There Is No Oil In Sleepy Hollow

Once upon a time, all skin and hair care formulas contained oils and animal by-products. The creatures of the forest lived in fear and the people of the village felt an unhappy imbalance. Then they discovered Sleepy Hollow Botanicals. Purely blended from plant proteins, these Botanicals gave the villagers' hair new luster and shine. They soon learned that plant humectants helped skin retain its natural moisture balance. Now their skin feels smoother, looks younger. Sleepy Hollow Botanicals: The only natural skin and hair care products with no oil and no animal by-products.

Animal Rights Fund Contribution: 25¢ of each Sleepy Hollow purchase will be donated toward the protection of animal rights, through recognized national and local animal rights organizations.
Movement Turbulence

Since the Animals' Agenda began publishing eight years ago, it has provided the movement with news, not only about animals, but about what's happening within the animal rights community. Readers continuously request such information, and we consider it our responsibility to provide it. Currently, the movement is experiencing some difficulties. Some of the things going on are controversial, and it would be easier on The Animals' Agenda staff to ignore them. However, to do so would violate the trust of animal activists who rely on the magazine to provide a full accounting of movement activity. Unfortunately, we have come under pressure from some who prefer that we not report on certain activities and operations. However, the editorial board of The Animals' Agenda remains convinced that it has the right and duty to report on anything that significantly affects, or has the potential to affect, animals or the animal rights movement. If something is public knowledge, then we dearly have no choice but to disclose it to our readers. Two cases in point are the battle for control of The New England Anti-Vivisection Society, and the turmoil in Toronto.

If such news is "damaging" to the movement or its image, it is activity itself and not the reporting of it that does the damage.

The Rites of Spring

Often the arrival of spring brings a desire to celebrate the beauty of life, which in all its forms is regenerating around us. But like other seasonal celebrations, the centerpieces of spring festivities have traditionally been laden with animal exploitation. The newborn lamb is taken from its mother to grace the table at Passover/Easter feasts. The egg—symbol of new life—is stolen from the nest to be decorated and sold after in games. Baby rabbits, chicks, and ducklings are dyed garish colors and bought as toys by indulgent parents. It's time to be thinking some of those worthy worth spring's glory.

This spring also brings a tidal wave of kittens into animal shelters. Cats fill quickly, supplies run out, and a massive round of euthanasia begins. If you can find the space in your life—and in your home—for a new feline friend, visit your local humane society or pound new friends, you can stop representing the animal rights perspective. The question may not always be one of balance, objectivity, or truth, but rather one of assessing which approach fits the circumstances.

In This Issue

The Animals' Agenda is celebrating spring by adding eight more pages to the magazine and a new monthly feature. With the increased size, articles and vegetarianism have proven popular with readers in the past, has agreed to become a regular Animals' Agenda columnist, writing about cruelty-free living.

Our cover story focuses on Australia's mass-scale animal exploitation. The kangaroo is now the largest wildlife slaughter in the world. Pro- and Anti-Animalist need the help of the humane community worldwide to stop the killings, and it should be high on the priority list of animal advocates everywhere.

The kangaroo story might also caution us to keep in mind animal exploitation when making vacation plans. If you're thinking about the kangaroo hunt next year, you need to picture a picture of an adorable marsupial in an Australian travel ad or commercial. And don't hesitate to travel agencies and tourist bureaus how you feel about the photographs of black deformed animals intended to lull you into experiencing the "mystique" of Spanish culture. Consider a non-violent wildlife expedition or healthy outdoor adventure. Or patronize a vegetarian resort. And especially if you're travelling by air; ask (in advance) for a vegetarian or vegan meal option.

Thank You

Without financial help from its friends, The Animals' Agenda couldn't survive. This month, we express enthusiasm for the Animal Welfare Association's renewal grant to the magazine which permits us to send free subscriptions to 3,000 individuals. With these new subscriptions, we also put the magazine into the hands of new people, and gives greater visibility to the entire movement.

