

DIRECTORY
OF THE
ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT

F O R E W O R D

Much of our material comes from interviews, financial statements, computer network printouts, conference proceedings, press clippings, etc. However, a few of our sources must remain unnamed.

There are more than 12,000 non-profit environmental and animal rights or animal welfare organizations based in the United States. The Foundation Center, which tracks most major non-profit grants of more than \$10,000, listed 2,937 grants of \$10,000 or more with a total value of \$237.7 million made by 429 foundations to environmental groups in 1989 and 1990.

Money Magazine said that in 1991, environmental groups in the U.S. took in \$2.5 billion.

The Chronicle of Philanthropy published in 1990 showed that the top 12 environmental groups alone had combined incomes of \$1-2 billion. A complete analysis of their funding would fill volumes.

The U.S. Better Business Bureau Council says that a nonprofit organization should spend no more than 35 percent of its income on fundraising, a standard met by about 75 percent of the 350 major nonprofit it reports on each year. The BBB guidelines state that "Charities do not exist to make the people who run them more financially stable".

This document analyzes methods, sources and the financial image of several of the more visible organizations.

Because we expect readers to skip around as well as read straight through, you will find minor repetitions.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

This document is a mixture of direct quotations, statements, proceedings, etc. It should be used only as a source of information. Quotations can be made with proper source of identification.

It should be noted that because of the nature of this Guide, several quotations could not be put in a prominent position. We therefore strongly reiterate the fact that reproduction be limited and that proper credit be given to the sources.

Several of the more visible organizations having something to do with protection and conservation of the environment are described.

However as the world of conservation is constantly changing, an updating mechanism - approximately every three months - is necessary.

Even though the project is in its final form, possible errors and mistakes might be found but could easily be corrected at the time of the next updating.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The bibliography reflects only the appropriate parts of the appendices used within the guide. Due to the heavy volume they represent, these appendices could not possibly be reproduced in their integrity.

I N D E X

1. Animal Welfare Institute
2. African Elephant Foundation International
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6. Arctic Council
7. BBC Wildlife Magazine
8. Body Shop
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14. Countryside Movement
15. Defenders of Wildlife
16. Dolphin Freedom Foundation
17. Ducks Unlimited
18. Earth First
19. Earth Island Institute
20. Environmental Defense Fund
21. Environmental Investigation Agency
22. Eurogroup for Animal Welfare
23. European Federation for Nature & Animals
24. Fauna and Flora Preservation Society
25. Friends of the Earth
26. Front for Animal Liberation and the Conservation of Nature
27. Funds to Animals
28. GATT and Animal Protection
29. Globe
30. Greenpeace
31. Humane Society of the United States
32. International Fund for Animal Welfare
33. International Marine Mammal Association
34. International Primates Protection League
35. International Primatological Society
36. International Union for the Conservation of Nature
37. League against Cruel Sports
38. Monitor
39. Native Animal Brotherhood
40. National Audubon Society
41. National Wildlife Federation
42. Natural Resources Defense Council
43. Nature Conservancy
44. People for Ethical Treatment of Animal
45. Phoenix Conservation
46. Pilot Whalers' Association
47. Political Animal Lobby

- 48.Rainforest Action Network
- 49.Respect for Animals
- 50.Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
- 51.Sacim
- 52.Sea Shepherd Conservation Society
- 53.SeaWeb
- 54.Sierra Club
- 55.Species Survival Network
- 56.Survival International
- 57.United Nations Environment Program
- 58.United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- 59.Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society
- 60.Wilderness Society
- 61.Wise Use
- 62.World Resources Institute
- 63.World Wide Fund for Nature

OBSERVATIONS

- 64.Animal welfare vs animal rights
- 65.Checkpoints
- 66.Survey

1. Animal Welfare Institute

Box 3650 Washington, DC 20007, USA

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (46).

2. African Elephant Foundation International (AEF- I)

Founded in Nairobi

GOVERNING TEAM

President is Dr. Perez Olindo. There is concern about a conflict of interest from being president of AEF-I and his IUCN role. Dr. Olindo is one of the three Regional Councilors elected by IUCN to represent the interests of its members in East and Southern Africa. He is now playing an active lobbying role to keep the African elephant on CITES Appendix I.

HIDDEN FACTS

In a fax to President Mandela, Dr. Olindo expressing support for the ban on trade in ivory, praised on Robbie Robinson, chief executive of NBP. On the other hand, it brands supporters of consumptive sustainable use as "A self-interested group of lobbyists intent on challenging any attempt to move away from the past". The cover page to Olindo's appeal asks supporters to return the appeal to a fax number in Johannesburg, which, it turns out, belongs to the IFAW. Olindo has been active in lobbying against the Japanese government. He has threatened the Government of Japan of retaliation if it was co-sponsoring proposals to downlist certain populations of the African elephant.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (29).

3. African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)

***Founded: 1961. Members: 100,000. Staff: 44
 Budget: US\$3.3 million. Annual membership: \$25.
 1717 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Suite 202, Washington, DC 20036
 Tel: (202)265-8393; Fax: (202)265-2361***

PORTRAIT

A hands-on group that funnels money from its seven-person Washington, D.C., outpost to its real office in Nairobi where its largely African staff functions as shadow park-managers for East Africa, fixing jeeps and radios, sponsoring university wildlife-management courses and working closely with controversial Kenyan former wildlife director Richard Leakey to persuade Africans that tourism is worth more than ivory.

AWF supposed a ban on ivory trade long before the WWF and President Bush jumped on the bandwagon. AWF remains one of the few international groups that lets locals tend their own affairs, offering only advice, equipment and training.

GOVERNING TEAM

Executive Officer: Paul Schindler, 54, handles the fund-raising
 Responsible of field work: Mark R. Stanley Price, former associate of Richard Leakey (Salary: \$122,000).

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Ran the "Only Elephants should wear ivory" campaign with false advertising; bought radios and planes for Kenyan park service. (Source: conversation Schindler-Furness-Lapointe, 1988)

HIDDEN FACTS

The ivory ban has damaged the economy and elephant population of Zimbabwe, a good environmental citizen overrun by pachyderms.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

The ad campaigns did more than tell folks not to buy Ivory; they also helped double contributions.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (90).

4. Angling Governing Bodies

Formed: 1896

PORTRAIT

Made up of the Salmon & Trout Association, the National Federation of Anglers and the National Federation of Sea Anglers. It has formed an alliance with the British Field Sports Society. It is a coalition of England's three main angling organizations, have not decided to support hunting and hare coursing. It is a relatively newcomer to the "green" movement. The first angling consultatives were formed in 1896, both the Salmon & Trout Association and the National Federation of Anglers were formed in 1903. They have been contributing to the improvement of our environment for more than 100 years. They are in the front line in the fight against pollution.

THE GOVERNING TEAM

Paul Knight is secretary of the Angling Governing Bodies.
Ken Ball is the president of the National Federation of Anglers

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendices (58) (59).

5. Animal Protection Institute of America

PORTRAIT

The sole concern of the whale protectionists is the whales. In an open letter to the Makah national, sent by the Animal Protection Institute of America and signed by perhaps a hundred whale-saving organizations, they describe each whale species as "a sovereign nation unto itself".

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (23).

6. Arctic Council

Founded: 1996
Governmental Organization

PORTRAIT

A new international organization to discuss environmental and social issues affecting the Arctic was officially launched at a meeting in Ottawa, Canada

The 8 nations are Canada, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, the USA and Denmark which governs Greenland.

The Council will incorporate the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy, signed in 1991 to deal with ecological problems such as the build-up of toxic organic compounds and the management of endangered species. But its brief would extend to include issues such as sustainable development and the impact of climate change on the region's indigenous peoples.

GOVERNING TEAM

Terry Fenge is the executive director of the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, an environmental group in Ottawa.

Native peoples' organizations are also allotted permanent positions within the council.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Addressing the meeting, the Iceland's Minister for Foreign Affairs said that with the council, Arctic nations now have an opportunity to set an example for the rest of the world.

By joining the council, Iceland has committed itself to protecting the Arctic environment, including maintaining biological diversity, supporting a healthy ecosystem and sponsoring the sustainable use of natural resources.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (109).

7. BBC Wildlife Magazine

*Circulation of 112,000. Glossy monthly publication.
 Subscription cost £34.95 inclusive of postage and packaging.
 BBC Magazines, Broadcasting House, Whiteladies Rd, Bristol BS8 2LR, UK
 Tel: +44(117)973-8402; Fax: +44(117)946-7075*

PORTRAIT

BBC Wildlife is published not by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) but by an affiliate, BBC Worldwide Publishing, which is no more obliged to providing fair and accurate reporting than any other commercial publisher.

This magazine carries the logo of the highly respected BBC but published one-sided editorial slant that casts communicates of the Arctic Circle as evil despoilers of the environment. The magazine has been a favorite among nature lovers but in recent years it has also been sucked into the growing animal rights movement. Recent guest editorials have featured such names as animal rights guru Tom Regan and EIA Director Dave Currey, one of the most vociferous opponents of, among others, resumption of ivory trade. BBC Wildlife is arguably the premiere publication for wildlife photographers and the growing body of aspiring amateurs in this field. It views the translocation of elephants as an alternative to culling and the harsh criticism it directs at sport hunting.

GOVERNING TEAM

Ms. Joanna Hartland, Subscriptions Assistant, BBC Magazines
 Rosamund Kidman Cox, editor

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

It has taken a long stance against any consumptive use of those species photographers revere most. Thus it is that the most unrelenting criticism has been reserved for whalers, sealers, trappers and... anyone who would harm an elephant.

The latter is hardly surprising when one reads the findings of a 1991 survey in which the magazine asked readers to name their favourite animal: whale - 6; tiger - 3; dolphin - 2; elephant - 1, preference for African elephants.

It views the translocation of elephants as an alternative to culling and the harsh criticism it directs at sport hunting.

HIDDEN FACTS

The IUCN launched in 1994 a blistering attack on its "factual inaccuracies" and "misleading comments". It is hoped that a concerted effort by several NGOs may succeed.

In 1995, as part of its relentless campaign against the whalers of Norway, the magazine ran an article about a fire at the office of a Norwegian animal rights NGO. The article strongly implied that it was an arson attack and that whalers

7.2

were responsible. There was no evidence offered or found by the local police. The Secretary of High North Alliance demanded a retraction but the editor refused.

Attention is now focusing on the possibility of filing a class-action complaint with Britain's Press Complaints Commission, on behalf of NGOs representing communities of Arctic Circle and any others whose livelihoods is threatened by BBC Wildlife.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

Much of its costs are covered by advertisements from a broad array of organizations that rely on the non-consumptive use of wildlife.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (44).

8. Body Shop

UK based retail outlet

PORTRAIT

Body Shop is perceived in the UK and the US as a green company, an image which it fosters by sourcing many of its material from indigenous rural communities and through its promotion of “Trade not Aid” for developing countries. This concern for the world’s poor, however, does not dovetail with an equal concern it has for the interests of animals.

Body Shop is a member of the Special Survival Network, keeps company with several NGOs which are openly opposed to all trade in wildlife.

In the run-up to the 1994 meeting of CITES; the Body Shop launched a petition drive calling on people to condemn trade in what it termed “endangered species”. The campaign was waged in conjunction with the EIA and the magazine BBC Wildlife, which published a special brochure “Endangered Species Trade: Stop the Smuggling”. The Body Shop petition, carried over 3 million signatures was presented at CITES to US Secretary of the Interior, Bruce Babbitt.

Body Shop circulated a petition calling for an end to trade in endangered species, including several of key importance to the CAMPFIRE program. CAMPFIRE responded with another petition expressing dismay.

GOVERNING TEAM

Anita Roddick is founder and chief executive.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (44).

9. Britain's Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society

HIDDEN FACTS

It has been impossible to confirm who actually paid for Alberta Thompson and Dotty Chamblin from Neah Bay (Makah tribe) to bring their laundry basket to the IWC48 meeting, but it has been variously reported in the media as unidentified American NGOs, and as Britain's Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (23).

10. Canadian Alliance for Furbearing Animals

221 Broadview Ave, suite 101, Toronto, Ontario M4M 2G3, Canada

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (46).

11. Care for the Wild (CFTW)

Ashfolds, Horsham Road, Ruper, West Sussex, RH12 4QX, U.K.

PORTRAIT

CFTW is a campaigning conservation group known as a prestigious British animal welfare charity group, which has urged animal lovers to "adopt" chimpanzees by paying \$15 to aid the work of the new reserve in Kenya, said to be the largest of its kind in the world and known as Sweetwaters.

In fact Sweetwaters is owned by the Old Pejeta Ranch company, which is 87% owned by Lonrho, the industrial conglomerate. It is managed as a commercial tourist facility, charging £25 to see the chimps.

GOVERNING TEAM

The Charity's director is Bill Jordan.
Richard Clark, head of the Lonrho office in Nairobi.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Mr. Clark said commercialism and conservation were not incompatible and insisted that the ape project would be a tremendous success and was at a very early stage of development.

Members of the Kenyan Wildlife Service expressed doubts. "Quite clearly some of the claims being made on behalf of the sanctuary are false and while we have a great need for conservation Kenya, this is cutting across it, said Richard Kock, a spokesman.

The charity's magazine is known as CFTW News which ran advertisements in the BBC Wildlife magazine.

HIDDEN FACTS

This group has been accused of misleading supporters who have raised money for an ape sanctuary that is being run by a multinational company as a commercial enterprise.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

The Lonrho Office has invested £318,000 in the sanctuary.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (89).

“1001 Club”

Founded: 1971. Members: 1,001.

PORTRAIT

Founded by Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands, consort to Queen Juliana of the House of Orange, is restricted to 1,001 persons at any given time and is by invitation only.

GOVERNING TEAM

Membership includes representatives of the royal houses of Europe, officials of British Crown corporations and prominent figures in international organized crime. Below is a sample of current and past members with brief biographical data.

PRINCE BERNHARD of the Netherlands. Born in 1912. He founded the Bilderberg Society in 1953. Bilderberg sponsors annual secret meeting of North American and European “one world” elites. Bernhard co-founded the WWF in 1961. In 1976, he was caught taking a \$1.1 million bribe from Lockheed Corp. He resigned as head of Bilderberg, and from the WWF International and 1001 Club. But remains a dominant behind-the-scenes figure in all three.

PRINCE HENRIK - President of WWF-Denmark.

PRINCE JUAN CARLOS. Founder and president of honor of WWF-Spain. He later became King Juan Carlos.

PRINCE SADRUDIN AGA KHAN. Given the titled of His Highness by Queen Elizabeth II in 1957 when editor of Paris Review, a publication co-founded by John Train. President of the Bellerive Foundation

BARON AUBREY BUXTON OF ALSA. Life Peer. Vice president of the WWF-UK, under Prince Philip. The Buxton family has run Barclays Bank.

DR. LUC HOFFMAN. Vice president of WWF-international and of the IUCN (1966-69).

ALEXANDER KING. Co-founder in 1968 of the Club of Rome with Aurelio Peccei. Responsible for the club’s book Limited to Growth, which led a revival of the malthusian argument for drastic reduction of world population.

JONKHEER JOHN H. LOUDON. Knighthoods from the British and Dutch royal families. Bernhard’s hand-picked successor in 1977 to become international president of the WWF. Former CEO of the Royal Dutch Shell Group; chairman of Shell Oil Co. until 1976.

SIR PETER SCOTT. Knight of the British Empire (deceased). Chairman, WWF since its inception as the WWF-I in 1961; chairman, Survival Service Commission of the IUCN since 1963; founder of the Wildfowl Trust at Slimbridge, Gloucestershire in 1964.

MAURICE STRONG. Vice President WWF-I until 1975. First executive director of UNEP until 1975, having previously served for two years as secretary general of the UN Conference on the Human Environment. Chairman, Bureau of the IUCN.

Undersecretary general, United Nations (1985-87). Was charged by the secretary general to run the U.N. sponsored Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992. Appointed by the Canadian government as chairman, Petro-Canada (1976-78); currently chairman of Ontario Hydro.

GUSTAVO CISNEROS. Venezuelan billionaire and Rockefeller family hanger-on, linked to drug money-laundering circles. In early 1994, the family's Banco Latino collapsed and was seized by the Venezuelan government. Brother Ricardo Cisneros, a director of Banco Latino, is a fugitive from justice. Ron BIOMA, a leading Venezuelan "environmentalist group" shut down after caught faking dolphin killings.

ANTON RUPERT, co-founder of the 1001 Club and chairman of the WWF-South Africa. Rupert is owner of Rembrandt tobacco interests and a protégé of World War II chief of British MI-6 Sir Stewart Menzies.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

All members pay a \$10,000 initiation fee which goes toward a \$10 million trust to bankroll World Wildlife Fund operations. The club donated an office building in Gland, Switzerland, which currently houses the international headquarters of the WWF and the IUCN. Initial members were hand-picked by Prince Bernhard and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendices (12), (13), (103).

13. Conservation International

***Founded: 1987. Members: 55,000. Staff: 65
Budget: US\$4.6 million. Annual membership: \$15.
105, 18th St. NW, suite 1000, Washington, DC 200036; Tel: (202)429-5660***

PORTRAIT

A thoroughly modern rainforest-preservation group that broke away from the Nature Conservancy in 1987 over, "whether you can run programs in other countries from Washington, D.C., by people who have never been outside the U.S. except to lie on a beach in Cancun".

It takes a flexible, sustainable-use approach, permitting logging and other activities that infuriate rainforest purists. Conservation International designs projects that economically benefit local people. More than half of the staffers are foreign nationals.

GOVERNING TEAM

Primateologist and Gap pitchman Russell Mittermeier, 40, brought in from the WWF I 1989. He still works as a field scientist. (Salary, US\$85,000.)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

It has been building a membership base; is currently testing debt-for-nature waters in Guatemala and Mexico; organized the Don't Bungle the Jungle celeb-o-rama in 1989.

HIDDEN FACTS

Ballyhooed Beni Biosphere Reserve, created by Conservation International in a debt-for-nature deal with Bolivia, is turning out to be a classic example of how not to deal with developing countries. After the region's laid-off workers took their chain saws to the reserve, CI boldly asked Bolivia to cough up \$250,000 of its own money - equal to 40% of the country's entire national-parks budget-to manage the region.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

Though its costly membership drive is still in the booster stage, CI should be rolling in cash next year, when its budget doubles. For now, foundations and corporations provide more than three-fourths of its funds.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (90).

14. Countryside Movement

PORTRAIT

New group to step up battle in the Countryside Movement which was founded to protect the interests of rural Britain as well as those of the hunting, shooting and fishing lobbies. A new organization is being launched with pledges to tackle a range of rural issues, but an underlying intention to fight a last-ditch campaign for blood sports and landowners. It promised up to £5 million by country sports industries and private individuals.

