens in the name of purging Communists.

Dogs & democracy

Windiyaningsih’s findings affirmed the view expressed 31 years earlier by Dr. William Winkler of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in the National Academy of Sciences’ handbook *Control of Rabies*, that “Persistent trapping or poisoning campaigns as a means to rabies control should be abolished. There is no evidence,” Winkler wrote, “that these costly and politically attractive programs reduce either wildlife reservoirs or rabies incidence.”

Killing animals in the name of rabies control remains politically attractive, worldwide, in part because the professed need to exterminate dogs or other species provides a pretext for shaky governments to keep soldiers busy, create patronage employment, enlist the loyalty of ruffians who might otherwise make trouble, and in the most extreme scenarios, fill the streets with armed men whose gunfire tends to keep the public indoors, intimidated, away from mass demonstration—like those in

Kiev that in November 2004 overturned the results of a corrupt national election.

A decade of sterilization, vaccination, and public education by SOS Animals Ukraine, founded in 1994 by former United Nations journalist Tamara Tarnawska, has ensured that there are few mad dogs left in Kiev—and the success of the Ukrainian democracy movement put into context the viciousness of the repression that SOS Animals Ukraine met during the 1990s when it challenged the local animal control establishment. Supporters’ apartments were invaded and their dogs clubbed to death in front of them, Tarnawska herself was criminally accused of illegally possessing veterinary drugs, vehicles were sabotaged, death threats were received even in the presence of sympathetic news media, and the SOS Animals Ukraine veterinarian suffered brain damage and serious memory loss in a suspicious car crash that killed two other people.

In hindsight, taking mad dogs out of the Ukrainian political discourse may have been the beginning of the end of the post-Communist authoritarian regime.

Dog soldiers

Agence France-Presse on December 9 described the massacre of dogs and cats that followed the 1st U.S. Marine Expeditionary Force occupation of Fallujah, Iraq.

The Iraqi newspaper *Al Sabe* reported on October 6 that more than 60 human rabies cases had occurred in Al Anbar province before the U.S. invaded Fallujah.

“Dr. Imad Al Deen Al Nagash, director of health monitoring in the Iraqi Ministry of Health, was quoted as saying that the spread of the disease was due to a shortage of vaccines, a shortage of post-exposure treatments, the abundance of stray dogs, and a low level of awareness among citizens,” translated the Xinhuanet New Agency.

“Al Nagash stated that more than 145,000 children will be vaccinated despite the ongoing military operations in Fallujah, Ramadi, and two districts of Anbar Governorate,” Xinhuanet continued.



ABC program dogs at the Compassion Unlimited Plus Action shelter in Bangalore, India. (Eileen Weintraub)

The vaccination effort probably never occurred. Neither did the U.S. Marines bring supplies of Raboral, the oral rabies vaccine made to immunize animals who cannot be captured for injections, nor even conventional rabies vaccines and animal control know-how. What they brought, replacing their combat weapons for dog-and-cat killing, were blazing shotguns, demonstrating the approach that fifty years ago left the rural South as the last part of the U.S. with endemic canine rabies, long after vaccination eradicated it elsewhere.

Truly feral cats and street dogs were probably few, as the Saddam Hussein regime had encouraged troops to use them for target practice, and the survivors, like the survivors of cat and dog purges everywhere, learned to be nocturnal and seldom seen. Pets left by refugees from the fighting, on the other hand, would have been easily killed.

Marines told Agence France-Presse that they were getting rid of a potential disease vector before the refugees returned. None seemed to realize that some returning refugees might be looking for their lost pets.

Dog meat & rabies

The Xinhuanet attention to the Iraqi rabies outbreak came after 10 human rabies cases were reported in Cixi, China. After several days of public announcements, Cixi offi-

(continued on page 7)

MORE LETTERS

Japanese labs

In 2005 we have a chance to revise Japanese animal protection law about the welfare of experimental animals. The current law does not give them any effective protection. Far more animals are used in Japanese labs, more than 20 million, than the 2.7 million used in Britain.

The first animal protection law in Japan was passed 31 years ago, after the emperor visited Britain and Queen Elizabeth talked about the way animals were treated in Japan. Foreign people’s opinions will make a big difference.

Please visit our web site, <<http://homepage2.nifty.com/jikken-houseido/index-e.htm>>, and tell us what you think.

—T. Nakamura
Network for the Improvement of the Legal System Concerning Animal Experiments in Japan
<zua03725@hotmail.co.jp>

Table Mountain tabrs

Thank you for publicizing the massacre of the tahrns on Table Mountain. I live in the shadow of Table Mountain, which is virtually in my back yard, and saw the helicopters clattering above my head in May and June when hunters from all over South Africa waged a para-military operation to exterminate every tahr, even though the Marchig Animal Welfare Trust had presented a funded, viable rescue and relocation proposal.

As you wrote, this proposal was acknowledged by SANParks on March 18, 2004, yet they later denied receiving it.

From this it could be assumed that SANParks could not allow a precedent to be set to interfere with possible future lucrative cruel decisions, such as elephant culling.

—Cicely Blumberg
Domestic Animal Rescue Group
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Cape Town 8040, South Africa
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<darg@icon.co.za>

Fur “art” exhibit

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, a major New York institution, has a huge exhibit "Wild: Fashion Untamed" running through March 13, that glorifies the use of animal parts for fashion. Only a brief mention is made of historical anti-fur efforts.

I was not going to go see the exhibit, but then decided to go, so that whatever I wrote would be from experience. It was a mob scene. No one seemed to have any consciousness that these hides, furs, heads, feathers, and paws were once living beings. Captions invoked sociology, economics, and convoluted philosophy to mask the cruelty.

A sign said, “The exhibition is made possible by Roberto Cavalli. Additional support has been provided by John and Laura Pomerantz.” Cavalli is a fur designer.

What is the relationship between the museum and the fur industry? What kind of institution is so easily bought?

If there had been a sustained effort by major animal rights groups to change peoples' attitudes about the torture and killing of animals for fashion, no prominent institution would have dared put on such a show. There would have been no audience for it.

—Irene Muschel
New York, New York
<BenIrv@hotmail.com>

Feral cats

You have often said that dog and cat overpopulation will have ended when shelters reach 100% euthanasia because the only animals they will get are too sick, injured, or dangerous to save.

Parallel to that, a feral cat rescue group might consider itself successful when 100% of the calls it receives are about small colonies, newly formed by abandoned pets.

I doubt that many feral cat groups tally by colony size, but wouldn’t it be interesting to have comparisons of colony size in cities with and without feral cat programs?

—Audrey Boag
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Team

cials and help hired on a bounty basis reportedly killed 44,000 dogs in five days. A similar massacre followed in Guilen.

Chinese news media described the victims as unvaccinated pets. Internet activist alerts asserted in thinly disguised rewrites of alerts distributed before the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens that the killings were part of an official campaign to rid China of street dogs before the Beijing Olympics in 2008.

Neither claim appeared credible.

Unlike Greece, where as many as 15,000 street dogs reportedly disappeared in the years leading up to the 2004 Olympics, China has few true street dogs, as they have not been officially tolerated since the first major national dog purge closely followed the Communist takeover in 1949.

Photos of the Cixi dog massacre showed that most of the victims were the relatively large yellow dogs called “meat dogs” in southern and coastal China and Korea.

Neither Cixi nor Guilen is anywhere near Beijing, or a major route to Beijing, nor is either one a popular tourist destination in itself. Both, however, are hub cities in districts known to harbor huge dog meat farms, where few dogs are kept as pets.

The numbers of dogs killed were exceptionally high compared to the numbers reportedly killed during past purges of illegally kept pets in Beijing and Shanghai, both of which are vastly larger cities.

Finally, while China has strict laws mandating vaccination of pet dogs against rabies, dogs raised for meat are exempted because of a belief that vaccinated dogs cannot be safely eaten. Officially, “meat dogs” are kept out of contact with other dogs, but all canine rabies outbreaks known to have occurred in China within the past dozen years have come in the dog meat producing and consuming southern and coastal regions, not in the Beijing area, nor in the interior, where dog-eating has been uncommon.

The illegal Philippine dog meat trade may have been involved in the rabies outbreak that brought the poisoning of about 1,500 dogs in Legazpi during the week of November 18. The university city of Dumaguete, several

islands away, relied on sharpshooters to kill about 500 street dogs during the first half of 2004, out of a population estimated at 12,000.

Romania

Political considerations were clearly behind late summer and fall dog and cat purges in Bucharest, Romania, after mayor Traian Basescu was re-elected in June and promptly declared his candidacy for president of the nation. Basescu, whose political career has been built upon dog-killing and mass arrests of prostitutes, on December 12 claimed a disputed victory in the presidential runoff.

In Galatzi, Romania, the Anglo-Indian firm Ispat International acquired the vast SIDEX steel mill complex and pledged to replace obsolete equipment notorious for producing pollution—and showed serious intent, ROLDA cofounder Dana Costen e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, by hiring dogcatchers to kill at least 1,000 of the estimated 3,000 dogs who inhabit the vicinity, mostly as pets of more than 5,000 workers and their families. Many of the dogs had been sterilized and vaccinated, Costen said.

In Serbia, Zov Society president Tadic Snezana alleged in a five-page e-mail, more than 40 dogs were clubbed and injected with the insecticide Dichlorvos on October 18 at the village of Kolut, by order of Jovan Slavkovic, M.D., who in September was elected mayor of the nearby city of Somor. The owner of the land where the dogs were buried, Snezana wrote, tried to intervene, but he and his watchman “were removed from the spot by brutal physical force.”

Egypt & Turkey

A dog massacre announced in Cairo in mid-September appeared—briefly—to have been averted, through timely response by the Egyptian Federation of Animal Welfare, Egyptian Society of Animal Friends, and the Society to Protect Animal Rights in Egypt.

“We suddenly have the beginning of a new era in Cairo,” EFAW and ESAF chief executive Ahmed El-Sherbiny and SPARE founder Amina Abaza jointly e-mailed on

October 27. “The head of the government veterinary department who has in the past directed poisoning and shooting campaigns has been replaced by Dr. Ahmed Tawfik. Dr. Tawfik is very interested in neuter/return as an alternative to shooting and poisoning, and wants to know more. He feels it would take about three years to see the results of a neuter/return program, which is a good indication that he does not expect overnight results,” El-Sherbiny and Abaza reported, after meeting with him.

Tawfik “was up front,” El-Sherbiny and Abaza cautioned, “that he would probably have to continue shooting and poisoning until the neuter/return program is well advanced, in response to pressure from above.”

Blue Cross of India chief executive Chinny Krishna and Perihan Agnelli, founder of Fethiye Friends of Animals, flew to Cairo to help get a neuter/return program started. Krishna engineered the Indian national Animal Birth Control program. Agnelli founded a similar program in 2000 in Fethiye, Turkey, which in June 2004 became the official model for animal control throughout the nation, as part of a new national animal welfare law.

The Indian ABC program, despite significant success over many years, still meets frequent opposition from politicians who would prefer to hire dog-killing *goondas*.

Likewise, the new Turkish policy was soon challenged by dog shootings and poisonings in at least three cities. Internal affairs minister Abdulkadir Aksu on November 4 officially reminded the administrators of 81 cities about their obligations under the law.

The appearance of progress in Egypt hit a similar setback in late November.

“They are killing thousands of dogs,” SPARE volunteer Mona Khalil e-mailed. “My two special dogs were killed for no reason. A person who did not want them around called the police, who came and shot them. The police are cooperating with the veterinary department, which uses poison.”

Sri Lanka

The news from Sri Lanka was more encouraging. After two Colombo residents

reportedly died of rabies in September 2004, Sri Lanka health minister Nimal Siripala de Silva on September 22 announced his intent to reduce the Sri Lankan street dog population from 2.5 million to one million, veterinarian Kala Santha e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Santha had for years vocally opposed a catch-and-kill program that Sri Lankan officials repeatedly claimed was modeled after recommendations of the World Society for the Protection of Animals.

A second ominous sign from Colombo came when neuter/return activists Shyama Peries and Kumudhini Saravanamuttu were charged with “abandoning” animals, as described by Sagarica Rajakarunanayake of the group Sathva Mithra in the September 2004 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Peries and Saravanamuttu were acquitted, however, on October 26.

Regime change was already underway at WSPA. Especially noteworthy was the mid-2004 election of Chinny Krishna to the WSPA board. A lifelong resident of Chennai, the nearest Indian city to Sri Lanka, Krishna has often visited Colombo on business.

While Krishna helped to equip programs in Colombo patterned after the Indian ABC model, new WSPA director for companion animals Elly Hiby relayed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that epidemiological research had revealed to the Sri Lankan health ministry that 80% of the dog bites requiring costly post-exposure anti-rabies treatment turned out to be not from street dogs, who relatively rarely bite, but from unvaccinated pets.

This suggested to the health ministry a whole new direction, Hiby indicated. Instead of trying to exterminate street dogs, which was not working anyway, the future emphasis of Sri Lankan rabies control will be on raising the rate of vaccination and sterilization among pet dogs.

Kandy Association for Community Protection Through Animal Welfare secretary Champa Fernando told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on December 15 that the work was already well underway.

“WSPA has moved away from any so-called ‘catch-and-kill’ policy, and now

ASPCA

Kenya hunting ban overturned by Parliament on eve of election (from page 1)

reading and third reading, it was raised after 7:00 pm when most of the Members had left. This violated Section 48 of the constitution of Kenya and Standing Order of Parliament #132,” Ngonyo alleged, “which note that the president must consent beforehand to any bill requiring Government expenditure.”

Ngonyo called it “The darkest day for Kenya wildlife in living history,” noting that the Kariuki bill was most strongly backed by Members who recently toured hunting destinations in southern Africa as guests of Safari Club International.

The Kariuki bill rapidly advanced three days after acting tourism and wildlife minister Raphael Tuju dismissed the entire Kenya Wildlife Service board of directors, the second time in two years that it was dissolved, in response to widespread distribution of forged papers purporting to implicate two-time KWS director Richard Leakey—and other leading critics of hunting—in alleged plots to take over, privatize, and profit from running KWS.

In actuality, it is the pro-hunting faction that is pushing privatization. Further, NARC leaders appeared to be behind one of the biggest patronage scandals ever to afflict the often embattled KWS, in which 924 ranger trainees were hired in October 2004 to fill 460 authorized jobs.

“Privatization of wildlife management is likely to see our unique model of wildlife conservation go down the drain

and with it, our crucial tourism industry,” Ngonyo warned Tuju on December 14, on behalf of the Kenya Coalition.

“Kenya’s well-documented past experience gives clear evidence of rampant poaching associated with hunting, as a result of lack of capacity to regulate, monitor, and enforce hunting rules and regulations,” Ngonyo continued

“These factors, which led to the hunting ban, have been exacerbated by decreased wildlife populations and increased human population,” Ngonyo added, pointing out that an experimental game ranching scheme introduced by the KWS in 1990 “was terminated in November 2003 due to drastic declines in wildlife populations, quota abuses, poaching, spiraling collections of bush meat by frustrated communities who received no benefit from game ranching, little or no capital investment by the beneficiaries of the scheme, and little economic benefit” to anyone except the participating landowners.

“Experience in other African countries shows similar systematic failure of hunting to bring economic benefit to the people,” Ngonyo emphasized, citing recent losses of wildlife in the Lolindo region of Tanzania, corruption afflicting the U.S.-sponsored CAMPFIRE program in Zimbabwe, and the recent closure to sport hunting of 87% of the Okavango Delta in Botswana, due to wildlife depletion.

Even in South Africa, Ngonyo said, where hunting

is believed to be most lucrative, “only 5% of the income from wildlife utilization comes from sport hunting.

“The Kariuki bill remains unacceptable to Kenyans,” Ngonyo concluded. It only represents the interests of a few wealthy selfish individuals.”


Ngonyo named no names, but the International Displaced Persons Data Base maintained by the Norwegian Refugee Council in October 2004 mentioned that during the regime of Kenyan founding President Jomo Kenyatta, “Most of the power brokers acquired huge chunks of land at expense of the landless who were meant to be the beneficiaries” of land redistribution. Offering particulars of such transactions, the Norwegian Refugee Council researchers noted that they occurred “around the same time that G.G. Kariuki acquired his 5,000 acres at Rumuruti, Laikipia Division.”

“We are in the process of mobilising local communities and youth countrywide to speak for themselves,” Ngonyo told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

Readers could help, Ngonyo suggested, by writing to His Excellency the President Mwai Kibaki at <president@statehousekenya.go.ke>, and tourism minister Raphael Tuju at <rtuju@yahoo.com>, and “by sending a donation to help us,” c/o Youth for Conservation, P.O. Box 27689, Nyayo Stadium, Nairobi 00506, Kenya.

Stealth riders attack mustangs and migratory birds

(from page 1)



—Kim Bartlett

HR 4818 also incorporated riders that nullify court decisions protecting wildlife habitat on Cumberland Island, off Georgia; in all Alaskan National Wildlife Refuge wilderness areas; and within the Frank Church/River of No Return Wilderness in Idaho.

Burns-ing horses

Attached by Senator Conrad Burns (R-Montana), Section 142 of HR 4818 stipulates of wild horses and burros captured on Bureau of Land Management property that, “Any excess animal or the remains of an excess animal shall be sold, if the excess animal is more than 10 years of age, or the excess animal has been offered unsuccessfully for adoption at least three times.

“An excess animal that meets either of the criteria shall be made available for sale without limitation,” Section 142 continues, “including through auction to the highest bidder, at local sale yards, or other convenient livestock selling facilities, until such time as all excess animals offered for sale are sold, or

the appropriate management level, as determined by the Secretary (of the Interior), is attained in all areas occupied by wild free-roaming horses and burros.”

“The door is open for thousands of horses to go to slaughter,” assessed International Society for the Protection of Mustangs and Burros president Karen Sussman, the organization founded in 1960 by Velma Johnston. The Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Protection Act is commonly called the “Wild Horse Annie Act” in Johnston’s honor. Her effort won a big boost from the 1961 film *The Misfits*, the last screen appearance of both Marilyn Monroe and Clark Gable.

“It is believed that sales of wild horses to the highest bidder—the slaughter industry—will begin as early as January 15, 2005,” Sussman warned.

Most of the 14,000 wild horses now in BLM custody are eligible for sale.

“The BLM does not have to advertise adoption days,” Sussman pointed out. “Unadopted horses will be sold to the highest

bidders, who are usually ‘killer buyers.’ Selling wild horses to slaughter will no longer be considered a crime.”

“The BLM has always had poor adoption marketing,” Sussman continued, “and we are not hopeful that it will improve.”

Agreed *KBR Wild Horse & Burro News* editor Willis Lamm, “BLM has the most extensive resources of all the state and federal agencies that manage and adopt wild horses, but it has by far the poorest track record with respect to number of animals adopted. If the Fish & Wildlife Service and State of Nevada can place virtually 100% of their animals, regardless of age, health, or physical disability, the BLM should be able to place a much larger percentage.

“Of course some elements of the BLM would need to bring their attitudes and approaches into the 21st century for this to happen,” Lamm continued. “The Fish & Wildlife Service and State of Nevada partner with private parties and nonprofit organizations to achieve the results that they do, while some elements within the BLM seem focused on empire-building.”

