

# If only the baboon ploy helped with elephants

**JOHANNESBURG, CAPE TOWN**—Baboons are a traditional headache for South African wildlife officials, but environment and tourism minister Marthinus van Schalkwyk probably wishes elephant issues could as easily be handled.

Failing to achieve broad-based agreement in favor of culling the Kruger National Park elephant population at a series of consultation meetings in November and December 2005, South African environment and tourism minister Marthinus van Schalkwyk scheduled another consultation meeting for early 2006.

Van Schalkwyk is believed to favor culling, but only with political cover sufficient to prevent harm to the South African tourist industry.

Van Schalkwyk’s Cape Province counterpart avoided a similar confrontation over baboons when CapeNature acting chief executive Fanie Bekker appropriated 3.5 million rand, worth about \$530,000 U.S., to hire baboon monitors.



Olive baboon. (Kim Bartlett)

“The monitors, drawn from the unemployed particularly in Masiphumelele, have been successful in keeping baboons out of the smaller Southern Peninsula villages of Kommetjie, Scarborough and Da Gama Park,” wrote Melanie Gosling of the *Cape Times*.

“The monitors employ the simple method of lining up and making any form of noise, for instance clapping their hands,” explained Bekker. “This discourages the baboons from crossing into an urban area. The monitors also collect important scientific data regarding baboon populations.”

Observed Gosling, “With increasing numbers of houses springing up in baboons’ traditional foraging grounds, baboons have turned to stealing food from houses, leaving behind a mess of feces, spilt food, broken furniture and electrical appliances. In retaliation, residents have taken to shooting and poisoning the animals, often maiming them...Many have been injured or killed by cars.”

Schemes have even been advanced to try to control baboons by  
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# British readers send a gift to bile farm bears

**CHENGDU**—An early Christmas present sent to the Animals Asia Foundation in October 2005 by the readers of the *Western Daily Press* in Bristol, England, bought the December 6, 2005 delivery of a newly liberated bear family of four to the China Bear Rescue Center near Chengdu.

“As of 6 p.m. today,” Animals Asia Foundation founder Jill Robinson e-mailed, “we have four bears settling down in our hospital, munching on a fresh fruit supper and slurping shakes made of condensed milk, sugar, blueberry jam, apples, and pears. One poor love is blind. Some have cage-bar and stereotypic scarring.”

Robinson noted that all had wounds in their stomachs indicative of having been used for bile collection by the “free drip” method, in which shunts are implanted to keep their gall bladders constantly open. This is the most common method of collecting bile from caged bears now, superseding the older method of permanent catheterization.

The bile is used in traditional Chinese medicine to relieve pain and fever—and reportedly has at least 74 herbal alternatives.

“They’re angry, stressed, and need lots of tender loving care,” Robinson said.



Ex-bile farm bear at the original Animals Asia Foundation sanctuary in Pan Yu. (Kim Bartlett)

In seven years of rescuing bears from bile farms whenever officials can be persuaded to permanently close one, the Animals Asia Foundation has taken in 198 bears, with 165 still living at the Chengdu sanctuary, opened in October 2000.

*Western Daily Press* senior reporter Ruth Wood and photo editor Jon Mills in September 2005 set out to raise £5,000 to help the bears with an appeal to readers. The appeal actually raised £120,000.

As well as rescuing and rehabilitating  
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ANIMAL PEOPLE

News For People Who Care About Animals

December 2005  
Volume XV, #10

# Will the European Union phase out animal testing—or export it?

**BRUSSELS**—Trade associations representing the animal health, bio tech, chemical, cosmetic, pesticide, pharmaceutical, and soap and detergent sectors on November 11, 2005 signed a pledge to jointly seek alternatives to animal testing. The agreement was brokered by European commissioners for enterprise and research Günter Verheugen and Janez Potoènik.

“We do not only wish to reduce animal testing, but also want to bring it to an end in the long run,” declared Verheugen.

The signatories committed themselves to producing an action plan early in 2006. Sebastian Marx of the cosmetics trade group COLIPA told Stephen Pincock of *The Scientist*. European Union laboratories currently use about 10.7 million animals per year.

“More than half of these are used in research, human medicine, dentistry, and fundamental biological studies,” wrote Pincock. “Another 16 percent are used in production and quality control,” associated with making human health care products. About 10% are used “for toxicology and other types of safety evaluation,” Pincock added.

The new declaration comes 19 years after the European Union adopted a directive calling for the use of alternatives to animal experimentation wherever they exist.

“The timing of the current initiative had a lot to do with another proposed EU directive that could have the opposite effect,” Pincock noted. “That proposal, under debate at the moment, is Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemical Substances, a

framework designed to gather better information on chemicals that reached the market before 1981.”

REACH parallels the High Production Volume testing program underway in the U.S. since 1998. If not amended, REACH could potentially require Britain alone to perform tests on as many as 6.5 million animals, British rural affairs minister Alun Michael told Parliament in March 2004.

But British chemical product manufacturers do not seem to be rushing to do the tests—at least not in Britain.

The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry in April 2005 published figures showing that investment in British-based research dropped from £3.3 billion in 2003 to £3.2 billion in 2003, after years of annual increases.

Home Office data shows that British laboratory use of nonhuman primates declined 12% in 2004. About 70% of the nonhuman primates used in British labs are part of toxicology studies done to test pharmaceuticals.

Expecting the trend away from non-human primate research to accelerate, Cambridge University in January 2004 cancelled plans to build a new primate lab.

In March 2005 the Academy of Medical Sciences, the Medical Research Council, the Royal Society, and the Wellcome Trust jointly appointed a scientific panel to assess the future of nonhuman primate research in Britain.

“Countries such as China, India,  
(continued on page 10)



“Many citizens were surprised on November 5, 2005 to see Robert Francizsty’s performance ‘T4-Work in Progress’ in downtown Zagreb,” writes *Animal Friends Croatia*. Organized to promote a seminar on the Charles Patterson book *Eternal Treblinka: Our Treatment of Animals and the Holocaust*, the performance coincided with the arrival of avian flu H4N1 in Croatia and the ensuing slaughter and incineration of tens of thousands of factory-farmed poultry in a “stamping out” effort symbolically represented by shoes and chicken carcasses. Helping Francizsty were fire swallower Senata Hren, narrator Nina Coric, composer Igor Bogdanic, and video director Drazen Jeren. (*Animal Friends Croatia*)

# Trafficking brings H5N1 threat home

**NEW HAVEN**—Pickled “jellyfish” could bring the potentially deadly H5N1 avian flu virus to the U.S., a courtroom learned on December 15 in New Haven, Connecticut. Food King Inc. owner Vichitra “Vicky” Aramwatananont pleaded guilty to smuggling more than 27,600 pounds of chicken feet into the U.S. from Thailand, mislabeled “jellyfish” to evade inspection. The chicken feet were sold in 11 states.

“Aramwatananont faces up to six months in prison, but is not expected to receive jail time when she is sentenced on March 24,” reported Associated Press writer Matt Apuzzo. “Food King will pay \$170,000 as part of a plea agreement.”

Still passing mostly from bird to bird, rarely crossing into humans and even more rarely into other mammals, H5N1 has

killed 71 people in Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, China and Cambodia since 2003: just over half the total number of people known to have become infected. Most victims were poultry workers, cockfighters, or members of the families of poultry workers and cockfighters, who shared their homes with sick birds.

“There are some subtle changes in the genetic makeup of H5N1 which suggest that it is making some of the mutations that would enable it to have a higher likelihood of being able to become a human-to-human transmitted virus,” warned senior United Nations coordinator for avian and human influenza David Nabarro during a December 16 visit to Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

“Virologists who study these things  
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After 25  
years of  
rescue,  
“Petie”  
reminded  
me just how  
important  
our work



December 2005

Dear Partner,

I was returning from a meeting of the Desert Management Group . . . where representatives of the Government and Military listened to my presentation on rescuing abandoned dogs in the desert . . . when I saw the most frightening thing.

Across the highway, on the edge of the first lane, was this young white dog so intent upon eating something that he didn’t see the huge truck bearing down on him.

At the last second the truck let out a bone-chilling blast of its horn and the dog sprung off the road in the nick of time.

My heart was in my mouth as I watched Petie almost get killed. So I whipped around and came upon him myself, detouring the other traffic around my car . . . herding Petie off the road and into the brush.

I tried to get him to come to me, but he ran off. Because of the many hours on the road, I didn’t have the rescue van with me . . . I left it at our shelter in case of emergency. There was nothing I could do for Petie except to push him off the road.

If I chased him, he could run back onto the highway and I’d be hearing the horrible sound of his bones snapping under the wheels of a speeding vehicle. But before I drove off, I had to see what tasted so good that Petie almost died eating it . . .

. . . it was a small piece of rubber from a truck tire! Petie was so hungry he was trying to chew a piece of rubber to fill his painfully empty belly.

On the way home I worried about Petie. I knew he was on the run deep in the desert . . . and there was no way I could be back before dark to even try to rescue him. All night long I tossed and turned, thinking of how sad it was that Petie, and the other dogs I was talking about at the meeting, had nothing to eat but occasional trash and fast food wrappers thrown from a car window . . .

. . . but Petie’s chewing on a piece of rubber took this suffering to a new low.

Being obsessed with saving the lives of any animal in need, and feeling Petie’s pain, I headed out early the next morning with our rescue van hoping to find Petie still alive and not dead by the side of the road.

But when I got there, he was nowhere in sight. I drove all over for an hour . . . no Petie. I hiked into the brush, scanning the terrain with my binoculars . . . still not a trace of him.

I had lots of things to get done that day, but I decided to stay as long as it was light out . . . in the hope of at least spotting Petie. I even set up a feeding station for him in case he was still there but hiding.

Then I set up three traps in the area where I saw Petie run to the day before. And I searched the brush again for tracks.

After a while, I headed back to the van to get a drink of water. On the way back, I stopped for a moment to look through the binoculars to check the traps, fantasizing that I’d see Petie sitting there, smiling, waiting for me.

And guess what?! Dreams do come true! Petie was just sitting there, inside the cage trap, waiting . . . for whatever would happen next.

A couple of hours later at our hospital, taking him out of the trap, Petie wagged the tiny tip of his tucked-up tail at me. And I knew he’d be fine, thanks to people like you, who support our mission to save these precious beings . . . that so few other people seem to care about!

For the animals,

Le

Leo Grillo, founder

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

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Editorial feature

# Putting a practical face on breed-specific legislation

On Sunday, November 27, 2005, surgeons Jean-Michel Dubernard of the *Hopital Edouard-Herriot* in Lyon, France, Benoit Lengele of Belgium, and *Universite de Amiens* chief of face and jaw surgery Bernard Devauchelle collaborated to perform the first-ever partial face transplant. Taking the nose, lips, and chin of brain-dead organ donor Maryline St. Aubert, 46, of Cambrai, the team restored the most prominent features of Isabelle Dinoire, 38, who in May 2005 was severely mauled by a Labrador retriever she had recently adopted from a pound near her home in Valenciennes.

The pound dog involved in that case was neither a pit bull terrier nor a Rottweiler, both breeds continuing to glut U.S. shelters at a rate exceeding by more than fivefold their proportion in the pet population. Nonetheless, the French face transplant helped to focus atten-

tion on the increasingly vexing question of what to about dogs who are easily capable of killing or maiming someone with their first-ever bite.

**ANIMAL PEOPLE** editor Merritt Clifton has since September 1982 maintained a breed-specific log of life-threatening and fatal attacks by dogs kept as pets. Guard dogs, fighting dogs, and police dogs are excluded. As of December 6, 2005, 2,048 attacks had qualified for listing, including 318 since the January/February 2004 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** editorially called on lawmakers to "Bring breeders of high-risk dogs to heel."

Of the 318 most recent attacks, 210—two thirds—were by pit bull terriers, resulting in 21 deaths and 113 maimings, defined as loss of a limb or permanent disfigurement. Rottweilers, next most dangerous, account for 25 attacks, five fatalities, and 14 maimings.

Overall, pit bull terriers accounted for 1,013 attacks, 91 deaths, and 557 maimings. Rottweilers were responsible for 392 attacks, 52 deaths, and 213 maimings.

After Rottweilers, the most-listed breeds were wolf hybrids (69 attacks), German shepherds (59), chows (48), Akita (47), and pit-Rott mixes (39).

Pit bulls, Rottweilers, and their mixes, exclusive of dogs trained to fight, accounted for 71% of the total life-threatening attacks, 65% of the attacks on children, 62% of the fatalities, and 69% of the maimings.

In all, 81 breeds or known mixes have qualified for listing, but 64 breeds were involved in fewer than 10 incidents each. Labradors, the most popular breed, had been involved in 24 incidents, resulting in one death and 19 maimings—but mixes of pit bull with Labrador were responsible for 15 incidents, three deaths, and eight maimings.

**ANIMAL PEOPLE** pointed out in January/February 2004 that opponents of breed-specific legislation have in effect put all large dogs at risk of the death penalty. Because some leading humane societies still insist that all dogs are created equal, much of the insurance industry refuses to insure *any* big dog, reducing the numbers of adoptive homes available to all big dogs, not just pit bulls, Rottweilers, and their mixes.

Because some of the leading U.S. humane organizations also persist in conflating bite frequency with actuarial risk, which is the amount of damage done per incident compared to the population involved, shelties and Jack Russell terriers are at times redlined right along with pit bulls and Rottweilers, whose bite frequency is average but whose actuarial risk is more than 3,000 times higher than that of the average dog.

The most penalized victims are pit bulls and Rottweilers themselves, who continue to be bred and sold as disposable commodities. Pit bulls in particular are demonstrably neglected, abused, and dumped more than any other breed, even if not disposed of in fighting or fight training. An **ANIMAL PEOPLE** spot-check of shelters in 23 cities in June 2004 indicated that as many as 2.3 million of the 8.8 million dogs killed in shelters in 2004 were pit bulls—and there is no hint that the pit bull toll declined in 2005.

**ANIMAL PEOPLE** two years ago asked lawmakers to discourage breeding pit bulls, Rottweilers, and any other dogs of demonstrably high actuarial risk, to help the tens of thousands of other large dogs in shelters find homes, to help those now in homes to stay there instead of becoming uninsurable, and most of all, to keep future generations of high-risk dogs from ever entering shelters or abusive situations, by keeping them from being born.

More has happened on the dog-related legislative front in the two years since then than in the preceding 20 years, most notably in California, Colorado, and Ontario, Canada.

California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger on October 7, 2005 signed into law a bill by state senator Jackie Speer (D-Hillsborough) that allows local governments to enact breed-specific dog sterilization ordinances—exactly as some were doing in 1989, when

(continued on page 4)

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News for People Who Care About Animals

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

**Telephone: 360-579-2505.**

**Fax: 360-579-2575.**

**Web: [www.animalpeoplenews.org](http://www.animalpeoplenews.org)**



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

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

**Executive subscriptions**, mailed 1st class, are \$40.00 per year or \$70/two years.

The **ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on Animal Protection Charities**, updated annually, is \$25. The current edition reviews 121 leading organizations.

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

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

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WSPA has been active on a worldwide basis for 25 years and our greatest achievements have come from collaborating with other animal welfare societies to achieve common goals.

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## Putting a practical face on breed-specific legislation *(from page 3)*

humane societies opposed to breed-specific regulation joined with dog breeders in pushing a bill banning breed-specific ordinances through the state legislature.

Opponents of the Speer law immediately promised legal challenges to it, and began petitioning to try to repeal it, but cities including San Francisco and Sacramento rushed to pass breed-specific ordinances before January 1, 2006, the first day that the new law allows such ordinances to take effect.

Responding to the June 2005 fatal mauling of Nicholas Faibish, 12, whose mother shut him in a basement while allowing two pit bulls the run of their home, the San Francisco city supervisors on November 15 unanimously required pit bulls and pit bull mixes to be sterilized, unless the keepers possess a breeding permit. Violators may be fined up to \$1,000. The San Francisco Department of Animal Care & Control believes that about 7,000 of the estimated 120,000 dogs who live in San Francisco are pit bulls or pit bull mixes, but they accounted for half of all alleged dangerous or vicious dog cases reported in 2004, and half of the 800 dogs whom the department euthanized for cause, in the city which has long had the lowest rate of shelter killing per 1,000 humans of any major city in the U.S.

Sacramento County approved a similar ordinance, but extended it to wolf hybrids as well as pit bulls.

The *Los Angeles Daily News* editorially asked the Los Angeles city government to "use [their] new power to rein in violent breeds," but Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa was preoccupied with trying to oust animal control director Guerdon Stuckey. Stuckey was just the latest of many animal control directors to lose or give up the job after coming under aggressive activist attack for allegedly killing too many pit bulls.

Ed Boks, named to succeed Stuckey on December 16, 2005, previously headed the New York City Center for Animal Care & Control. Before that, Boks directed the Phoenix/Maricopa County animal control department.

Under Boks, the number of animals killed in New York City shelters fell from an already low 5.4 per 1,000 humans to just 2.6, the same as San Francisco. More pit bulls were adopted out than dogs of any other breed—but pit bulls still had a 93% euthanasia rate, prompting Boks to try unsuccessfully to change their image by renaming them "New Yorkies." That experiment lasted less than three days.

Taking a different approach to the dangerous dog problem, the Contra Costa County board of supervisors on

November 15 unanimously endorsed an ordinance which strengthens conventional non-breed-specific legislation, and adds a clause prohibiting convicted felons from keeping any dog who weighs more than 20 pounds. The latter was inspired by the March 29 mauling of JaQuin Rice Jr., 11, by two pit bulls belonging to convicted felon Jeff Bray, 28. Charged initially with owning a dog trained to fight, attack or kill, possession of marijuana, two firearms offenses, and two counts of parole violation, Bray in August 2005 pleaded no contest to one count of allowing a known mischievous dog to run loose causing serious bodily injury, and one count of firearm possession. How the new ordinance might have done anything to protect Rice that the existing laws did not is unclear.

Civil suits in response to pit bull attacks are having a visible effect in California. In May 2005 *Palo Alto Daily News* publisher Diana Diamond excluded pit bulls from "Pet of the Week" ad space donated to humane societies, largely to avoid liability if a featured pit bull ever attacks someone.

Underscoring Diamond's concern, a San Mateo County jury in June 2005 awarded \$19,600 to Carrie Russell for the March 2003 fatal mauling of her American Eskimo dog

*(continued on page 5)*

## Wild horses & cattle at risk in the Danube Delta by Andreea Plescan with further research by ANIMAL PEOPLE

Untamed and undiscovered by tourism and development, the Danube Delta is home to more than 300 bird species, 160 fish species, and more than 800 plant families.

Protected as a wetlands biosphere reserve, the Romanian portion of the Danube Delta occupies 2,622 square miles of channels and canals, widening into tree-fringed lakes, reed islands, marshes, some oak forest intertwined with lianas and creepers, desert dunes, and some traditional fishing villages.

The Danube Delta is also home to the largest population of wild horses and cattle in Europe. Their combined population is officially estimated at about 7,500. Some escaped from farms to join wild herds during the 2005 floods. Some escaped earlier, or their ancestors did. Many were released to graze on the biosphere reserve by farmers who hoped to recapture them later, but abandoned them when horse flesh and beef prices dropped.

A few of the horses may have ancestors who were never tamed. The American Museum of Natural History classifies the Danube Delta horses as "feral" rather than wild, but acknowledges that never domesticated horse herds might have persisted there into the Middle Ages.

Because the horses and cattle of the Danube Delta are considered feral, they have no more legal protection than any other strayed livestock. Believed to be rapidly increasing in number, they are deemed a threat to the health of the woods in protected areas like Letea and Caraorman. The Sfantu George resort advertises the presence of wild horses as an attraction, but raids by wild stallions who hope to attract females from riding stables have reportedly menaced eco-tourism projects of the Forestry Directorate in Tulcea County.

Several years ago, the Danube Delta horses were believed to be an economic resource. Roundups were organized to sell wild horses to Italy for meat and hides. However, after infectious equine anemia was discovered among them, exports of horse flesh from this region were prohibited.

There is still some trade in Danube Delta horses within Romania, involving wild horses who are hot-iron branded and broken by residents of the village of Cardon, near Sulina. After more than six months of taming, constantly lashed to a pillar, each horse is supposed to be released. Those who remain within a courtyard are kept. Those who run to the woods are free, until captured again.



*Danube Delta wild horses. (Asociata Natura)*

The wild horses and cattle of the Danube Delta are now slated for extermination. The death of a 45-year-old shepherd from anthrax in early May 2005 provided the pretext. The man died in Piatra-Neamt, far to the north, but in early August 2005, the Food and Veterinary Safety Authority announced that the Danube Delta biosphere reserve horses and cattle were all considered to be a reservoir for anthrax, and would be slaughtered and incinerated as alleged threats to public health, agriculture, and the ecosystem.

Martin Hugh Jones, livestock moderator for the ProMed electronic bulletin board maintained by the International Society for Infectious Diseases, was immediately skeptical. "Anthrax is not a chronic infection, so the risk is not as described, nor is it contagious," Jones pointed out. "In July 2000,

there were widespread outbreaks in the Danube Delta, and some 29 people were hospitalized. The government spent \$230,000 in emergency control activities. Semi-feral populations like this can readily maintain a range of problems," Jones conceded, "especially if not routinely rounded up, vaccinated, and treated for parasites. However," Jones suspected, "The Romanian authorities...may just have lost all patience with [local farmers'] lack of responsibility."

The arrival of avian flu H5N1 in the same region has diverted government resources. Massacres of wild horses and cattle in the Danube Delta have not yet been reported. However, those animals who survive this winter may be in jeopardy come spring.

*[Andreea Plescan, of Bucharest, may be reached c/o*

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Irish greyhounds

I am concerned that people reading your November 2005 article "How Irish dog racers muzzle humane critics" will think that Limerick Animal Welfare takes money from the Irish Greyhound Racing Board, or that we in some way support the greyhound racing industry. Limerick Animal Welfare is opposed to greyhound racing, as it encourages the overbreeding and abuse of greyhounds. Indeed I have just bought some greyhound coats for our next protest which state "Race Cars not Dogs."

We cannot speak for other welfare organizations, and it is unfortunate that some have decided to accept money from the Greyhound Racing Board. This gives the board

the opportunity to say that they are working with welfare groups and saving many greyhounds. Unfortunately, the amount expended on greyhound welfare by the Board is a pittance despite the huge government subsidies they receive.

Limerick Animal Welfare has been rescuing greyhounds and lurchers from dog pounds and other sites for 12 years. Avalon, the greyhound sanctuary, of which I am a director, has done this work for at least eight years. Avalon usually shelters 75 greyhounds and lurchers.

At present we board two greyhounds with [racing trainer] Donal Croke. This is mainly for convenience as his kennels are adjacent to Rosslare Port and greyhounds about to go to new homes in England can break the journey there. Limerick Animal Welfare pays the boarding fees. We do not accept boarding fees from the Racing Board.

We usually have at least 25 greyhounds and lurchers in our care,

maintained in private kennels which have no connection with the greyhound industry. We maintain our independence at all times, and continue to campaign for better conditions for all Irish greyhounds. We attend greyhound sales regularly where we lodge complaints and distribute our leaflets in the face of aggressive criticism.

At present we can only hope that attitudes will change and that EU Transport Directives will give more protection to dogs in commerce, including greyhounds.

I am chairing a committee which will look into obtaining a new Animal Welfare Bill for Ireland to replace the present 1911 act.

—Marion FitzGibbon  
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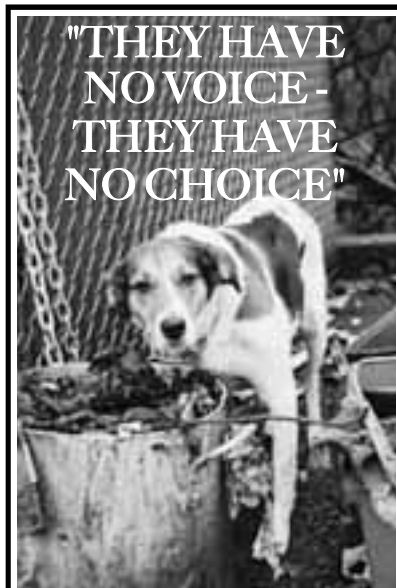
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## Katrina rescue testimony

I very much appreciated your coverage of the Katrina disaster. I worked a week at the Winn-Dixie rescue site with a group led by Garo Alexanian of New York City. We searched homes and found animals—including a Basset hound in a closet inside a house already boarded up by the National Guard—and made food and water drops where animals had been seen.

I was tremendously impressed by the volunteers from all over the U.S. Conditions were primitive, but the rescued animals

were walked four times a day. Food and bottled water were plentiful. Volunteer veterinarians examined and treated the sick animals. Dogs and cats arrived even in mid-October, after the Lamar-Dixon rescue center had to close. Winn-Dixie became the last hope for animals still trapped or roaming the streets.