It is expected to announce aims encompassing education and campaigning under the public leadership of Sir David Steel, a retiring Liberal Democrat MP.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (chief executive, Barbara Young) and the Ramblers Association are bluntly against the Countryside Movement.

GOVERNING TEAM

Executive Chairman: Sir David Steel

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Early targets include pressing for rural employment and housing to be protected and expanded and for a system of mediation on arguments about access to rural land. But confidential minutes of meetings states that is set up to show that its genesis is within a determination to fight the gains being made by animal welfare and animal rights campaigners and to protect the vested interests of hunts, game shoot providers, landowners, farmers and industry.

The inaugural meeting was chaired by Lord Peel of the Game Conservancy and central to the Moorland Association's fight to stop the public being given the right to roam on Moorland.

Those present included Hugh Duberly, former president of the Country Landowners Association, Max Hastings, then editor of the Daily Telegraph; Sir David Nalsh, President of the National Union of Farmers; the Duke of Westminster and Hugh van Cutsem, shoot owner and chairman of the Countryside Business Group, formerly called the Country Sports Business Group. Others included Michael Sissons, journalist noted for his pro-hunting views and Alan Kilkenny, a public relations consultant working for one of Britain's top PR companies, Lowe Bell Communications.

HIDDEN FACTS

Richard Ryder, head of the Political Animal Lobby, pointed that any attempt to present the organization as based on popular views would be wrong.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendices (59), (61).

15. Defenders of Wildlife

***Founded: 1947. Members: 80,000. Staff: 34
 Budget: US\$4.6 million. Annual membership: \$25
 1244, 19th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036
 Tel: (202)659-9510; Fax: (202)833-3349***

PORTRAIT

A group who like animals with teeth, not just the ones with cute cuddly faces. The Defenders of Wildlife has stayed closest to its original purpose: to protect species and habitat. It remains lean and focused, attracting former members of Audubon and the National Wildlife Federation who are turned off by their groups-new globalism. It is still strong in the West, where its advocacy of wolf reintroduction is teaching it to make friends with livestock owners. Other pet projects include restoring the Everglades and establishing wildlife corridors so animals can migrate without meeting roads or fences.

GOVERNING TEAM

President: Rupert Cutler, 57, an Audubon veteran an old-timer on wildlife issues. (Salary \$90,950.).

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Set up a \$100,000 fund to pay western ranchers for livestock killed by wolves; hired a lawyer to help seek a ban on international trade in wildlife (except for those used for captive breeding).

HIDDEN FACTS

The staff of wildlife specialists has a reputation as prima donnas, believing that the president should concentrate on fund-raising, not policy.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

It has kept its budget and membership fairly stable. They won't become the Donald Trump of the environmental movement. Loyal members kick in the largest share.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (90).

16. Dolphin Freedom Foundation

PORTRAIT

The man from the Dolphin Freedom Foundation, patch over his left eye, brandished a harpoon. "This barbaric weapon has been used to slaughter innocent animals", he declared.

The hunting of whales and dolphins inflames passions unrivaled by any other ecological cause.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (7).

17. Ducks Unlimited (DU)

***Founded: 1937. Members: 550,000. Staff: 150
 Budget: US\$67.4 million. Annual membership: \$20.
 One Waterfowl Way, Long Grove, IL 60047; Tel: (708)438-4300***

PORTRAIT

Conservative, middle-American, hunter-dominated DU has found itself at the front of the pack on the suddenly fashionable issue of wetlands, which it has been preserving and rebuilding since everyone else was calling them swamps. Their goal: more ducks (to shoot, of course). Their methods: mostly straightforward, DU works primarily on government lands, hiring contractors to build dikes and re-flood drained wetlands, convincing farmers not to plow up water, and duck-holding prairie depressions and insisting on hunters' access, which angers many other environmental groups. The group doesn't get too political and will cave in to development interests quicker than most. With its affiliates in Mexico and Canada, DU covers all North American waterfowl territory.

GOVERNING TEAM

The bureaucracy, really. Presidents are elected for ceremonial one-year terms by a tight inner circle of top officers and trustees, which includes brewing scion Peter H. Coors. The president of the day is John Walker, 48, who has been with DU since 1966. (No salary).

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Protected more than 213,000 acres of wetlands since 1984; formed an alliance with the Nature Conservancy to restore a key migration route in California's Central Valley; opened a Washington, D.C. office to help develop federal waterfowl management plans.

HIDDEN FACTS

DU stridently opposed efforts to ban lead shot, a major cause of bird poisoning.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

When the Jaycees, Elks, Torarians and Shriners are off, DU holds cash-raising chicken-and-coleslaw feasts. Gun companies and Fortune 500 types kick in more than their share.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (90).

18. Earth First

***Founded in 1980. Members: 15,000
 Staff: 4 on EFI Journal Budget: US\$62,084.21
 Box 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703; Tel: (602)622-1371
 Foundation: P.O. Box 5176, Missoula, Montana 59806; Tel: (406)728-8114***

PORTRAIT

In 1979, the Sierra Club and the Wilderness Society gave David Foreman a 10-year contract to create and lead an overtly terrorist environmental organization. That organization became Earth First.

A self-proclaimed “disorganization” best known for filling bulldozer gas-tanks with high-test sand, dressing up I bear suits and getting infiltrated by the FBI.

Earth First has no official membership, no dues, and a guiding philosophy that says humanity and its structures are a cancer requiring radical surgery.

GOVERNING TEAM

Founder David Foreman, 43, former Washington lobbyist for the Wilderness Society, has laid low since last year's bust, leaving much of the organizing to co-founder Mike Roselle. (No salary)

HIDDEN FACTS

Its founder is charged with conspiracy, two of its leaders were injured by a car bomb of mysterious origin, and its membership is swollen with gung-ho Abbey-come-latelys whose ideas put them at odds with the core leadership.

Been busted by the FBI while allegedly attempting to cut down a power-line tower.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

Earth First Journal subscriptions support four full-timers. The EFI foundation doles out cash for the \$1,000 “Edward Abbey Deep Ecology Award” and more nebulous purposes like “Central Appalachian Rendezvous” and “Ancient Forest Rescue Expedition”.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendices (10), (90).

19. Earth Island Institute (EII)

***Founded 1982. Members: 35,000. Staff: 16
Budget: US\$1.1 million. Annual membership: £25
300 Broadway, suite 28, San Francisco, CA 94133; Tel: (415)788-3666***

PORTRAIT

Earth Island has grown healthy through campaigns and is awaiting a judgment in its lawsuit against the US Commerce Department, accusing it of failing to enforce turtle protection addenda to the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The EII has now won the case.

Small, radical and loosely organized. EII serves as the distant early warning system for the mainstream environmental community. Risen from the ashes of Friends of the Earth in San Francisco, EII is basically a clearinghouse for a couple dozen small projects on things like Pacific forests, sea turtles, dolphins, exchanges with Japanese and Soviet Greens, even environmentally oriented music videos.

EI has a talent for innovation: it started Rainforest Action Network and smuggled a cameraman aboard a tuna boat in 1987 to record dolphin genocide for the first time.

GOVERNING TEAM

Graying pit-bull and Chairman of the Board David Brower, 78, Dave Phillips is the executive director of Earth Island as well as John Knox Earth Island's Sea Turtle Project director is Todd Steiner

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Dave Phillips admits that times have become meaner rather than greener and that defending "Flipper" from Mexican nets will be an uphill swim. The US Cunningham Bill ought to be called the "Dolphin Extinction and Consumer Fraud Act of 1995" says Phillips.

Todd Steiner who is pressing for "turtle-friendly" shrimp labeling in the US, rejects accusations that the activists are anti-Mexican.

A report on the US ban on shrimp exports from India, which appeared in this magazine recently, has elicited a sharp response from Earth Island Institute. If the US is going to dictate environmental policies to other countries, then you as an environmental NGO, should also fight for a law that allows Indians and Bangladeshis to force Americans out of their cars and thus reduce the threat of global warming. But his obviously cannot be done. We know that US political, economic and military power would not allow such a reverse coercion to take place. And, pray we ask, what trading power do India and Bangladesh have to discipline the US? One possible way of dealing with the issue of turtles is the negotiation of a Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEA) which will subject Indians, Americans and others to the same law.

HIDDEN FACTS

EII's management can be messy - a Brower trademark. "They spend more time in meetings than anyone ought to" says one Bay Area activist.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

Equally dependent on members and foundations, EII is one of the few small groups that adequately covers its projects' overhead and fund-raising.

T-Shirts sales in the US.

Salaries: Bower, none; Philips, \$17,227 and Knox \$18,794.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendices (53), (90), (99).

20. Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)

***Founded: 1967. Members: 150,000. Staff: 109
 Budget: US\$12.9 million. Annual membership: \$20.
 257 Park Ave, S., New York, NY 10010.
 Tel: (212)505-2100; Fax: (212)505-2375
 1616 P Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036
 Tel: (202)387-3500; Fax: (202)234-6049***

PORTRAIT

The EDF has broken ranks with fellow legal eagles Natural Resources Defense Council and Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund by casting its lot with “free market” environmentalism. The idea is to curb pollution by harnessing market forces rather than harnessing business with micro-regulation.

The organization is widely considered a close cousin to the NRDC, EDF is more involved with wildlife and is generally considered to be more flexible.

GOVERNING TEAM

Executive Director: Frederic Krupp, 36, a horn-rimmed pioneer of “third wave” environmentalism who spends half his time fund-raising. (Salary: \$125,000).

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Helped draw up the Bush administration’s plan to cut acid rain; proposed World Bank lending reforms that ban President Barber Canable adopted in 1989.

HIDDEN FACTS

After the group’s researchers concluded that incinerator ash was itself a toxic waste, EDF lobbyists supported bills classifying the ash as merely a “special” waste, subject to less-strict regulation.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

EDP taps the wallets of luminaries as Felix Rohatyn and Leonard Bernstein, who with other members provide a healthy two-thirds. EDF also gets a little from government contracts. Revenues have increased 50% over the last two years.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (90).

21. Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)

Founded in September 1984 by Alan Thornton

USA: 1611 Connecticut avenue, N.W., suite 3B, Washington, D.C. 20009

Tel: (202)483-6621; fax: (202)483-6625

U.K.: 15 Bowling Green Lane, London EC1R 0BD, United Kingdom

Tel: 44(171)490-7040; fax: 44(171)490-0436

PORTRAIT

The Certificate of Incorporation is 1849442, at the Companies Registration Office, Cardiff, by Mrs. D.M. Wilkie on 19 September 1984. It is incorporated as a private company with shareholders (Profit Making Company).

Mr. Dave Currey, one of the most vociferous opponents of the resumption of the ivory trade. EIA is one of several NGOs which claims credit for promoting and maintaining the ban on trade in elephant ivory.

The company trades from 298/9 Upper Street, Islington N1, where it rents offices on the first and second floor, there is no name on the door, there are just the three stickers depicting the three EIA "concerns". There the freeholder of the premises is the brewery who own the Hope and Anchor public house next door.

There is an estate agents office on the ground floor of 208/209 Upper Street, Islington, who although have no apparent connections with the EIA do display some of their posters.

The offices are full of "workers", there are many photocopiers, typewriters and computer/word processors about. There are stacks of brown cardboard boxes containing propaganda leaflets. Currey and Knights work in the general office, but Thornton has his own office at the top of the stairs.

Alan Thornton has always given the address of 23b Highbury Crescent N5, part of a large semi-detached Georgian House opposite Highbury Green. Inquires were made there and he no longer resides there, the building is occupied by MOUNTCOURT LTD who deny any knowledge of Thornton. He has recently given his address as 30/31 Islington Green (some 500 metres away from EIA offices), but this is an office owned by GREENPEACE HOLDINGS LTD, the holding company of GREENPEACE Ltd. Thornton does not live there (1991).

GOVERNING TEAM IN 1991

Directors: Susan Fountain, Jennifer Lonsdale, Allan Thornton.

London-headquartered private eye unit spawned out of Greenpeace U.K. It's founder is Allan Thornton, an early leader of Greenpeace. Alan Thornton is the principal shareholder and Jennifer Gibson, a cook, the company secretary. Thornton is Canadian, in his late thirties, 6' tall, thin, very dark hair and complexion, usually looks as though he is scowling. A secretive man.

Thornton is a director of GREENPEACE LTD. Thornton was firstly appointed director in 1979 and subsequently resigned on 30 November 1981. He was re-appointed to the

board on 25 January 1989 at the same time as Robin GROVE-WHITE. There is a man called Robin at 208/209 Upper Street from time to time.

21.2

Thornton has now been appointed as a director of Greenpeace Ltd., more of which later. Lonsdale resigned from the position as Director of EIA in August 1989, she did however stay on as company secretary. She is a shareholder in the company, holding two shares as do Thornton and Currey. Only six nominal shares have been issued. The company administrator is Lorna MacKinnon, their bankers Lloyds Bank, Highbury Corner Branch, 31 Holloway Road, London N7, where their account is numbered 0357043.

Jennifer Gibson married Richard Lonsdale, a company director, and thus became Jennifer Lonsdale, she is some thirty-nine years old and is British. On 3 November 1986, she was appointed a director of BRILLCREST Ltd., a "shelf" company, which changed its name to OTTO Ltd, registered number 2061928, she is still a director of that company, and it is of some interest to note that this company's objects include acting as an agency for circuses amongst a host of others. Being a director of EIA and company secretary of EIA, it is felt that these declared aims are incompatible with those of EIA.

Lonsdale has given one address at 3 New Quebec Street as of 18 October 1989, and was also at 96 Bathurst Gardens NW10 in September 1989. She does however live at Flat 1, 54 Gloucester Place, London W1.

Curey lives at 49 Milton Road, London SE24, between Brixton and Tulse Hill. This is a small terraced house which he appears to own. Not known to any of the neighbors, who say that he is away most of the time. The house does not have the appearance of being "lived in". He is about 30 to 35 years old, 5'10" tall usually well dressed, fair hair. Wears casual clothes.

David John Currey was appointed a director of EIA on 31 March 1989, when he described himself as being British and an Executive Director. By 31 January 1990, his occupation has changed to Wildlife Conservation Consultant, as has Lonsdale's.

Collaborating with EIA is David Bowles and Barbara Mass who wrote "A review of the trade in Narwhal products" a paper for the CITES 12th Animals Committee meeting.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The EIA had a strong showing at the 12th Meeting of the CITES Animals Committee. With respect to the Captive Breeding, the EIA wanted all Appendix II breeding operations registered. It also submitted a document purporting to show that it is demand for ivory that drives the Narwhal hunt. It also supported a paper entitled "Comments on the Regulations governing captive breeding of CITES-listed Specimens" presented by Dr. Bidda Jones, who apparently works for the Research Animals Department of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA).

HIDDEN FACTS

EIA is known to have a "moody" company which may well be acting as agent provocateur asking to buy certain animals. There are details of this operation, in the green

magazine, October 1989. Peter Knight is behind this, and it has been heard that some animal/bird breeders have received telephone calls allegedly from TV researchers, who never get back to them. It is the current belief that this is the work of KNIGHT. No evidence however.

21.3

In an EIA television series "Animal Detectives", Jocasta Shakespeare who was a Pilot Whale Campaigner with the EIA striving to bring the Faroese "to their knees", appeared on British TV last May interviewing the chairman of the Pilot Whalers' Association, Hans Jacob Hermansen. She fraudulently interviewed and filmed him as a freelancer for SHE magazine. The EIA has threatened the economic survival of the Faroe Islanders by a campaign to boycott Faroese fish.

Another correspondent at the OBSERVER with extremely close ties to the EIA got herself a new assignment. In 1995, the marriage of environment correspondent Polly Ghazi and EIA director Allan Thornton took place.

EIA issued a news release on 22 March during CITES Standing Committee - EIA uses this kind of tactics to discredit sovereign states and individuals. EIA publicly donated \$5,000 to the CITES Secretariat, apparently to influence the decision-making process, but this deal was rejected unanimously the following day by the Standing Committee.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

Financed by Animal Welfare Institute and other WWF fronts to conduct "muckraking" investigations into environmental abuses.

There are no other connections between OTTO and EIA, the auditors for OTTO are Colin Essex and Associates who have offices in Woking, Surrey. Surreptitious inquiries there show that OTTO is a PR company with tangible assets of only £4,150. and current liabilities of about £3,500. Jennifer Lonsdale holds one share in OTTO, and her husband Richard the other ninety-nine.

The accounts of the EIA show nothing at all untoward, director's fees have increased somewhat recently. Their accountants are FINNIE and Co, 8 Gate Street, London WC2, a small but respectable firm.

The EIA has been advertising for donations in the British National press, and has also advertised for a Corporate Officer to be employed by them as an advisor for potential sponsors. A post as yet unfilled.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendices (3), (10), (25), (44), (50), (80).

Note: the information reported here goes back to 1991.

22. Eurogroup for Animal Welfare

13 rue Boduognat, 1040 Brussels, Belgium

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (46).

23. European Federation for Nature & Animals (EFNA)

Box 14, CH- 1223, Cologny, Geneva, Switzerland

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (46).

24. Fauna and Flora Preservation Society

Founded: 1903

PORTRAIT

Founded as the Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire. Second oldest British conservation organization after the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (1889). Has a panel of 108 "honorary overseas consultants" in 70 countries. Maintains liaisons with most other key conservation bodies.

GOVERNING TEAM

Mother organizations, with the Eugenics Society, of the IUCN and the WWF. Housed since its founding in the London Zoo. Patron: Her Majesty the Queen.

"The Fauna" was founded as an arm of British imperial policy under the guise of "conservation". Its founding vice presidents, Lords Milner, Grey, Cromer, Curzon and Minto, were all imperial proconsuls, chiefly in India and Africa.

Chaired for almost two decades starting in 1963 by Peter Scott. Died in 1989.

Secretary, Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton

Colonel Mervyn Cowie, is still an FFPS board member today.

FFPS personnel have dominated the WWF and the IUCN since their founding, frequently chairing the IUCN's two key committees, the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas; and the Survival Service Commission, concerned with SSF-style "species preservation".

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As Sir Peter Scott, FFPS chairman from the 1960s until his death in 1989, noted in his history of the Fauna: "Since the Empire at that time covered about a quarter of the surface of the globe, it was a fair start on internationalizing the infant wildlife conservation movement".

Chief aim of FFPS was to expand the national park system worldwide. It convened international conferences in 1933, 1938 and 1953 to plan new national parks. Its secretary, Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton, established the Kruger National Park in South Africa. The architect of the Kenyan National Park System is Col. Mervyn Cowie.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (10).