“In 1971, there were 303 herd areas designated for wild horses and burros,” Sussman recalled. “Today there are only 186 herd areas left. In 1974, there were 60,000 wild horses and burros on public lands.”

The BLM says there are now 37,135 wild horses in 10 western states. The BLM hopes to reduce their number to 28,650.

This will mean,” Sussman predicted, that “70% of the herd areas will have fewer than 100 animals. The great genetic diversity of wild horses will be diminished as BLM reduces herds below viable levels.”

Ecological status

Until the early 1990s wild horses had no natural predators in much of their range, but that changed with the passage of laws restricting hunting pumas with hounds, stronger efforts to protect grizzly bears, and the reintroduction of wolves to the Yellowstone region, Arizona, and New Mexico. Wild horses are now subject to approximately as much natural predation as they ever were.

ZooMontana director Jay Kirkpatrick has also demonstrated at several sites that wild horse populations can be controlled through the use of contraceptive implants.

Many wild horse herds have ancestry dating back to the Spanish Conquistadors, but Kirkpatrick hypothesizes that some wild horses were already in North America when the Spanish arrived. Horses evolved in North America, before abruptly disappearing from the fossil record following the last epoch of continental glaciation. Recently, however, horse fossils appearing to be from 900 to 2,900 years old have been found in Saskatchewan and Ontario.

Kirkpatrick points out that when the

(continued on page 9)

New treatment saves rabies victim

MILWAUKEE—Jeanna Giese, 15, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, is the sixth person on medical record to survive rabies. After extensive rehabilitative therapy she may become the first to resume a normal life.

Bitten by a bat she was trying to take outside on September 12, 2004, Giese did not seek medical care. She began exhibiting rabies symptoms on October 13, and was admitted to the Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin in Wauwatosa on October 18.

Pediatric infectious disease specialist Rodney Willoughby, M.D., on October 19 asked her parents, John and Ann Giese, for permission to put her into an induced coma, which might protect her against brain damage while he attempted treatment with an experimental four-drug combination.

“No one had really done this before, even in animals,” Willoughby told Juliet Williams of Associated Press. “None of the drugs are fancy. If this works, it can be done in a lot of countries.” Willoughby did not disclose the names of the drugs, pending publication of the data in a peer-reviewed journal.

Kept comatose for a week, Giese became the first rabies patient ever to survive despite having never been vaccinated, either before or after she was bitten by a rabid animal, Centers for Disease Control & Prevention rabies expert Dr. Charles Rupprecht told Elisabeth Rosenthal of *The New York Times*. Her exposure was detected much too late for the five-dose, month-long post-exposure vaccination sequence to have been effective.

“Even if the treatment succeeds in a

second patient, it is not clear how widely it could be used in poor parts of the world, since it requires an intensive care unit, with high technology,” Rosenthal cautioned.

But Orange County Vector Control District research associate Martine Jozan posted to the ProMed electronic bulletin board, maintained by the International Society for Infectious Diseases, that she had learned how to handle the most complex part of the treatment, the induced coma, nearly 50 years ago in Vietnam.

“This procedure, called artificial hibernation, was introduced in 1952 by a French Navy surgeon, Henri Laborit, who demonstrated for the first time the use of chlorpromazine to tranquilize patients without sedation,” wrote Jozan.

“As a first-year medical student in 1956, working as a volunteer in a Vietnamese military hospital, I was introduced to the use of artificial hibernation to treat patients recovering from surgery, or undergoing severe post-traumatic shock, or suffering from massive septicemia,” Jozan continued.

“It was believed,” Jozan said, “that induced hypothermia would depress the defense mechanisms of the patient and inhibit, at least for a while, the active participation of organs, thus minimizing large expenditures of energy.

“Having lost a very close friend to rabies,” Jozan concluded, “who was not given the possible benefit of artificial hibernation, I find it marvelous that the procedure was resurrected successfully to treat this recent patient.”

“Until now the BLM has only rounded up five-years-and-under horses,” Sussman said. “HR 4818 will give the BLM the ability to gather the most fertile horses, who are also the wisest, who know best how to survive, now that they have an easy avenue to dispose of them. We anticipate that another 10,000 to 20,000 wild horses will go to slaughter beyond the initial 14,000.”

Emptying holding facilities of older horses will enable the BLM to more aggressively pursue wild horses still at large.

“BLM officials long have contended that adopters don’t want to buy older horses, forcing the government to keep them at taxpayer expense,” explained *Las Vegas Review-Journal* Washington D.C. correspondent Samantha Young Stephens. “In fiscal 2004, the BLM adopted out 6,650 horses out of the 9,900 horses it gathered from the range. The rest were sent to sanctuaries in the Midwest.

“For each horse placed in a long-term holding facility, the BLM spends about \$465 annually, or about \$6.8 million a year,” Stephens continued.

Burns, whose rider was praised by the National Cattleman’s Beef Association and Nevada Cattleman’s Association, claimed that the BLM wild horse program as a whole costs \$41 million to \$43 million per year.

Mustangs and wild burros are resented by ranchers for allegedly competing with cattle and sheep for water and grass, though they tend to feed in different places; are hated by trophy hunters, who blame wild equines for the repeated failure of bighorn sheep reintroductions; and are detested by nativist conservationists as a purported introduced species.



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www.aidforanimalsinc.com

Stealth riders attack mustangs and birds (from page 8)

Spanish horses arrived not quite 500 years ago, they rapidly spread across the western half of North America without visibly displacing any other species, as if filling a vacant niche in the ecosystem, and did so before the habitat was disturbed by European settlement.

Wild horse mass deaths from thirst and starvation occurred at times in the 1970s and 1980s, but chiefly because the herds were fenced away from food and water sources, as at Nellis Air Force Base in 1990-1991.

Fencing wild horses away from food and water was also at issue during a decade-long land rights dispute between the BLM and Shoshone tribe sisters Mary and Carrie Dann, of Crescent Valley, Nevada.

In February 2003 the BLM moved to impound more than 500 horses from the Dann property, and—denying that they were wild horses—was expected to sell them to slaughter. Just before the horses were to be gathered, the Dann sisters sold them for \$1.00 apiece to vegetable grower Slick Gardner, 57, of Buelton, California.

Gardner was praised and thanked in a joint press release by the Fund for Animals and the Doris Day Animal League. Both groups pledged to help provide for the horses.

But Gardner soon became a pariah.

In July 2003 the remains of 47 horses believed to be from the Dann herd were found dumped on BLM land near Eureka, California. Allegations that Gardner was allowing horses to starve soon followed. In September 2003 county officials removed 167 horses from Gardner’s ranch. In April 2004 he was charged with stealing 246 horses he took from the Dann property but did not pay for. Pleading guilty to grand theft and cruelty, Gardner at October and November 2004 sentencing hearings was jailed for a year, put on probation for five years, and ordered to do 100 hours of community service at a vet clinic.

More than 400 horses still on the Gardner ranch, mostly from the Dann herd, were offered for adoption. About 300 remained in late November, when Gardner was evicted for nonpayment of rent, after los-

ing title to the property earlier.

Getting the birds

Section 143 of HR 4818 came to light when U.S. Department of Justice attorney Kathryn E. Kovacs wrote on November 23 to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit that it might moot a lawsuit waged against mute swan eradication efforts by Kathryn Burton of Connecticut.

“Section 143 amends the Migratory Bird Treaty Act by adding a provision limiting the Act’s application to ‘migratory bird species that are native to the U.S.’”

A second addition stipulates that “native” means “occurring in the U.S. or its territories as result of natural biological or ecological processes.”

The Burton lawsuit, still underway, parallels a suit filed by the Fund for Animals and the Humane Society of the U.S., settled out of court in September 2003. As part of the settlement the Fish & Wildlife Service withdrew all permits allowing state and federal agencies to kill mute swans, and withdrew the Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact that endorsed killing mute swans in 17 states. The settlement was seen as a precedent on behalf of many other species, including nonmigratory Canada geese.

Blaming mute swans for the costly failure of trumpeter swans to recover to a hunt-able abundance, the National Audubon Society and other pro-hunting nativist conservation groups pushed to alter the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to get around the settlement. When a stand-alone bill failed to advance, Senator George Voinovich (R-Ohio) and Representative Wayne Gilchrest (R-Maryland) attached Section 143 to H 4818, erasing federal protection for more than 94 bird species in all, including certain species of cardinals, cranes, doves, parrots, pelicans, and storks, as well as mute swans and non-migratory Canada geese.

Nativist conservatonists celebrated Section 143 along with word from the Maryland Department of Natural Resources

that 15 trappers have exterminated all 8,300 nutria who formerly lived in the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, at cost of \$2 million. Mute swans will be the next targets.

Advocates regroup

The first response to HR 4818 from the animal advocacy community appeared to be a mass-distributed e-mail from Chris Heyde of the Society for Animal Protective Legislation, the legislative arm of the Animal Protection Institute.

Heyde on November 23 thanked SAPL supporters for responding promptly to a November 19 action alert about an HR 4818 rider by Senator Larry Craig (R-Idaho), “which would have exempted factory farms from requirements of reporting toxic chemical releases into the environment.

“Thanks to your swift and overwhelming response,” Heyde wrote, “Senator Larry Craig’s rider to the Omnibus appropriations bill was removed from the final version.”

Saying nothing about migratory birds, Heyde discussed the wild horse rider halfway through the e-mail.

“It is too late to have this language pulled from the omnibus legislation,” Heyde concluded. “There is still a solution to protect wild horses and burros—Congress can pass the American Horse Slaughter Prevention Act.”

First to take the wild horse rider to the public was DELTA Rescue and Horse Rescue of America founder Leo Grillo, whose ads in entertainment trade newspapers appeared in early December. Grillo also posted a 45-minute video of a wild horse roundup at <www.horserescueofamerica.org/>.

Other groups reacted after that.

“This is abominable, outrageous, disingenuous, and unethical,” American Horse Defense Fund president Tina Bellak told *Sacramento Bee* Washington D.C. bureau reporter David Whitney.

“This sets the stage for a major fight,” promised Humane Society of the U.S. president Wayne Pacelle.

Pushing the American Horse

Slaughter Prevention Act was the response most often mentioned.

Introduced into the 108th Congress as HR 857 and S 2352, the American Horse Slaughter Prevention Act “would prohibit the slaughter or sale of horses, wild or domestic, for human consumption,” elaborated ASPCA senior vice president for government affairs and public policy Lisa Weisberg.

“These bills have widespread bi-partisan support in both the House and the Senate,” Weisberg said, promising that, “The ASPCA will work hard to get this legislation passed during the next Congress and to repeal the effect of the Burns amendment.”

HSUS and the Fund for Animals set up links to enable web site visitors to send separate e-mails to Congress protesting the damage to the “Wild Horse Annie Act” and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and endorsing the American Horse Slaughter Prevention Act.

“We will begin a massive e-mail campaign,” Sussman pledged. “Our goal is to amass at least one million e-mail addresses” on electronic petitions opposed to selling wild horses to slaughter “before January 1, 2005. A delegation of Native American chiefs and spiritual leaders will go to Washington to speak with the President and Interior Secretary Gail Norton. We will ask that the wild horses not be slaughtered, and offer to take excess wild horses to different tribal lands.

“The International Society for the Protection of Mustangs and Burros already manages three wild horse herds on the Cheyenne River Reservation,” Sussman reminded. “The Cheyenne River Sioux manages a fourth herd whom we gave to them. Plans are underway to give a fifth herd to the Osage tribe of Oklahoma.”

This may preserve wild horse bloodlines, but will not ensure that wild horses thrive throughout their range.

The fate of the 94 bird species who may now be exterminated was noticed by animal advocacy groups mostly in passing—except for the National Audubon Society, who praised Section 143 in a press release.

Rodeo commissioner quits under fire

LAS VEGAS—Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association commissioner Steven Hatchell resigned on December 10 during the 2004 National Rodeo Finals to become head of the National Football Foundation and College Hall of Fame.

Hatchell was credited with expanding national TV coverage of PRCA events from 48 hours in 1998 to 300 hours in 2004, boosting live attendance to 24 million. That made rodeo the seventh leading spectator activity in the U.S.—but Hatchell was seen by some PRCA members as a threat to participant control of rodeo. Hatchell had reportedly recently formed a separate investor group to promote rodeo events.

With rising visibility came rising controversy, amplified at the National Rodeo Finals by Steve Hindi of SHARK, whose TV truck prowled Las Vegas airing undercover video of other recent PRCA rodeos, challenging Hatchell to a public debate.

“Much of the footage shows violations of the PRCA guidelines on

animal welfare,” reported Ian Mylcreest of the *Las Vegas Business Press*. “Horses were repeatedly teased and goaded. One horse had his head repeatedly slammed against a gate. Others had their tails and ears twisted. Handlers routinely shocked animals with a 5,000-volt prod, including applying it to their faces.”

The PRCA was earlier embarrassed when prominent stock contractor Gregory Kesler was convicted of smuggling 27 Canadian bulls into the U.S. in June 2003 and January 2004, while cattle imports from Canada to the U.S. were suspended due to the discovery of mad cow disease in Alberta. Kesler, fined more than \$80,000, on November 18 was sentenced to a year on probation.

College rodeo took a hit, meanwhile, with the December 2 arrests of Northeastern Oklahoma A&M team members Jake Pianalton, 18, of Lincoln, Arkansas, and David Walker, 19, of Springdale, Arkansas, for allegedly rustling 10 cattle from ranches in Oklahoma and Arkansas.

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Britain bans pack hunting

(from page one)

protests and hunts,” Foggo and Kite continued. “In return, the Special Branch handlers said expenses would be paid, and told at least one prospective informant that he would be financially ‘well looked after.’”

In September 2004 Foggo and Kite claimed that, “Police are planning to use spy cameras in the countryside to enforce a ban on fox hunting. Police chiefs warned the Home Secretary that enforcing the ban would cost in excess of £30 million, and would divert resources from front-line policing. The plan to use cameras was put forward was a way of detecting illegal hunts without deploying hundreds of extra police.”

The only remotely similar report from other sources appeared to be a November 29 mention by BBC News that “A data base of badger DNA is being created to snare criminals who set dogs on the animals and dig up setts,” as badger warrens are called—but the agency doing that is the Royal SPCA.

A poll commissioned by the pro-hunting *Daily Telegraph* found that “70% of the public believe that the police should not enforce the ban on hunting,” Kite wrote.

North Avon magistrate Derek Pearce, 59, a Beaufort Hunt member since 1969, resigned from the bench rather than judge hunting-related cases.

The Countryside Alliance was said to be split between proponents of conventional legal and political tactics and advocates of adopting the confrontational style of hunt saboteurs. The confrontationists seemed to be gaining primacy in the last months before the vote to ban pack hunting was finally taken. Hunt supporters blocked roads and fought with police outside Parliament on September 15, while five friends of Prince Charles and his sons pushed their way through to the floor of the Commons; pelted Commons leader Peter Hein with eggs and punched him during an October 27 demonstration at Oxford University; on October 28 dumped the carcasses of a horse and two calves in proximity to a Brighton speaking appearance by Tony Blair, and were suspected of releasing a fox on the fifth floor of Westminster Palace; and hurled eggs outside a Labour party fundraising dinner in Cardiff on November 24.

“I foresee this being the most tested piece of legislation since the drunk driving laws were introduced in 1967,” McWhirter told *Guardian* crime correspondent Rosie Cowan.

Scotland nominally banned fox hunting in 2002, but the first attempted prosecution under the Scots law failed on December 10. Trevor Adams, 46, joint master of the Duke of Buccleuch’s Foxhounds, was acquitted by Jedburgh Sheriff Kevin Drummond, on the ground that he was acting as a “pest control service,” seeking foxes to shoot them, rather than “hunting” with his 20 hounds.

“All 10 Scottish hunts are still operating, and twice as many foxes are being killed each year by the ‘fox control’ method of flushing them to waiting guns,” asserted *Daily Telegraph* Scotland correspondent Auslan Crumb.

Twice as many foxes are not likely to be killed in England because a population crash is expected, at least in the northern part of the country, following an early December outbreak of myomatosis that experts believe could depress the rabbit population by as much as 90%. A declining rabbit population tends to mean a marked decrease in fox whelps the following spring.

The failure of the Scots fox hunting ban called into question the enforceability of the Scots Nature Conservation Act, the second major piece of wildlife legislation approved by the Scottish Parliament since it was separated from the British Parliament in 1999. Adopted in 2004, the Nature Conservation Act attempts to protect endangered and threatened species, and their essential habitat.

Country Land & Business Association representative Ross Murray asked the Welsh Assembly Government to independently re-legalize pack hunting.

“Licensed hunting would be a huge draw for rural Wales,” Murray asserted. “Money would pour into the Welsh countryside with English guests coming to hunt.”

Responded Welsh countryside minister Carwyn Jones, “The new law on hunting is an England and Wales act, and is not a devolved matter.”



Northern Ireland environment minister Angela Smith, a former senior employee of the League Against Cruel Sports, anticipated the British legislation a year early by banning hare coursing for at least 12 months on December 17, 2003. Opinion polls indicated that the action was approved by 84% of the Northern Irish public. The national hunting ban makes her decree permanent.

A coalition of farmers and animal advocates formed in July 2003 is now seeking to ban pack hunting in the Irish Republic.

Pack hunting is unlikely to be banned soon in France, where organized opposition is weak, but representatives of the 440 French hunting clubs told BBC correspondent Carolyn Wyatt that they lack access to enough land to add many British members.

Passage of the pack hunting ban cleared the animal advocacy legislative calendar for concentration on other issues.

The League Against Cruel Sports and the Labor Animal Welfare Society anticipate targeting captive bird shoots next—another favorite pastime of Buckingham Palace. Prince Phillip has at least twice participated in shoots that killed more than 15,500 captive-reared birds, accompanied the second time by his sons, Princes Charles and Andrew.

The Royal SPCA and Dogs Trust hope to update 12 separate pieces of anti-cruelty legislation, some dating to 1911, in a new omnibus act that Queen Elizabeth II on November 23 endorsed in principle in her annual address to the nation.

Events

2005

Jan. 5: Natl. Bird Day. Info: <www.NationalBirdDay.org>. **Jan. 29-30: Equestrians Spa Weekend,** in Lenox, Mass., to benefit The Equine Fund. Info: 518-392-5999 or <equine-fund@aol.com>. **Feb. 7-8: Florida Regional Student Animal Rights Action Conference,** Gainesville. Info: <www.DemandLiberation.com>. **Feb. 12-13: Texas Regional Student Animal Rights Action Conference,** Austin. Info: <www.DemandLiberation.com>. **Feb. 17-19: Intl. Conf. on Legal Protection of Animals in Spain,** Barcelona. Info: Fundacion Altarriba, <www.altarriba.org>. **Feb. 18-21: Grassroots Animal Rights Conference,** New York City. Info: <info@grassrootsar.org>; <http://grassrootsar.org>. **February 24-25: Minnesota Regional Student Animal Rights Action Conf.,** Minneapolis. Info: <www.DemandLiberation.com>. **Feb. 24-25: Two Days of Thinking About Animals In Canada,** Brock U., St. Catharine’s, Ontario. Info: <jsorenson@brocku.ca>. **March 17-18: Compassion In World Farming conf.,** London. Info: <ciwf-events@eventbookings.com>. **March 19: Political Training for Animal Rescue & Rights Advocates,** Las Vegas. Info: Las Vegas

No More Homeless Pets Conference



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Fishing causes global crash of wild predators

NEW ORLEANS—Responding to findings that the global population of “apex predator” fish has fallen 90% since 1950, the 63-nation International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas on November 21 agreed to ban killing sharks for their fins in the Atlantic ocean.