The Animals' Agenda

April 1997

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PAGE TWO

Approach Should Fit Circumstances

Thanks for the discussions concerning "About Animals." Letters, December 1996, the audio-visual presentation produced by 1995. I would like to respond to Patrick Greaves' question as to whether the perfectly balanced program is "one of the most effective formats to introduce animal rights issues to mainstream audiences." Do we want reforms in 15 or 20 years? Achieving reforms as quickly as possible is a matter of public acknowledgment and negotiation of organizational contexts. Unfortunately, many educational leaders (be they principals or curriculum coordinators) often do not respond as we would wish to animal rights groups presenting educational material. It is not always necessary. Once, on occasion, officials may even support a showing of the film, but the students and (parents) may find it "too upsetting." Under these conditions, which are perhaps far more prevalent than Mr. Greaves realizes, using a balanced audio-visual program may be an effective strategy. Animal rights groups, at this point in time, are struggling to have the political legitimacy necessary to see that substantial numbers of educational leaders are open to the idea of lobbying, or even permit "hard-hitting, unabashedly political" presentations, or new programs representing the animal rights perspective. The question may not always be one of balance, objectivity, or truth, but rather one of assessing which approach fits the circumstances.

Shelld Schwartz
Humane Education of Committee PO Box 645 New York City, NY 10028

"Vivisectors' Charter" or Progressive New Law?

I trust you will grant me the right of reply to Lori Green's letter concerning the New Law's "Vivisectors' Charter" (January/February issue), since you quoted from misinformed comment on the situation in another country. The Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act was achieved largely as the result of consultation between the PBA/IAF/IFAS and the Department of Health, and a membership of representatives of Animals in Medical Experiments and the responsible Government Minister.

Those who work in the field of animal welfare and protection and who believe that the new Act is a vivisectors' charter, and that those who work in medicine and science and believe that it is merely extending a window of opportunity to themselves and others to damage both animals and science. The New Act provides legislative machinery to achieve the four objectives set out by this Committee in 1979, the restriction of pain, a substantial reduction in the number of animals used, the development and use of humane alternative methods of research, and public accountability. The most important single element not mentioned by Mr. Green is the responsibility placed directly on the Home Secretary to make a judgement on the scientific evidence which will determine the maximum number of animals which, for the purposes of research, which are to be killed for research purposes in this country and for which he will be answerable to Parliament. Public accountability is without doubt the most important element of legislation in any country, and one which I am sure animal societies in the USA would be delighted to achieve.

The British law is not, as suggested by Mrs. Green, similar in many respects to the Animal Welfare Act in the USA, even as recently amended. It is not possible to abolish all animal-based research at present but, the British legislation would strictly control all that happens to animals in laboratories, the supply and breeding of animals, their husbandry and care, what happens to them during and after experimentation, and it defines very precisely what might be permitted on all animals including rodents in the way of scientific procedures. This will be based on a "cost/benefit" equation linking harm severity of the procedure closely to the purpose and importance of the experiment being performed.

The new Act may not last 100 years, but it will last for a very long time since it grants powers to the Home Secretary to tighten up the regulations at any time without the need for further legislation. The new Act proved to be all that important "foot in the door."

--Clive Hollands, Secretary Committee for the Reform of Animal Experiments 10 Queenberry Street Edinburgh EH2 2PG United Kingdom

Lori Green Replies

Mr. Green has fallen in a trap that many well-doikers, i.e., that of viewing reform in the scientific community as a viable approach to treating laboratories as an end in itself. Continued on page 42.
Building Political Clout
The National Alliance for Animal Legislation Wants to Sharpen Your Political Skills

Do you know who your Congressperson is? Do you know the names of legislative assistants for the selected issue? Do you have an idea what bills—if any—are working their way through Congress right now to benefit animals and nature? Do you know which proposals have already been voted on—favorably or negatively? And do you have an idea which members of Congress are most likely to support or block an animal protection initiative?

Embroiling as it may be, most people, including some animal activists, would have trouble answering such simple and vital questions. Politics is often viewed by the average person as a distant and shifting arena requiring constant involvement for negligible gains. As a result, political involvement by many in the animal movement community has been shunned or grossly neglected.

This was sufficiently clear to the activities conducted by the Alliance (NALA) almost four years ago as an informational and "empowering" resource offering legislative seminars, workshops, and publications to grassroots groups across the nation. Not that at the time Washington was totally devoid of a lobbying arm for animal rights: the Committee of Human Legislation, (Affiliated with Friends of Animals); Christine Bales of Animal Protection Legislation; and The Humane Society of the United States, among others, had been making their presence felt on Capitol Hill. The Alliance, however, had a different vision: the building of a self-sustaining network of informed and active citizens in every district in the nation which could eventually translate into widespread awareness of the animal rights constituency.