—Sheila M. Dines  
New York, N.Y.



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# Putting a practical face on breed-specific legislation *(from page 4)*

Puff E. Dog by a pit bull belonging to neighbors Sylvia and Rodolfo Lopez. The pit bull attacked Puff E. Dog after escaping from an 11-year-old who was walking him on a leash.

Awards of that size for dog attacks on other animals were almost unheard of just a few years ago. Since the murder and manslaughter convictions by jury of Marjorie Knoller and Robert Noel for the January 2001 fatal mauling of San Francisco Diane Whipple, however, juries have been increasingly often persuaded that the mere act of walking a dog one may be unable to control constitutes significant negligence.

## The Colorado experience

At about the same time that California cities began enacting breed-specific ordinances only to be thwarted by the state legislature, Denver in 1989 banned pit bulls. The ban was extraordinarily successful: over the next 15 years Denver had no life-threatening pit bull attacks, no dogfighting cases, and fewer pit bull impounds than any other U.S. city of comparable size. Impounds did, however, rise from 103 in 1999 to 652 in 2003, paralleling the national trend.

In May 2004 the Denver pit bull ban was overturned by state legislation that forbade breed specific ordinances, but in April 2005 the ban again came into force, after Denver won a court ruling that the state law infringed rights specifically given to local governments in the Colorado constitution.

Rescuers began hustling pit bulls out of town, while more than 200 were either seized or surrendered to animal control during the next three months and killed. Other communities including Commerce City and Aurora passed ordinances modeled on the Denver statute.

A reminder of one of the most notorious pit bull maulings ever came on July 10, when William Lawrence Gladney, 47, of Denver, was arrested in Memphis and returned to Colorado to face charges of criminally negligent homicide for the 2003 death of Jennifer Brooke, 40. Brooke, a horse trainer, was killed by three loose pit bulls in Elbert County, Colorado. Co-defendant Jacqueline McCuen is already serving six years in prison for her death.

Gladney was also wanted on federal drug charges, and for questioning about the October 2004 shooting death of Marlo Earl Johnson, 35, of Denver.

Pit bull defenders pointed toward Gladney and McCuen, who also had an extensive prior criminal record, as the sort of people who give pits a bad name. Giselle "Jess" Solokoff, 36, however, was reputedly the "right" sort, having operated Athfar Kennels & Dog Rescue in Tellier County, Colorado since 1992. On September 6, 2005, Solokoff was cited for misdemeanor cruelty when a veterinarian reported that

she brought him a dog who appeared to have fighting injuries. On September 21 charges of animal fighting, obstructing a peace officer, and harassment were added.

"Court records show she has been cited six times this year on suspicion of allowing a dog to bark and once for having a dog at large," R. Scott Rappold of the *Colorado Springs Gazette* reported. "On one occasion in August, she accused deputies of trespassing and threatened to 'release the dogs,' according to the affidavit. According to the affidavit, she admitted being involved in organized dogfighting and planned to act as a 'medic' at upcoming fights. Her live-in boyfriend, Damon Bienvenu, 27, is wanted in Louisiana on a charge of dogfighting, the affidavit states."

Four pit bulls who were relocated from Denver to Aurora because of the Denver ordinance on September 11 mauled Jose Simental, 36, and while Simental was hospitalized, mauled their host's landlord, Brady Meeks.

That prompted the Aurora city council to emulate the Denver law—but Renee Denise Muniz, 37, and her daughter Danielle Denise Carson, 20, kept their three pit bulls, along with two puppies, a pit bull and a pit/chow mix. On November 2, nine days after the Aurora ordinance passed, but three months before it was to take effect, the dogs severely mauled Muniz's son, Gregg Jones, 10. Muniz was charged with child abuse, cruelty to animals and unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog. Carson was charged with misdemeanor cruelty to animals and unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog.

The Aurora cases point toward the risk of local bylaws merely moving dangerous dogs from town to town, instead of putting breeders and fighters out of business.

## Looking ahead

Winnipeg, Manitoba, and at least three cities in Ontario have long had successful breed-specific ordinances, but signs that dogfighting and pit bull proliferation might be afflicting nearby rural areas in early 2005 prompted Ontario attorney general Michael Bryant to seek a province-wide pit bull ban that "grandfathers" pit bulls already in Ontario, if they are sterilized and are muzzled and leashed whenever out in public. The Bryant bill passed five days after three pit bulls rampaged through a residential neighborhood in Ottawa, the national capital, for the second time in just a few months.

Strict enforcement of the Ontario pit bull ban was to begin in August. The first reported prosecution began in Ottawa in late November, involving a pit bull who allegedly attacked people on at least two occasions.

Breed-specific legislation of various sorts is reportedly now under consideration in Chicago, Louisville, and the

state of Massachusetts, among other places. Much of it is essentially experimental, as lawmakers have little history of relevant jurisprudence to guide them in drafting successful approaches. No states, no Canadian provinces before Ontario, and only a handful of U.S. cities have experience with trying to enforce breed-specific dog laws. Much of the older breed-specific legislation, moreover, reflects the values and attitudes of more than 20 years ago, when more than four times as many dogs were killed in shelters, and animal control killing was relatively non-controversial.

**ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes—as we emphasized in January/February 2004—that effective breed-specific legislation must target breeding. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** does not favor killing or confiscating pit bull terriers or any dogs who have authentic homes, although we would favor confiscating pit bulls and other dogs of "fighting" breeds from breeders, as well as from people who abuse and neglect them.

**ANIMAL PEOPLE** believes laws against possession of pit bulls and other "fighting" breeds will be most effective if enforcement is triggered by evidence of breeding, sale, or other exchange. The act of offering animals for sale constitutes an admission both that the animals belong to the would-be seller and that they are not considered members of the family.

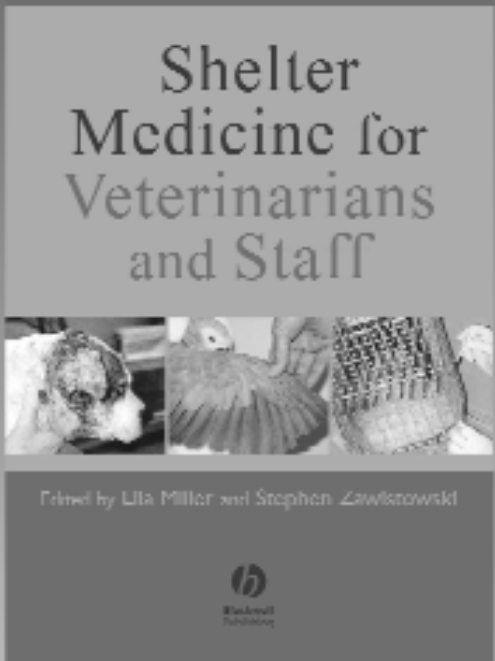
**ANIMAL PEOPLE** favors sterilization and microchipping requirements, but effective breed-specific legislation must be enforceable on sight of the dog, so that if an animal control or police officer sees a pit bull offered for sale, or outside secure fencing or adequate restraint, the officer can immediately call for backup and proceed with an arrest. If sterilization and microchipping are the only requirements for keeping a pit bull or a dog of another "fighting" breed, the officer will be exposed to unnecessary risk in approaching and handling strange dogs in unsecured locations.

Calling for backup just to check for a microchip is not practical, but the animal control or police officer who approaches gang members without backup may be taking a life-threatening risk—and gang members are the people whose dogs are most likely to be used in fights, or to attack someone.

**ANIMAL PEOPLE** does not consider breed-specific legislation a success if it does not actually stop the reproduction of problematic breeds, stop dogfighting and speculation on fighting bloodlines, curtail shelter intakes of pit bulls and other "fighting" dogs, end shelter killing of dogs of all kinds to make room for the rising influx of pit bulls, and stop dog attacks on people and other animals.

Success has to be measured by all of these criteria. Anything that just brings a heap of dead dogs is another tragic failure—and is basically where we already are.

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# Hurricane Katrina & Rita rescuers shift gears from rescue & reunion to rehoming

**NEW ORLEANS**—All animals rescued from the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita became eligible for adoption on December 15, 2005, following the expiration of the last mandatory holding periods prescribed by the Louisiana and Mississippi state veterinarians.

“We’re setting up two new rescue centers, in New Orleans and Gulfport,” Best Friends Animal Society president Michael Mountain told supporters. “Rescue teams will be bringing animals there for an official 5-day holding period in case the pets still have a local family. After that, we’ll be driving or flying them to carefully chosen shelters around the country to be placed in good new loving homes.

“Best Friends is functioning as the lead agency in this effort,” Mountain continued. “The Humane Society of the United States, the American SPCA, and United Animal Nations are helping to fund the rescue centers. UAN is also providing volunteer support. The American Humane Association has offered their emergency rescue truck to do sterilizations if needed. The Helen Woodward Animal Center will be bringing many of the rescued pets into their nationwide ‘Home for the Holidays’ adoption drive,” Mountain added.

Petfinder.com Foundation founder Betsy Saul on December 32 announced \$460,000 in grants to the continuing rescue effort. “The amounts range from \$300 to \$50,000 and the Foundation expects to distribute even more,” to help humane societies in the hurricane zone to rebuild, Saul said.

The expiration of mandatory holding meant that rescued animals could be sterilized without risk of liability to the organizations holding them if they were claimed.

In some cases the end of the holding period meant that dogs believed to be dangerous would be euthanized. The Santa Fe Animal Shelter & Humane Society accepted 41 dogs from the Gulf region after the hurricanes, director Duane Adams told Anne Constable of the Santa Fe *New Mexican*. Six were returned to their people, six were adopted, two were placing in foster care, one was transferred to another organization, nine were euthanized earlier, and of the 17 dogs left at the shelter, half had serious behavioral issues, Adams said.

The expiration of long in-state holding periods also intensified friction developing since mid-October between the Louisiana SPCA and outside rescuers. Photos of most rescued animals have been posted at Petfinder.com, but many displaced New Orleans residents whose pets are missing are not computer-savvy, Louisiana SPCA executive director Laura Maloney told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, and have no access to web sites. The farther animals are taken from New Orleans, Maloney pointed out, the slimmer are the chances that they will be found by their people.

Further, Maloney has often mentioned since October that the many New Orleans residents who are trickling back into the formerly evacuated city to clean and repair their damaged homes are often bringing pets back with them. This has resulted in reports of pets being “rescued” from porches, yards, and even inside homes where they were being looked after.

How many animals might remain at large in need of rescue remains a point of dispute between Maloney and outside rescuers, as well.

Contrary to rumor, Maloney said, “We completed the entire 7,000 entries in our request-to-rescue data base” of animals left behind in houses. Duplicate listings of animals reported multiple times and reports of animals seen at large swelled some versions of the data base used by other rescue groups to more than 13,000 entries.

The Louisiana SPCA in mid-November led a two-day census of animals at large in New Orleans, involving representatives of nine organizations. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** analysis of the data indicated that there might be as many as 10,800 cats and dogs roaming the city, about 40% of the estimated New Orleans feral cat and stray dog population before Katrina. Some rescue groups projected from the same data that the numbers of cats and dogs still loose in New Orleans might be as high as 100,000—which would be about 40% of the entire pre-Katrina cat and dog population of the city.

Regardless of the New Orleans situation, Best Friends director of operations Paul Berry, development director Stephen Hirano, behaviorist Sherry Woodard, media rela-

tions manager Barbara Williamson, and field rescue coordinator Ethan Gurney in mid-November reported “many thousands of former pets” at large in Jefferson Parish, St. Bernard Parish, and Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, along with Jackson, Hancock, and Harrison counties in Mississippi.

## Reunions still occurring

Reunions of pets and families are still occurring, often with difficulty. Joe, Mark, and Deborah Laustalot told Jill Nolin of the *Dothan Eagle* that they recovered their chow mix Gigi, with the help of Petfinder, only after pursuing the dog through a series of transfers among rescue groups.

Mary Marino, 46, entrusted her cats Mia and Coco to animal welfare volunteers before being evacuated from New Orleans by helicopter on September 2. Coco turned up soon afterward at the temporary shelter operated by Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge. Searching web sites, Animal Rescue League of El Paso volunteer LeWanna Lincoln finally found Mia at the Marin Humane Society in California. Marino and Mia were reunited on December 1, recounted Daniel Borunda and Tammy Fonce-Olivas of the *El Paso Times*.

The Humane Society of Kent County, Michigan, in mid-December sent a dog named Dingo home to nurse Sonya Hardy, 46, of New Orleans. Evacuated by the U.S. Army on September 1, Hardy found Dingo on Petharbor.com on December 5. Humane Society of Kent County director Karen Terpstra told Ed White of the Grand Rapids Press that of about 150 animals the organization received from Louisiana and Mississippi, the families of 35 had been located.

PETA told Associated Press that it found the families of five of 30 animals it took from New Orleans to the PETA headquarters in Norfolk.

Dorothy Davies of the Sanctuary & Safe Haven for Animals in Manchester, Michigan, told Liz Cobb of the *Ann Arbor News* that SASHA had returned just four of 50 dogs it accepted to their people.

WorldHeart Foundation founder Linda Blair, star of the 1973 film *The Exorcist*, in mid-November achieved one of the most publicized reunions when she returned a pit bull terrier named Carmine to New Orleans evacuee Paula Messick in Houston. That left Blair with another 49 dogs from the Lamar-Dixon rescue center still to rehome.

“After two weeks at Lamar Dixon and in New Orleans doing search and rescue, we returned with nearly two dozen reptiles,” TortoiseAid International director Annie Lancaster of Apple Valley, California told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. All but seven were returned to their keepers by the end of November, Lancaster reported, after finding the family of Beelzibub the Ball Python in Florida.

A current concern of rescuers is removing lost and feral animals from wreckage being bulldozed.

The Humane Society of South Mississippi in Gulfport on December 11 issued an appeal for “barn owners to provide homes for the feral cats” coming out of such situations. “All feral cats will be vaccinated and sterilized before being released to the barn owners,” the humane society pledged.

Alley Cat Allies reported picking up 50 cats on just their first day of a feral cat rescue at a trailer court near Kenner, Louisiana, that was bulldozed on November 19.

Joelle Rupert of Abbeville, Louisiana, into early December continued making hay deliveries to hard-hit farmers in Vermilion Parish. Online appeals issued on her behalf provoked debate as to whether animal welfare donors should be helping farmers to keep animals who would eventually be sold to slaughter.

Economic fallout from Katrina and Rita included plummeting

donations to other animal welfare projects during the holiday giving season, when many nonprofit organizations raise about half of their annual budgets.

Donations to Katrina/Rita relief work cumulatively approached \$50 million, with about 90% of the total going to the Humane Society of the U.S., American SPCA, Noah’s Wish, Best Friends, PetSmart Charities, and the Petfinder.com Foundation.

Rocky Mountain Wildlife Conservation Center founder Pat Craig and WOLF Sanctuary cofounder Frank Wendlund told *Denver Post* staff writer Kim McGuire that donations had fallen by as much as half. Mainstream humane societies reported declines of 15% to 25%.

Operating the Audubon Zoo, Audubon Aquarium of the Americans, and other facilities in New Orleans, the Audubon Nature Institute cut its 2006 budget to \$20 million, down by half from recent years, and still expects to lose \$9 million. Admissions income is expected to drop from \$18 million in 2004 to \$5 million in 2006, concessions income is likely to fall from \$10 million to \$3 million, and membership income will probably fall by half, to \$2 million, institute president Ron Forman and executive vice president Dale Stastny testified to a December 6 meeting of the institute governing body, the Audubon Commission.

Fundraising for New Orleans humane work tends to parallel the fortunes of the Audubon Nature Institute. Audubon Zoo director Dan Maloney and Louisiana SPCA executive director Laura Maloney are husband and wife.

At least two organizations that took in many animals from the Gulf region have run into trouble for alleged neglect.

In Arkansas, Baxter County District Judge Van Gearhart on November 21 authorized the Baxter County Sheriff’s Department to begin relocating 370 dogs who remained at the Every Dog Needs A Home sanctuary in Gamaliel, after 104 dogs were removed and relocated in October. EDNAH founders Tammy and William Hanson received a January trial date on neglect charges.

On November 30 the Kansas Animal Health Department reportedly found about 75 sick cats and 120 starving dogs at the Miami County Humane Society, operated by Sheila Jones of Paola. Some of the dogs came from EDNAH, investigators told Garance Burke of Associated Press.

A disappointing outcome for marine mammal advocates was the transfer of 17 dolphins, 24 sea lions, and 22 exotic birds from possession of the severely damaged Marine Life Oceanarium in Gulfport to Atlantis, a hotel and conference complex in the Bahamas owned by Kerzner International Destination Resorts.

Since Katrina the dolphins have been kept at four different sites. Eight escaped during Katrina, but were recaptured 22 days later.

—Merritt Clifton

## Pakistan quake animal victims still need help

**KARACHI**—More than two months after the devastating earthquake of October 5, 2005, the arrival of winter has made the plight of animals and displaced humans more desperate than ever in the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan.

Snowstorms have meanwhile made delivering aid to the isolated region more difficult than ever. More than 87,000 humans are known to have been killed in the earthquake itself. Others, now living in tents, have died from malnutrition and exposure. As many as 3.5 million people lost their homes. No statistics exist for the toll on animals. Pastured livestock mostly survived the earthquake, but thousands lost their caretakers. Refugees released the birds from the Jalalabad Zoo in Muzaffarabad and moved into the cages, reported Munir Ahmad of Associated Press.

“I would recommend sending donations to both the World Society for the Protection of Animals and the Brooke Fund for Animals,” Pakistan Animal Welfare Society representative Mahera Omar relayed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE** through Seattle activist Eileen Weintraub. “After their initial emergency response,” described in the November 2005 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “both organizations have formulated long term

strategies and their veterinarians are in the field providing veterinary care and arranging for shelter for the animal victims.

“More than funds, however, personnel are required,” Omar said, having spent two weeks in the earthquake zone with a film crew. “There are simply not enough individuals in Pakistan who are interested in animal welfare.”

While U.S.-based Pakistani veterinarian I.M. Kathio sent relief aid, Omar said she did not “know of a single veterinarian in this country who has organized any sort of relief program for the animals, not even the four veterinary colleges, or the government livestock department. This is most surprising,” she added, “since most of the people in the rural areas affected by the earthquake depend on animals for their survival.

“Given the current situation, I feel we must brace ourselves for yet another crisis come summer,” Omar projected. “Most of the livestock left out in the open will be gone, leaving the villagers queuing up for handouts.

“The only chance for the animals here,” Omar finished, “is for more foreign organizations to come forward and help out.”

[Omar may be reached c/o <www.paws-pakistan.org> or <mahera.omar@gmail.com>.]

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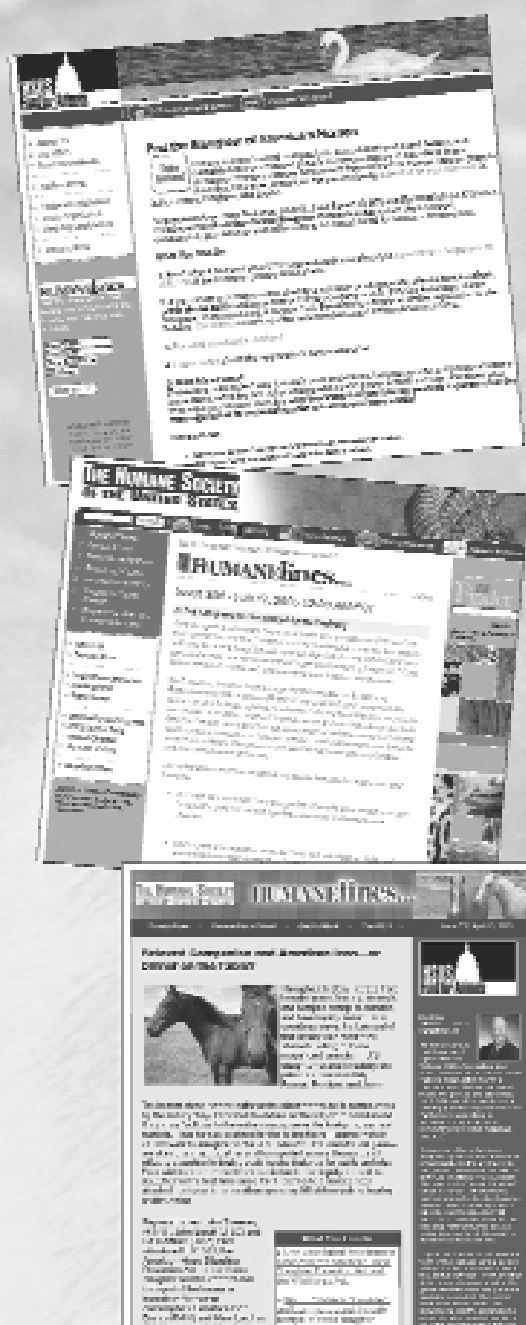
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## If only the baboon ploy helped with rowdy elephants (from page 1)

culling them and canning their meat for export.

Eventually baboon control may rely on a contraceptive approach. For now, however, turning non-lethal baboon management into job creation seems to satisfy all demands.

### Cull recommendation

Momentum in favor of culling the Kruger elephants built from a July 2005 recommendation by South Africa National Parks chief executive David Mabunda that the elephant population should be almost halved.

Mabunda said, after months of testing the public response to mentions of culling, that killing elephants "should not be delayed beyond March 2006."

Van Schalkwyk, perhaps stalling for time, said in September 2005 that a cull would take 18 to 20 months of preparation.

"They're going to leave elephants in pools of blood all over Kruger," objected Earth Organization founder Lawrence Anthony, best known for organizing the 2003 rescue of Baghdad Zoo animals who were left unattended after the U.S. invaded Iraq.

"An elephant slaughter of this size and scope is unprecedented in international conservation history," Anthony continued to Tony Carnie of the KwaZulu-Natal *Mercury*, "and will undoubtedly precipitate a concerted international animal rights campaign."

Added Anthony to *Pretoria News* reporter David Blair, "Elephants become traumatised, they have long memories, and they react. What will be the reaction of the remaining traumatised elephants to the tourists?"

About 1.3 million tourists per year visit Kruger.

SANParks estimates that Kruger presently holds 12,467 elephants, up from 7,500 in 1994, with a population growth rate of 7% per year. Since grown elephants have no natural predators and closely guard their young, the SANParks model projects that the Kruger elephant population will continue to double every 10 years. It does not project that any natural mechanism will slow the growth rate before the number of elephants exceeds the carrying capacity of the Kruger habitat.

Historically, South Africa culled

elephants to stabilize park populations, and sold their tusk ivory. Between 1967 and 1994 SANParks killed 14,562 elephants. But culling ceased to be a lucrative option after the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species imposed a global moratorium on elephant ivory sales in 1989.

South Africa has sought ever since to lift the ivory trade ban, as have Botswana, Namibia, and Zimbabwe.

"Given elephants' ability to transform an entire landscape, action is needed, or the result will be the mass starvation of elephants and other species," asserted World Wildlife Fund South Africa conservation director Rob Little.

"We believe that more scientific research is needed before any decision is taken. There is not enough research on how many animals the Kruger Park can carry," responded Lawrence Anthony to Moyiga Nduru of Inter Press Service.

Observed Blair, "There is no conclusive evidence to show that elephants are inflicting irreparable harm on vegetation."

"There isn't a shred of hard scientific evidence behind that," Southern African Association for the Advancement of Science president Ian Raper told Blair.

"Much of the perceived biodiversity problem facing Kruger Park is the result of decades of mismanagement. There are a variety of non-violent, non-lethal tools available to manage elephant populations," Xwe African Wildlife director Michele Pickover told Associated Press.

The four alternatives considered by SANParks are capture for export to zoos and circuses, translocation to habitat where elephants have been poached out, contraception, and culling.

### Favoring culling

"Some people living near Kruger National Park are pleased with plans to cull elephants," Fred Katerere of *BuaNews* reported on December 6, 2005.

"Elephants destroy the park fence, leaving holes for lions which later come for cattle in the villages," Makuleke primary

## Elephant Sanctuary to get last Cuneo eles

**CHICAGO**—The Elephant Sanctuary at Hohenwald, Tennessee, in late December 2005 expects to receive nine female elephants from the Hawthorn Corporation of Richmond, Illinois. The move will put John Cuneo, 74, out of the elephant training and rental business after 48 years.

Cuneo started the Hawthorn Corporation as a traveling circus in 1957. Later Cuneo found a more profitable business niche in leasing animals to other circuses and boarding exotic animals.

Cuneo agreed in March 2004 to settle 47 alleged Animal Welfare Act violations by divesting of his 16 elephants by August 2004. The divestiture was repeatedly delayed by disputes over where to send them.

