

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

HELPING ANIMALS AND THE EARTH • April 1992



BY MARTIN

Who's Stealing Your Pets?

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Cats
on
Campus

Money Matters

When we published our first report on group finances in 1991, we knew we'd pay for it, and not just the print bill. The organizations holding the lion's share of animal protection dollars were, in most cases, less than pleased with seeing their assets, expenditures, and executive salaries listed in *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*. Some of those wealthy organizations had been regular advertisers and some had provided funding to the magazine. Whatever benevolent feelings for *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* hadn't already been eroded by articles focusing on specific reports of financial misdoings or mismanagement in recent years quickly died upon receipt of last April's magazine.

Well, we're publishing a summary of group finances again this year, and it's easier than before—because, in the words of that Janis Joplin song, "Freedom's just another word for nothing left to lose." The groups who were, and continue to be, embarrassed by financial probes have already cut us out of their advertising and/or grant budgets. But while we lost a lot of big group support, we gained support from our readers, who are still writing to thank us for publishing what they consider vital information.

We consider it vital, too. We think the inequitable distribution of animal protection resources is one of the biggest problems the movement faces. There's much hue and cry over the organized opposition to animal rights and its ability to malign us and thwart our plans. But how many times does the opposition keep us from doing something to help animals? It's more likely that things go undone because we don't have the money to do them. Yet this is a very wealthy movement.

The problem revolves around the fact that many millions of dollars contributed for the benefit of animals are held by a relatively small number of organizations—most of them "national" groups, though there are a few immensely wealthy animal shelters that are strictly state or local in scope, such as North Shore Animal League on Long Island, the Massachusetts SPCA, and the Connecticut Humane Society. Some of these groups (certainly not *all* of them) sit on their assets while other—perhaps more active and creative—organizations go underfunded, and,

needless to say, animals go unaided. For example, here in Connecticut, dog and cat rescuers work themselves into debt and exhaustion while Connecticut Humane—which probably has enough money to spay/neuter every fertile dog and cat in the state—is a virtual nonentity.

Compounding the problems faced by individual animal rescuers and thousands of relatively poor humane societies across the nation are the national, non-sheltering organizations that raise millions by appealing to donors' concern over homeless animals, but have no real programs to deal with the problem. It happens with other issues as well.

That's why we find it necessary to share with our readers what information is available to us on group revenues and expenditures. And we must advise readers to donate money more deliberately. Don't just write a check in response to any appeal that lands in the mailbox. Find out how much money is spent on executive salaries; if the pay scale seems high, decide if you think it's justified. Maybe the staff or chief executives are *worth* what they're being paid, though we must admit to harboring a belief that people working for charities shouldn't be getting rich off the misfortune of others—human or nonhuman. Sometimes it is necessary for organizations to pay competitive salaries to obtain certain talents or skills, but perhaps there should be some distinction made between people whose involvement with animal protection rests on career advantage and those whose involvement arises from concern for animals—people who would be doing the same work if they didn't have to draw a salary. Those for whom it's just a job may have no business setting policy or determining organizational goals and priorities, as they may have little interest in finding real solutions to problems. Charities must be run in a professional manner, but we think they're in a different category than for-profit businesses. Charities aren't spending *their* money, they're spending money given for those they purport to help. But since the controlling bodies or individuals who have access to the money don't always see it that way—a situation *not* unique to animal charities—it behooves donors to contribute wisely. Be generous when it comes to helping animals, but make your gifts count.

—The Editor

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Ferals and Strays

It seems that much misunderstanding exists about neuter and release methods of managing feral cat colonies, as recent letters reveal.

This nonlethal method of stabilizing feral cat populations began over a dozen years ago in the U.K. and Europe, promoted by the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare and the RSPCA as a humane alternative to the constant killing of cats, which did not eliminate the problem. As long as there is an overpopulation of cats in an area, other cats will soon move into the vacated habitat of the eradicated population if a food source exists, such as garbage in alleys and parks, and behind restaurants, schools, hospitals, etc. The new arrivals soon breed up to the carrying capacity of the habitat, which is normally determined by the amount of food available.

On Marion Island, off the South African coast, lived 2,500 feral cats. The feline distemper virus was sprayed over the island in an attempt to eliminate the cats, but 35 percent survived to start the breeding all over again. Many attempts were made to eradicate the remaining cats, including the use of Jack Russell terriers to flush out the cats hiding in burrows; this, too, failed. If an attempt to kill 2,500 cats on an island nine by twelve miles failed, how can we possibly wipe out millions of feral cats on a continent 1,300 by 2,500 miles?

In the U.S., many animal advocates have been using the neuter and release method for years—thought of entirely on their own. Our organization, Alley Cat Allies, exists to promote this method on a national scale and serve as a resource center. However, we advocate neuter and release *only* for established colonies of feral cats, where a responsible caretaker exists to feed and monitor the health of the cats. Stray cats (lost or, more likely, abandoned tame cats) should *not* be released. Sick ferals or ferals living in unsafe or inhospitable environments should also be removed and either relocated or euthanized.

There is a very big difference between stray and feral cats. Feral cats are born wild; while their mothers may themselves be feral, they are often the offspring of lost or abandoned domestic cats. In

South Africa and Scotland, feral cats are living and breeding with the African Wildcat and the Scottish Wildcat, and are genetically altering the native species.

The mortality rate of ferals is very high in the kitten stage: 42 to 50 percent of kittens get sick and die; but if they survive past six to eight weeks, they often become immune to many of the diseases that domestic cats are prone to. Feral kittens are also subject to predation by dogs, coyotes, raccoons, etc. Those ferals who live to maturity are usually very hardy creatures. ACA has successfully worked with and stabilized several colonies, including one that numbered 40 cats, and all have tested negative for FeLV and FIV. We have letters on file attesting to this fact from two veterinarians who provide medical care for the cats.

Dr. Andrew Rowan of Tufts Veterinary Medical School said that the most important result of the large Virgin Gorda Island feral cat project, undertaken by the school and coordinated by AnnaBell Washburn of PAWS on Martha's Vineyard, was community education. Local people learned about animal overpopulation and the need to neuter and care for their companion animals. Feral cat projects elsewhere, implemented with neighborhood cooperation and assistance, not only help the cats but educate the people.

ACA actively works on other means of reducing cat overpopulation, including promotion of early spay/neuter of animals in shelters and ordinances restricting breeding. Cutting the birth rate is the only real solution to overpopulation. There will never be enough room for homeless animals in shelters when just as many are born as are euthanized or adopted. And as long as there are unneutered homeless cats, there will be feral cat colonies.

—Louise Holton and Rebecca Robinson
Alley Cat Allies
P.O. Box 397
Mount Rainier, MD 20712

In articles and brochures, PETA recommends the humane trapping of mice indoors to be released in open spaces. Yet for millions of feral cats living outdoors, PETA recommends trapping and "euthanasia." This, despite the fact that "house" mice released in unfamiliar woods or fields are subject to more hazards and dangers than the cats. Such hypocrisy and double standard is almost laughable, were it not already so disturbing and unjust. Moreover, many animal shelters and pounds employ less than humane methods of "euthanasia" and many still sell or give animals to laboratories or dealers who procure for animal researchers.

—Patty Adjamine New Yorkers for
Companion Animals
336 Central Park West
NY, NY 10025

As opposed to being "street smart," my six-year-old cat, Barney, would have to be dubbed "house smart." He's trained me to provide him with his choice of litter, canned food, and a special sleeping spot on my bed. In addition, though he's not asked for it, he has received all necessary immunizations, and has been neutered.

Yet despite his "house smarts," his basically healthy constitution, and preventive medical care, Barney has managed to get a case of earmites, which I had to treat; a serious urinary blockage for which I had to have him admitted to the animal hospital; and of late, a sinus infection, which I am treating with vet-prescribed antibiotics and a constantly running vaporizer.

Thus, I must conclude that all Barney's "house smarts" coupled with my vigilant care have not blessed him with an immunity from parasites and illness, nor with an ability to treat and heal himself. Without my intervention, any of his health problems would have resulted in untold suffering for him—some of them in a long, painful death.

Continued on next page

The future of The ANIMALS' AGENDA depends on the generosity of its supporters. We are extremely grateful for the substantial financial assistance provided by these individuals and organizations during 1992.

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Given that, what then am I to infer from your editorial response to Jean Austin's letter in the January/February issue? That by contrast a feral cat with a poor diet and no veterinary care, whom you have dubbed as "street smart," is somehow blessed with a freedom from disease and an immunity to suffering and death, which is unknown to well-cared-for, "house smart" Barney?

If so, there is a bridge in Brooklyn I would like to sell you.

—Patricia Valusek, V.P.
New York State Humane Assn.
P.O. Box 284
New Paltz, NY 12561

Editor's Note: In a better world, all cats—and dogs and people—would have good homes, but that will only happen when the birth rate is cut, and when people stop abandoning animals. At this time, as we all know, there are not enough homes for all the tame cats, much less the wild-born ferals. Few people are willing to spend the time and effort it usually takes to socialize ferals, and so, while most cat rescuers end up taking home some of the animals they capture, attempting to find homes for the others is more often than not unsuccessful. If feral cats are left entirely alone, many will succumb to starvation or disease at an early age, but not a sufficient number and not early enough to prevent procre-

ation and perpetuation of the population. Just feeding them may tend to increase the birth rate and improve chances of kitten survival, thus stimulating even more breeding. While it is sometimes necessary, trying to capture and "euthanize" a colony— young and old, healthy and sick alike—is often futile, since others will move into the vacated habitat, if there is a food supply, and breed up to carrying capacity. Further, "euthanizing" healthy animals is something many animal advocates are constitutionally unable to do, and in any event is usually bitterly opposed by the many people who feed these animals, whose cooperation is usually essential to capturing them. Leaving the problem for humane societies

and animal control workers to handle is no solution at all in most areas, since most shelters and animal control agencies will not go out and capture feral cats (although most shelters and pounds will put them down if they're brought in). The only other approach to reducing the homeless cat population we know of is neuter and release—an option increasingly chosen by animal activists, and one we support when certain conditions are met.

We advocate neuter and release only if the cats are truly feral, are reasonably young (though kittens can often be successfully socialized and adopted out, and releasing them is too risky anyway), are healthy, have appropriate habitat, and have someone to feed and supervise them. Neuter and release is not the answer to the problem of cat homelessness, but it does, at least, provide a nonlethal alternative for many ferals.

We do not oppose euthanasia, if it is in the best interest of the animal, and not performed as a knee-jerk response in every case. Healthy feral cats should not be destroyed merely because they are going to die someday; there's got to be another reason.

Eradication proponents should consider that if people are discouraged from neutering and releasing feral cats, those cats will probably just be left alone to breed more homeless cats. We fail to see that neuter and release programs interfere with or hinder the efforts of animal shelters and pounds, because we don't see these agencies doing much of anything to cut the birth rate of feral—or even stray—cats.

Other Outdoor Cats

Why was Big Red, the cat killed by raccoon hunters [Jan./Feb. '92, *Animal Newsline*], outside anyway? Was he a feral cat or a pet? Wasn't his person aware of hunters and trappers in the area? Why would someone take a chance like that with their pet's life? So many animal activists I

Continued on page 7

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NOTE: The East Coast regional rally has been moved to Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. IDA also has listings of other WLALW'92 events. Remember: all animal advocates are asked to wear black armbands throughout the week, as will the 40,000 activists expected to march in London during "Black Armband Week" Please make your own armband of black cotton or vinyl.

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THE PROBLEMS ANIMALS IN ENTERTAINMENT THE SOLUTIONS

The first conference specifically organized to address the question of animals in entertainment will be presented by the Performing Animal Welfare Society (PAWS) on **May 7-10, 1992 at the Holiday Inn, Capitol Plaza, in Sacramento, California.** This conference will stress the "How To..." in eliminating the problem and will include speakers and panels from around the country to assist activists with their own efforts for animals in entertainment.

HIGHLIGHTS

PAT DERBY, President, PAWS, "Animals In Entertainment Today" ■ **ED STEWART**, Co-Director, PAWS, "Obtaining Evidence and Video Footage" ■ **BRIAN VALEE**, Producer, 5th Estate, Canadian Broadcasting Company, "The Cruel Camera" and "Command Performance" ■ **STEFAN ORMROD**, Wildlife Consultant With R.S.P.C.A. (England), "Policies of Confinement Both Ethological and Philosophical" ■ **ERIC MILLS**, Action For Animals, "Rodeos" ■ **LISA LANDRES**, Friends Of Animals, "Captive Elephants" ■ **ROGER FOUTS, PH.D.**, Consultant on the "Greystoke" movie, "Primates In Entertainment" ■ **PANELS** "Federal Legislation," "Passing A Local Ordinance," "The Bobby Berossini Case," "Marine Mammal Parks." ■ **SPECIAL GUEST** Congressman Tom Lantos.

Part of the program will include the Sixth Annual PAWS Awards Gala and Celebrity Auction, and a picnic lunch and tour of the Society's animal sanctuary in Galt, California.

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Letters

Continued from page 4

know feel it's unfair to keep their cats indoors all the time, but then when one gets killed, sick, or stolen, they call me up crying. If you must allow your pets to go outdoors, build an enclosed area or walk them on a harness.

I cried over the death of Big Red, and it shouldn't have happened.

—Cassie Lyons
Philadelphia, PA

Editor's Note: Big Red lived in a relatively remote area where all the surrounding land had long been posted against hunting and trapping.

Dr. Koop a Rude Reactionary

I was unfortunate enough to attend a question/answer session by C. Everett Koop, Surgeon General, here in Florida on Nov. 19, 1991. Never before have I seen such a self-aggrandizing and pedantic reactionary. Dr. Koop made outrageous claims regarding the efficacy of animal research, and even more outrageous (indeed slanderous) accusations against the animal rights movement.

Among other things, Koop characterized the *entire* animal rights movement as "irrational," "evil," "wrong," and "detrimental to health care;" and, of course, all those involved with it are "impossible to talk to." He claimed the movement "blows up buildings" and "damages the lives and reputation of scientists and people like myself."

Is this not akin to saying that the *entire* anti-abortion movement—which Dr. Koop loudly proclaims he is a part of—blows up abortion clinics, and harasses and even physically attacks women waiting in and outside those clinics? Such a characterization of that movement would be unfair and untrue, although some anti-abortion activists do engage in such activities.

—Robert L. Papy
Tallahassee, FL

Editor's Note: The Washington Post revealed in 1988 that Koop, as a boy, stole and vivisected his neighbors' cats.

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The Elderly Need Help More Than Study

I just received a flyer from Senator Phil Gramm announcing that the Senate approved \$397 million in funding for the National Institute on Aging to "understand" the aging process, probably through studies on laboratory animals. But what's to understand? You are born, you pay taxes, and you die!

I'm sorry to get carried away, but I'm absolutely outraged that this kind of money is being allocated to research when elderly people are dying in the streets, and when the remainder lack affordable health care.

—Kathleen Chaplin
Roanoke, TX

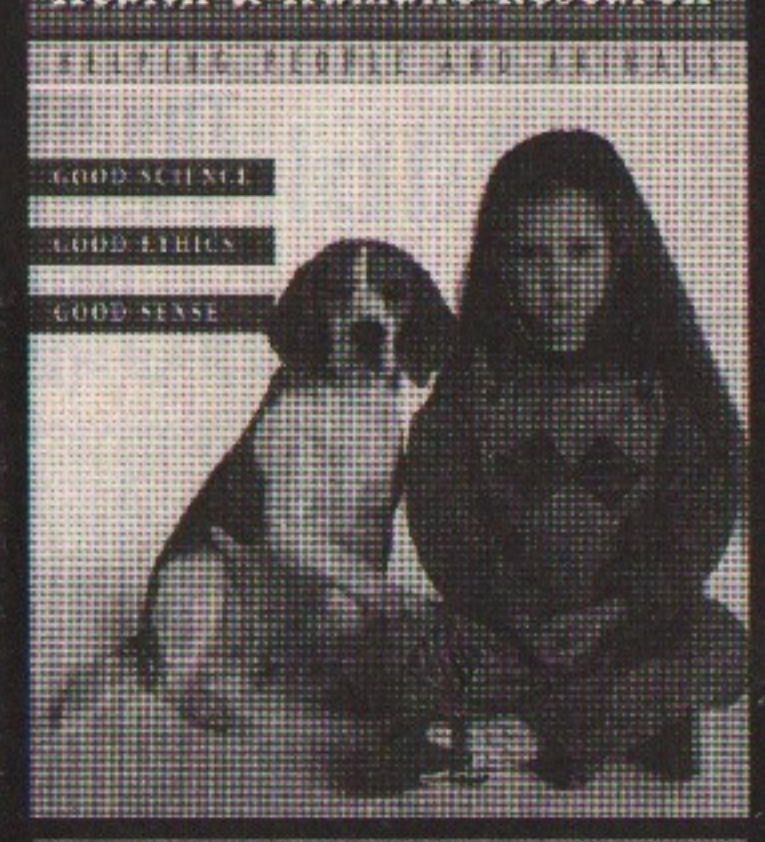
Gardeners Can Coexist With Insects

I read Jean Blackwood's article on organic gardening [Jan./Feb. '92] with more than a little interest. I was an animal rights activist in Chicago for many years, but five years ago I moved to a rural area, where I began to garden extensively. I have never used either insecticides or pesticides, yet my gardens have thrived. Organic culture, by itself, will never work as an alternative to chemical gardening if it is accompanied by the old attitude of waging war on

Continued on next page

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nature. Nature is our ally. When plants are being destroyed by insects, the insects aren't "enemies," but nature's messengers telling us where the imbalances lie in the system—just the way our bodies produce symptoms to alert us to imbalances in our health.

Healthy soil and good overall care of the garden is important. So is planting at the correct time, and choosing varieties appropriate to an area. Some varieties can be chosen to attract beneficial insects, and companion planting puts the plants that discourage insects next to those that need protection the most. The more a garden, or any ecosystem, becomes a monoculture, the more susceptible it becomes to disease. Instead of just growing vegetables, a gardener can add some herbs or decorative flowers. The plantings should be rotated each year.

I would also highly recommend Machaelle Wright's book, *Behaving As If The Good In All Life Mattered*, as well as her gardening guides. She not only has a reverential attitude towards nature, she has attained a wisdom from her work that is astonishing.

The most important message I have for gardeners is: Don't give up the garden, give up the fight.

—Sharon Kocher
Obling, IL



We Need Your Help

Now Is The Time To Make A Commitment!

While there are many national and grassroots groups actively advancing the goals of the animal rights movement, there is only one magazine...The ANIMALS' AGENDA...that serves as the nucleus of the movement and its most reliable source of information and insight. In over four dozen nations around the world, ten times a year,

The ANIMALS' AGENDA presents the issues and the facts, and provides a forum for rational dialogue. Educating people worldwide to develop a new ethic for animals is vital work made possible only by reader generosity, for subscriptions provide only half the funds needed for publication. Your help now...whatever you can give or pledge...is vitally needed. Every dollar you send will be converted into ethical education, creating a better future for animals, and a healthier earth.

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Thanks!

Military Veterans Need Humane Group

I would like to know if there is an animal rights group composed of military veterans. And, if no such organization exists, I would like to hear from any veterans who might be interested in creating one.

Military personnel sometimes get a bad rap from animal rights groups. The prevailing attitude often seems to be that all military personnel and veterans are unfeeling idiots constantly in search of something to shoot at or kill. This may sound paranoid on my part, but I have, on occasion, heard comments from animal rights activists reflecting this attitude.

The vast majority of military personnel are completely unaware of the unthinkable crimes committed against animals by the military. During my eight years in the military, I was not aware of these tortures. But here I am now, a vegan veteran and investigator for the Suffolk County SPCA, all too aware of the acts committed by my former employer.

Knowing that the military cares little for the interference of civilians in any matter that they consider military business, it is my hope that a group of veterans and/or current military personnel might be able to gain an audience with the military concerning their extensive offenses against defenseless (no pun intended) species. It may also be possible to influence the availability of vegetarian dishes in military mess halls.

Although these may sound like lofty goals to anyone familiar with the military mentality, I believe it would be a worthwhile effort. At the very least, it would be nice to know that there are other military veterans working for the good of all species. Anyone with information or ideas on this subject, please contact me.

—Robert G. Muller
19 Charles St.
Islip Terrace, NY 11752

Political Fundraisers Offer Opportunities

1992 is an election year, and it's our elected representatives who vote for the laws that will, or won't, protect animals. Let's be sure we know each candidate's position on animal welfare issues before we cast our votes, and let's help elect legislators who will vote right. If you're not registered to vote yet, just call the county clerk's office and ask them to send you a voter registration form. Be sure to meet the deadline.

I've discovered something fun and effective that can do a lot to further our cause: attending political fundraisers for candidates who support animal protection.

Many of these events cost only \$50 to \$100. Attending them not only shows support and appreciation, but there will be lots of people there you can meet and educate. Even if your legislator only votes right some of the time, attending her or her fundraiser may prove an important step in improving the voting record.

I know of only two requirements to be successful at attending political fundraisers: 1) you must introduce yourself to the candidate, telling her/him the name of your animal organization and thanking him/her for something; and 2) be friendly and likeable. Remember, if you turn people off, no matter how sympathetic they may be to the cause, they won't listen.

You don't have to involve yourself in animal welfare discussions. You could talk to people about current events or topics that are of interest to them. But if you feel like doing more, go ahead and lobby. I've found most people to be very curious about animal activists and the issues that concern them. Of course, they must be allowed to express their views.

Sometimes you meet valuable allies. At one fundraiser, I met a city councillor from Asuza, Calif. He told me that his family was in the fur business and he felt he could never make up for all the pain they had inflicted on animals. Then he showed me his nonleather shoes and the asparagus on his plate that had been substituted for meat. He offered to assist the animals' cause in any way he could.

If you cannot afford to contribute financially to a political campaign, how about volunteering to fold and staple after work or on weekends? Perhaps you could host a coffee or other get-together for your candidate. Call the candidate's office and ask what you can do. In this election year, we need to find a way to be on the giving end.

—Sherry DeBoer, Legislative Advocate
Calif. Federation for Animal Legislation
112 Tracy Court
Alamo, CA 94507

Invertebrates Offer Challenge

It was certainly refreshing to see Jean Blackwood's article on organic farming in the January/February '92 issue ("Organic Gardening: Better, But Not Benign"). It is infrequent that invertebrates rate any more than a mention in a popular magazine. It's strange that "animal rights" excludes or generally overlooks most animals. Invertebrates comprise the bulk of animal species and are the most misunderstood and abused group. And, if one is to consider aesthetics, they are the most diverse and colorful of animals.

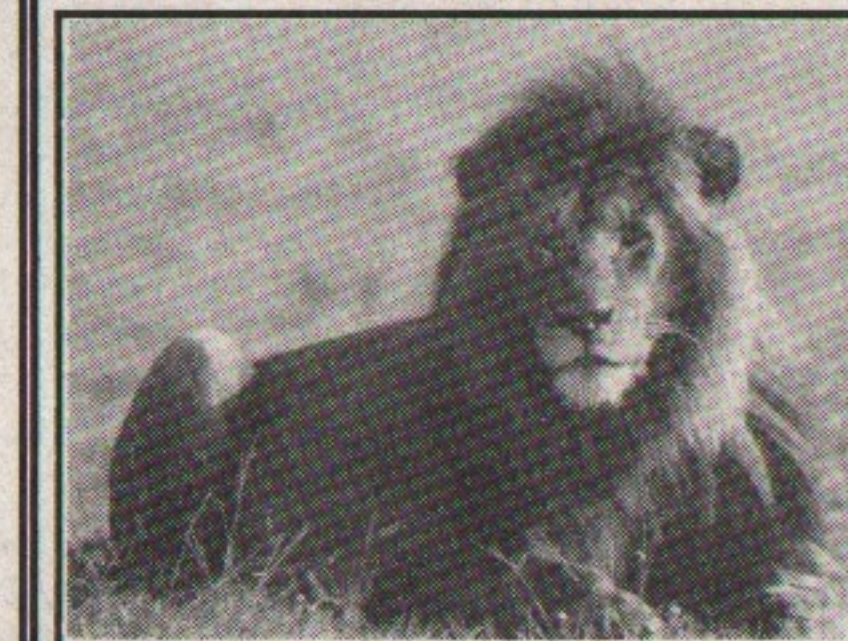
It would be difficult to find a human culture so unaware of its animal neighbors as our own. As animal advocates, we direct most of our efforts at protecting a very

small number of familiar mammals and birds, most of them domesticated. Other portions of the animal kingdom, if acknowledged at all, are simply given broad categorical names such as "mice," "sparrows," and, worst of all, "bugs." Sadly, most of the creatures in the latter group don't even rate common names. It would seem that we only vigorously protect the species which most resemble ourselves. Our enthusiasm wanes as species become more alien.

Invertebrates offer us a great challenge. While it is impossible to carry out even the most innocuous daily tasks without harming them, we could be much more careful before we slap, spray, squash, or stomp.

—Todd Lawton, Editor
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Warning!

Advertising a way to get rich quick by arranging pet adoptions and locating lost pets, an organization called Pet Connection tries to sell those who respond a training manual for \$295, plus exclusive rights to a territory for \$25 a month. An undated cover letter urges prospects to act now, as "We will be selecting a Pet Connection representative for your area within 10 days." Representatives are supposed to sell pet identification tags for "\$7.95 to \$9.95 each," solicit lost pet listings at \$15 each, and match pets with prospective adoptees, charging the former petkeeper and the new petkeeper \$25 each.

Inspiration

A letter from ANIMALS' AGENDA reader Sue Clark has inspired Rep. Andy Jacob (D-Ind.) to introduce a bill that would extend the federal Humane Slaughter Act to cover poultry. Support the bill, H.R. 4124, with letters to your Congressional representatives.

Actions

◆ Thirty first graders at Anza Elementary School in Torrance, Calif., have joined the Fund for Animals in asking Sea World to rehabilitate an orca named Corky for return to the ocean. ◆ New Mexicans Against Animal Damage Control protested against state funding of the federal ADC program on Jan. 24 at the state capitol. State and local taxes provide \$880,000 of the \$2 million ADC budget for New Mexico. Of the 10,000 animals the ADC kills in N.M. each year, 7,000 are coyotes. ◆ Groups in all 50 states were to hold over 1,000 events on March 20 to celebrate the eighth annual Great American Meatout, coordinated by the Farm Animal Reform Movement.



Edited By Merritt Clifton

◆ Action Volunteers for Animals of Toronto coordinated the third national day of action against the Canadian fur industry on Feb. 8. Protests were held in 18 cities, located in seven of the 10 provinces. ◆ Despite repeated invitations from the Cleveland City Club, the fur trade refused to send a representative to debate Dr. Elizabeth Bujack over the morality of wearing fur at a Feb. 3 luncheon. Bujack presented her case unopposed.

Coming Events

World Laboratory Animal Liberation Week, April 19-25, will include seven major demonstrations in the U.S. and a march by 20,000 to 40,000 people in London, England. Get details from In Defense of Animals, 415-453-9984. ◆ Earth First! has designated April 21, John Muir's birthday, as a Day of Outrage against old growth logging. To join protests, call 415-921-3578. ◆ *In Vitro* Toxicology, the 10th anniversary symposium of the Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing, will be held April 14-22 at Johns Hopkins Univ.; get details from 301-955-3343. ◆ The American Fund for Alternatives to Animal Research will give a 40-hour course for science teachers on tissue culture and *in vitro* toxicity testing June 30-July 3 at Catholic Univ. in Washington D.C.; get details from AFAAR Coordinator, Center for Advanced Training in Cell and Molecular Biology, Dept. of Biology, Catholic Univ., Washington, DC 20064. Some scholarships are available.



Nail Swanson

◆ The North American Vegetarian Society is coordinating noon rallies at McDonald's and Burger King restaurants across the U.S. on May 30, asking them to add vegan entrees to their menus. Get details from P.O. Box 72, Dolgeville, NY 13329. ◆ The Red Acre Farm Hearing Dog Center, which trains dogs from shelters to help the hearing-impaired, will hold an open house on May 3 at 109 Red Acre Rd., Stow, Mass. ◆ Vegetarian Expo '92, a conference sponsored by the Vegetarian Resource Group, will be held May 16 in Baltimore. Get details from 401-583-5859 or 366-8343.

Dogs And Cats

Alley Cat Allies is doing a national survey of cat rescuers to find out what techniques of controlling homeless cat populations are in use, where, and what the results are. To participate, send SASE to P.O. Box 397, Mt. Ranier, MD 20712. ◆ The St. Tammany Humane Society has won Legislation In Support of Animals' Gold Star Award as best shelter in Louisiana for the second year in a row. The runners-up were the Jefferson Parish Shelter and the Slidell Animal Control Dept. shelter. Best known for exposing cruelty and abuse at some other shelters, LISA probes shelter conditions around Louisiana throughout each year. ◆ The Pioneers for Animal Welfare Society and Visiting Nurse Assn. of Long Island have begun a pet food supply program for indigent senior citizens, paralleling Meals on Wheels. For info on how to start a similar program, write PAWS, P.O. Box 861, Hicksville,

NY 11802. ◆ The Cornell Univ. College of Veterinary Medicine now staffs a cat health advice hotline: 1-800-KITTY-DR. ◆ Readers have written and called with varying opinions of Hasbro's Puppy Surprise toy, which unsnaps to simulate giving birth to five puppies. Some argue that it promotes a careless attitude toward pet reproduction; others, that it can help parents explain about reproduction and pet overpopulation without actually having a pregnant pet as a prop. ◆ May 3-9 will be the 77th annual "Be Kind To Animals Week," sponsored by the American Humane Assn. ◆ The Doris Day Animal League is offering three grants of up to \$10,000 each to local governments who come up with workable plans to reduce overpopulation. Applications are available from DDAL, Suite 303, 900 2nd St. NE, Washington, DC 20002; 202-842-3325.

Letters

Northwest Airlines has resumed flying beagles to foreign vivisection laboratories, after a brief moratorium. Friends of Animals asks that protest be directed to Northwest c/o 5101 Northwest Dr., St. Paul, MN 55111-3034. ◆ FoA also asks readers to ask Egypt Air to join the 56 other airlines who have agreed to stop carrying wild-caught birds, c/o 296 Regent St., London W1R 6PH, England. ◆ No Jails For Whales asks that letters opposing the inclusion of whales and dolphins in the proposed Tulsa Aquarium be sent to the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce, 616 Boston, Tulsa, OK 74120. ◆ The Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Dept.

claims it can't exclude rattlesnake roundups from its annual calendar of events, no matter how offensive to much of the public, because they include a wide variety of peripheral activities that involve broad segments of communities. This suggests that the calendar would also list topless dance contests held to promote red light districts—which it does not. Write to 500 Will Rogers Bldg., Okla. City, OK 73105-4492. ◆ PETA asks that Budget Rent-A-Car be asked to choose a fleet supplier other than G.M., in protest of G.M. animal testing. Write Budget c/o 200 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60601. ◆ The Manitoba Animal Alliance asks Canadians to protest fur sales by Eaton's franchises, c/o 320 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0C2.

Offerings

The 1992 edition of *Shopping For A Better World*, a 400-page pocket-sized paperback book that identifies products tested on animals, is \$7.49 from the Council on Economic Priorities, 30 Irving Place, New York, NY 10003. ◆ *Flight to Extinction*, a fact-filled special report on the wild-caught bird trade, is available from the Animal Welfare Institute, P.O. Box 3650, Washington, DC 20007. ◆ For information on vegetarian and vegan restaurants and retreats in Scotland, write to Tony and Shan Weston, Tigh-Na-Mara, The Shore, Ardingrean, Loch Broom, Nr. Ullapool IV23 2SE, United Kingdom. ◆ *What's In The Rainforest?*, an alphabetical picture-book, is \$5.95 from Enchanted Rainforest Press, P.O. Box 29885, Los Angeles, CA 90029. ◆ The 1991 edition of *The Animal Rights Index*, covering 800 articles from 12 magazines and providing 100 book reports, is \$28.95 from British-American Press, P.O. Box 9517, Fort Collins, CO 80525.

Honors

Students of any age through grade eight (division one) and in the ninth grade through age 19 (division two) are invited to submit brief essays on any aspect of vegetarianism in competition

for two \$50 savings bonds offered by the Vegetarian Resource Group, P.O. Box 1463, Baltimore, MD 21203. Entries are due May 1. VRG also offers an award of \$100 to the local group that sponsors the most innovative vegetarian project. Project reports are due June 1. ◆ "If you know someone otherwise unknown who is persevering for the environment with grit and inspiration," writes Clarissa Montanaro of Western Public Radio, "we want to hear their story." Write her c/o Fort Mason Bldg. D, San Francisco, CA 94123.

Tactics

PawPac, the California political action committee for animals, widely publicizes the voting records of politicians on animal issues during election campaigns. For details, including the records of Calif. legislators, write P.O. Box 2354, San Francisco, CA 94126. ◆ In Defense of Animals and FARM have hired lobbyist Betty Lou Lajoy to introduce animal rights issues into 1992 campaign debates. To join Compassion Campaign '92, write c/o P.O. Box 30654, Bethesda, MD 20824. ◆ Prairie Dog Rescue urges nonhunters to apply for various special hunting permits that are allocated by lottery, e.g. to hunt species who are not usually hunted, or to hunt in unusual places at unusual times. Every license a nonhunter gets is one that won't be used to kill animals. For further info, write P.O. Box 8054, Englewood, CO 80110.

Group News

Friends of the Wilderness seeks donations of educational materials pertaining to rainforest preservation: flyers, literature, posters, stickers, slides, model legislation. Send to P.O. Box 313, Bacolod City 6100, Philippines. ◆ Activists for Animals is a newly formed group of "street activists" whose priority will be to inform the public about compassionate living in exciting and creative ways, according to founder Cat Kubic. Get details from P.O. Box 1012, Murray Hill Stn., New York, NY 10156-0603; 212-481-3635. ◆ The Cetacean Society Intl. has

moved to P.O. Box 343, Plainville, CT 06062-0343; 203-793-8400. ◆ The Humane Organization for Retired Standardbred Equines, which places former harness racing horses, has begun a parallel group for students, c/o P.O. Box 88, Church Rd. (that's the name of the town), VA 23833. ◆ Students for the Ethical Treatment of Animals invites campus groups to join in a nationwide network. For details, contact Isaac Skelton, c/o CSETA, Cornell Univ., Willard Straight Hall, Box 39, Ithaca, NY 14853; or Jennifer Kupinse, c/o Carleton College, Northfield, MN 55057.

Victory

Levi Strauss & Co. has discontinued use of an advertisement showing Spike Lee running with the bulls at Pamplona, Spain, because of adverse consumer response.