25. Friends of the Earth (FOE)

***Founded: 1969. Members: 30,000. Staff: 40
 Budget: US\$3.1 million. Annual membership: \$25.
 218 D St. SE, Washington, DC 20003, USA; Tel: (202)544-2600
 701-251 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa, Canada K1P 5J6;
 Tel: (613)230-3352; Fax: (613)232-4354***

PORTRAIT

Founded by David Ross Brower, former executive director of Sierra Club. In 1990, merged with Environmental Policy Institute and Oceanic Society and obtained tax-exempt status from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. Moved into England in 1970.

FOE's agenda is unclear, membership is dropping and not a single staffer remains from the San Francisco days. In the latest restructuring attempt, FOE's essentially bankrupt shell is merging with the Environmental Policy Institute and the Oceanic Society. Each group has something to offer, OS is big on oil spills, EPI knows groundwater and FOE has the big name, but non has its head above water financially.

FOE is the classic example of a promising organization felled by messy management and internal squabbling.

FOE, like Greenpeace, deployed personnel to found Earth First.

GOVERNING TEAM

Director of FOE U.K. during the 1980s was Jonathan Porritt, son of ex-government general of New Zealand. Founder of FOE France, Brice LaLonde was later appointed President François Mitterrand's environmental minister.

President and veteran Michael Clark, 44, formerly of the Environmental Policy Institute. Not surprisingly, most of his time is spent fund-raising. (Salary: \$55,000).

In Canada, contact person: Diane Huffman

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Engages in direct action and other activities particularly targeting nuclear power plants.

Won lawsuit stopping the government from overriding strict state laws on hazardous waste.

HIDDEN FACTS

Charities told Advertising watchdogs claim fund-raisers have been overstepping the mark with hard-hitting campaigns. An ad from Friends of the Earth portrays a mahogany toilet seat overflowing with blood. The message is to discourage people from buying hardwood.

Contributors of more than \$5,000 provided 92% of EPI's \$1.9 million in support during 1988. The organization, which has the largest budget of the three groups that make up FOE, refuses to identify its sugar daddies.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

Financing come from the Goldsmith and Rothschild interests and John Aspinall.

Overshooting membership predictions after Watt, FOE entered a fiscal shambles from which it's still digging out.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendices (10), (52), (90), (91).

26. Front for Animal Liberation and the Conservation of Nature (FALCON)

Founded in South Africa.

PORTRAIT

In May 1995, the National Parks Board was drawn into a public debate on the need for culling with the animal rights group FALCON.

With the help of animal rights groups such as the EIA and the HSUS, FALCON worked the media. Very few people in South Africa ever realized that it had actually lost the debate.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

Financed in part by the Environmental Investigation Agency.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (29).

27. Fund to Animals

Founded: 1967. Members: 200,000. Staff: 23

Budget: US\$1.8 million.

200 West, 57th Street, New York, NY10019.

Tel: (212)246-2096; Fax: (212)246-2633

850 Sligo Avenue, suite LL2, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Tel: (301)585-2591; Fax: (301)585-2595

PORTRAIT

Environmentalists allege secret deal with Norway to erode ban. President Amory stated that they were simply not going to allow commercial whaling to get in by the back door.

Its main target is the elimination of all hunting and fishing.

GOVERNING TEAM

President is Cleveland Amory.

Vice President: Michael Kilian

Treasurer-secretary: Marian Probst

National Director is Wayne Pacelle, a graduate of Yale University. Was appointed in 1988. He was previously present of the Animal Rights Alliance.

Another director is Heidi Prescott, a graduate of Pennsylvania's Edinboro State College, a vegetarian whose diet includes no dairy products.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendices (4), (110).

28. GATT and Animal Protection (GAP)

Box 6681, London N17 6LW, U.K.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (46).

29. Globe

Founded: 1989. Members: 140.

PORTRAIT

A gathering of legislators from the European Union, Japan, the Russian Federation and the United States. It was founded to enhance international cooperation between parliamentarians on global environmental issues. It has more than 140 active members and affiliate offices in Brussels, Tokyo, Moscow and Washington DC

Globe provides a unique forum in which parliamentary leaders work together to forge balanced, informed policy responses to pressing global environmental challenges.

Globe is working to broaden its comparative analysis capability, its range of products and services and its membership worldwide, notably through computer networking.

GOVERNING TEAM

It is chaired by a parliamentarian from Japan.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

It underwrites and organizes international general assemblies and specialized meetings annually, at which member legislators review recent developments, receive presentations on emerging environmental issues and conceive innovative approaches to environmental issues and conceive innovative approaches to environmental policy for application in their respective legislatures.

Between meetings, its members and staff work together on selected topics, sharing new information and idea., comparing cultural, political and regulatory approaches and educating each other about the environmental challenges confronting society.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

It is currently funded by individual annual membership fees paid by each Globe member organization and by a grant from the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW). Costs pertaining to travel to and participation in meetings are met by the member legislators personally.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (113).

30. Greenpeace

Founded in 1971. Annual budget US\$157 million. Members 2.3 million

Headquarters: Amsterdam.

USA: 1436 U St. NW.Washington, DC 20009

Tel: (202)462-1177; Fax: (202)462-4507

PORTRAIT

In 1971, leaders of the Sierra Club and WWF in Canada created Greenpeace in Vancouver, Canada. Vancouver is a well-known center of British Intelligence (i.e. British Crown) operations in the Western Hemisphere. Early Greenpeace membership was comprised of members of the Vancouver Liberation Front, an affiliate of the Weathermen in the USA, of Maoists, counter-culturalists and operatives of the Cadbury family-sponsored Quaker action movement. Founded out of the Don't Make a Wave Committee, to coopt drug-rock-sec counterculture victims into WWF-sponsored "direct action". Now has branches in nearly 30 countries, with headquarters in the Netherlands. Spawns eco-terrorist groups Sea Shepherd, Lyns, Animal Liberation Front and Earth First.

A series of more radical organizations was spawned from Greenpeace, including the Sea Shepherd Society, EIA, Earth First and People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals/Animal Liberation Front. The leadership, funding, and logistical base of these organizations are interchangeable. Susan Pardee, for example, who is a member of the Greenpeace office in Seattle, Washington, is also a local leader of Earth First and the Native Forest Network. The Seattle Earth First office is located within the Greenpeace office.

Founder of Greenpeace, David McTaggart, says that the aim of Greenpeace is to mobilize the public opinion against France and its nuclear testing. The donators in Spain are 90,000, 300,000 in Great Britain, 700,000 in Germany and only 35,000 in France. The poorer of the rich offices of this international organization is composed of 12 paid employees operating from a small apartment in the 10th district Rémi Parmentier is the current president of Greenpeace France. Katia Kanas is one of the founders in France, she was then 14 years and Rémi Parmentier was then 18. The organization has a very performing communication system of electronic mail in Boston, USA. The Vancouver office is the headquarters. David McTaggart is the master of the organization until 1989 when he decides to buy from the Soviets a satellite. Finally his collaborators are against the idea which is too expensive and McTaggart leaves and buys himself a farm in Italy.

Each national office must participate in the international campaigns. Within their own country, they organize themselves as they see fit. The majority of offices are nonprofit associations which allow not to pay any income and to collect some funding. In the Netherlands, Greenpeace is a foundation, authorized to collect funds without having to hold any general assembly and having to answer to anyone. In Great Britain, the office is a anonymous society, with a commercial activity. London is where the communications division is.

While Amsterdam is the headquarters of Greenpeace International (GPI), it also has the "marine" division composed of seven old ships bought at low price between 1981 and

1988. These ships are: Sirius (constructed in 1950); Rainbow-Warrior-II (1957); Greenpeace (1959); Moby Dick (1958); Beluga (1960); Gondwana (1975); Solo (1977).

30.2

In Germany, Greenpeace opened its office in 1984. In Hamburg, Greenpeace moved his offices in 1988 in a beautiful building near the port. It was necessary to rent two other buildings for the material such as canoes, etc. and for the 15 full-time employees responsible for the computerized date and mail (1,800,000 addresses).

In order to react quickly, Greenpeace has in Europe a commando of 400 persons and 50 of them are free and available upon a phone call. The motto of these people is to look clean, not to smoke and stay calm.

Peter Wilkinson, former director of Greenpeace, stated that people in the 1990s want more than demonstrations, they want solutions. To achieve these, the movement will need to be involved with official delegations in political negotiations. Since the Earth Summit, this is no longer so disparaged. Staying pure would not have saved the whale. Refusing to take part in political compromises will not save the rain forests or any of the species on the green agenda.

GOVERNING TEAM

Current director is Lord Peter Melchett, heir to the Imperial Chemical Industries fortune. Imperial Chemical Industries PLC. Key part of world chemical cartel. Formed in 1926 by Lord Melchett and others by merging the four largest British chemical firms. The present Lord Melchett, grandson of ICI's founder, is head of Greenpeace, UK.

Behind-the-scenes operator from early years is David McTaggart.

Thilo Bode is the Executive Director of Greenpeace, 48 years of age. He is German and he replaced Steve Esposito from the USA. His designation was made on 21 June 1995 in La Haye. The President of GPI is German Uta Bellion, engineer, 38 years of age.

Since 1979, Greenpeace International (GPI) has the characteristics of an enterprise with a president an executive manager and a board of trustees with 7 members, elected by an international body. An enterprise with shareholders, which answers to its thirty national offices, during an annual general assembly. It is during these meetings that the budgets and campaign themes are decided and that the members of the board are designated. The seven Board members can, at anytime, dismiss the president of its functions and choose another one. They approve the annual budget and ratify the decisions of the President. Among them is Mr. Steve Sawyer (grass-roots) the others are politicians, economists, businessmen and a French lady, Suzanne George, author on ecology. The board meets once a year. The last meeting took place in Holland beginning of August 1995. Points of the agenda: the campaign in the Pacific and the vote on the budget for the year to come. In 1996, 30 countries will have the right to vote, including France. In 1995, only the ten most influential countries had the right to vote on the budget and the major campaigns.

Out of the thirty national offices, ten only have the right to vote, because they are financially independent and contribute to the budget of GPI (Germany, Australia, Austria, Spain, USA, New Zealand, Netherlands, UK, Sweden and Switzerland). The

others vote by "region" (Latin America, Africa, Asia, Europe, etc.) The Danish and Canadian offices have lost their right to vote in 1991 because they were not collecting enough funding. France, on its part, had lost this right in 1987.

30.3

In the USA, the Executive Director is Peter Bahouth, 37, probably the only environmental leader in Washington who goes to demonstrations, gets rolled by cops and is proud of it. His salary is US\$33,719.00.

In Switzerland, Greenpeace is located in Zurich with 32 employees. Among them are Clément Toluso, Stefan Weber, René Longet. In Switzerland there are three local centers: Moutier, Lausanne and Geneva. They do not take part in the decisional process. They have stands, look after petitions and collect some funding.

The chief executive of Greenpeace Australia is Ms. Lynette Thorstensen, Executive Director.

Midnight Oil frontman and green activist Peter Garrett, resigned, citing heavy band touring commitments. His departure came 7 weeks after he stated he had no intention of resigning from the board of Greenpeace International.

Greenpeace staffer, Brad Farmer, who now heads the Surfrider Foundation on the Gold Coast, heaped scorn on his former employer in an address to a Brisbane environmental conference. Greenpeace, he said, was a multinational roadshow circus, a vampire that sucked the green dollars out of the community.

In 1982, Jacky Bonnemains, 34 years of age, joined Greenpeace. In 1984 with the Montlouis issue, Greenpeace France is a problem for the French government and keeps very active with the international movement. Its financial picture is in the 3,5 millions and it has 5,000 members. Therefore, it can help the main office of Greenpeace International then located at Lewis, south of London. In 1983, prior to his departure to Spain in order to open an office, Rémi Parmentier and two new collaborators are hired, namely, Thierry Maous and Alain Michel.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The 25 years of coup by Greenpeace:

- 1971, Amchitka, Alaska sees the creation of Greenpeace. The "Phyllis-Cormack" vessel intervened on a site for American nuclear testing which was eventually shut off.
- 1972-95 Atoll de Mururoa, South Pacific. In 1995, the French Navy inspected a Greenpeace vessel campaigning against the nuclear tests.
- 1979-85, Newfoundland, Canada. Some activists protested against the hunt of the baby seals which resulted in the prohibition of the importation of seal skins by the European Economic Community.
- 1982-83, Pacific Ocean. The "Rainbow-Warrior" demonstrates against the killing of dolphins by the American Tuna fishing fleet and against the many kilometers of fishing nets used by the Japanese fishermen when fishing salmon.
- 1985, Auckland, New Zealand. While on its way to protest against the French nuclear tests, the "Rainbow-Warrior" was sunk by the French Secret Services.

- 1986-89, Iceland. The vessel "Sirius" challenges Iceland, Norway and Japan. It persuaded Iceland to stop completely its hunting of whales.
- 1988, Mississippi and the Great Lakes. Some demonstrations against pollution are organized on 75 locations.
- 1988-90. Cap Evans, Antarctic. The vessels "Greenpeace" and "Gondwana" put up a base for show the environmental damages.
- 1992, Mer de Kara, Russia. The vessel "Solo" registers the data on the radioactive wastes by Russia, forcing the government to acknowledge the facts.

30.4

- 1992, Japan Sea. The vessel "Greenpeace" shows the proof that Russia dumps radioactive wastes, violating a world moratorium.
- 1995, Seattle, To protect against the fact that some species not fished are victims. Some activists stop a trawler from leaving port.
- 1995, North Sea, Great Britain. Some demonstrators take up Shell platform, forcing the company to abandon the shutting down of the installation that was out of order. Greenpeace has apologized to Shell for errors made in measuring the pollution risk posed by the Brent Spar oil installation. Lord Melchett, executive director of Greenpeace UK, has written to Chairman and Chief Executive of Shell UK, admitting that samples taken, indicating the presence of 5,500 tons of oil, were wrong. He also said that the mistake does not detract from Greenpeace's argument that it was wrong to dump waste of any sort in the sea.

Thilo Bode has many contacts with the industrial world. A new fridge without CFC "Greenfreeze" has been launched as well as the Renault Vesta, which uses less gas. The Bureau international de la récupération in Brussels (industriels du recyclage et les négociants internationaux de ferraille) are looking at Greenpeace for a collaboration. The National Olympic of Australia has accepted the help of Greenpeace to obtain the organization of the Olympic Games. The strategy is simple. Greenpeace used to participate in international conferences as an NGO. Each time, Greenpeace succeeded in turning technical meetings into very political forums. Taking advantage of microphones and cameras of non-interesting meetings to publish press releases.

In Rio in 1992, Greenpeace press room was the meeting place of journalists and associations. Thilo Bode knows that this lobbying has its limits with governments. The major multinational societies is where they will aim since they hold the power, whether it is chemical, petroleum, automobile or paper. Also with the great international financial institutions. Greenpeace wishes to become the comptroller of major banks and international societies.

A New Age phone company is paying 1% of its customers' payments to Planned Parenthood, Greenpeace, Amnesty International and similar zero-growth outfits. The company "Working Assets Long Distance", is sending out promotional boasting that every time its long-distance customers make a call "we give 1% of your charges to nonprofit action groups working for peace, human rights, economic justice and the environment. Since 1986, it has sent more than \$3 million to hundreds of worthy groups like Planned Parenthood, Greenpeace, Rainforest Action Network, Amnesty International and the Children's Defense fund. Working Assets' board of political advisers includes: Jim Hightower, advisory board chair and former Texas agriculture commissioners; Pamela J. Maraldo, Planned Parenthood Federation of America; Marian Wright Edelman, Children's Defense Fund; David Brower, Earth Island Institute; Tim Smith, Interfaith Center for Corporate Responsibility; and Peri Jude Radecic, National Gay and Lesbian Task Force.

Greenpeace Australia claims it played a major role in the formulation of an Antarctic whale sanctuary. One of Greenpeace UK directors, Peter Melchett, sent a letter to Supporters in 1995 concerning "A magnificent victory for the whales". In fact, they drafted the proposal and were successful in talking the French Government into presenting it.

The executive director of Greenpeace UK, Peter Melchett, stated that "Greenpeace is opposed to the killing of any seal done primarily for sale to national and international meat, fur, leather, oil or other markets. Greenpeace is not opposed to

30.5

the killing of seals done primarily for survival, i.e. that the meat is consumed and the pelt utilized by the family group or community" (Greenpeace policy statement, 1993). Greenpeacer Allan Picaver at a public meeting in Niagornat, Greenland, 31 August 96 stated in front of Danish TV that Greenpeace is not against subsistence sealing even if the skins are sold on the market.

Greenpeace has stopped a Trident submarine missile test off Florida in 1995.

The Clinton administration, led by Vice president Al Gore, has the support of five major environmental organizations including Greenpeace and WWF US to make changes to the U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). These changes would accept an annual kill of 5,000 dolphins out of the 10 million dolphins in the eight million square mile Eastern Tropical Pacific (ETP) yellowfin tuna fishery as biologically insignificant.

After a threat of a filibuster by members of his own party had prevented the expected revision of US Tuna/Dolphin legislation before the election, president Clinton now promises Mexico, which has the largest tuna purse seine fleet in the eastern Pacific, that the revision will be on the agenda of the new Congress within its first 30 days. The proposed bill is supported by Greenpeace, WWF and the Center for Marine Conservation, but strongly opposed by a number of animal rights and marine mammal rights organizations who refer to it as "the dolphin-death bill". The House of Representatives passed the legislation by a large majority during the summer of 1996, but the Senate was unable to put the bill to a vote before Congress took its pre-election recess, due to a threat of a filibuster on the part of Senator Barbara Boxer.

HIDDEN FACTS

As a result of the WWF effort, the USA and other nations have increasingly fallen victim to a low-intensity war being carried out by eco-terrorists, that is rarely reported in the press. Acts of terrorism take place in the USA on a daily basis, including firebombings of logging mills and livestock auction buildings; the destruction of farming, logging, mining and fishing equipment; and the sabotage of biomedical research facilities.

BBC is to review its policy of taking places on Greenpeace's protest ships because of fears that it is jeopardizing impartial news coverage. At the Edinburgh International TV Festival in August 95, BBC and ITN said they had been bounced into favorable coverage of Greenpeace's Brent Spar campaign because of a supply of dramatic protest pictures from the pressure group. Journalists who took trips on Greenpeace boats and spent time on the occupied Brent Spar must have been subjected to a barrage of propaganda from one side. Much of this was published afterwards, with little space given to the opposing arguments. From now on, media organizations have a duty to be

far more wary in their dealings with interested parties in such a dispute. Both the BBC and Channel 4 admitted recently that they were embarrassed and exploited by Greenpeace; they do not intend to let it happen again.

Police in Port of Seattle arrested 11 Greenpeace activists after they disabled several fishing vessels due to set sail for the North Pacific, a protest that was part of a new campaign to ban factory trawlers from U.S. waters.