Cuneo sent the Elephant Sanctuary a female elephant named Delhi in 2003, and two females, Lota and Misty, in 2004.

Cuneo acquired Lota, a longtime activist *cause celebre*, from the Milwaukee County Zoo in 1990. Lota died from tuberculosis in February 2005, only four months after her arrival at the Elephant Sanctuary. Her death reminded activists and news media that the Occupational Safety & Health Administration in August 1996 fined Hawthorn \$37,000 for failing to properly protect workers from the risk of tuberculosis,

school teacher Samson Maluleke complained to Katerere.

Three villagers in the past six years have been killed by elephants who wandered out of Kruger.

SANParks director general Pamela Yako in September 2005 promoted Mabunda's recommendation in favor of culling by exhibiting photos of elephants crashing through fences supposed to have been "99% elephant proof."

"Nothing stops a determined elephant," Yako said, asserting that elephants had killed 44 head of cattle at a village near Kruger only weeks earlier.

Culling is the option reportedly favored by the Botanical Society of South Africa, the Elephant Managers & Owners' Association, the Endangered Wildlife Trust, the Wildlife & Environment Society of South Africa, the Wilderness Foundation, as well as WWF, representing the "sustainable consumptive use" philosophy of wildlife management.

### Anti-culling

Raper, representing scientists, favors contraception.

"We get protein [*porcine zona pelucida*] from pigs, dart the animals, and it prevents them from conceiving. It has been used since the 1970s on numerous animals like horses and seals in the sea, and it has been tested [*on elephants*] in Kruger National Park," Raper told Nduru of Inter Press.

"One dart can last for two years," Raper continued. "We are very close to having it last for five years. The vaccine has minimal side effects, with only a lump on the elephant where she has been darted."

"The vaccine has

after a Hawthorn elephant named Joyce died from TB in Las Vegas while leased to the Circus Vargas.

The Elephant Sanctuary had expected to receive all 12 of the elephants who remained with Cuneo at Lota's death. The sanctuary built a \$3 million facility to house them, raising half the money from 40,000 supporters to match the remainder, put up by the Texas-based Harold Simmons Foundation.

However, amid the critical publicity that followed Lota's death, Cuneo won USDA permission to send three females to the Endangered Ark Foundation in Hugo, Oklahoma, founded by the late Carson & Barnes Circus owner D.R. Miller in 1993.

Miller died in 1999. The Endangered Ark Foundation is now headed by his daughter, Barbara Byrd, 59. Her husband, two daughters, and her daughters' husbands, all involved with the circus, form the rest of the board of directors.

PETA and In Defense of Animals opposed sending the elephants to the Endangered Ark Foundation. PETA sought a court order to block the deal, but in June 2005 U.S. District Judge Paul L. Friedman ruled in Hugo, Oklahoma that PETA had no standing to pursue the case.

been proven to work in a number of small game parks," agreed Christina Pretorius of the International Fund for Animal Welfare. For example, in Makaladi Game Park," near the border of Botswana and Namibia, "they use the contraceptive and find it very successful," Pretorius said. "It's an option that we need to explore."

"People don't know that contraception has improved," Raper emphasized. "It's not hormonal any more," unlike the first contraceptive drugs that were tested on elephants. "There should be no fear of the vaccine at all," Raper said, whereas, he believes, "Culling is a terrible prospect. The animals will be traumatized, and become aggressive."

### Litigation likely

Elephants Alive, an umbrella for more than 100 pro-animal groups, promised litigation if van Schalkwyk opts for culling.

Central to the SANParks argument for immediate culling is a government policy declaring that, "Lack of scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental damage."

Elephants Alive attorney David Bilchitz pointed out to Anél Powell of the *Cape Times* that culling could affect the Kruger National Park biodiversity just as much as not culling, and that this policy statement could form the basis of a legal challenge.

Xwe African Wildlife director Michele Pickover told Powell that the plan to cull elephants is "deeply flawed, ecologically and ethically. My concern is that it is not all about science," Pickover continued. "There is also a moral imperative that they have to take into account. They are now completely ignoring the moral imperative."

Moving to strengthen South African animal advocacy, Justice for Animals, South Africans for the Abolition of Vivisection, and Xwe African Wildlife have begun formal discussion of a merger to form a new organization called Animal Rights Africa, "to be an opposition group against the mainstream conservation groups like WWF-South Africa," Pickover told Powell. —Merritt Clifton

### Introducing the Africa Animal Protection Network

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Tree-breaking creates habitat for some species. (Kim Bartlett)

## U.S. Supreme Court refuses to overturn right to sue police who shoot dogs

**WASHINGTON D.C.**

—The United States Supreme Court on December 5, 2005 refused to review an April 2005 ruling by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals that law enforcement officers have a duty to consider alternatives to shooting dogs.

The appellate court refused to block a lawsuit brought by seven Hell's Angels motorcycle club members against seven San Jose police officers and a Santa Clara County sheriff's deputy.

The Hell's Angels contend that their civil rights were violated when the police officers and sheriff's deputy in January 1998 shot a Rottweiler and two other dogs while raiding two homes in search of evidence pertaining to the 1997 fatal beating of a man at the Pink Poodle nightclub in San Jose.

The appellate verdict noted

that the raid was planned in advance. Though the investigators "had a week to consider the options and tactics available for an encounter with the dogs," the verdict pointed out, they "failed to develop a realistic plan for incapacitating the dogs other than shooting them."

The original case will now proceed to trial.

The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals ruling followed a 1994 decision by the same court that reversed a lower court verdict and held that killing a pet without urgent necessity violates the Fourth Amendment, protecting citizens against unreasonable search and seizure.

The case remained in court until 1998. Eventually the city of Richmond, California paid James Fuller and family \$525,000 in damages and legal fees resulting from a 1991 incident in which police offi-

cers shot the Fuller family dog while chasing a burglary suspect through the Fullers' yard. The suspect had no relationship to the Fullers.

### PARALLEL CASE

A parallel case may soon be filed in Richmond, *San Francisco Chronicle* columnist Chip Johnson reported on December 9, after the Richmond police department internal affairs unit exonerated three officers who shot a pit bull terrier named Blu eleven times with pistols and a shotgun under similar circumstances.

The July 2005 Richmond shooting also involved a dog and yard not belonging to a suspect the police were seeking. This time the dog was confined behind a fence until the police opened the gate.

Reviewing police use of firearms, Douglas Quan of the

Riverside *Press-Enterprise* revealed on November 6, 2005 that from 2000 to 2004, "The records of the Riverside and San Bernardino police and county sheriff's departments show that when officers intentionally fired their guns, they were aiming at an animal—typically a dog—49% to 67% of the time. During that period, the two sheriff's departments recorded 162 animal shootings. The Riverside and San Bernardino police departments recorded 61."

Most of the shootings involved pit bull terriers or Rottweilers, Quan found. Often the dogs were used to guard premises used for criminal activity, but in at least four cases dogs were shot when police raided the wrong address, or failed to determine that the dogs belonged to the victims of reported crimes in progress, not the perpetrators.

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—Wolf Clifton

## British newspaper readers send gift of freedom to four Chinese bile farm bears (from page one)

the latest arrivals, the money will pay for building seven new dens and a huge playpen for 28 bears.

Robinson meanwhile has obtained 230 of the 367 signatures she needs from members of the European Parliament to win an official declaration of opposition to bear farming. There are few European customers for bear bile products, but the declaration might encourage China to expedite the closure of bear bile farms during the months leading up to the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing, Robinson believes.

China banned keeping bears permanently catheterized and ordered that bile farm bears be given exercise time outside their cages in 1996, banned capturing bears from the wild and strengthened the regulations governing bile farming in December 2004, in April 2005 issued a regulation requiring government approval of new uses of bear bile, and in June 2005 announced intensified enforcement of the bear care regulations.

However, University of Houston assistant professor of political science Peter Li told David Fleshler of the *South Florida Sun-Sentinel* in September 2005 that he had just visited a "model" bile farm where staff told him the bears were never let out. Animals Asia Foundation staff reported similar findings earlier in the year.

The Animals Asia Foundation believes there are still about 7,000 bears at Chinese bile farms, more than 2,000 in Vietnam, 1,100 in South Korea, and unknown numbers in Myanmar (Burma) and North Korea, where the practice of catheterizing caged bears to collect bile reputedly began in the late 1970s.

The World Society for the Protection of Animals believes there are actually closer to 3,000 bears on Vietnamese bile farms. Technically the bile farms are illegal, but the bear bile farming industry has been allowed to grow virtually without restraint since approximately 1980. In February 2005 the Vietnamese government told WSPA that it will allow bile farmers to continue tapping the gall bladders of bears now in their possession, until the bears die, but will not allow them to acquire more bears.

In August 2005 Tran The Lien of the Vietnamese forestry department and Nguyen Dao Ngoc Van of the global wildlife trade monitoring network TRAFFIC announced that with WSPA funding they would microchip 4,000 bears now on bile farms, to ensure that no more bears are taken from the wild for bile farming.

However, the number of bears they cited was so much higher than either the Animals Asia Foundation or WSPA estimate as to suggest that Vietnamese officials might have included a margin in the microchipping plan to allow for acquisitions, either by capture or by breeding.

Though the bear bile market is declining in China and globally, the industry is still lucrative by Vietnamese standards.

An encouraging sign that bile farming is falling into official disrepute in both China and Vietnam is that the state-controlled mass media have given the Animals Asia Foundation and WSPA efforts on behalf of the bears a high profile.

Twice in October 2005 the state news media reported cases of tormented bile farm bears fighting back. Tran Hoang Loc, 75, of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, was killed by one of his two bears on October 7. An employee was injured while attempting a rescue. Two days later bear keeper Han Shigen of Changchun, Jilin Province, China, was reportedly ambushed while cleaning his bear house, and was eaten by six bears.

As the bile industry wanes, opponents of animal use in traditional Asian medicine are alarmed by hints that the Chinese government may authorize farming tigers for their bones and genitals.

There are already about 3,000 captive-bred tigers in China, and a substantial black market in tiger parts that are believed to come from captive tigers as well as the few tigers who can still be poached from the wild.

"If this goes ahead," providing legal cover for the sale of poached tiger parts, "it will undo all the excellent work that the Chinese government has done over the past 12 years [to protect wild tigers]." TRAFFIC executive director Steven Broad recently told Maxine Frith of *The Independent*.



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## Latest U.S., U.K., & Down Under lab stats

Current lab animal use statistics from the U.S., Britain, Australia, and New Zealand show mixed trends. The total numbers of animals involved in experiments are up over the past decade, yet remain well below the reported peaks, and the numbers of animals used per experiment are still trending down.

The most recent U.S. figures:

Animal	Top yr	Peak total	2004
Dogs	1979	211,104	64,932
Cats	1974	74,259	23,640
Monkeys & apes	1987	61,392	54,998
Guinea pigs	1985	598,903	244,104
Hamsters	1976	503,590	175,721
Rabbits	1987	554,385	261,573
Farm animals	1991	214,759	105,678
Other tracked	1992	529,308	171,312
<b>All tracked</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>2,153,787</b>	<b>1,101,958</b>

The USDA does not collect statistics on the

use of rats, mice, and birds, who are believed to be more than 95% of all the animals used in U.S. labs.

U.S. use of cats and nonhuman primates has risen slightly since 2001.

British labs used 2.8 million animals in 2004, according to the Home Office, of whom 32% were genetically modified. Animal use increased 2.1% from 2003, but is still barely half of what it was circa 1975.

British use of nonhuman primates dropped 12% in 2004, to 4,208.

Australian labs used 3,916,139 animals in 2003, including 1,279,513 animals of species tracked by the USDA, along with 442,959 mice, 79,032 rats, and 447,426 birds. The balance were fish, amphibians, and other aquatic species not tracked in the U.S. Most of these were used in ecotoxicity research.

New Zealand labs used 246,122 animals in 2004, among them 93,550 rodents and rabbits, 9,611 birds, 12,365 fish, 106,615 sheep, cattle, and goats,



## Will the European Union phase out animal testing—or export it? (from page 1)

and Singapore are increasingly trying to tempt pharmaceutical companies to move their research to their shores," noted Heather Tomlinson of *The Guardian*.

The strongest sales point for China and Singapore is that neither nation tolerates militant protest.

"Africa's laboratories are [also] wooing western firms hit by violent protests with the promise of a more comfortable atmosphere," wrote Mike Pflanz of *The Guardian* on October 5, 2005. "Tempted by the offer, drug companies are moving their research to Kenya, Gabon, and South Africa."

Pflanz visited the 200-acre Institute of Primate Research in Nairobi. Founded by paleo-anthropologist Louis Leakey in 1960, to study human evolution through experiments on baboons, the IPR is now moving with the support of the Kenyan livestock ministry to attract investment from European drug makers.

"Hundreds of university researchers from Belgium, Sweden, America and Britain have already collaborated with the IPR," Pflanz reported.

Said IPR director Emmanuel Wango, "Our costs are almost a tenth of those in America and we have a much more comfortable way of working. We have everything you need to work to the same standards, but without people trying to petrol-bomb your family."

Gasoline bombings of protest targets have come at a rate of about one every other month in Britain during the past several years. British protesters visited the homes of directors and employees of companies involved in research 259 times altogether in 2003, and 158 times during the first nine months of 2004.

Protestors converged on directors and employees' homes only 11 times during the last quarter of 2004, after Oxford University won a series of injunctions against activists accused of intimidating or harassing staff and construction workers who are building a new animal research complex. The job was suspended for several months in 2004 when the major contractors withdrew due to vandalism and harassment.

Despite the injunctions, police reports of threatening and abusive calls from protesters nearly tripled. Reported property damage by protesters rose from 60 cases in 2002 to 177 in 2004, plus 35 in the first quarter of 2005.

"Kenya will benefit from the fallout between scientists and animal rights activists in the U.S. and Europe," confirmed Arthur Okwemba of the Nairobi newspaper *The Nation* on October 6, 2005. "Already the IPR is drafting policies that will allow its scientists to work with interested [foreign] parties while ensuring maximum benefits to Kenya, including technology transfer and patent ownership."

Okwemba noted that the IPR is "planning to increase the price of using one baboon" to approximately double the current rate, or about a third of the cost of doing the same experiment in the U.S. The per day cost of keeping a baboon is about 20% of the U.S. cost in Kenya, Okwemba found. "In addition to this," Okwemba said, "research institutions can tap cheaper labor in Kenya. A highly trained scientist in Kenya works for 25% or less than the wage commanded by one with similar qualifications in the U.S. or Europe."

"The only reason why many pharmaceutical companies and other research institutions have not taken advantage of this,"

according to Okwemba, "is because of the poor scientific infrastructure prevailing in some local institutions."

However, Okwemba reported, "some [investors] have expressed interest in helping set up high quality laboratories."

"We are not happy about this at all," commented Kenya SPCA executive director Jean Gilchrist.

The Indian biotech sector has moved even more ambitiously.

Near Mumbai, the Indian Council of Medical Research, Council for Scientific & Industrial Research, Department of Science & Technology, and Department of Biotechnology are collaborating to build the first facility in India dedicated to primate studies, with \$3 million worth of help from the U.S. National Institutes of Health.

The in-house breeding colony is to begin receiving monkeys in 2006. The labs, including some devoted to HIV and stem cell research, are to be completed by 2012.

"The dedicated primate facility, where new drugs and vaccines can be tested on monkeys, will be of importance to the biotech and pharmaceutical industry," wrote Kalyan Ray of the *Deccan Herald* on October 5, 2005. "The Mumbai facility will complement another Indian Council of Medical Research complex near Hyderabad, for which Andhra Pradesh government has already sanctioned lands," Ray added. "The National Animal Resource Facility," as the Hyderabad complex is called, "is likely to house cats, dogs, and horses."

India has strong animal protection laws on paper, but trying to enforce them in labs cost former minister for animal welfare Maneka Gandhi her job in July 2002. The relevant regulations and supervisory structure have since been weakened.

India is already among the world leaders in research on human subjects, typically youth of limited education and job prospects but crushing family responsibilities. Often they have little understanding of either the risks they may be taking or their rights.

"Girls in this situation would be pushed into prostitution. Boys abuse their bodies in a different way," Shah-e-Alam community activist Rafi Malek recently told Radha Sharma and Sachin Sharma of the *Times of India*.

Brazil, on the other hand, has historically had both weak animal protection laws and weak enforcement—but a September 28, 2005 ruling by Judge Edmundo Lúcio da Cruz of the Brazilian 9th Criminal Court that a chimpanzee was eligible for a writ of *habeas corpus* may send biotech investment to Africa and Asia if it is not overturned. According to *Correio da Bahia* writer Ciro Brigham, attorneys Heron José de Santana and Luciano Rocha Santana sought the writ of *habeas corpus* on behalf of Suica, 23, a chimp resident of the Salvador Zoo, who had exhibit-

ed symptoms of depression since the May 2005 cancer death of her companion Geron. Suica died, unfortunately, one day before Judge Cruz issued his verdict.

The Cruz ruling is believed to have been the first in the world in which a judge found a chimpanzee to be close enough kin to humans to deserve human rights.

"It is well known that the penal right to due process is not static, but rather subject to constant change, where new decisions must be adapted to modern times," Judge Cruz wrote.

Historically, Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America have participated in primate research chiefly as suppliers of specimens, at first mostly captured from the wild. Later, for a combination of conservation reasons and concern that wild-caught monkeys might bring diseases such as Ebola virus into the U.S., the U.S. required that most imported monkeys be captive-bred—but the requirement has been violated in several high-profile cases brought to light chiefly by the International Primate Protection League.

Early attempts to establish primate research labs in economically disadvantaged nations mostly failed, for reasons including

local shortages of skilled labor and political instability. Patas monkeys and rhesus macaques taken to Puerto Rico and other Caribbean islands for breeding and research more than 70 years ago escaped to establish occasionally problematic feral colonies.

Now nations with monkeys and growing numbers of educated citizens see renewed opportunity to vault ahead of the developed world in biotechnological research.

"We see researchers going offshore as one of the major problems facing primates used in experiments," editorialized Australian activist Lynette Shanley in the November 2005 *Primates Helping Primates* newsletter.

"If primate users in Australia want to use large numbers, then their best and cheapest chance is to go offshore. Australia banned the import of wild-caught primates for research 22-23 years ago," Shanley continued. "No wild-caught primates have been imported in all that time. In the last 15 years only one researcher has imported primates," funded by the U.S. National Institutes of Health, "and all these primates were captive born. He stopped importing primates almost three years ago."

Yet this is far from a victory over  
 (continued on page 11)

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## Animal studies that can't be exported

Some U.S. animal studies are considered too risky to send abroad—like the biological defense studies to be done at the \$167 million Galveston National Laboratory at the University of Texas Medical Branch, scheduled to open in 2008.

Such facilities are designed to be ultra-secure, but have had lapses.

New York City attorney Michael C. Carroll argued in his 2004 book *Lab 257 - The Disturbing Story of the Government's Secret Plum Island Germ Laboratory* that research accidents may have introduced Lyme disease and West Nile fever to the U.S.

Whether or not that happened, three lab mice who were infected with deadly strains of plague as part of a federal biodefense project disappeared in early September from sepa-

rate cages at the University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey. The loss was disclosed two weeks later by Josh Margolin and Ted Sherman of the *Newark Star-Ledger*.

In January 2005 Boston University was embarrassed by the disclosure that two researchers were infected by a potential lethal form of the rabbit-borne disease tularemia in May 2004, and another in September. Their illnesses were not identified until October.

Boston University reported the cases to city, state, and federal health agencies, as required, but they were not revealed to the public until after November 2004 hearings on university plans to build a "Biosafety Level 4" high-security lab at its South End medical campus, located amid a densely-populated urban neighborhood.

## Will EU export animal testing? (from p. 10)

primate experimentation, Shanley continued.

"Many of the countries that our researchers visit do not have animal welfare laws," Shanley pointed out. "One could make a case that if researchers are going to use primates, allowing imports is in the primates' interest. At least in Australia some welfare concerns such as the use of analgesics [to relieve pain] can be insisted upon. In many counties these needs are ignored.

"Also, if researchers go off-shore," Shanley noted, "and primates are cheap to use

in these countries, then the researchers most likely will use more primates than they need to. Again, one could make a case that importing primates for research is in the interests of animal welfare."

Australia now has monkey breeding colonies at Monash and Melbourne Universities. Australian labs used 311 monkeys in 2003. A new National Primate Breeding & Research Centre, housing up to 600 monkeys, is to open in 2007 at the Monash University Gippsland campus in Churchill. —M.C.

## Trafficking brings H5N1 threat home (from 1)

say "Do not get complacent," Nabarro continued. "The fact that it has taken some years should not lead you to believe that we are through the worst."

Preparing for the worst—at least in human terms—a National Institutes of Health immunology team has already mouse-tested a live version of a genetically weakened strain of H5N1, Lauren Neergaard of Associated Press disclosed on December 17. Tests on human volunteers are to follow. The idea is to produce an anti-H5N1 version of the nasal inhalant FluMist.

U.S. experts expect H5N1 to arrive at some point with migratory birds, probably waterfowl who congregate with Asian and European flocks inside the Arctic Circle each summer. Migratory birds have been involved in many fall 2005 H5N1 outbreaks, but so far have not traveled far after becoming infected, indicating that the present form of the disease has a short incubation time. Neither has H5N1 appeared near the northern end of migratory routes. If H5N1 had reached the Arctic, it might have hit Canada, the U.S., and northern Europe by now, instead of advancing laterally through Central Asia to eastern Europe.

"Migratory wild birds are blamed for spreading bird flu west from Asia, yet there has been no spread back eastward, nor to South Asia and Africa this autumn," BirdLife International chief executive Michael Rands

told BBC News on December 8. "Wild birds occasionally come into contact with infected poultry and die," Rands explained, "but they are victims, not vectors of H5N1."

At the southern end of migratory bird routes, in Southeast Asia, outbreaks of H5N1 since 2003 remain most closely associated with cockfighting, especially in Thailand. More than 63 million domestic fowl have been killed in the Thai effort to stop H5N1, but few have been gamecocks.

Thai cockfighters have vehemently resisted enforcement of regulations meant to curb the spread of H5N1 by controlling gamecock transport. Thai agriculture minister Khun Ying Sudarat Keyuraphan estimated on November 20 that only about 40,000 of up to a million fighting cocks in Thailand were properly registered. Cockfighting in the Lopburi district was voluntarily suspended, but Khun Ying Sudarat Keyuraphan pledged that it could resume by January 1, 2006 if more fighters would register their birds.

"The figure cited—a million fighting cocks!—illuminates the significant role of this sector in the epidemiology of avian influenza in Thailand," commented Arnon Shimshony, a member of the Koret School of Veterinary Medicine faculty at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and zoonotic disease moderator for the ProMed information network maintained (continued on page 12)

## Events

**Jan 31: Animal Care & Control of New York City awards reception.** Info: <events@nycacc.org> 212-788-4000.

**Feb. 11-14: Animal Care Conference,** Pasadena, Calif., co-sponsored by Calif. Animal Control Directors Assn., State Humane Assn. of Calif., & Calif. Veterinary Medical Assn. Info: <www.animalcareconference.org>.

**March 8-11: Humane Society of the U.S. Animal Care Expo,** Anaheim. Info: 301-548-7739; <www.hsi-hsus.org>.

**March 24-26: IPPL-2006,** at Intl. Primate Protection League, Summerville, North Carolina. Info: 843-871-2280 or <Info@ippl.org>.

**May 15-17: Caribbean Animal Welfare Conference,** Antigua. Info: <www.pegasusfoundation.org>.

**June 3: Christian Animal Rights Conference,** Caldwell, N.J. Info: <Gods-cre@MSN.com>;

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The Pet Rescue

Maddie's Fund® The Pet Rescue Foundation ([www.maddiesfund.org](http://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  
 510-337-8989, [info@maddiesfund.org](mailto:info@maddiesfund.org), [www.maddiesfund.org](http://www.maddiesfund.org)





# 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.*

## Self-starters & special project updates

**The Humane Research Council**, recently formed by longtime Seattle activist Che Green, has published an analytical overview of more than 25 studies done between 1943 and 2005 on the vegetarianism, veganism, and meat avoidance among U.S. adults. Studies done since 2000 indicate that from two to six million Americans are actual vegans and vegetarians, eight to 13 million call themselves vegetarians, 25 to 33 million eat meat with less than half of their meals, 46 to 54 million are actively reducing their meat consumption, and 73 to 105 million eat meatless meals by choice 2-3 times per week. The complete report is available from <info@humanersearch.org>.