Activists In Court

Pigeon shoot promoter Richard Kolb of Upper Hanover, Pa., was fined \$200 on Jan. 15 for encouraging three juveniles to spray deer urine on protesters Doris Gitman, Linda Hunt, Elsie Steckel, and Virginia Wolfe at an Oct. 20 demonstration—and district judge Catherine Hummel then fined him \$25 more for making an obscene gesture toward PETA photographer Robin Lord. Kolb, who owns the Powderbourne Gun Club, is believed to be the primary sponsor of a regional series of pigeon shooting contests. ◆ Disturbing



Vito Toroli

the peace charges filed against pigeon shoot protester Steve Hindi for allegedly using a megaphone at a Nov. 24 demonstration outside Carpy's Gun Club near Joliet, Ill., were dismissed Jan 28 before defense attorney Elizabeth Caddick even presented Hindi's case. Apparently the prosecution's case was enough to persuade the Will County Court that the charges were groundless. Hindi celebrated by announcing his candidacy for the vacant 84th district seat in the Illinois House of Representatives. The race will be effectively decided in March, when Republican voters choose between Hindi and former assistant state's attorney Tom Cross in the Illinois primary. ◆ James Harman and the All Life Forms Assn. of Schuylkill County, Pa., have been unable to secure standing to pursue a \$13.5 million class action suit against the organizers of the annual Labor Day pigeon shoot at Hegin. Harman and the ALFA failed to convince a U.S. District Court judge that they were entitled, as the suit contended, to represent all property owners in Hegin and Hubley townships. ◆ Marin County, Calif., Superior Court Judge Michael Dufficy on Jan. 15 dismissed an attempt by the California Highway Patrol to bill 13 members of Earth First! \$6,001 apiece for costs incurred in breaking up an April 1990 demonstration on the Golden Gate Bridge. The 13 were arrested for hanging a banner from the bridge that read, "Save This Planet. Defend Ancient Forests. Prohibit Fossil Fuels. Earth First!" Dufficy ruled that the demonstration was a form of protected free speech, and that the attempt to bill the demonstrators was an illegal attempt to abridge the First Amendment. ◆ The Intl. League of Doctors for the Abolition of Vivisection on Dec. 9 and Dec. 17 won libel rulings against Hans Reusch of CMIS/CIVITAS in the Civil Court of Bellinzona, Switzerland. Reusch, known for vituperative attacks on other activists, was barred from further distributing three letters attacking ILDAV, dated Nov. 5, Nov. 7, and Nov. 11, 1990, along with pages 16-18 of the Autumn/Winter CMIS Foundation Report; was ordered to pay ILDAV 500 Swiss francs; and was fined 350 Swiss francs.

PET THEFT:



Alan Lessig

Missouri dog auction

CAN WE STOP IT?

The grey van bumped up a narrow dirt road through swirling mists, turning into an isolated barnyard. Abruptly roused from nervous sleep, several dozen dogs chained to steel drums leaped and barked, setting stacked crates of cats to yowling. A television set flickering inside the dark farmhouse went blank; moments later a man in bloodstained overalls emerged to open the barn door, where he switched on a light. The van inched inside and parked as the man in overalls told the animals to shut up, then shoved the door closed behind himself. Two rough-shaven, bleary-eyed teenaged boys climbed from the van.

"You have a deer?", the man asked, already reaching above his head to pull down shackles. The barn, as a glance confirmed, had been modified into a slaughterhouse.

"Two," the eldest boy confirmed. "And a dog."

"What kind?", the man asked, swinging open the back door of the van. A freshly shot doe and fawn lay on the floor, along with a trussed mongrel, half hound and half retriever, a rag jammed into his mouth to keep him from barking.

"Farm dog," said the younger boy. "Watch dog. Chained to the barn. He kept a real good watch, he did. Watched himself gnaw deer hooves while Hank cut the chain."

"I'll take him," said the man. "Leave me the guts and the dog, and I won't charge for the butchering, but you take away the head and legs and hide, eh? I don't want any cops coming charging me with jacking, understand?"

"What about dog theft?", Hank snorted, lighting a cigarette.

"You steal 'em. I buy 'em at the flea market," the man laughed. "Besides, they won't be here by morning. Let's get to work before the truck comes."

That's the way pet theft worked in my old neighborhood, not far from the Quebec/Vermont border. Everyone knew who was doing it, why, and how, but no one ever succeeded in stopping it—not the game wardens, not the police, not the USDA and U.S. Customs inspectors who examined each truckload of dogs as it entered the United States. And not me, the local muckraking reporter. The presence of the border and the coincidence that our local buncher was also the leading local midnight butcher were the only real differences between the business there and at similar bunching sites not far away on American soil. The American bunchers had their own sidelines: one trapped, another preached at a non-affiliated revivalist church.

At least 34 exposes of pet theft published in national and major regional news media over the past 27 years have opened with similar scenes, beginning with one theft, progressing to describe the whole sordid world of batchers and bunchers, concluding with a mention that a new law to stop pet theft might finally get through Congress or the state legislature. That's not counting the hundreds of short items that appear with depressing regularity in local weeklies: "Pet owners in [pick a name] reported [pick a number] animals missing last week. Police warned that an organized theft ring might be working the area. Keep your pets indoors!"

Organized pet theft has apparently gone on for almost a century—maybe longer. Jack London described how a dog was stolen, relayed to the Yukon through a series of bunchers, and eventually sold to a dog sled driver in his 1903 novel *The Call Of The Wild*. London's account, informed by direct experience and colored by undisguised contempt for dog thieves, differs from more recent exposes only in that the ultimate customers were not vivisectionists, but rather Klondike gold-seekers and dogfight promoters. (The latter figure still more prominently in London's 1905 novella *White Fang*.)

The Yukon market for stolen pets vanished with the end of the Klondike gold rush, which lasted from 1896 into 1899, and proved conclusively—as London illustrated—that dogs from warmer climates seldom survived long in the north. Buck, the canine hero in *The Call Of The Wild*, was a noteworthy exception. However, dog-fighting trainers are still a minor market for stolen pets, and on the whole, London's description of that end of the business is as accurate now as ever.

Stealing animals for laboratory use probably began even before London's time, yet drew little notice. John Steinbeck described the techniques of cat theft in his 1945 novel *Cannery Row*, set in and around a laboratory animal supply firm circa 1932. Steinbeck, however, a former laboratory animal supply house employee himself, reserved his moral fury for other issues. Pet theft, and indeed vivisection, were to the young Steinbeck only sources of colorful anecdotes.

Despite the anguish of bereaved pet keepers, and the suffering of the stolen animals, pet theft didn't emerge as a public concern until the mid-to-late 1950s. Some of the first and most influential investigations of suspected bunchers were done in the Minneapolis area by longtime ANIMALS' AGENDA correspondent Lucille Aaron Moses, now Lucille Moses Scott. Files she donated to The ANIMALS' AGENDA indicate she began probing dog thefts circa 1957. By 1965 she had compiled investigative reports on numerous major bunchers, including at least five whose families are still in the business—and are still suspected of dealing in stolen dogs, according to local police.

Pound seizure

However, among most humane organizations, concern over pet theft took a distant place behind growing opposition to pound seizure, the practice of requisitioning animals for vivisection from public animal holding facilities and, in some states, private humane societies. The urgency of opposition to pound seizure was accentuated after the National Society for Medical Research was founded in 1945, in part to make the practice both universal and mandatory. Minnesota became the first state to mandate pound seizure, in 1948; New York did likewise in 1952. There were then no strong state laws and no federal laws whatever to protect animals used in research from any kind of abuse. The Animal Welfare Institute, founded in 1951, the Humane Society of the U.S., founded in 1954 as the National Humane Society, and the National Catholic Society for Animal Welfare, founded in 1959 and now known as the International Society for Animal Rights, all rose essentially in opposition to pound seizure and in support of legislation to protect laboratory animals. Yet, while all were apparently quite aware of pet theft, having received Lucille Aaron Moses' reports and others, none made pet theft a focal campaign issue until 1965.

This may be because the laboratory animal supply trade didn't become big business until the post-World War II boom in biomedical research and secondary education. Although laboratory suppliers probably always obtained some animals through pet theft, the numbers of animals stolen were probably low and remained relatively low, due to pound seizure, through the mid-1950s. As long as researchers could get all the dogs and cats they wanted at little or no cost from pounds and shelters, most had small incentive to buy stolen pets. Without that incentive, there was no incentive for bunchers and brokers to become thieves or begin dealing with thieves—at least not to supply the laboratory trade. Ironically, the rise of opposition to pound seizure may have supplied the motive that turned pet theft into a major if little recognized branch of organized crime.

Already, by the mid-1950s, the demand for random-source dogs and cats was outracing the pound and shelter supply in some parts of the country. The biomedical research industry was in the midst of explosive growth, while the first "Baby Boom" generation children were just reaching the age when dissection is usually taught in classrooms. The result was a supply crunch. By 1964, federally funded research laboratories were killing 1,750,000 dogs and 500,000 cats per year, from a total U.S. dog population of about 26 million, less than half the present number, and a cat population of perhaps 20 million, closer to a third of the present number. The recorded laboratory toll didn't include dissection use. The total laboratory demand for dogs and cats probably exceeded three million—a number equal, according to some estimates, to the total number who then entered pounds and shelters. There was now a substantial mar-

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

ket for random source animals, provided by puppy mills and catteries, backyard breeders, pet thieves, and bunchers who didn't ask where animals came from. Frank McMahon, then director of field services for HSUS, put the number of animals stolen in 1964 to meet laboratory demand at one million.

The first federal bills to fight pet theft were introduced in mid-1965 by Rep. Joseph Resnick (D-N.Y.) and Sen. Joseph Clark (D-Pa.). The bills were accompanied by a burst of dramatic publicity, most notably a major syndicated expose by Ann Cottrell Free of the North American Newspaper Alliance, distributed circa August 18, 1965. The Resnick/Clark bills were eventually incorporated into the bills that became the 1966 Laboratory Animal Protection Act. Stalled in Congress since 1959 by opposition from the National Institutes of Health, the Laboratory Animal Protection Act was at last pushed into law largely by response to a full-page ad attacking pet theft placed in *The New York Times* on January 13, 1966 by the National Catholic Society for Animal Welfare, followed by an eight-page expose of pet theft and the laboratory supply trade in the February 4, 1966 issue of *Life*.

"More mail was received by *Life* on this article than on any other in the history of the magazine," remembers Christine Stevens of the Animal Welfare Institute. "Congress received more mail on the pending bills than on civil rights or Vietnam."

The anti-theft provisions of the Laboratory Animal Protection Act took effect for animal dealers on May 25, 1967. Enforcement was weak, however, and although the clamor faded, theft went on, scarcely abated. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, activists pushed at both the state and federal levels for stronger anti-pet theft legislation, with some noteworthy success. Arkansas made theft of a licensed dog a felony in 1975, while 13 other states plus Puerto Rico have now adopted specific legislation prohibiting dog theft, and often cat theft as well. Dogs and cats are legally considered personal property and thereby somewhat protected from theft, in that thieves can be prosecuted, in all the remaining U.S. states and territories.

Mary Warner

But the thefts continued. As animal protection groups gradually shifted focus to other topics, data collection on pet theft was largely left to Mary Warner and Action 81, a small organization she founded and named for I-81, the major truck route used by bunchers in Virginia and Pennsylvania. Originally from Minnesota, Warner won her first reputation in animal protection circles by tracking down horse thieves. Her activity paralleled that of Lucille Aaron Moses, but they were only fleetingly acquainted when the latter retired and moved to southern California in 1967. Warner took up investigating dog theft, she remembers, only after she and her husband moved to Berryville, Virginia, in 1974.

"We had finally gotten away from the horse thieves," she recalls, "and then we had just moved in here when our dog was stolen, right out of our yard." For the next 17 years, Warner gathered pet theft reports from every part of the U.S. and Canada; lobbied the national animal protection groups to revive attention to pet theft; documented pet theft for news media; and hounded elected representatives. Warner almost alone recorded the boom in pet theft that occurred after New York repealed mandatory pound seizure in 1977. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia also barred pound seizure by 1985, creating a nine-state contiguous area containing 332 colleges and universities in which dogs and cats used for research must come from other sources. The passage of each anti-pound seizure law raised demand for dogs and cats from elsewhere, including pounds and shelters in adjacent states, puppy mills, catteries, and bunchers willing to pay thieves \$5 to \$15 for a cat, \$20 to \$60 for a dog, no questions asked.

Although pet theft presumably declined somewhat during the late 1960s and early 1970s, Warner projected 1.5 million thefts a

year circa 1978, and two million a year by 1981, when Virginia banned the sale of pound animals to out-of-state dealers. Warner recorded 8,081 probable dog thefts in Virginia during 1980, but only 5,502 in 1981 and 4,603 in 1982, as the new legislation made "laundering" stolen dogs through corrupt local pounds more difficult. Reported pet thefts dipped further in 1983, when Massachusetts, with the most biomedical research facilities of any eastern state, strengthened a pound seizure ban by banning laboratory use of any animals imported from pounds and shelters anywhere.

The Massachusetts law, though not directed at pet theft, further curtailed animal-snatching by village dogcatchers, who in many rural areas were and are expected to supplement modest municipal stipends through the sale of animals caught. It also prevented bunchers from claiming stolen animals had come from village dogcatchers. Finally, it served notice to biomedical researchers that use and abuse of dogs and cats was again under public scrutiny—and the fast-rising animal rights movement wouldn't be as easy to appease as organizations such as the American SPCA had been back in the 1950s and 1960s, when biomedical researchers actually dominated the ASPCA board of directors. The groups founded to support the Laboratory Animal Protection Act now had some young, vigorous, and tactically capable help.

Nationwide, the number of dogs and cats used in experiments fell off sharply. By 1988, federally funded biomedical research claimed only 140,500 dogs and 50,000 cats, a mere eight percent of the 1964 total. Non-federally funded research reportedly used fewer than 30,000 dogs and 10,000 cats.

The biomedical research industry nonetheless bitterly fought the Pet Protection Act and Pet Theft Act of 1988, both of which failed, largely due to a difference of opinion among animal protection groups as to whether or not language in the two bills might legally establish pound seizure at the federal level. Similar opposition did not prevent passage of major portions of the Pet Theft Act of 1989, language from which was eventually incorporated into the 1990 Farm Bill and passed into law as amendments to the Animal Welfare Act. Having already administratively tightened regulation of the laboratory animal traffic in 1989, the USDA has proposed further



Mary Warner



regulatory reform in accordance with the 1990 amendments; the new rules could be enforced as early as mid-year.

Have new laws helped?

The number of dogs used in federal funded biomedical research is now down to approximately 98,000, at least 50,000 of them purpose-bred. Pound seizure, where still legal, could easily account for the remainder. Likewise, purpose breeding and pound seizure could account for all 33,700 cats used in federally funded research during 1990.

But has any of this really curbed pet theft? Warner, now 80, still receives pet theft reports almost every day; often several a day. The dog traffic in rural Missouri seemed as brutal and dirty as ever when *Kansas City Star* reporters Diane Stafford and James Fussell probed it with a three-part expose in July 1990; when television reporter Richard Weise tried to follow up in November 1991 for Geraldo Rivera's program *Now It Can Be Told*, bunchers beat up his camera crew. Though neither Stafford and Fussell nor Weise documented much actual pet theft, they did document the near complete failure of USDA enforcement, finding inadequate inspections; dog breeders and vendors operating without the requisite permits; and dog wardens who are among the most flagrant offenders.

Even if biomedical research use of stolen pets is largely history, the classroom dissection market remains vast, little documented, and perhaps even less regulated. Because classroom dissection is not federally funded, at least not directly, the sources of animals used are much less closely scrutinized. Yet there are hundreds of thousands more biology students than biomedical researchers; tens of thousands more biology classrooms than research facilities; and they are as broadly dispersed and therefore as difficult to watch as the U.S. population itself. Even if only a small percentage of biology students are required to dissect either dogs or cats, mainly honor students below the college level, and advanced students from college through medical school, and even if each student dissects only one dog or cat, on average, the number of animals used could far exceed the number used in actual research. The typical number of dogs or cats used in a biomedical study is under 20. There are at least 20 students in the average high school or undergraduate science classroom. Counting

only colleges and universities, there are approximately 2,000 institutions in the U.S. that might dissect some dogs and cats for teaching purposes. If a combined total of 75 dogs and cats per year were dissected at each, the sum would be 150,000, more than the number of dogs and cats believed to be used in biomedical research—with the difference that the animals dissected would come almost exclusively from random sources. (An exception is in the upper midwest, where a number of animal shelters provide cats, after euthanasia, to NASCO, formerly North American Scientific Co., in an effort to discourage pet theft for dissection supply.)

Moreover, the average number of dogs and cats used in dissection each year could easily be 150 per institution, or 300, in which case the total used would be 300,000, or 600,000. The bottom line is that nobody knows.

Organized pet theft for non-laboratory use appears to be relatively insignificant. Although San Francisco SPCA president Richard Avanzino estimated in 1986 that, "A single fighting dog may kill as many as 90 animals before it ever enters a ring," and that, "Many of the helpless creatures used in the 'blooded' process were formerly family pets," dog fighting is illegal in all 50 states; the number of animals who come to that grisly end is probably much lower than in London's time, when dog fights were even commonly covered on the sports pages of newspapers. (Jack London's immense popularity, and his contempt for dog fighting, which exceeded even his contempt for pet theft, had a great deal to do with the decline of the so-called sport.)

Where stolen pets go

Analyzing 386 cases of dog and cat theft since 1979 in which the destination of the animals was ultimately identified, The ANIMALS' AGENDA found that the victims included 253 dogs (66%) and 133 cats (34%). Of these, 276 (73%) were stolen for either dissection or biomedical research, including 236 dogs and 40 cats. The low number of stolen cats going to laboratory use relative to dogs may be because many more cats than dogs are available to laboratory suppliers through pound seizure and the upper midwest shelters who sell cat carcasses. But it could also merely reflect the difficulty of identifying stolen cats, who are marked for identification purposes much less often than dogs. Certainly undercover investigators for both PETA and Friends of Animals have discovered considerable circumstantial evidence that thousands of cats are stolen for resale by major bunchers, and while in Quebec, I personally investigated several cat thefts that pointed in the same direction.

Of the remaining pet theft cases, 94 (27%) involved animals who were stolen for individual sadistic abuse. Eighty-four of the animals killed in this manner—89%—were cats. Seven animals (2%), all cats, were euthanized by a misguided rescuer. Three dogs (0.8%) were stolen to be held for ransom as part of extortion plots; one dog and one cat (0.5%) were stolen to be killed in acts of vengeance; two dogs (0.5%) were stolen to become the thief's personal pets; one dog (0.3%) was stolen to be killed in dogfight training; one dog (0.3%) was stolen as breeding stock; and one dog (0.3%) was allegedly stolen from a shelter by an individual who wished to save him from euthanasia.

Of 38 suspected pet thieves, 21 were either never charged or never apprehended. Two cases were pending at deadline. Twelve of the 15 cases that went to court resulted in convictions, another conviction was reversed on appeal, and charges were dismissed in two cases.

The 386 cases analyzed did not include random shootings or other killings where animals were not removed from the caretakers' property; nor any cases in which animals were not positively identified as having been removed from caretakers either by force or fraud. The percentage breakdowns for laboratory use and theft for sadism were identical in cases already on file at The ANIMALS' AGENDA (approximately 200) and cases subsequently gleaned from various other sources to balance the survey.

Continued on next page

Numbers

So how many animals a year are stolen? Are we winning this long battle, or losing, suppressing theft for research purposes only to lose as many animals to classroom dissection?

It isn't easy to know. Warner produced the commonly cited estimates of 1.5 million to two million pet thefts per year circa 1980. Discovering a dog theft rate of 4.2 percent per year in areas representing 14 percent of the human population of Virginia, she projected her findings over the entire U.S. dog population, and put cat thefts at a comparable number through educated guesswork. She estimated overall frequency of pet loss at 10%, slightly more than twice the theft rate. Her projection seemed reasonable at that time, partly because it largely agreed with the outcome achieved by projecting McMahon's 1964 estimate of one million pet thefts per year, including 3.5 percent of the dog population, to match subsequent increases in pet numbers. However, projected against the present pet population, which is substantially greater than that of 1980, the Warner and McMahon ratios would indicate 5.46 to 5.82 million missing dogs per year, of whom three to three and a half million would be stolen, and as many as 10 million missing animals, including cats, with up to 6.5 million animals stolen.

Such projections take into account neither the effects of anti-pet theft legislation passed since 1981, nor the influence of the recent dramatic drop in biomedical research demand for dogs and cats. Unless the dissection market has significantly expanded at a time when college enrollment has leveled off or declined, there simply isn't a market for even a fraction that many stolen animals, even if pet thieves could get away with taking them.

Yet some other widely circulated estimates indicate that the numbers could be higher still. Literature circulated by the Arkansas-based Coalition of Municipalities to Ban Animal Trafficking puts the number of missing pets per year at 20 million. The consumer protection magazine *Prevention* recently guessed 22 million. Projections of data collected during the past decade by the National Family Opinion Survey, the American Veterinary Medical Association, and the Marketing Research Corporation of America suggest that the total combined U.S. dog and cat population ranges from 101 million to 114 million. Thus if COMBAT and *Prevention* are right, 17.5 percent to 22.5 percent of all U.S. dogs and cats are lost each year—10 million of them stolen, if Mary Warner's theft-to-loss ratio holds.



Tori Siragusa

Superficially this might seem plausible: Andrew Rowan of the Tufts Center for Animals and Public Policy estimates the annual turnover in the dog population at 16-20 percent. But if disappearances account for all of the missing, no dog ever dies a natural death. Breaking down his numbers, Rowan further estimates that about eight percent of all dogs are euthanized each year due to disease or old age, and four percent are euthanized by shelters and pounds from lack of adoptive homes. Thus the actual number of missing dogs can't be put at more than four percent of the total. Cats may go missing more often, but not so much more often as to boost the total number of missing pets by 16 percentage points (which would require that four cats in ten disappear each year).

The Humane Society of Missouri has estimated the number of dogs stolen in that state at anywhere from 15,000 to 25,000 at various times during the past six years. Asked for clarification in October 1991, longtime HSM president Don Anthony split the difference by settling on 20,000. Census data indicates that there are about four people per U.S. household. Census data and the NFOS, AVMA, and MCRA surveys roughly agree that approximately 41 percent of households include a dog, and that there are 1.4 dogs per dog-owning home. Thus the canine population of Missouri should be about 737,000, leaving the theft rate at 2.7% of dogs per year. Projected over the U.S. as a whole, this would confirm that there are 1.47 to 1.57 million stolen dogs per year, close to Warner's lowest estimate. But if Missouri really is the hub of pet theft it is believed to be, the Missouri theft rate would presumably be much higher than that of the nation as a whole.

One other set of missing pet figures bears mention. Julie Muscovy of Tattoo-A-Pet in New York City has been marking pets for identification purposes since 1972. Between August 1990 and August 1991, Muscovy tattooed 4,000 animals for the Broward City Humane Society in Florida. Of the 4,000, Muscovy told *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*, 89 were reported lost at some point during the year, including 59 dogs, all of whom were recovered, and 30 cats, 29 of whom were recovered. Because the animals were tattooed, they may have been impossible for thieves to sell, if indeed any were stolen. The high rate of return makes estimating the frequency of pet theft from Muscovy's sampling impossible. However, her data indicates a total loss rate of 2.2% per year, and her intuition based upon her experience at finding lost pets is that one in four pets reported missing is actually stolen. This translates into 3.3 million pets lost per year and 825,000 pets stolen.

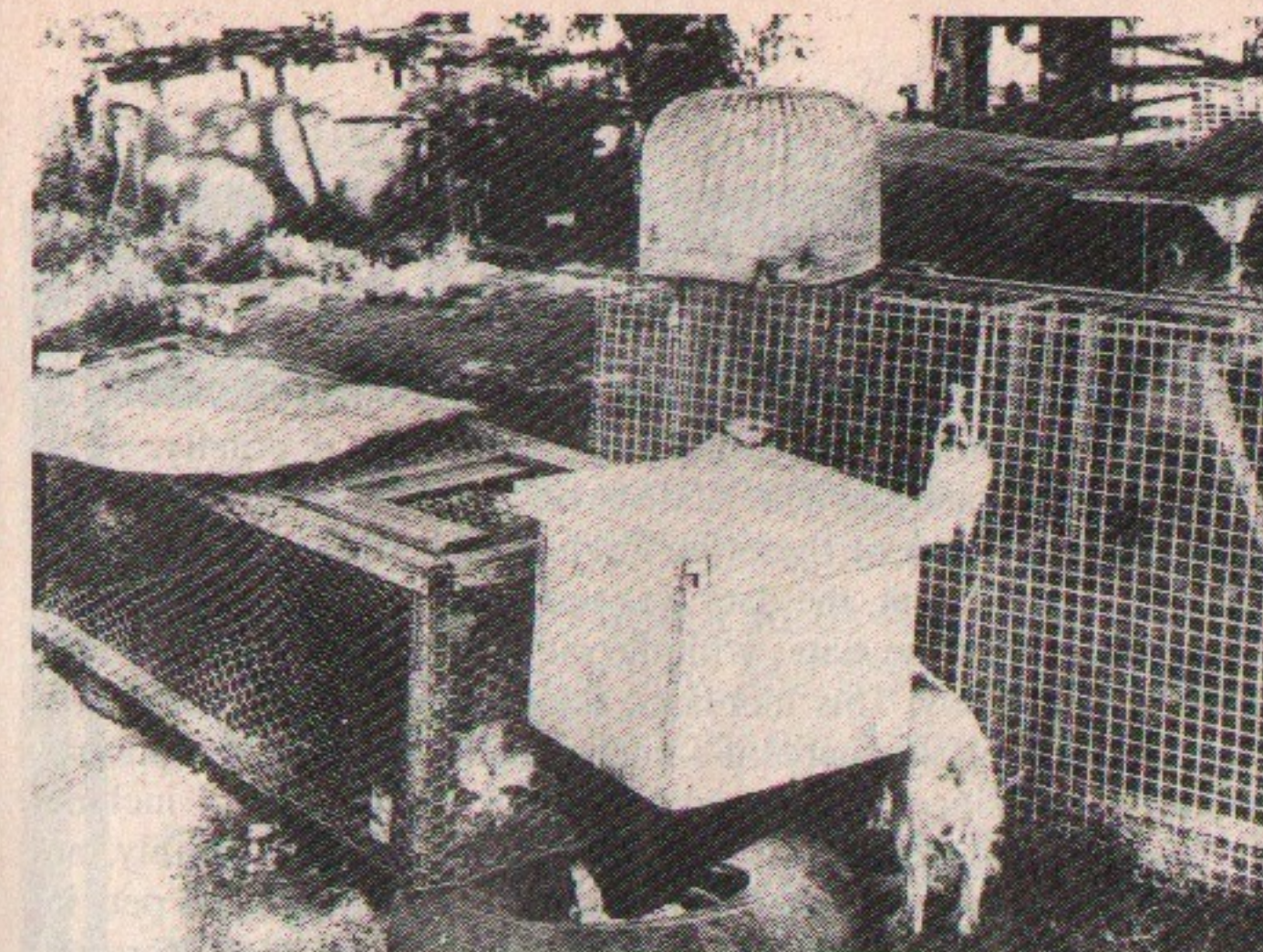
The ANIMALS' AGENDA survey

Realizing that all previous pet theft estimates were either badly dated or were projected from the perhaps unique experience of small sections of the country, *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* initiated a national survey of pet theft patterns in September 1991, assisted by the William and Charlotte Parks Foundation.

The aim of the survey was to gather not only tallies of stolen dogs and cats, as other studies have, but also tallies of total animal experience among the population at risk, to provide a meaningful basis for comparison. This could be done in either of two ways. The easy way would have been to compare the number of animals in the population surveyed with the number of animals stolen over a given year. Unfortunately, getting accurate statistics by this method would have required mailing survey forms to at least 10,000 pet owners, in order to get enough forms back to achieve geographic and demographic balance.

The cost of doing such a survey would have been prohibitive, probably the reason why no one ever did one before. Fortunately there was a much less costly alternative: to count animal years, rather than animals, and to investigate pet theft over a period of time when the economic conditions influencing pet theft have either been stable or at least moving in more or less the same direction.

Readers who understand baseball statistics better than demography may choose to think of the number of pet keepers reporting as the number of players in the Pet League; the number of pets they



keep as the number of games they have played; the number of years the pets have lived as the number of times they have been to bat; the number of missing pets as the number of hits they have recorded; the number of pets lost as the number of doubles, a subset of hits; and the number of pets stolen as the number of home runs, another subset of hits. (Except that unlike ballplayers, who try to hit the ball, pet keepers are not trying to have animals lost or stolen.) To determine the frequency of getting a hit, one divides the number of hits by the number of at-bats—not by the number of games, which produces only a hits-per-game ratio.

Pet theft can be measured in terms of animal years because if a dog or cat has lived 10 years during which the conditions influencing pet theft have been consistent, that animal has been exposed to the same chance of being stolen as 10 animals who have only lived one year apiece under the same conditions. To go back to the baseball analogy, if the object is to find out how often the typical ballplayer gets hits, doubles, and home runs, a sampling of 10,000 at-bats by 250 randomly selected players would produce just as accurate an estimate as a sampling of one at-bat each by 10,000 players.

In short, by measuring in terms of animal years, *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* could gather data representative of 10,000 animals in any one year by surveying a fraction of that number of pet keepers. After doing a test mailing of 200 to work the glitches out of our survey form, we mailed a revised form to 1,000 readers in zip codes representative of the population distribution of the U.S.

It is possible that *ANIMALS' AGENDA* readers, as animal rights advocates, are a unique subpopulation of pet keepers, whose experience might vary considerably from the norm. But that objection is somewhat answered by the demographics discovered by Rebecca Templin Richards through her 1990 survey of nearly 900 subscribers, undertaken as basis of a Ph.D. dissertation submitted to the sociology department at Utah State University. Although Templin Richards did find that *ANIMALS' AGENDA* readers are much better educated and more affluent than the population at large, and that 78 percent are female, she also found that readership distribution almost exactly matches the distribution of the general public; 73 percent urban, 27 percent rural. The male/female imbalance is largely immaterial, since pets are usually kept collectively by households, most of which include men and children. Although Templin Richards didn't ask about readers' living situations, responses to other questions indicate that at least 53 percent live or have lived in multigenerational family situations since 1980. Templin Richards further discovered that 31 percent of readers had only become involved in animal rights within the preceding three years. The mean number of years of involvement was 5.84 years, and the median, five years, whereas the survey covered all petkeeping experience over the past 12 years.

Most important, Templin Richards found that *ANIMALS' AGENDA* readers keep, on average, 4.7 pets apiece. It would be hard, perhaps impossible, to gather data on as many years of pet ownership—as much potential exposure to pet theft—from as few individuals in any more representative population sample.



These photos were taken in 1965 by Lucille Aaron Moses. The bunchers whose yards they were taken in are still in business, and conditions there are little changed, according to local police.

Data analysis

Although getting the ages of all pets kept by respondents was essential to the survey method, respondents reported no age for 81 dogs and 155 cats. These animals were arbitrarily assigned the age of one, which brought the average ages to seven for dogs, 5.8 for cats—reasonably close to the U.S. means for pet dogs and cats reported by the AVMA. Assigning the no-age animals the age of one also had the effect of slightly increasing the frequency of pet theft relative to animal years, a rough compensation for any tendency among the survey population to be more careful with pets than the average pet keeper.

Because returns from the northeast were quite high relative to the rest of the U.S., the returns from each state were proportionally weighted to maintain an accurate reflection of U.S. population balance.

The target rates of response had been 250 completed forms and data covering 10,000 pet years. Actual response came to 252 completed forms and data covering 9,616 pet years. Cats and dogs accounted for exactly 90 percent of the total number of pet years and 84 percent of the 1,642 actual animals identified by survey respondents. Horses and ponies accounted for 3.5% of the pet years and 1.6% of the actual animals. Parrots, parakeets, and cockatiels together accounted for 1.7% of the pet years and 2% of the actual animals. No other group of closely related species accounted for more than 1% of either the pet years or the actual animals.

Because of the paucity of historical information about trends in theft of animals other than dogs and cats, and because the sampling of survey information about other species was too small to be meaningful, conclusions were drawn only from the dog and cat data.

Missing, lost, stolen

The percentages of dogs and cats reported missing, lost, and stolen turned out to be strikingly close to those Julie Muscovy guesstimated: 1.9 percent missing, including 1.9 percent of dogs and two percent of cats; 1.2 percent lost, including exactly one percent of

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

dogs and 1.3 percent of cats; and 0.7 percent stolen, including 0.8 percent of dogs and 0.6 percent of cats.

Multiplying the percentages by the projected NFOS, AVMA, and MCRA pet population estimates, moreover, confirmed the accuracy of the projections based upon Muscovy's experience in Broward County, Florida.

Using the NFOS data, indicating a dog and cat population of 101.1 million, 64 percent dogs and 36 percent cats, 1,920,900 go missing each year, including 1,208,400 dogs and 1,096,000 cats; 1,213,200 are lost, including 636,000 dogs and 474,500 cats; and 707,700 are stolen, including 508,800 dogs and 219,000 cats. This is the oldest data, and therefore probably the least reliable.

Using the AVMA data, indicating a dog and cat population of 113 million, 52 percent dogs and 48 percent cats, 2,147,000 go missing, including 1,105,800 dogs and 1,041,200 cats; 1,356,000 are lost, including 582,000 dogs and 712,400 cats; and 707,700 are stolen, including 508,800 dogs and 219,000 cats.

Using the MRCA data, indicating a dog and cat population of 114.2 million, 48 percent dogs and 52 percent cats, 2,169,800 go missing, including 1,037,400 dogs and 1,184,400 cats; 1,370,400 are lost, including 546,000 dogs and 769,600 cats; and 799,400 are stolen, including 436,800 dogs and 355,200 cats.

Please note that these projections all produce shortfalls when the numbers of dogs and cats are tallied, because the ratios of dogs to cats vary in each estimate from the nearly even balance discovered by the proportionally weighted ANIMALS' AGENDA data (807 dogs, 817 cats). The ANIMALS' AGENDA balance does fall, however, precisely between those indicated by the AVMA and MRCA surveys.



The estimates converge on theft figures of 700,000 to 800,000 per year; an upper-end estimate of approximately 800,000 might be most accurate, since two of the three sets of figures are over 790,000. This many stolen pets can be accounted for, since an estimate of 600,000 or more random-source cats and dogs used in classroom dissection exercises is plausible, as is an estimate that about 200,000 pets per year are stolen to be killed in individual acts of cruelty.

Just to be sure that The ANIMALS' AGENDA survey hadn't missed huge numbers of thefts in Virginia and Missouri that might affect the overall count, the data was tested by replacing the survey information from those states with the ratios of dog theft reported by Warner and Anthony. This increased the total number of dog thefts by just 1.5 tenths of a percent—not enough to bump the national totals up at all, since Virginia and Missouri combined still include only four percent of the total U.S. population, and presumably, no more than four percent of the total number of dogs, cats, and pets in general. It is also important to note that even if pet theft were no more common in Virginia and Missouri than anywhere else, there would still be quite enough thefts to account for all of those that Warner and the various Missouri investigators have reported. For instance, if pet theft were completely proportional to population, and 800,000 pets per year were stolen across the U.S., there would be roughly 16,000 pets per year stolen in Virginia, and another 16,000 in Missouri—which actually is more than Anthony's lower-end estimate of 15,000 pet thefts in Missouri per year. There would also be 40,000 pets per year stolen in Pennsylvania, 16,000 in Minnesota, and 1,600 in Vermont, certainly enough to give the appearance of a disproportionate number of pets being stolen if any particularly concerned individual were to track pet theft reports—as Lucille Aaron Moses did in Minnesota, Warner did in Virginia, and others have at various times in the other states named.