The U.S. banned shark finning in Atlantic territorial waters in 1993, and in Pacific territorial waters in 2002.

Eighteen days after ratifying the ICCAT agreement, the U.S. State Department and U.S. Customs moved to strengthen regulations meant to exclude from the U.S. shrimp and shrimp products caught by means that kill sea turtles. Six of the seven sea turtle species are now considered critically endangered. Leatherbacks have declined 95% since 1980.

The recent regulatory actions were just a start, however, to the drastic measures that scientists are increasingly often recommending to save pelagic ecosystems.

“More than 600 scientists from 54 countries have signed a petition urging the United Nations to impose a moratorium on longline fishing in the Pacific,” noted *Sunday Telegraph* environment correspondent David Harrison, as ICCAT met. “Longline fishing was expected to reduce unnecessary catches [of non-target species] produced by dragging large nets,” Harrison recalled.

Instead, estimates American Sea Turtle Restoration Trust cofounder Robert Ovetz, longlining kills 3.3 million sharks, a

million marlin, 59,000 sea turtles, 76,000 albatross, and 20,000 dolphins per year in Pacific waters alone—among other nominally non-target protected species.

The U.K. Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution on December 7 recommended that the traditional “presumption in favor of fishing” in maritime law should be reversed, to permit fishing only in waters where populations are secure. The commission recommended that 30% of British territorial waters should be put off limits.

As severe as the impact of overfishing is on the oceans, it may be greater on land, University of California at Berkeley and Cambridge University researcher Justin Brashares recently reported in *Science*.

“We took annual estimates of wildlife abundance [in Ghana] and compared them with per capita fish supply, and found that years of below average fish catches had greater declines of wildlife on land,” Brashares wrote. “People turned to bushmeat when fish became unavailable.”

European Union vessels fishing off West Africa increased their annual catch 20-fold from 1950 to 2001, while fishing subsidies rose nearly 60-fold just from 1980 to 2001. The soaring fishing pressure coincided with population collapses of elephants, hippos, bongo antelope, colubus monkeys, and “almost the whole suite of large carnivores—wild dog, lion, hyena, and leopard” in Ghanaian wildlife reserves,” Brashares found.

E.U. fails to cut livestock hauling time

BRUSSELS—British animal health and welfare minister Ben Bradshaw called new European Union regulations on livestock transport adopted on November 22 “an important step in improving the welfare of animals in transit,” and proclaimed his government “particularly pleased that [new rules] meet the strong concerns in the U.K. about the live transport of horses.”

Slamming Bradshaw and the other members of the EU Council of Agriculture Ministers for “cowardice,” Compassion In World Farming responded that the new rules do no such thing.

Summarized Geoff Meade of *The Scotsman*, “Animal welfare improvements include limited travel for ‘unbroken’ horses and a new requirement that horses on long journeys must be carried in individual stalls. A range of other measures, for all animals, include improved training and certification of transporters, tighter rules on the fitness of animals to travel, a review next year of current rules on transporter temperature and ventilation, and increased cooperation between EU governments to enforce the rules.”

However, Meade noted, “The permitted traveling hours remain unchanged. Pigs can be transported for 24 hours without a break, with access to water; horses can travel up to 24 hours if watered every eight hours; and cattle, sheep, and goats can be in transit for 29 hours with just a one-hour break.”

The EU agriculture ministers agreed

to defer any action to reduce transport time between breaks until after all the present rules are implemented and reviewed—in 2009.

About 20 million animals per year are hauled subject to the EU rules.

“While politicians procrastinate,” said Compassion In World Farming chief executive Joyce D’Silva, “millions of animals will suffer for years to come.”

Middle Eastern trade

Ten days after the new EU rules were finalized, Australian agriculture minister Warren Truss signed a memo of understanding with the United Arab Emirates to establish animal welfare and health standards for live sheep and cattle in transit.

“The UAE is Australia’s sixth largest market for the live animal trade,” reported Australian Associated Press. “Kuwait is likely to sign such a memorandum before Christmas, with other nations including Yemen, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain likely to soon follow. Saudi Arabia is not expected to have a quarantine facility ready,” as required by the memo of understanding, “by the end of this year,” AAP said.

The EU rules and the memos of understanding have no direct relationship, but Australia and the Middle Eastern nations involved in live animal commerce are believed to have wanted to see how strict any new EU regulations would be before committing themselves to standards on similar issues.

More events

Valley Humane Soc, <nick-susan15@hotmail.com>, or Natl. Institute for Animal Advocacy, <jlewin@igc.org>.

(continued on page 11)

April 6-9: HSUS Animal Care Expo, Atlanta. Info: <www.animalsheltering.org/expo>; 1-800-248-EXPO.

April 22-24: No More Homeless Pets, Portland, Oregon. Info: Best Friends, 435-644-2001, x163, <Nicole@bestfriends.org>; <www.bestfriends.org>.

April 24-26: Texas Federation of Humane Societies conference, Houston. Info: 512-282-1277 or <www.txfederation.org>.

July 7-11: Animal Rights 2005, Los Angeles. Info: <www.AR2005.org>.

September 8-10: Conference on Homeless Animal Management & Policy, Anaheim. Info: <www.champconference.org>.

Oct. 1-7: European Vegetarian Union Congress, Riccione, Italy. Info: <www.european-vegetarian.org>.

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.

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Maddie’s Fund has revised its grant guidelines to give colleges of veterinary medicine more opportunities to apply for shelter medicine funding.

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- seminars
- externships
- individual research projects

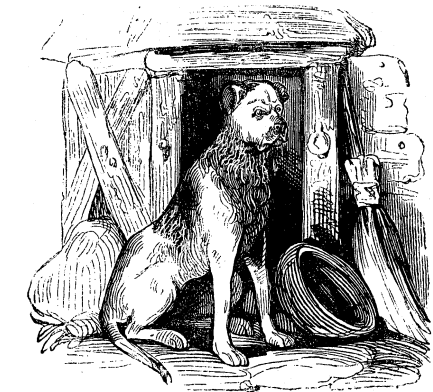
For more information about the new Maddie’s Fund grant guidelines for colleges of veterinary medicine, go to: www.maddiesfund.org/grant/vet_school.html.



The Pet Rescue

Maddie’s Fund® The Pet Rescue Foundation (www.maddiesfund.org) is a family foundation endowed through the generosity of Cheryl and Dave Duffield, PeopleSoft Founder and Board Chairman. The foundation is helping to fund the creation of a no-kill nation. The first step is to help create programs that guarantee loving homes for all healthy shelter dogs and cats through collaborations with rescue groups, traditional shelters, animal control agencies and veterinarians. The next step will be to save the sick and injured pets in animal shelters nationwide. Maddie’s Fund is named after the family’s beloved Miniature Schnauzer who passed away in 1997.

Maddie’s Fund, 2223 Santa Clara Ave, Suite B, Alameda, CA 94501
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The Watchdog

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

WHO GETS THE MONEY? — 15TH ANNUAL EDITION

Starting on page 15 is our 15th 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 2003 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, **P** for publication, **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 more 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 2003. 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.

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 the net from running a thrift store) with program expense. Compare the **Given/Earned** column in the following tables with the **Programs** column.

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 older charities that 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 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.”

(continued on page 13)

HFA

Best Friends Animal Society has several job openings for the national No More Homeless Pets campaign. Details: www.bestfriends.org/employment/employment.htm

More than 1,600 shelters are participating in Home 4 the Holidays 2004.



Hope you are one of them.
Log on to www.home4theholidays.com for more information.

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

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

Calling appeal mailings "program service" 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 consideration 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.

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:

(continued on page 14)

Join the No More Homeless Pets Forum

Join us to spend a week with some of the leaders of this lifesaving movement. They will share an inside view of their thoughts and work and answer your questions about topics near and dear to their hearts.

Coming topics—

January 3-7: Engaging the Youth in Your Community

How can you tap into the enthusiasm of young people to help animals? Patrick Kwan of Student Animal Rights Alliance and Carol Shively of Oregon Humane Society offer their advice.

January 10-14: Horses, and Cows, and Chickens—Oh My!

What can you do when help is needed for "farm animals?" Susan Wagner of Equine Advocates and Kim Sturla of Animal Place answer your questions.

January 17-21: Where are the Leaders?

How can you recruit dynamic leaders for your humane group? Rick Moyers from The Meyer Foundation and Mary Hessler Key of No More Homeless Pets Hillsborough County will help.

January 24-28: Emergency Care for Pets

How can you help an injured or critically ill animal? Dr. Sharon Gwaltney of the ASPCA Poison Control Center and Dr. Andrea Oncken of the Dove Lewis Emergency Animal Hospital share advice.

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

Website: www.bestfriends.org



Nathan Winograd

Paul Siegel

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

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 oper-

ating 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 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 of a nonprofit board of directors.

BUDGETS, PROGRAMS, OVERHEAD & ASSETS - 160 animal protection charities (1st of 3 pages)

ORGANIZATION	TYPE	GIVEN	EARNED	BUDGET	PROGRAMS	OVERHEAD	%	ADJ	NET ASSETS	TANGIBLE ASSETS
FUNDS/INVEST NOTE										
African Wildlife Fndtn	HIU	\$ 13,064,298	\$ 12,248,819	\$ 9,709,892	\$ 2,538,927	21%	24%	\$ 8,700,400	\$ 92,554	\$ 6,975,323 1
Alley Cat Allies	AE	\$ 2,360,545	\$ 2,034,223	\$ 1,584,397	\$ 449,826	22%	52%	\$ 1,399,689	\$ 74,629	\$ 1,069,330
Amer AntiVivisection Soc	AEV	\$ 2,937,759	\$ 1,377,753	\$ 1,075,578	\$ 302,175	22%	22%	\$ 16,082,609	\$ 46,357	\$ 12,794,088
American Bird Conservancy	AEI	\$ 2,851,849	\$ 2,457,902	\$ 2,069,568	\$ 388,334	16%	16%	\$ 2,009,516	\$ 23,784	\$ 1,566,311 2
Amer Horse Protection Assn	AE	\$ 173,763	\$ 227,063	\$ 174,298	\$ 52,765	23%	23%	\$ 812,086	\$ 246	\$ 724,541
American Humane Assn	AEW	\$ 8,558,927	\$ 10,366,805	\$ 8,405,154	\$ 1,961,651	26%	26%	\$ 7,841,291	\$ 2,441,628	\$ 1,505,160 3
American SPCA	AES	\$ 43,664,232	\$ 42,965,564	\$ 33,513,507	\$ 9,451,967	22%	31%	\$ 64,693,475	\$ 19,058,337	\$ 38,055,631 4
Animal Legal Defense Fund	AL	\$ 2,979,415	\$ 3,120,780	\$ 2,462,761	\$ 658,019	21%	57%	\$ 2,763,306	\$ 28,902	\$ 2,709,865
ANIMAL PEOPLE	P	\$ 324,305	\$ 394,563	\$ 225,226	\$ 169,337	43%	24%	\$ 25,087	\$ 29,756	\$ 21,298 5
Animal Protection Inst	AE	\$ 1,556,702	\$ 2,150,103	\$ 1,617,381	\$ 532,722	22%	35%	\$ 2,566,674	\$ 1,136,854	\$ 1,499,298
Animal Rescue League/Boston	S	\$ 6,855,641	\$ 9,063,167	\$ 7,283,079	\$ 1,780,088	20%	20%	\$ 95,220,677	\$ 11,260,673	\$ 71,568,290 Animal Rescue Branch
(China) SA	\$	7,847	\$ 50,608	\$ 43,889	6,719	13%		\$ 20,024	\$ 19,782	\$ 242 6
Animal Sanctuary of U.S.	S	\$ 810,314	\$ 926,967	\$ 813,407	\$ 113,560	14%	14%	\$ 1,088,682	\$ 1,340,256	\$ 9,361 7
Animal Trackers (Canada)	S	\$ 84,003	\$ 128,536	\$ 110,297	\$ 18,239	14%		(not available)		
Animal Welfare Institute	AEW	\$ 1,781,713	\$ 1,169,280	\$ 989,124	\$ 180,156	15%	15%	\$ 3,090,519	\$ 730,742	\$ 2,722,586
Animals Asia Foundation	AES	\$ 68,168	\$ 64,369	[not possible to determine]	\$ 64,271			\$ 1,968	\$ 111,261	\$ 8
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 Small Anml Prtctn (China)	S	\$ 142,177	\$ 120,074	\$ 96,344	\$ 18,804	20%		\$ 30,000	\$ 5,668	\$ 24,333
Assn of Vets for Animal Rights	\$	325,270	\$ 213,639	\$ 165,679	\$ 47,960	23%	23%	\$ 254,936	\$ 1,190	\$ 260,843 9

(continued on page 16)

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.

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PETSMART

BUDGETS, PROGRAMS, OVERHEAD & ASSETS - 156 animal protection charities (2nd of 3 pages)