Matthew Whiting, former armed robber and one-time legionnaire helped Greenpeace in its campaign against French nuclear testing in the Muruora atoll.

30.6

Matthew Whiting is one of those hot-blooded adventurers who talks expansively about “squeezing” the juice out of life.

In Spring 1976, Greenpeace spotted a new target in Newfoundland, Canada: seal pups. The Greenpeace mind bombs gave a misleading picture of what was really happening, International scientific organizations charged with protecting fish and sea mammals had rated the hunt one of the best-managed in the world. Several hundred species of mammals were officially listed as endangered, but the harp seal was not one of them; its population was actually increasing. Other conservation groups like Canadian Audubon and the Ontario Humane Society dismissed the seal-hunt protest as a non-issue and took no part. Said Monte Hummell, chief of the WWF-Canada: “We have no fears for the harp seal as a species-the debate over numbers is a phony one”.

In 1981 an avalanche of petitions and protest letters, orchestrated by Greenpeace and IFAW, hit the new European Parliament. In 1983, the Parliament outlawed baby-seal pelts in Europe. The market for seal pelts-any kind of pelts-collapsed. When Inuit groups attacked Greenpeace for threatening their way of life, the organization justified itself lamely. Alan Pickaver, the then Greenpeace Oceans program, told a meeting of hunters in 1985: “It’s not our fault that you Inuit have made the mistake of basing your whole economy on a single product.” And embedded in “The Greenpeace Philosophy”, was this chilling sentence: “Humankind is not the centre of life on this planet.”

On 9 October 1994, the occupants of the MV Greenpeace were informed that throughout their journey, the ship would be escorted by a Brazilian Navy corvette. Greenpeace Brazilian director José Augusto Padua cautioned that the environmentalists would have to be patient and “do things at the appropriate time”. Greenpeace targeted US and European firms which sell mercury to Brazil, a large part of which, according to the greenies, is sold to the gold prospectors in Amazonia and pollutes the region’s rivers. Referring to Greenpeace’s first action in Amazonia two years ago when its activists threw buckets of black ink on lumber-cutting machines causing serious damage, Manoel Quintas Ferreira, secretary of environment, science and technology of the state of Amazonas said that “when it comes to the use of Brazil’s natural resources, we reject the interference of a foreign group of vandals and unemployed who, sailing around the world, provoke disturbances and prevent the development of private companies and honest work for Brazilians. The priority, whatever the cost, is man and the improvement of his quality of life”.

With respect to their wrong-doing in the campaign for the ozone layer, three demonstrators have been sentenced to deferred sentence, with publicity in the local newspapers, fined for 6,000 and related fines.

Environmentalist Paul Watson, a founder of Greenpeace, was acquitted in Canada (5 Oct. 95) on two charges of endangering the lives of crews of two vessels, his own included, during a high-seas protest. But he was found guilty on a mischief charge for pitching acid-based stink bombs on a Cuban ship during the 1993 protest. The Crown alleged the head of the California-based Sea Shepherd Conservation Society sideswiped the Cuban vessel.

Australia's biggest environmental group, Greenpeace, is forced to abandon its door knock appeals amid an outcry from smaller conservation groups about its fund-raising methods. Doorknock workers had been paid union award wages as well as performance-based commissions ranging from 20% to 45% of the donations they collected. In Australia, Greenpeace had 90,000 members and they will rely more on

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volunteer workers, bequests, merchandise sales, direct mail canvassing and bequests to raise money for its environment campaigns. Greenpeace Australia has threatened legal action against the executive director of the Surfrider Foundation, Mr. Brad Farmer, who criticized Greenpeace's fundraising methods at a conference of environmental groups in Brisbane. He said "Greenpeace sucks the block out of the very limited green dollar in Australia". (The Surfrider Foundation with 2500 members is working with Australians for Animals, which has 15,000 members, to set up a National Council of Grassroots Organizations as a new environmental lobby group. The coordinator of Australians for Animals is Ms Sue Arnold). Greenpeace Australia has been rocked by a series of high-level defections. First, the resignation of Karla Bell, the woman responsible for the greening of Sydney 2000 Olympics. Then the exit of Paul Gilding, the former head of Greenpeace Australia, as executive director of Greenpeace International after a series of clashes with the board amid accusations by Gilding - later denied - of secret bank accounts.

The director of Greenpeace's campaign, Ulrich Jurgens, against French nuclear testing in the Pacific has resigned. Greenpeace conducted an internal inquiry into the campaign that ended with the French seizure of the group's flagship, The "Rainbow Warrior" and "MV Greenpeace" in the Pacific. Greenpeace Combinations Director, Richard Titchen, said the resignation was not over the campaign but to internal differences over personnel.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

Greenpeace operates essentially as a franchise. National offices fund their own operations and pay an annual 25% pledge to Greenpeace International (GPI). Amsterdam delegates fund campaigns. Greenpeace International kept \$10.3 million in a private, previously undisclosed account in Amsterdam to protect itself from the prospect of legal action that ultimately may send it to the wall. It has never accepted corporate donations or government funds.

Greenpeace has an official "caisse noire". The US\$73,9 millions appears as the assets of the various offices under the term "reserves". The origin and the utilization of this money is secret. It is deposited in numbered accounts in several countries, including Switzerland. Only three members of the board know the numbers of these accounts. In Switzerland, Holland, Great Britain, some enterprises have tried to sue Greenpeace. Therefore Greenpeace has put its money in some fiscal paradise. The name Greenpeace does not appear on these bank accounts. Out of the 73,9 millions of dollars, 40,5 millions come from Germany, 12,8 Greenpeace International, 8,8 millions from the USA,

7,2 millions from the Netherlands, 1,3 million from Switzerland, 0,8 million from UK, 2,5 millions from other countries. The 15 millions given to the organization by France for the Rainbow Warrior in 1985, are part of these secret funds. They appear on the "reserves" of Greenpeace International, which has not used a penny of this money yet.

The principal source of early Greenpeace funding was the WWF, which purchased and outfitted the original Greenpeace "navy". McTaggart received funding from WWF Executive Director Sir Peter Scott to purchase ships to assault nuclear test ranges, whaling fleets and seal hunters.

In 1994, Greenpeace has spent US\$33,6 millions. Today Greenpeace is worth some 140 millions.

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The budget for maintaining this fleet of seven ships is of 4,5 millions per year, 15% of the budget of GPI, half of the budget goes to the hiring of crews - hundreds and men and women are volunteers. GPI has approximately 4,5 millions of donors around the world, which brings nearly 150 to 170 millions of dollars since 1990. This is without the revenues of the financial investments to which the organization refuses to touch. The remaining comes from the sales of books, disks, clothings and insignias, this part of the budget represents the pocket money of each offices. Today, we can find 43 of them, in the great cities of the world.

The revenues of the organization kept increasing until 1991. Since then, with the world economic situation and the Gulf war (many Americans did not appreciate the pacifist position of Greenpeace - Irak). Therefore, the 1,800,000 donors of the USA are not the first contribution country for GPI, German is with its 700,000 donors which offered last year 65 millions marks. Germany, Netherlands and the USA are the best countries. In Holland, Greenpeace is known as a foundation named Stichting Greenpeace Council and in Germany as Greenpeace Deutsche section EV.

Greenpeace USA is the cash cow for the group's international operation, to which it funnels a sixth of its money.

Greenpeace Switzerland has received 10.8 millions of funding from which 18% was sent to Amsterdam to help finance the international campaigns. However, the number of members is only of 113,000.

Greenpeace Australia has also been criticized for its undemocratic hierarchy (there are, for example, 88,000 members in Australia, but only 50 can vote on organizational direction) and its multi-national-style administration and division of authority. Greenpeace Australia was established in 1977 and, like all 30 national Greenpeace organizations, it is a franchise which must shape local campaigns according to priorities set by Greenpeace International in Amsterdam. During its first 11 years, the local organization protested against whaling, uranium mining, logging, ocean outfalls and kangaroo culling. Greenpeace Australia had only 6,000 members by 1988. As a result, Greenpeace International appointed its former American deputy director, Steven McAllister, to run Greenpeace Australia. Under McAllister, the membership increased to 21,000 in 1989, 72,000 in 1990 and to 93,000 in 1991 before it plateaued at about 88,000 in 1992 and 1993. Income rose from \$2.3 million in 1989 to \$5.8 million in 1990, to \$6.6 million in 1991, to \$7.2 million in 1992 and to \$8.8 million in 1993. McAllister and the Australian he appointed as his successor, Paul Gilding, devised a

national campaign which featured lots of boats, lots of protesters and lots of media. Thorstensen recalls: "Something like 12 pipe plugging of major corporations was involved - BHP, Caltex... it was a major kick-start". Greenpeace's media officer was then Michelle Grosvenor. Greenpeace was clearly in breach of the trade practices act and liable for damages of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Manager of finance and administration is Mara Bun. In 1991, Greenpeace Australia declared in its accounts an operating loss of \$37,740 and, if not for a change to accounting methods which dropped a provision for future newsletter costs, it would have recorded a loss of \$156,600 more. In 1992, Greenpeace Australia recorded an operating surplus of \$12,871. And in 1993, it was able to declare an operating surplus of \$308,887 and transfer \$300,000 to a cash reserve, according to the draft accounts. According to Mara Bun, it was only able to do so with assistance from Greenpeace International, which she says agreed to forgo an expected \$900,000 in annual franchise payments last year.

During the past 3 years, Greenpeace Australia has raised upwards of \$24 million from the public. But its books show liberal splashing of red ink. It has been unable

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to hand over its pledged 25% to Greenpeace International, which should amount of \$1 million and has been forced to sack about 180 staff. Most of them were involved in door knocking for donations. In essence, a lot of the money raised to fight for the environment was used to train and pay those raising the money. Many canvassers, were traveling students, they were give a basic wage, plus a performance commissions. The Australian group notched a \$37,740 loss in 1991. Although it turned that around to a \$308,887 surplus by 1993, the improvement had more to do with the international body agreeing to forgo its \$1 million annual payment. In 1992, Greenpeace Australia was facing strike-off action from the Australian Securities Commission for failure to lodge its annual accounts six months after deadline.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendices (2), (6), (9), (10), (11), (20), (21), (26), (40), (47), (51), (56), (57), (68), (69), (70), (71), (73), (76), (77), (78), (79), (82), (87), (88), (90), (94), (96), (107).

31. Humane Society of the United States (HSUS)

Founded: 1954. Budget: US\$23 million.

Members: In 1976 the group's growth from 15,420 members to about 725,000.

It is now one of the largest in terms of membership, about 2.5 million.

2 million members receive HSUS News. Washington, D.C..

PORTRAIT

In Washington, D.C., a small group of dedicated activists formed the HSUS with a deep concern for eliminating all forms of animal cruelty and neglect. The HSUS has grown into the largest animal-protection organization in the world with a staff of more than 200 coast to coast and a constituency of more than 3 million persons.

Now in its 42nd year, the HSUS has reverted itself to the principles of its founders who recognized the importance of the role animals play in the world.

Has always focused on domestic issues, but since 1991 it has made a major push into the international arena, establishing Human Society International with offices in Australia, Canada, Columbia, Mexico and the EC (Germany). It has also injected capital into the UK-based EarthKind organization, and launched two new arms - EarthKind (USA) and EarthKind (International) which are intended to allow HSUS to become more involved in environmental and conservation issues. The CEO of HSUS held the presidency of the World Society for the Protection of Animals from 1986-90, and is currently its vice-president.

According to information provided by HSUS to Public Interest Profiles (Foundation for Publishing Affairs, 1992-93), its current concerns are as follows: - animal protection programs with an emphasis on companion animals, laboratory animals and farm animals - anti-fur campaign - banning commercial trade in elephant ivory - the environment and its impact on animals - humane education - wildlife and habitat education.

It is strongly opposed to the philosophy of the sustainable use of animals and of all NGOs that have taken this stance, it probably has the soundest long-term strategy for undermining conservation efforts based on sustainable use.

The basis of this strategy is the animal rights argument - the only argument which can be maintained *ad infinitum* as a justification for halting the use of animals. But HSUS's special strength lies in the way it has positioned itself in the animal rights/welfare movement as a whole.

The HSUS is an advocacy, education and lobbying group that is distinct from the hundreds of local humane societies running shelters across the U.S. But there is a connection. The society trains thousands of the shelter workers and frequently gives grants to local groups.

The society focuses on animal lovers, including "people living on fixed incomes". says Sam Bowman, a New York investment banker who left the society's board in 1988 after a bitter dispute over some of the financial issues.

The HSUS has forged a new middle ground for itself between the animal rights movement and the animal welfare movement which it terms "animal protection". HSUS is very much an animal rights organization, officially writing this philosophy into its mission in 1980. The animal protection label was subsequently adopted

31.2

solely to distance HSUS from the radical activities of groups such as the Animal Liberation Front.

The HSUS sent letters to Maryland urging the state officials and the Montgomery County Gov. to use a contraceptive vaccine to control rapidly growing deer populations. Mr. Allen Turburg, senior scientist for the society told officials in New Haven they would opt for birth control rather than leaving population control in the hands of armed citizens.

The HSUS will pay to the South Africa National Parks Board US\$2.5 million for research into elephant contraception. This offer is believed to be conditional on IFAW's offer being accepted, plus a further condition that HSUS will have all publicity rights for the contraception program.

The HSUS issued a report entitled "Big Game, Big Bucks: The Alarming Growth of the American Trophy Hunting Industry" in which it claims a "staggering" 46,582 trophies were imported to the US in 1993. It bases this claim, and a further claim that US trophy imports grew 71% from 1990-93, on raw data attributed to the US Fish & Wildlife Service. In fairness to the HSUS, its report provides a fairly detailed breakdown of the figures, but only buried deep among appendices where journalists fear to tread.

A few programs supported by the HSUS are: companion animals, investigations, animal research, humane education, legislation, wildlife and marine animals, farm animals, training initiatives.

GOVERNING TEAM

Chairman of the 24 board members: O.J. Ramsey

President: Paul G. Irwin

Senior scientist: Allen Turburg

Treasurer: Thomas Waite

David Wills, co-author of "Scientific Considerations for opposing the killing of whales of ethical grounds".

Before they came to the society, Hoyt and Irwin were ministers. Hoyt, 64, arrived in 1970 as president, and Irwin, 59, came five years later, replacing Hoyt, who moved up to CEO.

The society pays each, more than \$200,000 a year, not including benefits. Hoyt, whose 1976 salary was \$45,000, is paid \$237,871. according to the society's 1995 tax returns, putting him at the top of the salary range for nonprofit animal protection executives. Irwin, who made \$24,000 in 1976, receives \$209,051. according to the same returns.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

David Wills, representing HSUS's international arm, came to IWC 48th Annual Meeting armed with a paper entitled "Scientific considerations for opposing the killing of whales on ethical grounds". As co-author, he wished to present it to the Workshop on Whale Killing Methods. Will's paper was "rejected as a scientific basis for the workshop... and accordingly not even discussed but merely exhibited by the Animal Protection League as an "information" in the lobby. Wills did not get any support from anyone.

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The HSUS which has launched a \$2.5 million elephant contraception experiment in South Africa's Kruger National Parks says that culling and hunting are unnecessary. Believes the society's John Grandy: "Birth control is a humane alternative for African nations who make money from devastating their wildlife, a way for them to embrace compassion".

HIDDEN FACTS

David Wills, who rocked the scientific world as a US representative to the IWC 48th Annual Meeting has been fired by the HSUS and is threatening legal action that "will reach the highest levels of the Humane Society's management". Will's colourful career until his firing has been documented in several publications, and in particular *Animal People*, an animal rights newspaper with a serious grudge against the HSUS.

The society is suing David Wills, former head of the animal cruelty investigations division, contending that he defrauded it of more than \$93,000. Chief Executive John Hoyt and President Paul Irwin hired David Wills in 1990, against the wishes of some board members.

Hoyt considered Wills a protégé. But their cordial relationship ended when the society fired Wills for listing personal expenses on his expense account and charging it for payments to "confidential informants" who didn't exist.

The society provided a home for Hoyt for six years. It bought a house in 1986 for \$310,000 and allowed him to live in it until 1992, when he bought a home in Bumpass, Va, and the society sold the Maryland property for \$351,500. According to an outside counsel's report, the salary supplements for Hoyt total \$41,000 and \$33,000 for Irwin over three years.

Today, the board has new sub-committees to oversee executive salaries and the budget. Thirteen of the members who sat on the board in 1989, including Ramsey, remain. But the dissidents all have left. Some resigned: others, including Bowman and Pepperdine, say the former nominating committee did not invite them back.

Wills admits he faked his résumé from 1979, listing journalism degree from the University of Maryland that he never got. Although he received a bachelor's degree in philosophy from the University of Michigan in 1984, Wills said, he'd earlier doctored his academic record to mask time he spent in jail and one probation on a 1973 burglary conviction in Charlottesville. The National Society for Animal Protection, which Wills founded, lasted less than a year, leaving behind four lawsuits and judgments against Will, his group or both. Wills's 1994 employee evaluation shows Hoyt's praise: "David has helped to develop Humane Society International into an extremely effective international animal protection organization" HSI in an affiliate of the U.S. society.

The society's troubles seem to be multiplying. On July 9, 1996, Hoyt received notice of a lawsuit filed in Toronto by the Humane Society of Canada. That lawsuit assets that Hoyt and Irwin, among others, transferred \$1 million from the Canadian group's bank account to the U.S. organization without authorization. The suit goes on to claim that the U.S. group took the Canadians' donor list and grossly overcharged for administrative costs and overhead.

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The head of the Canadian group, Michael O'Sullivan, said he regards himself as a friend of Wills. Roger Kindler, general counsel for the Humane Society of the United States, declined to comment.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

As a private, non-profit, charitable organization, the HSUS is funded by membership dues, contributions and bequests. The support and generosity of members and donors is entirely responsible for carrying out myriad programs protecting the lives of all animals.

In 1989, the society collected \$7.3 million in direct public support, according to IRS reports: in 1995, it took in \$37.6 million. In the same period, its net assets rose from \$22.4 million to \$44.8 million. The HSUS is the second-largest animal welfare/rights groups in the US in terms of annual budget (about US\$23 million).

According to the Better Business Bureau, the society is spending as high as 37 percent of its income on fundraising, the society's own calculations put it at 18 percent. The society's treasurer, said the bureau's report was about "a technical accounting issue".

HSUS accused the US Government of subsidizing trophy hunting for endangered species in Africa. The accusation is contained in an article entitled "Trophy of Death", featured in the autumn 1995 edition of the newsletter, HSUS News. Pointing the finger at CAMPFIRE, HSUS claims the USAID funds a huge and expensive infrastructure. It an outrageous use of tax money that HSUS/HSI is trying to save says the article, claiming that USAID funded CAMPFIRE to the tune of US\$7.6 million from 1989-94. The reality is different. An audit by the US Office of the Inspector General (Nov. 1995) showed that of \$7.6 million obligated in 1989, less than \$5 million had been spent.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendices (29), (36), (44), (48), (100), (102), (105).