Stopping pet theft

Small though the percentage of pets stolen may be, it is still high enough that mindboggling numbers of animals are stolen almost everywhere, and that thefts can be documented wherever anyone seeks cases. Nor are the numbers of pet thefts likely to appreciably diminish, until and unless the dissection lab demand for dogs and cats diminishes. Despite the 92% decline in use of dogs in federally funded biomedical research, the total number of stolen pets has apparently fallen by as little as 25% and probably by no more than 33% since 1964 (figuring cat thefts in 1964 at no more than a third the number of dog thefts). Twenty-seven years of anti-pet theft legislation, lobbying, pet owner awareness campaigns, and multimedia exposes have managed to reduce the rate of pet theft without actually reducing the traffic by more than 7,500 to 10,000 animals per year, fewer than are handled by many of the biggest bunchers. In essence, all the anti-theft activity to date has had the effect of putting one or two major dealers per year permanently out of business. Not bad; but at this pace, organized pet theft for dissection laboratory supply is likely to remain a problem for another 50 to 100 years. Three approaches may help to end pet theft sooner. First, demand for stolen dogs and cats can be reduced by campaigning against the primary end use, the dissection of dogs and cats at all levels of biological education. Second, the traffic in animals for classroom dissection must be brought under regulation at least as strict as those governing the traffic in animals for biomedical research. Third, police and the courts must be reminded until no police officer or judge fails to understand that sadism toward animals is a frequent and perhaps almost inevitable precursor of sadism toward humans, especially women and children. Stopping the theft of animals for individual acts of cruelty protects humans and animals both. We have finally begun to win the long bloody fight against pet theft—but only just begun. Somewhere in a dimly lit barn, a man in bloodstained overalls is still gathering up the guts from illicitly butchered deer to feed a yard full of stolen animals their last meal before they are gassed, packed in formaldehyde, and delivered to a school near you. ♦

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James M. Jasper and Dorothy Nelkin

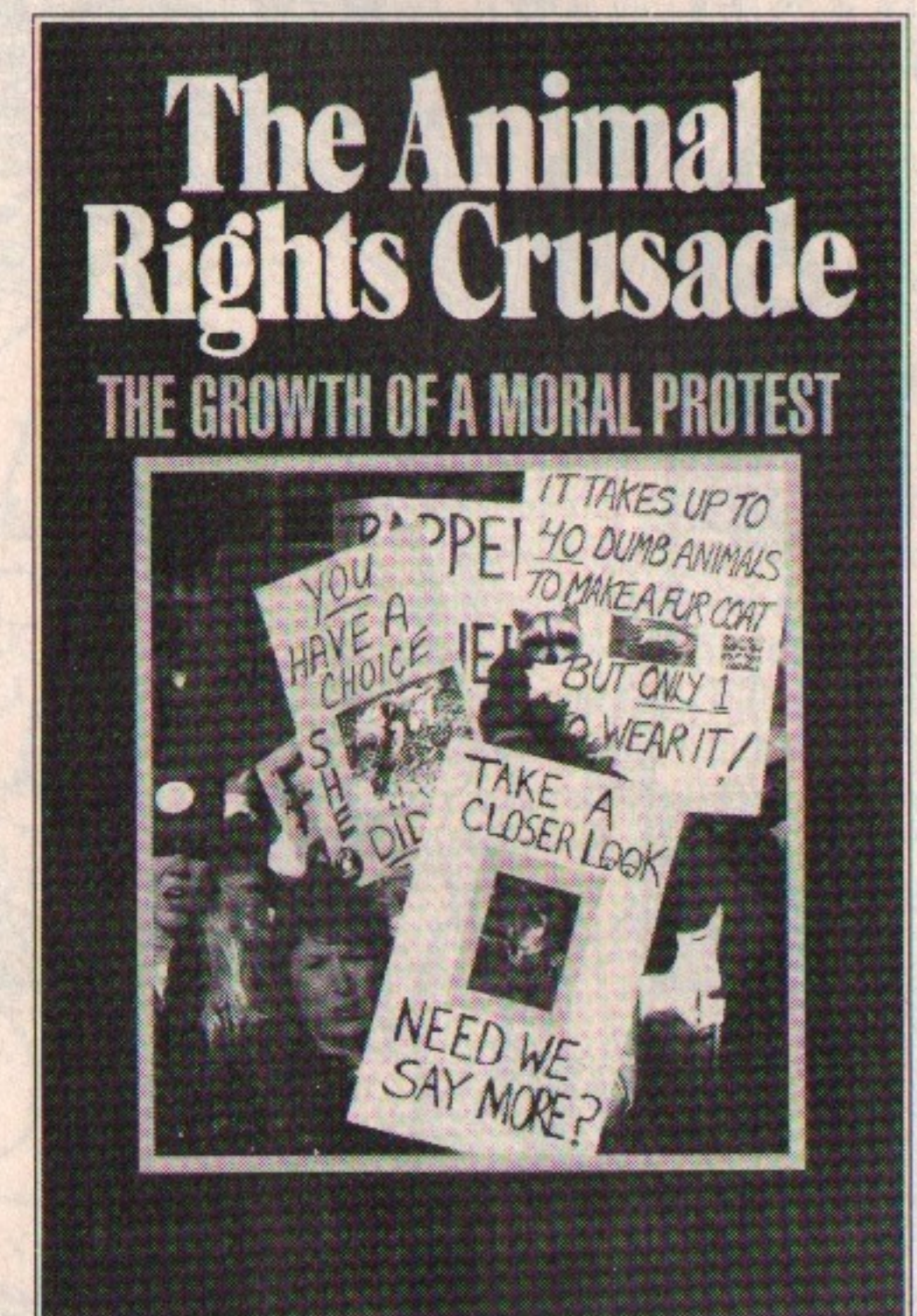
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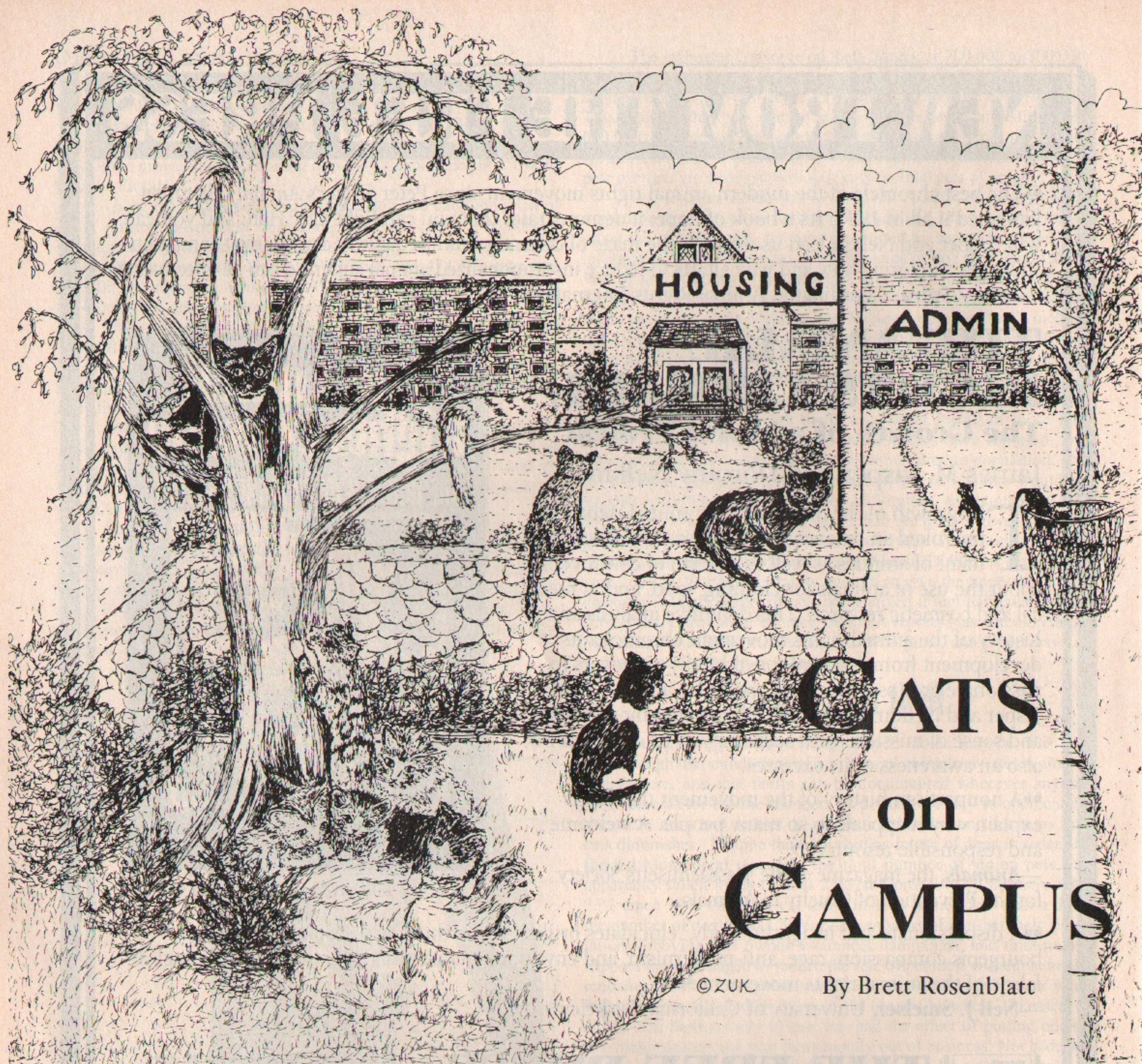
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Karen Rosenblatt

In spring, 1988, when I was at student at New Paltz College in Upstate New York, a resident advisor found a small kitten hidden in a dorm room that someone had moved out of several days earlier. Animals were not allowed on campus, and the other suitemates were told to get rid of the kitten. Fish were frequently flushed down toilets, and there were rumors of small rodents and lizards leaving school the same way, but no one had talked about flushing kittens until someone repeatedly

tried to wash this young black one down a vacuum-flush toilet.

I only learned about it afterward. Weak from days without food or water, the kitten apparently struggled many times against the rushing onslaught of water, hind legs already in the pipes. When it became obvious that the kitten wasn't going to fit down the drain, he had a few moments to catch his breath while the bowl filled up again with water, and then someone held him against the bottom until he stopped moving. The body was thrown in a dumpster and gone the next day.

School had officially ended before word got around; the newspaper offices were empty, buildings were closing, people were funnelling out of campus for the summer. So far as can be determined, nothing was ever done about it. Most of the roommates returned the following year, but the incident was all but forgotten and people had long since lost interest.

If kittens only lived for six or nine months, they would be the perfect companions for students. But they live far longer, and they grow up faster than most students. Parents don't want another animal brought

home; and landlords and other roommates are always sorry, but the cat, suddenly grown and hungry and serious, no longer has a home. Some will be brought to shelters and euthanized. Others are passed from person to person until no one remembers them or cares. Too often cats are simply left: in closets, on doorsteps, behind dumpsters. Either someone else will come to the rescue, or the cats will live on the other side: the hungry, roaming, mass-reproducing life of the abandoned.

There are often well-meaning staff, students, and faculty willing to feed stray cats on campus, to help them along, but the cats' numbers grow in response to those feedings. And wild-born kittens turn into colonies of ferals.

Though there may be hundreds of stray and feral cats on any campus, producing litter after litter, aside from "no pets" policies, colleges generally don't get involved. A lack of any campus-wide policy protecting the cats means that while a librarian feeds them in the morning, a worker on the other side of campus can poison, shoot, or lock them in a dumpster.

Early in 1989, Stanford University in California, estimating a feral population of 1,000 to 1,500, decided to trap the cats and bring them to a local shelter, where most, if not all, would be euthanized upon arrival.

People who had been feeding the cats and looking after them—students, faculty, and staff—immediately banded together to fight the school. And what they came up with was an innovative compromise: the start of the Stanford Cat Network, and permanent legal residency for up to 250 feral cats throughout the campus. The University agreed to leave the cats alone provided they were all spayed or neutered, vaccinated, and registered with the Palo Alto Humane Society. All complaints would be referred to the Network instead of campus police, maintenance, or animal control.

Many of the cats were euthanized. Some were killed in traffic. Hundreds more were tamed and found homes. Those who remain don't live the good life by the fireplace sipping milk, but there are no rampant diseases, no starving kittens, and, most importantly, no helpless, exploding populations. What's left are 20 or 30 colonies of ferals—marginally cared for and living in relative freedom.

Today the Stanford Cat Network has almost 20 volunteers. Some members of the network feed 60 or more cats each day with their own money, and it doesn't cost the university a cent.

A similar situation arose recently at Florida Atlantic University. The FAU campus is listed as a wildlife sanctuary by the Audubon Society because of its small colony of burrowing owls. While the owls are not an endangered species, they are the university mascot and rare this side of the Mississippi.

A six-person faculty committee (composed largely of biologists), accused feral cats of eating the owls, thereby threatening the owls' continued existence on the campus. The committee asked FAU President James Catanese to authorize removing the cats so the owls could live unmolested.

British naturalist Robert Tabor, a feral cat expert who visited FAU in 1987, told Catanese that removing the cats would not work and might endanger the owls even further. As the cats now present were removed, other cats would move in to

and that any new cats are removed immediately.

Most colleges have yet to adopt any policy governing cats on campus. For instance, the University of Massachusetts (UMASS), located at Amherst, Mass., has been ignoring resident cats for years. The university newspaper estimated the area feral cat population at 1,000 back in 1989, and individuals who have been intermittently taking care of the cats say the central campus is home to at least a few hundred.

Inquiries about the cats are first transferred to the Animal Care department, where a spokesperson, reluctant to identify herself, says, "We have nothing to do with cats outside our research facility."

The University Relations department is equally unhelpful. A group called PETS (Placement, Education, Treatment, Shelter), with 15 volunteers, coordinates foster homes for stray and abandoned animals in the area.

Except the cats at UMASS, where the extent of the population and the politics of maintaining good relations with the university have discouraged activity. Meanwhile, possibly compounding the situation, a local pet shop has reportedly offered free kittens to students.

Jim Parkhurst, co-ordinator for the UMASS Animal Damage Control Education Program, says that some students try to take cats to private humane organizations, but most refuse to accept them.

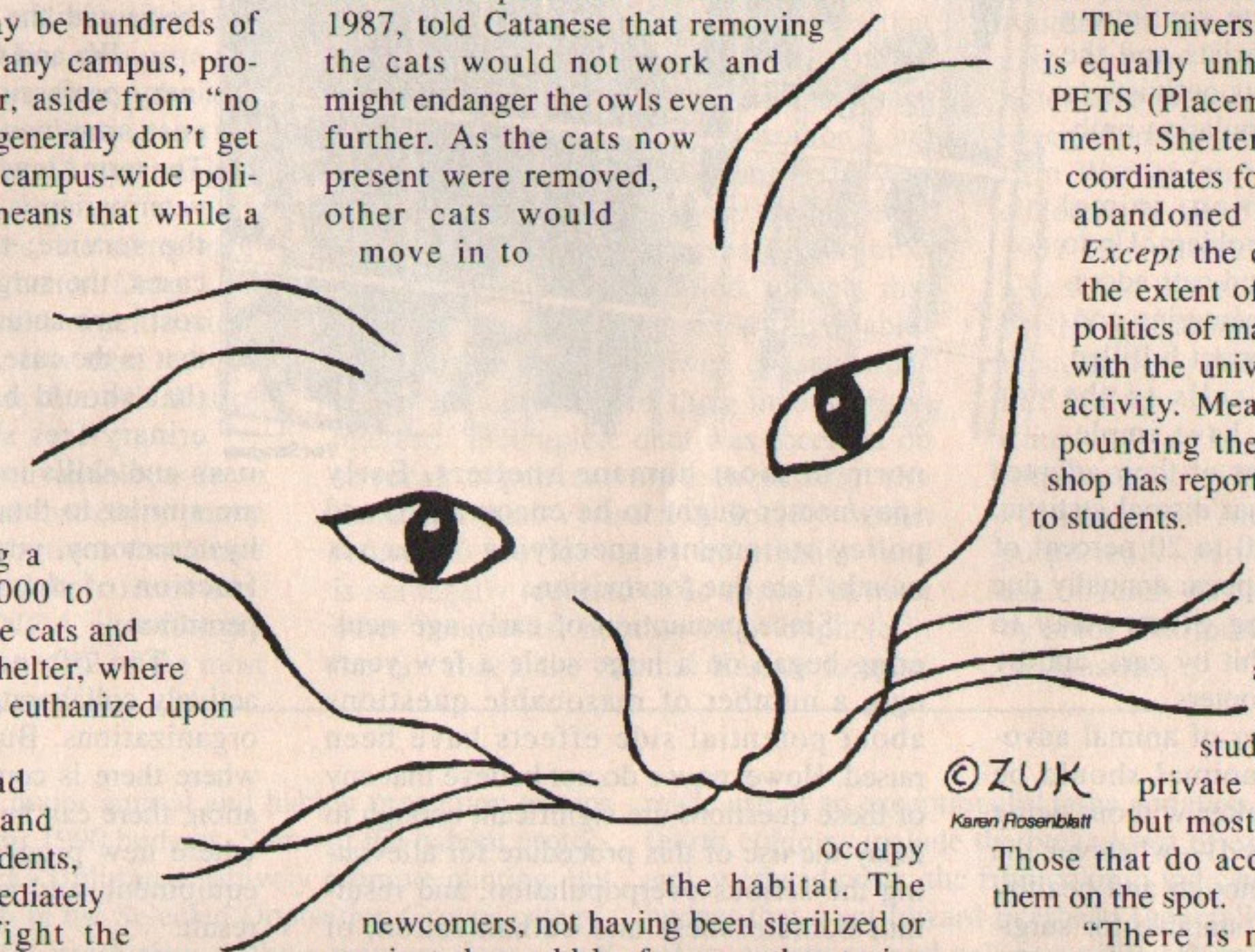
Those that do accept the cats euthanize them on the spot.

"There is no body or entity that would respond," says Parkhurst. "Being state property, private organizations are either not allowed on campus or are discouraged from doing anything."

Parkhurst says that the problem is more noticeable towards the end of the semester, when students prepare for vacation, but all year long UMASS dairy facilities attract people who dump cats, believing the barns and the milk supply will provide shelter and sustenance.

As many as 17 cats have been dropped off at a single barn in one night. And some individuals have allegedly shot cats in and around the barns.

There are some schools that allow pets, requiring them to be registered and arrangements to be made for someone else to care for each animal in an emergency, but most universities—often involved in animal experimentation—still regard animals as property. For the most part, the only people helping strays and ferals on campus are private individuals with little time and money, and often no permission to even be there.



©ZUK
Karen Rosenblatt

occupy the habitat. The newcomers, not having been sterilized or vaccinated, would be far more threatening than a controlled colony—not only because they would be breeding a greater cat population and possibly bringing in disease, but also because sexually-intact cats have bigger appetites and are more aggressive and predatory.

Feral cats may not be the only threat to the owls. *Cats* magazine reported in February that several buildings on campus have been constructed where owls used to nest. There were also at least three instances where owl burrows were seen surrounded by lawnmower tracks; dead owls have been found on nearby Florida Boulevard; and two owls were recently found trapped in snares made of heavy fishing wire. Also, Sheila Mahoney, who chaired the committee seeking to remove the cats, was quoted saying that two years ago somebody came in and stole all the chicks.

After a month of deliberating, Catanese announced on January 13, 1992 that the 34 feral cats now residing at FAU would be allowed to live out their lives on campus, provided they do not reproduce

COMMENT

Reducing Dog and Cat Overpopulation Requires Earlier Neutering

BY LEO LIEBERMAN, D.V.M., AND THOMAS J. LANE, D.V.M.

There are too many dogs and cats and too few good homes. This simply-stated problem is complex and multifaceted, however, despite continuing efforts by animal welfarists and the attempts of animal rights activists to publicize the pet overpopulation problem.

But, in our opinion, animal shelters are part of the problem. Up to 70 percent of the dogs and cats adopted from shelters with a neutering contract fail to have that contract fulfilled, even with follow-up calls to the adopters. Shelters that have implemented follow-up studies of their adopted animals find not only that dismal statistic, but also discover that 10 to 20 percent of the adopted animals disappear annually due to running away, being given away to another person, getting hit by cars, and by the relocation of their adopters.

A growing number of animal advocates believe that no animal should be allowed to leave the shelter without being neutered (spayed/castrated)—whatever the age. Any animals old enough and healthy enough for adoption are suitable for surgical sterilization. If they are not suitable for surgery, the animals are not suitable for adoption.

As early as 1975, a national animal welfare organization published a policy statement that directed all animals be spayed/castrated before leaving shelters, yet mere recommendation of spaying/neutering to animal adoptees continues to be the



Teri Saragusa

different from the changes found in that animal's female littermate spayed at seven weeks of age. The surgeons reported no problem concerning anesthesia with the younger animals.

We and many others in the veterinary profession are offended by "low cost spay/neuter clinic" advertising. The term "low cost" suggests that every veterinarian is charging excessively for the service; this is not so. In many cases, the surgeries described as "low cost" are actually being subsidized. If that is the case, "subsidized" is the term that should be used. Critics of veterinary fees should consider that the risks and skills involved in a canine spay are similar to those required for a human hysterectomy, yet veterinarians receive a fraction of the human doctor's compensation.

Too often, veterinarians do not actively collaborate with animal protection organizations. But in those communities where there is communication and cooperation, there can be a beneficial relationship where new programs, new shelters, new equipment, and additional personnel can result.

The issue of pet overpopulation continues to be a large fundraiser for some organizations, but it seems that not enough effort is going into searching for new ways of solving the problem. If relations between animal welfare organizations and veterinary organizations improved, we might all get together, at last, for the well-being of the animals. ♦

norm at most humane shelters. Early spay/neuter ought to be encouraged, and policy statements specifying "over six months" are due for revision.

Since promotion of early-age neutering began on a large scale a few years ago, a number of reasonable questions about potential side effects have been raised. However, we do not believe that any of these questions are significant enough to delay the use of this procedure for alleviating the serious overpopulation, and resultant homelessness and euthanization, of dogs and cats.

The College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Florida has recently published the world's first controlled study of neutering dogs (*Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association*, 4/1/91, Vol. 198, No. 7). This study shows that the changes in the canine female spayed at seven months of age are not significantly



Teri Saragusa

NEWS FEATURES

Who Gets The Money?

Just 0.9% of the U.S. charity dollar goes to animal-related causes, according to *The Nonprofit Almanac 1992-93*: \$1.16 billion. That amount sounds large only until one considers that it includes the operating costs of over 3,500 humane societies and 900 advocacy groups. The U.S. retail fur industry still takes in almost that much each year by itself. Biomedical research gets 1.2% of the charity dollar, amounting to \$1.9 billion. And those are among the least well-financed of the many industries that are wholly or partially based upon animal exploitation.

Environmental causes, including habitat protection, fare little better. Only 1.3% goes to all environmental organizations combined: \$1.19 billion, less than the cost of any number of projects that will destroy habitat.

With so little money available to do so much work, it is essential that every penny be directed to the organizations that make the most efficient use of their resources. The ANIMALS' AGENDA accordingly offers the budget abstracts of 52 of the most

visible national groups concerned with animal and habitat protection. This information was taken from 1990 Form 990 filings, which all nonprofit groups are required to deposit with the Internal Revenue Service. (1991 Form 990 filings won't be available until later this year.)

As a guideline for interpreting the numbers, consider that the National Charities Information Bureau requires that approved charities devote at least 60% of their budgets to program service, and suggests that, "Usually, the organization's net assets available for the following fiscal year should not be more than twice the higher of the current year's expenses or the next year's budget." Bear in mind, though, that not all cash and securities are available; many of the better-endowed organizations derive half or more of their income from interest. Incomplete data was received on several organizations, including the American Anti-Vivisection Society, which refused to provide salary information (and is not legally required to do so, unlike most other nonprofits, because of a loophole in the tax code); the Animal Rescue League;

Ducks Unlimited; the National Alliance for Animal Legislation; the National Wildlife Federation; and the Nature Conservancy. Thus full information on their budget breakdowns, assets, and salaries are unfortunately not listed.

According to the IRS, Form 990 filings for 1990 were never received from Adopt-A-Pet, also known as the National Animal Protection Fund, and Project Cure, also known as Citizens for Humane Scientific Research. These were two of seven charities promoted by the direct mail firm Watson and Hughey Inc. that were collectively fined \$2.1 million in January 1991 for fraudulent fundraising. The IRS also stated that no Form 990 had been filed by the anti-animal group Putting People First, incorporated in March 1990, and that PPF had not been granted an extension of time to file. In addition, the IRS had received no filing from the National Foundation for Animal Law, another group purportedly incorporated in 1990, whose use of funds has been called into question by some California activists familiar with the founders.

TABLE #1

Table #1 lists the major animal and habitat protection groups in order of the size of their 1990 budgets. Some of the habitat protection groups, notably Ducks Unlimited, actively promote hunting, but are listed here rather than in the Selected Opposition Groups category below because habitat protection is their primary focus, and because they do not actively attack animal protection. The second column indicates whether the budget of each group grew or shrank from the 1989 level. Small fluctuations may reflect longterm trends more accurately than big ones, which may only indicate that a group undertook an exceptionally large project in one year or the other, or

made use of an exceptionally large donation or bequest. The third and fourth columns include the breakdown of expenses between program and overhead costs; the fifth column indicates the percentage of total budget that went toward overhead (generally defined as fundraising, office expenses, and salaries, although many groups split salaries between programs and overhead). Because looking after animals is labor-intensive, groups who run shelters normally have higher overhead. Groups who have large endowments and therefore receive a great deal of interest tend to have lower overhead because they are not obliged to spend as much on fundraising. (See Table #2.)

ORGANIZATION 1990	BUDGET	+/-	PROGRAMS	OVERHEAD	%
Nature Conservancy	\$137,734,000	(unavailable)			
Ducks Unlimited	\$68,052,939	(unavailable)			
WWF/Conserv. Fndtn.	\$51,243,350	+ 8%	\$44,585,597	\$ 6,657,753	13% 1
Greenpeace USA	\$39,921,512	n/a	\$22,018,757	\$10,877,417	27%
Sierra Club	\$36,062,500	+ 2%	\$23,932,598	\$12,129,902	34%
Natl. Audubon Society	\$33,470,164	- 4%	\$23,972,567	\$ 6,100,803	18%
North Shore Animal Lg.	\$22,337,145	+12%	\$14,320,126	\$ 8,017,019	36%
American SPCA	\$19,142,456	+14%	\$11,540,312	\$ 7,602,144	40%
Massachusetts SPCA	\$19,106,328	+ 3%	\$15,663,822	\$ 4,094,587	21% 2
The Wilderness Society	\$17,672,779	+ 2%	\$12,972,739	\$ 3,202,834	18%
HSUS	\$16,485,209	+18%	\$13,852,985	\$ 2,632,224	16% 3
PETA	\$ 8,811,252	+26%	\$ 6,561,898	\$ 2,249,354	26%
Conservation Intl.	\$ 8,221,493	+44%	\$ 7,276,591	\$ 944,902	11%
Sierra Clb. Leg. Def. Fnd.	\$ 7,169,535	+ 7%	\$ 5,046,337	\$ 2,123,198	30%
IFAW	\$ 4,916,491	+15%	\$ 3,303,094	\$ 1,613,397	33% 4
Defenders of Wildlife	\$ 4,223,231	- 3%	\$ 3,135,626	\$ 1,084,605	26%
African Wildlife Fndtn.	\$ 4,159,413	+20%	\$ 3,432,597	\$ 726,816	17%
Friends of Animals	\$ 4,101,444	0%	\$ 3,447,351	\$ 654,093	16%
Animal Rescue League	\$ 3,725,516	n/a	\$ 2,367,557	\$ 1,357,959	37%
American Humane Assn.	\$ 3,231,067	0%	\$ 2,565,589	\$ 665,478	21% 5
Doris Day Animal League	\$ 3,116,968	-34%	\$ 1,739,852	\$ 1,377,116	44% 6
Animal Protection Inst.	\$ 2,765,088	+ 4%	\$ 1,948,016	\$ 817,072	30%
Conn. Humane Society	\$ 2,473,318	+ 6%	\$ 2,088,296	\$ 385,022	16%
WSPA	\$ 2,269,352	n/a	\$ 1,891,650	\$ 377,702	17%
New Eng. Anti-Viv. Soc.	\$ 2,042,948	+39%	\$ 1,685,377	\$ 357,571	18% 7
The Fund for Animals	\$ 1,726,892	+30%	\$ 1,260,813	\$ 466,029	27%
Natl. Anti-Vivis. Soc.	\$ 1,676,970	+14%	\$ 1,248,530	\$ 428,438	26%
American Rivers	\$ 1,476,943	- 2%	\$ 1,094,616	\$ 382,327	26% 8
Animal Legal Def. Fund	\$ 1,060,617	n/a	\$ 698,277	\$ 362,340	34%
Rainforest Action	\$ 1,039,324	+16%	\$ 862,506	\$ 176,818	17% 9
Earth Island Institute	\$ 1,035,463	- 6%	\$ 675,862	\$ 359,601	35%
The Animals' Voice	\$ 957,937	n/a	\$ 641,319	\$ 316,618	33% 10
Humane Farming Assn.	\$ 943,525	+55%	\$ 889,957	\$ 53,568	6% 11
Am. Anti-Vivisection Soc.	\$ 909,923	- 8%	\$ 678,949	\$ 230,974	25% 12
PCRM	\$ 897,401	0%	\$ 602,605	\$ 294,796	33%
United Actn. for Animals	\$ 877,114	+17%	\$ 816,102	\$ 61,012	7%
In Defense of Animals	\$ 721,937	+ 9%	\$ 637,485	\$ 84,452	12% 13
Animal Welfare Inst.	\$ 677,134	+31%	\$ 550,100	\$ 127,034	19%
The ANIMALS' AGENDA	\$ 563,348	- 5%	\$ 493,318	\$ 70,030	12%
Defend. of Anim. Rights	\$ 541,996	-10%	\$ 431,081	\$ 110,915	21% 14
ISAR	\$ 468,012	-15%	\$ 299,407	\$ 168,605	36%
Animal Rights Mobil.	\$ 397,018	- 6%	\$ 306,479	\$ 90,539	23% 15
United Animal Nations	\$ 345,606	-42%	\$ 255,408	\$ 90,198	26%
Friends of the Earth	\$ 337,010	-89%	\$ 287,864	\$ 49,146	15%
Primarily Primates	\$ 298,348	+10%	\$ 161,144	\$ 137,166	46% 16
AVAR	\$ 246,430	n/a	\$ 158,405	\$ 88,025	36%
Farm Sanctuary	\$ 234,889	+61%	\$ 204,453	\$ 30,436	13%

IPPL	\$ 233,996	- 9%	\$ 233,996	\$ 0	0%	17
Rainforest Alliance	\$ 196,320	-74%	\$ 123,420	\$ 74,900	38%	
Farm Animal Ref. Move.	\$ 119,140	0%	\$ 96,817	\$ 22,323	19%	18
PsyETA	\$ 94,507	n/a	\$ 22,561	\$ 28,107	30%	
Animal Rights Intl.	\$ 73,288	n/a	\$ 34,981	\$ 7,460	10%	
Natl. Alliance	\$ 15,992	n/a	\$ 12,399	\$ 3,593	22%	19

Selected Opposition Groups

1 - The World Wildlife Fund / Conservation Foundation reported spending \$6,704,435 on membership education and \$10,726,834 on public education, most or all of which appears to have been in connection with direct mail fundraising. Reallocating these amounts produces a breakdown of 53% for programs and 47% for overhead.

2 - Financial data for the MSPCA includes the budgets of the American Fondouk Maintenance Committee, the American Humane Education Society, the Alice Manning Trust, and the Mary Mitchell Humane Fund. These subsidiaries spent \$912,485 in 1990, including \$845,058 for programs and \$68,054 (7.5%) for overhead.

3 - HSUS allocated to programs \$5,296,342 spent on public education, membership information, and publications, most of which involved direct mail fundraising appeals. Reallocating the amount produces a balance of 52% for programs and 48% for overhead.

4 - Does not include budgets of the affiliated Brian Davies Foundation, Intl. Fund for Animal Welfare (USA), and Intl. Marine Mammal Assn., for which IRS Form 990s were not received. IFAW allocated to programs \$1,047,261 of newsletter and direct mail costs, incurred in connection with direct mail fundraising. Reallocating these costs produces a breakdown of 46% spent of programs and 54% on overhead.

5 - The American Humane Association budgeted \$1,683,879 for animal protection, and \$881,710 for child protection. The lower amount budgeted for child protection reflects the degree to which programs once carried out by member humane societies have been taken over by various branches of government.

6 - DDAL allocated \$832,103 to programs under the heading of public advocacy, and \$857,981 to programs under the heading of public education, most or all of which appears to have been in connection with direct mail fundraising. Reallocating these amounts produces a breakdown of 2% spent on programs, 98% on overhead. Direct mail funding appeals received from DDAL in Feb. 1992 claimed that only 16.8% of the 1991 budget had been spent on fundraising and membership recruitment. However, as in previous years, a considerable amount of direct mail fundraising expense appeared to have been allocated to program services under the headings of advocacy and public education; and the statement covered only the first 10 months of the year, stopping just before Christmas season appeals would have been mailed. The DDAL appeals also asserted that "the Doris Day Animal League has become a major force in America."

7 - NEAVS argues that \$40,299 recorded as overhead by the organization's accountants should be reallocated to programs, in which case the balance of expenditures would be 85% programs and 15% overhead.

8 - American Rivers reported spending \$376,977 on public and member communications, most or all of which appears to have been in connection with direct mail fundraising. Reallocating this amount produces a breakdown of 51% for programs and 49% for overhead.

9 - The Rainforest Action Network reported spending \$111,977 for direct mail service under "programs." Reallocating this amount to overhead produces a breakdown of 72% spent for programs, 28% for overhead.

10 - The Animals' Voice is published by The Compassion for Animals Foundation Inc.

11 - Humane Farming Association overhead costs are low, according to executive director Bradley Miller, because "HFA does not use professional fundraisers, and does very little direct mail solicitation. A large portion of HFA's budget is put directly into anti-factory farming TV, radio, and display ads."

12 - Compensation of American Anti-Vivisection Society officers and directors dropped by \$67,975, or 85%, from 1989, following the death of fulltime president William Cave and the semi-retirement of his wife and secretary, Eleanor Cave. The payroll increased by \$63,643, or 46%, as new staffers were added to replace them, one of whom is reportedly the sister of executive director Bernard Unti, who refused to release AAVS salary data.

13 - In Defense of Animals allocated to programs \$339,505 spent on printing and postage, much of which appears to have been in connection with direct mail fundraising. Reallocating that amount to overhead produces a breakdown of 41% for programs and 59% for overhead.

14 - Defenders of Animal Rights allocated to programs \$110,032 spent on humane education, most or all of which appears to have been in connection with direct mail fundraising. Reallocating that amount to overhead produces a breakdown of 59% for programs and 41% for overhead.

15 - ARM! was formerly known as Trans-Species Unlimited, and has now merged with the Rocky Mountain Humane Society.

16 - The Primarily Primates information comes from audited financial statements rather than IRS Form 990, and therefore may show a different breakdown of program and overhead costs.

17 - The International Primate Protection League allocated \$103,451 to programs that appears to have been spent for direct mail fundraising, and \$9,954 to programs that appears to have been spent on other forms of overhead. Thus the actual IPPL breakdown appears to be 52% for programs, 48% for overhead.

18 - FARM paid \$18,100 for office and living space rented from president Alex Hershaft's mother.