ORGANIZATION	TYPE	GIVEN	EARNED	BUDGET	PROGRAMS	OVERHEAD	%	ADJ	NET ASSETS	TANGIBLE ASSETS
FUNDS/INVEST NOTE										
Atlanta Humane Society/SPCA	S	\$ 3,827,542	\$ 4,049,919	\$ 2,885,087	\$ 1,165,832	29%	29%	\$ 22,740,997	\$ 4,429,561	\$ 14,732,533
Bat Conservation Intl	AE	\$ 2,112,810	\$ 2,676,490	\$ 2,254,662	\$ 421,828	16%	27%	\$ 3,291,845	\$ 1,894,315	\$ 1,360,738 10
Best Friends Animal Society	SP	\$ 19,227,570	\$ 16,579,843	\$ 12,607,664	\$ 3,972,179	24%	24%	\$ 23,415,834	\$ 24,271,610	\$ 8,983,039
Big Cat Rescue	S	\$ 688,571	\$ 402,114	\$ 361,755	\$ 40,359	10%	17%	\$ 1,142,039	\$ 449,570	\$ 268,127 11
Bide-A-Wee Home Association	S	\$ 9,219,199	\$ 9,674,092	\$ 7,431,023	\$ 2,243,069	23%	23%	\$ 25,500,221	\$ 9,546,857	\$ 14,409,476
Blue Cross of Hyderabad (India)	\$	\$ 81,830	\$ 81,978	\$ 66,878	\$ 15,100	18%		\$ 13,850	\$ 12,855	\$ 22,258
Blue Cross of India	S	\$ 239,870	\$ 268,539	\$ 214,478	\$ 54,061	20%		\$ 262,545	(not available)	
Bombay SPCA	S	\$ 328,932	\$ 404,070	(current breakdown unavailable)				\$ 864,429	\$ 169,955	\$ 686,146
Brooke Fund for Animals	S	\$ 8,253,300	\$ 9,195,933	\$ 5,425,600	\$ 3,770,333	41%	41%	\$ 14,585,510	not available	\$ 11,931,600 12
Cedarhill Animal Sanctuary	S	\$ 337,886	\$ 321,841	\$ 267,871	\$ 53,980	17%	17%	\$ 87,936	\$ 354,954	\$ 2,912
CETA/Leo Tolstoy (Ukraine)	AES	\$ 11,630	\$ 27,000	\$ 21,000	\$ 6,000	22%		\$ 50,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 1,300
Compassion in World Farming	AE	\$ 2,325,780	\$ 2,912,256	\$ 1,747,354	\$ 1,164,902	40%	40%		(not available)	
Compassion Over Killing	AE	\$ 158,392	\$ 139,935	\$ 134,570	\$ 5,365	4%	4%	\$ 75,420	(none)	\$ 45,962
Compassionate Crusaders/Calcutta	\$	\$ 39,881	\$ 42,845	\$ 36,526	\$ 6,319	15%		\$ 68,256	\$ 62,165	\$ 6,092
Compassion Unlimited Plus Action	\$	\$ 171,971	\$ 155,670	\$ 144,910	\$ 10,760	7%		\$ 413,271	\$ 216,891	\$ 71,642
Connecticut Humane Society	S	\$ 1,862,158	\$ 3,886,969	\$ 3,425,405	\$ 461,564	12%	12%	\$ 53,998,141	\$ 5,364,548	\$ 34,559,000
Conservation Fund	CIU	\$ 104,519,416	\$ 45,659,225	\$ 42,994,353	\$ 2,664,872	6%	6%	\$ 253,921,574	\$ 222,065,335	\$ 36,897,496
Conservation International	CEU	\$ 42,581,935	\$ 83,701,035	\$ 71,562,355	\$ 12,138,680	15%	15%	\$ 240,060,608	\$ 3,725,260	\$ 58,574,198 13
Dallas SPCA/SPCA of Texas	S	\$ 7,673,332	\$ 5,907,488	\$ 3,934,421	\$ 1,973,067	33%	33%	\$ 7,137,514	\$ 6,858,851	\$ 3,099,041
Defenders of Animal Rights	S	\$ 833,836	\$ 622,081	\$ 545,964	\$ 76,117	12%	2 8%	\$ 2,287,668	\$ 1,345,192	\$ 1,207,360
Defenders of Wildlife	AEH	\$ 20,181,194	\$ 22,627,527	\$ 17,022,394	\$ 5,605,133	25%	59%	\$ 16,107,192	\$ 12,686,009	\$ 7,448,925
DELTA Rescue	S	\$ 6,253,569	\$ 5,112,995	\$ 4,593,697	\$ 519,298	10%	19%	\$ 6,599,766	\$ 2,583,200	\$ 4,018,987
Denver Dumb Friends League	S	\$ 6,878,362	\$ 7,577,803	\$ 6,154,064	\$ 1,423,739	19%	19%	\$ 33,577,475	\$ 5,346,675	\$ 22,046,154
Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund Intl.	\$	\$ 1,907,561	\$ 1,594,565	\$ 1,222,300	\$ 372,265	23%	23%	\$ 462,382	\$ 49,795	\$ 132,959 14
Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund Europe	\$	\$ 1,631,542	\$ 1,123,672	\$ 730,387	\$ 393,285	35%	35%	\$ 878,400	[not available]	14
Dogs' Home Battersea (U.K.)	S	\$ 20,078,020	\$ 17,075,195	\$ 15,538,427	\$ 1,536,768	9%	9%	\$ 85,095,000	not available	\$ 42,822,000
Dogs Trust (U.K.)	S	\$ 48,793,180	\$ 35,506,333	\$ 24,499,369	\$ 11,006,963	31%	3 1%	\$ 74,298,000	not available	\$ 30,561,000 15
Donkey Sanctuary (U.K.)	S	\$ 25,803,000	\$ 24,188,940	\$ 20,988,742	\$ 3,200,197	13%		\$ 51,057,000	\$ 15,262,200	[not available]
Doris Day Animal League	AER	\$ 2,701,180	\$ 2,740,123	\$ 2,104,393	\$ 635,730	23%	56%	\$ 799,045	\$ 24,492	\$ 785,187
Durrell Wildlife Conserv Trust	\$	\$ 7,664,000	\$ 8,999,940	\$ 5,140,470	\$ 3,859,470	43%	43%	\$ 27,706,200	\$ 9,894,810	\$ 17,379,510 16
Fethiye Friends/Animals (Turkey)	\$	\$ 65,000	\$ 65,000	(approximate amounts are projected from nine monthly budget statements issued in 2002)						
Earth Island Institute	AE	\$ 4,642,222	\$ 5,271,042	\$ 4,595,635	\$ 675,407	13%	13%	\$ 2,552,364	\$ 61,046	\$ 5,700,788
EarthJustice	A	\$ 18,911,843	\$ 18,873,861	\$ 12,306,556	\$ 6,567,305	35%	35%	\$ 25,211,568	\$ 2,739,583	\$ 21,520,984
Elephant Sanctuary in Hohenwald	\$	\$ 2,137,876	\$ 1,012,146	\$ 730,361	\$ 281,783	28%	28%	\$ 2,988,154	\$ 4,023,883	\$ 973,734
Environmental Defense	AEU	\$ 43,316,468	\$ 42,401,842	\$ 33,926,291	\$ 8,475,551	20%	2 4%	\$ 49,113,319	\$ 7,857,069	\$ 27,226,629
Farm Animal Reform Movement	AER	\$ 485,976	\$ 536,286	\$ 521,321	\$ 14,965	3%	16%	\$ 602,090	[none]	\$ 169,233
Farm Sanctuary	AES	\$ 3,352,927	\$ 3,068,765	\$ 2,423,871	\$ 644,894	2 1%	2 9%	\$ 4,521,416	\$ 2,440,998	\$ 1,797,994
Feral Cat S/N Project (Seattle)	\$	\$ 97,158	\$ 56,049	\$ 50,422	\$ 5,627	10%		(not available)		
Food Animal Concerns Trust	AE	\$ 460,215	\$ 524,066	\$ 385,822	\$ 138,244	26%	26%	\$ 2,192,880	\$ 1,475	\$ 1,646,090 17
Foundation for Animal Protect	S	\$ 152,976	\$ 190,519	\$ 181,099	\$ 9,421	5%		\$ 5,339	[not available]	
Fndtn to Support Animal Protect	\$	\$ 7,179,068	\$ 2,610,200	\$ 13,830	\$ 2,596,370	100%	100%	\$ 15,299,586	\$ 3,363,734	\$ 13,457,689 18
Friends of Animals	AER	\$ 3,886,197	\$ 5,294,087	\$ 4,340,606	\$ 953,481	18%	27%	\$ 5,669,550	\$ 78,836	\$ 5,049,407 19
Fund for Animals	AES	\$ 6,685,048	\$ 7,604,874	\$ 6,006,552	\$ 1,598,332	2 1%	4 4%	\$ 19,903,029	\$ 3,635,484	\$ 18,220,254
Fundatia Daisy Hope (Romania)	S	\$ 21,000	\$ 37,752	(all overhead costs are donated by the founders)						
Gorilla Foundation	S	\$ 2,005,926	\$ 1,892,898	\$ 1,143,981	\$ 748,917	40%	40%	\$ 2,955,860	\$ 2,064,534	\$ 432,611
Greenpeace	HIU	\$ 8,704,569	\$ 8,305,700	\$ 6,886,801	\$ 1,418,899	17%	17%	\$ 8,063,252	[none]	\$ 6,195,554
Greyhound Friends Inc.	S	\$ 561,104	\$ 344,321	\$ 344,321	(none)	0%	20%	\$ 851,330	\$ 465,888	\$ 509,030
Helen Woodward Animal Center	S	\$ 4,429,143	\$ 4,941,001	\$ 3,739,928	\$ 1,201,073	2 4%	2 5%	\$ 10,084,663	\$ 2,912,732	\$ 3,115,514
Help In Suffering (India)	S	\$ 167,375	\$ 154,325	\$ 142,099	\$ 10,159	7%	7%	\$ 445,254	\$ 277,883	\$ 167,371 20
Holiday Humane Soc (CA)	S	\$ 641,872	\$ 906,826	\$ 473,175	\$ 432,852	48%	48%	\$ 18,119,980	\$ 2,790,282	\$ 15,329,698 21
HAPS (Ethiopia)	AE	\$ 5,989	\$ 5,449	\$ 3,636	\$ 1,376	9%	9%	\$ 1,805	\$ 828	\$ 977
Hong Kong SPCA	S	\$ 6,013,158	\$ 6,510,866	\$ 5,915,241	\$ 595,625	9%	9%	\$ 2,481,194	\$ 786,851	\$ 2,308,113
Humane Farm Animal Care	AE	\$ 422,869	\$ 343,679	\$ 301,520	\$ 42,159	12%	12%	\$ 81,284	\$ 11,551	\$ 72,392
Humane Farming Association	AES	\$ 1,913,133	\$ 1,669,516	\$ 1,512,861	\$ 156,655	9%	16%	\$ 6,864,815	\$ 2,973,639	\$ 3,882,784
Humane Society of the U.S.	AE	\$ 64,869,455	\$ 69,548,619	\$ 47,635,118	\$ 21,913,501	32%	50%	\$ 99,997,471	\$ 8,240,970	\$ 96,694,830
In Defence of Animals/India	S	\$ 31,969	\$ 40,610	\$ 31,146	\$ 9,464	23%		\$ 26,985	\$ 6,905	\$ 8,995 22
In Defense of Animals	AER	\$ 2,734,314	\$ 2,731,478	\$ 2,263,970	\$ 467,508	17%	3 4%	\$ 2,819,164	\$ 223,183	\$ 1,794,325
Intl Aid for Korean Animals	AE	\$ 191,728	\$ 192,202	\$ 159,884	\$ 32,318	17%	28%	\$ 17,239	[none]	\$ 17,239
Intl Exotic Feline Sanctuary	S	\$ 399,163	\$ 513,950	\$ 434,260	\$ 79,690	18%	18%	\$ 485,607	\$ 611,226	\$ 11,023
Intl Fund for Animal Welfare	AE	\$ 12,343,054	\$ 12,064,070	\$ 9,265,705	\$ 3,498,365	2 9%	5 1%	\$ 23,447,705	\$ 4,347,377	\$ 17,795,638
Intl Primate Protection Lg	AES	\$ 581,636	\$ 583,299	\$ 468,396	\$ 122,715	21%	21%	\$ 2,062,164	\$ 439,830	\$ 1,570,289
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	\$ 710,773	\$ 1,039,485	\$ 949,897	\$ 89,588	9%	3 9%	\$ lost 77,034	\$ 56,703	\$ 77,664 24
Jane Goodall Institute	ESU	\$ 4,780,919	\$ 6,241,328	\$ 4,566,011	\$ 1,675,317	27%	27%	\$ 7,496,184	\$ 585,449	\$ 6,973,421 25
Last Chance for Animals	AER	\$ 734,246	\$ 860,559	\$ 686,835	\$ 173,724	20%	40%	\$ 37,682	\$ 23,652	\$ 56,308
Lifesavers Wild Horse Rescue	S	\$ 1,555,980	\$ 1,347,445	\$ 899,806	\$ 447,639	33%	7 2%	\$ 866,189	\$ 632,072	\$ 187,967 26
Linis Gobyerno (Philippines)	S	\$ 4,464	\$ 4,050	\$ 3,900	\$ 150	4%	4%	\$ 17,857	\$ 17,443	\$ 414 27
Los Angeles SPCA	S	\$ 3,447,824	\$ 4,833,176	\$ 3,395,468	\$ 1,437,708	30%	30%	\$ 11,735,010	\$ 6,669,707	\$ 9,946,681

(continued on page 16)

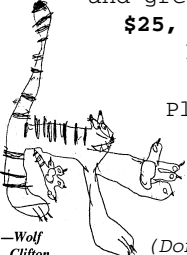
ORGANIZATION	TYPE	GIVEN	EARNED	BUDGET	PROGRAMS	OVERHEAD	%	ADJ	NET ASSETS	TANGIBLE ASSETS
FUNDS/INVEST NOTE										
Maddie's Fund	S	\$ 10,971,080	\$ 7,224,065	\$ 6,028,855	\$ 1,195,210	17%	17%	\$ 144,462,499	\$ 32,832	\$ 127,774,827
Marine Mammal Center	S	\$ 7,456,189	\$ 4,188,538	\$ 2,911,317	\$ 1,377,221	33%	3 5%	\$ 11,520,300	\$ 2,511,983	\$ 5,499,232

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—Wolf Clifton

TRIBUTES

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Budget, Program, Overhead & Asset notes on 160 animal protection charities (notes 1-5)

1 - 53% of African Wildlife Foundation funding was from government grants.
2 - 32% of American Bird Conservancy budget was from government grants.
3 - Foundd in 1876, American Humane has had separate animal and child protection divisions since 1878. In 2003 American Humane allocated 34% of budget to child protection, 66% to animal protection.
4 - American SPCA assets include \$13.5 million in “beneficial interests in perpetual trusts held by others.” The ASPCA in 2003 distributed \$1.2 million among approximately 200 other animal charities.
5 - ANIMAL PEOPLE overhead expenditures in 2003 included \$99,848 in legal fees incurred in defending against a series of motions filed against ANIMAL PEOPLE since July 2002 by fund-raising counsel Bruce Eberle and Fund Raising Strategies Inc., one of several firms involved in nonprofit fundraising that Eberle owns or controls. The last of these motions was denied on December 19, 2003. The case is now closed, and the time for filing appeals has expired. [See subheading “Represented by Bruce Eberle,” page 19, for particulars about animal charities that the Eberle firms have represented.]
6 - The Animal Rescue Branch owed \$35,109 in accounts payable as of March 2004, when—because ANIMAL PEOPLE (continued on page 17)

BUDGETS, PROGRAMS, OVERHEAD & ASSETS - 156 animal protection charities (3rd of 3 pages)

Maryland SPCA	S	\$	1,083,324	\$	1,991,781	\$	1,527,119	\$	464,662	23%	23%	\$	14,306,406	\$	607,569	\$	13,706,763
Massachusetts SPCA	AES	\$	43,627,574	\$	45,892,911	\$	38,970,230	\$	6,922,681	15%	16%	\$	82,601,433	\$	19,161,848	\$	62,078,811 2 8
Mayhew Home (U.K.)	S	\$	1,764,244	\$	1,914,129	\$	1,435,597	\$	478,532	25%	25%	\$	1,811,700	\$		\$	(not available)
McKee Project (Costa Rica)	S	\$	35,850	\$	17,652	\$	17,500	\$	142	1%	1%	\$	33,470	\$	27,450	\$	6,020 2 9
Michigan Humane Society	S	\$	11,921,909	\$	10,251,993	\$	7,254,633	\$	2,997,360	29%	30%	\$	15,982,711	\$	3,597,608	\$	11,564,158
National Animal Control Assn		\$	624,710	\$	721,158	\$	608,284	\$	112,874	16%	16%	\$	263,383	\$	182,432	\$	139,009
Natl Anti-Vivisection Soc	V	\$	1,540,335	\$	2,356,404	\$	1,781,208	\$	575,196	24%	39%	\$	3,363,047	\$	61,459	\$	3,264,211 3 0
National Audubon Society	HIU	\$	70,934,695	\$	71,997,904	\$	56,140,901	\$	15,857,003	22%	22%	\$	170,664,415	\$	51,332,886	\$	141,327,064
Natl Fish & Wildlife Fndtn	CH	\$	62,372,697	\$	67,147,497	\$	61,425,181	\$	5,722,316	9%	9%	\$	22,282,275	\$	594,455	\$	139,244,514 3 1
Natl Humane Education Soc	S	\$	3,615,655	\$	4,445,579	\$	3,231,889	\$	1,213,690	27%	55%	\$	3,482,807	\$	3,156,684	\$	856,773 3 2
Natl Wildlife Federation	HIU	\$	63,280,147	\$	105,693,894	\$	86,631,484	\$	19,062,410	18%	30%	\$	6,746,692	\$	29,701,313	\$	6,047,033 3 3
Natural Resources Dfns Cncl	HIU	\$	57,894,195	\$	51,116,983	\$	41,374,490	\$	9,742,493	19%	39%	\$	80,109,171	\$	15,552,337	\$	69,297,593
Nature Conservancy	HIU	\$	752,611,628	\$	569,529,901	\$	452,997,972	\$	116,531,929	21%	21%	\$	3,176,698,445	\$	2,208,412,017	\$	1,125,524,979
Neighborhood Cats	AES	\$	120,321	\$	91,925	\$	68,053	\$	23,872	26%	26%	\$	27,736	\$	[none]	\$	27,736
New England Anti-Vivis Soc	AEV	\$	347,212	\$	733,403	\$	590,559	\$	142,844	20%	20%	\$	6,670,746	\$	294,351	\$	6,302,855
Noah's Lost Ark	S	\$	302,282	\$	271,349	\$	88,838	\$	182,511	67%	67%	\$	68,031	\$	138,421	\$	5,026 2 6
North Shore Anml Lg America	S	\$	28,360,640	\$	32,521,552	\$	21,019,537	\$	11,502,015	35%	47%	\$	33,006,843	\$	11,610,125	\$	18,894,934 3 4
Oregon Humane Society	S	\$	5,528,618	\$	5,315,527	\$	4,490,852	\$	824,675	16%	16%	\$	13,493,784	\$	7,669,595	\$	4,421,608 3 5
Pasado's Safe Haven	S	\$	794,846	\$	511,593	\$	395,871	\$	101,023	20%	24%	\$	1,346,331	\$	617,569	\$	730,573
PAWS Animal Rescue (Ireland)	AS	\$	143,216	\$	159,678	\$	131,732	\$	27,946	21%							(not available)
Peaceful Valley Donkey Rescue	S	\$	531,190	\$	467,792	\$	65,341	\$	402,451	25%	86%	\$	65,820	\$	29,353	\$	74,692 2 6
PETA	AER	\$	23,525,617	\$	21,484,419	\$	18,442,816	\$	3,041,603	14%	32%	\$	7,632,195	\$	633,794	\$	4,410,264 1 8
Pennsylvania SPCA	S	\$	3,172,279	\$	7,800,922	\$	6,685,416	\$	1,115,506	14%	14%	\$	29,520,384	\$	9,376,284	\$	20,340,574
Peregrine Fund	SH	\$	5,789,444	\$	5,983,468	\$	5,632,559	\$	350,909	6%	6%	\$	15,090,041	\$	5,414,840	\$	8,543,521 3 6
Performing Animal Welf Soc	AES	\$	2,539,058	\$	1,634,206	\$	1,464,715	\$	169,491	10%	13%	\$	4,988,615	\$	5,787,487	\$	242,066
Pet Adoption Fund	S	\$	831,779	\$	609,836	\$	504,183	\$	105,653	21%	26%	\$	1,646,011	\$	154,400	\$	1,491,611
PETsMART Charities		\$	14,886,706	\$	14,447,007	\$	13,109,218	\$	1,337,789	9%		\$	8,440,843	\$	82,679	\$	8,358,164 3 7
Pet Savers Foundation	S	\$	1,097,095	\$	951,082	\$	778,218	\$	172,865	18%	18%	\$	lost 36,057	\$	6,357	\$	136,533 3 4
PCRM	AEV	\$	9,040,289	\$	7,175,448	\$	6,612,956	\$	562,492	8%	18%	\$	2,865,026	\$	514,158	\$	2,578,182 1 8
PCRM Foundation	AE	\$	4,000,153	\$	153	\$	[none]	\$	153	n/a	n/a	\$	4,001,272	\$	[none]	\$	4,001,272 1 8
Primarily Primates	S	\$	642,352	\$	723,135	\$	491,939	\$	231,196	32%	32%	\$	2,593,382	\$	2,425,342	\$	261,218
Pro Fauna (Indonesia)	S	\$	209,244	\$	183,596	\$	143,205	\$	40,391	22%							(not available)
Return to Freedom	S	\$	645,131	\$	618,507	\$	434,721	\$	183,786	29%	29%	\$	lost 105,625	\$	15,984	\$	16,803 3 8
Richmond SPCA	S	\$	2,145,905	\$	2,953,054	\$	2,220,735	\$	732,319	25%	25%	\$	21,720,973	\$	7,910,422	\$	20,368,759
Royal SPCA of Great Britain	S	\$	146,908,740	\$	126,815,100	\$	114,620,220	\$	30,535,380	24%		\$	265,909,980	\$	145,254,420	\$	131,485,500
Royal Soc for Protect Birds	S	\$	116,060,430	\$	122,427,000	\$	84,405,090	\$	38,021,910	14%	31%	\$	172,988,070	\$	68,013,000	\$	476,698,950
San Francisco SPCA	SAE	\$	10,998,680	\$	13,960,768	\$	9,828,221	\$	4,132,547	30%	30%	\$	44,818,570	\$	20,096,710	\$	17,714,615
Save The Chimps	S	\$	2,273,911	\$	2,066,072	\$	1,851,511	\$	214,561	10%	10%	\$	6,554,199	\$	6,644,153	\$	242,005 3 9
Sea Shepherd Conservation Soc	AE	\$	691,368	\$	529,908	\$	488,343	\$	41,565	8%	8%	\$	3,049,373	\$	174,072	\$	1,990,793
SHARK	AE	\$	241,911	\$	118,971	\$	67,299	\$	51,672	43%	43%	\$	219,099	\$	75,933	\$	146,591 4 0
Sheldrick Wildlife Trust (Kenya)		\$	647,180	\$	498,561	\$	456,016	\$	42,545	9%	9%	\$	1,185,517	\$	769,863	\$	415,654
Sierra Club	AE	\$	49,870,205	\$	32,715,619	\$	29,460,570	\$	3,255,049	10%	10%	\$	120,412,861	\$	574,047	\$	95,328,328
Small Paws Rescue	S	\$	313,923	\$	301,943	\$	301,943	\$	1,971	1%	20%	\$	18,436	\$	[none]	\$	18,248 4 1
SOS Animals Ukraine	S	\$	25,785	\$	67,171	\$	51,722	\$	15,449	23%							(not available)
SPANA	S	\$	7,448,100	\$	4,671,468	\$	3,456,887	\$	1,214,581	26%	26%	\$	15,536,700		not available	\$	7,887,300 4 2
SPA de Lyon (France)	S	\$	4,746,967	\$	4,321,395	\$	2,610,507	\$	1,711,131	40%							(not available)
Spay/Neuter Assistance Program		\$	3,162,130	\$	3,033,639	\$	2,539,165	\$	494,474	16%	16%	\$	678,326	\$	583,357	\$	116,389
Stop Animal Exploitation Now	AV	\$	48,727	\$	43,244	\$	38,278	\$	4,965	12%	12%	\$	28,918	\$	[none]	\$	28,918
Tiger Creek	S	\$	831,569	\$	724,816	\$	433,325	\$	291,391	40%	79%	\$	157,007	\$	214,473	\$	11,352 2 6
Tiger Haven	S	\$	2,422,755	\$	1,934,205	\$	502,843	\$	1,431,361	74%	74%	\$	1,768,812	\$	675,848	\$	1,092,675 2 6
Tony LaRussa's ARF (CA)	S	\$	3,711,683	\$	3,849,250	\$	2,850,109	\$	1,009,141	26%	30%	\$	10,072,419	\$	14,573,378	\$	616,365 4 3
Turpentine Creek Foundation	S	\$	469,211	\$	574,090	\$	574,090		[declared none]	29%		\$	436,903	\$	794,694	\$	1,929 4 4
United Animal Nations	AE	\$	998,888	\$	849,501	\$	658,954	\$	190,547	22%	31%	\$	671,693	\$	18,011	\$	670,365
United Poultry Concerns	AE	\$	132,681	\$	138,352	\$	106,384	\$	31,968	23%	23%	\$	172,528	\$	97,362	\$	94,909
Univ Federation for Anml Welfare	\$		2,408,996	\$	963,581	\$	622,473	\$	341,108	35%		\$	5,453,400		[not available]		45
Vegan Outreach	AE	\$	211,713	\$	194,085	\$	177,913	\$	16,172	8%	8%	\$	62,926	\$	[none]	\$	50,154
Visakha SPCA	S	\$	64,725	\$	50,105	\$	49,147	\$	6,305	13%		\$	150,070	\$	74,080	\$	20,539
VIVA (U.K.)	AE	\$	1,177,266	\$	889,188	\$	726,653	\$	126,535	14%		\$	209,638	\$	11,100	\$	189,436 4 6
Water Keeper Alliance	AE	\$	1,304,211	\$	1,251,263	\$	878,549	\$	372,714	30%	37%	\$	280,805	\$	134,576	\$	153,074
Whidbey Anml Improvement Fndn	S	\$	315,836	\$	367,789	\$	270,105	\$	97,684	27%							(not available)
Wildlife Trust	AE	\$	3,216,179	\$	4,167,089	\$	3,525,047	\$	642,042	15%	15%	\$	7,567,908	\$	33,433	\$	7,331,942 1 6
Wild Burro Rescue	S	\$	200,222	\$	201,215	\$	176,179	\$	25,036	12%	12%	\$	277,274	\$	356,778	\$	110,106 4 8
Wilderness Society	AEH	\$	25,009,961	\$	21,909,894	\$	15,526,811	\$	6,383,083	29%	38%	\$	20,793,615	\$	2,671,184	\$	19,941,846
Wildlife Conservation Soc	AES	\$	115,708,172	\$	139,510,005	\$	123,929,532	\$	15,580,473	12%	12%	\$	531,537,329	\$	147,213,794	\$	363,517,170 Wildlife Waystation
S	\$		3,087,210	\$	3,534,901	\$	2,557,263	\$	977,638	28%	unk	\$	1,667,766	\$	994,730	\$	155,526 2 6
Wisconsin Humane Society	S	\$	3,690,220	\$	4,057,341	\$	3,446,034	\$	611,307	15%	15%	\$	10,780,284	\$	7,072,877	\$	7,988,639
WSPA	AES	\$	3,298,536	\$	3,083,664	\$	2,312,957	\$	770,707	25%	41%	\$	1,785,758	\$	45,755	\$	1,900,318
World Wildlife Fund (USA)	HIU	\$	102,473,652	\$	94,106,425	\$	75,156,178	\$	18,950,247	20%	33%	\$	146,386,574	\$	37,187,156	\$	144,472,105
World Wildlife Fund Canada	HIU	\$	8,993,924	\$	10,133,298	\$	7,060,046	\$	2,307,481	23%	33%	\$	4,467,266	\$	444,798	\$	4,241,477
Youth for Conservation (Kenya)	\$		35,373	\$	33,396	\$	27,181	\$	8,192	23%		\$	9,060	\$	3,160	\$	5,900