From the outset, NALA's work has been challenging legislative seating to a willingness to represent a variety of issues; and different organizations' priorities. "We try to work with everybody on their bills" notes Sydnee Brinkman, 33, the Alliance's current executive director and one of its founders. "And we are genuine coalition builders who over the past few years, have developed close working relationships with several Congresspeople. NALA is currently working on a congressional resolution condemning the Korean practice of slaughtering cats and dogs for food, an issue first publicized by the International Fund for Animal Welfare. Brinkman, who spends a great deal of time on the road helping local activists

Understanding the nuts and bolts of legislative work at all levels, it is extremely important to link up, whenever possible, municipal, state, and federal lobbying efforts. "We are now redirecting much of our funds to the grassroots in the hope of teaching them how to set up their own local agendas," says Brinkman. "Direct lobbying in Washington is only effective when connected with what the members are doing back home."

Like many groups with a heavy burden of duties easily exceeding their financial and staff capabilities, the Alliance has struggled hard to expand its membership

Rising STARS—
Street Theater for Animal Rights

The country's first street theater group for animal rights was born almost two years ago when Kathleen Kinsolving and Jane Lidsky (currently CEASE's secretary) teamed up to perform a skit on cosmetic and product testing at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. That summer Kathleen, who has been involved with the theater and animal welfare since she was 20—was inspired to set up STARS after reading an article penned by Dave Macaulay in the Student Action Corps for Animals (SACA) newsletter encouraging "creative action for animals."

The group has made impressive strides since then, adding both performers and scriptwriters to a veritable "group of Norman Rockwell" joined in many acts and demonstrations across the country, including the World Farm Animals Day (where Kathleen was praised as the "Rein Reaper."), The Great American Meat Out, the now celebrated protest against the face branding of dairy cows in Washington, D.C., the Boston Festival for the Animals, PETA actions, SACA benefits (staging "Death of a "Vivisectionist"), and even cabaret gigs in New York City's Greenwich Village. Of

The STARS troupe performs a skit about meat.

one the group's best remembered performances took place last August as animal activists protested the American Psychological Association's annual convention at the Washington Hilton. The question about street theater for animal rights is whether or not the skits and props can truly evoke the horrors being protested, or simply trivialize them. Most animal activists believe that Fred the Furrer and his ilk seek to be seen in the self-parody—may too lend themselves too easily to a "fast" treatment of the flesh with levity. Young attractive women dressed in bunny suits or body stockings, and corporate America and other "casual activists" may actually confuse the message; after all, how many passers-by will actually see—in the antics a serious message instead of a frivolous romp? Because of this, "The costumes and props should be colorful and outlandish, and related to the specific event: as serious professionals who speak clearly and exaggerate (but don't overdub) movements and sounds to the lots of physical movement, singing and dialogue to attract attention, and rely on the script's

The Alliance has already scored some notable successes. During the 1984 Congressional hearings for the American Psychological Association's annual convention at the Washington Hilton, the Alliance was able to get the American Psychological Association to move the convention out of the Hilton. They also convinced the Hilton to stop using the hotel for conventions.

In 1985, the Alliance worked with Animal Protection Legislation to get the construction of a new federal building stopped in part because of its relationship to the death of a lamb. The Alliance also worked with the National Wildlife Federation to get the federal government to stop using animals in experiments.

Finally, in 1986, after a long search, they found 8 acres with an abandoned smokestack.

A Wildlife Refuge Grows in New Jersey

On their return to the U.S. in 1954 after five years in Turkey, Hope Sawyer and her husband Carl Boyukmichhi quickly found themselves surrounded with bulldozers busily tearing up much of the land still untouched by developers and urban sprawl in southern New Jersey. The Boyukmichhis realized that something had to be done to preserve at least some wild land where bluebirds and other wildlife could survive; slowly, the idea of setting up a protected area began to develop.

Finally, in 1961, after a long search, they found 85 acres with an abandoned smokestack.
EDITED BY LESLIE PARDE

CHICAGO WILL HOST ITS FIRST MAJOR ANIMAL RIGHTS RALLY ON APRIL 24th, World Day for Laboratory Animals. National and local organizations are working together to plan a large-scale rally in Chicago's Lakefront Lincoln Park for this purpose. For more information, contact David Kay, Planning Committee, World Day for Lab Animals, c/o Chicago Humane Society, 1448 W. Ave. (822), Chicago, IL 60642. For information about the rally in the greater Chicago area, call the In Defense of Animals regional contact number in your part of the state at (312) 822-6161 (Central U.S.), or (312) 471-1633 (East Coast).