19 - The National Alliance for Animal Legislation budget information covers the political arm of the group only. Budget information for the educational arm was not received.

While examining the returns of animal and habitat protection groups, we decided to look at some of the noisier opposition groups, as well. The ANIMALS' AGENDA requested data on about a dozen, but the IRS reported that most were either not nonprofits, or, in the case of Putting People First, hadn't filed Form 990, even though they apparently should have.

ORGANIZATION	1990 BUDGET	+/-	PROGRAMS	OVERHEAD	%
National Rifle Assn.	\$85,682,378	n/a	\$68,722,145	\$16,960,233	20% 1
Fndtn.fr.Biomed.Resrch.	\$ 1,163,182	n/a	\$ 1,049,841	\$ 113,341	10% 2
NABR	\$ 493,227	+27%	\$ 364,466	\$ 128,761	26% 3
Wildlife Leg.Fund Amer.	\$ 474,102	n/a	\$ 418,433	\$ 55,669	12% 4
CURE	\$ 90,702	n/a	\$ 90,702	\$ 0	0%

1 - The NRA allocated \$16,340,774 to program costs under the heading of promotion that appears to have been spent in connection with direct mail fundraising. Reassigning that amount to overhead produces a balance of 61% program spending, against 39% for overhead.

2 - The Foundation for Biomedical Research financial statements indicate that the organization spent nothing on fundraising, yet received \$1,083,184 in contributions.

3 - Full name is National Association for Biomedical Research.

4 - WLFA allocated \$124,433 to program costs under the heading of membership services, much of which appears to have been spent in connection with direct mail fundraising. Reassigning that amount to overhead produces a balance of 62% program spending, against 38% for overhead.

5 - Connecticut United for Research Excellence allocated to programs \$68,876, 76% of the organizational budget, that conventional accounting would have allocated to overhead. The CURE overhead would have been even higher if office space hadn't been donated by the American Heart Assn.

TABLE #2

Table #2 lists animal and habitat protection groups (if the information is available) in order of the total value of their assets. Types of group include Animal Advocacy (A), Shelters and Sanctuaries (S), Anti-Vivisection (V), and Habitat Conservation (H). Since many groups perform multiple functions, many are identified as belonging to two categories, with the function occupying the greater share of resources listed first. Note that shelters and sanctuaries tend to have higher fixed assets and labor costs because of the physical requirements of their work. Fixed assets include all physical property, such as land, equipment, and shelter facilities.

ORGANIZATION	TYPE	TOTAL ASSETS	FIXED ASSETS	CASH/SECURITIES
National Audubon Society	H	\$ 83,946,399	\$16,780,280	\$61,632,812
Massachusetts SPCA	SA	\$ 59,409,754	\$ 9,609,880	\$41,466,181 1
North Shore Animal League	S	\$ 55,365,530	\$ 5,555,565	\$45,507,034
WWF/Conservation Fndtn.	H	\$ 43,490,010	\$ 2,182,273	\$33,909,638 2
American SPCA	SA	\$ 39,565,434	\$ 3,309,789	\$25,938,365
Animal Rescue League	S	\$ 32,160,828	(unavailable at deadline)	
Humane Society of the U.S.	A	\$ 25,832,300	\$ 2,726,277	\$21,370,331
Sierra Club	H	\$ 21,072,101	\$ 3,693,728	\$11,843,490
Connecticut Humane Society	S	\$ 17,322,299	\$ 1,352,589	\$15,777,234
Greenpeace USA	H	\$ 15,831,164	\$ 999,329	\$ 8,847,231
The Wilderness Society	H	\$ 8,237,559	\$ 1,127,002	\$ 3,776,301
Sierra Clb. Legal Def. Fund	H	\$ 7,592,592	\$ 968,726	\$ 4,763,973
New England Anti-Viv. Soc.	A	\$ 7,514,539	\$ 829,324	\$ 6,614,855
Amer. Anti-Vivisect. Soc.	V	\$ 5,863,274	\$ 59,076	\$ 5,804,198
American Humane Assoc.	A	\$ 5,271,884	\$ 2,217,702	\$ 2,467,450
Defenders of Wildlife	H	\$ 4,313,528	\$ 321,271	\$ 3,604,876
Natl. Anti-Vivisect. Soc.	V	\$ 3,538,478	\$ 75,823	\$ 3,341,251

Conservation International	H	\$ 3,095,057	\$ 204,373	\$ 2,777,168
Wld. Soc. for Prot. of Ani.	A	\$ 3,078,715	(unavailable at deadline)	
Friends of Animals	A	\$ 2,997,911	\$ 123,357	\$ 2,681,130
African Wildlife Foundation	H	\$ 2,977,336	\$ 127,911	\$ 1,572,257
PETA	AS	\$ 2,771,312	\$ 946,158	\$ 1,499,041
Intl. Fund for Animal Welf.	A	\$ 2,292,076	\$ 1,770,924	\$ 251,730 3
The Fund for Animals	AS	\$ 2,119,738	\$ 634,623	\$ 1,441,256
Defenders of Animal Rights	S	\$ 1,948,463	\$ 1,671,045	\$ 256,731
Humane Farming Association	A	\$ 1,549,855	\$ 47,388	\$ 1,475,571
Animal Protection Inst.	A	\$ 684,871	\$ 493,137	\$ 106,985
American Rivers	H	\$ 593,815	\$ 49,463	\$ 508,761
Rainforest Alliance	H	\$ 532,902	\$ 8,548	\$ 510,950
ISAR	A	\$ 516,988	\$ 146,003	\$ 331,336
Primarily Primates	S	\$ 419,194	\$ 353,662	\$ 65,377
Intl. Primate Protect. Lg.	AS	\$ 400,631	\$ 253,545	\$ 147,085
Earth Island Institute	H	\$ 379,905	\$ 44,108	\$ 300,519
United Action for Animals	A	\$ 361,484	\$ 56,282	\$ 303,128
Rainforest Action Network	H	\$ 322,905	\$ 30,944	\$ 156,505
Farm Sanctuary	SA	\$ 290,107	\$ 143,346	\$ 108,341
Doris Day Animal League	A	\$ 288,206	\$ 7,542	\$ 230,722
Animal Welfare Institute	A	\$ 246,642	\$ 16,825	\$ 229,058
The Animals' Voice	A	\$ 160,668	\$ 97,894	\$ 62,774
Friends of the Earth	H	\$ 153,984	\$ 1,043	\$ 39,049
Animal Legal Defense Fund	A	\$ 139,618	\$ 12,520	\$ 121,145
PCRM	A	\$ 109,900	\$ 34,976	\$ 14,696
In Defense of Animals	A	\$ 80,085	\$ 545	\$ 77,540
Animal Rights Mobilization	A	\$ 74,215	\$ 58,549	\$ 7,067
United Animal Nations	A	\$ 51,125	\$ 21,439	\$ 24,553
Animal Rights Intl.	A	\$ 41,289	\$ 2,481	\$ 38,808
AVAR	A	\$ 32,870	\$ 5,773	\$ 27,097
The ANIMALS' AGENDA	A	\$ 30,773	\$ 20,483	\$ 2,290
F A R M	A	\$ 25,668	\$ 0	\$ 25,604
PsyETA	A	\$ 15,270	\$ 907	\$ 15,628

1 - The MSPCA also manages the American Fondouk Maintenance Committee, the American Humane Education Society, the Alice Manning Trust, and the Mary Mitchell Humane Fund. These subsidiaries claimed combined assets of \$8,798,294 in 1990. MSPCA securities included \$481,7555 invested with Hydro Quebec, the promoter of the ecologically destructive James Bay II hydroelectric project, and \$175,312 invested with General Motors, which has killed approximately 20,000 animals in product tests since 1980.

2 - WWF assets came to 34,302,542; Conserv. Fndtn. assets to \$6,990,939.

3 - Does not include assets of the affiliated Brian Davies Foundation, Intl. Fund for Animal Welfare (USA), and Intl. Marine Mammal Assn., for which IRS Form 990s were not received.

Selected Opposition Groups

National Rifle Association	\$118,401,209	\$ 7,749,615	\$89,702,631
Found. for Biomedical Research	\$ 2,376,339	\$ 26,321	\$ 2,315,012
NABR	\$ 920,539	\$ 11,886	\$ 903,212
Wildlife Legis. Fund of Amer.	\$ 400,861	\$ 0	\$ 393,896
CT United for Research Excell.	\$ 270,471	\$ 4,409	\$ 257,567

TABLE #3

This table lists the total remuneration of the top executives of each listed group, plus the remuneration of their five highest-paid staffers, the remuneration of their directors if the directors are compensated, and remuneration paid to other individuals for professional services. Organizational heads are listed in capital letters. To provide a basis for comparison, Table #3 also includes either average or median salary figures for similar jobs across the nonprofit spectrum, at animal shelters, in veterinary practice, and at zoos.

The average salaries for U.S. nonprofit organizations by job title come primarily from the 1991 *National Nonprofit Wage And Benefits Survey*, published by the Technical Assistance Center, as reported in the Aug. 13, 1991 issue of *The Chronicle of Philanthropy*. Executive directors of nonprofits in the budget range of most of the organizations listed here (\$1 million-\$5 million) make an average of \$58,677, while executive directors of nonprofits with budgets of over \$5 million make an average of \$81,737. Some additional figures come from data gathered by Abbott, Langer & Associates, reported in the Sept. 10, 1991 issue of *The Chronicle of Philanthropy*. The animal shelter salary data is taken from a survey of 101 shelters conducted in June 1990 by the Humane Society and SPCA of Seattle/King County. The veterinary salary data comes primarily from the *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Assn.*, March 15, 1991. The zoo salary data comes from an average of information in press clippings received by The ANIMALS' AGENDA.

INDIVIDUAL	ORGANIZATION	POSITION	PAY
JAY HAIR	Natl. Wildlife	Fdrt. President	\$220,000
DAVID GANZ	N. Shore Animal Lg.	Exec. Director	\$180,833
JOHN HOYT	Humane Soc. of U.S.	President	\$158,606 H
FREDRIC SUTHERLAND	Sierra Leg.Def.Fnd.	President	\$157,219
KATHRYN FULLER	WWF/Conserv. Fndtn.	President	\$156,112
JOHN KULLBERG	American SPCA	President	\$151,276 1
GEORGE FRAMPTON Jr.	Wilderness Society	President	\$145,200
PETER BERLE	Natl. Audubon Soc.	President	\$140,000
PAUL SCHINDLER	Afri. Wildlife Fnd.	President	\$132,700
Paul Irwin	Humane Soc. of U.S.	Treasurer	\$131,419
Russell Train	WWF/Conserv. Fndtn.	Chairman	\$129,631
HOLLY HAZARD	Doris Day Anim. Lg.	Executive Dir.	\$128,162 2
Paige MacDonald	WWF/Conserv. Fndtn.	Executive V.P.	\$126,119
GUS THORNTON	Massachusetts SPCA	President	\$120,572
M. RUPERT CUTLER	Defend. of Wildlife	President	\$116,506
James Terrill	Wilderness Society	Funding & Acctng.	\$114,950
John Noble	WWF/Conserv. Fndtn.	V.P. Planning	\$113,945
PETER SELIGMANN	Conservation Intl.	Chair of Board	\$110,806
Christopher Palmer	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Vice President	\$110,500
Sydney Butler	Wilderness Society	VP for Conserv.	\$107,778
Michael Fischer	Sierra Club	Exec. Director	\$107,500
Peter Emerson	Wilderness Society	Chief Economist	\$107,387
Stephan Volker	Sierra Leg.Def.Fnd.	Staff Attorney	\$106,220
Douglas Wheeler	Conservation Fndtn.	Vice President	\$105,555
TYPICAL SALARY OF MAJOR METROPOLITAN ZOO DIRECTOR			\$105,403
Janeen Stout	World Wildlife Fund	Vice President	\$105,225
Gaylord Nelson	Wilderness Society	Counselor	\$102,850
J.MICHAEL McCLOSKEY	Sierra Club	Chairman	\$ 98,975
Mary Hanley	Wilderness Society	VP-PAD	\$ 98,413
Vawter Parker	Sierra Leg.Def.Fnd.	VP/Coord. Atty.	\$ 98,119
Susan Martin	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Sr. Vice Pres.	\$ 97,188
Laurens Silver	Sierra Leg.Def.Fnd.	Staff Attorney	\$ 96,990
James Carpenter	Massachusetts SPCA	Dir. of Pathology	\$ 96,468
Edward Hamilton	N. Shore Animal Lg.	Veterinarian	\$ 96,230
Les Line	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Sr. Vice Pres.	\$ 96,200 3
Andrea Bonnette	Sierra Club	Asst. Secretary	\$ 96,120
Richard Foe	World Wildlife Fund	Consultant	\$ 95,750
Rebecca Wodder	Wilderness Society	VP-M and D	\$ 95,515
Neil Harpster	Massachusetts SPCA	Dir. of Cardiol.	\$ 93,984
Paul Gambardella	Massachusetts SPCA	Chief of Staff	\$ 93,951
Russell Mittermeier	Conservation Intl.	President	\$ 93,496
James Cunningham	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Sr. Vice Pres.	\$ 92,280
Spencer Beebe	Conservation Intl.	Vice President	\$ 91,806
Michael Sherwood	Sierra Leg.Def.Fnd.	Staff Attorney	\$ 91,789
Thomas Watkins	Wilderness Society	VP/Editor	\$ 90,838
Henry Cowen	N. Shore Anim. Lg.	Graphic Artist	\$ 90,000 4
Peter Theran	Massachusetts SPCA	Vice President	\$ 89,315
Charles Westfield	American SPCA	Veterinarian	\$ 89,241
Curtis Freese	World Wildlife Fund	Vice President	\$ 88,875
Karin Sheldon	Wilderness Society	Acting VP	\$ 88,027
Michael Arms	N. Shore Animal Lg.	Shelter Op. Dir.	\$ 86,499
Diana McMeekin	Afri. Wildlife Fnd.	Vice President	\$ 86,400
Harold Finkelstein	American SPCA	Asst. Treasurer	\$ 85,997
Huando Torres	American SPCA	Sr. Investigator	\$ 85,829
Michael Francis	Wilderness Society	Forest Programs	\$ 85,643
Carmine Branagan	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Vice President	\$ 84,888
Joanne Klejunas	Sierra Leg.Def.Fnd.	VP/ Dir. Of Dev.	\$ 84,830
Robert Commisso	N. Shore Animal Lg.	Controller	\$ 83,552
Herman Cohen	American SPCA	Exec. Vice Pres.	\$ 82,535
W. KENT OLSON	American Rivers	President	\$ 82,400
Gordon Robinson	American SPCA	VP, Vet. Services	\$ 81,709
William Reffalt	Wilderness Society	Refuges Programs	\$ 81,208
George Watford	American SPCA	VP, Brooklyn	\$ 81,151
John Grandy	Humane Soc. of U.S.	Vice President	\$ 80,946
Barry Flamm	Wilderness Society	Chief Forester	\$ 80,887
Howard Levy	Massachusetts SPCA	Vice President	\$ 80,781
Arthur Slade	Animal Rescue League	President	\$ 80,300
Michael Mantell	WWF/Conserv. Fndtn.	General Counsel	\$ 80,245
Patricia Forkan	Humane Soc. of U.S.	Vice President	\$ 79,799
Bennett Beach	Wilderness Society	Asst. Dir, PAD	\$ 79,441
Thomas Hunt	Humane Soc. of U.S.	VP/Controller	\$ 79,059
Michael Bernstein	Massachusetts SPCA	Dir. of Medicine	\$ 78,541
Curtis Bohlen	World Wildlife Fund	Vice President	\$ 77,975
Robt. M. Wright	World Wildlife Fund	Vice President	\$ 77,975
Michael Aronson	Massachusetts SPCA	Dir. of Surgery	\$ 77,895
Elizabeth Raisbeck	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Sr. Vice Pres.	\$ 77,660
Arnold Lum	Sierra Leg.Def.Fnd.	Staff Attorney	\$ 75,564
Lawrence Amon	WWF/Conserv. Fndtn.	V.P. Finance	\$ 75,165
BRIAN DAVIES	IFAW	Trustee-CEO	\$ 74,608 5
John Gourlay	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Advertising Dir.	\$ 74,502
Deborah Reames	Sierra Leg.Def.Fnd.	Staff Attorney	\$ 74,323
Lawrence Brown	American Humane	Secretary	\$ 73,359
Marshall Case	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Vice President	\$ 73,318
AVERAGE SALARY OF U.S. NONPROFIT CHIEF LEGAL OFFICERS			\$ 72,416
Jan Beyea	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Sr. Staff Scient.	\$ 71,099

Michael Fox	Humane Soc. of U.S.	Vice President	\$ 70,430
Robert San George	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Vice President	\$ 69,950
James Deane	Defend. of Wildlife	Editor	\$ 69,466
Mary Joy Breton	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Vice President	\$ 69,230
PEGGY CUNNIFF	Natl. Anti-Viv. Soc.	Exec. Director	\$ 68,111
Elizabeth McCorkle	Afri. Wildlife Fnd.	Asst. Treasurer	\$ 66,000
Barbara Bucovetsky	N. Shore Animal Lg.	Manager	\$ 65,580
Murdaugh Madden	Humane Soc. of U.S.	Vice President	\$ 65,139
Hope Babcock	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Deputy Counsel	\$ 63,488
Sara Vickerman	Defend. of Wildlife	Reg. Prog. Dir.	\$ 62,760
Mark Plotkin	Conservation Intl.	Vice President	\$ 62,596
David Cline	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Regional V.P.	\$ 62,581
Patricia Baldi	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Dir. Popul. Prog.	\$ 62,202
Brooks Yeager	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Vice President	\$ 61,500
Pat Schene	American Humane	Child Protection	\$ 60,991
Patricia Kelly	Conservation Intl.	Vice President	\$ 60,878
Robert McMin	Conservation Intl.	Sec./Treas.	\$ 60,878
Roger Kindler	Humane Soc. of U.S.	Vice President	\$ 60,753
Dennis White	American Humane	Animal Protection	\$ 60,741
Brock Evans	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Vice President	\$ 60,678
J. John Stevenson	N. Shore Animal Lg.	Attorney	\$ 60,200
Phyllis Wright	Humane Soc. of U.S.	Vice President	\$ 60,106
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF MAJOR METROPOLITAN ZOO \$ 60,000			
Maria Teresa Ortiz	Conservation Intl.	Dir., Bolivia	\$ 59,412
John Myers	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Sr. Vice Pres.	\$ 59,322
HELEN JONES	ISAR	President	\$ 59,000
Kenneth Margolis	Conservation Intl.	Senior Assoc.	\$ 58,946
Carter Luke	Massachusetts SPCA	Vice President	\$ 58,278
Chris Cook	Greenpeace USA	High Donor V.P.	\$ 57,866
Martin Goebel	Conservation Intl.	Dir., Mexico	\$ 57,652
Silvio Olivier	Conservation Intl.	Vice President	\$ 57,366
McDONALD WHITE	United Animal Action	President	\$ 57,075
Kathryn Tollerton	Defend. of Wildlife	Dir. of Govt. Rel.	\$ 57,058
Carole McNamara	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Controller	\$ 57,001
Glenn Olson	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Regional V.P.	\$ 56,876
Frank Dunstan	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Vice President	\$ 56,793
Gary Soucie	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Exec. Editor	\$ 56,711
Alexander Sprunt IV	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Vice President	\$ 55,778
Susan Drennan	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Vice President	\$ 55,560
Sally Hershey	Sierra Leg. Def. Fnd.	Controller	\$ 55,539
Katherine Benedict	Humane Soc. of U.S.	Data Proc. Dir.	\$ 55,383
Richard Moore	IFAW	Exec. Director	\$ 54,699
Ted Crail	Animal Protect. Ins.	Consultant	\$ 54,464
AVERAGE SALARY OF U.S. NONPROFIT DIRECTORS OF RESEARCH \$ 54,182			
Mark Stanley Price	Afri. Wildlife Fnd.	Dir. Operations	\$ 54,000
Joseph Meadow	United Animal Action	Legal/Lobbying	\$ 53,963
Robert Turner	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Regional V.P.	\$ 53,406
Kenneth Cuniff	Natl. Anti-Viv. Soc.	Attorney	\$ 53,326
AVERAGE SALARY OF U.S. NONPROFIT EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS \$ 52,789			
Joanna Chestnut	Sierra Leg. Def. Fnd.	Administrator	\$ 52,759
August Helberg	Connecticut Humane	(not stated)	\$ 52,483
Randall Lockwood	Humane Soc. of U.S.	Vice President	\$ 52,017
Betty Denny Smith	American Humane	Hollywood Dir.	\$ 51,655
Kevin J. Coyle	American Rivers	Vice President	\$ 51,500
AVERAGE SALARY OF U.S. NONPROFIT LOBBYISTS \$ 50,800			
Ronald Klataske	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Regional V.P.	\$ 50,178
Edythe Osedbetter	Defend. of Wildlife	CEO	\$ 50,107
John Fitzgerald	Defend. of Wildlife	Legal Counsel	\$ 49,888
Valerie Stanley	ALDF	Attorney	\$ 49,345
Walter Pomeroy	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Regional V.P.	\$ 49,230
Earl Blauner	Sierra Leg. Def. Fnd.	Admin/Counsel	\$ 48,955
Dede Armentrout	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Regional V.P.	\$ 48,540
John Walsh	WSPA	Assistant Dir.	\$ 48,500
Donald Barnes	Natl. Anti-Viv. Soc.	Director	\$ 48,000
Roderic Mast	Conservation Intl.	Species Conserv.	\$ 47,826
Sidney Holt	IFAW	Scientific Consul.	\$ 47,572
Annie St. Laurent	United Animal Action	Research Director	\$ 47,560
Laura Moretti	The Animals' Voice	Editor-In-Chief	\$ 47,100
Scott Anderson	PETA	Membership Dev.	\$ 46,946
Bruce Webb	Animal Protect. Ins.		\$ 46,920
Arthur Keife	Humane Soc. of U.S.	Dir. of Dev.	\$ 46,748
John D. Echeverria	American Rivers	General Counsel	\$ 46,350
Karen Furestad	American Humane	Child Protection	\$ 45,883
Carol Waite	Defend. of Wildlife	Dir. of Develop.	\$ 45,691
MEDIAN SALARY OF LARGE ANIMAL VETERINARIANS \$ 45,350			
AVERAGE SALARY OF U.S. NONPROFIT CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICERS \$ 45,200			
Adele Douglass	American Humane	Washington Dir.	\$ 44,655
Nancy Crooks	Animal Protect. Ins.	Lobbyist	\$ 44,551
Vicki Thorpe	Sierra Club	Asst. Treasurer	\$ 44,150
Vickey Monrean	Greenpeace USA	Dir. of Develop.	\$ 43,871
Dale Didion	Humane Soc. of U.S.	Vice President	\$ 43,853
Paul Seigel	IFAW	Dir. of Develop.	\$ 43,765
Patty Finch	Humane Soc. of U.S.	Vice President	\$ 43,665
Robert Govoni	IFAW	Controller	\$ 43,517
Patricia Munoz	American Rivers	Fundraiser	\$ 43,260
Tim Manolis	Animal Protect. Ins.		\$ 42,936

Jan Hartke	Humane Soc. of U.S.	Vice President	\$ 42,838
Marcia Glaser	Humane Soc. of U.S.	Asst. Secy.	\$ 42,453
PRISCILLA FERAL	Friends of Animals	President	\$ 42,000
Paul Kellogg	Natl. Anti-Viv. Soc.	Advertising Cons.	\$ 42,000
Charlene Drennon	Humane Soc. of U.S.	W.Coast Reg. Dir.	\$ 42,774
Deborah Salem	Humane Soc. of U.S.	Editor	\$ 42,150
Deanna Soares	United Anim. Nations	Under Secretary	\$ 42,052
Martha Glenn	Humane Soc. of U.S.	Lobbyist	\$ 41,607
Malcolm Mansfield	Massachusetts SPCA	Publications Des.	\$ 41,491
AVERAGE SALARY OF U.S. NONPROFIT DEPUTY EXEC. DIRECTORS \$ 41,343			
Robert Stadler	Connecticut Humane		\$ 41,248
Gerald Yeager	Greenpeace USA	Admin. Director	\$ 41,138
Kim Stallwood	PETA	Exec. Director	\$ 41,000
Carolyn Stevens	PETA	Dir. of Develop.	\$ 41,000
Robert Hillman	Animal Protect. Ins.		\$ 40,965
Irving Brown	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Asst. Secretary	\$ 40,500
MEDIAN SALARY OF HORSE VETERINARIANS \$ 40,435			
Larry Thompson	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Regional V.P.	\$ 40,420
Suzanne Wilkins	American Rivers	Planner	\$ 40,170
Tensie Whelan	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Vice President	\$ 39,808
L. Madrigal-Plotkin	Conservation Intl.	Dir., Costa Rica	\$ 39,687
Norman Anderson	PCRM	Dir. of Toxicology	\$ 39,600
MEDIAN SALARY, ALL VETERINARIANS \$ 39,212			
PETER BAHOUTH	Greenpeace USA	Exec. Director	\$ 39,167
ELLIOT KATZ	In Defense of Anim.	Exec. Director	\$ 39,000
Samuel Trevino	Humane Soc. of U.S.	Asst. Treas.	\$ 38,903
David Miller	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Regional V.P.	\$ 38,751
David Rappoport	Greenpeace USA	Toxic Campaigns	\$ 38,644
Cynthia Moore	Greenpeace USA	Legal Counsel	\$ 38,333
Arthur Cordts	The Animals' Voice	Director	\$ 38,000
Clarence White	Connecticut Humane		\$ 37,855
MEDIAN SALARY OF SMALL ANIMAL VETERINARIANS \$ 37,850			
Mary Ouellette	Natl. Anti-Viv. Soc.	Secretary	\$ 37,800
MARY JO KOVIC	Def. of Anim. Rights	President	\$ 37,350
AVERAGE SALARY OF U.S. NONPROFIT DIRECTORS OF DEVELOPMENT \$ 36,827			
James Dougherty	Defend. of Wildlife	V.P. of Programs	\$ 36,470
James Kovic	Def. of Anim. Rights	Vice President	\$ 36,450
Sue Murphy	American Humane	Asst. Secretary	\$ 36,411
Cole McFarland	The Animals' Voice	Editor	\$ 36,000
Barbara Wightman	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Asst. Secretary	\$ 36,140
Joseph Manes	ALDF	Fundrais. Consul.	\$ 36,000
U.S. MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME \$ 35,752			
James Nations	Conservation Intl.	Vice President	\$ 35,681
AVERAGE SALARY OF VETERINARY GENERAL PRACTITIONER \$ 35,500			
Nancy Payton	ISAR	Vice President	\$ 35,500
Peggy Hilden	PETA	Dev. Specialist	\$ 35,310
David Newhouse	Natl. Audubon Soc.	Regional V.P.	\$ 35,073
Kate Morris	PETA	Membership Asst.	\$ 35,000
RANDALL HAYES	Rainforest Action	President	\$ 35,000
DUF FISCHER	Animal Protect. Ins.	Exec. Dir./V.P.	\$ 34,646
JOYCE TISCHLER	ALDF	Exec. Director	\$ 34,350
Bradley Miller	Humane Farming Assn.	Executive Dir.	\$ 34,050
Jeanne Glynn	PETA	Res. & Dev. Dir.	\$ 34,000
AVERAGE SALARY OF U.S. NONPROFIT BUSINESS MANAGERS \$ 33,810			
AVERAGE SALARY OF U.S. NONPROFIT REGIONAL DIRECTORS \$ 33,624			
AVERAGE SALARY OF U.S. NONPROFIT DEPT. DIRECTORS \$ 33,500			
Grant Thornton	Fund for Animals	Accountant	\$ 33,500
Mary Govoni	IFAW	Controller	\$ 33,080
Sharon Shutes	Afri. Wildlife Fnd.	Asst. Secretary	\$ 33,019
William Clark	Friends of Animals	International	\$ 33,000
Joe Stoshak	Greenpeace USA	Chief of Finances	\$ 33,000
David Dawson	Wilderness Society	Memb. Design/Anly.	\$ 32,909
AVERAGE SALARY OF U.S. NONPROFIT P.R. DIRECTORS \$ 32,697			
David Chatfield	Greenpeace USA	Chair of Board	\$ 32,083
Sylvia Lovett	Friends of Animals	Controller	\$ 32,000
Zephyr Carlyle	Friends of Animals	Counsel	\$ 31,500
Sandra Lewis	Friends of Animals	New York Director	\$ 31,500
Frank Cullen	New Eng. Anti-Viv.	Treasurer	\$ 31,385
AVERAGE SALARY OF ANIMAL SHELTER DIRECTORS \$ 31,236			
Bonnie Miller	Humane Farming Assn.	Vice President	\$ 31,133
Richard Dillman	Greenpeace USA	Program Dir.	\$ 31,000
Vanessa Helling	The Animals' Voice	Asst. Editor	\$ 30,600
Suzanne Roy	PCRM	Communications	\$ 30,423
Constance Cwyner	The Animals' Voice	Dir. Asst.	\$ 30,200

IRS rules require that only the top five salaries within each organization need to be reported. Among the groups that pay additional salaries in excess of \$30,000 are:

- American SPCA (78)
- Defenders of Wildlife (6)
- Massachusetts SPCA (62)
- National Audubon Society (80)
- North Shore Animal League (21)
- Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (18)
- The Wilderness Society (68)
- WWF/Conserv. Fndtn. (140)

If a group pays no staff salaries above \$30,000, the top five need not be declared. The

following pay no staff salaries above \$30,000 and have not reported actual salaries:

Animal Welfare Institute
The Fund for Animals

Chris Shane	New Eng. Anti-Viv.	Lobbyist	\$ 29,231
AVERAGE SALARY OF SHELTER FUNDRAISING DIRECTORS \$ 28,218			
NEAL BARNARD	PCRM	President	\$ 28,000
Joan McCafferty	New Eng. Anti-Viv.	Office Manager	\$ 27,660
AVERAGE SALARY OF U.S. NONPROFIT PROGRAM MANAGERS \$ 27,574			
S. Van Valkenberg	New Eng. Anti-Viv.	Program Director	\$ 27,391
KIM BARTLETT	The ANIMALS' AGENDA	Editor	\$ 26,745
Robert Kimball	New Eng. Anti-Viv.	Education Dir.	\$ 25,827
Vernon Weir	United Anim. Nations	Under Secretary	\$ 24,783
Truly Webb	Greenpeace USA	Corp. Secretary	\$ 23,500
RICHARD JOHNSTON	Connecticut Humane	Pres. of Board	\$ 23,077
Peter Hoyt	The ANIMALS' AGENDA	Circulation Dir.	\$ 23,000
AVERAGE SALARY OF PAID SHELTER P.R. OFFICERS \$ 21,500			
AVERAGE SALARY OF PAID ANIMAL SHELTER MANAGERS \$ 21,500			
JOHN KNOX	Earth Island Inst.	Exec. Director	\$ 20,702
AVERAGE SALARY OF FULL-TIME HUMANE EDUCATORS \$ 20,500			
DAVID PHILLIPS	Earth Island Inst.	Exec. Director	\$ 20,463
HENRY SPIRA	Animal Rights Intl.	President	\$ 19,800
Linda Cook	American SPCA	Asst. Secretary	\$ 19,223
Laura Yanne	The ANIMALS' AGENDA	Advertising Dir.	\$ 19,095
Alex Pacheco	PETA	Chairperson	\$ 19,000
Merritt Clifton	The ANIMALS' AGENDA	News Editor	\$ 18,808
DANA STUCHELL	ARM!	President	\$ 18,000
AVERAGE SALARY OF ANIMAL CRUELTY OFFICERS \$ 17,300			
AVERAGE SALARY OF U.S. NONPROFIT SECRETARIES \$ 16,937			
AVERAGE SALARY OF EXPERIENCED VETERINARY TECHNICIAN \$ 16,618			
Daniel Donnelly	The ANIMALS' AGENDA	Art Director	\$ 15,945
DANIEL KATZ	Rainforest Alliance	Executive Dir.	\$ 14,500
Doug Neathercut	Rainforest Alliance	Secretary	\$ 13,958
AVERAGE SALARY OF PAID SHELTER ADOPTION CLERKS \$ 13,753			
AVERAGE SALARY OF PAID SHELTER TECHNICIANS \$ 13,019			
M.J. Bernabucci	The ANIMALS' AGENDA	Art Director	\$ 12,600
George Cave	ARM!	Treasurer	\$ 12,500
Patrice Greenville	The ANIMALS' AGENDA	Editor-at-Large	\$ 12,300
Helen Carpenter	ISAR	Ass. Sec./Treas.	\$ 11,769
Karen Kreider	Rainforest Alliance	Treasurer	\$ 11,740
Ivan Ussach	Rainforest Alliance	Vice President	\$ 11,733
Kenneth Shapiro	PsyETA	Executive Dir.	\$ 9,583
Wilda Harrison	American SPCA	Asst. Secretary	\$ 9,289
Ralph Bohron	Friends of the Earth Exec.	Vice Pres.	\$ 8,667
Alice Fox	The ANIMALS' AGENDA	Advertising Dir.	\$ 8,412
Alexander Stewart	Massachusetts SPCA	Vice President	\$ 8,215
JAMES CLARK	AAYS	President	\$ 7,583
Louise Emmons	Conservation Intl.	Director	\$ 6,250
Wallace Swett	Primarily Primates	Director	\$ 6,250
Blanche Kent	Farm Sanctuary	Treasurer	\$ 6,228
LORRI BAUSTON	Farm Sanctuary	President	\$ 6,204
Gene Bauston	Farm Sanctuary	Vice President	\$ 6,204
MICHAEL CLARK	Friends of the Earth	President	\$ 5,600
Brent Blackwelder	Friends of the Earth	Vice President	\$ 5,170
Debra Larson	The ANIMALS' AGENDA	Editorial Asst.	\$ 5,102
PETER LINCK GERARD	National Alliance	Executive Dir.	\$ 5,001
Elizabeth Swart	ISAR	Vice President	\$ 5,000
Tani Adams	Greenpeace USA	Program Dir.	\$ 4,187
EMMANUEL BERNSTEIN	PsyETA	President	\$ 4,000
Eleanor Cave	AAYS	Sec./Treas.	\$ 3,889
David Favre	ALDF	Treasurer	\$ 3,443
Peter Field	PsyETA	Research Dir.	\$ 3,181
Carl Anthony	Earth Island Inst.	President	\$ 2,684
Kathleen Sanborn	National Alliance	Assistant Dir.	\$ 1,621
Roger Galvin	ALDF	Director	\$ 1,048
Kate O'Connell	Greenpeace USA	Program Dir.	\$ 1,000
ALEX HERSHAFT	FARM	President	\$ 600
CLEVELAND AMORY	Fund for Animals	President	none
INGRID NEWKIRK	PETA	National Director	none
CHRISTINE STEVENS	Animal Welfare Inst.	President	none

H - Receives housing in addition to salary.

1 - No longer president of the ASPCA, John Kullberg now heads Seeing Eyes for the Blind.

2 - Holly Hazard receives no salary from DDAL, but as a note appended to the group's Form 990 explains, "The law firm of Galvin, Stanley & Hazard provides legislative representation, public education, and executive management services to the League through a partner in the firm. A partner serves as DDAL's executive director and as a member of the League's board of directors. Fees paid to GSH were \$128,162," in 1990. In addition, DDAL "authorized GSH to employ two persons to work fulltime on behalf of the DDAL...DDAL reimburses GSH for compensation, overhead costs and office space associated with these two persons," in the amount of \$54,405 in 1990.