BUDGETS, PROGRAMS, ASSETS, & OVERHEAD OF SEVEN OPPOSITION ORGANIZATIONS

ORGANIZATION	TYPE	GIVEN	EARNED	BUDGET	PROGRAMS	OVERHEAD	%	ADJ	NET ASSETS	TANGIBLE ASSETS	
FUNDS/INVEST NOTE											
Americans for Med Progress	AEV	\$	467,530	\$	329,281	\$	268,151	\$	101,130 27% 27%	\$	191,925 \$ 5,738 \$ 189,389
Center for Consumer Freedom	AE	\$	2,726,192	\$	1,970,803	\$	1,565,498	\$	405,305 21%	\$	763,069 \$ 27,545 \$ 853,090 49
Ducks Unlimited	CHU	\$	163,577,792	\$	158,197,256	\$	135,048,007	\$	23,149,249 17%	\$	49,110,916 \$ 26,223,112 \$ 11,077,580 50
Fndtn for Biomed Research	AEV	\$	1,219,106	\$	901,445	\$	637,258	\$	264,187 29% 29%	\$	10,103,775 \$ 60,491 \$ 9,916,286
Natl Animal Interest Alliance	AE	\$	30,303	\$	28,730	\$	27,907	\$	823 3% 14%	\$	16,037 \$ 674 \$ 15,363
Safari Club Intl. Foundation	H	\$	3,470,209	\$	3,498,343	\$	2,688,361	\$	809,982 23%	\$	5,338,201 \$ 6,555,075 \$ 495,582 51

Budget, Program, Overhead & Asset
notes on 156 animal protection charities

asked—senior volunteers learned how severe the ARB cash flow crisis had become since it relocated from inner Beijing to the northern edge of the city. A veterinary clinic at the old site, expropriated without compensation due to planned freeway construction, had raised the income that sustained the ARB shelter. Only eight dogs were rehomed during the first year after the move. The ARB founder was reluctant to seek outside help as an apparent legacy of the Cultural Revolution, when charitable fund-raising was persecuted as “parasitism.” The volunteers began emergency fundraising. In November 2004 the ARB again relocated.

7 - The Animal Sanctuary of the U.S. was formerly called Wild Animal Orphanage.

8 - The Animals Asia Foundation branch in the U.S. raises funds on behalf of the Animals Asia Foundation of Hong Kong, which operates the China Bear Rescue Project in China. Dr. Dog projects in Hong Kong, mainland China, the Philippines, and Vietnam, and has a variety of other pro-animal programs. Form 990EZ, filed in the U.S., shows only the U.S.-based activity.

9 - The same AVAR data was in the December 2003 edition of “Who gets the money?” GuideStar does not have a newer Form 990.

10 - An affiliate, the Bat Conservation Intl. Foundation, holds assets of \$565,411.

11 - Big Cat Rescue was formerly Wildlife On Easy Street.

12 - The Brooke Fund for Animals, formerly the Brooke Hospital for Animals, has equine clinics in Afghanistan, Egypt, Ethiopia, Jordan, India, and Pakistan.

13 - Conservation International assets include \$260,824,153 in grants receivable.

14 - The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund Intl., of Atlanta, and the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund Europe, of London, U.K., both purport to continue the gorilla studies begun in 1967 by the late Dian Fossey at the Karisoke Research Center in Rwanda. “We are the original Digit Fund established by Dian Fossey in 1978,” says Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund Intl. director of development Elyse 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. Use of her legacy and name are still disputed.

15 - Dogs Trust was until October 2003 called the National Canine Defence League.

16 - The Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust of the U.K. and Wildlife Trust of the U.S., also called the Wildlife Preservation Trust, are the largest of the organizations founded by the late author and filmmaker Gerald Durrell. The DWCT operates the Jersey Zoo.

17 - Nest Eggs Inc., a subsidiary wholly owned by FACT, from 1983 until 2002 sold eggs laid by debeaked free-range hens. FACT has also promoted Rambling Rose outdoor-reared veal. The firm was

started by FACT founder Robert A. Brown, who later sold it.

18 - The Foundation to Support Animal Protection board consists of PETA cofounder and president Ingrid Newkirk, Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine founder and president Neal Barnard, MD, and Nadine Edles. FSAP exists, says IRS Form 990, to “Provide support to various charitable, educational and scientific organizations.” In fiscal 2003 FSAP apparently as in past years paid the mortgage on the PETA headquarters, leased the site to PETA, and did direct mail fundraising. PCRM paid FSAP \$55,851 for “financial services.” PETA paid FSAP \$324,531 in rent, \$2,289,134 for supporting services, and \$4,785,641 as a “donation” under the heading of “program service.” However, FSAP claimed only \$13,830 in program activity during the year. The chief role of FSAP in 2003 appears to have been concealing the true extent and nature of PETA spending and assets. If FSAP and PETA were seen as a single fundraising unit, they raised \$23.3 million; spent \$17 million; spent \$11.4 million on programs; declared overhead of \$5.6 million, 33% of budget; and their overhead, counting the cost of all mailings containing fundraising appeals, came to \$8.5 million: 50% of budget. Their total assets were \$22.9 million, 67% held by FSAP, including 75% of the cash and securities. Their combined payroll was \$4.7 million, of which FSAP paid \$1.5 million: 32%. PCRM, previously a major recipient of funding from FSAP, neither received money from FSAP in 2003 nor “donated” money to it. Instead, PCRM created the PCRM Foundation, whose sole activity appears to have been receiving a “donation” of \$4,000,153 from PCRM.

19 - Founded in 1957 to promote low-cost neutering, Friends of Animals spent \$1.7 million on neutering in fiscal 2003— \$100,000 less than in 1983, and almost 50% less after adjustment for inflation.

20 - Help In Suffering operates a multi-species sanctuary, animal hospital, and Animal Birth Control program in Jaipur, plus a clinic and sanctuary in Darjeeling.

21 - Once a public charity, the Holiday Humane Society is now a private foundation.

22 - In Defence of Animals/ India, founded in 2000 by Sudnya R. Patkar of Mumbai, is not related to the U.S. organization called In Defense of Animals.

23 - This ISAR data was for 2002. Newer data is not available from GuideStar, the IRS service contractor hired to post electronic copies of Form 990. A 2003 filing is available for the Institute for Animal Rights Law, named on line 80b of the four most recent ISAR filings as a related organization. Henry Mark Holzer, the president of both, is shown on all four ISAR filings as receiving no compensation. However, a program service item called “contributions” on three of the four filings is just slightly more than (continued on page 19)

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

Nonprofit chief executive salaries rose 3.6% in fiscal 2003, according to a national survey by the Chronicle of Philanthropy. This was the same increase achieved by for-profit chief executives, according to the compensation research firm WorldatWork.

Fundraisers’ salaries rose 4.2%, according to the Association of Fundraising Professionals, while the U.S. rate of inflation was 2.3%.

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

Unfortunately it is not possible to identify from IRS Form 990 which individuals receive perquisites such as free housing or use of a vehicle.

Neither is it possible to accurately identify all of the individuals who donate office space, or otherwise rebate material value to their organizations in a

manner amounting to returning compensation. For example, the four employees of ANIMAL PEOPLE donate the use of three offices in different states. Our head office is bigger than the living space in the home of publisher Kim Bartlett and editor Merritt Clifton. Use of donated office space helps significantly to hold down our operating cost, but Form 990 does not provide a way to show the value of this contribution.

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
STEVEN SANDERSON	Pres	WildConsSoc	\$554,230	A
STEVEN McCORMICK	PrCEO	NatureCons	\$402,996	B
JOHN STEVENSON	Pres	NorthShore	\$368,680	C
FRED KRUPP	Pres	EnvironDefense	\$366,326	D
LARRY HAWK	President	ASPCA	\$329,247	E
PAUL IRWIN	President/CEO	HSUS	\$324,175	F
JOHN FLICKER	Pres	NatlAudubon	\$323,257	G
MARK VAN PUTTEN	President	NWF	\$291,476	H
JOHN H ADAMS	President	NRDC	\$285,624	I
KATHRYN FULLER	President	WWF	\$283,232	J
John Calvelli	SrVP	Gov WildConsSoc	\$278,436	
RODGER SCHLICKERSEN	CEO	Defenders	\$268,030	K
RICHARD AVANZINO	Pres	Maddie's	\$267,664	
Diana Josephson	VP	EnvironDefense	\$262,926	
Lawrence Selzer	CEO	ConservFund	\$261,843	L
CEO	\$50 million plus budget	GdStr	\$260,200	
Richard Erdman	GnCsl	ConservFund	\$259,474	
Jennifer Herring	SrVP	WildConsSoc	\$256,612	
Richard Lattis	SrVP	WildConsSoc	\$253,713	
Patricia Calabrese	VP	WildConsSoc	\$253,072	
FRED O'REGAN	CEO	IFAW	\$250,218	
WILLIAM MEADOWS	Pres	Wilderness	\$248,560	M
Jean-Louis Ecochard	NatureCons		\$241,302	
Marcia Aronoff	VP	EnvironDefense	\$236,113	
PETER SELIGMANN	CEO	ConservIntl	\$235,575	N
Deborah Hechinger	ExecVP	WWF	\$231,952	
RUSS MITTERMEIER	Pres	ConservIntl	\$230,340	N
Judy Rapp Smith	SVP	NatlAudubon	\$230,116	
REYNALDO SMALA	Prs/CEO	BideAWee	\$228,484	
PATRICK NOONAN	ChrEmr	ConservFund	\$226,394	L
Alethea Pratt	SrVP	NatlAudubon	\$224,800	
Peter Theran	VP	MSPCA	\$223,172	E
Darryl Vamado	MgngDir	NatureCons	\$222,648	
David Sandlow	ExecVP	WWF	\$222,351	
Glenn Olson	SrVP	NatlAudubon	\$220,956	
Stephen Howell	CFO	NatureCons	\$220,799	
Rebecca Patton	MgngDir	NatureCons	\$220,439	
JOHN BERRY	ExecDir	NatFishWildf	\$218,105	O
VAWTER PARKER	ExcDir	EarthJustice	\$216,738	P
Louise Mackisack	CEO/AAMC	MSPCA	\$215,927	
ED SAYRES	President	SF/SPCA	\$213,917	E
TIM O'BRIEN	CEO/Pres	AmerHumane	\$211,013	Q
W.E. Scott Hoot	VP	NatlAudubon	\$205,836	
Robert Perciaspe	SVP	NatlAudubon	\$202,719	
ARTHUR SLADE	Pres	ARL/Boston	\$202,582	
Karen Goschen	Screen	AmerHumane	\$198,182	Q
Lawrence Amon	Treasurer	NWF	\$197,765	
Donald Barry	ExecVP	Wilderness	\$197,388	
MADLINE BERNSTEIN	Pres	SPCA/LA	\$192,428	
ROBERT ROHDE	Pres	DumbFriends	\$191,308	R
Charles Orasin	SrVP	Defenders	\$189,200	
Stephen Musso	President	ASPCA	\$189,022	
Patricia Forkan	ExecVP	HSUS	\$188,975	
PETER DAVIES	DirGenrl	WSPA	\$188,921	
Carter Luke	VP	MSPCA	\$187,509	
Frances Beinecke	ExecDir	NRDC	\$186,755	
Andrew Rowan	ChiefofStaff	HSUS	\$188,693	
Ravindra Murarka	ChfDVM	PennSPCA	\$183,875	
David Knapp	VetSurgeon	MSPCA	\$180,163	
Nancy Dunn	CFO	WWF	\$176,883	
Sybil Graham	CEO/RowleyHosp	MSPCA	\$175,053	
PATRICK BERGIN	Pres	AfricanWild	\$173,646	S
CEO	\$25 to \$49 million bdgt	GdStr	\$173,086	
Margaret Ackerley	GnrlCnsl	WWF	\$172,716	
William Eichbaum	VP	WWF	\$169,312	
PEGGY CUNNIFF	Pres	NAVS	\$167,754	T
ERIC HENDRIKS	ExecDir	PennSPCA	\$167,197	
G Thomas Waite III	CFO/Trs	HSUS	\$166,805	
John J. Bowen	VP	MSPCA	\$166,370	
Natalie Waugh	SrVP	NWF	\$166,365	
GINETTE Hemley	VicePresident	WWF	\$164,294	
ED SAYRES	President	ASPCA	\$162,041	E
JOHN PASSCANTANDO	ExDr	Greenpeace	\$161,925	
Christine Anderson	Oncology	MSPCA	\$161,385	
Azzedine Downes	EVP	IFAW	\$160,475	
Barry McFarlane	CEO	Wilderness	\$159,960	
Howard Levy	VP	MSPCA	\$158,884	
Roger Kindler	Vp/GenCnsl	HSUS	\$158,168	
Nicholas Trout	VetSurgeon	MSPCA	\$155,918	
Barry Giaquinto	CFO	NorthShore	\$155,907	
Suzanne Mink	VP	WWF	\$155,890	
Perry Fina	DirMktgPrg	NorthShore	\$155,256	
Carole Fox	SrDirComm	NWF	\$154,773	
Steve Zawistowski	SeniorVP	ASPCA	\$154,675	
BRENDA BARNETTE	ExcDr	TonyLaRussa	\$154,426	
Mark Shaffer	SrVP	Defenders	\$189,200	
LARRY HAWK	President	ASPCA	\$153,105	E
Catherine Reese	VetSurgeon	MSPCA	\$152,220	
Stephen Hansen	PoisonCntrl	ASPCA	\$151,048	
John Grandy	SeniorVP	HSUS	\$151,043	
BILL GARRETT	President	AtlantaHS	\$148,498	
Daniel Crain	President	SF/SPCA	\$146,781	
Lisa Wilson	DirDev	NorthShore	\$145,181	
WILLIAM BURNHAM	Pres	Peregrine	\$145,167	U