**Associates of the American Foreign Service Worldwide**, formed in 1990 by then-Secretary of State James A. Baker III and his wife Susa, in December 2005 honored U.S. consular volunteer **Robert Blumberg** of Colombo, Sri Lanka, for responding “to the needs of lost dogs, cats, and other animals” after the December 26, 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. “Robert recognized the danger of rabies that unvaccinated pets posed to the general population,” the award announcement summarized. He formed a coalition,” initially funded by **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, “to vaccinate as many animals as they could. They placed a red

collar on the animals to indicate that they had been treated. Over 14,000 animals were vaccinated. Blumberg went on to help found the **Tsunami Memorial Animal Welfare Trust** to carry on the sterilization program, and to help find homes for animals whose owners were killed.” Since March 2005 the Trust has vaccinated another 8,000 dogs, sterilizing 6,000, emulating methods developed by the **Bali Street Dog Foundation**. Bali Street Dog founder and **Humane Society International** regional representative Sherry Grant is a Trust board member.

**Tammy Grimes, founder of the anti-dog chaining group Dogs Deserve Better**, and associate web producer for **ANIMAL PEOPLE** since March 2005, on November 28 asked **PETA** to stop a drive advertised with a full page in *The New York Times* to raise funds to donate doghouses to keepers of “outdoor” dogs. “You are enabling people who chain their dogs to continue,” Grimes charged, “not only for this dog, but also for future dogs. Do we as animal advocates buy bigger gestation crates for pig farmers? No! Why would we then provide this for dog chainers? In most areas laws already state that shelter must be provided,” Grimes added. “Force people to provide a dog with a house, if they won’t bring the dog in; don’t do it for them!”

## Congressman calls for Fossey fund audit

**KIGALI, DULUTH**—Responding to concerns expressed in July 2005 by President Paul Kagame of Rwanda, Representative Jim Oberstar (D-Minnesota) has asked the U.S. Agency for International Development to audit the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International.

The focal issue appears to be whether the organization has fulfilled pledges to promote community economic development near the Karisoke Research Center that the late Dian Fossey founded in Rwanda.

“My office has for two months been heavily investigating the possible misdirection of federal funds by the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International,” Oberstar in mid-November 2005 told Patrick Bigabo of the *Kigali New Times*. Oberstar explained that the terms of USAid grants to the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International require audits, which have not been presented.

Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International president Clare Richardson told Bigabo that she had presented audits to both Kagame and USAid in March 2005.

“Documents seen by this reporter,” Bigabo wrote, “indicate that the U.S. Office of the Inspector General earlier this year confirmed the organisation’s non-compliance” with the U.S. Office of Management & Budget audit requirement.

As of December 16, 2005, the most

recent available IRS Form 990 for the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International was for the fiscal year ending on March 31, 2003. The fund received \$593,175 in government funding during that year.

The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International, of Atlanta, and the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund Europe, of London, U.K., both claim to continue the gorilla studies begun in 1967 by the late Dian Fossey at Karisoke, but have often been at odds. “We are the original Digit Fund established by Dian Fossey in 1978,” Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International director of development Elyse Christensen told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** in 2000, during a previous controversy. “Our name was changed in 1992. The other fund is completely separate.”

Fossey was murdered in 1985. Her will, written to endow the Digit Fund, was overturned in 1988. The use of her legacy and name remain disputed, albeit more by scholars now than by the organizations that either funded her work or continue her gorilla studies.

Former Karisoke research director Dieter Steklis recently resigned after the *Kigali New Times* published an allegation that he was involved in illegally smuggling gorilla bones out of Rwanda, apparently in connection with scientific study.

Richardson told Bigabo that Steklis had simply taken another job.



### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR Job Description

Farm Sanctuary is the nation's largest farm animal protection organization and one of the leading advocates of educating the public about humane food production and farm animal care. Its primary mission is to educate millions of people about farm animal suffering and to change how society views and treats farm animals.

Farm Sanctuary is seeking a vibrant and dedicated nonprofit executive with superior management skills to assume leadership and continue to build the organization on both coasts. The Executive Director reports to the Board of Directors and supervises 50 staff members, including all administrative, programmatic and facilities management functions. He/She will be responsible for Farm Sanctuary's consistent achievement of its mission and financial objectives. Professional experience in the area of animal rights and animal welfare will be a plus.

Salary will be commensurate with experience and previous compensation. For more information on Farm Sanctuary, please visit [www.farmsanctuary.org](http://www.farmsanctuary.org).

Farm Sanctuary has retained the services of Harris Rand Lusk, the New York-based executive search firm, to conduct this search. Inquiries, nominations, and applications may be directed in confidence to:

Liz Fanning, Associate  
Harris Rand Lusk  
551 Fifth Avenue, Suite 3500  
New York, NY 10176  
[lfanning@harrisrand.com](mailto:lfanning@harrisrand.com)

## Trafficking brings H5N1 threat home (from page 11)

by the International Society for Infectious Diseases. “Similar situations may prevail in other southeast Asian countries, and probably elsewhere,” Shimshony added, recalling the role of cockfighting in spreading the fungal disease Newcastle in southern California and New Mexico in early 2003.

Despite the laxity of law enforcement against cockfighting, some cockfighters have tried to conceal their involvement, from fear that the birds might be confiscated and killed. This had tragic consequences in Nakkon Nayok province, where a five-year-old boy developed a fever on November 21, was hospitalized on December 5, and died two days later.

“He wouldn’t have died if his parents had told the doctors about the fighting cocks raised at their home,” fumed Thai public health minister Phinij Jarsombat.

The boy’s family and all their neighbors were placed under close surveillance, and more than 500 domestic fowl in the neighborhood were culled, Apinya Wipatayotin of the *Bangkok Post* reported.

As fall turned to winter, new H5N1 outbreaks occurred mostly near the Black Sea.

Romania had detected 18 H5N1 outbreaks in 70 days as of December 16, chiefly in the Danube delta region. More than 100,000



*Striding through a poultry market in a gas mask, Robert Francizsty startled shoppers and butchers in Zagreb, Croatia on November 5 with a protest against factory farming that coincided with massacres of factory-farmed fowl to combat the avian flu H5N1. (Animal Friends Croatia)*

domestic fowl had already been killed to contain H5N1, widely believed to have arrived with wild waterfowl during winter migration despite a lack of evidence as to where the waterfowl might have been exposed.

The Veterinary Lab Agency in Weybridge, U.K., on December 16 confirmed a Russian finding from three weeks earlier that H5N1 had infected birds in 15 villages of Crimea, scattered throughout the Black Sea peninsula. Wild migratory waterfowl who stop at the Sivash saltwater lake during winter migration

were blamed for the Crimean outbreaks. About 62,000 domestic fowl had been killed in Crimean “stamping out” efforts.

Turkey, where H5N1 was detected on October 5, claimed on December 9 to have eradicated the disease after killing just 10,147 domestic birds, an unusually low toll for a “stamping out” exercise. Three thousand bird carcasses were spot-checked for signs of H5N1.

Vietnamese deputy prime minister Pham Gia Khiem on December 16, 2005 announced in Hanoi that the number of farming communes harboring H5N1 had been cut from 164 in mid-October to just 64. Vietnam had found no new human cases since November 14. However, H5N1 still afflicted 15 provinces.

Chinese chief veterinarian Jia Youling told reporters on December 14 that no new H5N1 outbreaks had occurred in China since the end of November. China vaccinated 6.85 billion domestic birds against H5N1 during 2005, including more than five billion in the last quarter, Jia Youling said. Efforts to vaccinate all domestic fowl in China started in October after 26 outbreaks occurred almost simultaneously in nine provinces. Jia said the October outbreaks killed 151,200 birds, and “stamping out” to contain H5N1 killed 22.3 million.

Taking the opposite approach to vaccination, Indonesian health minister Siti Fadilah Supari on December 9 announced plans to vaccinate all 47 million humans, among the 220 million human residents of Indonesia, who might have exposure to poultry. H5N1 has appeared so far in 23 of the 33 Indonesian provinces.

In almost the same breath, Siti Fadilah Supari acknowledged that the Indonesian government does not have the money to undertake the projected vaccination campaign. —M.C.

## Tulcea update

The November 2005 **ANIMAL PEOPLE** page one article “Everyone but the chicken-eaters takes blame for spreading H5N1” mentioned that rumors of a Romanian dog massacre ascribable to H5N1 panic reached animal advocacy groups and news media on November 9.

The killing allegedly occurred near Tulcea in the eastern Danube Delta region, shortly after the H5N1 virus was on October 13, 2005 confirmed in the carcasses of three barnyard ducks found dead on a farm in Ceamurlia-de-Jos, Tulcea County. Two accounts of the alleged Tulcea dog massacre e-mailed by people who claimed to be acquaintances of witnesses agreed that dogs who survived rough capture and handling were thrown alive into a deep pit, covered with lime, and bulldozed under.

As Tulcea was the scene of a dog massacre in 2001, under a different political administration, the story sounded plausible.

As the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** article mentioned, Fundatia Daisy Hope founder Aura Maratas, of Bucharest, visited Tulcea to investigate on November 13. At the Tulcea dump,

Maratas interviewed gypsy trashpickers who “in exchange of some money told us that the dogs were brought there.”

Maratas photographed the purported site, but the photos did not prove the story, and some observers felt that the photos actually contradicted it.

Two days of follow-up investigation in Tulcea by ROLDA cofounder Dana Costin and Romania Animal Rescue founder Nancy Janes on November 26-27 found no evidence that any such dog massacre ever occurred.

Potentially infected poultry were killed by similar methods south of Tulcea. On November 28 Romanian Agriculture Minister Gheorghe Flutur fired local officials who burned alive many of 15,000 turkeys who were killed on an infected farm near Scarlatesti.

Realitatea TV video of the killing “showed veterinarians in white medical suits breaking the necks of poultry before throwing them into a fire burning in a ditch. Some of the birds were still alive and could be seen struggling, their wings in flames, in a vain attempt to escape,” reported Agence France-Presse.



# Who Gets The Money? — 16TH ANNUAL EDITION

Starting on page 14 is our 16th 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 2004 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. charities comes from IRS Form 990 filings, usually covering fiscal year 2004. Form 990s from most U.S. charities are available—free—at <www.guidestar.com>. The data for foreign charities, and for some U.S. charities comes from a balance sheet instead, if a balance sheet appears to be the most current, detailed, and accessible data source.

## Ethical standards

There are almost as many ways to evaluate charities as there are donors. We do not give simple thumbs-up or thumbs-down judgements because each donor will have different priorities.

However, we have issued detailed 10-point sets of standards expressing our own beliefs about how ethical animal charities and animal charity fundraisers should operate.

Our standards are accessible at <www.animalpeoplenews.org/IMPORTANT\_MATS/whatisanethicalcharity.html>, or can be e-mailed on request, and appear as part of the preface to the 2005 **ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on 125 Animal Protection Charities**, \$25 from **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, POB 960, Clinton, WA 98236.

*The Watchdog Report* annually reviews selected animal and habitat charities in greater depth than "Who gets the money?" allows.

A more extensive discussion of non-profit ethics appears in our handbook *Fundraising & Accountability for Animal Charities*, free for downloading at <www.animalpeoplenews.org/IMPORTANT\_MATS/fundraisingforAsia.pdf>.

## Receipts vs. program

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

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.")

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.

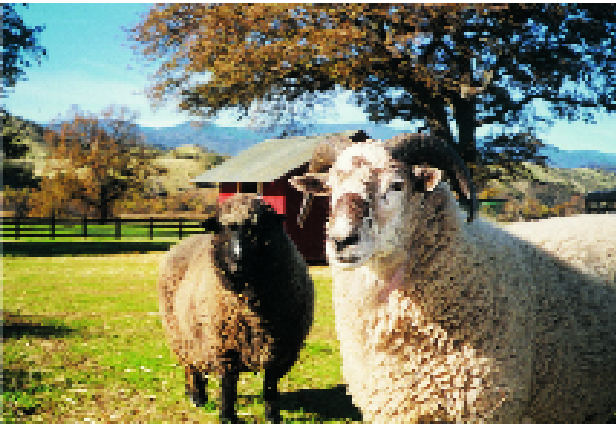
## Program vs. overhead

We assess the balance of program versus overhead spending by using a standard

(continued on page 14)

# HFA's SUWANNA RANCH — Compassion In Action

As HFA makes headlines for its landmark victories and hard-hitting campaigns against factory farming and cruel slaughterhouse practices, there is another aspect of its work that is equally meaningful—HFA's hands-on emergency care and refuge program for abused farm animals.



HFA's refuge for farm animals, SUWANNA RANCH, is already gaining national recognition for its lifesaving work. HFA and SUWANNA RANCH have been featured on national

television and other news media for providing rescue assistance and refuge to hundreds of starved and neglected animals.

HFA is the only national farm animal protection organization that has never turned away farm animals seized as a result of a cruelty case. The fact that HFA stands ready to provide both temporary and permanent care encourages law enforcement agencies across the country to use their legal authority to rescue farm animals from criminal neglect and cruelty.



The cows, sheep, pigs, chickens, turkeys, goats, burros, and other animals HFA cares for each year arrive with their own tragic stories. Some, like Monroe—the lovable Black Angus steer who was maliciously stabbed

in the eye, head, and shoulder—were intentionally tortured. Some, like the herd of goats, suffered from chronic neglect at the hands of greedy owners.

But these and many other stories can now have happy endings. At HFA's SUWANNA RANCH, victims of cruelty find kindness they had never before experienced. For the first time in their lives, they find compassionate and caring human beings, people who are there to help them rather than to hurt them.

HFA is committed to ensuring that its hands-on animal rescue and refuge program continues to grow without taking resources away from its other vitally important campaigns. HFA's overall campaign against factory farming, its groundbreaking legal actions, investigations, and national anti-cruelty campaigns such as HFA's highly-successful National Veal Boycott continue to be a leading and effective force against abusive agribusiness practices.

*HFA does not use professional fund raisers—your contribution goes directly into HFA's lifesaving work.*

Thanks to a generous foundation grant, it wasn't necessary for HFA to use member donations to acquire SUWANNA RANCH. But in order to continue to serve the hundreds of animals that arrive at the ranch each year, HFA needs your tax-deductible contribution.



To all of our friends, supporters, and animal activists everywhere, we wish you the best for the holiday season.

May the New Year bring peace and happiness to all sentient beings.



- [Passion for Animal Protection](#)
- [25 Years of Direct Mail Fundraising Experience](#)
- [Commitment to Animal People's Code of Ethics](#)

# Passion, Experience, Ethics

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## WHO GETS THE MONEY? — 16TH ANNUAL EDITION (CONTINUED FROM 13)

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 or on a balance sheet. The ADJ column, used only in evaluating IRS Form 990 filings, states those costs as they appear to be, if we ask of each mailing, “Would this have been sent if postal rules forbade the inclusion of a donor card and a return

envelope?” If the answer is no, the mailing should properly be considered “fundraising,” not “program.”

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

The average ADJ for animal charities since ANIMAL PEOPLE began compiling this statistic in 1991 has been 28%.

### 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/Invest** 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.

## BUDGETS, PROGRAMS, OVERHEAD & ASSETS - 136 animal protection charities (1st of 3 pages)

ORGANIZATION	TYPE	GIVEN/EARNED	BUDGET	PROGRAMS	OVERHEAD	%	ADJ	NET ASSETS	TANGIBLE ASSETS
FUNDS/INVEST NOTE									
Advocates for Animals (Scotland)		\$ 396,431	\$ 311,374	\$ 245,209	\$ 66,165	21%	21%	\$ 1,442,413	\$ [none] \$ 1,486,847
African Wildlife Fndtn	HIU	\$ 14,450,891	\$ 14,348,024	\$ 11,461,780	\$ 2,886,244	20%	28%	\$ 9,775,307	\$ 374,750 \$ 7,942,415 A
Alley Cat Allies	AE	\$ 2,285,489	\$ 2,132,819	\$ 1,662,881	\$ 469,938	22%	47%	\$ 1,634,735	\$ 69,192 \$ 1,373,306
Amer AntiVivisection Soc	AEV	\$ 954,348	\$ 1,408,762	\$ 1,101,108	\$ 307,654	22%	22%	\$ 16,620,677	\$ 1,226,853 \$ 13,186,372
American Bird Conservancy	AEI	\$ 4,144,503	\$ 3,494,191	\$ 2,905,640	\$ 588,551	15%			(not available) B
American Humane Assn	AEW	\$ 11,500,120	\$ 12,429,240	\$ 10,533,785	\$ 1,895,455	18%	20%	\$ 7,927,971	\$ 2,242,418 \$ 1,512,090 C
American SPCA	AES	\$ 43,664,232	\$ 42,965,584	\$ 33,513,597	\$ 9,451,967	22%	31%	\$ 64,693,475	\$ 19,464,516 \$ 45,111,308 D
Animal Help Foundation (India)	S	\$ 75,495	\$ 84,453	\$ 81,630	\$ 2,823	3%		\$ 171,663	\$ 13,324 \$ 6,314
Animal Legal Defense Fund	AL	\$ 3,581,142	\$ 3,072,467	\$ 2,403,676	\$ 668,791	22%	54%	\$ 3,560,815	\$ 28,670 \$ 3,372,460
ANIMAL PEOPLE	P	\$ 414,875	\$ 465,536	\$ 372,461	\$ 93,075	20%	20%	\$ 66,892	\$ 26,972 \$ 47,270
Animal Protection Inst	AE	\$ 3,211,702	\$ 2,099,523	\$ 1,657,755	\$ 441,768	21%	32%	\$ 3,745,817	\$ 1,100,827 \$ 2,657,578 E
Animal Refuge Kansai (Japan)	S	\$ 731,468	\$ 705,697	\$ 580,478	\$ 104,493	15%	15%	[not stated]	\$ 142,785
Animal Rescue League/Boston	S	\$ 3,270,107	\$ 8,901,396	\$ 7,061,267	\$ 1,840,129	21%	21%	\$ 102,463,059	\$ 11,894,544 \$ 80,676,091
Animal Rescue Beijing (China)	SA	\$ 14,736	\$ 41,172	\$ 32,154	\$ 9,019	22%		\$ 25,478	\$ 4,589 \$ 7,073
Animal Welfare Institute	AEW	\$ 2,913,514	\$ 1,426,742	\$ 1,219,473	\$ 207,269	15%	15%	\$ 4,841,036	\$ 717,132 \$ 4,408,370
Animals Angels (Germany)	AE	\$ 775,498	\$ 838,108	\$ 768,313	\$ 69,794	9%	9%	\$ 264,802	\$ 62,610 \$ 202,192
Animals Asia Fndtn (China)	AES	\$ 2,130,819	\$ 1,911,594	\$ 1,738,421	\$ 173,173	9%	9%	\$ 1,144,263	\$ 17,720 \$ 1,060,399
Animed Arad (Romania)	S	\$ 14,631	\$ 13,928	\$ 13,071	\$ 857	7%		\$ 11,835	\$ 11,235 \$ 702
Asociata Natura (Romania)	S	\$ 52,926	\$ 18,407	\$ 11,884	\$ 6,523	35%		\$ 54,631	\$ 47,488 (unavailable)
Associated Humane Soc	S	\$ 5,961,062	\$ 8,140,395	\$ 5,765,850	\$ 2,374,545	29%	29%	\$ 12,597,155	\$ 3,221,761 \$ 8,592,901
Assn of Vets for Animal Rights	S	\$ 226,750	\$ 217,486	\$ 177,819	\$ 39,667	18%	18%	\$ 269,009	\$ 6,406 \$ 267,911
Atlanta Humane Society/SPCA	S	\$ 4,872,318	\$ 3,655,252	\$ 2,493,251	\$ 1,162,001	32%	32%	\$ 24,904,529	\$ 4,250,954 \$ 16,613,476
Baja Animal Sanctuary (Mexico)	S	\$ 285,313	\$ 302,101	\$ 166,155	\$ 135,945	45%		\$ 185,000	\$ 79,000 (unavailable)
Bat Conservation Intl	AE	\$ 2,297,577	\$ 2,184,271	\$ 1,735,858	\$ 448,413	21%	27%	\$ 3,558,702	\$ 2,123,350 \$ 1,328,270 F
Best Friends Animal Society	SP	\$ 20,703,005	\$ 19,897,478	\$ 15,612,839	\$ 4,284,639	22%	26%	\$ 25,136,358	\$ 11,263,551 \$ 7,435,127
Bide-A-Wee Home Association	S	\$ 10,221,736	\$ 9,924,091	\$ 7,635,687	\$ 2,288,404	23%	23%	\$ 26,902,563	\$ 9,833,096 \$ 14,239,442
Blue Cross of India	S	\$ 298,450	\$ 233,865	\$ 228,025	\$ 5,840	3%		\$ 360,704	\$ 204,074 \$ 84,277
Brooke Fund for Animals	S	\$ 8,070,130	\$ 5,246,970	\$ 4,110,713	\$ 633,076	12%		(not available)	G
Cat Welfare Society (Singapore)		\$ 64,714	\$ 91,355	\$ 84,395	\$ 6,960	8%		\$ 21,040	[none claimed] \$ 21,812
Compassion in World Farming	AE	\$ 1,130,072	\$ 1,136,575					(not available)	
Compassion Over Killing	AE	\$ 294,948	\$ 224,833	\$ 196,601	\$ 28,232	13%	25%	\$ 153,587	\$ 8,056 \$ 121,488
Compassionate Crusaders/Calcutta		\$ 36,281	\$ 42,861	\$ 39,672	\$ 3,189	7%		\$ 67,645	\$ 63,331 \$ 4,314
Compassion Unlimited Plus Action		\$ 225,111	\$ 251,039	\$ 236,186	\$ 14,854	6%		\$ 148,458	\$ 208,534 \$ 80,004
Concern fr Helping Animals/Israel		\$ 729,201	\$ 306,524	\$ 269,863	\$ 36,661	12%	12%	\$ 440,262	\$ (none) \$ 163,315
Connecticut Humane Society	S	\$ 2,192,530	\$ 4,310,206	\$ 3,890,472	\$ 419,734	10%	12%	\$ 59,291,810	\$ 5,228,460 \$ 38,984,882 H
Conservation Fund	CIU	\$ 13,595,277	\$ 39,205,753	\$ 36,155,410	\$ 3,050,343	8%	8%	\$ 282,262,420	\$ 254,272,734 \$ 56,994,505
Conservation International	CEU	\$ 43,289,145	\$ 89,256,200	\$ 76,233,070	\$ 13,023,130	15%	15%	\$ 192,206,056	\$ 217,502,970 \$ 58,399,713
Dallas SPCA/SPCA of Texas	S	\$ 9,372,058	\$ 7,903,462	\$ 4,980,581	\$ 2,922,881	37%	37%	\$ 10,743,418	\$ 6,713,912 \$ 4,232,134
Defenders of Wildlife	AEH		[No new filing of IRS Form 990 was available when ANIMAL PEOPLE went to press.]						
DELTA Rescue	S	\$ 5,515,244	\$ 5,169,671	\$ 4,633,368	\$ 536,303	10%	19%	\$ 5,784,961	\$ 2,735,132 \$ 3,053,712
Denver Dumb Friends League	S	\$ 9,976,711	\$ 8,296,692	\$ 6,649,070	\$ 1,647,622	20%	20%	\$ 38,230,984	\$ 23,906,352 \$ 24,443,171
EarthJustice	A	\$ 20,654,907	\$ 19,787,362	\$ 12,717,610	\$ 7,069,752	36%	36%	\$ 27,757,300	\$ 4,705,682 \$ 24,092,372
Dogs' Home Battersea (U.K.)	S	\$ 18,426,600	\$ 14,925,546	\$ 13,755,098	\$ 1,170,448	8%		\$ 88,515,000	[not available] \$ 47,502,000
Dogs Trust (U.K.)	S	\$ 54,314,860	\$ 43,613,910	\$ 25,723,030	\$ 17,890,880	41%	41%	\$ 95,423,460	\$ 27,999,510 \$ 63,768,860 I
Donkey Sanctuary (U.K.)	S	\$ 30,905,000	\$ 22,560,650	\$ 19,476,344	\$ 3,084,306	14%		\$ 57,837,600	[not available] \$ 15,538,200
Doris Day Animal League	AER		[No new filing of IRS Form 990 was available when ANIMAL PEOPLE went to press.]						
Earth Island Institute	AE	\$ 3,319,202	\$ 4,050,396	\$ 3,341,105	\$ 709,291	18%	20%	\$ 2,114,638	\$ 40,569 \$ 1,455,677
Environmental Defense	AEU	\$ 48,146,510	\$ 45,633,401	\$ 36,298,515	\$ 9,334,885	21%	24%	\$ 54,691,314	\$ 6,820,224 \$ 28,361,642
Farm Animal Reform Movement	AER	\$ 408,173	\$ 408,983	\$ 392,809	\$ 16,174	4%	4%	\$ 602,597	\$ 4,670 \$ 53,252 J
Farm Sanctuary	AES	\$ 4,231,151	\$ 3,501,510	\$ 2,812,943	\$ 688,567	20%	28%	\$ 5,400,860	\$ 2,554,691 \$ 444,643
Feral Cat S/N Project (Seattle)		\$ 185,436	\$ 143,502	\$ 127,156	\$ 15,059	11%		(not available)	
Food Animal Concerns Trust	AE	\$ 565,783	\$ 536,383	\$ 402,124	\$ 134,259	25%	25%	\$ 1,818,667	\$ 661 \$ 1,800,403
Foundation for Animal Protect	S	\$ 193,943	\$ 137,910	\$ 136,047	\$ 1,862	2%		\$ 62,551	[none claimed] \$ 62,551
Fndtn to Support Animal Protect		\$ 5,881,366	\$ 3,294,816	\$ 30,926	\$ 3,263,890	99%	99%	\$ 18,543,022	\$ 4,512,234 \$ 14,473,727 K
Friendicoes SECA (Delhi)	S	\$ 242,923	\$ 215,783	\$ 212,030	\$ 3,752	2%		\$ 127,060	[unavailable] \$ 40,446
Friends of Animals	AER	\$ 3,934,643	\$ 4,052,686	\$ 3,382,869	\$ 669,817	17%	21%	\$ 5,669,882	\$ 61,768 \$ 4,919,314 L
Fundatia Daisy Hope (Romania)	S	\$ 13,547	\$ 20,902	\$ 20,804	\$ 98	0%		(administrative & fundraising costs are donated by the founder)	
Gorilla Foundation	S	\$ 2,260,009	\$ 1,750,278	\$ 981,344	\$ 768,934	44%	44%	\$ 3,492,861	\$ 2,025,116 \$ 422,815
Greenpeace	HIU		[No new filing of IRS Form 990 was available when ANIMAL PEOPLE went to press.]						
Greyhound Friends Inc.	S	\$ 463,376	\$ 470,162	\$ 464,677	\$ 5,485	1%	16%	\$ 868,744	\$ 1,125,618 \$ 113,173
Helen Woodward Animal Center	S	\$ 5,013,971	\$ 5,041,781	\$ 3,895,828	\$ 1,145,953	23%	23%	\$ 11,345,376	\$ 2,659,356 \$ 3,281,237
Help In Suffering (India)	S	\$ 174,548	\$ 149,392	\$ 124,475	\$ 13,732	9%		\$ 125,781	\$ 199,647 \$ 123,553
Holiday Humane Soc CA)	S	\$ 741,306	\$ 765,478	\$ 413,359	\$ 352,119	48%	48%	\$ 17,344,707	\$ 1,636,446 \$ 15,281,412 M