3 - Les Line is no longer with the Natl. Audubon Society.

4 - According to the North Shore Animal League's Form 990 explanatory notes, "Director Henry Cowen is affiliated with the Cowen Group, which supplies finished mechanicals for mailing packages to NSAL...the Cowen Group was paid \$90,000 in 1990."

5 - Does not include compensation, if any, provided by the affiliated Brian Davies Foundation, Intl. Fund for Animal Welfare (USA), and Intl. Marine Mammal Assn., for which IRS Form 990s were not received.

6 - Peggy Cuniff and Kenneth Cuniff are wife and husband. Numerous other family members are on the NAVS payroll. For details, plus information on significant fringe benefits not declared on the NAVS Form 990, see "Nepotism At NAVS?", March 1992. At deadline, other NAVS staffers charged, Peggy Cuniff had been paid as much as \$85,000 for the preceding 12 months, was seeking a raise to approximately \$99,000, and also intended to ask the NAVS board to allow the organization to pay part of the mortgage on the Cuniff family home.

7 - McDonald White is no longer head of UAA.

8 - Valerie Stanley, an ALDF director, receives no salary from the group. However, ALDF did pay \$49,345 to the law firm of Galvin, Stanley, and Hazard, primarily for Stanley's services on several federal actions. Galvin received a much smaller portion of this sum, for representing individuals who had been arrested for civil disobedience.

9 - Anne St. Laurent is now deceased.

10 - Scott Anderson is no longer with PETA.

11 - Mary Jo and James Kovic are wife and husband.

12 - Nancy Payton is no longer with ISAR.

13 - Bradley and Bonnie Miller are wife and husband.

14 - Suzanne Roy is now with In Defense of Animals.

15 - PCRM announced on Feb. 10, 1992, that as of April 1992, Neal Barnard "will be working fulltime without reimbursement."

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

17 - No longer with The ANIMALS' AGENDA.

18 - Alexander Stewart is vice president of the American Humane Education Society, an MSPCA subsidiary, not of the MSPCA itself.

19 - Lori and Gene Bauston are wife and husband.

20 - Peter Linck Gerard and Kathy Sanborn Gerard are wife and husband. The IRS provided information for only the National Alliance for Animal Legislation lobbying arm; the NAAL education arm is separately incorporated. NAAL did not respond to a direct request for Form 990 data. Thus portions of NAAL salaries may not be identified.

21 - No longer with The Animals' Voice.

Selected Opposition Groups

J. Warren Cassidy	Natl. Rifle Assn.	Exec. Vice Pres.	\$ 97,857
Wayne Lapierre, Jr.	Natl. Rifle Assn.	Executive Director	\$ 82,357
Gary Anderson	Natl. Rifle Assn.	Executive Director	\$ 78,244
William Binswanger	Natl. Rifle Assn.	Treasurer	\$ 70,366
Warren Cheek	Natl. Rifle Assn.	Secretary	\$ 70,248
DEBRA PASQUALE	CT United Res. Exc.	Executive Director	\$ 43,542
James Goodrich	WLFA	Vice Pres./Trustee	\$ 29,430
JAMES GLASS	WLFA	President/Trustee	\$ 21,453

of spay/neuter coupons, while Spay U.S.A. arranged reduced spay/neuter rates with Dr. Arnold Brown of Monroe, Conn. Watch for details in the May issue. After The ANIMALS' AGENDA program drew extensive publicity, Connecticut Humane Society, with cash and securities worth \$16 million, announced Feb. 3 that it would subsidize spay/neuter operations and vaccinations for

Continued on next page

300 pets, from anywhere in the state, one animal per household. CHS still has no program to help homeless cats.

♦ **Friends of Animals** and the Briarcliff Animal Clinic of DeKalb, Ill., provided free spay/neuter and vaccinations in January for an estimated 100 homeless cats who were found in a ravine behind a local shopping center.

♦ **Asked to name** the most urgent issues confronting veterinarians, three of the eight members of the *Veterinary Forum* advisory board recently cited animal rights; three others cited competition from low-cost spay/neuter and vaccination clinics.

♦ **Houston animal control** chief Robert Armstrong resigned Dec. 18, 1991, three months after the Houston Animal Rights Team asked the Texas Attorney General's office to investigate why Houston hadn't appointed an animal shelter advisory committee, as required by state law—and released an investigative report alleging extensive cruelty and abuse under Armstrong's administration.

♦ **Los Angeles city council** member Ruth Galanter denounced the city animal shelters as "killing factories" on Feb. 6, demanding a grand jury probe of the Dept. of Animal Regulation. Galanter further charged that Dept. of Animal Regulation general manager Robert Rush has not used \$300,000 in an animal welfare fund set up specifically to improve shelter conditions. Instead, Rush recently ousted the Volunteer Services to Animals program from the city shelters in a dispute over control of donations, displacing some volunteers with 20 years tenure. The Board of Animal Regulation overruled Rush, at least until the dispute is settled. The Los Angeles city shelter euthanasia rates are 58% for dogs, 78% for cats, compared with 63% for dogs and 83% for cats at Los Angeles County shelters. Both the city and county euthanasia rates are close to the norms for most major metropolitan areas. However, the city shelters allegedly euthanize animals after three days instead of waiting the seven days mandated by city policy.

♦ **The American Kennel Club** has withdrawn a rule that barred spayed/neutered

dogs from competing in dog shows.

♦ **Ohio state representative** Dean Conley (D-Columbus) has introduced a bill (H.B. 632) to make cockfighting a felony, following failures of prosecution against many of 390 alleged cockfighters and spectators who were nabbed for misdemeanors in a series of raids on May 11, 1990. Those arrested in Vinton County were fined under \$100 apiece; those arrested in Scioto County were fined an average of about \$60, but got their money back when Portsmouth Municipal Court ruled that the citations were improperly notarized, and city prosecutor Robert Dever refused to refile the charges. The Ohio Dept. of Agriculture asked that the 700 gamecocks seized in the raids be euthanized, but the 4th District Court of Appeals allowed the alleged cockfighters to reclaim about 330 of them. The remaining 364 gamecocks were sold at auction.

♦ **Financial records** released by an undisclosed source to K-NEWS radio of Las Vegas, Nev., indicate that the long suspect Humane Society of Southern Nevada spent less than 10% of the funds it raised on animal care in 1987; less than 7.5% in 1988; less than 6% in 1989; less than 2% in 1990; and nothing at all in 1991 through November. HSSN director Dart Anthony nonetheless paid himself two salaries, the second under his legal name, John Wardy, via an account set up to pay off the mortgage on his home. Anthony also allegedly shuttled money back and forth between HSSN and another apparently bogus organization, the U.S. Wild Horse and Burro Foundation, to dodge outstanding legal judgements against him totaling over \$100,000. The latter is listed by the Nevada Secretary of State as a suspended corporation. Anthony's other recent activities have included giving "expert" testimony on behalf of orangutan trainer Bobby Berosini, the National Finals Rodeo, and a captive dolphin exhibit; raising funds in the name of helping animals rescued from an abandoned puppy mill, that never reached the rescuers; and threatening lawsuits against various media who exposed his dealings.

♦ **Former Massachusetts SPCA** director

of radiology Marjorie McMillan told The ANIMALS' AGENDA on Feb. 17 that she will definitely pursue legal action against the MSPCA for both gender-based salary discrimination and wrongful dismissal. McMillan was terminated Nov. 22, 1991, two years after filing a gender-based salary discrimination complaint with the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination. The MCAD still hasn't ruled on the case. At least two previous gender-based salary discrimination complaints filed against the MSPCA have been privately settled.

♦ **Friends of the Animal Sanctuary** St. Francis of Assisi is raising funds to establish a model animal shelter close to Francis' cathedral, the Basilica di S. Francesco. Get details from the Center for Respect of Life and Environment, c/o the Humane Society of the U.S., 2300 L St. NW, Washington, DC 20037.

♦ **The Long Island Coalition of Dog Fanciers** is fighting regulations that limit the number of dogs per household in Long Island communities. Long Beach permits up to 10 pets, dogs and cats combined; Glen Cove, six pets, dogs and cats combined; Riverhead and Brookhaven allow up to 10 dogs; Babylon and Huntington permit four dogs; and Hempstead permits only three.

♦ **The Long Island Lighting Co.** on Feb. 1 withdrew treated bird food that was supposed to repel pigeons, after at least four pigeons who ate the food were hit by cars. The treated food, put out by the Arrow Exterminating Co., wasn't supposed to be toxic.

♦ **Rolling Hills Estates, Calif.**, is seeking a way to reduce the amount of noise made by an estimated 150 feral peacocks, descendants of a pair released by a resident in 1924. The peacocks, perhaps the only free-roaming population in the U.S., are also unpopular for eating ornamental shrubbery.

♦ **Former Santa Fe (N.M.)** Animal Shelter director Julie Padilla is to refund \$60,000 of the \$85,000 she allegedly embezzled between February 1988 and August 1990, and will serve five years on probation.

Trends. The case sets a precedent for suits the FEC intends to file against the National Institutes of Health and the USDA, seeking similar safeguards. The military is to provide complete reports on laboratory work undertaken at seven facilities, including the Dugway Proving Ground in Utah; the Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Md.; the Salk Institute's Government Services Division at Swiftwater, Pa.; the Walter Reed Institute of Research in Washington D.C.; the Yale Arbovirus Research Unit in New Haven, Conn.; the Southern Research Institute at Birmingham,

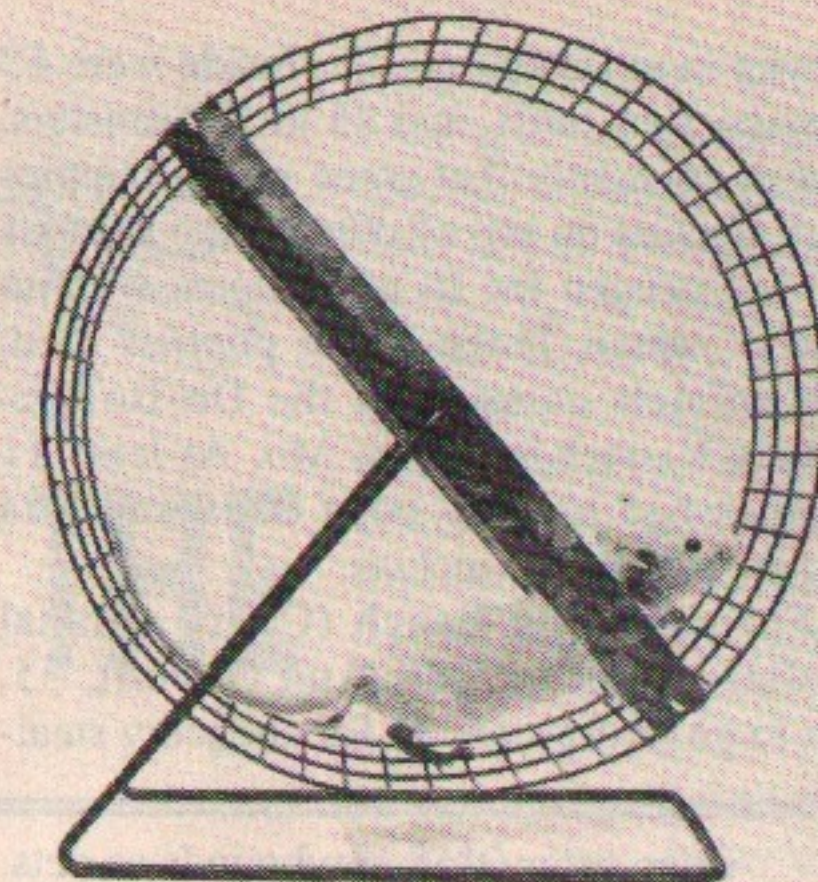
Ala.; and Washington Univ., in St. Louis, Mo.

♦ **"This is a rodent,"** reads a Nike sportswear ad recently published in youth-oriented magazines, depicting a white rat in an exercise wheel. "It runs but never gets anywhere. It will never know the joy of darting through woods and meadows...It will live its entire life in a box. It doesn't have a choice. Fortunately, you are not a rodent."

♦ **The House Energy** and Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations has expanded a yearlong inquiry into research overbillings by major universities to include at least 20 more institutions. The federal auditors have already inspected the books at 22 universities, and are reportedly considering bringing criminal charges against staff at Stanford, the Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, and the Univ. of Hawaii.

♦ **Time** magazine on Feb. 10 called for major reform of the federal drug approval process, pointing out recent failures to properly protect the public involving six common drugs and implants, annual sales totalling over \$450 million, and seven major pharmaceutical firms. *Time* did not note that the failures of the process resulted, in part, from regulatory reliance upon often easily manipulated results from animal testing.

♦ **Biopure, a research** firm financed mainly by Upjohn Co., has patented a



human blood substitute developed from bovine hemoglobin, a step toward giving humans transfusions from animal blood. DNX Corp., of Princeton, N.J., is reportedly close to patenting a similar product based on pig hemoglobin.

♦ **The Senate Labor** and Human Resources Committee on Feb. 5 voted to end a ban on human fetal tissue research imposed by Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis Sullivan in 1989 in an effort to discourage abortions.

♦ **Univ. of Illinois** ecologist Henry Howe on Feb. 10 told the annual meeting of the American Assn. for the Advancement of Science that the U.S. needs an organization paralleling the National Institutes of Health, the National Institutes for the Environment, to further research on human

habitat, sustainable development, biospheres, ecosystem management and restoration, ecological change, and pollution prevention and mitigation.

♦ **The Stanford Univ.** Animal Research Facility announced Feb. 7 that it had stopped an experiment after discovering animal abuse, but refused to provide either details of the experiment or the names of the researchers.

♦ **After 18 of 80** third-year veterinary students at Cornell Univ. in Ithaca, N.Y., refused to practice surgery on healthy dogs last year, the faculty arranged alternatives. Today, says Jeanne Fournier, president of the Cornell chapter of the Assn. of Veterinarians for Animal Rights, "The surgeons say they can't tell who did the real lab and who took the alternative."

♦ **Biochemist William Lane**, of Milburn, N.J., has patented a means of using shark cartilage as an anticancer drug. Sharks are known for extraordinary resistance to cancer—but many shark species have been fished and hunted to the verge of extinction.

♦ **A 20-year study** of 4,538 Finns has discovered that nonsmokers who eat lots of vegetables are least likely to get lung cancer, and smokers who eat lots of fruit and vegetables are less likely to get lung cancer than those who don't. A parallel study found that cholesterol consumption increased the risk of getting lung cancer, for both smokers and nonsmokers.

COURT CALENDAR

Crimes Against Humans

♦ **Alaska police** and wildlife authorities have asked the FBI Behavioral Sciences Laboratory to develop a psychological profile of poachers—and are eager to see if it resembles the FBI profile of serial killers, which includes animal abuse, bedwetting, and arson as early signs of an inclination toward murder. Suspicion that there might be parallels developed from investigation of serial killer Robert Hansen, a noted trophy hunter who killed 17 young women in and around Anchorage after escaping prosecution for illegally strafing wolves and coyotes from his private plane.

♦ **The Rev. Glenn Summerford** of the Church of Jesus With Following Signs was convicted Feb. 12 in Scottsboro, Ala., of attempted murder for holding a gun on his wife Darlene and forcing her to handle rattlesnakes he used in his services. Summerford's motive was purportedly that divorce is against his religion.

♦ **Police in Johannesburg**, South Africa, said Jan. 13 that they were investigating allegations that Molatu Lebeta, 60, was beaten to death by a gang of whites on Christmas Day for allowing his dog to mate with a dog owned by a white woman.

♦ **Highly ranked harness** racing driver Robert Sumner and trainer Timothy Case were charged with cocaine trafficking on Jan. 7 in Old Orchard Beach, Me.

♦ **Three of the top harness** racing drivers and two of the top trainers in Quebec were charged Jan. 9 with 36 counts of illegally providing information to bookmakers.

Crimes Against Animals

♦ **At deadline**, upstate New York animal collector Ruth Koechling, 63, appeared likely to escape jail time on 227 counts of misdemeanor cruelty. Under the terms of a plea bargain offered by the Schoharie Cty. district attorney, Koechling would plead guilty to just 15 counts and would be sentenced to a maximum of five years on probation. Koechling was charged Nov. 21, after 98 of 132 animals rescued from her Rolling Hills Kennel in Sharon, N.Y., were euthanized due to malnutrition, dehydration, disease, untreated wounds, and severe parasite infestation. The property was littered with the corpses of other animals who had apparently died of neglect. Koechling

was also found in possession of large numbers of neglected animals in 1975, 1976, and 1977, escaping criminal penalties each time.

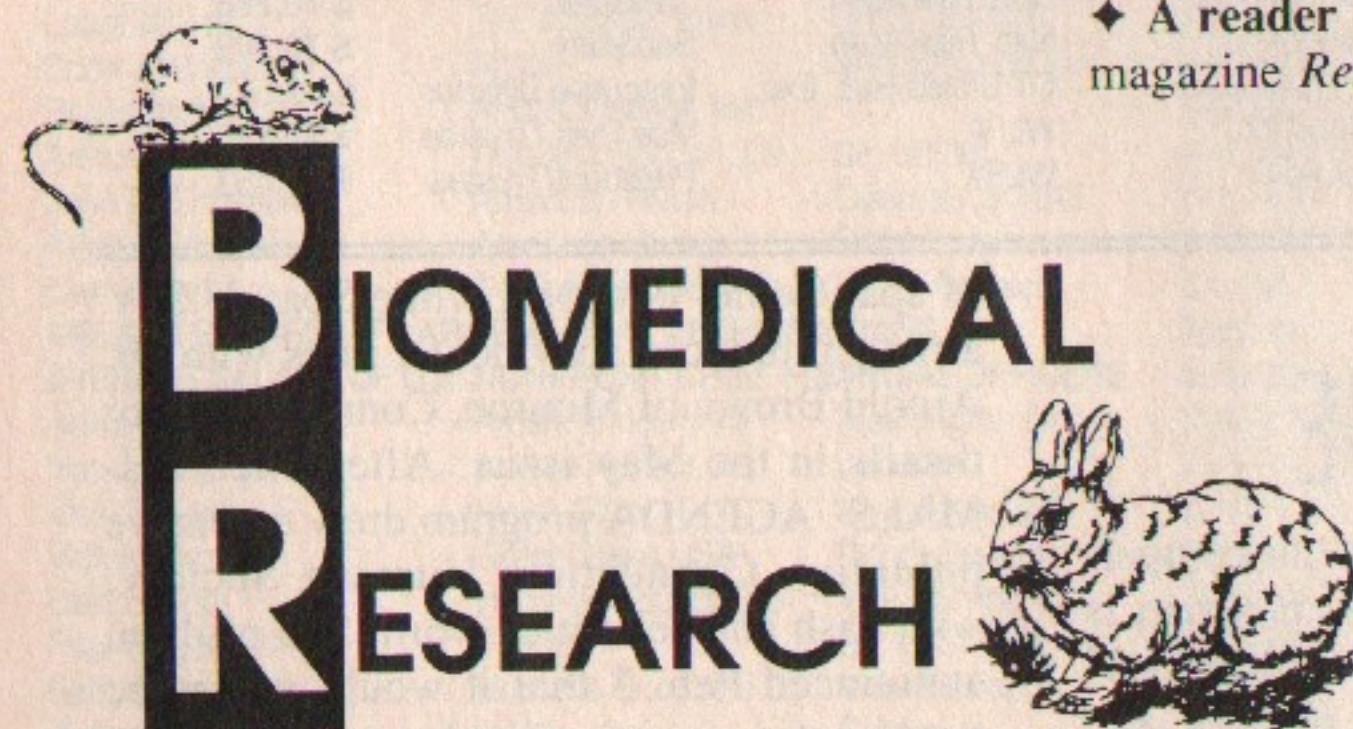
♦ **Criminal charges** are pending against animal dealer Mohammed Iqbal, of Parker County, Texas, who was arrested in December 1991 by the Humane Society of North Texas for dumping the remains of as many as 500 ducks, geese, quail, chickens, and goats along roadsides. According to investigator Reed Young, who devoted much of his off-duty time to solving the case, Iqbal would buy animals at one local flea market and try to sell them at another. Animals Iqbal failed to sell often died of starvation and neglect.

♦ **Joseph Vera, 29**, of Adelanto, Calif., drew three years in prison Jan. 25 for killing, roasting, and eating a neighbor's dog as an act of vengeance. Superior Court judge Stephen Ashworth termed Vera "a dangerous menace" to society.

♦ **Dog breeders** Robert and Lori Sue Campitelli of Felton, Pa., were fined just \$100 apiece on Jan. 26 for cruelly neglecting seven puppies. State dog warden Harold Snyder said the case underscores the need for more stringent regulation of kennels.

♦ **N.J. Superior Court** judge Harold Wells on Feb. 7 ordered a combination ken-

Continued on next page



♦ **A reader poll** done in Dec. 1991 by the magazine *Research & Development* found that five percent want to stop all biomedical research on animals; 25% want to tighten regulations governing research on animals; 29% want to loosen the regulations; and 36% approve of the status quo.

♦ **The Dept. of Defense** has agreed to public review of proposed projects involving hazardous organisms, settling a lawsuit filed in 1987 by Jeremy Rifkin and the Foundation on Economic

Continued from previous page

nel, pet shop, and self-described animal shelter called The Pet Farm to cease boarding, breeding, and selling dogs while he considers permanently revoking owner Steven Marshall's kennel license. Southampton Township temporarily revoked Marshall's license in December 1991, for numerous sanitary violations.

◆ **Pet store supply** truck driver Stephen England, 38, of Purdy, Mo., was released on \$8,468 bond Feb. 5 after police and Tri-County Humane Protection agents seized



Dogs & Cats

ASPCA ALLIES

WITH DOG RACERS

New American SPCA president Roger Caras stunned opponents of greyhound racing on January 28 by announcing that the group would administer a \$100,000 fund set up to promote greyhound adoptions by the American Greyhound Council—a front group for the American Greyhound Track Operators Association and the National Greyhound Association.

"While we do not endorse greyhound racing," Caras said, "we do support the industry's efforts in the area of greyhound adoption. By combining our efforts, we feel we will be able to make significant strides in the number of greyhounds placed in homes each year."

The ASPCA and AGC are to jointly produce and distribute a brochure and

◆ **Intensive lobbying** by In Defense of Animals in January defeated a bill that would have allowed greyhound racing in Virginia.

◆ **Long Island Pet Cemetery** owners Samuel and Alan Strauss, father and son, 71 and 36, were each found guilty of 45 counts of mail fraud on Jan. 17 for defrauding pet owners who paid them for burial and cremation services that were never performed. The two were expected to get six and a half years in prison apiece.

◆ **Found with 633 cats**, food and litter bills of \$306 a day, and debts of \$6,800, Jack and Donna Wright of Kingston, Ontario, netted \$10,000 in donations after nationally circulated tabloids publicized their plight—about enough to keep the cats fed and sheltered for two more weeks.

his van near Pittsburgh, Pa. Inside were 63 puppies, four birds, and 25 to 30 hamsters, packed so tightly that some of the puppies were stacked on top of others. The animals had been caged for 25 to 35 hours without food or water. Three of the puppies died. The animals came from the Do-Bo Tri-County Kennel in Purdy, Mo. At least 11 puppies had already been delivered to a Petland pet store franchise.

◆ **Former Long Beach** (Calif.) Animal Shelter volunteer Rori Ann O'Neill, 35, was to go to trial Jan. 31 for allegedly steal-

ing a dog from the shelter so that he wouldn't be euthanized. However, deputy city prosecutor Ron George agreed to drop the case if O'Neill bought a license for the dog.

◆ **Sheriff's deputies** in Centralia, Ill., on Feb. 9 arrested bear-wrestling promoter Andy Richard Walker, 37, of Calhoun, Ga., moments before Walker was to pit a defanged, declawed bear named Terrible Ted against all comers at the Blues Brothers Cafe. Walker was charged with disorderly conduct and cruelty to animals.

video promoting greyhounds as pets. Greyhound adoption programs are heavily criticized by many opponents of the greyhound racing industry because, as Humane Society of the U.S. chief investigator Robert Baker recently explained in *Dog Fancy*, "it's the greatest P.R. that has ever been done," for the trainers and breeders. While the adoption programs draw extensive publicity for placing no more than 3,000 retired racing greyhounds per year in homes, trainers and breeders quietly kill from 30,000 to 45,000 "slow" greyhounds per year, many of them before they ever reach a track. (See "See How They Run," March 1992.)

The adoption programs may also help the industry to whitewash other practices including training dogs to chase live lures. (Former racing greyhounds, though



Roger A. Caras

◆ **As Arkansas governor** Bill Clinton's presidential campaign faltered in New Hampshire, he told *The New York Times* that he wanted to see his supporters "fighting until the last dog dies," an allusion to the illegal dogfighting business.

◆ **The Fireman's Fund** Insurance Co. and Medipet, promoted through Sears, Roebuck, have become the first major health insurance carriers to offer coverage for pets. A basic policy costs about \$100. The Fireman's Fund plan is based on a policy already offered by the Animal Health Insurance Agency of Danbury, Conn. The oldest pet health insurer, Veterinary Pet Insurance, of Anaheim, Calif., sold more than 90,000 policies in 1991.

◆ **German shepherds** bred and trained for guard duty in the former Iron Curtain

gentle with people, are notoriously aggressive toward cats and other small animals.)

"One wonders how the ASPCA intends to find homes for out-of-state retired greyhounds when it can't find placement for the 50,000 New York City dogs and cats it kills each year for lack of homes and cage space," added New York activist Patty Adjamine.

According to ASPCA greyhound project coordinator Stephen Zawistowski, the funds are to be spent assisting greyhound placement efforts in other states; New York presently has no greyhound tracks. However, the ASPCA/AGC deal is widely seen as an effort to improve the image of greyhound racing as a prelude to trying to get a pro-greyhound track bill through the New York state legislature, where similar bills have been headed off in the past by opposition from the horse racing industry.

Caras meanwhile put his links to dog breeders on display again just two weeks later, serving as master-of-ceremonies at the Westminster Dog Show in Madison Square Garden—the biggest gathering of breeders in the U.S., and, perhaps, the world. The show was protested by New Yorkers for Companion Animals and Activists for Animals, who pointed out that purpose-bred animals take homes that could otherwise go to animals being euthanized by shelters, including the ASPCA shelter.

nations are stronger and smarter than American-bred dogs, a variety of Washington police dog handlers recently told Jill Leovy of *The Seattle Times*. Dogs brought from Czechoslovakia and East Germany have fetched as much as \$10,000 from local police departments—even though the handlers have to learn Czech and German commands.

◆ **The Immigration and Naturalization Service** plans to open a Border Patrol "canine college" at El Paso, Texas. The 75 Border Patrol K-9 teams now on duty sniffed out an estimated \$300 million worth of illegal drugs last year, leading to 1,300 arrests. The Border Patrol plans to add another 75 K-9 teams to the roster as quickly as possible.

Farming

USDA FAILS THE GRADE

A nine-reporter, 16-month investigation of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture by *The Kansas City Star* has turned up flagrant mismanagement of almost every major program—and didn't even get into Animal Welfare Act enforcement.

"Thousands of USDA labels on meat products are misleading or dead wrong," *The Star* charged in a two-section special edition on the USDA called "Failing The Grade." "Over the years, USDA county commissioners have helped ruin black farmers across the South," excluding black farmers from eligibility for federal loans and establishing "a record of discrimination unsurpassed in federal government." Further, *The Star* reported, "Under USDA programs, land and the environment frequently come up the losers."

The Star hit especially hard at favoritism toward meatpackers. Investigation leader Mike McGraw detailed the

links between USDA food marketing and inspection division chief Jo Ann Smith and the beef industry. Smith, a beef rancher herself, was first head of the Cattlemen's Beef Promotion and Research Board, and is still a director of the National Livestock and Meat Board. Among Smith's major actions in her present capacity, Smith prevented the American Heart Association from giving a seal of approval

to meat products lower in fat, sodium, and cholesterol (excluding the overwhelming majority), and allowed meat packers to call processed cartilage used in sausages, "fat-reduced beef." In another case under Smith's tenure, the USDA allowed Natural Lite Beef to exceed its advertised fat content by 40 percent without taking action.



◆ **The first-ever** USDA nationwide survey of swine health has discovered that 15 percent of live-born piglets die before weaning; 43 percent are crushed by their mothers, even though 80 percent of the farms studied use farrowing crates, which severely restrict sow movement, to prevent crushing. According to *Animal Factories* author Jim Mason, the data confirms that, "The crate is really just for farmer convenience." Other major causes of piglet death include, in order, starvation, diarrhea, lameness or joint problems, deformities, respiratory illness, and neurological illness.

◆ **World grain production** fell a record five percent in 1991, insuring continuing famine in much of Africa and food shortages in the former Soviet Union and eastern Europe. Forty percent of the world's grain and 70 percent of all grain produced in the U.S. goes to feed animals who are raised for meat. If the grain were fed directly to humans, it could sustain five times the present human population, according to the Iowa-based Council for Agricultural Science and Technology.

◆ In the former Soviet Union, where grain production fell 25 percent, dairy cattle got only a third as much grain apiece this past winter as the winter before, resulting in sharply lower milk production.

◆ **Rodale Press** is trying to unload the Russian pig slaughterhouse that the late Robert Rodale acquired shortly before his death in September 1991. Rodale intended to use profits from the slaughterhouse to finance a Russian edition of *Organic Gardening*. However, there haven't been any profits.

◆ **The USDA** Agricultural Research Service station at Las Cruces, N.M., recommends that cattle, sheep, and goats should be pastured together, so that the cattle can feast on grass while the sheep and goats mow down broad-leaved shrubs. The cattle also protect the sheep from coyotes. The same research team is now reseeding overgrazed range land by feeding steers capsules of grass seed, which they excrete wherever they wander—along with fertilizer.

◆ **Researchers** Alex Elbrecht and Roy Smith claimed in the Jan. 24 issue of

McGraw and Jeff Taylor also detailed extensive failures of USDA inspection to respond to known and long identified hazards to human health, both in meat itself and in meatpacking work.

McGraw and Taylor further tracked major diversions of tax money into promoting well-established private corporations. During fiscal year 1990, USDA advertising subsidies included \$1.4 million to the American Legend Mink Cooperative; \$1.2 million to the Rockingham Poultry Marketing Cooperative; \$880,000 to Hudson's Bay Fur Sales Inc.; \$200,000 to Manning Beef; \$150,000 to Decoster Egg Farms (whose violations of food handling and occupational safety laws have been extensively documented); and \$114,875 to Colonial Meats. Tyson Foods of Springdale, Ark., a major poultry packer, got \$4.4 million over several years to promote poultry products abroad, while McDonald's got \$210,000 for the same purpose in one recent year.

"We commit as much to the USDA," McGraw and Taylor told readers, "nearly \$78 billion in 1992, as the value of all crops produced each year by all U.S. farmers." The *Star* amplified recommendations from the General Accounting Office and the Office of Management and budget that the \$300 million Export Enhancement Program, \$200 million market promotion program, \$100 million honey loan program, and \$88 million wool/mohair program be terminated immediately. All four programs serve mainly to subsidize corporate animal-based agriculture. For a free copy of the "Failing The Grade," call 816-889-7827 and enter 1411.

Science that they could make female chickens grow testicles before hatching by injecting the eggs with a chemical called an aromatase inhibitor.

◆ **Free-range poultry** production in Great Britain is often a misnomer, according to the government Farm Animal Welfare Council, because the 1985 regulations that set up the definitions of free range vs. confinement allow farmers to call their operations "free range" even if the chickens are still packed into barns at the same density, with only one access to the outdoors—which most of the chickens won't ever discover. Proposed new regulations would bring only marginal improvement, according to *Animal Machines* author Ruth Harrison, since overcrowding and debeaking would still be permitted.

◆ **A critical investigative report** on the use of red plastic contact lenses to pacify laying hens is available from United Poultry Concerns, P.O. Box 59367, Potomac, MD 20859. Not yet in general use, the lenses are being heavily promoted by the manufacturer.

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♦ **A Farm Sanctuary** survey of 24 stockyards in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Colorado found downed animals at 17%; dead animals at 33%; animals with injuries or obvious tumors at 58%; animals with cancerous eyes at 67%; and animals with impaired mobility at 71%.

♦ **Bananas have replaced beef** as Costa Rica's leading export crop—but expanding banana plantations are destroying rainforest as rapidly as the beef industry did, warned *The Tico Times* recently. The leading English-language newspaper in Costa Rica, and the leading voice of environmental concern, *The Tico Times* blames the banana industry for extensive soil erosion and pesticide pollution of water resources. This could be avoided, editor Bob Carlson suggested, if government policies encouraged efficient use of land rather than just growth.



♦ **The Natl. Trappers Assn.** is urging members to oppose any and all legislation that seeks to preserve biodiversity, the full variety of species integral to the health of ecosystems, because, according to the NTA alert, "Biodiversity, as it is presently being defined, promotes the philosophy of the radical protectionists, who do not distinguish values between living things." In other words, NTA members want to be allowed to trap furbearers to extinction, regardless of the harm trapping does to food chains and habitat.

♦ **Canadian fur exports** to Europe fell from \$97 million worth in 1986 to \$50 million worth in 1990, with 1991 figures, when complete, likely to show yet another big drop.

♦ **The number of trappers** in Quebec dropped 35% from 1988-1989 to 1990-1991, to just 11,161, who sold 159,775 pelts in 1990-1991, worth barely \$1 million. The number and value of pelts fell 23% and 26%, respectively, from 1989-1990.

♦ **One of the big losers** when the Macy's department store chain went bankrupt on Jan. 28 was the Mohl Fur Co., owed \$232,182 for consignment sales through I. Magnin, a Macy's subsidiary.

♦ **Among the furriers** who went out of business or at least the fur business during

♦ **The USDA on Jan. 16** opened a new livestock inspection station at Santa Teresa, N.M., to expedite imports of Mexican cattle. The new station is expected to spare the cattle waits of up to 10 hours aboard trucks before going through a mandatory insecticide dip. The long waits were reportedly commonplace at the old inspection station in Juarez.