32. International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)

Founded: 1969. Members: 650,000. Staff: 35

Budget: US\$4,916,491.

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411 Main Street, Yarmouth Port, Massachusetts 02675. Tel: (508)362- 4944

PORTRAIT

It is recognized as one of the biggest animal pressure groups in the world, with a multi-million-pound turnover and offices in North America, Britain, Germany, Holland and Australia.

IFAW ranks among the wealthiest and most influential of the “new” generation of animal rights organizations. Although nominally headquartered in the US, its largest source of funds is the UK. Compared with other wealthy animal rights organizations, IFAW commits most of its resources to a fairly narrow range of causes, and is known for just one: “saving” seals. In the African context, IFAW has been associated primarily with opposition to the government-sponsored cull of Cape fur seals and elephants in South Africa and commercial sealing in Namibia.

IFAW's application two years ago to join IUCN was overwhelmingly rejected because its agenda conflicted with sustainable use. At its annual meeting, the IUCN Council decided by 30 votes to 1 that IFAW was unwelcome. Furthermore, IFAW credited with the devastation of Indigenous communities around the world through its high-impact PR campaigns has had its application for membership categorically rejected by IUCN. It appealed of that decision to the World Conservation Congress (IUCN General Assembly) held in Montreal, October 1996. The result was overwhelmingly against IFAW. Chamber I - Government - voted 23 (22.5%) in favor of IFAW and 79 (77.5%) against IFAW and Chamber II - NGOs - voted 87 (34%) in favor of IFAW and 169 (66%) against IFAW.

While highlighting the methods by which animals are hunted, IFAW's propaganda makes it clear that improving killing techniques is not its goal. Its goal is to end the hunt. Further weakening IFAW's case for a constructive relationship with conservationists is the fact that IFAW actually hinders conservation in two important ways: 1) it campaigns for select species only, which confounds efforts to implement multi-species management; 2) by destroying the commercial value of species, it has also reduced the incentive for rural communities to conserve them. It is totally at odds with the contemporary wisdom among conservationists, that the cooperation of rural communities is vital.

GOVERNING TEAM

Founder: Brian Davies

Chairman: American-based Welshman Brian Davies who has been criticized for drawing a salary of more than £100,000 from the organization. At the same time, his wife was getting £60,000 for her part-time involvement in IFAW.

Dr. Richard Ryder, perhaps the leading British animal rights intellectual, joined the RSPCA council in 1972, as leader of what was then known as the Reform Group, but can now be seen as the core of the animal rights faction. He was national

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chairman of the RSPCA in 1977-79 and has remained on the council ever since. He is also consultant to the Political Animal Lobby which acts on behalf of the IFAW.

Director for European Affairs, Brussels, is Stanley P. Johnson
UK Director: Ms. Cindy Millburn
Ian MacPhail and Stanley are among the leaders of IFAW.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Now IFAW has begun to stake a new claim for itself in Africa, targeting a market which provided a Gold Rush to animal rights in the late 1980s, but which many thought was now saturated "saving" elephants. The new opportunity came about with the change of government in South Africa and the subsequent decision by that country to review its National Parks policy.

IFAW will pay US\$2.5 million over five years to South Africa National Parks Board which the NPB will use to buy land for translocated elephants. However this offer comes with strings attached. Informed sources say that IFAW wants a guarantee from the NPB that no elephants of any other species will be culled or hunted on land purchased with its money, *in perpetuity*. It also wants an assurance from the government that it will not support any proposal to downlist elephants to Appendix II of CITES, at its next meeting in 1997.

In 1983, IFAW succeeded in persuading the European community to ban imports of seal pup furs, which effectively destroyed the market there for all seal furs. This, combined with the closure of the US market under the draconian Marine Mammal Protection Act, has brought severe economic and social dislocation to every community in Canada and Greenland which once depended on seals for cash income.

IFAW has opted to focus its attack on users of leg-hold traps, still used by US and Canada which also rely on the EC for 75% of their sales.

A veteran seal hugger has been sacked by IFAW after attempting to broker a deal between Canada's sealers and her unyielding employer. But the offer of compromise from the sealers remains on the table, and for the first time in nearly three decades, there is a glimmer of hope that IFAW might bend. For 13 years, Anne Mieke Roell was a devoted crusader for IFAW in its bid to destroy the livelihood of Newfoundland's sealers. As with all IFAW campaigners, she kept herself at arm's length from the opposition, preferring the like-minded company of colleagues at IFAW's Cape Cod office. And then IFAW, never questioning her loyalty, committed a strategic error: they sent her among the enemy. Roell spent 3 years living cheek by jowl with the sealers of the remote Magdalen Islands on a mission to convert them to seal safari guides. But it was the sealers who converted her - and IFAW who promptly gave her the boot.

HIDDEN FACTS

In Guelph, Ontario, Canada is an organization called the International Marine Mammal Association (IMMA), IFAW's 1993 annual report reveals that the IMMA is in fact an IFAW subsidiary and has an IFAW director as its CEO. The IMMA's principal function is to provide scientific "evidence" in support of IFAW positions. The Head at the IMMA is David Lavigne, a prolific writer and speaker on sealing

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and trapping in support of IFAW's positions. IMMA is a lobbying group which IFAW quite legitimately has sought to cloak in respectability.

IFAW's activities in Russia have been focused on government scientists. In September 1995, a body called the Russian Marine Mammal Council was established. It described itself in a promotional document as "an independent organization to unite scientists researching marine mammals. In reality, the Council is a direct extension of the IFAW program which first targeted PINRO. Mikhail Danilov, Duma deputy, is so persistent in his propaganda for Davies's ideas, that one cannot help but feel he must be on the fund's payroll" said *Pravda Severa*.

IFAW is in the final year of a three-year program intended to provide "assistance to Russian researchers working on marine mammals". In 1994, Davies headed for the Archangel Department of the Russian Institute of Marine Research (PINRO) whose researchers are responsible for providing guidance for the management of marine mammals in the Barents Sea and along Russia's northern coast. He offered contracts worth \$300 a month to impoverished scientists provided they would stop killing seals for research or using seals provided by commercial hunters. To date, some 28 scientists are believed to have accepted IFAW's offer. IFAW also offered an annual grant of \$20,000 to the institute. In 1995, donations were reportedly accepted by half a dozen other Russian institutes involved in marine mammal research. On the Board of the Marine Mammal Council is Alexy Yablokov who was formerly and may still be today, Mr. Yeltsin's Special Advisor on Ecology and Health.

The British Field Sports Society complained about an ad of IFAW featuring American mass murderer Jeffrey Dahmer. It says that the comparison between the people who hunt and mass murderers is unfair.

Under pressure from IFAW, the EU has been threatening since 1994 to ban imports of wild furs caught with leg-hold traps, unless internationally agreed humane trapping standards are set. At the same time, IFAW has undermined attempts by the International Standardization Organization to set such standards, because IFAW's true agenda is not to improve the humanness of trapping but to close down the fur trade altogether.

IFAW insists that the Political Animal Lobby (PAL) is "a separate organization with separate funding" when the annual reports of the two organizations state quite clearly that PAL is an IFAW affiliate listed on a level with IFAW France and that their boards of directors are identical, that PAL is run by IFAW founder and director, Brian Davis, that cash amounts might float between the two as long as it serves IFAW's worldwide animal welfare program and when even their fax and telephone numbers are identical.

IFAW has created Globe, a gathering of parliamentarians of several countries to promote its philosophy. It is chaired by a parliamentarian from Japan.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

Almost £6 million of the IFAW's £8 million income in 1994 was spent on campaigning. This organization is financed by supporters' donations.

The IFAW and RSPCA spent a huge amount of money, some £3 million in 3 weeks - on horror advertisements advocating that hunting should be abolished.

32.4

Political fundraising activities are hard to monitor and that of the Political Animal Lobby Ltd (PAL) are no exception. Harpoon reported in 1995, that this IFAW subsidiary had been established with the intent of influencing the 1992 general election, in the process of which it donated a total of £206,000 to the campaign chests of the three major political parties (UK).

In the minutes of one of the first meetings of the Countryside Movement, it is states that "Sir David Steel mentioned that he had been sounding out some senior members of the Labour Party. He noted in particular that they were well aware of the dangers of entryism and of IFAW's sponsorship of Elliott Morley (the Labour MP for Glanford & Scunthorpe whose researcher is financing the IFAW)."

According to IFAW's own admission to the Post, it spent about US\$8 million on its seal campaign between 1990 and July 1995.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendices (1), (24), (29), (30), (31), (33), (34), (46), (52), (59), (63), (81), (97), (104), (108).

33. International Marine Mammal Association (IMMA)

Operates from Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

PORTRAIT

IMMA is an organization set up by IFAW. Despite attempts by IMMA to distance itself from IFAW in the public's perception, IFAW's 1993 annual report reveals that the IMMA is in fact an IFAW subsidiary and has an IFAW director as its CEO. The IMMA's principal functions to provide scientific "evidence" in support of IFAW positions, authoritative quotes for IFAW press releases, and interviews with the mass media.

IMMA is a lobbying group which IFAW quite legitimately has sought to cloak in respectability.

GOVERNING TEAM

Ably heading a team of marine biologists at the IMMA is David Lavigne, a prolific writer and speaker on sealing and trapping in support of IFAW's positions on these issues. Lavigne is usually identified by his other affiliations with the University of Guelph, and occasionally as the IMMA's executive director.

HIDDEN FACTS

IMMA has proven an effective tool in promoting IFAW's cause without a connection being made between the science of the former and the animal rights message of the latter. A similar organization is being set up in Russia where some 30 scientists are allegedly already under contract to IFAW.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendices (24), (30).

34. International Primates Protection League

Information yet to be obtained.

35. International Primatological Society (IPS)

GOVERNING TEAM

Mr. Joseph Erwin, member of the Board of Governors

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

IPS submitted an unsigned "Statement by IPS Captive Care and Breeding Committee", aiming at influencing a rewrite of CITES resolutions on captive breeding to prevent Indonesia and Mauritius from exporting, as captive bred, primates (macaque apes) from self-sustaining populations of animals introduced or reintroduced onto islands by man.. This presentation appeared to be driven by ideological concerns about the use of "wild-living" primates for medical research and runs parallel to initiatives by animal rights groups to restrict importing countries to the use of primates from intensive captive-breeding situations.

The presenter of the paper, Dr. Bidda Jones, apparently works for the Research Animals Department of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

HIDDEN FACTS

The President of the American Society of Primatologists, Mr. Joseph Erwin, sent a fax to the chairman of the CITES Animals Committee stating that he did not know whether this report had been endorsed by the President or Secretary General of IPS. He had not himself received a copy to review as a member of the Board of Governors of IPS and felt that this report should not be distributed or its recommendations considered.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (44).

36. International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Founded: 1948.

PORTRAIT

The Swiss-based IUCN was formed by Sir Julian Huxley; its constitution was written by the British Foreign Office. Bringing together 68 nations, 103 government agencies and 640 non-governmental organizations, the IUCN is nominally tied to the United Nations, but is outside of its oversight.

GOVERNING TEAM

HIDDEN FACTS

The WWF was originally formed to fund the IUCN; many of the IUCN's key commissions are run by the Fauna Preservation Society. Together with the UNEP and the World Resources Institute, the IUCN launched the "Global Biodiversity Strategy", which guides the conservation planning of many nations.

Its staff directly plan the conservation strategies and administer the national parks systems of many former colonies today. It sees the preservation of "biodiversity" as its main mission.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (10).

37. League Against Cruel Sports

The League is 70 year old.

PORTRAIT

A Private Members' Bill in the UK to ban hunting and other cruelty was introduced by the Labor MP John McFall (who also attempted to deliver a petition to Downing Street dressed as a fox, but was barred in order to maintain the dignity of the street and its surroundings). As the Bill proceeded £750,000 of anti-hunting advertising, paid for by a host of animal charities, deluged the press. MPs each received hundreds of pro-forma letters from constituents (most were duplicated coupons torn out of newspapers). After taking advice from the League Against Cruel Sports, the Co-op Bank has declined to accept Bedford Ferret Welfare Society as a customer.

The League against Cruel Sports currently chooses to say that it is not anti-angling. There are however, many on the fringes of these organizations - and some quite rabid extremist groups - committed to working for a ban on angling.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendices (55), (58), (60).

38. Monitor

Information yet to be obtained.

39. Native Animal Brotherhood

106-90 Carden St., Guelph, Ontario, N1H 3A3, Canada

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (46).

40. National Audubon Society

***Founded: 1905. Members: 600,000. Staff: 335
 Budget: US\$35 million. Annual membership: \$20.
 950 Third ave, New York, NY 10022;
 Tel: (212)832-3200; Fax: (212)593-6254
 801 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Washington, D.C. 20003
 Tel: (202)547-9009; Fax: (202)547-9022***

PORTRAIT

Big, moderate and concerned with aesthetics. Founded by women outraged at the slaughter of birds. Audubon for a long time stuck to straight wildlife management. Under Russell Peterson in the seventies and eighties Audubon weighted in on bigger issues like global warming, clean air and even nuclear war. Unfortunately, Peterson stretched Audubon's finances to the point where it was secretly considering selling off wildlife refuges. Instead, the organization cleaned house, firing many of its old-time wildlife biologists, expanding its fund-raising and membership efforts and hiring the environmental movement's first full-time corporate fund-raising specialist. It worked - but the Aubudon that emerged is more ecotainment mogul than wildlife preservationist, producing gorgeous TV specials.

GOVERNING TEAM

Peter A.A. Berle, 52, former New York State environmental commissioner and jogging fanatic. The Board holds the strings. (Salary: \$140,000.)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Acquired 7,000 acres of new sanctuary land in 1989.

HIDDEN FACTS

Of all the groups lined up against drilling in Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Audubon is the only one that permits oil and gas exploration on its own properties. Last year's hault on Louisiana mineral rights totaled more than \$400,000.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

On more than \$40 million in securities frauds, Audubon made about a million and a half in 1989. Chapter members keep the place going, but Audubon's aggressive dollar-hunters did convince General Electric to put up \$1 million a year for TV shows.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (90).

41. National Wildlife Federation (NWF)

**Founded: 1936. Members: 975,000. Staff: 860
 Budget: US\$87.2. Annual membership: \$15
 1400, 16th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036
 Tel: (202)797-6800; Fax: (202)797-6646**

PORTRAIT

Hugh, rich, this group moves from issue to issue. Quite cozy with industry, NWF invented the corporate enviro-seminar, brought to its highest form in the oxymoronic Corporate Conservation Council (membership fee, \$10,000), which includes the likes of Monsanto and Du Pont. The CEO Jay Hair, who was also president of IUCN from 1993 to 1996, is engaged in populist business-bashing, annoying both corporate leaders, who consider him a colleague, and environmentalists, who don't take him seriously. But mostly, NWF is in the business of grooming young nature lovers with Ranger Rick magazine and selling "nature education materials" such as terra-cotta bunnies.

GOVERNING TEAM

CEO is Jay Hair, a former biology professor who now tools around in a chauffeured Oldsmobile. (Salary: \$200,000.).

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Won a timely legal victory on damage assessment of oil spills; bulldozed former three-story headquarters - and the butterfly-inhabited trees and shrubs surrounding the old building - to build a new \$30 million Taj Mahal.

HIDDEN FACTS

NWF sold Claude Moore's northern Virginia farm to developers in 1986 after the 86 year old had donated it for a nature preserve.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

\$27 million merchandise operation, complete with its own giant warehouse full of duck mugs in the Washington suburbs. *Ranger Rick* and *Your Big Backyard* general \$12 million a year. NWF has an endowment bigger than any other group's except the Nature Conservancy's.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (90).

42. Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)

***Founded: 1970. Members: 168,000. Staff: 140
 Budget: US\$16 million. Annual membership: \$10.
 40 W., 20th St., New York, NY 10011
 Tel: (212)727-2700; Fax: (212)727-1773
 1350 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20005
 Tel: (202)783-7800; Fax: (202)783-5917***

PORTRAIT

Founded by Yale Law School classmates, the NRDC litigates and lobbies on the big issues (energy policy, air and water pollution, global warming), but its Washington wisdom and strong public-health orientation make it more hard-line than other legal players. Their methods work well behind closed doors on Capital Hill but don't grab headlines. Their mascot is Meryl Streep.

The only major group with a program in New York City, NRDC is breaking ground on larger issues like public health and urban disease. It has also taken on nuclear weapons policy, establishing a friendship with the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

GOVERNING TEAM

Executive director: John Adams, 53, a former assistant U.S. attorney who came on in 1970.

A core group of Ivy League law graduates that constitutes one of the most stable leaderships of any environmental groups (salary \$120,000.).

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Helped Idaho activists stop a plutonium processing plant; issued report that turned public opinion against drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge even before the Exxon Valdez.

HIDDEN FACTS

NRDC promised, along with Friends of the Earth and Environmental Defense Fund, not to criticize McDonald's styrofoam packaging because it used nice, clean "reformulated" CFCs, which are in fact no different from the bad old CFCs.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

Respectable salaries keep the staffers on board (senior attorneys run \$80,000).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (90).

43. Nature Conservancy

Founded by Royal charter in 1949. Members: 600,000. Staff: 1,000

Budget: US\$156.1 million. Annual membership: \$15.

1815 N. Lynn St., Arlington, VA 22209

Tel: (703)841-5300; Fax: (703)841-1283

PORTRAIT

One of the U.K.'s four official research bodies under the Privy Council. Known as the "world's first statutory conservation body", it became one of the most powerful postwar covert operations of the Crown.

The pin-striped real estate broker of the environmental movement, the Nature Conservancy aspires to save the world by buying land. This odd association of MBAs, lawyers, and environmentalists owns and manages more than 1,600 private nature preserves nationwide, from postage-stamp suburban specks to a 500-square-mile chunk of New Mexico. The Conservancy came into its own after Reagan and Watt monkeywrenched public-lands programs, and it has since made the government its best customer, to the tune of \$88 million in sales and leases in 1989. Critics say the Conservancy accepts huge corporate donations-so big companies such as Exxon and Alcoa can get to publication relations heaven. It is the richest group by far.

GOVERNING TEAM

From his influential post as permanent secretary to the Lord President of the Council (the deputy prime minister), Max Nicholson wrote the legislation for the Conservancy, then left his government post to head it, 1952-66.