(continued on page 16)

ORGANIZATION	TYPE	GIVEN/EARNED	BUDGET	PROGRAMS	OVERHEAD	%	ADJ	NET ASSETS	TANGIBLE ASSETS
FUNDS/INVEST NOTE									
Hong Kong SPCA	S	\$ 6,048,905	\$ 5,766,749	\$ 4,712,687	\$ 1,054,062	22%		\$ 3,061,390	\$ 590,530 \$ 1,928,311
Humane Eductn Trust (S. Africa)		\$ 100,776	\$ 119,038	\$ 110,636	\$ 8,402	7%		\$ 5,596	\$ 1,976 \$ 7,452



Gorilla Foundation settles two of three lawsuits

WOODSIDE, Calif.—Associated Press reported on December 1, 2005 that former Gorilla Foundation employees Nancy Alperin, 47, and Kendra Keller, 48, have settled a lawsuit they jointly filed in February 2005, claiming they were fired for refusing to expose their breasts to Koko, the signing gorilla whose care is focus of the foundation program. Alperin and Keller also contended that they worked unpaid overtime and were obliged to work amid unsanitary conditions.

Terms of the settlement were not disclosed. Alperin had asked for \$719,830 and Keller for \$366,192. A parallel suit filed by a third ex-employee, Iris Rivera, 39, is still pending, Associated Press said. Alperin and Keller said they were fired one day after California occupational health and safety inspectors fined the Gorilla Foundation \$300 for violations that were later corrected, San Francisco Chronicle staff writer Patricia Yollin reported.



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BUDGETS, PROGRAMS, OVERHEAD & ASSETS - 136 animal protection charities (2nd of 3 pages)

Humane Farming Association	AES	\$ 2,218,106	\$ 1,960,392	\$ 1,714,281	\$ 246,111	13%	23%	\$ 7,249,622	\$ 2,963,374	\$ 4,323,891	
Humane Society of the U.S.	AE	\$ 74,015,068	\$ 70,306,473	\$ 51,561,573	\$ 16,210,212	23%	55%	\$ 111,021,299	\$ 8,638,943	\$ 104,440,894	N
In Defense of Animals	AER	\$ 3,194,409	\$ 3,150,113	\$ 2,642,963	\$ 507,150	16%	30%	\$ 3,301,045	\$ 246,910	\$ 1,656,003	
Intl Aid for Korean Animals	AE	\$ 209,601	\$ 199,457	\$ 170,420	\$ 29,037	15%	15%	\$ 27,454	[none]	\$ 27,454	
Intl Exotic Feline Sanctuary	S	\$ 495,373	\$ 470,239	\$ 401,923	\$ 67,656	14%	14%	\$ 570,722	\$ 563,556	\$ 17,852	
Intl Fund for Animal Welfare	AE	\$ 77,552,000	\$ 70,198,000	[insufficient information]	unk				(not available)		O
Intl Primate Protection Lg	AES	\$ 1,090,416	\$ 717,642	\$ 571,335	\$ 146,307	20%	20%	\$ 2,482,517	\$ 587,653	\$ 1,844,535	
Intl Soc for Animal Rights	AE	\$ 130,329	\$ 329,136	\$ 253,962	\$ 75,174	23%	23%	\$ 2,905,987	\$ 11,222	\$ 2,820,371	
Intl Wildlife Coalition	AE	\$ 598,655	\$ 844,577	\$ 774,916	\$ 69,691	8%	8%	\$ -264,373	\$ 121,640	\$ 45,782	
Jane Goodall Institute	ESU	\$ 4,447,389	\$ 5,996,640	\$ 4,321,323	\$ 1,675,317	28%	31%	\$ 7,037,161	\$ 222,623	\$ 6,788,710	
Last Chance for Animals	AER	\$ 705,699	\$ 651,099	\$ 516,186	\$ 134,913	21%	29%	\$ 94,676	\$ 64,103	\$ 51,589	
Lifesavers Wild Horse Rescue	S	\$ 1,395,521	\$ 1,328,341	\$ 910,199	\$ 418,142	32%	65%	\$ 934,136	\$ 610,224	\$ 323,864	P
Limerick Animal Welf (Ireland)	\$	\$ 330,366	\$ 210,694	\$ 199,015	\$ 11,678	6%		\$ 392,235	\$ 251,489	\$ 212,464	
Linis Gobyerno (Philippines)	S	\$ 5,050	\$ 4,550	\$ 2,944	\$ 1,556	34%	34%	\$ 17,943	\$ 17,443	\$ 500	
Los Angeles SPCA	S	\$ 5,992,443	\$ 5,471,646	\$ 3,961,102	\$ 1,510,544	28%	28%	\$ 13,881,530	\$ 6,457,924	\$ 3,001,905	
Maddie's Fund	S	\$	[No new filing of IRS Form 990 was available when ANIMAL PEOPLE went to press.]								

(continued on page 16)

ORGANIZATION	TYPE	GIVEN/EARNED	BUDGET	PROGRAMS	OVERHEAD	%	ADJ	NET ASSETS	TANGIBLE ASSETS		
FUNDS/INVEST	NOTE										
Marine Mammal Center	S	\$ 6,886,972	\$ 4,592,988	\$ 3,100,987	\$ 1,492,001	33%	34%	\$ 15,253,906	\$ 2,674,782	\$ 5,352,478	
Massachusetts SPCA	AES	\$ 48,223,939	\$ 47,601,766	\$ 41,159,439	\$ 5,992,327	13%		\$ 109,709,521	\$ 26,341,694	\$ 49,638,455	Q

Advertising & the AV front

The British Advertising Standards Authority on December 6, 2005 upheld complaints against the Europeans for Medical Progress antivivisection pamphlet *Our Children's Health*. The Association of Medical Research Charities and Research Defence Society argued that *Our Children's Health* includes five misleading claims, such as that "Treatment of childhood leukemia has improved dramatically, thanks entirely to ingenious research on cell and tissue cultures—not to animal experiments." Europeans for Medical Progress "supported its claim with examples of research from the early 20th century," wrote *Guardian* science correspondent Alok Jha. "The Advertising Standards Authority considered that 'Readers are unlikely to regard research conducted in the 1940s and 1950s to be recent improvements.'"

The American Association of Equine Practitioners and the Foundation for Biomedical Research on December 6, 2005 announced at the AAEP annual convention in Seattle that they will jointly mount a web site to promote awareness of advances in equine and human health care resulting from experiments on horses. Washington State University veterinary clinical sciences chair Rick DeBowes told media about degenerative conditions often shared by horses and humans. FBR founder and thoroughbred breeder Frankie Trull said the joint campaign will include "30-second television public service announcements narrated by cowboy poet and veterinarian Baxter Black," along with "trading cards, bookmarks, and a barn poster," reported Kimberly S. Herbert, editor of the online magazine <www.TheHorse.com>.



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BUDGETS, PROGRAMS, OVERHEAD & ASSETS - 136 animal protection charities (3rd of 3 pages)

Mayhew Home (U.K.)	S	\$ 1,733,124	\$ 1,365,006	\$ 925,521	\$ 439,484	32%	32%	\$ 1,887,550	\$ 197,325	\$ 1,043,992	
McKee Project (Costa Rica)	S	\$ 33,490	\$ 31,623	\$ 28,270	\$ 3,353	11%		\$ 32,337	\$ 30,450	\$ 4,887	
National Animal Control Assn		\$ 680,327	\$ 729,906	\$ 600,995	\$ 128,911	18%	18%	\$ 324,844	\$ 175,982	\$ 148,862	
Natl Anti-Vivisection Soc	V	\$ 1,665,144	\$ 1,840,996	\$ 1,348,163	\$ 492,833	27%	42%	\$ 3,904,098	\$ 39,242	\$ 3,494,422	R
National Audubon Society	HIU	\$ 59,210,182	\$ 79,593,635	\$ 58,591,110	\$ 21,002,525	26%	26%	\$ 177,642,588	\$ 54,639,336	\$ 134,450,704	
Natl Fish & Wildlife Fndtn	CH	\$ 35,300,000	\$ 36,800,000	[insufficient information]	unk			\$ 197,900,000	[insufficient information]		S
Natl Humane Education Soc	S	\$ 3,885,266	\$ 4,917,923	\$ 3,874,153	\$ 1,043,770	21%	45%	\$ 2,643,692	\$ 2,007,591	\$ 725,191	T
Natl Wildlife Federation	HIU	\$ 65,238,364	\$ 104,080,463	\$ 85,510,355	\$ 18,570,108	18%	28%	\$ 3,555,241	\$ 28,038,723	\$ 3,045,523	U
NWF Endowment Fund	HIU	\$ 959,355	\$ 4,381,553	\$ 4,030,000	\$ 351,553	8%	8%	\$ 67,873,433	\$ 2,400	\$ 59,635,718	U
Natural Resources Dfnse Cncl	HIU	\$ 55,072,223	\$ 52,812,094	\$ 4,224,968	\$ 1,056,242	20%			(not available)		
Nature Conservancy	HIU	\$ 664,554,344	\$ 515,792,021	\$ 399,879,408	\$ 115,912,613	23%	23%	\$ 3,518,597,577	\$ 2,356,633,576	\$ 1,354,090,696	
New England Anti-Vivis Soc	AEV	\$ 818,234	\$ 866,917	\$ 723,981	\$ 142,936	17%	17%	\$ 7,175,451	\$ 271,388	\$ 7,057,690	
Noah's Lost Ark	S	\$ 1,035,250	\$ 821,094	\$ 164,023	\$ 657,071	80%	80%	\$ 188,042	\$ 163,279	\$ 208,447	P
North Shore Anml Lg America	S	\$ 27,118,700	\$ 30,837,859	\$ 21,173,360	\$ 9,464,499	31%	32%	\$ 30,769,054	\$ 11,450,794	\$ 16,641,472	V
One Voice (France)	AE	\$ 1,564,952	\$ 1,490,832	\$ 1,212,046	\$ 278,786	19%		\$ 1,270,100	\$ 509,905	\$ 736,340	
Oregon Humane Society	S	\$ 5,984,046	\$ 5,591,725	\$ 4,592,580	\$ 999,145	18%	18%	\$ 14,591,122	\$ 7,405,711	\$ 5,532,785	
Pasado's Safe Haven	S	\$ 805,993	\$ 531,484	\$ 449,672	\$ 81,812	15%	15%	\$ 1,649,873	\$ 895,329	\$ 761,150	
Peaceful Valley Donkey Rescue	S	\$ 1,140,723	\$ 934,328	\$ 143,469	\$ 71,134	33%	69%	\$ 272,215	\$ 192,706	\$ 171,079	P
Peninsula Humane Soc (San Mateo)		\$ 6,550,743	\$ 6,898,550	\$ 5,212,151	\$ 1,686,399	24%	24%	\$ 10,161,544	\$ 712,222	\$ 7,995,863	
People For Animals (Calcutta)	S	\$ 64,947	\$ 78,120	\$ 72,977	\$ 5,143	7%		\$ 111,393	\$ 106,317	\$ 5,076	
PETA	AER	\$ 28,072,597	\$ 25,063,060	\$ 21,583,096	\$ 3,479,964	14%	22%	\$ 11,479,793	\$ 697,216	\$ 10,705,028	K
Peregrine Fund	SH	\$ 6,112,686	\$ 6,033,798	\$ 5,693,386	\$ 340,412	6%	6%	\$ 16,520,972	\$ 5,190,086	\$ 9,376,950	W
Performing Animal Welf Soc	AES		[No new filing of IRS Form 990 was available when ANIMAL PEOPLE went to press.]								
PETSMART Charities		\$ 18,848,758	\$ 18,682,205	\$ 16,601,718	\$ 2,080,487	11%		\$ 8,705,393	\$ 47,843	\$ 8,091,158	X
Pet Savers Foundation	S	\$ 948,667	\$ 1,108,373	\$ 781,915	\$ 316,458	29%	29%	\$ - 196,213	[none]	\$ 179,384	V
PCRM	AEV	\$ 10,180,959	\$ 10,683,823	\$ 10,086,265	\$ 597,558	6%	9%	\$ 2,756,346	\$ 28,482	\$ 2,132,843	Y
PCRM Foundation	AE	\$ 5,823,902	\$ 1,616,079	\$ 1,493,415	\$ 122,663	8%	100%	\$ 8,597,066	\$ 847,552	\$ 7,612,198	Y
Primarily Primates	S	\$ 606,762	\$ 654,311	\$ 507,965	\$ 146,346	22%	22%	\$ 2,556,440	\$ 2,419,463	\$ 204,323	
Pro Fauna (Indonesia)	S	\$ 114,861	\$ 98,548	\$ 70,084	\$ 28,464	29%			(not available)		
Richmond SPCA	S	\$ 3,075,832	\$ 3,078,949	\$ 2,507,469	\$ 571,480	19%	19%	\$ 23,819,988	\$ 7,765,213	\$ 22,790,967	
Romanian Animal Rescue	S	\$ 55,939	\$ 55,939	\$ 42,134	\$ 13,805	25%	25%	\$ [none]		\$ Z	
Royal SPCA of Great Britain	S	\$ 151,681,020	\$ 142,831,380	\$ 122,663,640	\$ 20,167,740	14%		\$ 275,957,040	\$ 136,273,320	\$ 152,126,240	
Royal Soc for Protect Birds	S	\$ 133,701,600	\$ 116,316,550	\$ 98,593,078	\$ 17,723,472	15%		\$ 164,822,000	[not available]	\$ 24,899,400	
San Francisco SPCA	SAE	\$ 9,025,554	\$ 12,637,151	\$ 9,976,547	\$ 2,660,604	21%	21%	\$ 42,975,317	\$ 20,094,970	\$ 17,515,411	
Sea Shepherd Conservation Soc	AE		[No new filing of IRS Form 990 was available when ANIMAL PEOPLE went to press.]								
SHARK	AE	\$ 116,708	\$ 148,682	\$ 92,880	\$ 55,802	38%	38%	\$ 188,795	\$ 74,291	\$ 119,007	AA
Sheldrick Wildlife Trust (Kenya)		\$ 601,807	\$ 479,380	\$ 415,374	\$ 64,006	13%		\$ 813,685	\$ 331,905	\$ 481,779	
Sierra Club	AE	\$ 76,012,640	\$ 77,616,201	\$ 65,994,460	\$ 11,621,741	15%	15%	\$ 49,287,036	\$ 4,020,116	\$ 49,837,244	BB
Soi Dog Fndtn (Phuket, Thailand)		\$ 7,519	\$ 8,123	\$ 6,857	\$ 1,266	13%			(not available)		
SPANA	S	\$ 5,142,506	\$ 5,637,831	\$ 3,466,630	\$ 2,171,201	39%	39%	\$ 14,087,263	\$ 2,658,370	\$ 11,697,408	CC
SPA de Lyon (France)	S	\$ 3,883,697	\$ 3,972,614	\$ 3,560,937	\$ 411,905	10%			(not available)		
Spay/Neuter Assistance Program		\$ 2,797,387	\$ 3,560,586	\$ 2,805,540	\$ 755,046	21%	21%	\$ 441,084	\$ 527,049	\$ 96,684	
Tiger Creek	S	\$ 1,025,060	\$ 1,083,539	\$ 751,964	\$ 331,575	31%	62%	\$ - 22,554	\$ 351,593	\$ 33,606	P
Tiger Haven	S	\$ 2,215,057	\$ 2,095,620	\$ 807,887	\$ 1,287,733	62%	62%	\$ 2,222,434	\$ 1,736,649	\$ 457,486	P
Tony LaRussa's ARF (CA)	S	\$ 3,711,683	\$ 3,859,250	\$ 2,850,109	\$ 1,009,141	26%	26%	\$ 10,072,419	\$ 14,573,378	\$ 616,365	
Turpentine Creek Foundation	S	\$ 525,969	\$ 639,083	\$ 639,083	[declared none]	27%		\$ 356,743	\$ 760,386	\$ 3,034	DD
United Animal Nations	AE	\$ 1,334,387	\$ 971,573	\$ 785,541	\$ 186,032	19%	33%	\$ 1,034,391	\$ 22,459	\$ 948,603	
United Poultry Concerns	AE	\$ 169,021	\$ 165,680	\$ 142,805	\$ 22,875	14%	14%	\$ 177,032	\$ 94,680	\$ 103,379	
Univ Federation for Anml Welfare		\$ 1,740,000	\$ 635,000	\$ 387,095	\$ 247,905	39%		\$ 5,933,400	[not available]	\$ 4,628,400	
Vegan Outreach	AE	\$ 259,346	\$ 278,351	\$ 246,400	\$ 31,950	12%	13%	\$ 45,166	\$ 7,136	\$ 36,512	
Vegetarian Resource Group	AE	\$ 389,696	\$ 403,305	\$ 376,770	\$ 26,535	7%	7%	\$ 146,197	\$ 6,232	\$ 60,009	
Visakha SPCA	S	\$ 131,968	\$ 60,446	\$ 57,651	\$ 2,795	5%		\$ 112,381	\$ 25,141	\$ 87,274	EE
Wildlife SOS	S	\$ 258,795	\$ 227,913	\$ 224,542	\$ 3,371	2%		\$ 260,668	\$ 342,459	\$ 250,805	
Wildlife Trust	AE	\$ 7,665,569	\$ 4,569,256	\$ 3,848,155	\$ 721,101	16%	16%	\$ 11,269,095	\$ 24,138	\$ 5,914,205	FF
Wilderness Society	AEH		[No new filing of IRS Form 990 was available when ANIMAL PEOPLE went to press.]								
Wildlife Conservation Society	AES	\$ 127,431,522	\$ 153,083,512	\$ 136,008,948	\$ 17,074,564	11%	11%	\$ 576,397,717	\$ 148,225,083	\$ 415,042,750	
Wildlife Waystation	S		[No new filing of IRS Form 990 was available when ANIMAL PEOPLE went to press.]								P
Wisconsin Humane Society	S	\$ 3,747,120	\$ 4,307,691	\$ 3,611,220	\$ 696,471	16%	16%	\$ 10,955,916	\$ 6,979,665	\$ 8,126,900	
WSPA (global)	AES	\$ 10,318,200	\$ 9,234,789	\$ 6,945,211	\$ 2,289,578	25%		\$ 4,002,000	[not available]	\$ 1,165,800	
WSPA (U.S.)	AES	\$ 4,142,782	\$ 3,340,114	\$ 2,508,288	\$ 831,826	25%	25%	\$ 2,722,945	\$ 117,267	\$ 2,562,481	
World Wildlife Fund (USA)	HIU	\$ 104,687,879	\$ 107,827,878	\$ 85,889,746	\$ 21,938,132	20%	32%	\$ 169,035,633	\$ 36,099,076	\$ 170,716,818	
Youth for Conservation (Kenya)		\$ 58,193	\$ 49,328	\$ 41,914	\$ 7,414	15%		\$ 15,596	\$ 2,803	\$ 12,793	

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	\$ 709,680	\$ 516,252	\$ 416,932	\$ 99,320	19%	19%	\$ 387,973	\$ 4,050 \$ 294,219
Center for Consumer Freedom	AE		[No new filing of IRS Form 990 was available when ANIMAL PEOPLE went to press.]						GG
Ducks Unlimited	CHU	\$ 196,130,296	\$ 199,652,383	\$ [not clearly stated]	\$ 13,642,429			\$ 11,402,625	\$ 22,391,915
Intl Fund fr Conserv Resources	AE	\$ 352,027	\$ 349,526	\$ [not clearly stated]	\$ 63,810			\$ 52,083	\$ 11,727 HH
Fndtn for Biomed Research	AEV		[No new filing of IRS Form 990 was available when ANIMAL PEOPLE went to press.]						
Natl Animal Interest Alliance	AE		[No new filing of IRS Form 990 was available when ANIMAL PEOPLE went to press.]						
Safari Club Intl. Foundation	H	\$ 4,818,989	\$ 4,009,602	\$ 2,951,581	\$ 1,058,021	26%	26%	\$ 6,364,775	\$ 6,421,521 \$ 777,474 II
U.S. Sportsmen's Alliance	H	\$ 731,243	\$ 813,725	\$ 708,721	\$ 105,004	13%	13%	\$ 178,181	(none) \$ 239,024 JJ
U.S. Sportsmen's Alliance Fndtn	H	\$ 2,211,734	\$ 1,528,504	\$ 1,309,353	\$ 219,151	14%	24%	\$ 3,470,254	\$ 630,945 \$ 1,650,652 JJ
White Buffalo	H	\$ 286,710	\$ 353,958	\$ 350,611	\$ 3,347	1%	1%	\$ 237,456	\$ 111,790 \$ 132,785 KK

Marine Mammal Center gets new HQ

SAUSALITO, Calif.—The Marine Mammal Center on November 10 broke ground for a new \$18 million head office and hospital, to open in 2007 on the site of the aging original facilities.

Handling marine mammal strandings from Mendocino to San Luis Obispo, the Marine Mammal Center has treated more than 11,000 California sea lions, sea otters, elephant seals, whales, dolphins, and porpoises since opening at a former Nike missile base within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, north of San Francisco, in 1975.

“Retired founder Lloyd Small-ey started out using bathtubs, children’s wading pools, and chicken wire to create makeshift pens,” recalled *San Francisco Chronicle* staff writer Jim Doyle. “Volunteers and staff have worked out of buildings composed of freight containers that were welded together. The pens are too small for the animals and not large enough for volunteers to maneuver safely around them. The water filtration system constantly breaks down.”

“The center has been patched,


added to and cobbled together over 30 years,” Marine Mammal Center executive director B.J. Griffin told Doyle. “We have learned what works and what doesn’t.”

The Marine Mammal Center also has facilities in Anchor Bay, Monterey, and San Luis Obispo, plus a gift shop and interpretive center in San Francisco. Together, the five sites host about 100,000 visitors per year.