Individual	Position	Group	Pay	Note
Kenneth Cuniff	Attorney	NAVS	\$144,000	T
Barbara Fried	VPfnd	IFAW	\$143,033	
WARREN COX	Pres	Dallas/SPCATexas	\$142,910	V
Barbara Garber	Cmmnctns	ASPCA	\$142,593	
MICHAEL ARMS	Pres	HelenWoodward	\$142,271	
Jeff Proulx	VetDirector	SF/SPCA	\$140,734	
Kathleen Collins	VP	MSPCA	\$140,044	
Jan Hartke	ExecDirector	HSUS	\$139,301	
Christopher Tuite	DirWild	IFAW	\$138,820	
JOHN DECOCK	ExecDir	SierraClub	\$138,004	W
Patrick Ramage	DirPubAff	IFAW	\$135,408	
Melanie Powers	CFO	IFAW	\$135,269	
Stephen Eudene	SrVP&CFO	ASPCA	\$134,872	
Charles Molloy	VP	AmerHumane	\$134,604	
John Aldridge	DVM	SF/SPCA	\$134,295	
CHRIS HYDE	Pres	WWFCanadaFndtn	\$133,815	
Michael Cote	CIO	IFAW	\$133,048	
CAL MORGAN	ExecDir	MichiganHS	\$129,805	X
Lynn Lawrence	ChfStaff	BideAWee	\$129,342	
Rick Clugston	VP	HSUS	\$128,828	
Wayne Pacelle	SeniorVP	HSUS	\$127,777	F
Jeffrey Cilek	VP	Peregrine	\$127,688	
CEO	\$10 to \$24 million bdgt	GdStr	\$126,769	
ROSEANN TREZZA	ExcDir	AssocHumane	\$126,365	Y
MERLIN TUTTLE	ExcDir	BatConserv	\$126,332	Z
Martha Armstrong	SeniorVP	HSUS	\$124,444	
ROBIN STARR	ExcDir	RichmondSPCA	\$123,718	
David Stein	DVM	SF/SPCA	\$123,068	
Elln McPeake	COO	Greenpeace	\$121,474	
Edward Powers	DirOps	ARL/Boston	\$120,120	
J.P. Jenny	VP	Peregrine	\$119,922	
VICTORIA WELLENS	ExDr	WischHumane	\$119,598	
Bob Roth	Mrkt/Comm	AmerHumane	\$118,791	Q
Lee Murray	HumanResrces	ASPCA	\$118,506	
SHARON HARMAN	ExcDir	OregonHumane	\$117,873	
RICHARD JOHNSTON	Pres	ConnHumane	\$116,502	
Lisa Weisberg	GovtAffrs	ASPCA	\$116,044	
George Nixon	DVM	SF/SPCA	\$114,548	
Sharon O'Hara	VPProg	AmerHumane	\$113,567	
MONTE HUMMEL	Pres	WWF/Canada	\$113,147	AA
C. Brown-Kossoff	DVM	NorthShore	\$112,817	
Thomas Nichols	CFO	AfricanWild	\$111,835	
Grace Gabriel	DeptyDir	IFAW	\$109,951	
Jean Donaldson	AcademyDir	SF/SPCA	\$108,524	
George Wirt	PubRltns	BideAWee	\$107,642	
Helen Gichohi	VP/prgm	AfricanWild	\$106,834	
S. Cece-Clements	DVM	MichiganHS	\$106,473	
Lynn Spivak	DirComMkt	Maddie's	\$106,443	
Rhonda Albright	DVM	SNAP	\$106,312	
Robert Fisher	DVM	MichiganHS	\$105,575	
Dennis Herstein	DVM	BideAWee	\$105,048	
Lloyd Kiff	ScienceDir	Peregrine	\$104,126	
Javier Nolasco	DVM	Holiday	\$102,791	
Lisa Jones	VP	Dalls/SPCATexas	\$102,614	
David Williams	DirOps	MichiganHS	\$101,718	
Ann Helene Cohen	VP	BideAWee	\$101,662	
Nancy Thomas	DirFin	SierraClub	\$101,629	
Kent Robertson	Vp	Dallas/SPCATex	\$101,266	V
Sue Utsunomia-Nuding	NorthShore		\$100,924	
CEO	\$5 to \$9 million budget	GdStr	\$98,594	
Cindy Skidmore	DVM	Dallas/SPCATex	\$97,452	
Karen Halligan	DirVetSrvs	SPCA/LA	\$96,880	
Jenny Lindamood	Contrl	ARL/Boston	\$95,223	
Eung Bum Bae	DVM	Holiday	\$95,040	
GEORGE FENWICK	Pres	AmerBirdCons	\$95,000	BB
B.J. Griffin	ExcDr	MarineMammal	\$95,000	
HOLLY HAZARD	ExecDir	DDAL	\$95,881	
Robert Goldman	DVM	SNAP	\$94,934	
Bosmat Gal	DirVetSrv	ARL/Boston	\$94,968	
John Nagy	DirAdmin	DumbFriends	\$94,642	
Michael Mansfield	Mtnce	PennSPCA	\$94,383	
Elaine Skypala	HumRes	PennSPCA	\$93,654	
Robert DeCray	FinDir	PennSPCA	\$93,207	
CLARE RICHARDSON	Pres	DFosseyIntl	\$92,951	
Cynthia Hockman	DVM	Holiday	\$92,580	
M Ippoliti-Smith	PrgDr	Maddie's	\$91,756	
Patricia Burnham	Admn	Peregrine	\$91,009	U
PRISCILLA FERAL	President	FoA	\$90,920	CC
Wendy Anderson	MgngAtty	ALDF	\$90,884	
Terrence Clark	AsstDr	AssocHumane	\$89,820	
Elena Bicker	MrktngDr	TonyLaRussa	\$89,060	
Charles Spencer	RescDir	PennSPCA	\$88,798	
Alfred Durtschi	GM	Waystation	\$88,716	
Ronald Cohn	Vp/Trs	GorillaFndtn	\$88,584	DD
Amy Marder	Behaviorist	ARL/Boston	\$88,174	
Steve Ann Chambers	Pres	ALDF	\$87,886	
Mariclare Haggerty	DirCom	NAVS	\$87,360	
Scott Anderson	SeniorVP	FSAP	\$86,818	
Rose Channer	VP	SPCA/LA	\$86,776	
David Foster	DVM	BideAWee	\$86,582	
Janet Frake	AsstSecty	HSUS	\$85,603	
Bill Clark	DirIntlProg	FoA	\$85,223	CC

(continued on page 18)



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 bought 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 the money to build the middle.

Your generous contribution can make this dream come true!

Mark your donation for KAPS Shelter Fund, and send to:
International Aid for Korean Animals / Korea

Animal Protection Society
POB 20600, Oakland, CA 94620

Individual Compensation (from page 17)

Individual	Position	Group	Pay	Note
THEO CAPALDO	ExecDir	NEAVS	\$ 84,907	
JOYCE TISCHLER	ExecDir	ALDF	\$ 84,193	
Stephen Zulli	CFO	ConnHumane	\$ 83,144	
Robin Greenwald	ExDir	WaterKeeper	\$ 82,500	EE
Paul Kelley	Comptroller	FoA	\$ 81,020	
LEE BERNSTEIN	ExDir	AssocHumane	\$ 80,934	Y
Richard Wood	ExecDir	FACT	\$ 80,688	
Wallace Waas	DVM	AssocHumane	\$ 80,300	
John Walsh	IntlProjectsDir	WSPA	\$ 79,685	
TINA NELSON	ExecDir	AAVS	\$ 79,335	
Toni Price	DVM	MarylandSPCA	\$ 79,170	
Gil Costas	DVM/ChiefStaff	SNAP	\$ 78,768	
SEAN HAWKINS	President	SNAP	\$ 78,676	
Frank Dave Garcia	Dallas/SPCATex		\$ 78,436	
Jeff Kerr	GeneralCounsel	FSAP	\$ 78,298	
Denis Frappier	MoroccoHosp	MSPCA	\$ 78,000	E
Pamela Frasch	MgngAtty	ALDF	\$ 77,351	
Denise Deisler	COO	RichmondSPCA	\$ 76,871	
Diane Forthman	DirAdmin	FoA	\$ 76,825	
David Havard	VP	SPCA/LA	\$ 76,286	
Gary Kish	DevDir	OregonHumane	\$ 72,858	
Dan Constantineau	Director	FSAP	\$ 72,179	
Ellen Clark	OpsMgr	WischHumane	\$ 72,071	
Herman Kaufman	Attorney	FoA	\$ 72,000	
Jodi Jordan	FinanceDirector	API	\$ 71,966	FF
Randall Zeman	VetMgr	WischHumane	\$ 71,923	
Joseph Lozano	Fclts	HelenWoodward	\$ 71,877	
RICHARD GILBRETH	ExDr	IntlExtcFin	\$ 71,662	
Dan Matthews	VP/MediaRltns	PETA	\$ 71,373	
John Bergman	ZooMgr	AssocHumane	\$ 71,046	
CEO \$1 to \$2.5 million bdgt GdStr				\$ 70,939
Rita Trudering	Ops	HelenWoodward	\$ 70,693	
Aileen Gabbey	ExcDr	MarylandSPCA	\$ 70,118	
David Drake	DirDev	MarylandSPCA	\$ 69,464	
Dana Campbell	StaffAtty	ALDF	\$ 69,268	
Enviro/Animal fundraiser				AFRP \$ 68,750
ADELE DOUGLASS	ExecDir	HFAC	\$ 68,667	
Marybeth Sweetland	VP	PETA	\$ 68,559	
Jane Pohlman	VetMgr	WischHumane	\$ 68,030	
Eileen Beattie	Cntl	HelenWoodward	\$ 67,411	
Susan Mentley	OpsDir	OregonHumane	\$ 67,277	
Dieter Steklis	SrSci	DFosseyIntl	\$ 66,455	
ELLIOT KATZ	President	IDA	\$ 66,039	
Margaret Devoe	DataSystems	FSAP	\$ 64,828	
Peggy Hillen	Development	PCRM	\$ 64,757	
DAVID PHILLIPS	ExDrVP	EarthIsland	\$ 64,618	
Robert Orabona	DirOperatns	FoA	\$ 64,584	CC
Lesley Allen	DevDir	Greenpeace	\$ 63,580	
Liz Visco	HumanRes	SPCA/LA	\$ 64,309	
Kenneth Hall	Publications	PCRM	\$ 62,872	
Francis Battista	Dir	BestFriends	\$ 62,696	
Gregory Castle	Dir	BestFriends	\$ 62,696	
Ernest Eckhoff	Dir	BestFriends	\$ 62,696	
Celeste Fripp	Secty	BestFriends	\$ 62,696	
Christopher Fripp	Dir	BestFriends	\$ 62,696	
Faith Maloney	Dir	BestFriends	\$ 62,696	
Jonathan DePeyer	Dir	BestFriends	\$ 62,696	
Steven Cybela	DVM	WischHumane	\$ 62,241	
Camille Fox	Wildlife	API	\$ 61,700	
Laura Salter	DirUSA	WSPA	\$ 61,430	
Jessica Sandler	FedLiaison	PETA	\$ 61,375	
Steven Hirano	MngEd	BestFriends	\$ 60,746	
Mary Ann DePeyer	Dir	BestFriends	\$ 60,746	
MARTINE COLLETTE	Pres	Waystation	\$ 60,000	
John Bruzzese	DVM	RichmondSPCA	\$ 59,997	
Kate Downey	Production	PETA	\$ 59,875	
Barbara Bagnon	Mktg	OregonHumane	\$ 59,635	
Renee Resko	Dvlpmt	HelenWoodward	\$ 59,369	
Lisa Lange	VP/Communications	PETA	\$ 59,365	
Eiland Palmer	RanchAsst	Fund	\$ 58,936	
Amy Dielschneider		OregonHumane	\$ 57,996	
CEO \$500,000/\$999,999 bdgt GdStr				\$ 57,735
Jonathan Rowe	RchWrtg	EarthIsland	\$ 57,500	
BECKY ROBINSON	NatlDir	AlleyCat	\$ 57,000	
Donna Wilcox	ExecDir	AlleyCat	\$ 57,000	
Barbara Lawrie	C/ServDir	API	\$ 56,750	
Yvette Nash	AdminDir	EarthIsland	\$ 56,653	
John Knox	ExDirVP	EarthIsland	\$ 56,584	
Sherry Greenblatt	VP	AtlantaHS	\$ 56,548	
Julie Richard	Editor	BestFriends	\$ 56,033	
MERCEDES FLETT	President	UAN	\$ 55,923	
Karen Ruane	DirectorFinance	NAVS	\$ 55,650	
Paul Berry	CIO	BestFriends	\$ 55,100	
Mandi Billinge	ProgDir	EarthIsland	\$ 55,000	
James Barstad	Acct	BestFriends	\$ 54,996	
Gillian Battista	CoDr	BestFriends	\$ 54,996	
Rita Landis	Secty	PennSPCA	\$ 54,918	
MIKE MARKARIAN	President	Fund	\$ 54,830	
Robert Tishman	DVM	MarylandSPCA	\$ 54,783	
Tracy Reiman	VP/Intl	PETA	\$ 54,770	
Lynda Tyrrell	OperationsDir	FSAP	\$ 53,698	
Jannette Patterson	ExecDir	PETA	\$ 53,483	
Matt Penzer	LegalCounsel	PETA	\$ 53,191	
CAROLE NOON	Pres	SaveTheChimps	\$ 53,269	
ROBIN LOHNES	Director	AHPA	\$ 53,000	
Maggie Davis	FinanceDir	FSAP	\$ 52,979	
Mindy Kursban	VicePres	PCRM	\$ 59,695	
Nicole Paquette	LegalDir	API	\$ 52,750	
James Taylor	ProgramServ	NHES	\$ 52,412	
ROBERT A. BROWN	Pres	FACT	\$ 51,708	
Mike Mahrer	MrktngDir	NHES	\$ 51,056	
Marcia Kramer	Director	NAVS	\$ 50,715	
Laura Ell	SrProgramAssc	NAVS	\$ 50,085	

Poacher Tauzin III loses in Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS—Louisiana election officials on December 9 certified that Democrat Charlie Melancon of Napoleonville won by 569 votes in the race to succeed 12-term Republican incumbent U.S. Representative Billy Tauzin Jr.

An avidblood sports enthusiast, Tauzin Jr. retired expecting son Billy Tauzin III to succeed him—but on February 29, 2004, Tauzin III and companion Anthony Giardina were fined for trapping 46 nutria without a permit and trespassing, just two months after Tauzin finished probation for drunk driving. Backers joked that Tauzin III had established credentials as a “good old boy,” but more than 57,000 voters didn’t think that was reason enough to vote for him.

Individual	Position	Group	Pay	Note
Cindy Williamson	Cntrlr	NHES	\$ 50,023	
Bonnie Miller	Scty/Tres	HFA	\$ 49,932	GG
BRAD MILLER	President	HFA	\$ 48,836	GG
CAROL ASVESTAS	Pres	AnmlSanctryUS	\$ 47,800	
CATHY LISS	President	AWI	\$ 47,680	
John Gleiber	Treasurer	AWI	\$ 47,000	HH
ANNA BRIGGS	MrktgRep	NHES	\$ 46,410	
CEO \$250,000/\$499,999 bdgt GdStr				\$ 46,130
Teri Barnato	OfficeMgr	AVAR	\$ 45,724	
Nicole Otoupalik	PlannedGiv	IDA	\$ 45,573	
KIM BARTLETT	Pblshr	ANIMALPEOPLE	\$ 45,500	II
Merritt Clifton	Edtr	ANIMALPEOPLE	\$ 45,500	II
Kevin Connelly	DevelDir	IDA	\$ 45,000	
Hector Menjivar	TechMgr	Holiday	\$ 44,692	
Gil Lamont	Webmaster	API	\$ 44,250	
Eric Kleiman	Programs	IDA	\$ 44,153	
Holly Bridges	Secretary	HFAC	\$ 43,333	
Rebecca Sarsfield	CFO/Tres	UAN	\$ 42,734	
JILL STARR	President	Lifesavers	\$ 42,600	JJ
DANIEL MORAST	President	IWC	\$ 40,379	
Lorri Bauston	VP	FarmSanctuary	\$ 40,295	KK
ALAN BERGER	ExecDir	API	\$ 37,194	EE
Heather Rockwell	AsstDirScty	IWC	\$ 36,739	
Tina Lococo-Mosio	Secty	FACT	\$ 36,178	
GENE BAUSTON	Pres	FarmSanctuary	\$ 35,526	KK
Holly McNulty	SecTr	FarmSanctuary	\$ 33,892	
INGRID NEWKIRK	President	PETA	\$ 33,836	
CEO less than \$250,000 bdgt GdStr				\$ 32,093
MICHELLE THEW	ExecDir	API	\$ 25,000	FF
Robert Price	Treasurer	IWC	\$ 24,141	
KAY McELROY	President	Cedarhill	\$ 23,760	
CAROL BUCKLEY	Pres	ElephHohenwald	\$ 21,000	
Scott Blais	VP	ElephHohenwald	\$ 21,000	
Jack Norris	Pres	VeganOutreach	\$ 18,733	
Paul Shapiro	VicePresident	COK	\$ 17,026	
KYENAN KUM	President	IAKA	\$ 16,500	
FRANCINE PATTERSON	GorillaFndtn	\$ 15,090	DD	
Karen Budke	SAEN	\$ 14,805	LL	
Matt Ball	Secty	VeganOutreach	\$ 14,203	
TANYA SMITH	Pres	Turpentine	\$ 14,025	MM
Scott Smith	VP	Turpentine	\$ 14,025	MM
Robert Jackson	Cofnder	Turpentine	\$ 13,650	MM
BRIAN KORTIS	Prs	NeighborhoodCats	\$ 12,750	NN
Jose Truda Palazzo Jr.	Brazil	IAW	\$ 12,500	
MICHAEL BUDKE	Pres	SAEN	\$ 12,038	LL
MYUN PARK	President	COK	\$ 11,526	
Darla Leshner Jackson	Turpentine	\$ 11,300	MM	
Hilda Jackson	Curator	Turpentine	\$ 10,400	MM
KAREN DAVIS	Pres	UnitedPoultry	\$ 9,720	
NEDA DeMAYO	Pres	ReturnFreedom	\$ 8,937	
MICHAEL MOUNTAIN	Pres	BestFriends	\$ 992	OO
JEANNE ANGER	Trustee	Holiday Othrlncm		
DIANA CHONTOS	President	WildBurro Othrlncm	PP	
KAY DUFFY	Pres	PetAdoptionFund Othrlncm		
LEO GRILLO	President	DELTARescue Othrlncm	QQ	
ALEX HERSHAFT	President	FARM Othrlncm		
STEVE HINDI	President	SHARK Othrlncm		
CAROLE LEWIS	Pres	BigCatRescue Othrlncm		
SHIRLEY McGREAL	President	IPPL Othrlncm		
MARK MEYERS	Pres	PeacefulValley Othrlncm	RR	
SUSAN MICHAELS	Pres	Pasado’s Othrlncm		
WALLY SWETT	Prs	PrimarilyPrimates Housing	SS	
PAUL WATSON	Pres	SeaShepherd Othrlncm		
BRIAN WERNER	President	TigerCreek Othrlncm	TT	
ELLEN WHITEHOUSE	Prs	NoahsLostArk Othrlncm	UU	

Opposition group heads

PETER DART	ExecDir	SafariClubIntl	\$ 187,262
Donna Marie Artuso		FBR	\$ 137,500
Ken James	FinDir	SafariClubIntl	\$ 101,923
JACQUELINE CALNAN	Pres	AmMedPrg	\$ 98,763
Valerie Cole	Secty	AmMedPrg	\$ 64,074
Anthony DeNicola		WhiteBuffalo	\$ 62,000
Deborah Cuddy		WhiteBuffalo	\$ 55,000
Barbara Rich	VP	AmMedPrg	\$ 32,606

Elephant retirement progress

SAN FRANCISCO, DETROIT—The former San Francisco Zoo elephant Tinkerbelle, 38, was moved on November 28, 2004 to the Performing Animal Welfare Society refuge near San Andreas. Her companion Lulu, also 38, slower to learn the transport procedure, is to be moved in December. The American Zoo Association is to decide in March whether to penalize the San Francisco Zoo for retiring the elephants outside of the AZA-accredited system, but on December 2 withdrew a similar objection to the planned retirement to PAWS of the Detroit Zoo elephants Wanda, 46, and Winky, 51. The AZA had threatened both the Detroit and San Francisco zoos with loss of accreditation for not keeping the elephants in captive breeding programs, but agreed to retiring the Detroit pair after a test showed that Wanda might have been exposed to a viral disease which can kill young elephant calves.