President John Sawhill, 52, former president of New York University and deputy secretary of energy under Nixon. But the real work is done by the preserve managers, who are usually gung-ho field biologists and by the 50 state offices. (Salary \$185,000.)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Nicholson personally developed most of the major strategies and tactics of the world environmentalist movement for the next decades. He started the campaign against DDT later popularized by Rachel Carson in *The Silent Spring*; drafted the constitution for the IUCN; set up and chaired the committee which established the WWF in 1961; and chose Sir Peter Scott as the WWF's first chairman, who held the post for over two decades.

Paid a Mexican billionaire \$18 million for ecologically unique, 500-square-mile Gray Ranch in New Mexico last January, after the Wilderness Society and Sierra Club failed to get the government to buy it.

HIDDEN FACTS

The subtitle to Nicholson's 1970 history of the postwar environmental movement is "A Guide for the New Masters of the Earth".

43.2

Conservancy staffers, while conducting a federally sponsored study of natural landmarks, routinely trespassed on private lands, fearing owners would refuse permission if asked.

FINANCE IMAGE

Its assets total \$600 million, and it also owns about a67 million worth of donated "trade lands", or plain old real estate, which it often sells to developers to pay the bills.

With a 30-member \$100,000 club on top of a huge endowment, the Conservancy is in cash-flow heaven; what most people don't know is that more than half of its income comes from holding land for and selling land to the government. But holding real estate can be expensive. Last year's sales to the government lost the Conservancy \$8 million.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendices (10), (90).

44. People for Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA)

***Founded: 198. Members: 500,000. Staff: 103
Budget: US\$11,7000,000
P.O. Box 42516, Washington, DC. 20015
Tel: (301)770-7444; Fax: (202)770-8969***

PORTRAIT

One of the most rabid, radical and influential environmental groups on the scene.

As an advocate of animal rights philosophy, PETA has agitated to eliminate the meat industry, abolish the use of furs, stop all hunting and fishing, prevent the use of all animals products even for medical research.

The core of the animal rights philosophy is the dismissal of differences between people and animals.

GOVERNING TEAM

Chairman: Alex Pacheco

Co-director: Ingrid E. Newkirk

Secretary treasurer: Sue Brebner

Theoritician: Tom Regan

HIDDEN FACTS

Zoological societies are also under attack by PETA, which seems to want all zoos shut down.

PETA pays the legal expenses of animals rights criminals when apprehended and arrested.

Throughout America, PETA activists have blocked laboratory entrances, picketed rodeos demanding an end to all cowboy sports, released gory video footage of health and safety test animals, broken up stockholder meetings and sued in the courts to stop all health and safety testing on animals. PETA has successfully shut down at least 10 animal research labs.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

PETA gets its money from contributions and donations which make up 92% of its income; merchandise and other sales, 4%; fundraising, 2%; investments and loyalties, 1%; program activities and other, 1%.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (111).

45. Phoenix Conservation

PORTRAIT

The Phoenix Conservation, an obscure organization held its Flight for the Whales. These fund-raisers crossed the English Channel in a squadron of ultra lights.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (27).

46. Pilot Whalers' Association

GOVERNING TEAM

Chairman: Hans Jacob Hermansen
Pilot Whale Campaigner, Jocasta Shakespeare

HIDDEN FACTS

In an Environment Investigation Agency television series "Animal Detectives", Jocasta Shakespeare, with the EIA striving to bring the Faroese "to their knees", appeared on British TV last May interviewing the chairman of the Pilot Whalers' Association, Hans Jacob Hermansen. She fraudulently interviewed and filmed him as a freelancer for SHE magazine.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (25).

47. Political Animal Lobby (PAL)

Founded in 1990

PORTRAIT

PAL's express task is to "promote the giving by members of the public to political parties" as well as others "involved in political activity within the UK" (IFAW 1995 annual report) and to "influence and educate leaders and decision makers" (PAL 1995 annual report). PAL has given its contributors the chance of ticking off the parties they want their money to go to, thus seemingly removing the potential conflict involved should an animal lover's money end up in the coffers of a political party he dislikes.

It is not the British arm of the International Fund for Animal Welfare, "We are a sister organization with the same principles as IFAW, but we are separately funded" said Nick Jenkins of PAL.

IFAW insists that PAL is "a separate organization with separate funding" when the annual reports of the two organizations state quite clearly that PAL is an IFAW affiliate listed on a level with IFAW France and that their boards of directors are identical, that PAL is run by IFAW founder and director, Brian Davis, that cash amounts might float between the two as long as it serves IFAW's worldwide animal welfare program and when ever their fax and telephone numbers are identical.

Political fundraising activities are hard to monitor and that of PAL are no exception. It was reported that in 1995 this IFAW subsidiary had been established with the intent of influencing the 1992 general election, in the process of which it donated a total of £206,000 to the campaign chests of the three major political parties (UK).

GOVERNING TEAM

Founder: Brian Davis

Nick Jenkins

Richard Moore, spokesman for PAL

FINANCIAL IMAGE

According to IFAW's 1993 annual report, donations dried up immediately after the election. During a Parliamentary debate November 95, labor MP Tony Banks was obliged to recall that IFAW paid him the sum of £12,000 a year.

PAL donated to the Labour Party a £1 million for seeking to ban fox-hunting. The donation is the largest single cash injection from an outside body in the party's 90-year history. This money was raised through a direct-mail operation. In previous years PAL has given a total of £365,950 to the Labour Party, as well as £117,578 to the Tories, £70,105 to the Liberal Democrats and £54,262 to others.

IFAW UK Director, Cindy Millburn states that: "We loan PAL money when it needs it, we do not dictate what it does with it". She is probably right in saying that a dictate is not necessary as long as PAL board meetings start with the board members taking off their IFAW hats and replace them with their PAL hats.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendices (25), (104), (108).

48. Rainforest Action Network (RAN)

***Founded: 1985. Members: 30,000. Staff: 8
 Budget: US\$876,000. Annual membership: \$15.
 301 Broadway, suite A, San Francisco, CA 94133; Tel: (415)398-4404***

PORTRAIT

A rainforest popularizer and pressure group that despite its small size is remarkably vocal. And earnest. Most of its work is stateside. It badgers companies and banks with boycotts and letters, supports indigenous peoples, and pushes a ban on imports of tropical hardwood, an issue on which RAN is more strident than the Rainforest Alliance. RAN aggressively recruits new believers at college campuses and Grateful Dead concerts, but now that deforestation has become a household word the group needs to come up with more substantial projects.

GOVERNING TEAM

Randy Hayes, 40, former Earth Firster, filmmaker, and Visa card spokesman who conceived RAN after no established group would hire him. (Salary: \$28,000).

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Paid \$30,000 for rainforest ads in the New York Times; currently campaigning to stop geothermal development in Hawaii's Wao Kele O Puna rainforest.

HIDDEN FACTS

RAN's early Burger King boycott was rife with Yankee moralizing, angering many Central American environmentalists.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

Its budget will top \$1 million next year, a long way from the \$12,500 seed grant it got from Earth Island in 1986.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (90).

49. Respect for Animals

P.O. Box 500, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire NG1 3AS, U.K.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (46).

50. Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA)

***Founded: 1824. Members: 28,000.
Legal Department, Causeway, Horsham, West Sussex RH12 1HG, U.K.***

PORTRAIT

In the terminology of animal rightists, the term animal welfare means both animal welfare and animal rights. This verbal nicety is at the center of the concerns about the new RSPCA.

George Orwell once said of other idealists: "Their belief that they alone are pure of soul is what makes them so pushy... And the more you are in the right, the more natural that everyone else should be bullied into thinking likewise."

Under the terms of RSPCA membership, members agree to abide by the policies of the society which are determined by the present views of the council and include a declaration of rights. MP Peter Atkinson has had to resign from the RSPCA for supporting field sports.

Anyone applying for membership must confirm that they have not previously been refused, rejected or expelled and accept that the society has the right to reject their application and refund their subscription. But hold on. You are asking to support a charity. These are curious rules for the world's leading animal welfare charity to adopt.

At the CITES 12th Animals Committee meeting a paper entitled "Comments on the Regulations governing captive breeding of CITES-listed Specimens" was presented by Dr. Bidda Jones.

Membership has been in sharp decline, from a peak of 55,000 in the late 1960s to about 28,000 today. The RSPCA is a member of the Species Survival Network.

GOVERNING TEAM

The RSPCA's current ruling council is heavily weighted with prominent animal rights activists, among them, Angela Walter, who told the Guardian: "The situation is incomprehensible. We've got little old ladies all round the country giving us money from their pensions to fight for animals - they aren't going to understand this quango saying we can't do it. To hell with the Charity Commissioners".

Hard-core animal rights militants such as Michael Huskisson (who has been convicted for offenses committed during an animal rights campaign) and Dave Wetton (convicted of actual bodily harm at a hunt meet) became involved in the affairs of the society. And now the RSPCA council is heavily weighted with active and prominent animal rights activities. Angela Walder, was expelled in 1988 for bringing the society into disrepute and has since been brought back onto the council.

Dr. Richard Ryder, perhaps the leading British animal rights intellectual, joined the RSPCA council in 1972, as leader of what was then known as the Reform Group, but can now be seen as the core of the animal rights faction. He was national

50.2

chairman of the RSPCA in 1977-79 and has remained on the council ever since. He is also consultant to the Political Animal Lobby which acts on behalf of the IFAW.

Dr. Bidda Jones apparently works for the Research Animals Department of the RSPCA. The head of RSPCA's Wildlife Department is Dr. Arthur Lindley. David Mills, worked as an RSPCA education officer for six years until 1993. "I am fundamentally an animal welfarist," he said.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The RSPCA has openly espoused animal rights. In 1984, its annual report set out a declaration of animal rights and a resolution was passed urging members to become vegetarian. In its 1992 annual report the society confirmed its support for the philosophy of animal rights.

To see what has happened, we must define some terms. In the beginning there was animal welfare, which is what people who cared for animals believed in and still do. It was the mainspring of the foundation of the RSPCA and continued to be so for nearly 150 years. It assumes man's need for and use of animals, following Christian tradition and puts a duty of care, kindness, good behavior and good practice on all who take responsibility for animals. Then, in 1975, the phrases animals rights and animal liberation came widely into use following the publication of Animal Liberation by the Australian philosopher Peter Singer. Animal rights means that animals have the same rights as human beings, including of course the right not to be eaten. Animal liberation envisages a time when animals are liberated from the human yoke. Liberationists also use the phrase "animal abuse" directed against targets such as fox-hunters, farmers, medical researchers or meat-eaters.

It was in the early 1980s that the emerging animal rights faction within the RSPCA began to usurp power from the animal welfare moderates. The culmination of this move was the adoption by the RSPCA in 1984 of an official "Declaration of Animal Rights" and the passing of a resolution urging members to become vegetarians. Animal rights remained a low-key item on Britain's political agenda until, in 1992, a bill came before Parliament seeking to ban all blood sports.

HIDDEN FACTS

The RSPCA has been instructed by the commission which oversees UK charities to stop campaigning against activities of benefit to man. It was told to put human needs before animal pain. (Letter from chief commissioner Richard Fried). The letter was quoted at length in The Guardian, 27 March.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

The prize for the animal rights activists has been the funds which pour into the RSPCA, so great that in almost every one of the past 20 years, several million pounds were added to its reserves, which now total more than £100 million. In 1994, it spent more than £10 million on fund-raising and publicity, administration and support and "cost of sales". In its fund-raising advertising it says: "We receive no government support".

50.3

The IFAW and RSPCA spent a huge amount of money, some £3 million in 3 weeks - on horror advertisements advocating that hunting should be abolished.

The RSPCA is known to fund work by other animal-protection groups such as the EIA on the wild bird trade and the funds at its disposal are considerable.

Almost £6 million of the IFAW's £8 million income in 1994 was spent on campaigning. The RSPCA has received more donations than any other British charity (£34 million in 1994) and has reserves estimated at over £100 million.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendices (31), (63).

51. Sacim

A Governmental Organization

PORTRAIT

SACIM was formed by the governments of Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, in response to a 1989 decision by CITES to list the African elephant on Appendix I. The SACIM Treaty, signed by the 5 governments in June 1991, establishes a legal framework for the joint management of trade in elephant products and in particular ivory. The SACIM Board comprises the directors of wildlife of the four current members. (Zambia withdrew in 1992 following a change in government and strong pressure from British NGOs).

Although untested, the mechanism it has established to control trade in ivory is important as it addresses one of the major concerns expressed by supporters of the Appendix I listing of CITES. The mechanism requires that all ivory originating from SACIM members would be shipped to, stored at, and sold from a single clearing house in Gaborone. Confiscated ivory would not be included for sale if it originated from a non-SACIM country or if its origin was unknown. Most of the revenues derived from sales would be returned to the countries of origin, but some would be placed in a special fund to be used for conserving elephant populations.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (32).

52. Sea Shepherd Conservation Society

Founded: 1977. Members: 15,000. Staff: 17.
Budget: US\$498,650. Annual membership: any amount
USA : 3107A Washington Blvd, Marina del Rey, CA 90292
Tel: (310) 301-7325 Fax: (310) 574-3161 or
Redondo Beach, CA 90277; Tel: (213)373-6979
Canada: Box 48446, Vancouver, B.C. V7X 1A2; Tel: (604) 688-SEAL
U.K.: Attention: Ms. Birga Dexel, The David Shepherd Conservation Foundation,
P.O. Box 123, Godalming, Surrey GU8 418
Tel: 44(1483)208-576; Fax: 44(1483)208-253

PORTRAIT

The Sea Shepherd Conservation Society is also referred to as a kind of marine vigilante squad. The organization, like other green groups, derives much of its moral strength and publicity from animal rights issues and no more so than its "save the whales" campaigns.

The Society originally sought to stop illegal whaling. Today, the Shepherds are more into smaller marine mammals, but unlike Greenpeace, they're committed to direct action, and unlike Earth First, they operate in the open.

Throughout North America, eco-terrorist groups like Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, Earth First, Animal Liberation Front and the Rainforest Action Network have been carrying out a campaign of sabotage against industry, modern agriculture and the electric power grid.

Tiny, devoted and extreme enough to make Earth First look like Ranger Rick, this band of unpaid volunteers roams the seas in the 200-foot Sea Shepherd II, robbing whalers and seal hunters of their ill-gotten bounty, playing chicken with Soviet destroyers and not leaving any evidence, crew members scuttled the Sea Shepherd I after it was captured by Portuguese police.

The Sea Shepherd Conservation Society was founded by Paul Watson, who, according to Robert Hunter, a Greenpeace founder, in his book Greenpeace Chronicles, was thrown out 20 years ago for allegedly being too violent in opposing seal-hunting Newfoundlanders.

Media news crews interested in sailing with Sea Shepherd aboard the Edward Abbey can make appropriate arrangements.

GOVERNING TEAM

Founder: Paul Watson
 Sea Shepherd Canadian Legislative director is John Dutton.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Supporting Sea Shepherd is US Congressman Jack Metcalf who introduced a Congressional Resolution condemning federal support for the Makah hunt. On 24 August 1996, Media Advisory stated that the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, accompanied by 5 members of British Columbia's First Nations Tribes will sail their

52.2

95-foot ex-Coast Guard vessel the Edward Abbey, into Neah Bay to confront the Makah tribe during the "Makah Days Festival". The First Nations delegation represents 3,200 members from 9 bands in Canada. The Kwakiult, who were the traditional enemies of the Makah and who are vocal opponents of indigenous whaling, established a truce with the Makah in the mid 1800s.

Since 1977, Sea Shepherd have sunk and scuttled pirate whaling vessels and has rammed drift netting boats operating in waters of the Pacific and Atlantic.

War against whaling goes underwater as the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society is planning to use a miniature sub-marine against Japan and Norway. Paul Watson said the sub-marine had cost £84,000 much of which had been donated by a Las Vegas hotel owner who supported their cause.

HIDDEN FACTS

Paul Watson, a member of the Vancouver Liberation Front who was involved in the 1973 shoot out with U.S. federal agents at the Wounded Knee Indian Reservation and who is a founding member of Greenpeace, created a more radical splinter group in 1977 called the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society. Watson was bankrolled from day one by WWF-US activist Cleveland Amory, head of the Fund for Animals, and by Britain's Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This money was used to purchase a British fishing boat which was used to hunt down the Portuguese whaling vessel Sierra. On 5 February 1980, a team of three eco-terrorists blew up the Sierra in Lisbon. On 27 April 1980, the Isba I and Isba II, two of Spain's five whalers, were blown up in the harbor of Marin, near Vigo, Spain. According to Watson, the Spanish whaling ships were blown up by the same three unidentified eco-terrorists who had blown up the Sierra two months earlier. From this start, Watson's Sea Shepherd had led a terror campaign against the fishing and whaling ships of many nations. Watson takes credit for the sinking of several Icelandic and Norwegian whaling vessels. In addition, Sea Shepherd has rammed dozens of vessels, cut nets and otherwise carried out actions defined as piracy under international law. Despite all of his actions and one criminal conviction in Norway, Watson is a few man, unhindered by U.S. law enforcement agencies.

Watson was expelled from Greenpeace after throwing a few seal pelts into the sea in a protest against the Canadian seal hunts back in eighties. Not remarkable that he wonders why it is O.K. for Greenpeace whalers to discard a hole whale. He cut the harpoon line of a dying whale harpooned by the Norwegian whaling vessel "Senet" in the North Sea.

The Crown alleged the head of the California-based Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, environmentalist Paul Watson sideswiped the Cuban vessel with acid-based stink bombs (See Greenpeace above). He was sentenced to 90 days in jail and two years probation on convictions stemming from a high-seas protest in 1993.

Since 1977, Sea Shepherd operatives have sunk and scuttled whaling vessels and have rammed drift netting boats operating in waters of the Pacific and Atlantic. In 1994, the Sea Shepherd vessel M/V Whales Forever was rammed by a Norwegian Navy Destroyer.

A series of actions against whalers by the Sea Shepherd members were held in November 1986 when they scuttled Icelandic ships and in 1988, they destroyed a whale processing plant in Hvalfjordur. In December 1992 the whaler Nybraena was

52.3

scuttled in the northern Lofoten Islands and another ship, the Senet was flooded in a harbour in southern Norway earlier this year. They have also disrupted the annual kill of pilot whales in the Faroe Islands.

Brushes with the law are common, but the groups says nobody has been seriously injured in connection with an action.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

Testing the direct-mail waters; the Sheps also tap into a few rich fans.

Until two years ago, crew members paid more than US\$1,500 per voyage for the privilege of risking their lives.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendices (5), (19), (20), (26), (41), (50) (90).