TRIBUTES

In honor of the Prophet Isaiah, St. Martin De Porres, & Ellen G. White.  
—Brien Comerford

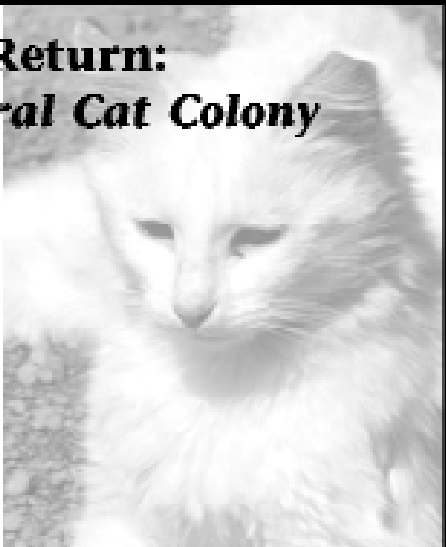
In honor of Paul Schoff  
for his hurricane rescue work.  
—David Shelly



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# Budget, Program, Overhead & Asset notes on 136 animal protection charities

## African Wildlife to IFAW

**A** - 53% of **African Wildlife Foundation** funding was from government grants.

**B** - 28% of **American Bird Conservancy** budget was from government grants.

**C** - Founded in 1876, **American Humane** has had separate animal and child protection divisions since 1878. In 2003 American Humane allocated 25% of budget to child protection, 75% to animal protection.

**D** - **ASPCA** assets include \$14 million in "beneficial interests in perpetual trusts held by others." The ASPCA in 2004 shared \$1.5 million with other animal charities.

**E** - **The Animal Protection Institute** spent \$475,421 to run the **API Primate Sanctuary** in Dilley, Texas.

**F** - An affiliate, the **Bat Conservation Intl. Foundation**, holds assets of \$769,867.

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

**H** - **Connecticut Humane** also claims as assets \$13,338,390 in "investments held by others."

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

**J** - **FARM** assests include \$550,499 in "Other notes and loans receivable." Explains IRS Form 990, "Contributions and grants are invested in mortgage loans to provide cash flow and income to fund the organization's programs."

**K** - **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 "Support the operations of animal protection organizations." **PETA** in 2004 appeared to be the sole beneficiary. In fiscal 2004 **PETA** granted \$3 million to **FSAP** under the heading of "program service." However, the original **FSAP** filing of IRS Form 990 claimed only \$30,926 in program activity during the year. An amended return later asserted that, "Return is being amended to reclassify functional expenses from management & general or fundraising to program services," as the entire **FSAP** "program mission is to provide supporting services." These services, amounting to 99% of **FSAP** spending, are part of the management and fundraising expense for **PETA**. Attributing those costs to **FSAP** has the effect of concealing the true extent and nature of **PETA** spending and assets. If **FSAP** and **PETA** were seen as a single fundraising unit, they raised \$31 million; spent \$28.4 million; spent \$18.6 million on programs; and their overhead expense came to \$8.8 million: 31% of budget. Their total assets were \$30 million, 60% held by **FSAP**, including 57% of the cash and securities. Their combined payroll was \$6.1 million, of which **FSAP** paid \$1.8 million: 29%.

**L** - Begun in 1957 to promote low-cost neutering, **Friends of Animals** spent \$1.8 million on 31,000 surgeries in fiscal 2003. This was about half the peak level of **FoA** sterilization program activity.

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

**N** - **The Humane Society of the U.S.** transferred to seven affiliates a total of \$2,534,688. **HSUS** made grants to 234 non-affiliated animal charities and educational programs, totaling \$1,717,258. Among the **HSUS** program expenses were \$5,945,404 for "cruelty investigations and regional offices"; \$5,698,803 for "wildlife, animal habitat, and sheltering," including \$1.2 million made in outside grants; \$2,591,006 for "legal assistance, litigation, and government relations"; and \$1,669,685 for "laboratory bioethics and farm animals."

**O** - **The IFAW** 2003-2004 annual report, from which this data comes, includes more recent data than the latest available IRS Form 990, and is from all of the **IFAW** affiliates combined, but lumps "institutional costs" together with program expense. Fundraising expense, which at most charities is about half to two-thirds of "overhead," was declared as 9.6% of budget in Germany, 23.4% and 26.9% at two British affiliates, and 15.5% in the U.S. No salaries were published. **IFAW** chief executive **Fred O'Regan** was paid \$250,000 in U.S. FY 2004.

## Represented by Bruce Eberle

**P** - **Lifesavers Wild Horse Rescue**, **Noah's Lost Ark**, **Peaceful Valley Donkey Sanctuary**, **Tiger Creek**, **Tiger Haven**, and **Wildlife Waystation** during the reported fiscal year are believed to have been clients of **Fund Raising Strategies Inc.** of McLean, Virginia, owned by **Bruce Eberle**, who also owns, controls, or represents other firms involved in fundraising.

**Lifesavers Wild Horse Rescue**, **Noah's Lost Ark**, **Peaceful Valley Donkey Sanctuary**, **Tiger Creek**, and **Tiger Haven** all flunked **ANIMAL PEOPLE** ethical standards for animal charities #1, #2, #5, and #10, pertaining to fundraising practices and accountability. [See <www.animalpeople-news.org/IMPORT-ANT\_MATS/whatisanethicalcharity.html> for a full explanation of the standards.] No new evaluation of **Wildlife Waystation** is possible because no new IRS Form 990 for the **Waystation** is available.

The 65% ADJ figure for **Lifesavers Wild Horse Rescue** fundraising plus administrative expense in fiscal 2004 (ended 6/30/2004) was lower than the 93%, 86%, 74%, and 72% figures derived from the four previous **Lifesavers** IRS Form 990 filings, but was still more than twice the average for animal charities of 28%. **Lifesavers** paid \$744,913 in "professional fundraising fees," of which \$446,948 was called "program" expense. \$99,423 was paid to **Fund Raising Strategies Inc.**, identified on Form 990 as "Fund Raising Counsel." **Lifesavers** on February 1, 2005 ended involvement with **FRS** and **Eberle**. **Lifesavers** founder **Jill Starr** e-mailed to **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. The new **Lifesavers** fundraising representative told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that **Lifesavers** overhead should be below the 35% ceiling recommended by the **Wise Giving Alliance** in the first full fiscal year after the transition.

The **Peaceful Valley Donkey Rescue** filing of IRS Form 990 for fiscal 2004 did not list \$1,060,761 in direct mail receipts as part of direct public support received on line 1a, but acknowledged the receipt on line 9a. Line 9b listed \$719,725 as "direct expenses other than fundraising expenses," but Statement 1 listed this same amount as "direct expenses" of "direct mail fund raising." Line 15 listed no fundraising expense. The **Peaceful Valley Donkey Rescue** filing of IRS Form 990 for fiscal 2003 was filled out the same way. **ANIMAL PEOPLE** analysis indicates that the **Peaceful Valley Donkey Rescue** expenditure on fundraising and administration in 2003 was actually 86% of total spending.

**Noah's Lost Ark** and **Tiger Creek** were cited in July 2003 by the **Wise Giving Alliance** for either failing to meet the **Alliance** standards or supplying insufficient information to enable the **Alliance** to determine if the standards were met.

**Wise Giving Alliance** reports on charities are typically updated or dropped every two years.

"Despite written **BBB Wise Giving Alliance** requests in the past year," **Noah's Lost Ark** "either has not responded to **Alliance** requests for information or has declined to be evaluated in relation to the **Alliance's** Standards for Charity Accountability," the **Alliance** reports currently. "While participation in the **Alliance's** charity review efforts is voluntary, the **Alliance** believes that this lack of cooperation may demonstrate a lack of commitment to transparency and accountability."

The **Wise Giving Alliance** no longer lists a report on **Tiger Creek**. Incorporated as **Tiger Missing Link**, **Tiger Creek** declared on page 2 of IRS Form 990 that it had no joint costs from a combined educational campaign and fundraising solicitation, but in Statement 6 declared as a program expense that "The organization reached an estimated 450,000 households through direct mail creating awareness of the tigers and other big cats' plight." **Tiger Creek** claimed \$192,970 in "postage and shipping" costs and \$147,428 in "printing and publications" expense as program service.

**Tiger Haven** in May 2004 flunked five of the 20 **Wise Giving Alliance** standards, including those requiring that the majority of expenditures be for program service, exclusive of activities undertaken in connection with fundraising. This report will be in effect until May 2006. **Tiger Haven** as of June 11, 2005 has no longer been represented by **FRS** and **Eberle**. The new **Tiger Haven** fundraising representative told **ANIMAL PEOPLE** that **Tiger Haven** overhead should be below the 35%

ceiling recommended by the **Wise Giving Alliance** in the first full fiscal year after the transition.

**Wildlife Waystation** did not meet four of the 20 **Wise Giving Alliance** standards in December 2002. The **Alliance** no longer lists a report on **Wildlife Waystation**.

## MSPCA to Wildlife Trust

**Q** - **The Massachusetts SPCA** took in \$26.4 million from program service in 2004, chiefly from fees charged for vet care at the **Angell Memorial**, **Rowley Memorial**, and **Nantucket** animal hospitals. The **MSPCA** 2004 annual report did not include either salaries or financial information about the many **MSPCA** subsidiaries. **MSPCA** president **Larry Hawk** was paid \$329,247 by the **MSPCA** and its subsidiaries in 2003.

**R** - **The National Anti-Vivisection Society** in fiscal 2002 granted \$75,000 to the subsidiary **Intl. Foundation for Ethical Research**, \$75,000 to the **Intl. Institute for Animal Law**, and \$75,000 to **Americans for Medical Advancement**, founded by antivivisection author **Ray Greek**.

**S** - **The National Fish & Wildlife Foundation** received \$58.4 million in funding commitments from the U.S. government in fiscal 2004, and allocated \$72.7 million to projects. Much of the funding was for multiyear projects, not completed within FY 2004.

**T** - **The National Humane Education Society** allocated \$425,360 to the affiliated **Peace Plantation**, of Walton, New York, and \$1,115,456 to **Greener Pastures Equine Sanctuary**, an affiliate in Chesapeake, Maryland.

**U** - **The National Wildlife Federation** board also controlled \$67 million held by the **NWF Endowment**.

**V** - **The Pet Savers Foundation** is a subsidiary of the **North Shore Animal League America**.

**W** - 20% of **Peregrine Fund** revenue came from government grants. Archives on falconry, including medieval manuscripts, were declared an asset worth \$741,251.

**X** - **PetSmart Charities** revenue included \$6.7 million in customer contributions, \$1.4 million from employees, \$830,406 in board and corporate contributions, and \$8.7 million in rent, goods, and services contributed by **PetSmart Inc.** \$6.1 million was granted to other animal welfare charities.

**Y** - **The PCRM Foundation** claims management services performed for the **Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine** as a program expense, since the foundation exists exclusively to perform services for **PCRM**. If evaluated as a single entity, their combined overhead expense would be 21% of their total budget.

**Z** - **Romania Animal Rescue** raised 91% of the total 2004 budget of **ROLDA**, which allegedly operates a shelter, pound dog feeding program, and dog/cat sterilization program in Galati, Romania. Total **ROLDA** expenses were \$61,643, including \$49,521 for program service, and \$12,121 for fundraising and administration (20%).

**AA** - All **SHARK** program activity is done by unpaid volunteers, who cover most of their own expenses.

**BB** - **The Sierra Club** also controls assets of \$120.4 million via the **Sierra Club Foundation**.

**CC** - **The Society for the Protection of Animals Abroad**, formerly the **Society for the Protection of Animals in North Africa**, in 2004 spent \$15,472 in Algeria; \$468,633 in Jordan; \$298,921 in Mali; \$2,479,735 in Mauritania; \$1.7 million in Morocco; \$385,596 in Syria; \$527,346 in Tunisia; and \$128,173 in Ethiopia.

**DD** - **The Turpentine Creek Wildlife Refuge** claimed as program cost \$173,263 for items usually listed as fundraising and administration, plus \$112,862 in depreciation, an unusually high amount relative to total budget. (See also *Compensation note 35, page 19.*)

**EE** - **The Visakha SPCA** received \$47,306 in donations and grants for relief work and restoration of humane services after the tsunami of December 26, 2004. This work was still underway at the end of the **VSPCA** fiscal year in March.

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

(Opposition footnotes are on page 18.)

# Six months of struggle for Swiss anti-vivisection umbrella culminate in silent march

**ST. GALLEN, Switzerland**—Striving to regain stability after operating under three presidents and undergoing a complete board turnover since July 2005, the **Swiss antivivisection society Aktionsgemeinschaft Schweizer Tierversuchseegner** on December 17, 2005 led the silent march against animal experiments in **St. Gallen** that has traditionally been the focal **AGSTG** activity.

The march was to be followed by the **AGSTG** annual membership meeting.

Formed as an intended collective voice for **Swiss** antivivisection organizations, the **AGSTG** throughout the latter part of 2005 posted the march and meeting schedule and otherwise asked web site visitors to come back later.

The 2005 turmoil developed out of a financial crisis worsening for at least five years. After experiencing investment portfolio

losses of 1.5 million francs in 2001, and 1.75 million francs in 2002, the **AGSTG** lost 1.74 million francs in just the first quarter of 2003, according to financial statements obtained by **ANIMAL PEOPLE**.

In March 2003 the **AGSTG** hired a new chief executive, **Thorsten Tonjes**, 34. **Tonjes** succeeded succeeded **Francesca Schär Manoli**, daughter of the founder.

Working from a home office, **Tonjes** more than doubled

**AGSTG** spending. This apparently stimulated **AGSTG** income, but huge deficits continued.

After **Tonjes** came under investigation in mid-2005 for alleged self-dealing, mismanagement, tax evasion, and neglect of animals in his care, according to the magazine *Beobachter*, the **AGSTG** dismissed **Tonjes**, but paid his fines for animal neglect.

The previous three-member **AGSTG** board resigned and was

replaced by a four-member board, at least three of them closely associated with former vice president **Peter Beck** at other organizations. **Beck** also heads **Animal Life Germany**.

**Edith Zellweger**, 51, succeeded **Tonjes** as **AGSTG** chief executive, but reportedly quit within a month. The **AGSTG** president is now **Dora Hardegger**, who also heads **Animal Life Switzerland**.

Former **AGSTG** employee **Petra Eissinger** told **ANIMAL**

**PEOPLE** that she had been hired on a two-year contract and had sued for unpaid wages. Her case remains unresolved. **Zellweger** argued unsuccessfully during her brief tenure that **Eissinger** should be paid.

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Budget, Program, Overhead & Asset notes on opposition organizations

**HH - The Center for Consumer Freedom** appears to have been relatively quiet since **Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington** (D.C.) executive director **Melanie Sloan** on November 16, 2004 alleged to the IRS that CCF 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.” The CREW complaint is posted at <www.citizens-forethics.org>.

**II - Funders of the International Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources** include **Darden Restaurants**, owners of **Red Lobster** and **Olive Garden** restaurant chains; the **National Trappers Assn.**; the **Intl. Fur Trade Assn.**; **Monsanto Corp.**, the leading maker of bovine somatotropin, a synthetic hormone used to artificially boost milk production; the **Japan Whaling Assn.**; the **Maryland Trappers Assn.**; **Caspian Star Caviar**; the food service provider **Sysco Corporation**; **Smithfield Foods**; the **Strauss Veal Company**; and the **University of Southern Mississippi’s Gulf Coast Research Lab**. The highest recent individual donor, according to IRS Form 990, was **Lori J. White**, wife of **David Wills**, who was listed as the chief contact for the IFCNR on their 2004 filing of Form 990. Formerly vice president of investigations for the **Humane Society of the U.S.**, Wills was fired in 1995 and pleaded guilty to embezzling from HSUS in 1999. For further background on IFCNR and Wills, see

“ESA rewrite author Pombo took junket funding from anti-animal welfare front,” **ANIMAL PEOPLE**, November 2005.

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

**KK - The U.S. Sportsmen’s Alliance and U.S. Sportsmen’s Alliance Fund** are affiliates.

**LL - 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 local governments, DeNicola and assistants have within the past five years reportedly killed 590 deer in Iowa City, Iowa; 582 in Fairmount Park, Pennsylvania; 875 in Princeton Township, New Jersey; 119 at sites managed by Cleveland MetroParks; and 600 in Solon, Ohio. “DeNicola recently won a contract to kill 200 St. Paul and Maplewood deer at \$200 a head,” Jason Hoppin of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* reported on October 27, 2005. DiNicola has long outspokenly denounced contraceptive means of controlling deer. Yet DeNicola was also hired to test the experimental deer contraceptive SpayVac in Princeton Township and Cleveland during 2005. Both tests failed. “ImmunoVaccine Technologies Inc. of Nova Scotia, which owns the patent and rights to manufacture SpayVac, has stopped funding the project,” reported Brian T. Murray of the *Newark Star-Ledger*. DiNicola at last report was testing another promising contraceptive, GnRH, in Princeton Township.

Individual Compensation notes

**1 - Paul Irwin**, president of the **Humane Society of the U.S.** since 1996 and vice president before that since 1975, retired in May 2004. His successor, **Wayne Pacelle**, had been vice president for governmental relations since 1994. HSUS paid 80 other salaries over \$50,000. **Martha Armstrong** left HSUS in mid-November 2005. Companion animal programs at HSUS are now headed by **John Snyder**, an HSUS staff member since 1998.

**2 - The Wildlife Conservation Society** paid 301 additional salaries above \$50,000. At least eight topped \$200,000. **Jennifer Herring** left WCS in October 2003; her pay includes severance.

**3 - Mark Van Putten** resigned as president of the **National Wildlife Federation** in September 2004. **Lawrence Amon** was interim president until **Larry Schweiger** was named to succeed Van Putten in April 2004. NWF paid 173 other salaries above \$50,000. At least seven topped \$100,000.

**4 – Ann Helene Cohen** succeeded **Reynaldo Samala** as CEO of the **Bide-A-Wee Home Association** on May 21, 2004. **Jane S. Englehardt**, formerly executive director of the **Hasbro Children’s Foundation**, succeeded Cohen in April 2005.

**5 - The Nature Conservancy** paid 1,025 salaries above \$50,000, with nine above \$200,000 and nine more over \$150,000.

**6 - The Natl. Audubon Society** paid 181 additional salaries above \$50,000. At least 14 topped \$100,000; eight topped \$200,000.

**7 - The Environmental Defense Fund** paid 147 more salaries above \$50,000. At least 12 topped \$100,000, with six over \$200,000.

**8 - Conservation International** paid 180 additional salaries

above \$50,000, including at least 17 above \$100,000.

**9 - The World Wildlife Fund** paid 201 additional salaries above \$50,000. At least eight topped \$100,000.

**10 - The Peninsula Humane Society** paid seven other salaries above \$100,000.

**11 - The Conservation Fund** paid 38 other salaries above \$50,000. At least 19 exceeded \$100,000.

**12 - Warren Cox** retired from the **SPCA of Texas** in November 2003, succeeded by **James Bias**. Cox is now interim director at the **Suncoast Humane Society** in Englewood, Florida. **Lisa Jones** and **Dave Garcia** have also moved on.

**13 - EarthJustice** paid 85 additional salaries above \$50,000, including at least 12 above \$100,000.

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

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

**16 - 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 exceeded \$100,000/year plus use of a vehicle, while he ran his own law firm. Since then, NAVS lists him as “Kenneth Cunniff, Ltd.” Mrs. Cunniff is daughter of previous NAVS head **George Trapp**.

**17 - Jeff Proulx, DVM**, died on August 25, 2005.

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

**19 - Priscilla Feral and Robert Orabona** are wife & husband.

(continued on page 19)

Individual Compensation

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

Nonprofit chief executive salaries rose 2.2% in fiscal 2004, according to a national survey by the *Nonprofit Times*. Fundraisers’ salaries rose 15%, said the Association of Fundraising Professionals.

The **Pay** column below is information taken from the IRS Form 990 filings of those organizations listed in “*Who gets the money?*” that have filed Form 990. Since balance sheets rarely include equivalent data, and nations other than the U.S. do not require public disclosure of individual compensation, no compensation data is presented for other organizations. **Pay** combines salaries, benefit plan contributions (if any), and expense accounts for the few people who are not required to itemize expenses. Some independent contractors such as attorneys, accountants, and consultants are listed as well as directors and regular staff.

Included below are chief executive officers, highest paid staff if other than chief executives, and other top-paid staff of note, for example often quoted

Individual	Position	Group	Pay	Note
JOHN H. ADAMS	President	NRDC	\$704,796	
PAUL IRWIN	Pres/CEO	HSUS	\$510,680	1
STEVEN SANDERSON	CEO	WildConSoc	\$495,422	2
MARK VAN PUTTEN	President	NWF	\$477,138	3
REYNALDO SAMALA	CEO	BideAWee	\$409,458	4
STEVEN MACCORMICK	CEO	NatureCons	\$399,788	5
Jennifer Herring	Dev	WildConSoc	\$394,444	2
JOHN TENNENSON	Pres	NorthShore	\$378,166	
JOHN FLICKER	Pres	NatlAudubon	\$362,237	6
FRED KRUPP	Pres	EnviroDefense	\$358,172	7
ED SAYRES	President	ASPCA	\$346,675	
PETER SELIGMANN	CEO	ConservIntl	\$336,353	8
Russell Mittermeier	ConservIntl		\$331,515	
CEO budget over \$50 million Gdstr \$320,370				
KATHRYN FULLER	President	WWF	\$210,781	9
Lawence Amon	ActingPres	NWF	\$293,689	3
KEN WHITE	President	PeninsulaHS	\$285,004	10
LAWRENCE SELZER	CEO	ConservFund	\$268,977	11
Richard Lattis	SrVP	WildConSoc	\$265,546	
Richard Erdmann	ExcVP	ConservFund	\$263,843	
Deborah Sorondo	COO	Sierra	\$238,520	
WARREN COX	President	DallasSPCA	\$224,174	12
Frances Beinecke	ExecDir	NRDC	\$222,159	
ARTHUR SLADE	Pres	AnnlRescueLg	\$219,364	
FRED THOMPSON	President	Goodall	\$207,163	
CARL POPE	ExecutiveDir	Sierra	\$204,983	
VAWTER PARKER	ExcDir	EarthJustice	\$204,850	13
David Sutherland	SrVP	ConservFund	\$203,658	
ROBERT ROHDE	Pres	DumbFriends	\$203,075	
Margaret Ackerley	GenCnsl	WWF	\$198,636	
CEO \$25 m. to \$49.9 m. bdgt Gdstr \$197,536				
Andrew Rowan	ExecVP	HSUS	\$195,707	
Patricia Forkan	SeniorVP	HSUS	\$194,666	
PATRICK BERGIN	CEO	AfricanWild	\$189,816	14
Ginette Hemley	VP	WWF	\$183,231	
WILLIAM BURNHAM	Pres	Peregrine	\$181,843	15
PEGGY CUNNIFF	President	NAVS	\$174,450	16
MIKE ARMS	President	HelenWoodward	\$171,775	
BILL GARRETT	President	AtlantaHS	\$165,910	
Stephen Musso	SrVPops	ASPCA	\$161,536	
Barry Giaquinto	CFO	NorthShore	\$160,934	
John Grandy	SeniorVP	HSUS	\$156,016	
BRENDA BARNETTE	ExDr	TonyLaRussa	\$154,426	
MADELINE BERNSTEIN	Pres	LA/SPCA	\$153,480	
Larry Schweiger	President	NWF	\$151,810	3
Stephen Zawistowski	VP	ASPCA	\$150,976	
Jeff Proulx	DVM	SF/SPCA	\$148,176	17
CEO \$10 m. to \$24.9 m. bdgt Gdstr \$147,594				
Kenneth Cunniff	Attorney	NAVS	\$144,000	16
Stephen Eudene	CFO	ASPCA	\$143,874	
Helen Gichohi	VP	AfricanWild	\$143,434	
Jan Hartke	EarthvoiceDir	HSUS	\$142,237	
John Aldridge	DVM	SF/SPCA	\$141,298	
DANIEL CRAIN	President	SF/SPCA	\$139,623	
J. Peter Jenny	VP	Peregrine	\$134,633	
Lynn Lawrence	DVM	BideAWee	\$133,207	
Martha Armstrong	SeniorVP	HSUS	\$131,215	1
David Stein	DVM	SF/SPCA	\$129,648	
Thomas Nichols	VP	AfricanWild	\$129,208	
SHARON HARMAN	ExDir	OregonHumane	\$128,246	
MERLIN TUTTLE	ExDir	BatConserv	\$127,987	
ROBIN STARR	ExecDir	RichmondSPCA	\$126,874	
VICTORIA WELLENS	Pres	WisconsinHS	\$123,936	
Peter Daszak	ExcDr	WildlifeTrust	\$123,879	
ROSEANN TREZZA	ExecDir	AsscHumane	\$121,352	
Cindy Skidmore	DVM	DallasSPCA	\$120,807	
FRED KOONTZ	VP	Wildlife Trust	\$116,520	
RICHARD JOHNSTON		ConnecticutHS	\$115,302	
Jean Donaldson	Behavior	SF/SPCA	\$114,173	
CEO \$5 m. to \$9.9 m. bdgt Gdstr \$113,508				
Andre Alexander	VP/ops	Goodall	\$112,598	
Sharon Turcotte	Dir	AnnlRescueLg	\$108,228	
Ann Helene Cohen	CEO	BideAWee	\$108,150	
Suzanne Bernard	VP	AmericanHumane	\$106,911	
James Powell	Dir	WildlifeTrust	\$106,462	
Dennis Herstein	DVM	BideAWee	\$105,607	
Lisa Jones	SeniorVP	DallasSPCA	\$104,600	12
Lloyd Kiff	SciDir	Peregrine	\$104,126	
John Nagy	AdminDir	DumbFriends	\$103,939	
Ann Lund	DevelopmentDir	SF/SPCA	\$103,384	
Cynthia Hockman	DVM	Holiday	\$103,214	
Bosmat Gal	DVM	AnnlRescueLg	\$102,335	
Sharon O'Hara	VP	AmericanHumane	\$101,175	
Charles Malloy	VP	AmericanHumane	\$100,427	
Julie Richard	Editor	BestFriends	\$100,374	
Terrence Clark	AsstDir	AsscHumane	\$100,352	
Angelo Colace		AnnlRescueLg	\$100,008	
Jenny Lindamood	Dir	AnnlRescueLg	\$99,944	
Ronald Cohn	VP/Tres	Gorilla	\$98,000	18
PRISCILLA FERAL	President	FoA	\$97,673	19
Alonso Aguirre	Dir	WildlifeTrust	\$97,225	
Judy Calhoun	CommRel	DumbFriends	\$97,060	
Karen Rosa	FilmTV	AmericanHumane	\$97,059	

in news coverage, as well as close relatives of top-paid staff who may also be in leadership positions.