Andy Rooney writes for...

COLUMNIST/COMMENTATOR ANDY ROONEY called to task those who wear fur frequently in his syndicated newspaper column: "And now that furfarthers (trade name) marketers...furs are usually...more often...and devalue the fur coat they wear with the cruel and bloody death of the animals whose skin they are made of." He describes conditions on fur ranches as well as those involved with animals caught in traps, and suggests that the humane community should campaign to inform the public those who use fur coats begin to buy blankets, dramatically reminding the viewer that a fur coat's price is paid in suffering. For information about the animal rights movement at local level, write to Animal Rights Coalition, 200 W. Washington St., Chicago, IL 60606.

GREENPEACE'S ANTI-FUR COMMERCIAL

entitled "Dumb Animals" received a 1986 Clio Award, the Oscar of the television advertising industry. A still photo of the 1984 video footage of the British anti-fur group Lynx, appeared on The ANIMALS' AGENDA January 1987 cover. The ad depicts a fashion show in which the model fur coats begin to bleed, dramatically reminding the viewer that a fur coat's price is paid in suffering. For information about the animal rights movement at local level, write to Animal Rights Coalition, 200 W. Washington St., Chicago, IL 60606.

ANDY ROONEY EXPRESSES CONCERN FOR...

...but Vienna White promotes it.

SPEAKING OF THE ETHICAL TREATMENT OF ANIMALS (PhyTA) is issuing reprimands to the journal of a leading scholar of animal studies, which they support by giving them the right to "psychiatric evaluation and follow-up treatment." This is after the scholar experienced a "powerful emotional release." A psychiatrist has been brought in to help.

USING OUR INTELLIGENCE TO THEIR ADVANTAGE, the American Humane Association is using its annual convention to promote its educational program. The program is designed to teach children about the rights and responsibilities of animal owners. The program includes lectures, workshops, and a multimedia exhibit. The convention takes place from April 20th to 22nd at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Chicago. For more information, contact the American Humane Association, 1900 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. A conference is also being held in conjunction with the convention.

THE FUR INDUSTRY HAS CALLED FOR LETS...""}

"...of protest against the rock group Boston. As reported in our November 1987 edition, Boston includes animal liberationists in its set list. The group is reaching out to these activists via the internet to discuss their beliefs and concerns, and to promote their ideas. The group is also considering releasing an anti-fur single to promote their message. The group is planning to perform at a number of locations throughout the country, including the annual Fur Convention in New York City. The group is also considering releasing an anti-fur single to promote their message. The group is planning to perform at a number of locations throughout the country, including the annual Fur Convention in New York City. The group is also considering releasing an anti-fur single to promote their message. The group is planning to perform at a number of locations throughout the country, including the annual Fur Convention in New York City. 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Marsupial Wars—Australia’s Shame

BY PETER A. RAWLING

Perhaps the most repugnant and compassionless hunting practiced on our planet recently was not in the wild of Africa or on the steppe of Russia, but in Australia. Australian graziers have long killed every kangaroo they could because they compete with their sheep for grass. As early as 1863, the great naturalist and artist John Gould feared that the Red Kangaroo and some other “fine species” of marsupial would be exterminated by the shepherds. He was wrong—the Red Kangaroo remains common in drier areas where the sheep could not thrive.

Then in the late 1950s, a market was discovered for kangaroo meat as pet food, substantial sausage, and kangaroo-tail soup. The result was a stampede to hunt the kangaroos. The standard technique was to “spot-light” them from cars at night. The kangaroos would freeze in the light and were shot with rifles. Some were killed immediately, but some hunters purposely just wounded them—sometimes leaving them to suffer for hours or days so that their meat would remain fresh until they could be collected. The night hunts were regarded as “sporting events,” even though neither courage nor skill on the part of the hunters was required. In 1980 a new hunting method became popular: two people chase them on a motorcycle, one steering, the other gunning down the fleeing animals.

Many excuses for killing the kangaroos have been made, especially by graziers, and are related to their misconceptions about the impact of the kangaroos on pastures that the stockmen themselves have often ruined by overgrazing with sheep. But the main reason once more is greed mixed with a lack of compassion.