♦ **The FDA may be approving** drugs for poultry and livestock on the basis of "invalid, inaccurate, or fraudulent data" supplied by private laboratories, the General Accounting Office told Congress on Feb. 10. Data on more than half the drugs for animals that the FDA approved between Oct. 1985 and Nov. 1990 was accepted without independent verification, the GAO said. "The GAO findings are profoundly disturbing because the FDA appears virtually incapable of preventing

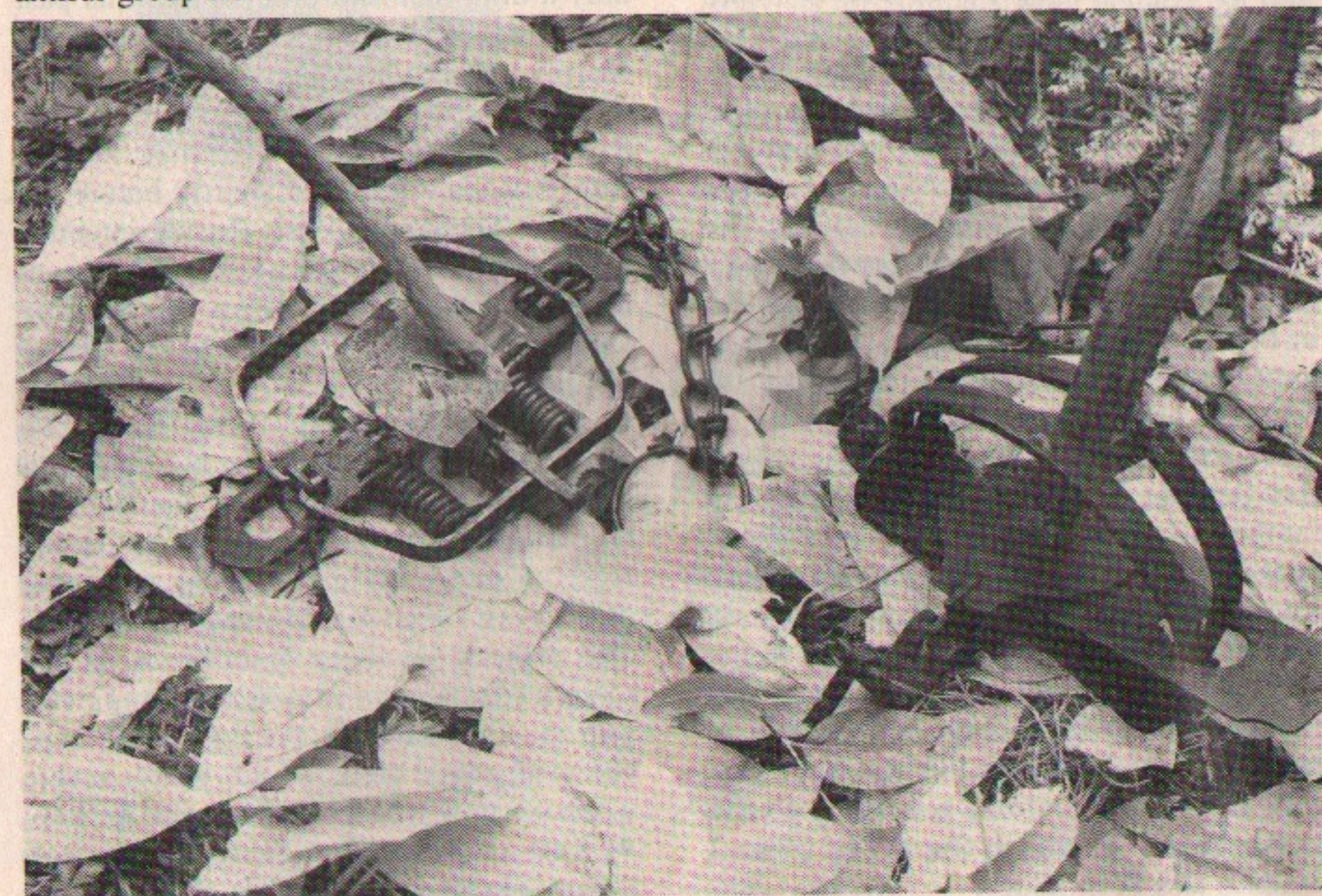
animal drug data fraud," commented Rep. Ted Weiss (D.-N.Y.).

♦ **Agriculture Canada**, the Canadian Cattlemen's Assn., and the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies have published a voluntary code of practice for Canadian cattle ranchers.

♦ **The Science Council** of British Columbia has invested \$140,000 in developing pearl-producing abalone sea snails who may be able to survive in northern waters. Like all pearls, says researcher Peter Fankboner, the Canadian pearls come from "larva from a parasitic flatworm. People who are wearing natural pearls are wearing an entombment of a parasitic worm." Full-scale pearl production has been held up because the Canadian Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans is reluctant to allow the parasite into proximity to the native pinto abalone.

♦ **Volunteers with Friends of Tacony Creek Park** found an illegal trapline in the Philadelphia-area park during a Jan. 11 litter clean-up. One of the traps contained a raccoon's paw.

♦ **Correction:** the leghold trapping footage shown on the Dec. 8, 1991 edition of *60 Minutes* was taken by a trapper, but not in connection with the Canadian government effort to convince the public that leghold trapping is humane, as reported here in March. According to George Clements of the Assn. for the Protection of Fur-Bearing Animals, located in Vancouver, his group bore the full production cost, and the purpose "was to show the Canadian government how bad the situation was, and is." Copies of the group's video *America's Shame!* are \$25, c/o 2235 Commercial Dr., Vancouver, B.C. V5N 4B6, Canada; or Box 188950, Sacramento, CA 95818.



HABITAT

NEW THREAT TO HABITAT PROTECTION

A December 1991 ruling by the Supreme Court, upholding earlier rulings by the Federal Claims Court and U.S. Court of Appeals, may upset environmental protection laws across the U.S., by enforcing precedents that government agencies must compensate land owners for any economic loss that results from enforcement of legislation intended to protect either habitat or species. In the case in question, Whitney Benefits won \$150 million from the Dept. of the Interior because it was not allowed to open a strip mine in Wyoming. The ruling was the first by the Supreme Court on such a case, most of which have been decided in favor of the plaintiffs. Nearly 200 similar suits are pending in the federal courts, 52 of them filed during 1991, in bids to under-

mine governmental authority to clean up toxic wastes, protect shorelines and wetlands, acquire land for national parks, regulate grazing and water rights, and protect endangered species. The Senate has already approved a bill that would force government agencies to compensate property owners affected by environmental regulation. Strongly supported by President George Bush, the bill is now before the House. Although the prospect of gaining lucrative compensation would probably reduce property owners' opposition to habitat and species protection measures, the cost of compensation would quickly bankrupt the always underbudgeted agencies most responsible for enforcing the measures—at the federal level, usually the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Environmental Protection Agency. The



result could be the virtual collapse of the 1964 Wilderness Act, the 1968 Wild And Scenic Rivers Act, the 1972 Clean Water Act, and the 1973 Endangered Species Act, which is up for reauthorization this year.

♦ **The Natl. Audubon Society** has sued the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for failing to protect critical habitat for the endangered Bell's vireo, a songbird native to willow thickets in southern California and Mexico. Only about 400 pairs survive, three-fourths of them part-time inhabitants of San Diego County, Calif.

♦ **The World Resources Institute** on Feb. 11 unveiled an 85-point "Global Biodiversity Strategy," to be presented to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June. The strategy asks governments and multinational agencies to spend \$1 billion a year on conserving endangered ecosystems.

♦ **Logging firms** including Louisiana-Pacific, Georgia-Pacific, and Weyerhaeuser are bidding against Korean and Japanese timber interests for cutting rights to the two-million-square-mile *taiga*, the conifer forest covering most of Siberia. The *taiga*, as large as the continental U.S., dwarfs the Amazon and would seem to promise an endless wood supply—but the harsh climate makes the growing season short and regeneration difficult. In addition, extensive logging in the *taiga* could promote global warming.

♦ **"Underpopulated countries in Africa** are vastly underpolluted," World Bank chief economist Lawrence Summers wrote in a Dec. 12 internal memo, according to *The Economist*. "Shouldn't the World Bank be encouraging more migrations of the dirty industries to less developed countries?" The World Bank rushed to deny that Summers' position in any way reflected its own, although environmental critics have noted some resemblance in the outcome of

many World Bank-supported development projects.

♦ **A secret Hydro Quebec study** leaked to the Montreal newspaper *La Presse* in mid-February revealed that five smaller hydroelectric projects already underway could produce almost as much energy, as soon, as the controversial Great Whale (James Bay II) project—and would cost \$1 billion less. Quebec energy minister Lise Bacon immediately insisted that the Great Whale project should go ahead anyhow.

♦ **The Canadian Supreme Court** ruled Jan. 23 that the Canadian government has both the right and the obligation to assess the environmental impact of the controversial Oldman River dam in Alberta. The decision sets a precedent for federal review of the Great Whale project—and will prevent cabinet ministers from abstaining from environmental review of major projects that they favor, by claiming they lack the authority to perform a review. The Oldman dam was licensed in 1987 without an environmental review for just that reason.

♦ **The Federal Bureau of Reclamation** on Feb. 14 cut off subsidized water supplies to California farmers, citing reservoirs depleted by six years of drought in mountain watersheds, the need to supply urban areas, and the need to maintain water depth and cool temperatures in the Sacramento River, in order to protect the endangered winter run chinook salmon. At that, wildlife refuges will get only half as much water as usual. For 40 years, farmers have purchased the federally distributed water at \$2 to \$17 an acre foot, well below the \$200 per acre foot paid by urban users. About half of the water used by the farmers goes to irrigate

fodder crops fed to cattle, hogs, and poultry.

♦ **U.S. military satellites** are tracking dung heaps left by cattle, sheep, kangaroos, and goats in the Australian outback, in collaboration with the Commonwealth Scientific, Industrial, and Research Organization, to find out whether farmers or nature are most to blame for overgrazing.

♦ **Venezuelan armed forces** on Jan. 16 blew up and burned 58 mining camps set up by Brazilians in the newly created Yanomami Indian reserve. After a decade of sporadic encroachments into the Venezuelan Amazon district, as many as 31,000 Brazilian miners invaded *en masse* after Brazil declared a Yanomami sanctuary last November in adjacent Roraima state.

♦ **The 1992 Winter Olympics** at Albertville, France, are to be the last Olympic event held without an environmental impact assessment. Environmentalist John May charged in the Feb. 17 issue of *The New York Times* that preparations for the Albertville games "may permanently scar what the International Union for the Conservation of Nature has called the most threatened mountain ecosystem in the world." Twelve thousand ski lifts and 40,000 ski runs have been built in the Alps since 1960, attracting 40 million people a year to a region with a permanent population of only seven million.

♦ **Declining snowfall** over Vermont has ski resorts fighting recreational fishing interests over access to water resources. The ski resorts, Vermont's leading winter

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industry, want water for snowmaking, which would reduce the amount available to trout and salmon streams. Recreational fishing ranks among Vermont's leading spring and summer industries; license sales account for over half the state wildlife dept. budget.

♦ **Colombia has approved** a plan to spray the herbicide glyphosate (Roundup) on an estimated 7,400 acres of opium poppies in the Andes mountains. The plan was

opposed by health minister Camilo Gonzalez, the Indian Social Alliance, and the U.S.-based Natl. Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides.

♦ **The Canadian Federal Environmental Review Assessment Review Office** has cut a number of questions from the list the Dept. of National Defense must answer about the effects of up to 8,400 low-level jet flights per year on people and wildlife in Labrador. The impact study has been

underway since 1986. Labrador air space is a primary training area for NATO fighter pilots.

♦ **As much as 95%** of the federally protected wetlands in New Mexico could be lost under the Bush administration's plan to change wetland definitions, state Game Commission chair James Koch charged on Jan. 21—mainly because no one has ever gathered the data needed to prove that the wetlands are wet.

♦ **While Florida black bears** awaited federal endangered species listing, delayed by the backlog of eligible species for whom paperwork hasn't been completed, Fla. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission member Ben Rowe was among the 60 hunters who shot one over the winter. State senator Bud Gardner (D.-Titusville) has introduced a bill to bar bear hunting in Florida, endangered listing or none.

♦ **During 1991, bowhunters** shot 12 cows belonging to Richard Gardner of Tippecanoe, Pa., killing nine of them.

♦ **"Why am I under the obligation** to raise animals for other people to hunt?", tree farmer and nature columnist Roy Wilson of London, Pa., asked his readers recently. Wilson blames state deer management policies, which favor herd growth, for extensive nibbling damage to his tree crop.

♦ **Someone hung a deer's head** on Cedar Rapids, Iowa activist Audrey Rahn's bird feeder on Jan. 30, 72 hours before Fund for Animals national director Wayne Pacelle was to speak at the nearby Indian Creek Nature Center.

♦ **Steve Floyd, justice of the peace** for Tom Green County, Tex., fined ranchers Marshall Brown and Kenneth Barutti just \$500 each for massacring five bucks and 45 does in early January. However, Floyd also charged them \$1,600 for storing and processing the remains, and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept. is seeking \$9,600 civil restitution from the pair.

♦ **Of 18,128 hunters** interviewed by Ohio game wardens during the 1991 gun season for deer, only 1,803 were cited for infractions—of whom 298 were trespassing, 185 hadn't tagged kills, 161 were hunting before dawn or after dark, 158 were mis-handling firearms, and 143 were poaching.

♦ **Boundary Bay, British Columbia,** hosted immense gatherings of migratory birds up until about 30 years ago, and still could be "one of the prime areas in the world from which to view migratory waterfowl," according to Canadian nature columnist Nicholas Read, except that hunting pressure has all but extirpated birds from the vicinity.

♦ **For a price,** Canuck's Sportsman's Memorials of Des Moines, Iowa, will load the ashes of dead hunters into shotgun shells and shoot them at the animal of the deceased's choice.

but Crete said his office had no authority to do so.

♦ **Overhunting** has reduced the Quebec moose herd from 80,000 to 67,000 in just five years, the Ministry of Recreation, Hunting, and Fishing admitted in January. The number of moose hunters, meanwhile, increased from 25,000 in 1986 to 125,000 in 1991. The hunting pressure is most intense in the Eastern Townships, the southernmost part of the

province, where an estimated 6,000 hunters killed 475 of 1,375 resident moose during the 1991 season.

♦ **A bill to ban foxhunting** failed in the British House of Commons on Feb. 14, 187-175, the closest vote on such a bill yet, as several prominent Conservatives crossed party lines to join the Labor minority in favoring the measure. Conservative and foxhunter John Farr warned that if the bill passed, a million horses would be killed for lack of any other use; bill sponsor Kevin McNamara pointed out that there are only 800,000 horses in Britain.

♦ **"Fishing derbies** promote kill, kill, and kill some more," *Kennebec Journal* hunting and fishing columnist Ken Allen wrote in the Feb. 15-16 edition. Allen favors catch-and-release fishing, a.k.a. torturing fish without even pretending to want to eat them, because, "A fish is too valuable to use just once."



Todd Lawton

The Animals' Agenda

April 1992



Hunting

♦ **Coyote killing contests** in Quebec and Pennsylvania during early February ended with no coyotes killed and no activists arrested despite a serious effort by Mobilization for Animals-Pennsylvania and the Fund for Animals to challenge the state's hunter harassment law. The Mosquito Creek Sportsmen's Assn. coyote hunt drew 125 hunters and 17 activists to Frenchville, Pa., on Feb. 2, while the St. Jean-de-la-Lande Monster Coyote Shoot pulled only 20 hunters, at least as many media representatives, and three activists on Feb. 9. Both contests were organized by hunters who claimed coyotes were depleting deer herds, despite overwhelming evidence that the deer populations of both Quebec and Pennsylvania are at record levels—and that coyotes are more likely to eat deer killed and abandoned by human hunters than they are to kill deer themselves. The Quebec promoters claimed 200 coyotes had been killed in previous contests during the winter, before they drew media attention. Protester Marjolaine Jolicoeur attributed the zeal for coyote killing to "psychotic fear—the whole myth of the big, bad wolf." Michel Crete of the Quebec Fish and Game Dept. called claims that coyotes were threatening children "absurd. There's never been a reported coyote attack in Quebec," he confirmed, adding that coyotes usually eat mice, rabbits, and carrion. The ANIMALS' AGENDA, Friends of Animals, the St. Lawrence National Institute of Ecotoxicology, the Intl. Wildlife Coalition, and even the pro-hunting Federation Quebecoise de la Faune called on Crete to ban such killing contests,

MARINE MAMMALS



♦ **The Bush Administration** is expected to appeal a Jan. 28 Federal District Court ruling that the government must enforce previous court bans on the import of tuna that might have been netted "on dolphin," regardless of a General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs committee edict last fall that such bans violate international trade rules.

♦ **Hundreds of dead and dying dolphins** washed up on the shores of Greece and Turkey in late January, along with six dead

goose-beaked whales, five dead monk seals, and a sick monk seal who was expected to live. Only about 300 of the highly endangered seals remain. Sea sponges also died *en masse*. Researchers blamed a recurrence of a viral disease that killed at least 1,000 dolphins off Spain, France, and Italy in 1990. A similar viral disease killed 10,000

North Sea seals in 1988. The diseases, caused by the morbilli virus, are possibly related to canine distemper, and may be spread by pollution.

♦ **A pod of wild bottlenosed dolphins** has apparently accepted three bottlenosed dolphins who were released in the Caribbean last year after rehabilitation, says Michael O'Sullivan of the World Society for the Protection of Animals. Seven groups, including WSPA, were involved in returning the dolphins to their native habitat, after

they had spent most of their lives in a British aquarium.

♦ **Male dolphins form gangs** to kidnap fertile females from pods and force them to mate, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution researchers reported in the Feb. 1 issue of *The Proceedings of the Natl. Academy of Sciences*.

♦ **The Malibu, Calif., city council** on Jan. 7 passed a resolution declaring the community a "Human-dolphin shared environment." Said Francis Jeffrey of the Great Whales Foundation, "This is a new concept, to say the dolphins are citizens—not just fishing resources."

♦ **Florida's annual** air count of manatees found 1,856 this year, markedly more than the 1,465 counted in 1991—but a record 53 newborn manatees died in 1991, and another 53 manatees were killed in collisions with boats, also a record.

THE OPPOSITION

♦ **The Feb. 1992 issue of *Soldier Of Fortune***—a magazine for armchair mercenaries—featured an expose of "Animal Terrorists," wrapped around a four-page ad from the National Rifle Association.

♦ **The *Charleston Post & Courier*** and letter-writer Nanette Parratto on Jan. 29 apologized in print to Michael Budkie of In Defense of Animals; in the Jan. 21 edition Parratto had erroneously accused Budkie of writing a manual on firebombs. In fact,

Budkie wrote a manual on how to investigate misuse of tax money by research facilities via government documents, portions of which were published in *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*. Parratto said she got her incorrect information from the Maldon Institute in Washington, D.C., an apparent

right-wing group that refused to provide any information about itself to either In Defense of Animals or *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*.

♦ **Formed to fight** the Endangered Species Act, the misleadingly named Alliance for America claims to represent 300 groups from 43 states, including land developers, shrimpers, loggers, hunters, and trappers.

♦ **Peter Gerone**, director of the Tulane Regional Primate Research Center and longtime custodian of the Silver Spring monkeys, has been elected president of the three-year-old Louisiana Foundation for Animal Use in Society—a group apparently consisting mainly of trappers.

♦ **The Cedar City Livestock Market** in Cedar City, Utah, has begun a "Stewardship Superfund" to fight "the radical environmental movement" over issues including wetlands and endangered species protection, green belt tax exemptions, predator control, wild and scenic river designations, grazing fees, water rights, and animal rights. Coordinator Met Johnson asks livestock producers to contribute 25 cents for each cow they sell, five cents each for each sheep, pig, or goat, and 50 cents for each horse.

SPECTACLES

Thrills At The Circus

A 27-year-old Indian elephant who was killed by police after running amok Feb. 2 in Palm Bay, Florida, had a violent history—and the Great American Circus, who used her to give children elephant rides, had been fined \$1,500 just one month earlier for allowing a leopard to escape and bite a three-year-old girl on the neck. (The girl received stitches, but escaped serious injury.) The Great American Circus bought the 8,000-pound elephant from the now

defunct Hoxie Bros. Circus in 1983 after she attacked trainer Leonard Tucker at an appearance in Geneva, N.Y., fracturing his back and both hips. Originally named Janet, and also called Lady, the elephant was renamed Kelly for stage purposes, so that children wouldn't upset her by shouting the name she knew. In Palm Bay, she bolted with six children on her back; smashed a cage in the center ring of the circus; hurled a police officer to the ground twice; charged the crowd twice; tried to overturn a



parked car; and badly damaged a circus truck. Police killed her with a barrage of handgun fire after the circus management admitted it didn't own a tranquilizer gun.

Several ANIMALS' AGENDA readers who had seen and photographed the elephant within a few days of the incident wrote to criticize her

travel and holding conditions. The USDA had repeatedly cited the Great American Circus within the preceding year for failing to protect animals from the elements, failing give them adequate space, and failing to keep food and water bins clean.

The Animal Rights Alliance of South Carolina appealed for legislation to require circuses to carry nonlethal means of controlling animals who go berserk. Said

Continued on next page

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Continued from previous page

executive director Parris Boyd, "It is outrageous for a circus to rely on firing bullets at berserk animals, especially in the midst of a crowd."

Florence Lambert of the California-based Elephant Alliance meanwhile argued

♦ **The Pennsylvania Veterinary Medical Assn.** has asked the American Veterinary Medical Assn. to reconsider its policy of opposition to "spectator events involving animals that have injury or death intended." Asked by the Assn. of Veterinarians for Animal Rights to oppose the annual Labor Day pigeon shoot in Hegins, Pa., consistent with AVMA policy, the PVMA instead told the AVMA that its policy "could lead to controversy, conflict and misunderstanding concerning at least one other spectator event in which animals are injured or killed but which is, in the opinion of our Trustees, an acceptable recreational activity...fishing tournaments and contests." In addition, the PVMA warned, "Even student surgery classes at veterinary colleges could be construed by animal rightists to be spectator events...Then, too, there are game management activities that may or may not involve spectators that have death or injury to animals intended but which may be acceptable to the AVMA and the profession. We refer to rattlesnake hunts...deer hunting and fox hunting to name a few."

♦ **"There is no doubt that a bullfight completely contradicts our holy Torah,"** Rabbi Ovadya Yosek recently told newspaper readers in Tel Aviv, Israel.

that headlines reading "Berserk elephant gunned down" should have read, "Tormented elephant gunned down." Explained Lambert, "If this elephant was like most circus and ride elephants, she would have been broken and brutally trained to give rides while still a baby. This is all she

♦ **ANIMALS' AGENDA reader** Wanda Blake asks that letters of thanks be sent to Telman Zaragoza, mayor of Tossa de Mare, who recently banned bullfighting and other cruel sports in his community: c/o Ayuntamiento Tossa, Calle Iglesia 4, Tossa de Mare, Spain.

♦ **A mob in Mangeses de la Polvorosa, Spain,** once again celebrated the Jan. 25 Festival of St. Vincent by hurling a goat from the 45-foot village church belfry, beating back police and animal rights activists who tried to intervene—and beating journalists who photographed the event, as well.

♦ **Hawaii state senator** Andrew Levin has reintroduced a bill to require a veterinary presence at rodeos, ban dogs from rodeo arenas, bar calf roping and flank straps, and prohibit a particularly violent event not included in mainland rodeo, the Po'o wai u. Called the "Black Cadillac Bill" by the Hawaii Animal Welfare Lobby, the legislation was drafted after a bull named Black Cadillac collapsed during a bull-riding event at Honokaa in 1989, and was immediately attacked by two dogs whose presence was apparently intended to force injured animals to get back up.

♦ **Twenty students** from Central High

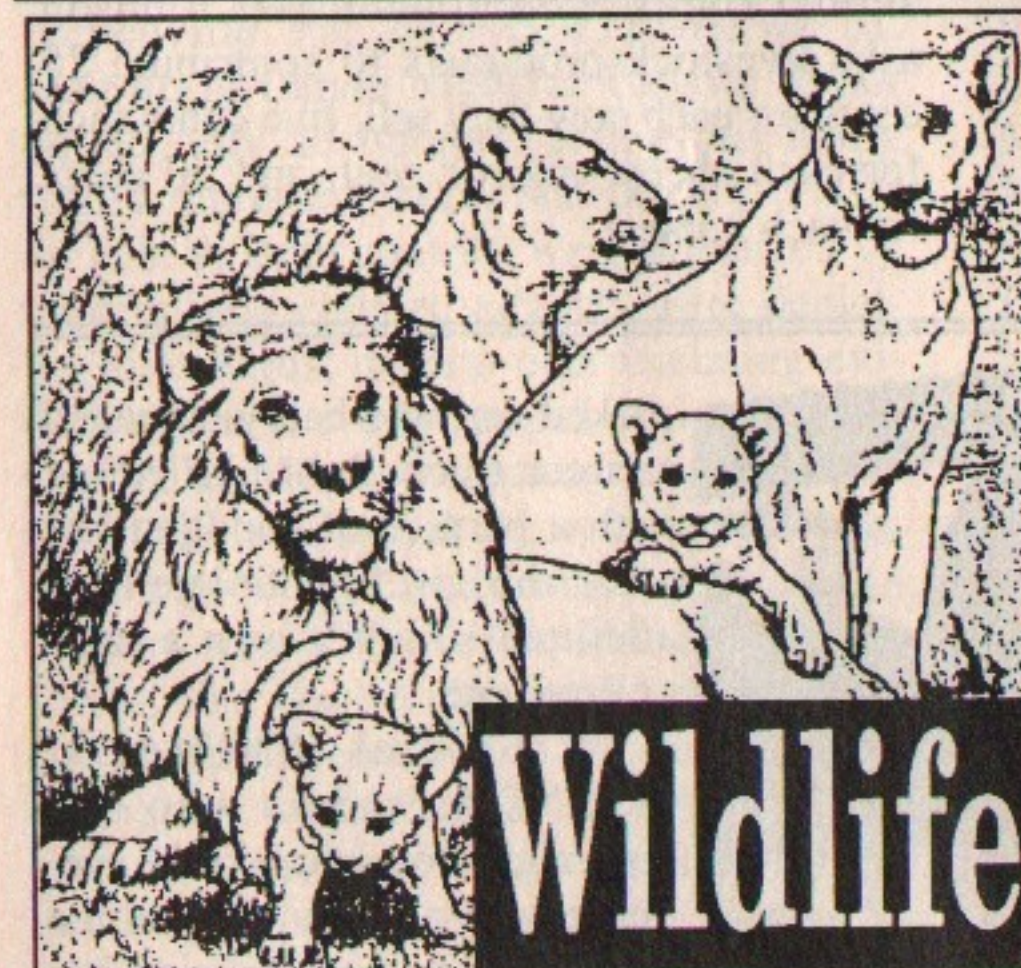
would have done for the next 25 years, except when chained by two legs and made to stand in her own feces and urine for hours on end, in a tent or while being transported for endless miles, from city to city, in a hot, dark, filthy, foul-smelling container."

School in Philadelphia dissected animals on Jan. 26 at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, to promote forthcoming exhibitions of work by 19th century painter Thomas Eakins. Eakins included autopsies in the art lessons he taught at the academy from 1870 until 1886, when he was fired for using nude models in mixed-sex classes.

♦ **Rochester Institute of Technology** photography majors Lukas Graf and Dan Satoiu in late January beheaded three chickens with kitchen knives, splattered their blood on a canvas, then showed a video of the slaughter on a TV inserted into the middle of the canvas, which was hung up for several days in front of one of the RIT buildings.

♦ **Japanese monkey trainer** Taro Murasaki says he no longer uses punitive training methods such as beating monkeys or withholding food. Instead, he bites their backs.

♦ **Saudi Arabian camel jockeys** complained at the recent Janadriya Cultural Festival that racing camels who were unable to work out during the 1991 Persian Gulf War are still clocking closer to 50 minutes for a 12.5-mile event than the 30-something they used to run.



♦ **Two-thirds of U.S. voters** support Endangered Species Act reauthorization (HR 4045), and 40% support it strongly, according to a Greenberg-Lake/Tarrance Group poll commissioned by the Nature Conservancy and the Natl. Audubon Society. The December poll found that 66% support the ESA, nationwide, including 65% of voters in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific states, where opposition from timber and energy interests is most intense. Further, the ESA drew 65% support from

Republicans, 66% support from Democrats, and 65% from unaffiliated voters—and 73% indicated that a political candidate's stand on the ESA would influence their support for the candidate. "The rhetoric of the ESA leading to economic doom is not supported by evidence and voters know it," said Nature Conservancy president John Sawhill. Only voters aged 64 and older rated economic considerations more important than protecting wildlife, although support was almost even in the 55-64 age category. Voters aged 18-29 favored wildlife by a 42% margin; voters aged 30-39 favored wildlife by a 35% margin; and voters aged 40-54 favored wildlife by a still commanding 23% margin.

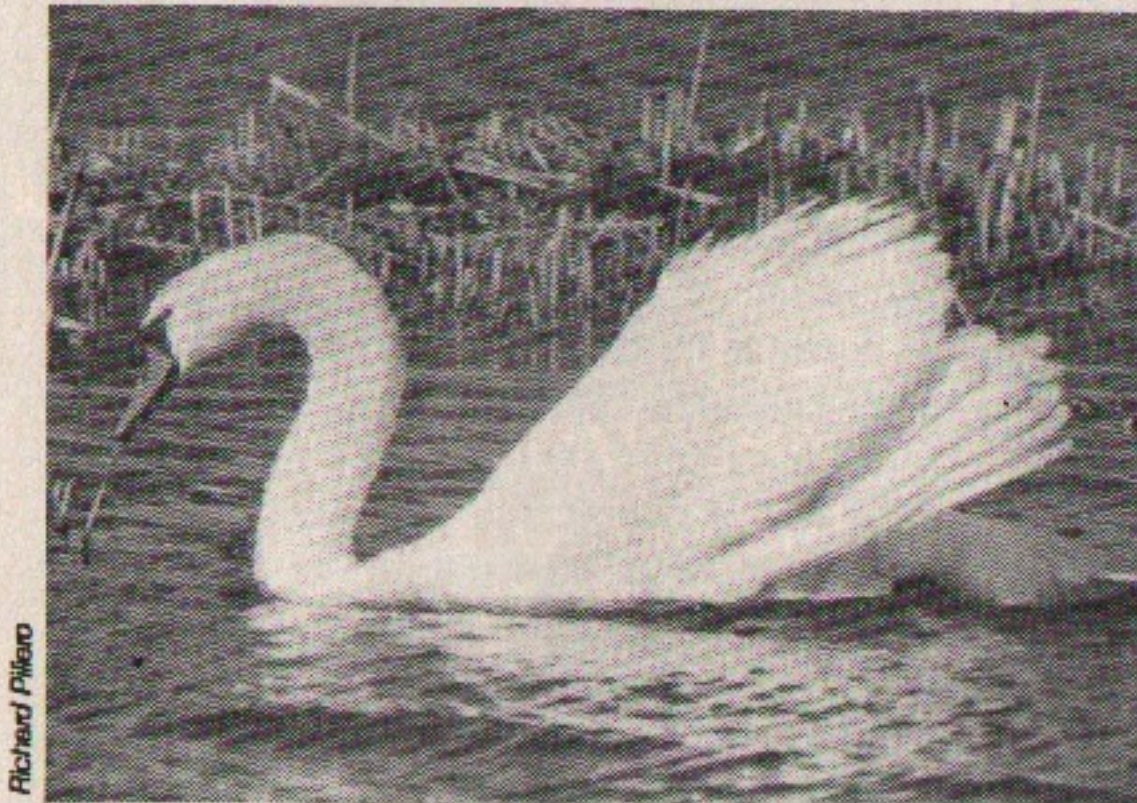
♦ **Reindeer herders** who inaccurately blame eagles for the loss of young stock and destruction of habitat by loggers have combined to put the species in jeopardy in Finland, reports Finn journalist Erkki Saro. Only 220 nesting pairs remain—and three-fourths of their nests and offspring were destroyed in 1991, according to Saro, by methods including snowmobile harassment, setting fire to nesting trees, and shooting.



"Every single golden and white-tailed eagle found dead in Finland has carried shot in her tissues," Saro told THE ANIMALS' AGENDA. "It is not unusual to find shot of different sizes in the birds; they have been slow to learn to fear man." Although the eagles are legally protected, no one has ever been convicted of killing one. "Stories tell about eaglets sitting in the nest on a mound of reindeer carcasses greedily demanding more and more," Saro continued. However, while 87 reindeer calf carcasses were found in eagle nests during 1990, at least a third were clearly dead

when picked up. Most of the rest may have been, as eagles are carrion feeders, and rarely attack animals who are bigger than themselves.

♦ **Thirty golden eagles** have been electrocuted recently by touching two old and poorly grounded power lines simultaneously in Little Buffalo Basin, Wyoming. The problem was identified over 15 years ago along similar lines, since replaced, in Idaho and Washington.



♦ **For the third time in 11 years,** Connecticut has withdrawn a plan to addle the eggs of feral mute swans—who have peaceably inhabited coastal areas of the state for nearly 200 years. Hunters began accusing the swans of taking up duck and goose habitat after decades of overhunting caused a sharp drop in waterfowl bags during the late 1970s. However, the mute swan population is also dropping, contrary to Conn. Dept. of Environmental Protection claims that it might soon explode out of control. The proposed egg-addling has been favored by the Conn. Audubon Society and Natl. Audubon Society, despite ample evidence from the annual Audubon Christmas bird counts that the mute swan population isn't any threat to any other species, while opposition has been led by Friends of Animals and ornithologist Roger Tory Peterson (with supporting briefs filed by THE ANIMALS' AGENDA).

♦ **Colorado inventor Guy Balfour** says he's doing a landslide business under the trade name Dog-Gone, sucking prairie dogs out of their burrows with a giant vacuum cleaner. "It causes them no harm," claims Balfour. "There's no poison or gas used. It takes the little critter up and puts him in a tank, and there he can either be relocated or dispatched, whatever's necessary...They're not too disturbed by it," although, "It's quite a ride." Commented Robin Duxbury of Animal Rights Mobilization, "I've seen it in action a couple of times, and I've seen only one animal that got a bump on his head. We're all for it if it's used for relocation."

♦ **State and federal wildlife agents** seized hundreds of parrots Jan. 18 in a series of raids on locations in Florida, California, Illinois, New York, and Louisiana—but arrested only one man, New Zealand bird

dealer Philip Morrison, who was caught in Costa Mesa, Calif. The raid concluded a three-year undercover investigation. In a second major bust, just days later, Lassana Kaba, 26, was arrested at the Los Angeles Intl. Airport for allegedly trying to import 400 clawed frogs, 400 snakeheads (a kind of fish), and 11 walking catfish from Nigeria. Many of the animals were dead on arrival. Also in January, 12 people including animal dealer John Philip Muth were

fined a total of \$12,000 for smuggling at least 68 reptiles into the U.S. from Mexico. Among the 46 live reptiles found at Muth's home (along with 87 dead ones) were five South Todos Island king snakes, a species that had been considered extinct.

♦ **A two-year U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service** undercover probe of the walrus ivory traffic ended Feb. 14 with 12 arrests for poaching and drug-related offenses, plus 17 indictments of other people yet to be caught. Another 25 to 30 people may be charged later. Most of those arrested were from the Eskimo villages of Diomed and Wales on the Chukchi Sea and from Nome, Gambell, and Savoonga along the Bering Sea. Eskimos are allowed to hunt walrus, but only if the entire animal is used, and may sell walrus ivory only in the form of traditional handicrafts.

♦ **The Army Corps of Engineers** is contesting a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ban on beach reconstruction during the summer sea turtle nesting season, saying winter reconstruction is too costly.

♦ **Kentucky has released** 200 river otters imported from Louisiana into likely habitat over the past two years, trying to restore a population trapped to virtual extinction several decades ago.

♦ **Grizzly bears who learned** to trust humans at the McNeil River State Bear Sanctuary in Alaska, where hunting is strictly prohibited, are expected to wander



over to a newly finished fish ladder on the Paint River just three miles away and be massacred by hunters who are already scouting out ambushes—encouraged by the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Assn., which plans to stock the river, never before salmon habitat, with 500,000 salmon fry. The Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game is eager to sell the extra hunting licenses; the Army Corps of Engineers has yet to intervene; the Alaska legislature has moved to protect bears in only a small part of the Paint River watershed; and Friends of McNeil River, supported by the Sierra Club, is planning a lawsuit on the bears' behalf.