Chief executives who claim no compensation are listed as **OthrInc.**, short for “has other income.” Where possible, the occupations of those who have other work are identified. Others are most often retired, supported by a spouse, or have investment income. Some may receive royalties and/or speaking fees.

Unfortunately it is not possible to identify accurately from IRS Form 990 who receives perquisites from a charity 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.

The IRS does not require disclosure of non-board compensation under \$50,000.

All salary norms stated this year are taken from <www.GuideStar.org>, identified as **GdStr**.

Individual	Position	Group	Pay	Note
Karen Halligan	DVM	LA/SPCA	\$96,767	
B.J. GRIFFIN	ExecDir	MarineMammal	\$96,475	
Javier Nolasco	DVM	Holiday	\$95,598	
CEO \$2.5 m. to \$4.9 m. bdgt Gdstr \$94,245				
Stephen Zulli	CFO	ConnecticutHS	\$92,905	
Rhoda Albright	DVM	SNAP	\$91,567	
Amy Marder	Behvrst	AnnlRescueLg	\$91,232	
Rose Channer	VP	LA/SPCA	\$91,000	
Robert Goldman	DVM	SNAP	\$90,381	
Scott Anderson	SrVP	FSAP	\$89,653	
JOYCE TISCHLOER	ExecDir	ALDF	\$89,529	
Patricia Burnham	Admin	Peregrine	\$89,988	15
Paul Kelley	Controller	FoA	\$88,651	
TINA NELSON	ExecDirector	AAVS	\$87,839	20
Mariclare Haggerty	DirCom	NAVS	\$87,360	
Jeff Kerr	GeneralCounsel	FSAP	\$86,579	
Dave Garcia	DirOps	DallasSPCA	\$85,878	12
Steve Ann Chambers	Pres	ALDF	\$84,961	
Richard Wood	ExecDir	FACT	\$84,696	
THEO CAPALDO	President	NEAVS	\$84,199	
Richard Watson	IntlDir	Peregrine	\$83,515	
Gary Kish	DevopDir	OregonHumane	\$83,277	
John Walsh	ProjectsDir	WSPA	\$83,098	21
Diane Forthman	DirAdmin	FoA	\$82,978	
William Heinrich	Rstrtn	Peregrine	\$82,528	
SEAN HAWKINS	President	SNAP	\$82,114	22
Calvin Sandfort	Prpgtn	Peregrine	\$81,284	
Gil Costas	DVM	SNAP	\$81,162	22
Denise Deisler		RichmondSPCA	\$81,031	
Daniel Kinburn	SeniorCncl	PCRM	\$80,480	
Rick Collord	DirOps	AtlantaHS	\$80,152	
Wallace Waas	DVM	AsscHumane	\$80,000	
Mindy Kursban	VicePresident	PCRM	\$79,810	
Susan Mentley	OpsDir	OregonHumane	\$78,839	
MICHELLE THEW	ExecDir	API	\$78,333	
Pamela Frasch	AntiCruelty	ALDF	\$78,159	
John Bruzzese	DVM	RichmondSPCA	\$76,727	
CEO \$1 m. to \$2.49 m. bdgt Gdstr \$75,558				
Rita Truderung	Ops	HelenWoodward	\$75,319	
CATHY LISS	President	AWI	\$73,810	
Dan Matthews	MediaRelations	PETA	\$73,362	
Robert Orabona	DirOps	FoA	\$72,465	19
Dan Constantinou	Director	FSAP	\$72,091	
RICHARD GILBRETH	ExDir	IEFS	\$71,662	
Dana Campbell	StaffAtty	ALDF	\$70,984	
Gloria Dorsey	MedStfDir	AtlantaHS	\$70,195	
Margaret Devoe	DataSystems	FSAP	\$69,797	
John Bergman	ZooMgr	AsscHumane	\$69,592	
Marybeth Sweetland	VP	PETA	\$68,257	
Laura Simpson	USdirector	WSPA	\$65,640	
Harold Ullman	Consultant	FSAP	\$64,016	
Jessica Sandler	FedLiaison	PETA	\$62,466	
JENNIFER FEARING	President	UAN	\$62,007	
Kate Downey	Production	FSAP	\$61,537	
Sherry Greenblatt	VP	AtlantaHS	\$61,491	
Stephen Hirano	MgEd	BestFriends	\$60,846	
Paul Berry	ChfOps	BestFriends	\$59,108	
Becky Robinson	SecTrs	AlleyCat	\$58,710	
DONNA WILCOX	President	AlleyCat	\$58,710	
Ben White	MarineMammals	AWI	\$68,000	23
Lee Hall	LegalDirector	FoA	\$67,883	
ELLIOT KATZ	President	IDA	\$66,441	
DAVID PHILLIPS	ExDir	EarthIsland	\$66,290	
Stephen Wells	AnnlLaw	ALDF	\$65,259	
Lynn Hutchinson		AWI	\$64,325	23
Faith Maloney	Dir	BestFriends	\$62,946	
Francis Battista	Dir	BestFriends	\$62,750	
Gregory Castle	Dir	BestFriends	\$62,600	
Jonathan DePeyer	Dir	BestFriends	\$62,600	
Ernest Eckhoff	Dir	BestFriends	\$62,600	
Celeste Fripp	Dir	BestFriends	\$62,600	24
John C. Fripp	Dir	BestFriends	\$62,600	24
Adam Roberts		AWI	\$61,746	23
James Taylor	PrgServDir	NatHumEd	\$61,041	
MICHAEL MOUNTAIN	Pres	BestFriends	\$60,949	
Janice French	Controller	WSPA	\$60,529	
Camilla Fox	WildlifeDir	API	\$60,440	
Esther Mechler	Director	SpayUSA	\$60,431	25
Sandy Lewis	NYCdirector	FoA	\$59,398	
Barbara Lawrie	CservDir	API	\$59,268	
MARIE WHEATLEY	Prs	AmericanHumane	\$58,481	26
Shirley Avnet		AWI	\$58,003	23
Lorri Bauston	VP	FarmSanctuary	\$55,372	27
JOHN KNOX	ExDir	EarthIsland	\$55,025	
Mike Mahrer	MrktgDir	NatHumEd	\$54,935	
Nicole Paquette	LegalDir	API	\$54,667	
Diane Halverson	FarmAnmls	AWI	\$54,655	
Marlene Halverson	FarmAnmls	AWI	\$54,655	
LOUISE COLEMAN		GreyhoundFriends	\$52,893	
Cindy Williamson	Cntrlr	NatHumEd	\$51,994	
Ashley Tillman	Editor	BestFriends	\$51,064	
Susan Dapsis	President	ISAR	\$49,694	28
ROBERT BROWN	President	FACT	\$49,667	
NEAL BARNARD	President	PCRM	\$49,538	

(continued on page 19)



# Individual Compensation (from page 18)

Individual	Position	Group	Pay	Note
ANNA BRIGGS	Founder	NatHumEd	\$ 48,533	
KIM BARTLETT	Pblshr	ANIMAL PEOPLE	\$ 48,000	2 9
Merritt Clifton	Edr	ANIMAL PEOPLE	\$ 48,000	2 9
Bonnie Miller	Secretary	HFA	\$ 47,901	3 0
Hector Menjivar	Mgr/Tech	Holiday	\$ 44,592	
Gil Lamont	Webmaster	API	\$ 45,193	
Teri Barnato	NatlDir	AVAR	\$ 44,431	
JILL STARR	President	Lifesavers	\$ 44,033	3 1
Bonney Brown	ChfOps	BestFriends	\$ 43,359	
CEO	\$500,000/\$999,999	bdgt	GdStr	\$ 48,349
Terri Block	Director	TigerCreek	\$ 42,933	
Tina Lococo-Mosio	Secty	FACT	\$ 40,137	
GENE BAUSTON	Pres	FarmSanctuary	\$ 39,628	2 7
CHRIS DeROSE	Pres	LastChance	\$ 37,643	
BRAD MILLER	President	HFA	\$ 36,643	3 0
INGRID NEWKIRK	President	PETA	\$ 35,664	
Holly McNulty	Treas	FarmSanctuary	\$ 34,441	
CEO	less than \$250,000	bdgt	GdStr	\$ 34,245
Heather Rockwll	Director	IWC	\$ 33,841	
NINA NATELSON	President	CHAI	\$ 33,706	
CHARLES STAHLER	CoDirector	VRG	\$ 30,000	3 2
DEBORAH WASSERMAN	CoDirector	VRG	\$ 30,000	3 2
DANIEL MORAST	President	IWC	\$ 26,127	
MYUN PARK	President	COK	\$ 23,100	3 3
Jannette Patterson	ExecDir	PETA	\$ 22,926	
Jack Norris	Pres	VeganOutreach	\$ 18,391	
MARY LYNN ROBERTS	Pres	TigerHaven	\$ 18,200	
Paul Shapiro	VicePresident	COK	\$ 18,100	3 3
KYENAN KUM	President	IAKA	\$ 18,000	
Mathew Ball	Secty	VeganOutreach	\$ 17,835	
MARK MEYERS	ExDir	PeacefulValley	\$ 16,000	3 4
Amy Meyers	Secty	PeacefulValley	\$ 16,000	3 4
FRANCINE PATTERSON	Pres	Gorilla	\$ 15,494	1 8
Robert Price	Treasurer	IWC	\$ 14,635	

Individual	Position	Group	Pay	Note
Scott Smith	VP	Turpentine	\$ 14,100	3 5
TANYA SMITH	President	Turpentine	\$ 13,275	3 5
Darla Jackson	Events	Turpentine	\$ 11,390	3 5
Hilda Jackson	Curator	Turpentine	\$ 11,240	3 5
BRIAN WERNER	President	TigerCreek	\$ 9,433	3 6
JEANNE ANGER	President	Holiday OthrIncm		
KAREN DAVIS	Pres	UnitedPoultry OthrIncm		
Jane Goodall	Founder	Goodall OthrIncm		
LEO GRILLO	President	DELTARescue OthrIncm		3 7
ALEX HERSHAFT	President	FARM OthrIncm		
STEVE HINDI	President	SHARK OthrIncm		3 8
NANCY JANES	Pres	RomaniaAnmlRescu OthrIncm		3 9
SHIRLEY MCGREAL	President	IPPL OthrIncm		
SUSAN MICHAELS	President	Pasados OthrIncm		4 0
Mark Steinway	Sec/Treas	Pasados OthrIncm		4 0
WALLY SWETT	Pres	PmrilyPrimates OthrIncm		4 1
ELLEN WHITEHOUSE		NoahsLostArk OthrIncm		4 2

## Opposition compensation

WALTER PIDGEON	Pres	USSportsmen	\$168,248
WILLIAM WALL	SrSci	SafariClub	\$138,442
Richard Story	Secty	USSportsmen	\$119,425
JACQUELINE CALNAN	Pres	AMPEF	\$104,688
Barbara Rich	VicePresident	AMPEF	\$ 95,464
Valerie Cole	Secretary	AMPEF	\$ 73,596
Richard Parsons	DirPR	SafariClub	\$ 69,798

# Individual Compensation notes (from page 17)

20 - Tina Nelson died on October 19, 2005.

21 - John Walsh retired in 2004. A former field officer for the Massachusetts SPCA, Walsh moved to the International Society for Animal Protection when it spun off as a subsidiary in 1964, and remained with the organization after it merged with programs of the Royal SPCA and Humane Society of the U.S. in 1981 to form WSPA.

22 - SNAP founder Sean Hawkins resigned on June 20, 2005, and on July 5 announced the formation of Saving Animals Across Borders, with a mission similar to that of SNAP but with a stronger international emphasis. Former SNAP chief veterinarian Gil Costas joined Saving Animals as international program director. Eight foundations whose grants together made up 55% of the SNAP budget pledged to support Saving Animals instead.

23 - Ben White died on July 30, 2005. Lynn Hutchinson, Adam Roberts, and Shirley Avnet also no longer work for AWI.

24 - Celeste & John C. Fripp of Best Friends are husband and wife. Bonney Brown, outreach director for Best Friends 1998-2005, now holds a similar position with Alley Cat Allies.

25 - SpayUSA is a program of the Pet Savers Foundation.

26 - Marie Belew Wheatley was hired in February 2004, four months from the end of the American Humane fiscal year.

27 - Lorri & Gene Bauston were formerly wife & husband. Lorri Bauston left Farm Sanctuary in July 2004 and resigned from the board in March 2005. In September 2005 she opened the Animal Acres

sanctuary in Acton, California.

28 - ISAR board chair Henry Mark Holzer is also president of the Institute for Animal Rights Law, named on line 80b of the five most recent ISAR filings as a related organization. Holzer is shown on all five ISAR filings as receiving no compensation—but a program service item called “contributions” on three of the four filings is just slightly more than the reported non-interest income of the Institute for Animal Rights Law, and the cumulative figure is 87% of the Institute income. Holzer in these years was paid \$105,921 of the total of \$138,000 that the Institute received (76%), and in 2003 was paid \$24,349 of \$30,000 that the Institute received (81%). The ISAR “contributions” for 2003 were \$30,240. Holzer did not respond to e-mailed questions.

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

30 - Bonnie & Brad Miller are wife and husband.

31 - Explains Statement 7 of the Lifesavers filing of IRS Form 990, “Jill Starr leases her property to the organization. She also receives a salary of \$3,675 per month. She borrowed \$5,000 in a prior year and is making monthly payments (plus interest).” The balance at filing was \$2,929.” Lifesavers paid \$11,900 for occupancy in fiscal 2004.

32 - Charles Stahler & Deborah Wasserman are husband and wife.

33 - Compassion Over Killing director Myun Park and cofounder Paul Shapiro on February 1, 2005 became director of farm animal welfare and manager of

factory farming campaigns at the Humane Society of the U.S. COK continues under former volunteer Erika Meier.

34 - Mark & Amy Meyers are huband and wife. Peaceful Valley Donkey Rescue also claimed \$44,865 in “administrative expense” not itemized as professional fundraising, accounting, or legal fees.

35 - 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 9, 2004, covering calendar year 2003, indicates that it still pays \$5,000 per month (\$60,000/year) in “occupancy”—but also showed that Tanya Smith was owed \$168,471, including \$138,316 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 in September 2002. Darla Jackson is his widow.

36 - Terri Block has been identified in press accounts as fiance of Tiger Creek aka Tiger Missing Link Foundation president Brian Werner. Apparently in addition to Werner’s salary, according to IRS

# PETA wins a round in lawsuit against Ringling Bros. spies

VIENNA, Virginia—Fairfax County Circuit Court Judge David Stitt on December 7 sanctioned Ringling Bros. Barnum & Bailey circus owner Kenneth Feld for failing to provide copies of documents to People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals in compliance with the process of discovery.

PETA sued Ringling and Feld Entertainment Inc. in 2001 for allegedly funding numerous acts of infiltration and disruption, beginning more than a decade earlier. The case is scheduled for trial in February 2006.

Judge Stitt ordered Kenneth Feld to disclose his net worth and recent tax returns to PETA and to surrender unredacted copies of documents including a 30-page “Ringling Bros. Long Term Animal Welfare Plan Draft #5.” Attorney Philip Hirschkop, representing PETA, testified that a copy previously sent to PETA was mostly blacked out.

Stitt also ordered Feld to provide copies of any other documents produced by the Feld “Animal issues department.”

Recalled Associated Press writer Matthew Barakat, “In August 2005, Feld’s lawyers were ordered to pay more than \$50,000 in fines to PETA for contempt of court,” after similar incidents.

“Many documents in the case are under seal,” Barakat continued, “and Stitt rejected a motion by PETA to unseal large numbers of documents and pleadings.”

Some details of the PETA lawsuit were revealed in August 2001 by Jeff Stein, military affairs writer for the online news magazine <www.Salon.com>. Stein reported that covert disruption of PETA and the Performing Animal Welfare

Society was funded by Feld Entertainment in 1989-1992. Agents employed by Feld and Ringling through the private security firm Richlin Consultants were reportedly supervised by Clair E. George, CIA deputy director of operations from July 1984 through December 1987.

Stolen PETA and PAWS documents, including donor lists, were shared with the now defunct anti-animal rights group Putting People First. The infiltrations came to light when now convicted conspirator Steven Kendall tried to sell details to PAWS founder Pat Derby.

Derby sued Feld Entertainment in June 2000. Associated Press reported in March 2001 that Feld settled the PAWS case “by agreeing to turn over some retired Ringling circus elephants to PAWS and pay for their care,” adding, “The number of animals and amount of money provided for their care were not disclosed.”

The Fairfax County Circuit Court in November 2005 entered judgment against Kendall in the PETA case and set a February 2006 hearing to determine the damages that Kendall is to pay PETA.

“As a result of the judgment,” says the PETA web site, “Kendall is deemed to have admitted” that “Feld operatives were aided in the conspiracy by Claire George. Kendall stole a PETA computer and its files. Feld operatives also stole information and confidential documents from PETA. Kendall and circus operatives used illegal means—including extortion, burglaries, theft, and surveillance—to accomplish their tasks. Kendall has attempted to blackmail Feld in exchange for his silence about his illegal activities by demanding that Feld pay him \$6 million.”

Form 990 “Tiger Missing Link Foundation leases land from Brian Werner for \$650 per month.” Statement #1 listed \$25,879 in “administrative expense” not itemized as professional fundraising, accounting, or legal fees; \$1,565 for “auto expense”; \$4,183 for “meals and entertainment”; \$844 for “mileage”; \$10,200 for “rent”; and \$4,900 for “contract labor.” The recipients and beneficiaries of these amounts were not identified.

37 - Leo Grillo heads direct mail and videography firms which do contract work for DELTA Rescue at competitive rates.

38 - Steve Hindi heads Allied Tubular Rivet.

39 - Nancy Janes is bookkeeper for her husband’s riding equipment stores.

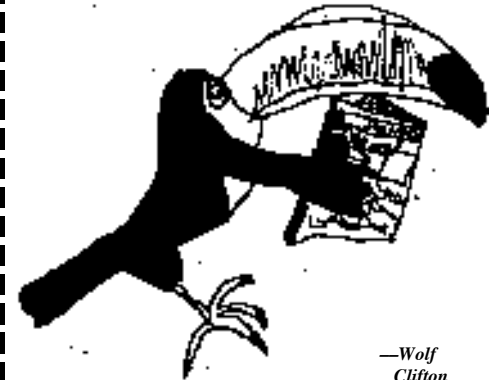
40 - Expalins IRS Form 990, “Mark Steinway and Susan Michaels (a married couple) are the cofounders of Pasado’s Safe Haven ...They jointly purchased the land on which most of the sanctuary is built. They paid for the initial land development costs,” including construction of the two major sanctuary buildings. “In 2003,” Form 990

continues, “Mark and Susan sold all of the above property to Pasado’s Save Haven for the original purchase price of the land only. They were not compensated for any increase in value, or for the cost of any of the buildings or improvements.”

41 - 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.

42 - 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 payment 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.” This was within the time covered by the Form 990 filing.

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# ST. LOUIS SCAM SHOWS THE IMPORTANCE OF ESTATE PLANNING—

## PerPETual Care:

*Who will look after your pets if you’re not around?*

by Lisa Rogak

Litterature (212 Kinsman Rd., Grafton, NH 03240), 2003. 192 pages, paperback. \$15.00.

## All My Children Wear Fur Coats:

*How to leave a legacy for your pet*

by Peggy R. Hoyt, J.D., MBA

Legacy Planning Partners, LLC (251 Plaza Dr., Suite B, Oviedo, FL 32765), 2002. 182 pages, paperback, \$19.95.

The importance of careful estate planning, especially when the goal is to benefit animals, was underscored on December 2, 2005 when Circuit Judge Steven H. Goldman of St. Louis County, Missouri permanently removed attorney Eric Taylor as a trustee of the Olive Dempsey Charitable Trust.

Judge Goldman ordered Taylor to repay to the trust \$266,213 in fees and expenses collected while serving as co-trustee with accountant James Richardson.

Dempsey, a retired telephone company employee, hired Taylor and Richardson to form the trust in 1998. At her death in December 2000 the trust had assets of about \$2 million. During the next three years, according to IRS Form 990, Taylor collected at least \$221,929 in administrative fees. Richardson, who resigned co-trusteeship earlier, collected \$159,103.

Among the few claimed program activities while Taylor and Richardson ran the Dempsey Trust were two grants of \$10,000 made in 2001 to the Center for Expansion of Fundamental Rights, headed by disbarred former Massachusetts animal rights attorney Stephen Wise. Incorporated in 1996, the Center has never filed IRS Form 990, presumably because it never had annual income of more than \$25,000.

Taylor and Richardson also formed a subsidiary called the RT Trust, called The Animal Trust on Form 990. The subsidiary never obtained Missouri nonprofit status. St. Louis activist Colleen Tillman was briefly employed as executive director, followed by former St. Louis Animal Rights Team president Janet Enoch, who was paid \$17,102 for approximately one year of service.

“I was to set up a campaign to address puppy mills,” Enoch told **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. “Shirley Sostman and I coordinated protests at local Petland stores and closed them.”

Another St. Louis activist, Brenda Shoss, was paid \$500 for computer work. \$100 was donated to one local animal shelter.

So little program spending was authorized that Enoch eventually brought in an outside attorney to investigate, who took the management of the Olive Dempsey Charitable Trust to the Missouri state attorney’s office.

Taylor, 62, did not appear at trial. Formerly practicing tax and estate law in Creve Coeur, Missouri, he is believed to be living now in Thailand.

“Taylor tried unsuccessfully last year to remove \$500,000 from the trust through electronic messages sent from Thailand and Laos to a stock brokerage,” reported William C. Lhotka of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. This followed “a previous failed attempt to obtain \$600,000 from the trust to invest in public housing in Wright City,” Lhotka wrote.

The Olive Dempsey Charitable Trust is now under the administration of the U.S. Bank, with assets reduced to about \$1 million. Whether it will ever help animals and children as Olive Dempsey intended is yet to be seen.

Similar cases come to the attention of **ANIMAL PEOPLE** at the rate of about one per year.

*PerPETual Care* and *All My Children Wear Fur Coats* might have helped Olive Dempsey. Both books begin by discussing provisions for posthumous care of one’s personal animals, as the topic of most urgent concern to the majority of potential customers, but both move from there into the larger question of how best to benefit animals and animal charities with an intended bequest. Both begin with disclaimers, describe all the standard legal mechanisms that might be used, and include almost identical advice.

One cannot say there is not a dime’s difference between them. *PerPETual Care* is four bucks cheaper, author Lisa Rogak pledges to donate \$5.00 per copy sold through the <www.PerPETualCareBook.com> web site “to the shelter or rescue of the buyer’s choice,” if you can get the site to load (I couldn’t), and Rogak, who writes for a living, displays considerably more humor than Peggy Hoyt, author of *All My Children Wear Fur Coats*.