53. SeaWeb

PORTRAIT

A multimedia, multi-year campaign that aims to focus public attention on the protection of the world's oceans from further decline. SeaWeb's public education effort was created by The Pew Charitable Trusts, a national environmental protection, philanthropic organization.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (43)

54. Sierra Club

Founded: 1892. Members: 560,000. Staff: 325
Budget: US\$35.2 million. Money from Annual membership: US\$33,730
Polk Street, San Francisco, CA 94109; Tel: (415)776-2211; Fax: 776-0350
408 C Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20002; Tel: (202)797-6800; Fax: 797-6646
1 Nicholas St., Ste 620, Ottawa, Canada K1N 7B7
Tel: (613)241-4611; Fax: (613)241-2292

PORTRAIT

The most radical and political of the mainline groups. Its traditional wilderness focus has broadened to include every green issue except pesticides. The Club's heavy Washington lobbying presence is backed up by a US\$280,000 PAC. Outside of Washington, a vast grass-roots structures votes on Club policies, lobbies on state and local levels, organizes nature outings and gobbles up cash at a rate that, according to some, keeps the Club from achieving debts on any but the most major issues.

The Sierra Club of Canada is a national organization with 4,500 members and chapters.

GOVERNING TEAM

The Sierra Club was founded by preservationist John Muir with funding from the famous robber baron E.H. Harriman.

Mostly an outing club until the 1950s, the Sierra Club became a radical environmental lobbying organization under the leadership of David Brower. In 1969, Brower left Sierra Club to create the more radical Friends of the Earth. Later on he also founded the Earth Island Institute.

Michael McCloskey replaced Brower and proceeded to refocus the Sierra Club into an organization dedicated to preventing all commercial uses of public lands in the U.S. In 1971, leaders of the Sierra Club in Canada created Greenpeace. In 1979, the Sierra Club and the Wilderness Society gave David Foreman a 10-year contract to create and lead an overtly terrorist environmental organization. That organization became Earth First.

Executive Director Michael Fischer, 50, sits atop a vast hierarchy of regional state and local chapters. (Salary US\$86,000.)

In Canada, contact person: Elizabeth May

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In Canada, the Sierra Club currently has major campaigns on climate change, biodiversity and wilderness, pesticide use and the transition of a sustainable economy.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

Budget has doubled, membership tripled since 1980.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendices (10), (90), (91).

55. Species Survival Network (SSN)

P.O. Box 18414, Washington, DC 20036-8414
Tel: (301)258-3052

PORTRAIT

SSN is a network of animal-protection organizations working particularly within CITES. A conglomerate of extremist organizations.

Animal rights group that has organized a lobby group called "Indigenous Peoples Against Sustainable Use" to lobby at the Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice of the Biodiversity Convention in Montreal, 1996.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) is a member of SSN. The SSN counts among its members IFAW, HSUS, and is generally opposed to trade in wildlife and is expected to mount a major campaign to prevent the downlisting of the African elephant when CITES next meets in June 1997.

38 organizations participated, in 1994, in the activities of the Species Survival Network.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Publishes the magazine ECO.

HIDDEN FACTS

At CITES and IWC meetings, the conglomerate is often joined by WWF. During such meetings, they publish the ECO Magazine, a vicious and deviated publication.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendices (31), (44), (112).

56. Survival International

Founded: 1969 in London

PORTRAIT

Founded with the sponsorship of WWF chairman Sir Peter Scott to provide funding to “help tribal peoples protect their lands, environment and way of life”. Originally named Primitive Peoples Fund. Continues close collaboration with WWF and the Royal Geographic Society.

GOVERNING TEAM

Other founding members include: Edward Goldsmith, John Aspinall, Nicolas Guppy, Francis Huxley and Royal Geographic Society director John Hemming. South American Indians, particularly Yanomami, were initial targets of SI operations.

In 1972, spawned Cultural Survival, headed by British anthropologist David Maybury-Lewis and chaired by Queen Margarethe of Denmark.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (10).

57. United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

Formed: 1972. Based: Kenya

PORTRAIT

UNEP was formed at the 19972 U.N: Conference on the Environment, which was organized by WWF founder Maurice Strong.

UNEP works closely with Unesco, IUCN and WWF in diverse ventures. Its World Conservation Monitoring Center in Cambridge, England, jointly sponsored with IUCN and WWF, is the center intelligence agency of the conservation movement.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (10).

58. United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

*Founded: 1946
Based in Paris, France.*

PORTRAIT

UNESCO is a Paris-based specialized U.N. organization that was designed by Sir Julian Huxley, who also was its first director general. In his founding document, Huxley defines Unesco's two main aims as popularizing the need for eugenics and protecting wildlife through the creation of national parks, especially in Africa.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

With a \$550 million annual budget, Unesco funds a vast network of conservation groups; it defines protection of the environment as one of its three main goals.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (10).

59. Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society (WDCS)

PORTRAIT

The EIA erstwhile partner of the WDCS in the now defunct Pilot Whale Campaign, also held a walk last year, with an equally imaginative title: Walk for Whales and Dolphins.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

In June 1995, the WDCS implored walkers in its imaginatively titled Walk for the Whales and Dolphins to raise £50,000. This was how much it cost back then to save the world's whales. Obviously it wasn't enough because this June 96, they were back asking for £75,000.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (27).

60. Wilderness Society

Founded: 1935. Members: 370,000. Staff: 140
Budget: US\$17.3 million. Annual membership: \$15 (1st year) \$30
900, 17th St., NW. Washington, DC 20006
Tel: (202)833-2300; Fax: (202)429-3959

PORTRAIT

The Wilderness Society seeks to influence the management of federal lands. It has a depth that the Sierra Club and others can't match, sending its land-planners to obscure Forest Service proceedings and its lobbyists to the big congressional debates. Its devotion to Washington's ways drove Earth First founder Dave Foreman into the desert. However, the group tends to lean heavily on outdated statutes. Since 1908, it has become more cerebral and conservative.

GOVERNING TEAM

Chair: Alice Rivlin, 59 - no salary
 President: George Frampton, Jr., 46 - salary: \$120,000.
 Counselor: Gaylord Nelson, 74 - salary: \$85,000.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Lobbied for a 110,000 acre Everglades expansion bill, signed by President Bush in December 1989; completed a computer-mapping inventory of old-growth forest which proved that much less forest survived than officials had previously assumed; led other national groups in lobbying for protection of Alaska's Tongass National Forest.

HIDDEN FACTS

The 1988-89 membership drives boosted the ranks by 35%, but the Society ran more than \$1 million in the red.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

The society lacks the endowment to cover many more years like the last one.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (90).

61. Wise Use

Founded: 1988

PORTRAIT

The Wise Use movement came into being at the first Multiple-Use Strategy Conference in Reno, Nevada. It was sponsored by the Center of the Defence of Free Enterprise, whose Executive Vice President, Ron Arnold, a close friend of Clausen's, is considered to be the guru behind Wise Use. "Our goal is to destroy, to eradicate, the environmental movement", says Arnold.

Although Wise Use is a national movement, the west has become the battlefield. Greens see Wise Use as a corporate front with links to big business and right-wing think tanks like the Heritage Foundation.

The movement's wish list includes opening Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil drilling, logging the last old growth rainforests, gutting the Endangered Species Act, Rolling back anti-pollution laws and seizing public lands. With the demise of communism, greens have become the new anti-Christ.

It is an anti-environmental coalition backed by the new right and corporate giants, along with westerners who fear that "Big Government", aided by the reins, is out to steal their land and eliminate their jobs.

David Helvarg spent three years tracking Wise Use for his book "The War Against the Greens".

Wise Use tactics are simple: to marginalise the opposition while becoming mainstream yourself. Perhaps the most serious angle of the paradigm shift in the green backlash is the attempt to tar peaceful activists as violent terrorists.

GOVERNING TEAM

Wise Use was launched by Ron Arnold and Alan Gottlieb, who run the Center for the Defence of Free Enterprise near Seattle.

Barry Clausen is the Wise Use private investigator, he teamed up with Roger Madare, co-author of the book *The Holes in the Ozone Scare*, to produce a publication called *Eco-Terrorism Watch*.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Wise Use Agenda, a 25-point resource-industry wish-list includes opening up national parks and wilderness for exploitation, harvesting America's old-growth forests and repealing the Endangered Species Act. The goals of Wise Use reflect the agenda of the political right, which wishes to roll back much of the landmark environmental protection legislation that has occurred in America in the past 25 years. In this respect, Wise Use fits into a much broader backlash that encompasses America. Environmental

regulation is now portrayed by many as government oppression not protection, environmentalists are characterized as oppressors not guardians.

61.2

Wise Use has set out to persuade America that its supporters are the true environmentalists and the voice of moderation in the ecological debate, whereas the environmentalists are the extremists. In the process, Wise Use leaders, environmentalists do not care if they kill your job or the economy. In fact, warns Arnold, environmentalists "are out to destroy industrial civilization. You're in a flight to the death".

Why would five green groups join forces with the Wise Use movement... to weaken dolphin protection requirements?" ask David Phillips and Sam LaBudde of Earth Island Institute in a September 1995 alert to "Concerned Conservationists". One of the Groups they were referring to was Greenpeace. This question should indeed be of some concern to Greenpeace, which loves to portray the Wise Use Movement as a gang of Moonies, Ku Klux Klanners and right wing extremists. With this fallacious portrait it then smears people.

On the Tuna Dolphin Bill, Greenpeace has cooperated closely with the Fishermen's Coalition which defines itself as a Wise Use Organisation. "Wise Use is a movement, in the same way as the Greens, not a club" says Teresa Platt, founder and director of the Fishermen's Coalition. Platt even received the 1993 New Best Activist of the Year award from the Wise Use leadership conference.

HIDDEN FACTS

Wise Use is the news right's attack dog; its mission, to destroy the environmental movement. It claims 3 million followers in 1,500 support groups.. It mimics green fax nets, newsletters, conferences and fund-raising techniques. Some groups even adopt green sounding names, like the National Wetlands Coalition or the Environmental Conservation Organization, a stealth tactic designed to confuse their enemies.

The global spread of violence is just another trait of the internationalisation of the green backlash. There is also an increasing degree of networking between Wise Use and key anti-green activists and organizations worldwide. The common goal of these groups is the unrestricted utilization of resources, whether on land or at sea, whether it be trees, minerals, metal, fish or whales. Just as the Wise Use movement has attempted to colonize the environmental debate, so these groups hope to marginalise environmentalists in their own countries.

FINANCIAL IMAGE

According to Clear, a Washington group that monitors Wise Use, \$55,000 was channeled to the movement in July 95 via the Farm Credit Property Rights Foundation, a body set up by the American Farm Bureau, a major agricultural lobby.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendices (62), (92), (101).

62. World Resources Institute (WRI)

Founded: 1982.

PORTRAIT

WRI is the main think-tank for U.S. environmental groups, putting forward study after study promoting the new world order and the global biodiversity strategy. WRI is affiliated with the International Institute for Environment and Development in London, formerly headed by Lady Jackson (Barbara Ward).

GOVERNING TEAM

Founded under the guidance of WWF-USA president Russell E. Train with generous grants from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and the MacArthur Foundation. James Gustave Speth was appointed president. Speth was a co-founder of the Natural Resources Defense Council and formerly the chairman of the U.S. Council on Environmental Quality and the director of the Global 2000 project. After 11 years at WRI Speth was made head of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 1993.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See appendix (10).

63. World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

Founded by Royal Charter: 1961. Members: 940,000. Staff: 250

Budget: \$35.5 million. Annual membership: \$15.

1250, 24th St. NW, Washington DC 200037. Tel: (202)293- 4800; Fax: 293- 9211

8- 14 Avouillons, 1196 Gland, Switzerland. Tel:(41.22)364- 9111; Fax: 364- 4238

PORTRAIT

WWF was founded to “continue” colonialism approach to relationship animals-human beings. It has been involved in the conservation of marine fishes and their associated ecosystems around the world. Some of its earliest field projects involved working with coastal communities to promote sustainable use of fisheries in developing countries like the Philippines, Mexico and Haiti. It helped establish marine reserves including El Nido in the Philippines and Sian Ka'an on Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula to help counter the effects to destructive fishing with explosives and provide nursery areas for lobsters and other marine life.

WWF supports a variety of projects that addresses marine and coastal conservation issues, involving fisheries management, integrated coastal zone management, marine protected areas, coastal community development, the creation of regional strategies for marine and coastal conservation, the prevention of marine pollution and investigating illegal trade in marine species through the TRAFFIC Network.

The scale of its activities in each of the following regions varies: Latin America and the Caribbean, Hispanic South America, Asia and the Pacific, Oceania, Africa and Madagascar, Europe, North America.

WWF has national organizations in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and Associate organizations in Argentina: Fundacion vida silvestre; Ecuador: Fundacion Natura; Nigeria: Nigerian Conservation Foundation; Turkey: DHKD; Venezuela: FUDENA.

The Society for the Preservation of Fauna in the Empire, which later spawned the WWF, was formed to ensure that the 1900 convention was implemented. The society, affectionately known as “the Fauna”, was associated with the British Museum, specifically the Natural History division that had been created by Charles Darwin's “bulldog”, Thomas H. Huxley. The enabling legislation of most countries' game parks in Africa today, dates back to colonial years enacted in the aftermath of the 1933 conference. The national parks and reserves constituted by the 1900 and 1933 agreements legally established internal frontiers within the African colonies that could not be crossed by the native population, on the pretext of protecting wildlife. These internal frontiers, forming colonial enclaves, continued in effect after the colonies gained independence.

The WWF is best-known for its efforts to conserve four animal species, all of which were in vastly better condition in 1961 than they are today. Two of these, the Giant panda and the African black rhinoceros, are near extinction and two others, the African elephant and the Indian tiger, are rapidly heading in that direction. At numerous times during the past 33 years, the WWF has been made aware, often through reports it has

itself commissioned, of the approaching extinction of various species. In each case, it has suppressed, sometimes brutally so, the information. Three of the more notorious instances include: The "Black Ebur Report" in 1972, The Phillipson Report in 1989, the Operation Lock in 1987.

63.2

Let's review some of the WWF's most highly publicized, as well as lucrative, efforts to save individual species. Counterposing these efforts by what might seem at first to be merely a gang that can't shoot straight, to the most sensitive mission WWF has ever launched. Operation Lock, lays bare WWF's true purpose: The Panda, The Elephant, - The slaughter continued: The Black Rhino. The nominal purpose of Operation Lock and Operation Stronghold was to "stop poachers". But as the case of the 120-square-mile Ngorongoro Crater in Tanzania demonstrates once again, it is usually the WWF which is paying the poachers.

GOVERNING TEAM

One of the U.K.'s four official research bodies under the Privy Council. Known as the "world's first statutory conservation body", it became one of the most powerful postwar covert operations of the Crown. From his influential post as permanent secretary to the Lord President of the Council (the deputy prime minister), Max Nicholson wrote the legislation for the Conservancy, then left his government post to head it, 1952-66. Nicholson personally developed most of the major strategies and tactics of the world environmentalist movement for the next decades. He started the campaign against DDT later popularized by Rachel Carson in *The Silent Spring*; drafted the constitution for the IUCN; set up and chaired the committee which established the WWF in 1961; and chose Sir Peter Scott as the WWF's first chairman, who held the post for over two decades. The subtitle to his 1970 history of the postwar environmental movement is "A Guide for the New Masters of the Earth".

Sir James Goldsmith and his older brother Edward are leading financiers of the WWF apparatus globally. Along with John Aspinall, major funders of Survival International and Friends of the Earth. In 1970, Edward Goldsmith founded THE ECOLOGIST, magazine of the radical wing of the green movement. Edward also launched the Green Party movement in the U.K. which spawned Green parties in every European Community state.

Barclays PLC is a major banking power in Africa. Tightly controlled by the Barclay, Freame, Bevan and Buxton families, the latter of which co-founded the WWF.

The Arundel family's Wildcat Foundation funds the WWF and the IUCN . Arundel's sister Jocelyn Arundel Sladen, who was the IUCN liaison to the United States and an intimate of Sir Julian Huxley in the 1950s, is a member of its board of directors. Marjorie S. Arundel, the mother of Arthur and Jocelyn, was a member of the National Council of the WWF, according to its 1993 report.

Prince Philip's personal behavior has characterized that of his WWF as a whole. From 1961 until the present, the WWF has presided over, and in many cases organized and financed, including the purchase of weapons, the systematic slaughter and near extinction of the most prominent species under its self-appointed control. And, under cover of concern for the animals, it used substantial portion of the seven hundred million dollars it has raised to date, to finance the slaughter of human beings, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa. It must be understood that the WWF was, from the

outset, the personal fiefdom of Philip, who oversaw its operations almost down to the smallest detail. Sir Peter Scott, a WWF founder and longtime chairman, explained to EIR in 1980s why Prince Bernhard, rather than Philip, became the WWF-I's first president: "When we started WWF, a British president would have looked too colonial". But it was Philip, not Bernhard, who was the driving force - testimony echoed by others in the WWF hierarchy. Director General de Heas told a journalist, "Prince Philip is brilliant, he has a

63.3

remarkable knowledge. He has been involved with WWF since its founding in 1961. He chairs all the executive committee meetings. He's involved right down to every aspect of policy". Added the WWF's Dr. Anne Schiotz, "The Duke of Edinburgh devotes perhaps one-fourth of his time to the WWF - he is remarkable".

In Nigeria, the point man for the WWF is Chief Salay L. Edu. Chief Edu and his son Aboyamo are members of the 1001 Club. The WWF wants to put a park in the wetland area bordering Niger. Chief Edu also happens to be the point man in Nigeria for Royal Dutch Shell, a financial moneybag for the WWF.

The leader of the Khmer Rouge of Cambodia, has been extolled as the ecological model by a key leader of WWF, Edward Goldsmith. During the Khmer Rouge's brief four years in power in Cambodia, 1975-79, it is estimated that 3 million people out of a population of 7 million, were either murdered or died of starvation and exhaustion.

In South Africa, the current director is John Hanks.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In mid-1995, it committed nearly US\$1 million per year to a new, three-year campaign to promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine fishes worldwide. Its goal is to halt and reverse the effects of overfishing on marine fishes and the ocean ecosystems. It is working to build the necessary political will around the world to end chronic overfishing, restore devastated fisheries, improve management regimes and reduce the use of destructive fishing gear and practices. The campaign has 3 crucial targets:

- a) to establish effective recovery plans for key threatened species: tunas, swordfish, marlins and sharks, by the year 2000;
- b) to create social and economic incentives for sustainable fishing by the year 2000;
- c) to reduce or eliminate the bycatch of marine wildlife in commercial fishing operations by at least 50% in each region by the year 2005.

WWF has already started its publicity campaign on sharks.

In early 1996, WWF formed a conservation partnership with Unilever Corporation, a major buyer of frozen fish and manufacturer of the World's best known frozen fish products under such brands as Iglo, Birds Eye and Gorton's. The purpose of this partnership is to create economic incentives for sustainable fishing by establishing an independent Marine Stewardship Council (MSC). WWF seeks a new approach to ensure more effective management of marine fisheries. Unilever is interested in long-term fish stock sustainability to secure a future for its successful fish business. The motivations are different, but the objective is shared: to ensure the long-term viability of global fish populations and the health of the marine ecosystems on which they depend.