Individual Compensation notes (from page 17)

A - The Wildlife Conservation Society paid 278 additional salaries above \$50,000. At least 10 topped \$150,000.

B - The Nature Conservancy paid 961 additional salaries above \$50,000. At least 10 topped \$189,000.

C - The North Shore Animal League America paid 25 additional salaries above \$50,000.

D - The Environmental Defense Fund paid 130 additional salaries above \$50,000. At least 10 topped \$100,000.

E - Larry Hawk was ASPCA president through April 2003; former San Francisco SPCA president Ed Sayres thereafter. Hawk is now president of the Massachusetts SPCA, succeeding Gus Thornton, who retired. Hawk’s listed MSPCA compensation includes pay from four subsidiaries. Hawk had total compensation from animal charities in fiscal 2003 of \$482,352. Sayres had total compensation from animal charities in fiscal 2003 of \$375,958. Sayres was succeeded at the San Francisco SPCA by Daniel Crain. Peter Theran, Carter Luke, John Bowen, and Howard Levy were also paid by MSPCA subsidiaries. Denis Frappier directs the subsidiary American Fondouk Association hospital in Fez, Morocco. In addition to the salaries listed here, the ASPCA paid 85 other people in excess of \$50,000. The MSPA paid 109 other people salaries in excess of \$50,000.

F - Paul Irwin retired in May 2004, succeeded by Wayne Pacelle. HSUS paid 80 other salaries over \$50,000.

G - The National Audubon Society paid 230 additional salaries above \$50,000. At least seven topped \$100,000.

H - The National Wildlife Federation paid 171 other salaries above \$50,000. At least five topped \$100,000.

I - The Natural Resources Defense Council paid 124 other salaries over \$50,000. Seven topped \$100,000.

J - The World Wildlife Fund paid 228 additional salaries above \$50,000. At least three topped \$150,000.

K - Defenders of Wildlife paid 35 additional salaries above \$50,000. At least five exceeded \$100,000.

L - The Conservation Fund paid 53 other salaries above \$50,000. At least 16 exceeded \$100,000. Founding chair Patrick Noonan retired in July 2003. He was succeeded by Charles Jordan, a board member since 1986, who was paid \$15,000 for the remainder of the fiscal year.

M - The Wilderness Society paid 63 additional salaries above \$50,000. At least five exceeded \$100,000.

N - Conservation International paid 190 additional salaries above \$50,000, including at least 14 above \$100,000.

O - The National Fish & Wildlife Foundation paid 31 other salaries above \$50,000. At least six topped \$100,000.

P - EarthJustice paid 71 additional salaries above \$50,000, including at least 11 above \$100,000.

Q - American Humane in February 2004 hired former American Red Cross interim CEO Marie Belew Wheatley as president and CEO. The Wheatley hiring followed the separate exits in June 2003 of former president and CEO Tim O’Brien, former Film & TV Unit chief Karen Goschen, and former marketing and communications director Bob Roth, after the earlier departure of Free Farmed program founder Adele Douglass. Longtime American Humane Film & TV Unit staff member Karen Rosa succeeded Goschen. Former Colorado Pork Producers Council executive director Elena Metro was hired in November 2003 to head Free Farmed.

R - The Denver Dumb Friends League paid five other salaries above \$50,000.

S - The African Wildlife Foundation paid 19 additional salaries in excess of \$50,000.

T - Peggy & Kenneth Cunniff are wife/husband. National Anti-Vivisection Society Form 990 filings in 1989-1994 listed Kenneth Cunniff as an independent contractor. ANIMAL PEOPLE noted 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 Cunniff, Ltd.” Mrs. Cunniff is daughter of previous NAVS head George Trapp.

U - William & Patricia Burnham are husband and wife.

V - Warren Cox retired from the SPCA of Texas in November 2003, succeeded by James Bias, who previously headed the Humane Society & SPCA of Bexar County in San Antonio, Albuquerque Animal Services, and the Humane Society of North Texas in Fort Worth, and was operations director for Citizens for Animal Protection in Houston. Cox, running animal shelters since 1952, spent most of 2004 as interim executive director at the Montgomery County Animal Shelter in Dayton, Ohio.

(continued on page 19)

FELONY SENTENCING

Circuit Judge Wyatt Saunders of Charleston County, South Carolina, on November 23, 2004 sentenced David Ray Tant, 57, to serve 40 years in prison, after Tant pleaded guilty to 41 counts of dog-fighting and assault and battery. Tant could get 10 years off if he pays the estimated \$150,000 cost of impounding 49 pit bull terriers seized in the case, pays court costs, and covers the medical care of a surveyor who in April 2004 tripped over a booby-trap near Tant’s premises and was hit by a shotgun blast. The dogs, held since April 2004 at the John Ancrum SPCA, were killed on November 24. Their presence had reportedly obliged the SPCA to kill many other impounded dogs, due to lack of kennel space. Prosecutor Jennifer Evans told Sammy Fretwell of Associated Press that Tant must serve most of 30 years in prison before winning parole, but Charleston Post & Courier staff reporter Herb Frazier wrote that “Tant could be eligible for release in about eight years.”

John W. Witham, 27, the first person charged with felony cruelty to an animal in Maine, is expected to appeal a four-year prison term issued on December 2 by Augusta Superior Court Justice Joseph Jabar. Witham was already serving nine months in jail for heroin possession, with three years suspended, when convicted at a jury trial of deliberately running over a pet carrier in which a cat kept by the daughter of estranged girlfriend Jessica James was having kittens. Witham was on bail at the time for allegedly assaulting James and was under a court order to stay away from her. Defense attorney Andrews Campbell objected that, “The usual sentence for animal cruelty is 60 days.” In Dakota County, Minnesota, District Judge Leslie Metzen on December 10 issued only a 60-day sentence to Joseph Donald Leir, 30, of Hudson, Wisconsin, who in a parallel case was convicted of felony cruelty for killing two cats kept by former girlfriend Jennifer Berquist.

Please make checks payable to: ANIMAL PEOPLE, P.O. Box 960, Clinton, WA 98236, or call 360-579-2505 to order by MasterCard or VISA.

Individual Compensation notes (from I8)

Gary Hendel, formerly executive director of the **Maui County Humane Society** and director of **Multnomah County Animal Services** in Portland, Oregon, was named permanent executive director in Dayton in November 2004. **Kent Robertson**, formerly executive director at the **Humane Society of Missouri**, left the Dallas/SPCA of Texas earlier in 2003 to head **Dallas Animal Services**.

W - Sierra Club salaries are from the 2002 filing of IRS Form 990. The 2003 filing was unavailable at deadline. Other Sierra Club data is from the organization’s annual report.

X - The Michigan Humane Society paid 13 other salaries of more than \$50,000. A board member is a partner in a law firm which is the MHS’ primary legal counsel. The firm was paid \$45,929 in 2003.

Y - Roseann Trezza, Associated Humane Societies assistant director since 1968, in mid-2003 succeeded **Lee Bernstein**, executive director since 1967. Associated Humane paid three other salaries in excess of \$50,000.

Z - Bat Conservation International paid six other salaries in excess of \$50,000.

AA - Mike Russell, 59, was in June 2004 named president and CEO of WWF/Canada, succeeding **Monte Hummel**, president since 1978.

BB - The American Bird Conservancy paid eight other salaries in excess of \$50,000.

CC - Priscilla Feral and Robert Orabona are wife & husband. **Bill Clark** left FoA in late 2002. He now works for IFAW.

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

EE - Robin Greenwald left the **Water Keeper Alliance** in mid-2003. The Water Keeper Alliance paid four other salaries in excess of \$50,000. Water Keeper Alliance president **Robert F. Kennedy Jr.** is a partner in **Kennedy & Madonna LLP**, to which the Alliance paid \$112,000 in 2003.

FF - Alan Berger, API executive director since July 1994, resigned in April 2003. His successor, **Michelle Thew**, previously headed the **British Union Against Vivisection**. **Jodi Jordan** also left API in mid-2003.

GG - Bonnie & Brad Miller are wife and husband.

HH - John Gleiber recently retired after 26 years with AWI. He remains on the AWI board.

II - Kim Bartlett & Merritt Clifton are wife and husband.

JJ - Explains Statement 8 of the **Lifesavers** filing of IRS Form 990, “**Jill Starr** leases her property to the organization. She also receives a salary of \$3,500 per month. She borrowed \$5,000 from the organization and is making monthly payments. The current balance is \$4,039.” Lifesavers paid \$10,800 for occupancy in fiscal 2003.

KK - Lorri & Gene Bauston are wife & husband.

LL - Karen & Michael Budke are wife/husband.

MM - Recent Turpentine Creek Wildlife Refuge filings of IRS Form 990 omit statements which on earlier filings declared that co-founder **Tanya 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 most recent available Turpentine

Creek filing of Form 990, filed on November 15, 2003, covering calendar year 2002, indicates that it still pays \$5,000 per month (\$60,000/year) in “occupancy”—but also showed that Tanya Smith was owed \$144,442, \$114,286 of it in unpaid rent. In 1998 Tanya Smith settled charges filed as felonious theft of public benefits by pleading guilty to illegal use of food stamps, in a case resulting from her failure to declare income received from leasing land and vehicles to the sanctuary. **Hilda Jackson** and **Robert Jackson** were also Turpentine Creek cofounders. Robert Jackson died on September 25, 2002. **Darla Jackson** is his widow.

NN - Brian Kortis is also a lawyer and film maker.

OO - “I gave up my salary a couple of years ago and get paid from the proceeds of the **Best Friends Pet Club**, which is a side venture run by **Steven Hirano**, myself, and one other person,” **Michael Mountain** wrote to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in January 2004. “It sells T-shirts, mugs, the small books I did, etc. It is our hope that the Pet Club will make sufficient money in years to come to be able to provide for some of the older founders of Best Friends when they retire (some are in their late sixties already), and to do other things for animals and rescuers that we approve of but that don't quite meet the strict standards of what we feel we should be using members' donations for. I took home approximately \$30,000 [in 2003] from the Pet Club after taxes were paid. I do still get a few hundred dollars from Best Friends—enough for me to be able to pay back into our health insurance plan.”

PP - Diana Chontos lives at **Wild Burro Rescue**. Her living expenses during the fiscal year were met by repayment of a past personal loan of \$10,000 to WBR.

QQ - Leo Grillo heads direct mail and videography companies which perform contract services for **DELTA Rescue** at competitive rates.

RR - Mark S. Meyers and his wife, **Amy L. Meyers**, claimed no remuneration from **Peaceful Valley Donkey Rescue** on IRS Form 990. Statement #2 listed \$17,632 in “administrative expense” not itemized as professional fundraising, accounting, or legal fees.

SS - The Primarily Primates board in 2002 voted to pay **Wally Swett** total compensation of \$61,649. Swett actually cashed only half of the checks, and has been living on that money ever since, he told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** on December 4, 2004, after calling to ask how two years’ worth of checks never cashed should be reported on IRS Form 990.

TT - Brian Werner claimed no remuneration from **Tiger Creek** a.k.a. **Tiger Missing Link**. His fiance **Terri Block** received \$6,650. Statement #1 listed \$11,756 in “administrative expense” not itemized as professional fundraising, accounting, or legal fees; \$3,028 for “auto expense”; \$3,803 for “meals and entertainment”; \$1,208 for “mileage”; \$5,600 for “rent”; and \$4,258 for “contract labor.” The recipients and beneficiaries of these amounts were not identified.

UU - Ellen Whitehouse claimed on IRS Form 990 to be working “100+” hours a week for **Noah’s Lost Ark**. Her husband, **Douglas Whitehouse**, was said to be working “60+” hours a week for Noah’s Lost Ark. Neither claimed remuneration from the sanctuary. **Kristen Gelineau** of Associated Press reported on November 3, 2003 that Douglas Whitehouse also “works long hours as a truck driver for Toys ‘R’ Us.”

Notes on selected opposition groups

Center for Consumer Freedom

49 - Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington (D.C.) executive director **Melanie Sloan** on November 16, 2004 alleged to the IRS that the **Center for Consumer Freedom** has violated the requirements for holding nonprofit status “by engaging in prohibited electioneering against presidential candidate **Dennis Kucinich**; by making substantial payments to founder **Richard Berman** and to Berman’s wholly owned for-profit entity **Berman & Co.**; and by engaging in activities with no charitable purpose.”

Explained Sloan, “According to the IRS, participation by a 501(c)(3) organization in a political campaign on behalf of or against any specific candidate is strictly prohibited, yet CCF openly opposed Kucinich. IRS law also prohibits private individuals from benefitting from non-profit organizations. Richard Berman, the founder and president of the for-profit lobbying and public relations firm Berman & Co., started the nonprofit **Guest Choice Network** in 1999. All GCN activities were conducted by Berman and BCI. Berman dissolved GCN in 2001, changing the name to the Center for Consumer Freedom. Berman and BCI have received nearly \$2 million from GCN and CCF since 1999.

“Tax-exempt organizations must have a charitable purpose,” Sloan continued. “GCN and CCF really just lobby on behalf of food producers, restaurants, and the tobacco industry. Documents that became public as a result of the global tobacco litigation settlement show that **Philip Morris** was once of the largest contributors to GCN and CCF. Berman pitched GCN to Philip Morris to ‘unite the restaurant and hospitality industries in a campaign to defend their consumers and marketing programs against attacks from anti-smoking, anti-drinking, anti-meat activists...’ Another document indicated that Philip Morris would support Berman’s group because it would broaden the focus of the ‘smoking issue’ and expand into the bigger picture of over-regulation.”

“Any one of these violations would be significant enough for the IRS to revoke an organization’s tax exempt status,” Sloan said, speaking from perspective including stints as an assistant U.S. prosecutor in the District of Columbia, 1998-2003, and minority counsel for the U.S. House of Representatives Judiciary Committee, 1995 -1998.

The CREW complaint against the Center for Consumer Freedom is posted at <www.citizensforethics.org>.

Other opposition notes

50 - Data from **Ducks Unlimited** balance sheets.
51 - Safari Club International has more than 160 independently funded U.S. affiliates.

White Buffalo

52 - 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 and assistants have within the past four years reportedly killed 590 deer in Iowa City, Iowa; 582 in Fairmount Park, Pennsylvania; 875 in Princeton Township, New Jersey; and 119 at sites managed by Cleveland MetroParks. The city council in Solon, Ohio, on October 21, 2004 authorized paying White Buffalo \$500,000 to kill deer there in 2005-2006.

DiNicola has outspokenly denounced contraceptive means of controlling deer. Yet DeNicola has also been hired to test deer contraceptives in Princeton Township and Cleveland.

Unknown to DeNicola until March 1, 2004, SHARK founder Steve Hindi monitored his shooting in Cleveland with hidden video cameras. After three TV stations aired video of prolonged struggling by wounded deer, MetroParks rangers found and seized eight of the SHARK cameras.

Purportedly held as evidence while the possibility of filing charges against Hindi was under investigation, five of the cameras were returned on March 30, Hindi said, with the footage on all of them erased, and with other physical damage. Metro Parks personnel denied having ever had the other three.

According to an investigation report by Cleveland MetroParks police officer Ray Dickson, NeNicola on March 8 stated that he “would take full responsibility for erasing the video cameras,” and that “the decision was made to erase the cameras” in discussion with MetroParks rangers Dave Rankin and Justin Simon.

SHARK, after unsuccessfully seeking a criminal prosecution, anticipates filing a lawsuit for alleged violations of civil rights, and on November 24 applied for a federal injunction that would halt the deer shooting if SHARK is not allowed to videotape it.

Court Calendar

Initiative victories upheld

The U.S. Supreme Court on November 15 rejected without comment a petition seeking to overturn the initiative ban on cockfighting approved by Oklahoma voters in 2002. Spokespersons for the **United Gamefowl Breeders Association** indicated that since the ban has withstood all appeals, they will lobby to reduce the penalties. Louisiana and New Mexico are the last states to allow cockfighting.

A three-judge panel of the **Washington state Court of Appeals** in Tacoma on December 7 upheld initiative laws **I-655**, which in 1996 banned baiting bears and restricted hunting bears, pumas, and bobcats with dogs, and **I-713**, which in 2000 banned body-gripping traps and use of Compound 1080 and sodium cyanide to poison wildlife. The pro-hunting and trapping front **Citizens for Responsible Wildlife Management** contended that both measures illegally violated the public trust by transferring control of wildlife management away from the state government.

Wildlife wins & losses

The New Jersey state Supreme Court on December 2 reversed an appellate ruling that **New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection** commissioner **Bradley Campbell** improperly refused to process 4,000 permit applications for a bear season authorized in July 2004 by the state **Fish & Game Council**. The state Supreme Court agreed with Campbell that permits should not be issued until the state establishes “comprehensive policies concerning the protection and propagation of the black bear.” New Jersey allowed bear hunting in 2003 for the first time since 1970. Data on the 328 bears who were killed indicated that New Jersey has barely half as many bears as the Fish & Game council believed. The **Humane Society of the U.S.** and the **Fund for Animals** alleged meanwhile that **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service** employee **John McDonald** on November 10 “unlawfully threatened to terminate all federal conservation funding for New Jersey” if the bear hunt was not held. The potential intensity of hunter pressure on bears was illustrated in Maryland, where 400 permits were sold for the first bear hunt there since 1953. The hunt was halted on opening day because 20 of the 30-bear quota had already been killed.

A three-judge panel of the **New Jersey Court of Appeals** on November 18 ruled that, “There is no cognizable property right in feeding wild deer that is subject to due process guarantees. This is because wild game belongs to the people of the State.” The 21 plaintiffs against a Princeton Townships ordinance against deer-feeding included author **Joyce Carol Oates** and activist **Tamara Gund**, who in 2003 was fined \$4,000 and given a suspended 30-day jail term for feeding deer in defiance of the ordinance. An irony of the case is that it was filed by opponents of deer hunting. Similar cases have been waged in other states by deer hunters who oppose restrictions on baiting.

U.S. District Court Judge Lewis M. Blanton on November 22 ordered **John H. Partney**, 55, of Van Buren, Missouri, to serve three months in prison for illegally setting a toothed leghold trap and a snare on private property and poaching a bobcat on U.S. Forest Service land. Partney was also fined \$2,500. The unusually stiff sentence came because Partney had two previous convictions for federal wildlife law violations, two state wildlife law convictions, and three felony convictions for illegally selling firearms and destroying evidence. “His fishing, trapping, and hunting privileges were revoked by the state of Missouri for life,” wrote Linda Redeffer of the Cape Girardeau *Southeast Missourian*.

Circuit Court Judge Beverley Nettles-Nickerson, of Ingham County, Michigan, on December 6 denied an attempt by the **Michigan Bear Hunters Association** to block the first bobcat trapping season authorized in the Michigan lower peninsula in more than 50 years. The 11-day bobcat season, won through lobbying by the **Michigan Trappers Association**, was opened without field research to assess the bobcat population. A similar lobbying effort by the **Ohio Trappers Association** is expected to influence the **Ohio Division of Wildlife** to re-open otter trapping in Ohio in late 2005. Trapped out more than 50 years ago, otters were reintroduced between 1986 and 1993, and were only removed from the state endangered species list in 2002.