♦ **New Jersey is seeking** approval from the Dept. of the Interior to release 150,000 young chinook salmon into the Musconetcong River over the next five years in hopes of creating a sport fishing boom. The plan is opposed by the Theodore Gordon Flyfishers, a traditional fishing club, since the non-native chinooks could displace native brown trout, rainbow trout, and Atlantic salmon. However, Michigan and New York have sharply increased fishing permit sales since introducing chinook, and New Jersey division of Fish, Game, and Wildlife is eager to join the perceived bonanza.

♦ **In a desperate bid to save** the winter run chinook on the Sacramento River, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service dumped 11,500 fry into river waters during January. While the Interior Dept. has withheld an endangered species designation for the Sacramento winter run chinook, to avoid costly legal conflict over water rights, they are believed to be virtually extinct, with a gene pool so small that survival would be questionable even if as many as 200 of the fry survive to mate. Only 191 chinook are believed to have spawned in 1991.

♦ **An attempt to stimulate breeding** among the last whooping cranes who winter in New Mexico failed over the winter when whooping cranes whose eggs were fostered by more plentiful grey sandhill cranes tried to mate with the greys upon reaching maturity, rather than with their own species. Only 213 whooping cranes survive, 70 of them in captivity.

♦ **The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service** agreed on Feb. 7 to come up with a plan for protecting Florida panther habitat by December, settling a lawsuit filed by the Fund for Animals. The Fund contended that putting panther kittens into a captive breeding program would not help save the species unless habitat was protected as well, which will probably require banning hunting in several areas, since hunters compete with the endangered cats for prey.

♦ **Colombia has released** 29 captive-bred Andean condors since mid-1989 to join a wild population of 14, but has recorded only two instances of the captive-bred condors finding food without deliberate human

Continued on next page

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help. Wildlife has been virtually extirpated from the condors' habitat, and peasant farmers are quick to kill any creature they suspect of attacking livestock. The condors have been bred at the Los Angeles and San Diego zoos, which plan to send four condors to Venezuela for release later this year. About 5,000 Andean condors survive in Chile and Argentina, but there are now none north of the Ecuadorian border with Colombia.

♦ **The Southern Utah Wilderness**

Alliance, Wilderness Society, and Humane Society of the U.S. sued the U.S. Forest Service on Jan. 17 in an attempt to stop helicopter massacres of coyotes in the Dixie National Forest.

♦ **The Bureau of Land Management** is closing subsidized mustang sanctuaries in South Dakota and Oklahoma that failed to become self-sufficient; cutting back a program in which prisoners trained mustangs for riding; and trying to double the annual adoption rate to 10,000 mustangs per year, despite dwindling demand for horses of all

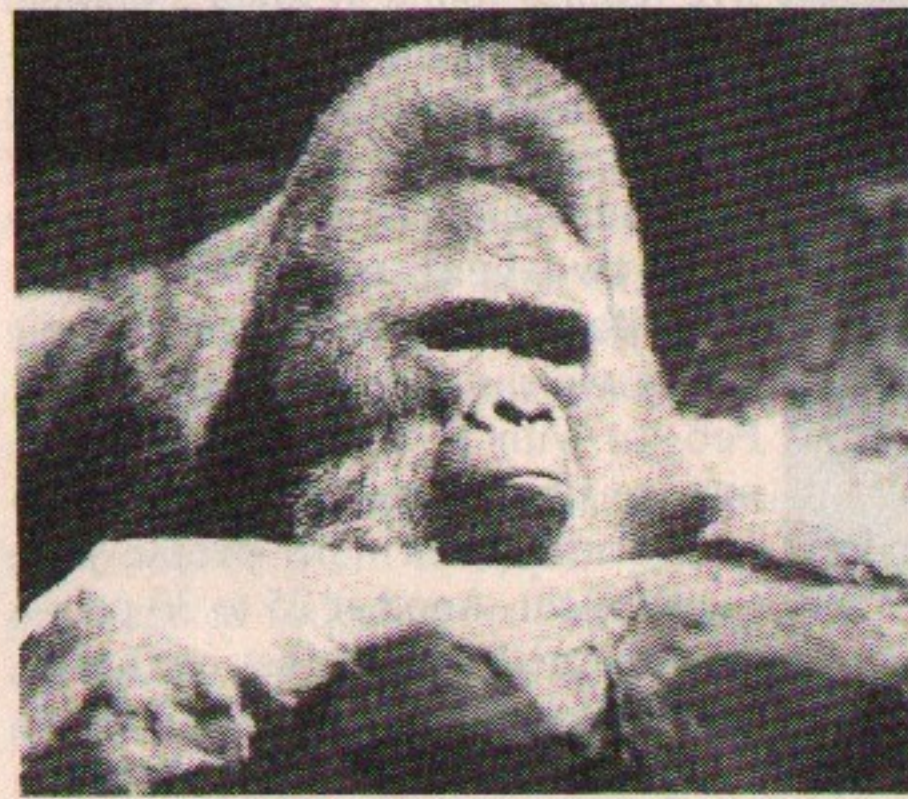
kinds. The BLM contends that the 37,000 mustangs now inhabiting Nevada will have multiplied up to 159,000 by the year 2000 at the present rate of reproduction, but mustang protection advocates argue that the population will stabilize at the historical carrying capacity of 40,000 to 50,000 (with another 10,000 to 20,000 inhabiting other states, chiefly Wyoming).

♦ **The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service** has begun considering adding the western snowy plover, native to Pacific Coast beaches, to the threatened species list.

Zoos & Aquariums

♦ **While the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums** maintains the fiction that member zoos don't sell animals to hunting ranches and don't loan animals to non-accredited zoos, the Granby, Quebec zoo announced that it would exhibit two koala bears from the San Diego Zoo this summer. Not an AAZPA member, the Granby Zoo has run into frequent trouble, most notoriously for attempting to smuggle snakes after the Bronx Zoo refused to sell it any because of inadequate facilities, and for importing an infant mountain gorilla from the Camaroon through a questionable loophole in the Convention on International Trade In Endangered Species. The gorilla subsequently developed avian tuberculosis after spending the summer in a cage alongside tropical birds, and may never be able to reproduce. Just two days after the Granby Zoo announcement, Quebec canned hunt promoter Robert Naud boasted in a local newspaper that he'd just bought a purebred boar from the San Diego Zoo. The Naud operation has been target of numerous exposes in Quebec media, both French and English, print and broadcast, and has been mentioned before in *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*—in 1984, when pigs wounded by bowhunters disrupted sermons at a nearby church; in 1987, after exotic cats from his facility were found in possession of several Montreal-area drug offenders; and in the Sept. 1991 cover feature, "Killing The Captives." The San Diego Zoo was already getting bad press for having sold sika deer to the Priour hunting ranch in Texas, where they remained, according to investigator Lisa Landres of Friends of Animals, despite claims by AAZPA executive director Robert Wagner that they had been returned to San Diego.

♦ **Timmy and Kate, the lowland gorillas** who were separated for breeding purposes last November, haven't fared well. Re-



Samford Gross

moved from the Cleveland Metroparks Zoo to the Bronx Zoo, Timmy spent December battling illness, and still hasn't bonded with any of the four females he was supposed to impregnate. Kate, his sterile former mate, suffered the loss of a toe and severe bruising Feb. 6 in an attack by Oscar, the sterile male gorilla who was supposed to replace Timmy in her affections.

♦ **Masha, a 32-year-old elephant**, starved to death Jan. 28 despite a two-week rescue effort by the Moscow Circus and private citizens after she was discovered, abandoned, in a Volgograd zoo. The zookeepers had apparently taken her rations for themselves. Moscow Circus director Yuri Nikulin meanwhile obtained adequate rations for the circus animals by threatening to release them if they couldn't be fed.

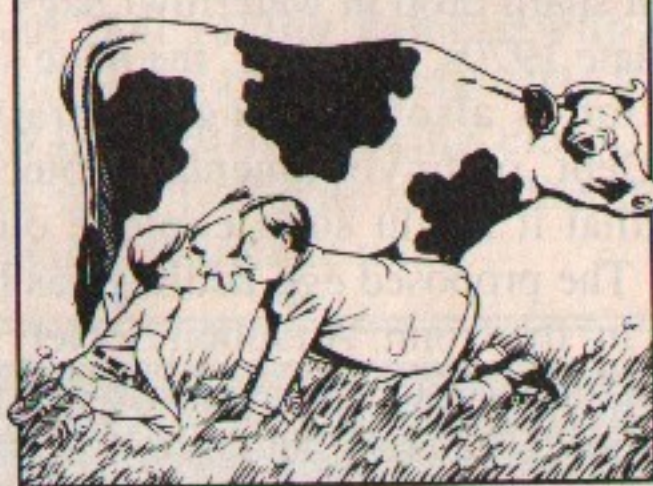
♦ **The Los Angeles Zoo has announced** a \$300 million 10-year renovation plan, which will require passage of a bond issue. The announcement came the day after a pipe break left 500 of the zoo's 1,700 animals without water and forced a sloth bear to swim for his life.

♦ **The Cleveland Foundation** has granted the Cleveland Aquarium Corp. \$1.7 million to plan a new facility for the city waterfront, to complement the \$65 million Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and the \$48 million Great Lakes Museum of Science, Environment, and Technology.

♦ **Korean interests** have acquired the Vancouver Game Farm, and plan a \$20 million renovation of the site over the next decade. "Lifeforce fears that the new management will use the facility as an international supply depot of local and exotic wildlife for zoos and aquariums world-

wide," said Lifeforce director Peter Hamilton.

♦ **Animal hauler John Kelliher** of Laurel, Md., has sued the Catocin Mountain Zoo for at least \$150,000 damages—at least his third suit in connection with the same case. Kelliher lost three fingers and an ear on Jan. 15, 1990, when a chimp named Boom Boom mauled him while being moved from a holding cage to a traveling cage, prior to shipment to the New York University Medical Center's Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates. The zoo didn't own the chimp, but arranged the deal between William Holmberg of Ligonier, Pa., and the New York facility.



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THE ANIMALS' AGENDA

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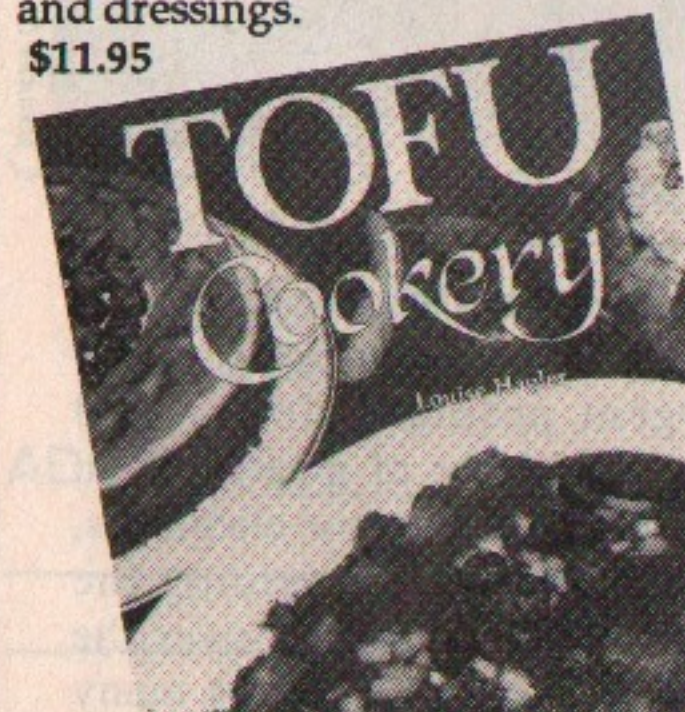
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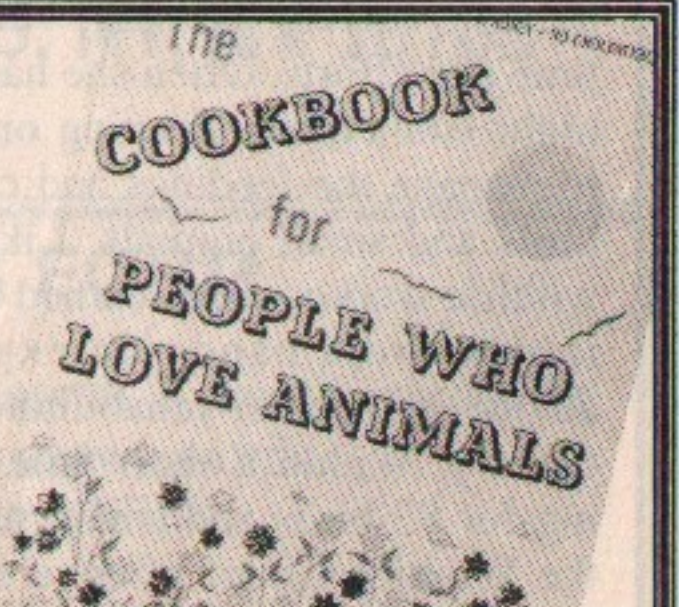
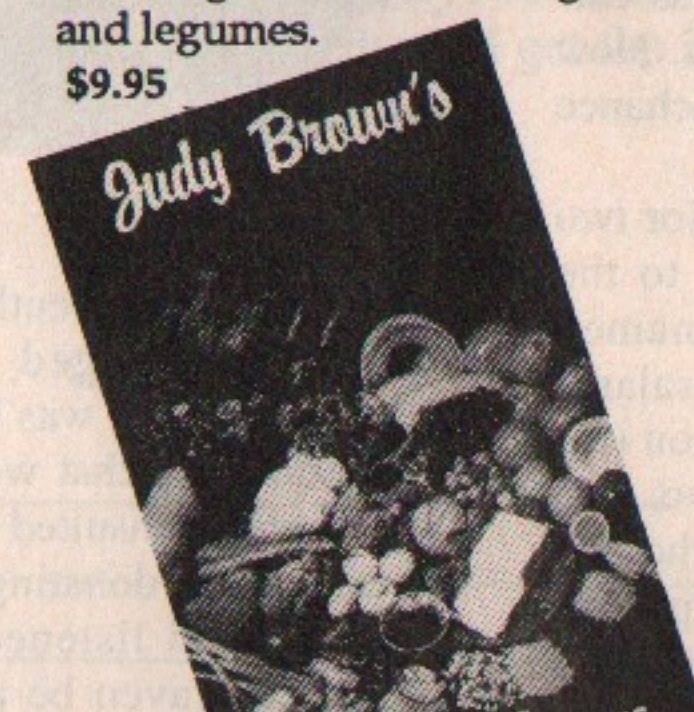
Vegetarian Cookbooks

Tofu Cookery, by Louise Hagler, offers a variety of recipes for American and international cuisine, including main dishes, breads, desserts, and dairy-free dips and dressings. \$11.95



The Farm Vegetarian Cookbook, edited by Louise Hagler, is a wholesome choice for any kitchen. Its recipes turn familiar dishes into vegetarian delicacies, using versatile soyfoods, grains, and legumes. \$7.95

Judy Brown's Guide to Natural Foods Cooking presents over 200 healthy, delicious, and remarkably simple vegan recipes. Brown, food editor of *Whole Foods* magazine, also gives useful advice on cooking basic ingredients such as grains and legumes. \$9.95



The Cookbook for People Who Love Animals, published by the Gentle World community, contains over 350 recipes interspersed with thoughtful comments by famous animal advocates. There's also a special chapter on meatless diets for dogs and cats. \$9.95

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Profile

Sunny Apke Wildlife Rehabilitator

Ten years ago on Halloween, Sunny Apke moved to Boulder to fulfill her dream of living in the mountains, working with animals. The only animal-related job available, however, was in the kennels of the Boulder County Humane Society. Sunny was particularly interested in establishing a wildlife rehabilitation program, but the society had no money for such an undertaking.

Unable to let go of her idea, Sunny began a wildlife center in the kitchen of the humane society building, volunteering her time and efforts. Often she had to spend the night (sometimes sleeping on the counter) to manage the feedings and care of injured birds and small animals. Like many other wildlife workers, she learned about rehabilitation from hands-on experience and advice from other rehabilitators across the country. Within a short time, she was caring for 83 birds and small mammals. Now the Wildlife Center offers a second chance to 1,000 animals and birds a year.

After working in the kennels for two years, Sunny became an assistant to the veterinarian and eventually was named Animal Control Supervisor (for a salary) and Director of Wildlife Rehabilitation (for love). One of Sunny's first encounters as a control officer was to help a deer who had crashed through the window of the pottery artifact room at the university. The university personnel wanted the deer removed without any danger to the artifacts. Sunny and another officer blocked off the window, darkened the room, and were able to get a halter on and secure the deer's legs. The deer was released, and not a pot was broken.

Sunny believes strongly in providing a high quality of life for the animals under her care. If an inmate of the wildlife rehabilitation center can't be returned to the



Sunny Apke (right) with wildlife volunteer.

wild, the animal is euthanized. She says she can't look a caged animal in the eye. Recently a raven was brought to the center with a torn leg that would require amputation. Sunny consulted volunteers (there are 60 now, each donating at least three hours weekly), and listened to their opinions. Would the raven be able to perch and to feed? How would the heavy bird's balance be affected? Sunny telephoned an expert raptor rehabilitator, her friend Sigrid Ueblicher, for additional advice. What would be the quality of life for this raven with one leg? The conclusion was that the bird would most likely develop "bumble foot" and suffer greatly. Sunny would have to euthanize the raven.

In addition to her heavy work load, Sunny is an active member of an anti-trap-

ping group. She feels that trapping (still considered a "sport" in Colorado) is one of the most urgent problems for animal defenders. Another cause of great concern is the extensive use of outdoor chemicals, especially those used for greening the lawns that have cropped up all over the desert. The Wildlife Center treats many birds who have been poisoned by pesticides and herbicides.

Despite her daily encounters with people who abuse animals, Sunny remains true to her nickname, and believes that education offers a solution to cruelty. "Each time we help an individual animal, and talk to people about a respect for life, we are making a difference."

—Naomi Rachel

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COMPASSIONATE LIVING

BY VICTORIA MORAN

And With Us Today Is... You!

It used to be that television was reserved for the famous or the notorious. With the proliferation of independent and cable stations, however, the small screen has become the province of anyone with something newsworthy to say. As a proponent of animal rights and environmental ethics, you are apt to be one of those people. Your first time in front of the cameras can bring out every bit of apprehension in you, but some background information on "doing TV" can get you through with a minimum of butterflies. You may even look forward eagerly to the next show.

Public access cable television programs were covered in an earlier column, "Lights, Camera, Activism!" [April 1990]. Here we will deal with talk shows on which you are a guest. Television thrives on controversy, but tries to avoid issues and arguments that could be perceived as fanatical or too radical for mainstream consumption. Your challenge as a talk show guest is to speak the truth as you know it in a way that is clear, accurate, and that invites people to investigate your point of view. There is a fine line between being noncommittal (watering down the issues) and dramatizing them with so much horror that people flip their remotes to another station.

Draw the viewers in with personal examples. Instead of talking only about nonhuman animals in general, talk about the calf you raised in 4-H as a child and had to send to slaughter. Talk about how you *felt*. Tell about the mouse your son rescued from a biology lab, or the wonderful dog you adopted from a shelter instead of buying at a pet store. Examples bring philosophy down to earth.

Be specific! "I think animal experimentation isn't a very good idea" won't change anybody. Documented evidence—visual evidence if you have it—is what you need. And some statistics, although not an overwhelming amount of them, can be helpful to support your arguments.



It's a good idea to make notes beforehand reminding you of the points you want to cover. Read your notes just before time to go on. You can also present a list of sample questions to the producer when the preliminary scheduling is going on. The interviewer doesn't have to use them, but often will.

Most interviewers are open-minded and friendly, but some attempt—purposely or inadvertently—to lead you down a path they choose. You may be on to talk about spaying and neutering, but if she knows you're a vegetarian, he may insist upon asking you about nutrition and recipes. Answer the questions briefly and steer your comments back to your original reason for being there. (In fact, all answers should be brief. Television people think in terms of "sound bites"—short, snappy comments—not lectures.)

Another type of interviewer is the hostile one. Although certainly a frightening prospect, being interviewed by someone who wants to argue can actually provide an excellent opportunity for making some points. Although I think it's counterproductive to seek out a hostile host with the thought that you'll be the one to change her mind, you can give a credible interview with a less than congenial person by: 1) remaining friendly yourself; 2) staying calm, not taking her comments personally; and 3) stating your facts honestly. You can do the same on a program with fellow guests who view the issue at hand in a way that's diametrically opposed to your own assessment of it.

If the format of the program involves having guests representing different points of view, with the potential present for debate, you may find it useful to meet with

the other guests beforehand to defuse hostilities and get a consensus on what you want to talk about. This approach can work to your advantage by tending to shift the focus of the interaction from conflict (often the objective of the program host) to presenting information. In addition, by reducing the hostility, you may secure acknowledgment of key points from the opposition: agreements in principle, if not in specifics.

These talking tips for TV apply to radio interviews as well. Television, however, is a visual medium, so how you look to people can be at least as memorable as how you sound. You will want to look credible, and not distract from your topic with clothes or jewelry that draw too much attention. Men should usually wear suits (or at least include a sport coat and tie), and women should wear a simple suit or dress. Many talk shows try to maintain an informal, familiar atmosphere; when this is the case, suits and ties and even sport coats can make the wearer seem stiff. Be familiar with the format of the program before choosing your attire. Pastels and muted brights come across well on television; avoid black or white (even a white shirt for a man) because these seem to drain color from the face. Choose solid colors—prints are dizzying on camera.

Cross your ankles, not your legs, and if you're in a swivel chair, do your best not to swivel (it connotes nervousness). Unless you're answering questions from a live audience, speak directly to the interviewer at all times. Avoid looking into the camera (since there is often more than one camera anyway, you could come across as staring into space). And most important of all: go into the interview knowing that what really means something is not your being on TV, but your doing something to help end suffering in this world. The lights, the studio, and the tiny microphone a technician will attach to your collar can seem terribly exciting and glamorous, but the business you're about goes beyond all that. This is an opportunity to reach a great many people for what you believe in. Relish it.

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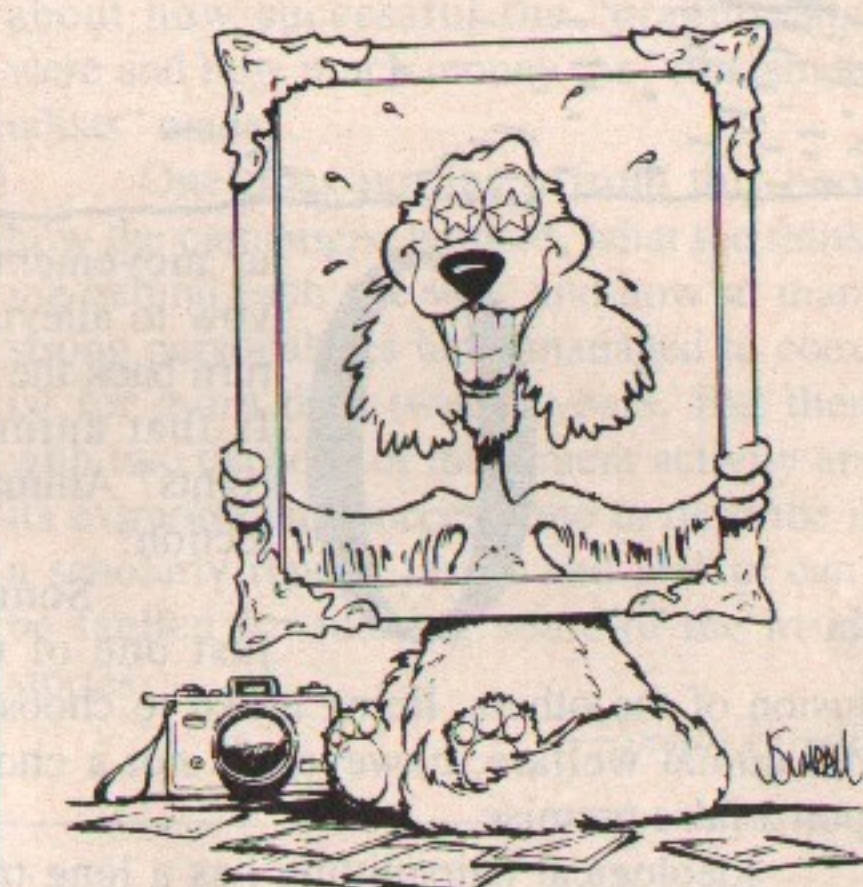
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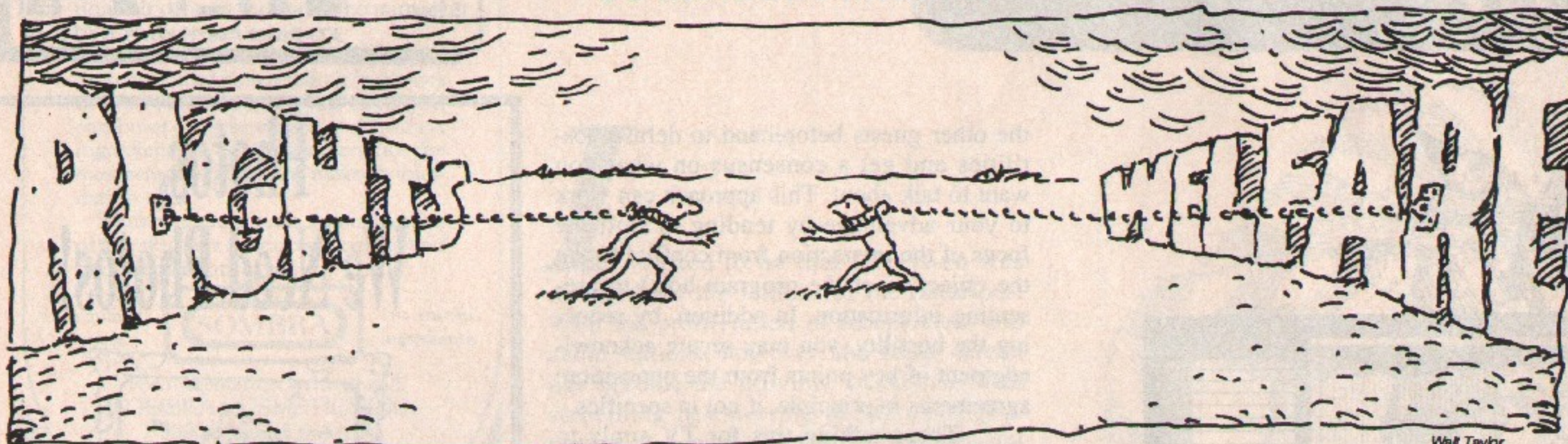
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The Name Game: Social Change vs. Trivial Pursuit

BY BRADLEY MILLER



Our movement has made a collective vow to alleviate animal suffering—to turn back the tide of agony and terror. Is that animal liberation? Animal rights? Animal welfare? Animal protection?

Some propose that we pick just one of these terms to the exclusion of the others. Being asked to choose between animal rights and animal welfare, however, is not a choice. It is a trap—based upon a false premise.

Ideological hairsplitting has a long tradition in social change movements. We can become so preoccupied with shaping the beliefs of other activists, so seduced by the prospect of creating a movement in our own image, that we lose sight of those we should be attempting to affect, namely, the rest of the world.

The question we have to ask ourselves is this: will we thrive in the mainstream or flounder in a stagnant pool? Performing vivisection on ourselves doesn't make much sense. And there is nothing quite as self-defeating as looking at the movement through the myopic lens of "animal rights vs. animal welfare."

Ask six different activists and you'll likely hear six different definitions of the word "rights." So when someone asserts that all our activity should adhere to the philosophy of animal rights, it seems as if the philosophy is a euphemism for their philosophy.

Equally presumptuous are specious references to "the philosophy of animal welfare," as if we all agree on what that means—as if it were a commonly-accepted fact that animal welfare means that it is all right to pour drain cleaner into the eyes of rabbits as long as those rabbits are well fed and kept in clean cages.

That is exactly how our opponents want animal welfare to be misinterpreted. For reasons that should be apparent to all of us, the anti-animal forces have been attempting to create just such false definitions and divisions. They want to steal the term animal welfare, a term that enjoys enormous public support, for their own use, while alienating the public from the term animal rights.

This is the language of their game:

"Animal welfare means providing animals with an optimal environment for profitable growth. Animal welfare activists may protest furs, factory farms, labs, etc., but only because they have

been misled. We factory farmers, vivisectioners, and furriers, while opposed to animal rights, support animal welfare. Our livelihood depends upon happy animals. In short, animal welfare activists are well meaning, but sadly misinformed.

"Animal rights means giving animals the exact same rights as humans. Animal rights activists equate human children with vermin. They follow gurus who write bibles upon which all the beliefs and actions of activists are based. Animal rights means no medicine, no baseball, no horseback riding, no pets—no life as we know it. In short, animal rights activists are well-meaning fanatics."

The object of their game is obvious. Less obvious is how intelligent and otherwise skilled activists could fail to recognize the trap of "choosing" between similarly virulent and crippling descriptions.

We are not two movements. Especially not those two. We are one. Or we are many.

To be successful, a social change movement cannot be so dependent on ideological purity that few can identify with it. That is why our opponents are so interested in "defining" our movement. It is an attempt to marginalize what could otherwise be a widely-supported cause, and to make it seem alien, unreasonable, and, thus, unembraceable.

Our movement is one of awareness, compassion, and action. And we have undertaken an enormous task. Painting ourselves into ideological corners may at times feel self-affirming, but for all practical purposes, it is suicide. Rather than buying into narrow and limiting stereotypes, we can stake out broad areas which allow for the freedom and opportunity to develop successful issues-based campaigns.

We are a movement of people who cannot and will not turn our backs on the suffering that society inflicts upon other species. Let's not be sidetracked by rhetorical differences and terminological word games. Instead, let's focus on the very real differences between failure and success—and on the very real difference we can make in this world.

Bradley Miller is the executive director of the Humane Farming Association (1550 California St., San Francisco, CA 94109; 415-485-1495).

A Sociological Dissection of the Movement

The Animal Rights Crusade: The Growth of a Moral Protest

By James M. Jasper and Dorothy Nelkin; *The Free Press* (866 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022), 1992; 214 pages, hardcover, \$22.95.

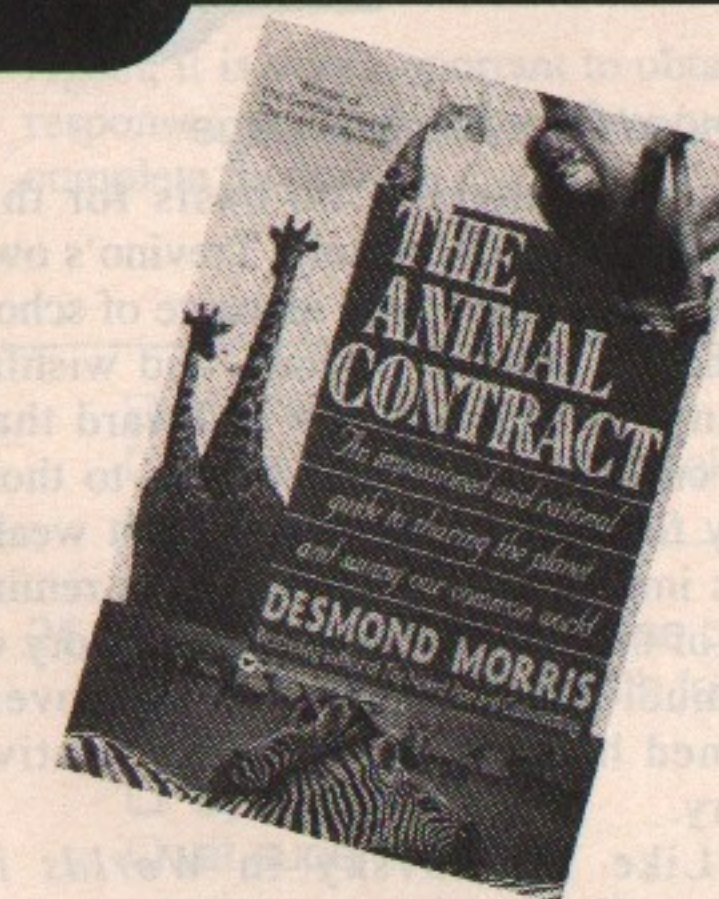
The Animal Rights Crusade is a very calm look by two sociologists at a movement in ferment. The first half of the book is a history of the animal rights movement since 1970, plus tidbits about its progenitors, the 19th and 20th century animal protection movements in the United Kingdom and the U.S. The second half looks at the major issues that have concerned animal rightists since the 1970s, including the differences between animal rights and environmentalist philosophy, and campaigns against the use of animals for cosmetic and household product testing, fur, and meat.

The authors offer interesting statistics, such as annual budgets of the large national organizations, and describe the characteristics of animal activists, citing *THE ANIMALS' AGENDA* and other sources. They divide the movement into three groups: welfarists, pragmatists, and fundamentalists. Welfarists, the authors

say, accept most current use of animals, but seek to minimize suffering and pain. The pragmatists "feel that certain species deserve greater consideration than others, and would allow humans to use animals when the benefits deriving from their use outweigh their suffering." Pragmatists may use reformist techniques to achieve more radical goals, trying, for example, to replace or reduce animal use in medical research and for food. Fundamentalists, on the other hand, demand the immediate abolition of all animal exploitation on the grounds that animals have inherent, inviolable rights.

Many activists would take issue (or umbrage) with the philosophical classification of Jasper and Nelkin, yet the construct is useful because it shows that the animal movement, like the various industries and operations it opposes, is not monolithic. However, beneath the book's studious, unruffled facade is more than a twist of opinion.

Most of the chapters in the second half of the book are structured as follows: the authors start with a campaign created by a "pragmatist" such as Henry Spira, segue to a report on how a "fundamen-



talist" group such as PETA or the ALF rode on the "pragmatists'" coattails, go on to describe a "fundamentalist" freak (if one is available), then wrap up with statements about how successful the "pragmatists" were and how much money the "fundamentalists" made.

One does not learn from this book how the campaigns worked, what the thinking behind each one was, and how so many strong personalities have managed to coexist for more than twenty years. But then, with two decades of movement activity and its extraordinary success rate to describe in a scholarly report, Jasper and Nelkin can't be faulted for missing some of the inside stories.

—Susan Fowler

Theories and Myths of Human Evolution

Graincollection: Humans' Natural Ecological Niche

By Sergio Trevino, translated by Rebecca San Martin-Feeney; *Vantage Press* (516 West 34th St., NY, NY 10001), 1991; 293 pages, hardcover, \$18.00.