Hoyt is a lawyer. Her father, John Hoyt, headed the Humane Society of the U.S. from 1970 to 1996. She predictably plugs HSUS early and relatively often.

While Peggy Hoyt’s writing is not colorful, her discussions of legal issues are both thorough and easily read by non-lawyers. The first 161 pages of *All My Children Wear Fur Coats* are legal advice, whereas Rogak runs out of advice at 87 pages and fills the last half of her book with lists and appendices.

On the other hand, Rogak’s inclusion of specific language from state statutes governing pet trusts and a sample pet trust may prove useful. In addition, Rogak’s book is thoroughly indexed. Hoyt’s has no index.

Both *All My Children Wear Fur Coats* and *PerPETual Care* have utility. However, most of the basics are accessible for free in *Estate Planning For ANIMAL PEOPLE: Making Bequests to Animal Charities, and Setting up Trusts to Benefit Animals*. This may be downloaded from <www.animalpeople-news.org/MakingBequestsS.cfm>.

Whether you use the **ANIMAL PEOPLE** handout, Hoyt, or Rogak as your primer, your next step should be hiring the estate planning help you need. Like death and taxes, that step seems inevitable. —M.C.

# Canada Goose Habitat Modification Manual

by Donald S. Heintzelman

Friends of Animals (777 Post Road, Suite 205, Darien, CT 06820), 2005. 16 pages, illus. \$4.00.

“Just as world-renowned ornithologist Roger Tory Peterson opposed mute swan egg-addling, Friends of Animals opposes addling Canada goose eggs,” the FoA *Canada Goose Habitat Modification Manual* opens. “Addling—destroying eggs by shaking, piercing, or coating the eggs with oil—is invasive and traumatic for these famously protective nesters.”

Many humane organizations including GeesePeace reluctantly promote addling as at least less invasive and traumatic than killing geese. The moral issue involved is comparable to the question of whether or not to spay a pregnant cat or dog, when the alternative is that more homeless cats or dogs may be killed by animal control.

In New Jersey, for instance, with 4.3 non-migratory Canada geese per square kilometer, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service recommends that as many as 57,000 geese should be killed during the next 10 years, to try to achieve a 40% population reduction. Intensive egg-addling is also part of the plan.

As a crisis solution, addling works, but is certainly not a perfect answer. At Broadmoor Lake Park in Sherwood Park, Alberta, for instance, biologists oiled the eggs of 59 pairs of geese in May 2005. Fifty-eight pairs abandoned their dead eggs within a few weeks, but one female who lost her mate to a car continued trying to hatch her clutch until July, losing so much weight that her own life was in danger.

FoA and Donald Heintzelman favor amending habitat

that might attract non-migratory Canada geese before flocks settle in. Their basic strategy is to try to recognize potential problem areas in advance, so as to avoid creating—or leaving intact—open expanses of closely mowed Kentucky bluegrass.

Much of Heintzelman’s manual offers advice compatible with the general trend in park maintenance toward natural habitat, typically requiring much less water, labor, and expense to keep up than the broad grassy meadows that 19th and early 20th century park designers copied from European palace groundskeepers.

Probably half the total area of park land in the U.S. now used by non-migratory Canada geese would be more attractive and not less heavily used by humans if allowed to go to taller native grasses and wildflowers.

But that leaves playing fields, golf courses, cemeteries, picnic areas, and places where visitors might toss balls to dogs as still potentially problematic. Relatively little that Heintzelman recommends will keep non-migratory Canada geese away from anywhere that has to be mowed, fertilized, irrigated, and kept wide open.

If this was my manual, I’d have added two sections.

One section would explain just who author Donald S. Heintzelman is. Most noted for 50 years of studying hawk migration at Bake Oven Knob in Pennsylvania, Heintzelman has witnessed the entire Canada goose fiasco at close range, from more than 30 years of efforts by federal and state wildlife agencies to rebuild the goose population through breeding and introducing non-migratory Canada geese, to the present struggle of the same agencies to bring their numbers back down. Though not nearly as well known as the late Roger Tory Peterson, Heintzelman is an ornithologist of similar stature.

The other section would discuss nest predators.

Raccoons are the most aggressive, voracious, intelligent and nimble goose nest predator in North America. Non-migratory Canada goose populations did not abruptly rise to

problematic levels until intensive raccoon trapping to supply the fur boom of the late 1970s and early 1980s coincided with the mid-Atlantic raccoon rabies pandemic. Wherever raccoons were depleted, non-migratory Canada geese flocks expanded.

Coyotes, because they cannot climb, are hunter/scavengers more than egg thieves, but find the eggs of ground-nesting Canada geese especially accessible. Stan Gehrt and Charles Paine of the Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation in East Dundee, Illinois, monitored 200 non-migratory Canada goose nests in April and May 2005. More than 90% lost eggs to predators, Gehrt and Paine found; 80% of the successful predators were coyotes. Hidden video cameras discovered that while nesting Canada geese will try to fight off raccoons and skunks, they retreat from coyotes, who will snatch and eat an adult goose as readily as an egg.

Both red and grey foxes also raid goose nests.

Goslings. (Robert L. Harrison) —Merritt Clifton

Heintzelman says little about predators, and may not favor encouraging predation. Yet many of his ideas amount to enabling predators to find cover closer to areas where geese might congregate. This works, especially if the public is educated to recognize raccoons, coyotes, and foxes as part of the grounds crew helping to maintain public open spaces.

# Dog Meat Trade In The Philippines revealing corruption, conspiracy, government inaction

Linis Gobyerno, Inc. (P.O. Box 1588, 2600 Baguio City, Philippines), 2005. 139 pages, spiral bound.

*Dog Meat Trade In The Philippines* will jolt readers unfamiliar with the dog meat industry. The most shocking aspect of this comprehensive report, however, should be that it is the third in a series of book-length updates by Linis Gobyerno, detailing non-enforcement of the 1996 Philippine ban on dog slaughter for human consumption.

“This is not a national phenomenon,” the foreword stipulates, “but a problem concentrated mainly in the Cordillera region,” where under the thin legal cover of an exemption granted to the indigenous Igorot tribe, non-Igorots conduct a clandestine traffic in dog meat worth as much as \$290,000 a month.

“As an Igorot, I vehemently do not accept dog-eating as my culture,” writes *Dog Meat Trade In The Philippines* contributor Bing Dawang. “I was not raised to eat dogs, and dog meat is not a regular part of my diet, nor has it ever been.”

Dawang’s essay appeared originally in the October 2003 edition of *The Junction* newspaper, which she edits, and was reprinted in the November 2003 edition of **ANIMAL PEOPLE**. Her husband is Baguio City journalist Freddie Farres, the chief author and compiler of *Dog Meat Trade In The Philippines*. Together Farres and Dawang founded Linis Gobyerno in 2000.

The name Linis Gobyerno means “clean government.” The group did not initially focus on dog-eating, though Farres and Dawang have always been concerned about cruelty to animals. They soon learned, however, that criminal vice,

corruption, and the dog meat industry are inextricably linked, and that dog meat trafficking may be the most visible and easily interdicted vehicle for bribery and money laundering.

Attacking the crooks and attacking the cruelty were accordingly both part of the same mission.


Linis Gobyerno is now involved in other humane issues, including live cattle exports and the capture of dolphins for exhibition, as well as pound reform, founding an adoption center for dogs rescued from dog meat traffickers, and working to improve the image of *askals*, or street dogs.

Two dogs aided by Linis Gobyerno have saved human lives, including Dagul, a 2003 winner of the Lewyt Award for Heroic & Compassionate Animals, presented by the North Shore Animal League America.

*Dog Meat Trade In The Philippines* is a compilation of materials including ordinances, summaries of court proceedings, correspondence, and photocopied newspaper clippings that can be only be read with a magnifying glass. Appendices include “What **ANIMAL PEOPLE** expects of ethical charities,” and “How to make your donations do the most for animals,” both from the 2005 **ANIMAL PEOPLE Watchdog Report on 125 Animal Protection Charities**. These reinforce some of Farres’ complaints about international charities that raise funds to fight

dog-eating in the Philippines, but do little there to help.

Much of *Dog Meat Trade In The Philippines* is more easily read at the web site <www.linisgobyerno.org>. It documents a struggle still far from over, not a fluent narrative with a happy ending. But Farres and Dawang believe a happy ending is possible—if the legislation already on the books is properly implemented, both through law enforcement and through establishing properly funded, supervised, and accountably maintained animal control agencies. —Merritt Clifton



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.

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POB 20600, Oakland, CA 94620



**Japan's Dolphin Drive Fisheries: *Propped up by the Aquarium Industry & "Scientific Studies"***  
by Sakae Hemmi (Supervised by Eiji Fujiwara)  
Elsa Nature Conservancy (Box 2, Tsukuba Gakuen Post Office, Tsukuba 305-8691, Japan), 2005. 33 pages paperback, no price listed.

Sakae Hemmi and the Elsa Nature Conservancy of Japan published this expose of "The reopened dolphin hunts at Futo on the Izu Peninsula in Shizuoka Prefecture and the dolphin export plan of Taiji Town in Wakayama Prefecture" just before the 2005 dolphin drives were to begin, on the eve of an international day of protest against the dolphin killing led by Ric O'Barry of One Voice.

Hemmi, campaigning against the



Dolphin drive at Futo, 2004. (ENC photo)

Futo and Taiji dolphin massacres since 1976, nearly nine years ago wrote *A Report on the 1996 Dolphin Catch Quota Violation at Futo Fishing Harbor*. That report served chiefly to alert the international marine mammal activist community to the longtime existence of committed opposition to dolphin slaughter and commercial whaling within Japan.

Capturing dolphins for use in exhibition and swim-with-dolphins attractions had already emerged as a lucrative secondary market for the dolphin-killers, whose primary motive has traditionally been attempting to exterminate competitors for fish.

Since then, Japanese coastal fishing has continued to decline, due to too many years of humans catching far too many fish, while capturing dolphins for sale has become a growth industry that Hemmi, O'Barry, and others believe is actually now the major impetus for the continued drives.

Futo and Taiji appeared to have acquired aggressive competition from the Solomon Islands in July 2003, when as O'Barry put it, "Canadian dolphin broker Chris Porter orchestrated the largest recorded capture of dolphins for exploitation in dolphinarium." Corraling as many as 200 wild dolphins in sea pens, Porter quickly sold 28 to resorts in Mexico, where at least seven died.

At last report, according to O'Barry, Porter still has 26 dolphins, while the fate of the rest he captured is unknown.

In January 2005 the World Society for the Protection of Animals won a promise from the government of the Solomon Islands to prohibit further sales of dolphins abroad.

In July 2005 WSPA and Fiji SPCA announced that Porter and associates would not be allowed to develop a swim-with attraction in the Solomon Islands.

In mid-November 2005, WSPA,

One Voice, and Earth Island Institute all claimed success in persuading the Solomon Islands to block the reportedly scheduled export of the remaining dolphins to the Bahamas by way of Fiji, Tahiti, and Mexico.

But for O'Barry in particular, who has kept annual vigils against the Futo and Taiji massacres since 2003, the victories in the Solomons were incomplete.

So long as demand for opportunities to swim with dolphins continues to expand, unscrupulous resort developers operating in underdeveloped nations with weak animal protection laws will continue to buy dolphins wherever they can. The Futo and Taiji dolphin drives will remain profitable until either global demand for captive dolphins diminishes, or Hemmi and other Japanese marine mammal activists succeed in reversing Japanese governmental encouragement of whaling in all guises.

—Merritt Clifton

**ANIMALS IN TRANSLATION: *Using the Mysteries of Autism to Decode Animal Behavior***  
by Temple Grandin & Catherine Johnson ✂ Scribner (1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York NY 10020), 2005. 357 pages, hardcover. \$25.00.

Despite my own admittedly uncompromising vegetarian ideals, I have always admired Temple Grandin's work designing equipment that allows animals being killed for meat to suffer less than they would otherwise. I never held against Grandin that she wasn't a vegetarian. In fact, I thought it was probably better that she wasn't, because with an obvious vegetarian "agenda," the meat industry isn't likely to let you through the front door of a slaughterhouse, much less pay you as an animal welfare consultant. There would be an inherent conflict of interest.

Grandin admits to the contradiction between loving animals as she believes she does and working in the meatpacking industry. She argues truthfully of animals raised for meat that "none of them would even exist if human beings hadn't bred them into being," and since she does not accept vegetarianism as a solution, her interest—as she writes on page 307—is in giving livestock "a decent life and a decent death."

Earlier, Grandin writes, "If I had my druthers humans would have evolved to be plant eaters, so we wouldn't have to kill other animals for food. But we didn't, and I don't see the human race converting to vegetarianism anytime soon. I've tried to eat vegetarian myself, and I haven't been able to manage it physically....So until someone proves otherwise, I'm operating from the hypothesis that at least some people are genetically built so that they *have* to have meat to function."

I didn't imagine that Grandin's book *Animals in Translation* would provide support for vegetarianism, but I did expect a more objective critique of the *status quo* of meat production in the United States. What bothered me most of all was the way Grandin described handling and slaughtering of animals using her humane innovations as "nice."

For instance, on page 23, "The cows all walked into the chute just as nice as could be."

One not familiar with animal welfare issues might well believe that being slaughtered in a meatpacking plant is a good end, as long as the plant adhered to Grandin's standards, and one might take comfort in thinking that meat production is now "humane" thanks to Grandin's work.

On pages 267-68 are Grandin's "five key measurements inspectors need to take to ensure animals receive humane treatment at a meatpacking plant:

- \* Percentage of animals stunned, or killed, correctly on the first attempt (this has to be at least 95 percent of the animals).
- \* Percentage of animals who remain unconscious after stunning (this must be 100 percent).
- \* Percentage of animals who vocalize (squeal, bel-low, or moo, meaning 'ouch!' or 'you're scaring me!') during handling and stunning. Handling includes walking through the alleys and being held in the restraining device for stunning (no more than 3 cattle out of 100).
- \* Percentage of animals who fall down (animals are terrified of falling down, and this should be no more than 1 out

of 100, which is still more than would fall down under good conditions, since animals never fall down if the floor is sound and dry).

- \* Electric prod usage (no more than 25% of the animals).

Grandin also has, "a list of five acts of abuse that are an automatic failure:

- \* Dragging a live animal with a chain.
- \* Running cattle on top of each other on purpose.
- \* Sticking prods and other objects into sensitive parts of animals.
- \* Slamming gates on animals on purpose.
- \* Losing control and beating an animal."

According to Grandin, "This is all you need to know to rate animal welfare at a meatpacking plant. Just these ten details."

From a slaughterhouse management perspective, Grandin's checklist seems to provide reasonable expectations of employee performance, but the workers would be allowed to bungle their first attempt at stunning or killing one animal in 20; three out of 100 could be hurt or frightened during handling or stunning; and one in 100 may fall down, "terrified."

About 161 million hooved animals are killed in the US each year, along with approximately 10 billion birds who are not even covered by the federal Humane Slaughter Act.

Thus it is acceptable under Grandin's rules if more than eight million mammals per year are not stunned or killed on the first attempt, if nearly five million are hurt or frightened enough to vocalize, and if more than 1.6 million fall in the chutes or on the killing floor.

Further, Grandin doesn't even address the cruelty of factory farming, which the overwhelming majority of slaughtered animals have endured for the entire short duration of their lives, except to excuse such practices as beak-trimming, because the birds—genetically manipulated into madness, as Grandin describes—would otherwise get into terrible fights, crammed together as they are in too-small cages.

On page 271, Grandin talks about how much better things have gotten in slaughtering since McDonald's started auditing the plants: "Let me tell you, you go out there now and they're handling the cattle nice." I'm surprised I haven't heard this yet in "Eat More Beef" ads.

I was appalled at Grandin's attempt to make artificial breeding—or more accurately, raping—of animals seem humorous, in a subsection of the chapter "Animal Feelings" called "How to Make a Pig Fall in Love."

Grandin describes many horrible things done to animals without critical comment. For example, on page 41: "You've probably seen bulls in bullfights lower their heads before they charge the matador."

The reason is worth knowing, for anyone who values an understanding of bovine behavior, and Grandin's emotionally detached perspective may be necessary to observe all of the key details in the behavior of stressed and suffering animals.

One *might* presume that it is implicit in Grandin's condemnation of rough livestock handling that she would deplore bullfighting, but one must look beyond *Animals in Translation* for confirmation.

Grandin's conclusions are often based on assumptions, and her explanations of "science" are often anecdotal, either overstating or oversimplifying the facts.

For example, Grandin claims that researchers have found that Old World primates have lost the ability to respond to pheromones, which are excreted chemical substances that convey information, often related to sexuality and reproduction. On page 62, Grandin writes, "About a year ago researchers found that Old World primates and humans both have so many mutations in a gene called TRP2, which is part of the pheromone signaling pathway, that it's not working any more. In the course of evolution, the pheromone system in Old World primates, including humans, broke down. It turns out that when we gained three-color vision we probably lost pheromone signaling."

While it may be true that Old World primates, including humans, have lost much of our ability to consciously detect pheromones, our bodies still respond to them subconsciously 24 hours a day.

As Grandin's blunt speaking style is noted by almost everyone who has ever interviewed her or heard her speak, scientifically weak and disconcertingly "cute" passages early in *Animals in Translation* might be chiefly the work of co-author Catherine Johnson.

The best parts of *Animals in Translation* have to do with animal genius, which Grandin compares to autistic savantry, and the co-evolution of humans with wolves, which concludes with how "dogs make us human."

—Kim Bartlett

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OBITUARIES

**Tina Nelson**, 48, executive director of the American Anti-Vivisection Society since 1995, died on October 19, 2005, after fighting cancer for a year and a half. Hired by the Bucks County SPCA after earning a biology degree from the Delaware Valley College of Science & Agriculture, Nelson became chief cruelty investigator, then worked as a domestic relations officer for the Bucks County court system, program coordinator for the Great Lakes Regional Office of the Humane Society of the U.S., and founder of Kind Earth, a cruelty-free products store in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, which she sold to take on the AAVS leadership. Under Nelson, AAVS sued the USDA for excluding rats, mice, and birds from federal Animal Welfare Act protection in 1970 by writing them out of the definition of "animal" in the enforcement regulations. This meant that more than 95% of all animals used in U.S. laboratories have no coverage. In September 2000 the USDA agreed to protect rats, mice, and birds in an out-of-court settlement. The USDA then delayed implementing the settlement. In May 2002 former Senator Jesse Helms (R-North Carolina) attached a rider to a USDA budget bill that made the exclusion of rats, mice, and birds from the enforcement regulations an actual part of the law.

**Michael H. Murphy**, 48, of Dayton, Ohio, was killed in a Thanksgiving Day 2005 housefire. Legally blind, he led his aged mother outdoors, then went back to try to rescue one of their two cats who was still inside. "It's never a good idea to go back into a burning house to get an animal," Dayton Fire Department prevention specialist Greg Smith told Ismail Turay Jr. of the *Dayton Daily News*. "Usually cats and dogs are much smaller and nimbler, and can find their way out better than people. Jumping out of a window is not a problem for them," if windows are left open or are broken from outside.



*"Lucky, whose adoption in 2000 was sponsored by ANIMAL PEOPLE, acted as a surrogate mother to many an abandoned or sick animal. Lucky always spent the first few nights with the new doggy visitors, assuring them that they were on their way to a better life, and to not be frightened. Lucky touched many a life—including mine—and was one of the most gentle souls, I ever had the privilege to know." —Christine Crawford, founder, The McKee Project, San Jose, Costa Rica.*



**Donald Watson**, 95, founder of the Vegan Society, died on November 16 at his home in Cumbria, northern England. Recalled the *London Times*, "While staying at the farm run by his much-loved Uncle George, Watson was shocked to see his uncle direct the slaughter of a pig. Its screams remained with him ever after." Wrote Watson, "I decided that farms and uncles had to be reassessed: the idyllic scene was nothing more than death row, where every creature's days were numbered." Watson not only became a vegetarian but convinced his elder brother and younger sister to join him. All three registered as conscientious objectors during World War II. In 1944 they organized a 25-member committee of "non-dairy vegetarians." Watson coined the word "vegan" that November while seeking a title for their first 12-page newsletter, which became *Vegan News*. More interested in growing vegetables than activism in his later years, Watson remained involved, but left the leadership to others. At Watson's death the Vegan Society had 5,000 members; there were reportedly 250,000 vegans in Britain.

**Jennifer Diekman**, 29, of Aplington, Iowa, stopped to help a dog who had been hit by a car on Iowa Highway 57 at about 6:30 a.m. on November 13, 2005. The headlights of her car apparently blinded oncoming driver Glenn Frey, 54, of Aplington, who struck and killed her. The dog also died. Diekman left her husband Kelly and two young children.

**Charles Jacobsen**, 67, of St. Petersburg, Florida, on December 14, 2005 stopped to help a dog he had hit at the intersection of Polaris Road and U.S. 98. Jacobsen and the dog were both struck by a vehicle driven by Brian Born, 35, and then a third car hit the dog again. Both Jacobsen and the dog died at the scene.

**Jasmin Kung**, 46, died from a heart attack on December 14, 2005, in Clearwater, Florida. As volunteer supervisor of surgical preparation for the Animal Coalition of Tampa in 2001, Kung met Gracie King and Penelope Sandarg, and in June 2002 co-founded the rescue group Cat Call with them and Michael Collaud. Kung remained involved with ACT. "Jasmin worked at every one of our 48 clinics," recalled Frank Hamilton, who cofounded ACT with his wife Linda. "Even Linda and I have missed clinics," Hamilton told Alley Cat Allies, "but Jasmin never did." Kung was to manage ACT's first full-time fixed-site clinic, scheduled to open in 2006. Her husband Derek Hys asked that memorial contributions be made to benefit the ACT clinic.

**Steve Courson**, 50, offensive guard for the Pittsburgh Steelers 1977-1983, including for the 1979 and 1980 Super Bowl winners, was killed on November 10, 2005 while trying to save a black Labrador retriever named Rufus from a falling 44-foot tree that Courson had just cut in his yard in Farmington, Pennsylvania. Rufus survived but required orthopedic surgery. Rufus, another Lab named Ray Ray, and his cat Cassandra were offered for adoption by the Noah's Ark Animal Shelter in Uniontown. Director Robin Moore told Jennifer Harr of the Uniontown *Herald-Standard* that the shelter would be renamed Steve Courson's Humane Society of Fayette County. Courson also played football for the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, 1984-1985, before retiring due to a heart condition he attributed to misuse of steroids.

**Thomas "Tab" Burke**, 48, called "a man of enormous compassion" by family and neighbors, drowned near his home in Violet, Louisiana on August 29, 2005, while trying to rescue his family's Rottweiler.

MEMORIALS

In memory of Beauty  
—Louise Wunsch

In memory of Irwin Brown,  
who loved animals, particularly cats  
of all sizes, domestic and wild.  
—Shirley Brown

In memory of Peter Kinch, a quiet fellow  
with a big heart who did a great deal  
for feral cats in Massachusetts.  
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Lizzie (5/8/84), Boy Cat (12/26/85),  
Miss Penrose (11/18/98), Duke (11/1/98),  
Purr Box, Jr. (5/1/04), Blackie (9/9/96),  
and Honey Boy (11/1/05).

**Richard Pryor**, 65, known to the world as a provocative stand-up comedian and comic actor, died from multiple sclerosis on December 10 in Los Angeles. Friends knew Pryor as an animal advocate. "Richard Pryor, animal activist, is a relatively recent phenomenon, but Pryor has always been an animal lover," recalled Ark Trust board member Nora Fraser. Actress Jennifer Lee, whom he recently married for the second time, remembers the animals he kept at his ranch in Northridge when she first knew him—a miniature pony, a great Dane, and a couple of monkeys. According to Lee, Pryor always stressed kindness to animals to his children. Pryor's web site at his death carried an appeal for donations to the United Animal Nations post-Hurricane Katrina disaster relief effort. His 2004 Christmas card urged recipients to boycott charities that fund vivisection. Added Fraser, "He has been honored by PETA for saving baby elephants in Botswana," who were to be sold to circuses, "and last year, as the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus prepared to open at Madison Square Garden, Pryor gave the Big Top's first African-American ringmaster something to think about. 'While I am hardly one to complain about a young African American making an honest living,' Pryor wrote to Jonathan Lee Iverson, 'I urge you to ask yourself just how honorable it is to preside over the abuse and suffering of animals.'"

**Olga Northron**, 92, died circa August 29, 2005, at her home in Gentilly, Louisiana, after refusing to leave her cats. The cats' fate is unknown.

**Roy Tidwell**, 82, and **Rosalie Tidwell**, 83, drowned together at their home in Gentilly, Louisiana, on August 29, 2005, one day before their 32nd wedding anniversary, after refusing to leave their dog King.

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