—Paul and Anne Ehrlich

Australia has been an island continent since it broke away from Antarctica 45 million years ago and started to drift northward. At that time, the global climate was warm and wet, and Australia was forested. Over the last 45 million years, the continent has drifted in isolation through mild latitudes and into the tropics, while the climate has become cooler and drier. Continual environmental changes caused severe evolutionary pressures which resulted in the unique present day Australian flora and fauna. The original forests have given way to a variety of vegetation forms ranging from limited tropical rainforests to deserts. Much of the continent is arid, with a third of it being too dry for any form of agriculture.

The continent of Australia has given birth to a number of unique life forms—animal species found nowhere else. Among them are the marsupials or macropods: the kangaroos, wallabies, and their relatives. Fossil evidence of the macropods first appears in the geological record of the continent about 15 million years ago, and the group has been highly successful in adapting to Australia’s changing environment. At least 48 species of macropod existed at the time of European settlement in 1788. Evolution and adaption had allowed these animals to colonize most of the continent’s major habitats, including the rainforest, open forest, woodland, scrub, and grassland.

Though Australia has a long record of human occupation—the Aborigines arrived at least 40,000 (and possibly as long as 120,000) years ago—it was the European settlement in 1788 that marked the beginning of widespread destruction of native ecosystems to facilitate agricultural land use and the cultivation of non-native livestock animals. The colonists’ indifference to native wildlife, combined with habitat alteration and the introduction of exotic species, has proven disastrous for the macropods. Seven species are now extinct and 12 are endangered. Though some of the remaining 29 species are still plentiful, many millions of them are deliberately slaughtered each year.

“Managing” the Slaughter

In May 1985, the Australian Council of Nature Conservation Ministers (CONCOM) approved a “National Plan of Management for Kangaroos” which provided that ten species of macropods might be used for commerce: the Red kangaroo (Macropus rufus), the Eastern Grey (M. giganteus) and Western Grey kangaroo (M. fuliginosus), and seven species of wallabies. Ironically, all macropod species are statutorily designated “protected wildlife.” Their use in commercial industry violates their “protected” status and compromises wildlife management principles in Australia. Each year the authorized legal commercial kill takes two to three million animals, and a substantial, but unknown, number are also taken for the illegal trade (recent information suggests that it may exceed a million animals). In addition, there is a large-scale, noncommercial slaughter with an authorized ‘Continued on next page

Hunters outfit their trucks with meathooks and other butchering equipment so that kangaroo carcasses can be rapidly dressed.
Kangaroo Protection Bill Introduced in Congress

January 22. Representative Robert Mezey (D-NY) introduced, for the third time, the Kangaroo Protection Bill (H.R. 779). If enacted, the bill would halt all imports of kangaroo products taken from those species listed as threatened or endangered under the U.S. Endangered Species Act.

Passage of the bill would immediately affect the three largest species, which are also the most frequently hunted: the Red, Eastern Grey, and Western Grey kangaroos. All three species are presently listed as threatened by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Standing before the Congressional colleagues, Rep. Mezey stated: "Recent actions of the Australian government demonstrate that more than ever the kangaroos is in need of protection. As you may be aware, the Australian government has repeatedly demonstrated that it is either unable or unwilling to assume responsibility for protection of Australia's national symbol, the kangaroo. Despite Australian government statistics, the kangaroo population continues to be penalized by a legal ban on the importation of kangaroo products. Passage of this bill would send a clear signal to the Australian government that it must take control of its wildlife management program."

In 1984, the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) placed the Red, Eastern Grey, and Western Grey kangaroos on the Threatened Species list and banned all imports. But under severe pressure from the Australian government, the Reagan Administration lifted this import ban in 1984, despite a kangaroo population and evidence that the Australians had completely lost control over the massive commercial slaughter of a product export.

Today the United States stands as one of the largest markets for limited kangaroo products, providing a growing commercial incentive for hunters to kill adult and juvenile kangaroos wherever they can be found. Kangaroo products are available in all public retail outlets, and the public reflect only a portion of the actual American trade in kangaroo products. Customs agents acknowledge that they cannot account for the bulk of kangaroo products entering the country.

Last year, Mezey reported 425 shipments, and, as we go to press, 87 Representatives have signed onto H.R. 779. The new chairman of the House Sub-committee on Fisheries, Wildlife, and Conservation Rep. George Stubbs (D-MA) has expressed an interest in holding hearings on the bill. Members should write to Rep. Stubbs and request that he schedule immediate hearings, and write to their own Representatives, asking that they support H.R. 779 with their co-sponsorship. Members should write to Rep.

COMING SOON...