The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) Initiative, strongly opposed by the International Coalition of Fisheries Association, is scheduled to be created in 1997, it will be an independent, nonprofit, non-governmental membership body. It will establish a broad set of principles and criteria for sustainable fishing and set standards for individual fisheries. Ultimately, products from MSC-certified fisheries will be marked with an on-pack logo. This will allow seafood consumers to select fish products that come from sustainable, well-managed sources.

63.4

The MSC will be modeled on the Forest Stewardship Council. The MSC has the potential to significantly alter worldwide fishing practices in favor of more sustainable, less destructive fisheries. When leading seafood companies such as Unilever make commitments to buy their fish products only from well-managed and MSC-certified fisheries, they will compel the fishing industry to modify their current practices.

WWF believes that the following steps will be essential and should be implemented immediately in order to speed up the transition to sustainable, well-managed and ecologically-sound fisheries:

- 1.- Strengthen national, regional and international capacity to manage marine fishes.
- 2.- Focus management programs on limiting effort and restricting access to fisheries.
- 3.- Enact and implement recovery plans for depleted species.
- 4.- Reduce and eliminate the subsidies that sustain commercial fisheries.
- 5.- Accelerate programs for decommissioning excess fishing fleet capacity.
- 6.- Expand programs for retraining fishers displaced by overfishing and effort limitation.
- 7.- Develop social and economic incentives for sustainable, well-managed fisheries.
- 8.- Reduce the “footprint” of developed countries on third-world fisheries.
- 9.- Eliminate destructive fishing practices such as the use of poisons and explosives.
10. Reduce and eliminate the bycatch of marine wildlife in commercial fisheries.

If we are to save marine fishes as an important source of food and a vital component of ocean ecosystems, we must bring to bear the same worldwide public concern that banned the trade in elephant ivory and outlawed commercial whaling. That won't be easy: *fish neither sing like whales nor look like pandas.*

At the conclusion of the World Fisheries Congress, keynote speakers said that world fleets had far more fishing power than is necessary to net the available catch and should be reduced by at least 50%. An FAO official predicted rising prices and a global shortfall of up to 40 million tons of fish if urgent conservation measures are not adopted as a matter of priority. Michael Sutton, Director of WWF's Endangered Seas Campaign said that “we need to forge a new paradigm of fishery management that is founded on conservation and sustainability instead of unbridled development. Public concern and market forces must be harnessed to provide powerful incentives for conservation”.

Innovative new approaches such as the proposed Marine Stewardship Council were welcomed by Congress delegates. Partnership with industry was seen as essential. Chief Executive Officer of WWF Australia said that “heavily-subsidized fishing fleets have grown twice as fast as catches and their owners wield enormous political power”.

WWF warned that aquaculture should not be promoted as a solution to the growing crisis in world fisheries. Aquaculture development should consider the need to deal

with the huge problems of pollution, disease, introduction of exotic species and the destruction of coastal habitats.

At the IWC meeting in Aberdeen, press releases from both WWF International and WWF Norway highlighted the two organizations' divergent views on Norwegian minke Whaling. WWF International whaling coordinator, Cassandra Phillips said

63.5

that it seems clear that the Scientific Committee does not really know how many whales there are in this populations.

WWF UK in 1995 sponsored swim to save threatened wildlife called Swim the Amazon for WWF. The swimmers actually had to swim up and down their local pools until a lot of them had covered 4,000 miles - the length of the Amazon.

After a threat of a filibuster by members of his own party had prevented the expected revision of US Tuna/Dolphin legislation before the election, president Clinton now promises Mexico, which has the largest tuna purse seine fleet in the eastern Pacific, that the revision will be on the agenda of the new Congress within its first 30 days. The proposed bill is supported by Greenpeace, WWF and the Center for Marine Conservation, but strongly opposed by a number of animal rights and marine mammal rights organizations who refer to it as "the dolphin-death bill". The House of Representatives passed the legislation by a large majority during the summer of 1996, but the Senate was unable to put the bill to a vote before Congress took its pre-election recess, due to a threat of a filibuster on the part of Senator Barbara Boxer.

Parks

South African tobacco Tycoon Anton Rupert is launching a foundation to attract foreign investment for the development of seven trans-frontier wildlife reserves. "The idea of the Foundation for Peace Parks in Southern Africa is to raise a very large sum of money for the seven trans-frontier conservation areas that involve South Africa." The proposals would merge South African parks with adjoining land in neighboring Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland and Lesotho.

John Hanks, WWF South Africa, declined to identify all the parks involved but said one of them was the Kruger National Park. The World Bank is already studying proposals to join the Kruger Park to a similar-sized area in Mozambique.

WWF administers at least one park in Africa. In five other countries, the parks are administered by agencies such as the U.N. Development Program, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, or the IUCN. Prince Philip's WWF was administering the gorilla program in the Virunga park, while the RPF was using the Virunga to maraud Rwanda. In fact, RPF-sponsor Uganda has been profiting from the dislocation of the gorillas caused by the RPF operations. According to Africa Analysis, the RPF invitation had sent Rwanda's gorillas running to Uganda, giving Museveni the opportunity to launch his own "eco-tourism program". Without the safe havens, provided by the royal family's park system, the protracted civil and border wars afflicting Africa since the 1970s would have been impossible.

The Republic of South Africa is now negotiating with Mozambique to integrate their border park systems into a single binational authority. The WWF is negotiating with Mozambique to privatize its park system, making this South African takeover easier.

The Nyaminyami District Council, in the Zambezi Valley in northern Zimbabwe, took four years to develop its infrastructure of the standards necessary to gain appropriate authority for management of wildlife in the district. It did so with the help and expertise of WWF and two Zimbabwean NGOs, the Zimbabwe Trust and the University of Zimbabwe's Center for Applied Social Sciences (CASS).

63.6

Elephants

In 1989, the flip of the then WWF over elephants. Traditionally, the WWF had backed controlled hunting of elephants for their ivory. It argued that if people couldn't make money from their local elephants they would have no interest in saving them. Especially where the beasts kept rampaging over their field, trampling their crops. But that year, the WWF abruptly changed track and backed a total ban on trade in ivory. It did so against the advice of most of its experts, but in the face of intense campaigning from animals rights activists in the US.

The film "The Elephant Man" in 1989 is a model of conservation journalism, according to WWF's Sadruddin Aga Khan and the then Director General Charles de Haes in campaigns to save the elephant. However, while making that film, Kevin Dowling revealed some of the sordid reality of what the WWF was really doing, leading to his next film, "Tenpence in the Panda", an explosive exposé of the WWF. In a campaign called "unprecedented" in the history of the Britain's Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA), the WWF spent a reported \$350,000 and exerted enormous political muscle on the IBA, in an attempt to kill or censor the film. An enraged Prince Philip falsely accuse Dowling of stealing his top secret memos, which demonstrated Philip's attempts to cover up an internal WWF audit, the Phillipson Report. Part of that suppressed report, which was devastatingly critical to WWF policies and programs. Despite the pressure, "Tenpence in the Panda" aired on the widely watched British TV investigative series "The Cook Report" in July 1990. Dowling is currently writing what he describes as "a sensational new history of the conservation industry".

HIDDEN FACTS

Founded in 1961 for one stated purpose: to raise money to drastically expand the operations of the IUCN. Established in Gland, Switzerland in 1948 on a British Foreign Office-drafted constitution, the IUCN today boasts that it is the largest "professional" international conservation organization- as of 1994 comprising 68 states, 103 governmental agencies and over 640 NGOs "many of global reach".

WWF-IUCN has in fact dedicated itself to 1) reduce the world's population, particularly in the developing sector, and 2) ensure that control of the world's raw materials remains in the hands of a tiny handful of largely British (or Anglo-Dutch) multinationals. These two goals, WWF-IUCN spokesmen have repeatedly stated, require a world government.

WWF has been headed since its inception in 1961 by Prince Philip, the first head of the most important national-sector branch, the WWF-UK, who recruited Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands to be the first head of the WWF-I. After the Lockheed scandals of the mid-70s, Philip replaced Bernhard as head of WWF-I. Philip was later replaced as WWF-

UK head by Princess Alexandra, first cousin to the queen. The WWF-IUCN is a spin-off of two of Britain's leading imperial institutions: the Society for the Preservation of Wild Fauna of the Empire (now the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society, FFPS, whose patron is the queen), which laid the groundwork for the game parks throughout Africa; and the Eugenics Society.

The ideology of WWF-IUCN dates in its modern form from Sir Francis Galton, who coined the term "eugenics" and his first cousin, Charles Darwin, who in 1859 authored his infamous Origin of the Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life. "To create a new and superior race through eugenics", which would require the human race to be

63.7

"culled". The Darwin-Huxley tribe and its cousins have propagated this doctrine over the past century and a half.

What became the WWF took shape in the pre-World War II period in the Political and Economic Planning satellite of a Rhodes-descended Foreign Office think-tank, the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Its "planning" focused on eugenics, raw materials control, and world-government; its two top officials, Max Nicholson and Julian Huxley, later founded both the IUCN and the WWF.

In 1960, as much of Africa was preparing for independence, the 74 year old Huxley took an arduous three-month tour of Africa, preaching that the newly independent states could not be trusted to "conserve wildlife". Under that cover, and with the aim of subverting and destroying independence, Huxley and Nicholson linked up the following year with their royal soul mate Prince Philip. The WWF was born.

John Train, a Wall Street banker and cousin of WWF USA President Russell Train, convened a series of meetings in April 1983 which drew together a score of journalists, government agents and officials of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL). Out of the meetings came a barrage of slanders which appeared in such divergent news outsets as NBC-TV, the Wall Street Journal, Reader's Digest and the Soviet magazine Literaturnaya Gazeta. Train's deepest ties to Prince Philip come through his 45-year intimate collaboration with Teddy Goldsmith, the older brother of "green" industrialist Sir Jimmy Goldsmith and the publisher of the Ecologist, the house organ of the radical wing of the WWF apparatus. Train and Teddy Goldsmith first hooked up in Paris in the early 1950s, along with "children of the Sun" literatus Stephen Spender, a "radical" asset of British royal intelligence, to co-found Paris Review. Teddy Goldsmith was the founder of such key WWF instruments as Survival International and the green parties in Europe. Sir James, along with Britain's casino czar and leading environmentalist John Aspinall, bankrolled Friends of the Earth-UK when the group was first setting up shop in England and have been consistent champions of Prince Philip's WWF ventures.

In January 1961, a few months before he would launch the new "Noah's Ark", the WWF, to save the world's endangered animal species, Prince Philip accompanied queen Elizabeth on a royal tour of India. Among the attractions of a local Rajah in Jaipur, was a tiger hunt. From a platform high in the trees out of all danger, Philip shot one of the famed Indian tigers, nearly 10 feet long from nose to tail. The photo of Philip standing proudly by his victim, caused a worldwide outcry. Continuing their royal tour, Philip and Elizabeth rode perched atop some of the 300 elephants. Several tigers were killed that day, none officially attributed to Philip. Nor did he receive official credit for another animal killed that day, an exceedingly rare Indian rhinoceros. Only 250 were

then left in the world. As the elephants lumbered on, a female rhino with an infant calf became trapped within their closing circle. One of the royal party fired near the animal in an attempt to scare it away. But the rhino blundered on, into Philip's path. "To everyone's horror, Philip shot it", Ian MacPhail, the WWF's first international appeals director, later told a British film crew. The dead rhino's terrified calf escaped by darting away through the elephants' legs. Said MacPhail, "It must have died as well. It was far to young to have managed on its own".

WWF is out to balkanize and depopulate the Americas. The level of genocide carried out by WWF against the people of Africa is unprecedented in human history. And to fulfill their goals of driving the world population below 1 billion over the next several decades and restoring a new global feudal order, the British

63.8

Crown and the WWF are committed to the same genocide against the Americas, Eurasia and Australia.

If Prince Philip and the WWF have their way, Europe in the early years of the 21st century will be a throwback to the feudal era of the Black Plague that preceded the Golden Renaissance of the 15th century. In the last 2 years, WWF and one of its corporate affiliates, the Heineken Breweries of the Netherlands, have produced a series of studies advocating the break-up of the nation-states of Europe and a four-fold increase in the number of natures preserves, game parks and protected areas in continental western Europe. Many of WWF's wealthiest boosters, including a number of 1001 Club members, are reportedly buying up large tracts of land in areas designated as future parks and protected areas. If they run up against resistance to these schemes, they have a growing Green Party movement across the continent to turn to as goon squads. Europe's Green movement was created as the joint project of the WWF and the former secret police agencies of the Soviet bloc, particularly the East German Stasi.

In addition to the extensive military and terrorist apparatus set up by the WWF in Africa, the WWF has directly spawned a global network of organizations to carry out terrorist and proto-terrorist operations that include everything from economic blockades and public demonstrations, to terrorist violence and sabotage. There are several phases to this operation. In the first phase, 1969-71, the WWF spawned Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth to initiate "direct action" against targets pre-selected by the WWF. During this phase, the proto-terrorist activities did not usually involve the destruction of life and property. Beginning on the late 1970s, during the height of the activities of such underground terrorist groups as the Weathermen, the Baader-Meinhof gang and the Red Brigades, the first generation organizations spawned splinter groups to carry out far more violent "direct actions" that involved the destruction of property and, in some cases, murder. Through the WWF's enormous control over the free world media, each of these successive escalations in eco-terrorism was greeted with largely favorable press coverage.

On 15 May 1996, WWF International, at an insistent request from the International Wildlife Management Consortium (IWMC) decided to terminate the use of an advertisement on CNN.

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See appendices (8), (10), (11), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (27), (43), (45), (64), (65), (66), (67), (83), (84), (85), (86), (90), (93), (107).

OBSERVATIONS

64. Animal welfare vs. animal rights

"...Animal welfare and animal rights are not synonymous terms. The AMS cannot endorse the philosophical views and personal values of animal rights advocates when they are incompatible with the responsible use of animals for human purposes, such as food..."

The animal welfare movement is seen as old-fashioned and conservative by the younger generation of potential donors, who seek to do more for animals than simply support the local home for abandoned dogs and cats.

There are two sorts of environmentalists: those whose main concern is animal rights and those more interested in people and in saving the planet for future generations. The guiding phrase of the latter group is "sustainable development". They say we are all allowed to use the planet's living resources - whether we are industrialists or rainforest tribes, and whether we are cutting trees, catching fish or harpooning whales. So long as we do it equitably and "sustainably", so that the resource can reproduce and is not diminished for the next generation.

The desire to maintain the coalition between their animal rights and sustainable development wings has also led green groups to abuse science, as the more intelligent activists admit, Jonathan Porritt, Britain's most influential independent environmentalist, complained about this before a meeting of the IWC two years ago (BBC Wildlife Magazine 1993).

Protect Hunting's Heritage by Brian McCombie refers to the ugly and mean-spirited assertion that a "strong association" exists between hunting and Child abuse. This smear campaign arrives courtesy of *Animal People*, an animal-rights publication. The publication argued in its March 1994 issue that hunters have a deep need to aggressively dominate, but they are not alone.

Rights are human attributes, linked to responsibilities, derived from social contracts between fellow human beings. Rights only exist where there is a two-way moral obligation. We have some obligation as moral beings not to be gratuitously cruel to animals.

In 1963, a special law was passed regarding the correct way of dispatching lobsters and crabs and thus mitigating their terminal agonies. Bureaucrats at the Nazi Ministry of the Interior produced learned research papers on the kindest method of killing. The aim of the Law for the Protection of Animals was - as the preamble stated - "to waken and strengthen compassion as one of the highest moral values of the German people" Animals were to be protected for their own sake rather than as appendages to the human moral and material condition. "The Nazis abolished moral distinctions between animals and people by viewing people as animals. The result was that animals could be considered "higher" than some people." The "deep ecology" types who think America's true "carrying capacity" is 200,000, who back "wildlands" projects that aim to clear people out of certain low-populated areas of the American West so that they can become "natural" again, who cheer epidemics because they think human overpopulation is the big problem - all these people should study Nazi ideologies of nature with particular care.

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65. Checkpoints

A protest in Marineland theme park in Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada gathered more than 100 protesters who expressed their opposition to whales, dolphins and other such creatures being held in captivity and displayed to the public. Demonstrators were from around the world and six people were arrested after chaining themselves to gates and doors. Demonstrators were devoted to an entire package of fundamentalist animal liberation. When asked what would be their reaction if suddenly they see a small child to their left and a dog to their right. The car cannot be stopped in time and there is no room to maneuver around both of them. Which do you choose to hit? Rod Laidlaw of Zoocheck Canada, refused to answer the question and it rather made him angry. Then Catherine Ens of Niagara Brock Action for Animals, refused to answer and asked if the choice was between your child and another child? Mr. Coren answered he would choose his own child. A young unidentified woman answered the question by stating she would choose to miss the species that had done less damage to the planet. However, the last animal rights supporter asked said he would hit the animal, but with great reservations and enormous regret and sorrow. What we all increasingly see, is an ever-widening gulf when it comes to basic issues to animal welfare.

The money spent to assemble the protest at Marineland ran, according to organizers, to tens of thousands of dollars. This could have been better spent helping to ensure no Canadian 4-year old went to bed with an empty stomach. But it wasn't, because of individuals are more interested in porpoises than people.

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See appendix (22).

66. Survey

Poll finds Americans trust NOAA on ocean protection. They look to the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration as a resource for accurate information about the world's oceans. The poll was commissioned by SeaWeb and shows 49% regard NOAA as among the most trusted messengers. Other resources include National Geographic, local zoos and aquariums and ocean explorer, Jacques Cousteau. 81% believe the oceans are threatened by human activity such as overfishing, destruction of coastal habitat, over-development and pollution. It also found that 49% say the condition of the ocean is important to them personally and 64% of respondents from coastal communities say it is very important to them. The telephone survey was based on the responses of 2,300 adults nationwide, including a base sample of 900 and an over-sample of 400 Americans living in coastal communities. The margin of error for the base simple is plus/minus 3.3% and plus/minus 4.9% for the coastal over-sample.

NOAA is the government agency primarily responsible for the protection of the nation's vast coastal and ocean areas. NOAA's National Ocean Service provides world-class information products and services to aid domestic and global commerce and to promote safe and efficient marine and air transportation. The National Marine Fisheries Service provides scientific expertise and stock assessments used to manage the nation's multi-billion-dollar marine fisheries, rebuilds and maintains sustainable marine fisheries, promoted the recovery of protected species and protects the nation's coastal habitats. The Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research conducts vital research and observations of natural phenomena such as El Nino events, fisheries productivity and coastal ecosystem health.

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