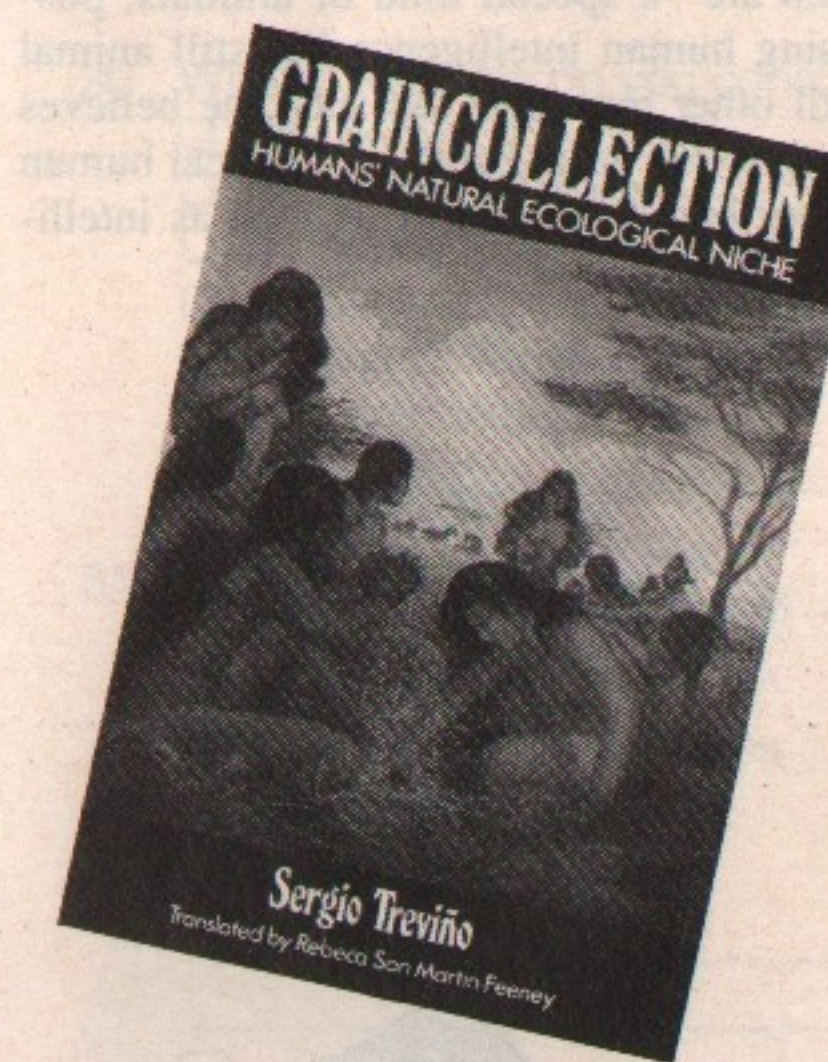
Imagine a landscape in a temperate region (Europe or perhaps Asia) where waist-high grass grows from horizon to horizon. Imagine a race of protohumans migrating through these grasslands, harvesting the seeds using natural stone tools. In this "state of grace," they neither hunt nor farm, nor do they require clothing, despite having little body hair. They walk upright, since the grain grows at the level of their hands. Young children ride on their mothers' hips and cling to their long, flowing hair, so like the manes of the protohorses with whom they share this environment.

This is the appealing scenario drawn by Sergio Trevino in *Graincollection*. In support of his theory, he quotes from such diverse sources as Charles Darwin, Richard Leakey, and Isaac Asimov. His primary ref-

erence, however, is a disputed model by Clifford Jolly, who suggested in 1970 that certain biological and behavioral characteristics of the Ethiopian gelada baboon were also representative of Ramapithecus, an extinct hominid. Using Jolly's premise, plus his own interpretation of crude stone scrapers found in Miocene deposits in India, Trevino theorizes that the common ancestor of gorillas, chimpanzees, and humans existed for thousands of years as a grain gatherer on the vast savannas. Only when the most recent Ice Age completely changed the environment was this creature forced to retreat to the woodlands, to find caves for shelter, and to hunt other animals for his survival.

Though Trevino's hypothesis is beguiling, it will no doubt find little favor among the scientific establishment. "Most researchers and students of different scientific branches related to anthropology and paleoanthropology accept that our ancestors, the first manufacturers of tools, were hunter-gatherers," he admits, "this despite

Continued on next page



REVIEWS

Continued from previous page

the fact that there is no basis for this assumption." Unfortunately, Trevino's own assumption is based on a melange of scholarly theory, popular science, and wishful thinking. Though no less awkward than many current hypotheses, failure to thoroughly follow a cohesive argument weakens its impact. In this respect, it is reminiscent of the "global catastrophe" theory of Immanuel Velikovsky, who also overwhelmed his concept with speculative imagery.

Like Velikovsky in *Worlds in Collision*, Trevino turns to religious myth to buttress his arguments. Part Two of *Graincollection* dwells on the philosophical ramifications of human instinct versus intelligence, and the loss of human innocence. "Because presently we humans are

not living within our natural ecological niche and ecosystem, we use our intelligence to thrive," he writes. "We are, then, creating an imbalance in all the ecosystems of the whole world and are going rapidly towards extinction, dragging along with us many innocent living beings."

Few reasonable human beings would disagree with this conclusion. However, when Trevino preaches a "return to nature," he begins to sound suspiciously like the Perfectionists and similar cults of the 19th century. "God's certitude joins us, and joins us with all living beings and with all God's creation," he avers, while proposing the establishment of matriarchal kibbutzim where humans would relearn the survival technique of graincollection. Among the requirements of that lifestyle: total celibacy

for women during the eight years in which they nurse and constantly attend their infants, total promiscuity at other times, and "sustenance based only on the consumption of wild gramineous seeds and fruit" with the eventual goal of perpetual migration.

It would be a shame, nevertheless, if Trevino's theory were discounted because of his more fanciful sociological and philosophical conclusions. The larger scientific community should explore its possibilities, if only to prevent its devolution into cult lore. And even if, based on our present knowledge, today's scientists disprove the graincollection theory, like Velikovsky's hypothesis it may yet be verified by future discoveries.

—Cathy Czapla

Pogo as Eco-Commentary

All Natural Pogo

By Norman F. Hale; Thinker's Books (70-A Greenwich Ave., Suite 433, NY, NY 10011), 1991; 96 pages, paper, \$9.95.

A cartoon universe is unique. Free of the physical and social laws that govern everyday life, characters in comic strips can do anything. Yet they are usually human—or humans in disguise—the better to poke fun at our pretensions.

According to Norman Hale, the Pogo cartoons of Walt Kelly may have been created to serve another purpose. These characters are "a special kind of animals, possessing human intelligence but still animal in all other respects." As such, he believes they provide an example of an ideal human society based on instinct as well as intelligence.

gence. Turning to the earliest Pogo comics, published from 1942-1954, he describes the natural order of life in the swamp.

Like all societies, this one has its leaders and codes of behavior. The other characters accept the opossum Pogo as their natural leader because he's "the guy who always knows what to do." And, since he exercises no authority over them, they would never consider rebelling. Parenthetically, Hale explains, "The fact that leadership exists among animals, such as wolves, is proof in itself that it isn't natural to rebel against leadership."

Hale also contends that the strip expresses "the very different, but equally valid, morality of nature." In response to the "traditional fairy-tale view of nature" in which all herbivores are intrinsically good and all carnivores are evil, Hale exclaims, "As if cats could live on grass if they wanted to, and eat mice purely out of spite!" One Pogo character concludes that "you needn't mind if somebody eats you, because it's nothing personal; he's just hungry."

In fact, Hale notes, the animals in the Pogo comics take great pride in their edibility. The pig Francis Ferdinand van de Dandy, in a 1946 strip, describes himself as "a mouth-waterin' potentiality." Kelly's characters treat the predator/prey relationship as a game, to be played by its own rules. The only crime is eating an animal who wishes to live. If the (cartoon) animal offers himself as food, it's all right to eat him. Hale takes this concept a step further when he writes, "Authorities on nature have speculated upon the possibility that an animal, in his final moments of life—as he

is crushed between a predator's jaws—may feel no pain, but only a moment of joy—a glorious release—the consummation of his life, just as orgasm is the consummation of sex."

In the natural world according to Hale, "in the absence of any rules, all creatures will always obey their own desires; and their actions will be beneficial to others only when their interests happen to coincide." While this attitude may excuse cannibalism in cartoons, fortunately it's not standard practice in the real world of nature. A critical reader will realize that Kelly's comics, as well as Hale's interpretation of them, are based on popular misconceptions about animal behavior. Betraying ignorance of animal intelligence, Hale writes, "What is natural for animals is to use instinct alone, because that's all they have; what is natural for people to use is instinct and intelligence together, because they have both."

The obvious flaws notwithstanding, *All Natural Pogo* offers a unique interpretation of one of America's most unusual comic strips. As such, it's a useful reference for students of the media and its portrayal of nature. Pogo fans will love the book for its reproductions of early panels and its exhaustive appendices of characters and chronologies. And if at times it seems to take an inappropriately lighthearted view of serious issues, we should remember that it's only a cartoon universe, a place, as Hale reminds us, "where fantasy and reality meet."

—Cathy Czapla

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The Animals' Agenda

April 1992

READERSHIP SURVEY

Dear Reader: Please take a few moments to fill out this very important survey. Your participation is greatly needed, and appreciated! You will be helping us to better understand you, and your needs as a consumer of cruelty-free products. We then hope to better meet your needs by gaining more valuable advertisers whose products are what you've been looking for in your commitment to help animals and the earth.

Again, it is very important to obtain a good response, so please take a few moments to complete this survey.

-Thank you!

1. Sex: ☐ Female ☐ Male

2. In what age group are you?

- ☐ under 20
☐ 20 to 29
☐ 30 to 39
☐ 40 to 49
☐ 50 to 59
☐ 60 or over

3. State: _____

4. Relationship status:

- ☐ married
☐ never married
☐ separated or divorced
☐ widowed

5. No. of children in household: _____

6. Ages of children in household:

- ☐ birth to 2 years
☐ 3 years to 6 years
☐ 7 years to 10 years
☐ 11 years to 13 years
☐ 14 years to 16 years
☐ 17 years to 20 years

7. Education:

- ☐ h.s. graduate
☐ some college
☐ college graduate
☐ completed graduate degree

8. Do you own a home:

- ☐ yes ☐ no

9. Where did you get this copy of The ANIMALS' AGENDA?

- ☐ subscription ☐ newsstand
☐ other _____

10. Approx. how many others read your copy of ANIMALS' AGENDA? _____

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- ☐ yes ☐ no

12. Would you be interested in using this kind of check?

- ☐ yes ☐ no

13. Do you currently use a MC/VISA card that benefits an environmental,

animal rights, or human rights group?

- ☐ yes ☐ no

14. Would you be interested in obtaining a MC/VISA card that benefits an environmental, animal rights, or human rights group?

- ☐ yes ☐ no

15. Are you interested in cruelty-free and environmentally conscious investing?

- ☐ yes ☐ no

16. How would you characterize your diet?

- ☐ vegetarian
☐ vegan (no dairy or eggs)
☐ eat fish
☐ eat meat
☐ trying to go meatless

17. If applicable, how long have you been a vegetarian?

_____ years _____ months

18. How many other members of your household are vegetarians? _____

19. Which of the following do you use?

- ☐ tofu products
☐ t.v.p. products
☐ tempeh products
☐ grain based burger mixes
☐ prepared vegetarian foods

20. Do you use a variety of prepared flavorings/sauces for cooking?

- ☐ yes ☐ no

21. Where do you shop for the diet-specific foods you purchase?

- ☐ health food stores
☐ supermarket
☐ mail order

22. Which cruelty-free personal care products do you use?

- ☐ toothpaste/mouth care
☐ hair care
☐ skin care
☐ perfumes/colognes
☐ other _____

23. Which cruelty-free household products do you purchase?

- ☐ dishwashing liquids
☐ glass/wood cleaners
☐ laundry detergents

☐ rug/floor cleaners
☐ a variety of household cleaners
☐ other _____

24. Do you find most of these products:

- ☐ by shopping at health food stores
☐ by mail order
☐ at supermarkets

25. Do you shop specifically for cruelty-free cosmetics?

- ☐ all the time
☐ some of the time
☐ not intentionally

26. Do you purchase non-leather clothing or shoes:

- ☐ by mail order ☐ from stores

27. Would you like to find more non-leather clothing/shoe dealers?

- ☐ yes ☐ no

28. Do you use The ANIMALS' AGENDA as a source to learn about cruelty-free products?

- ☐ yes ☐ no

29. Do you rely on new product ads to stay informed about the variety of food and personal/household products on the market?

- ☐ yes ☐ no

30. What beverages do you consume?

- ☐ soy drinks
☐ natural juices/soda
☐ carbonated/bottled water
☐ herbal teas
☐ natural coffee substitutes
☐ beer/wine/liquor
☐ other _____

31. Do you regularly take:

- ☐ vitamins
☐ nutritional drinks
☐ natural cold/flu remedies
☐ natural energizers
☐ holistic medicines
☐ other _____

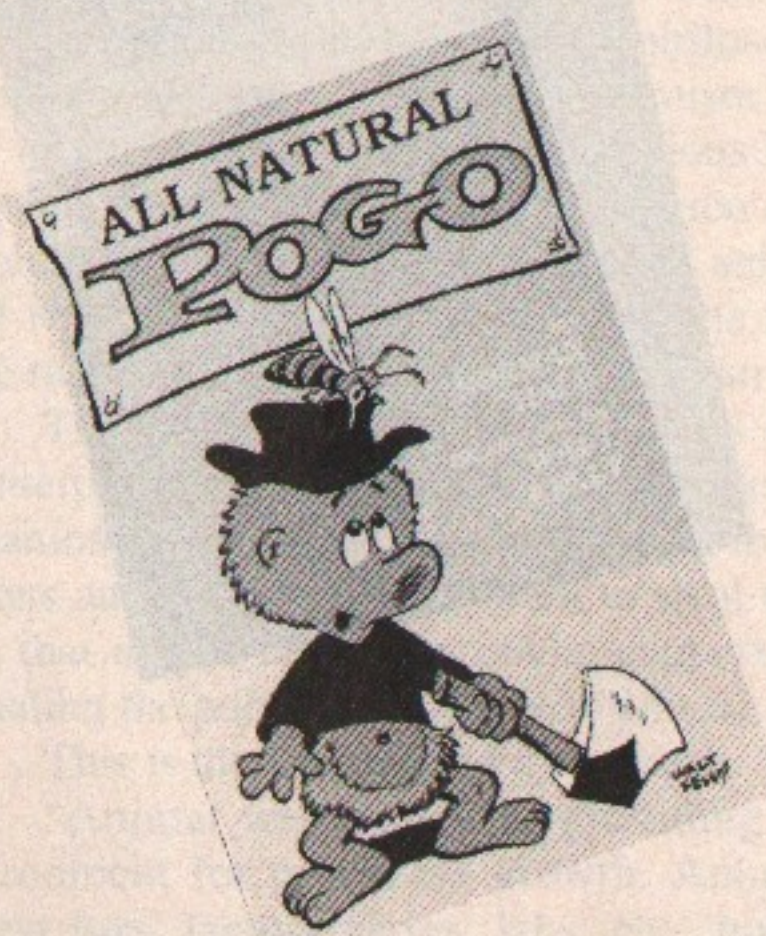
32. Do you own a personal computer?

- ☐ yes ☐ no

33. What books do you read?

- ☐ self help
☐ animals/nature

Continued on next page



- ☐ gardening
☐ cooking
☐ health/fitness
☐ fiction
☐ non-fiction
☐ other _____
34. For music, do you listen to:
☐ "New Age"
☐ rock
☐ R/B
☐ easy listening
☐ classical
☐ other _____
35. What types of conferences/seminars do you attend?
☐ vegetarian/animal rights
☐ environmental
☐ health/healing
☐ interpersonal
☐ none
36. Are you interested in educational/retreat programs?
☐ helping the environment
☐ helping people
☐ helping animals
☐ other _____
37. Do you respond to specialized schooling ads?
☐ massage
☐ holistic healing
☐ vet assistant training
☐ other _____
38. What kitchen aids do you use?
☐ water purifier
☐ food processor
☐ blender
☐ dough mixer
☐ pasta maker
☐ cappuccino/expresso maker
☐ other _____
39. Do you prefer to use recycled paper products?
☐ toilet tissue
☐ paper towels
☐ tissues
☐ stationary
40. Do you consider yourself to be an environmentally conscious consumer?
☐ yes ☐ no
41. Are you interested in environmental sourcebooks, exhibitions, or guides?
☐ yes ☐ no
42. If you have young children, do you use:
☐ cloth diapers
☐ "earth friendly" disposables
☐ regular disposables
43. Do you prefer to use organically grown baby foods?
☐ yes ☐ no
44. Do you prefer natural fiber clothing for your children and/or yourself?
☐ yes ☐ no
45. What make/model/year car(s) do you drive? _____
46. Do you have a:
☐ vegetable garden
☐ flower garden?
☐ I garden organically
☐ yes ☐ no
47. Do you go on outings or wilderness trips offered by expedition groups?
☐ yes ☐ no
48. What outdoor activities do you participate in?
☐ photography
☐ bird watching
☐ hiking/camping
☐ biking
☐ rock climbing
☐ scuba diving or snorkeling
☐ racquet sports
☐ cross country skiing
☐ downhill skiing
☐ canoeing/rafting
49. Do you regularly purchase products/equipment related to your outdoor activities?
☐ yes ☐ no
50. If yes, what kinds?
☐ major equipment
☐ accessories
☐ footwear
☐ clothing
☐ pre-packaged vegetarian food
51. Do you have a regular exercise routine?
☐ running
☐ walking
☐ dance/aerobics
☐ stationary bike
☐ rower
☐ treadmill
☐ cross country ski machine
☐ other _____
52. Do you regularly purchase products/equipment related to your exercise routines?
☐ yes ☐ no
53. If yes, what kinds?
☐ major equipment
☐ accessories
☐ clothing
☐ footwear
☐ stereo equipment/head sets
54. By mail order, do you:
☐ buy animal rights T-shirts & other merchandise from vendors
- ☐ support non-profit groups by purchasing their products and/or educational materials
55. In the past year, have you contributed money to:
☐ animal protection organizations
☐ wildlife organizations
☐ environmental organizations
56. Do you have a:
 cat ☐ yes ☐ no # _____
 dog ☐ yes ☐ no # _____
 other _____ # _____
57. What brand of pet food do you buy? _____
58. How many pounds of cat litter do you go through in a week?
 _____ lbs. (shelters not included)
59. If you operate a shelter, how many pounds of litter do you go through in a week? _____ lbs.
60. Do you buy cruelty-free pet care/grooming products?
☐ yes ☐ no
61. Do you buy cat toys or cat related products?
☐ yes ☐ no
62. Do you buy dog toys or dog related products?
☐ yes ☐ no
63. Do you purchase books on how to care for animals?
☐ yes ☐ no
64. Would providing a mail order catalog section in The ANIMALS' AGENDA be of interest to you?
☐ yes ☐ no
- (OPTIONAL)
 65. Please check the response that best describes your **TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME** from all sources BEFORE taxes in 1991:
☐ under \$10,000
☐ \$10,000 to \$19,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$29,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$39,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$49,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$100,000 or more
- Thank you very much for completing this survey. It is an important step in providing you, our reader, with the product information you're looking for. Your help is greatly appreciated!
- Please return the completed survey to:
 Alice C. Fox, READERSHIP SURVEY
 The ANIMALS' AGENDA
 456 Monroe Turnpike
 Monroe, CT 06468

REVIEWS

Eyes are Mirrors of the Soul

The Souls of Animals

By Gary Kowalski; Stillpoint Publishing (P.O. Box 640, Walpole, NH 03608; 1-800-847-4014), 1991; 114 pages, paper, \$8.95.

The animal movement has needed a book like *The Souls of Animals* for a long time. Written by Gary Kowalski, the book does not focus on moral reasoning or philosophy, but rather sparks in readers a profound appreciation for and awareness of animals: their lives, their loves, their joy, their pain and even their hopes.

The Souls of Animals is lyrical, delightful, and moving, impossible to ignore or forget because it reaches so deeply into the hearts of its readers.

Kowalski faced a difficult challenge when he decided to write a book about the souls of animals: how could he write credibly and gain the respect and acceptance of readers, and still delve into such a non-empirical, spiritual subject? He found the perfect tone and voice for such a task, one which allows accounts of animals to speak for themselves as he gently nudges the reader to consider the power and truth hidden in the animals' stories.

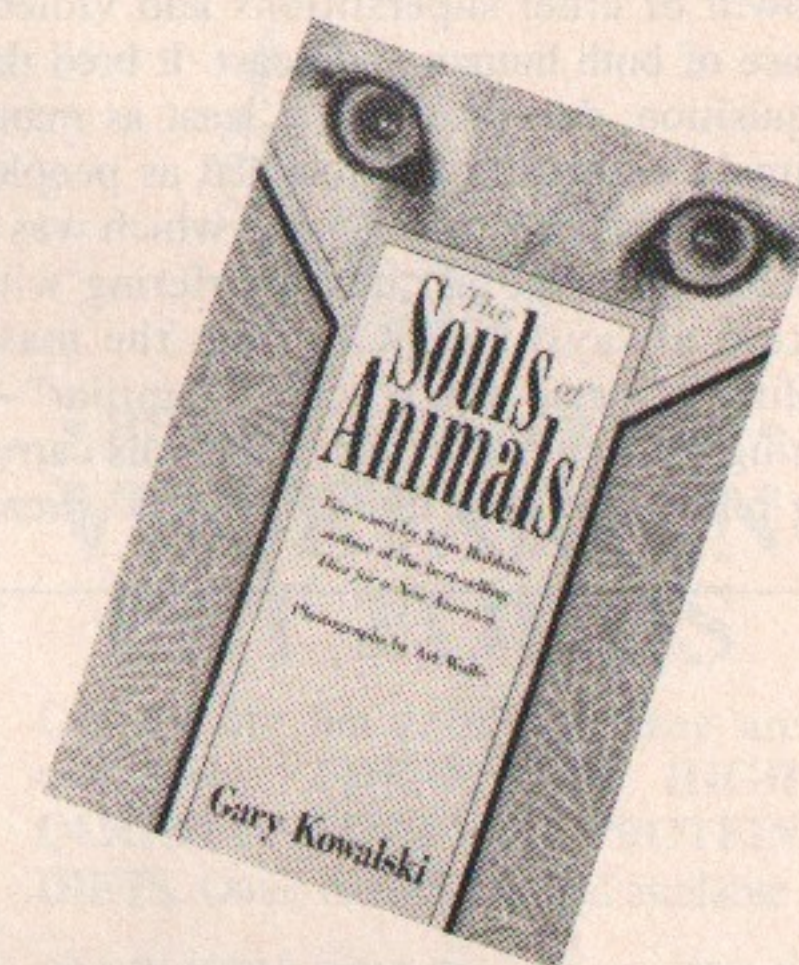
Each chapter considers a different quality or emotion, formerly attributed only to humans, which can be seen, felt, or heard among animals if one is open and receptive

to them. Are animals aware of death? Can they sense mystery? Why do they sing, play, or draw? Do they experience love? With each chapter, Kowalski breaks down barriers between human and nonhuman animals.

After asking whether animals are conscious of themselves, the author suggests an "interspecies meditation" in which the reader looks into the eyes of an animal and fully—and deeply—contemplates the being within those eyes. After being asked to consider what it feels like to be this creature, to be aware of her or his hardships, hurts, innocence, and wildness, one turns the page and faces a powerful photograph of a chimpanzee. Readers will likely see something new and surprising in that chimpanzee's face, as in all the faces in the beautiful photographs which illustrate the text.

After reading *The Souls of Animals*, one cannot help but view animals with more respect, with more awe, with more fellowship and appreciation. It is for this reason that the book is so important for the animal movement. How much harder it will be for an individual to blithely accept vivisection, or to eat animals, or wear their skin or fur after looking into their eyes and seeing a soul.

—Zoe Weil



Back to the Ark

Replenish the Earth

By Lewis G. Regenstein; The Crossroad Publishing Company (370 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10017) 1991; 304 pages, softcover, \$14.95.

The mystic poet William Blake said it best: "Both read the Bible day and night/But thou read'st black where I read white."

Some of the seminal religious thinkers, such as Descartes and Thomas Aquinas, found within the Bible's pages the justification for the continued abuse and exploitation of animals, supported especially by the *Genesis* dictum to "replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over...every living thing..." [Gen. 1:28]. But in this same Bible, others such as St. Francis of Assisi and John Wesley found justification for treating every animal and species with compassion.

Lewis Regenstein takes a look at this peculiar paradox in depth and detail, turning out an interesting and informative volume.

He points out that the ancient Hebrews likely took their blood sacrifice rituals from the surrounding pagan tribes. Their "political-economic system, of which sacrifices were an integral part," was, "if not outright corrupt, highly favorable to the priestly cult."

He points out that some of the later prophets, such as Isaiah and Micah, expressly condemned animal sacrifice, contending that what Yahweh wanted was obedience from his people, not rivers of animal blood running from countless altars.

When people want something badly enough, they will turn logic on its head, abandon truth, and ignore the evidence of their senses in order to justify their actions. In this case, the ancient Hebrews wanted an animal economy as well as, quite literally, animal amusements. Regenstein explores the path of the struggle for moral and emotional balance through the millennia.

Continued on next page



REVIEWS

Continued from previous page

For instance, the Renaissance, usually associated with new standards of intellectual and artistic accomplishment, was at the same time marked by the phenomenal growth of cruel superstitions and violent abuse of both human and beast. It bred the Inquisition, during which at least as many animals were tried and tortured as people, followed by the Black Plague, which was a testament to the fact that interfering with nature always exacts a price: the mass killing of cats—the witch's "familiar"—during the Inquisition meant that rats carrying bubonic plague multiplied and spread

unchecked by any predator.

Regenstein goes on to document centuries-old abuses against animals in England, describing bull and bear baiting, cockfighting, and hunting with hounds, suggesting that such bloodsports accustoming the British to indulgence of casual cruelty, which led to subjecting entire nations to servitude and degradation.

Regenstein eloquently and forcefully makes the point that the more we struggle to separate ourselves emotionally and physically from animals, the more insensitive we ourselves become—not only to the millions of unfortunate creatures who cannot escape us, but to fellow human beings as

well. Condemning animals to lifetimes of pain and misery is to condemn ourselves to the same. Saving ourselves and our future demands a new vision of human and non-human as fellow pilgrims on life's journey. As Mother Cecilia, a nun who ran an animal shelter in the mid-60's, told Pope Paul when he tried to shut her down, "May I remind Your Holiness that many years ago we were all travellers in the Ark together."

—Pamela Kemp

Replenish the Earth is available from The ANIMALS' AGENDA for \$16.95 postpaid (456 Monroe Tpke., Monroe, CT 06468).

Forging a Modern Covenant

The Animal Contract: Sharing the Planet.

By Desmond Morris; Warner Books (666 Fifth Ave., NY, NY 10103), 1991; 169 pages, paper, \$9.95.

Once again, in his usual forthright fashion, Desmond Morris challenges humanity's self-perceptions. Here he attacks our assumptions about our place in the animal kingdom, pointing out bluntly the many ways in which humans have ignored the tacit agreement between species to understand and respect each others' natures.

Though I haven't seen the television series on which this book is based, it would appear to be a summation of Morris's body of work thus far. Most of the concepts included here—from his interpretation of prehistoric cave paintings to his theories on the lives of early humans—have been covered more completely in earlier books. What he offers in *The Animal Contract* is a synthesis and a call to action.

His arguments, while aimed primarily at the vast television audience, frequently challenge those groups working to protect animals. They are, he claims, "over-emotional," "too gentle and polite." Rather than concentrating on the salvation of endangered species or animals perceived to be attractive, he feels these groups should work on changing human attitudes toward all creatures. "Each animal," he writes, "must be honoured for its own sake, regardless of its prettiness, rarity or monetary value."

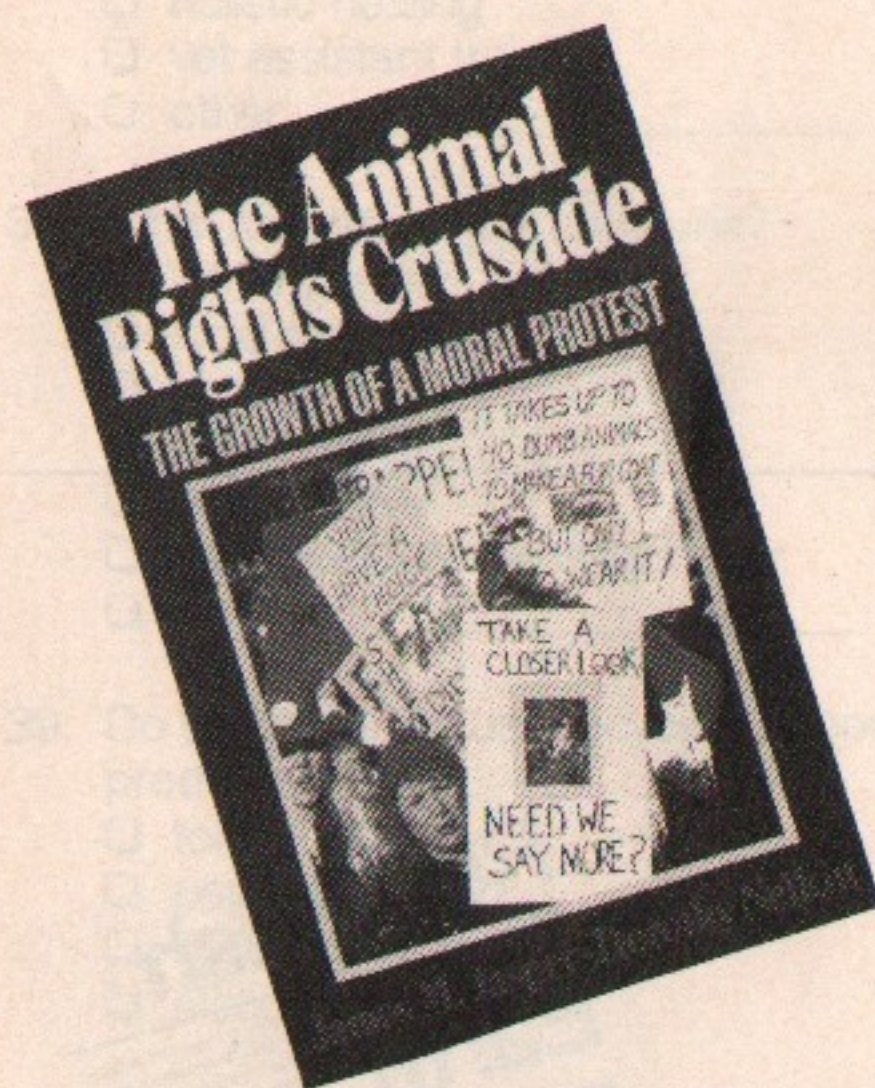
This is not to say that Morris advocates the abolition of all zoos, farms, or other forms of exploitation, though he would prefer to see captive and domesticated animals treated as well as possible

in these circumstances. "We need the constant presence of animals as reminders to us of our animal nature," he says, and offers "a new Bill of Rights for animals," based on humane treatment. The alternative, as he sees it, is a world where a few surviving animals are overwhelmed by a burgeoning population of callous humans.

Morris believes the human animal needs to hunt (if only vicariously) and to eat meat. As he theorized over two decades ago in *The Naked Ape*, humans "have arisen essentially as primate predators." Many scientists have since disagreed with this idea, and many nutritionists will argue with his claim that humans must "maintain a meat diet or die." Without apologizing for blood sports, he suggests that they are useful as channels for human aggression—the repressed urges of our predatory nature. He also extolls the benefits to domesticated animals (our modern prey) of life on an ideal farm, to be ended with as little pain as possible. "Clearly," he writes, "the vegetarian movement, despite its good intentions, is fighting against nature, and its unequal struggle will continue until that far-off day when our biochemists have eventually succeeded in creating a complete synthetic diet from basic chemicals for us all to eat."

It's doubtful whether any reader will agree with all of Morris's concepts. He touches on so many topics, from prehistory to the present, that many are dealt with superficially at best. Still, *The Animal Contract* is another addition—however controversial—to the ongoing dialogue over human responsibility to nature and other animals.

—Cathy Czapl



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1992-1993 ANIMAL ORGANIZATIONS & SERVICES DIRECTORY. National directory includes over 600 U.S. and foreign organizations, free brochure available. \$24.95 + \$2.25 shipping (CA residents + \$2.06 tax). Write for free listing of your organization/service. Free brochure available. Animal Stories 3004 Maple Avenue Manhattan Beach, CA 90266.

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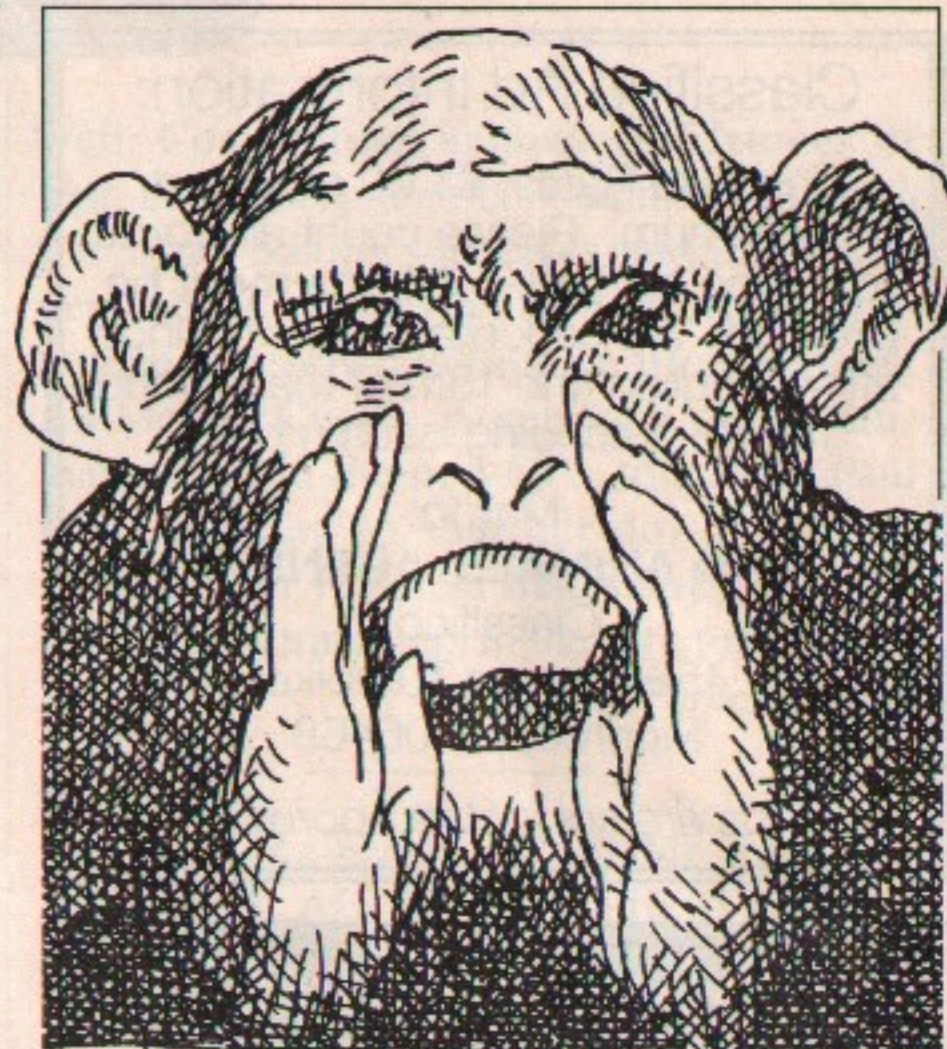
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Correction:

The Current Cat Fanciers' Association president, Don Williams, was never suspended from that association, as reported in "If You Can Grow It, You Can Show It" (Dec. 1991). Mr. Williams was, instead, suspended from CFA's judging program for one year.



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