Berosini told to pay up—again

Las Vegas U.S. Magistrate Lawrence Leavitt on November 22 ordered orangutan trainer **Bobby Berosini** to pay **PETA** \$256,087 in legal fees incurred in collecting a \$350,000 judgement against Berosini issued in 1994 by the **Nevada Supreme Court**. The Nevada Supreme court ruling overturned a 1990 jury award of \$4.2 million to Berosini in a defamation case, after PETA in 1989 distributed a video appearing to show Berosini striking an orangutan.



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THE TOWER MENAGERIE: THE AMAZING 600-YEAR HISTORY OF THE ROYAL COLLECTION OF WILD & FEROCIOUS BEASTS KEPT AT THE TOWER OF LONDON
by Daniel Hahn [[[Tarcher/Penguin (375 Hudson St., New York, NY 10014), 2003. 260 pages, hardcover. \$26.95.

Before city-hosted non-profit zoos existed there were for-profit menageries. Before there were menageries, there were spectacles, featuring fights to the death among captive beasts whose ferocity was tested on dogs and prisoners.

Centuries before the modern history of England began with the Norman Conquest in 1066, before William the Conqueror began building the Tower of London as his royal residence, spectacles and menageries emerged and evolved in almost every civilization. As only monarchs could afford to acquire much more than a single dancing bear, presenting spectacles and menageries reinforced royal status from ancient times onward.

The Tower Menagerie, the most enduring of menageries and spectacle venues, was reputedly begun by King John (1199-1216). Written records of it date from the 1235 arrival of several gift leopards, followed by lions and a polar bear,

who fished in the Thames.

Best known today as a former royal prison, the Tower was a palace for much longer than it was a place of confinement. The animals, at first, appear to have been treated with relative privilege. Ill-informed care appears to have been a much more frequent problem than cruelty. The first elephant, for instance, died after the keepers gave him wine to help him cope with cold weather.

The monarchs who were most interested in the menagerie, unfortunately, included the notorious sadistic James I, Henry III, and Elizabeth I. Only the small size of the site appears to have held the bloodshed in their regimes to less than was spilled in the Roman Colisseum.

Efforts to reform either spectacles or menageries into educational institutions do not appear to have begun anywhere before the 16th century regime of the Indian mogul Akbar the Great. In the next

century Oliver Cromwell deplored the Tower Menagerie and tried to close it, but the approach to zookeeping introduced by Akbar remained unknown in England until 1822, when British military officers who had served in India made cleaning up the Tower Menagerie a first priority of the newly incorporated London Humane Society (which became the Royal SPCA in 1840).

Their first victory came with the hiring of Alfred Cops, the

only professionally trained keeper that the menagerie ever had, and 10 years later won the transfer of most of the animals to the then just opened London Zoo—by order of the Duke of Wellington, who appears to have been less motivated by the prospect of improving the animals' care than by an obsession with restoring the Tower to some semblance of military usefulness.

In summarizing a wealth of findings that have emerged from

recent scholarship and an archaeological dig in 1999-2000, *Tower Menagerie* author Daniel Hahn makes a few mistakes, detailed in the July/August 2003 edition of *International Zoo News*. Yet they are of minor note. *The Tower Menagerie* is a lucid and provocative volume which should be of gripping interest to anyone concerned with the past, present, and future of animals in zoos and entertainment.

—Merritt Clifton

The Cat Who Came In From The Cold: A Fable
by Jeffrey Moussaieff Masson
Ballantine Books (c/o Random House, 1745 Broadway, New York, NY 10019), 2004. 103 pages, hardcover. \$15.95

This fable takes place thousands of years ago, in the forests of southern India, and is aimed more at children than at adults. Billi, a wild cat, lives with his feline family. Tragedy strikes and Billi finds himself alone. He decides to take a journey of discovery through India.

His journey takes him into many villages and to meetings with other animals such as dogs, a parrot,

and a cow. He has seen the attention that these animals get from their human keepers, and wonders what it would be like to have the pleasure of being part of a human family. He questions them about their lives with humans, trying to get a better perspective on life as a domestic animal. Billi eventually chooses a family and joins them.

"And that is how, several thousands of years ago, in India,

the first cat chose domestication," concludes Masson.

Unhappily, the fable falls between two stools. If one wishes to seduce children to be kinder to animals by way of fable, the message has to be far lighter and more subtle. If one wishes to be didactic, and discuss issues as heavy as the hypocrisy of many Buddhists, Hindus and Jains in their treatment of domesticated animals, then one is writing a text on animal welfare.

The Cat Who Came In From The Cold echoes in title and inspiration *The Cat Who Walks Alone*, by Rudyard Kipling. Like Masson, Kipling was profoundly concerned about animal (and human) suffering. But, writing in Victorian times, when most literature for children was ponderously moralistic, Kipling won enduring stature by emphasizing a memorable story, allowing readers to interpret the morals for themselves.

Because Kipling refrained from preaching, some of his sarcastic remarks against racism and imperialism were misread in later decades, at great cost to his reputation. Yet because Kipling was an unforgettable story-teller, his works endured, to be better understood and appreciated—and increasingly influential—in recent times.

—Beverley Pervan & Chris Mercer

If You Tame Me:
Understanding our Connection with Animals
by Leslie Irvine
Temple University Press (1601 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, PA 19122), 2004. 240 pages, paperback. \$19.95.

If You Tame Me is an unusual title for an interesting investigation into the lives of animals. Concentrating on dogs and cats, Irvine uses sociological techniques to decode the mysteries of animal behavior, and then discusses our relationship with animals.

Irvine's theme is that people care for their companion animals as intensely as we do because animals, like people, have individual personalities that she refers to generically as "selves." This allows them to interact and connect with individual humans in a way that would be impossible for an inanimate object.

Irvine disposes effectively of the outmoded scientific notion of anthropolism; challenges read-

ers to reconsider how we treat animals in light of her research and arguments; and compares the position of animal welfarists, who allow the use of animals for human purposes, if the animals are well-treated, with the perspective of advocates for animal rights.

Taking the view that animals should not be treated as property to its logical conclusion, Irvine points out (as PETA argues), that this precludes breeding them or keeping them as companion animals.

"I cannot imagine my home without animals in it," Irvine writes. "Yet, if they had the basic rights I have just described, they would not be here."

—Chris Mercer & Beverley Pervan

The Cat Guru
by Naina Lepes
Ibis Press (c/o Nicolas-Hays, Inc., P.O. Box 1126, Berwick, ME 03901), 2004. 149 pages, paperback. \$16.95.

This charming little book tells the story of a gentle and spiritual woman who attends an ashram in India, and allows a family of feral cats into her life.

This spontaneous course of compassionate conduct leads her into the hectic routine of foster-parenting, which in turn takes her closer to spiritual enlightenment.

Analyzing her reactions to the accidents and adventures which befall the cats, author Naina Lepes moves into the dimensions of psychology and self-realization.

Some of Lepes' statements may jar the sensitivities of a reader who is interested more in animals than in Indian spiritualism.

For instance, Lepes relates how the mother cat breeds litter after litter of kittens, most of whom are killed by dogs. She finds the endless cycle of birth and death a matter of spiritual wonder, and describes how all the animals born in the ashram are specially blessed to be born "within the orb of Sai Baba's presence, where they can live out their cat karma."

Most animal welfarists would ask why she did nothing to introduce spay/neuter to the ashram, to prevent the endless cycle of birth and cruel, untimely death.

There is a glossary at the end for those who may be interested in Indian philosophy/religion.

—Chris Mercer & Bev Pervan

Believe: A Horseman's Journey
by Buck Brannaman & William Reynolds
The Lyons Press (246 Goose Lane, P.O. Box 480, Guilford, CT 06437), 2004. 178 pages, hardcover. \$27.95.

Moviegoers will remember the film *The Horse Whisperer*, and in particular, the dramatic scene where Tom Brooker, played by Robert Redford, brought a troubled horse gently down into a prone position. Buck Brannaman, the cowboy/trainer who inspired the film, has followed up his best-selling book *The Faraway Horses* with this account of his efforts to help thirteen horses and their people.

Each subject tells his or her own story, prefaced by Brannaman's comments.

All thirteen stories emphasize that a complete and satisfying relationship between horse and rider cannot be based upon domination, but rather must be based upon mutual trust and empathy. The rider must learn to recognize subtle signs which compassionate people are able to read once they accept their horses as equals, with complete personalities.

Brannaman identifies eight qualities that he believes horses have naturally, which humans should strive to emulate: intuition, sensitivity, the ability to change, pres-

ence, humility, determination, lack of aggression, and love.

Much of this book is about how human emotional problems can cripple lives and relationships if not addressed and resolved. The message is that if you want a better horse, you have to become a better person.

—Chris Mercer

The Other End of the Leash:
Why we do what we do around dogs
by Patricia B. McConnell, Ph.D.
The Random House Ballantine Publishing Group (1745 Broadway MD 18-2, New York, NY 10019), 246 pages, paperback. \$13.95.

The Other End of the Leash opens up a whole new way of looking at animal behavior. After reading it, I can quite understand how much difficulty a dog must have in trying to understand the garbled way we go about dog-training.

"So here we have two species," writes Patricia B. McConnell, "humans and dogs, sharing the tendencies to be highly visual, highly social, and hardwired to pay attention to how someone in our social group is moving, even if the movement is minuscule. What we don't seem to share is this: dogs are more aware of our subtle movements than we are of our own... Surely it would be a good thing if we knew what we were saying."

We give off signals, don't even know we are doing so, and then expect the poor dog to decipher the whole mess.

McConnell helps us to look at those signals from the dog's point of view.

She is particularly critical of both outdated and trendy training methods that purport to be based on how dogs think, but have no actual analogy in the normal behavior of dogs with each other.

"I had two women as clients," McConnell relates as one

example, "who reported that their cattle dog mix was disobedient and very dominant. When I asked why they thought she was dominant, they said, 'Because she's very resistant to an alpha rollover.' I asked them to demonstrate. One woman, a seemingly kind and loving person, grabbed the dog by the scruff, swung her up into the air, and slammed her down on her back. This hapless cattle dog is just one of millions of dogs who are physically abused in the guise of training."

Such "training methods" seem designed to make dogs unmanageable. Yet most dogs are good dogs, despite human ignorance. My own two well-behaved bull mastiffs must be masters of interpretation, I now realize, as I look back on the many different and often conflicting instructions they have received to do exactly the same thing.

Dog training is worth doing right. To do that, we have to know more about how dogs really think, and then give direction in an unambiguous manner.

As Jon Katz writes in *The Dogs of Bedlam Farm*, "If you want to have a better dog, you will just have to be a better goddamned human." —Beverley Pervan



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ANIMAL OBITS

Two wild dolphins killed by fish poachers circa November 24 at the mouth of the Awaroa River in Whangarei Harbour, New Zealand, were apparently members of a pod of seven who on November 5 drove a great white shark away from lifeguard Rob Howes, his daughter Nicky, 15, Carina Cooper, 15, and lifeguard trainee Helen Slade, 16, plus another lifeguard, Matt Fleet, who jumped from a boat into the water with them before seeing the shark. The group were participating in an offshore training exercise.

Sira, one of the original Pacific whitesided dolphins at the Shedd Aquarium in Chicago, died on December 3 after a seven-week illness. Captured in Monterey Bay in 1988, and brought to the Shedd in 1991, Sira was believed to be about 20. She was the first dolphin to die at the Shedd since 1998.

Iggy Fittrakis and **Winston Mogg-Way**, each 13, potbellied pig pets of Columbus, Ohio *Free Press* editor Bob Fittrakis, both died in October. Iggy was credited with writing "Iggy's Animal Rights Update," a long-running *Free Press* column, which Fittrakis said would continue in his memory.

Ginger, 4, Brittany spaniel companion of Diane Smith, was killed by an illegally placed locking cable snare on November 10 at a public park in Lowell, Michigan.

Rudy, 5, a male wolfhound adopted by Tim and Jackie Sedlock of Pownal, Vermont in 1998 from the Second Chance Animal Center in Shaftsbury (formerly the Bennington County Humane Society) was shot repeatedly on December 5 by neighbor Jeremy Wilson, who used both a shotgun and a .38 pistol. Wilson, charged with felony cruelty, said he was protecting his five-year-old son.

Male po'ouli, possibly the last of his species of Hawaiian honeycreeper, died on November 25 at the Maui Bird Conservation Center in Olinda. He was captured on September 9 for attempted captive breeding, but no mate was ever found. Two other po'ouli known to have lived into the 21st century have not been seen in more than a year. Reports differ as to whether they were a male and female or two females. Many efforts failed to encourage the last three po'ouli to mate in the wild. The intensely monogamous species was known only from fossils when about 20 living birds were found in 1973.

HUMAN OBITUARIES

Terry Melcher, 62, a board member of both the Doris Day Animal Foundation and the Doris Day Animal League since inception, died of cancer on November 19, 2004 in Beverly Hills, California. "The son of actress and singer Doris Day and her first husband, the trombonist Al Jorden, Melcher was known for his role," primarily as a record producer, "in shaping the sounds of the folk and surf music scenes in California," wrote Jeff Leeds of *The New York Times*. Melcher worked with the Beach Boys, the Byrds, the Mamas & the Papas, and Ry Cooder at various times; was executive producer of *The Doris Day Show*, 1968-1972, and a later program called *Doris Day's Best Friends*.

Francis Lynn Holland, 56, animal control supervisor in Fallon, Nevada, died suddenly on December 3, 2004 at the Washoe Medical Center in Reno.

Connie Gunn McDonald, 52, of Bossier City, Louisiana, was killed late on November 21 when she tried to rescue an injured Chihuahua mix she saw in the road, and was fatally struck, along with the dog, by a 19-year-old pickup truck driver. Police said McDonald was wearing dark clothes on a dark night, and the pavement was wet.

Jennifer Dick, 35, of Westfield Township, Ohio, was killed by smoke inhalation on December 2 when after evacuating her children, ages 6, 8, and 10, and a dog and a pet bird from their burning log cabin home, she returned inside to try to save a second bird.

Andrew J. Veal, 25, known to friends in Athens, Georgia, as a vegetarian activist who planned to pursue a career in the food industry, shot himself at Ground Zero in New York City early on November 6, 2004. Though no note was found, the suicide appeared to be a protest against the re-election of U.S. President George W. Bush. Investigators later learned that Veal was simultaneously engaged to a 21-year-old university student in Iowa and involved with another woman in Georgia, whose credit card he allegedly used in a spending spree before the suicide.

Martin M. Kaplan, DVM, 89, died on October 16 in Geneva, Switzerland, where he worked for the World Health Organization. Kaplan helped the United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration after World War II to rebuild Greek cattle and horse herds, then served as WHO chief of veterinary public health and chief of research. He later worked with Hilary Kopowski, M.D. to develop safer and more effective anti-rabies vaccines at the Wistar Institute in Philadelphia. In 1955 he demonstrated in Kenya how to homebrew an anti-rabies vaccine. He and Kopowski tested it by vaccinating themselves. From 1957 on, Kaplan helped to lead scientific opposition to the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons.

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MEMORIALS



In memory of all farmed animals who suffer for the dinner plate. Your lives do matter.
—Michael & Dianne Bahr

In loving memory of Chance, beloved dog of April Ponemon & Lewis Nierman.
—Amy Ness & Cindy



In memory of Rex, king of the dogs at ROLDA, Galatzi, Romania.
(Photo: Rex & ROLDA founder Dana Costen.)

In memory of our precious Poppy, who taught us to "Do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with God." You did not go gentle into that good night. Your battle was valiant. May your rest be peaceful. You deserve only beautiful dreams from now on. We miss you and love you.
—Lindy, Marvin, & Melinda Rose

In loving memory of Sheba Bear. (February 1988 - November 23, 2004) Like paw prints upon the soil, her spirit will live on in our memories. She will be missed by many. Sheba Bear, our beloved 16-year-old black bear passed away of kidney failure. She had epilepsy most of her adult life. She spent her entire life at Trailside Museums and Wildlife Center in Bear Mountain, N.Y., where she entertained and educated many. Surviving her are her adoring fans, devoted keepers, and her twin sister.
—Jennifer Verstraete

In memory of Clouey, our cat.
—Thomas Dolge

In memory of Windsor Newton.
—Samii Yakovetic

In memory of Mary Wilson's Labrador/collie cross, stolen and burned alive on Halloween near Sion Mills, County Tyrone, Ireland.
—Jackie Bullette

In memory of Coco, Dan Wolff's dachshund, and Sasha Marie, Ryan Hodges' miniature schnauzer, stolen and burned alive by teens in Bossier Parish, Louisiana.
—Jackie Bullette



With love to PJ, our little girl.
—Mary Wilkinson



Duke, we all miss you.
—Mary Wilkinson

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), Purr Box, Jr. (5/1/04) and Blackie (9/9/96).

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January 31–February 4: Making Your Dream a Reality

Where do you start? And how can you put your plan into action? Caryn Ginsberg of Priority Ventures Group will help you create a blueprint for success.

February 7–11: The Link: Animal Abuse and Violence

How do we know there is a connection? And what can be done to help? Alison Gianotto of Petabuse.com offers advice to help end the cycle of violence.

February 14 – 18 Who Will Care for Our Pets When We’re Gone?

Amber Ross of Best Friends will help you ensure the care and safety of your pets when you are no longer able to care for them.

February 21 – 25 Get Your Sound Bites Ready!

Learn how you can reach out to the local media and shine in the spotlight. Dave Ortiz of Best Friends and Anita Kelso Edson of the SPCA of Texas reveal their best media relations tips.

February 28 – March 4 Dangerous Dogs?

Are there dangerous breeds and what should be done about it? Karen Green from Best Friends, Kim Bartlett from Animal People, Holly Bukes of Pit Bull Rescue Central, and Jill Buckley, Esq. from the ASPCA, will offer insights.

Byproduct fur

Thank you for including my thoughts in your brilliant article “Chinese live markets feed the fur trade.” The numbers you give just blow me away: “Mammal consumption turned out to include at least two million dogs and cats per year, plus...”

The issue of “Fur produced as a byproduct of the Chinese specialty meat trade” is important to understand. I am very glad you covered this so completely.

Species Link

What a delightful surprise to receive your review of *Species Link: The Journal of Interspecies Telepathic Communication*! I totally enjoyed your intelligent, humorous, personal analysis/viewpoint of telepathy/animal communication/*Species Link*. I intend to print this in our winter issue. It will provoke good thought for our readers. I often explain telepathy as extended senses/perception/feeling.

—Penelope Smith
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Advocates for Animals is seeking a similar but separate omnibus animal welfare bill in Scotland.

advocates a combination of extensive sterilization, rehoming, education into responsible petkeeping, and compulsory registration,” WSPA director general Peter Davies affirme to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.
—*Merritt Clifton*

rapidly left behind tomorrow.