+ FEEDING AN EPIDEMIC. An infectious disease is waiting to happen as a result of the indiscriminate use of antibiotics by meat producers. A physician warns of a catastrophe that could affect every one of us.

+ TEACHING CHILDREN "REVERENCE FOR LIFE". Whose responsibility is it? How interested educators must create the necessary resources and overcome political obstacles to make humane education a priority in schools.

+ ABUSE OF ANIMALS BY THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY occurs more often than the movie-going public suspects. Animal "stars" are not covered by the laws and contracts which protect human actors and actresses from dangerous situations. What some animal groups are doing to help.

The Animals Agenda April 1987
number and poorly priced. Prices are fixed at the top of the trade by a cartel of retailers and exporters. The kangaroo meat industry also involves the use of the meat and the skins, but the end products change as markets fluctuate. Skins have been a major industry in recent years, with most of which now go into the leather trade. Trade in kangaroo meat is unsteady, and pet food for local consumption uses over two-thirds of production. A "game meat" industry aimed at human consumption developed in the 1990s and further flourished. Tourist souvenirs use a significant, but unmonitored, quantity of kangaroo and wallaby products. The skins made from kangaroo and wallaby skins are popular. Known are a host of companies that sell newfangled savior-skin products. A host of companies that sell newfangled savior-skin products. Kangaroo meat is considered to be the most humane and least damaging "kangaroo" meat. The RSPCA of Australia published a report on the "Incidence of Cruelty to Kangaroos" in 1987, which gave qualified support to that claim, but only when such suffering was caused by "sloppy" "kangaroo" killing. Fully dressed carcasses for the meat and skin trade while operating under optimal conditions, using high-powered rifles with telescopic sights, and shotguns. The term "target". "Humane" killing would take place. The term "target". Under such conditions, successful execution of a clean shot would occur 85% of the time (about four times that for "traditional" hunting). If the rate of 15% of animals not killed with clean shots were applied to the 1987 legal quota of 2,804,000 kangaroos, it would mean that at least 420,000 animals would be killed by the "most humane" method. Head shots are presented as the only truly humane method of killing, and the statistics were obtained from examination of carcasses sent to the RSPCA. However, an RSPCA report acknowledges that these results cannot be extrapolated to non-headshot animals—their survey figures are highly selective (biased towards head shot), and not representative of field shooting in general.

Support the RSPCA for their work. The RSPCA report will lead many people to conclude that kangaroos are not targets, that they are not interesting, and that on average 8% of the animals are killed with head shots involving no cruelty. Such a conclusion is dangerously misleading for the following reasons:

- Full-time professional shooters constitute less than 10% of the 2,500 licensed commercial shooters.
- Not all the "professional" commercial shooters are wounded during intense hunting sprees and subsequently experience slow and painful deaths. Still living animals are sometimes spoked on meat books of the hunters' trucks where they fall about in agony, even beheaded. The kangaroos are "killed" by decapitation, being crushed under a hunter's boot or thrown against the nearest tree, or simply left behind to starve. Bullets are seldom wasted on the infants; many carcasses of kangaroo are impaled on posts while alive, being kicked, run over by cars, trucks, or motorcycles. 700 kangaroos were run over by trucks and cars in Victoria in 1986. Common safety is used to entrap kangaroos by the leg or head. Other instant methods of overwhelming cruelty are commonplace.

The RSPCA has specifically excluded consideration of wallaby shooting in Tasmania, which controlled 65% of the commercial wallaby kill in 1986. Wallabies are normally hunted during the day in dense woodland or forest where they are flushed from cover (sometimes with the use of dogs) and are killed by decapitation, being pushed off cliffs, or shot with shotguns instead of high-powered rifles.

Commercial shooters are paid according to carcass weight or skin size, and have one aim: to maximize profits—not to achieve animal welfare or conservation goals, control populations, or even to limit agricultural damage. In turn, their profits are determined by two variables: sale price and carcass weight, which variables greatly influence the extent of cruel and illegal practices.

Commercial shooters endeavor to kill the animals who will return the greatest profit, i.e., those with the greatest weight or skin size. Since male kangaroos are generally twice as heavy as females of the same age, the killing normally has a strong male "bias". This raises the question of what effect commercial hunting is having on the populations. Kangaroos are polygynous and in the harsh conditions of outback life, the number of adult males could increase the number of adult males could increase by the number of adult males could increase by

The International Wildlife Coalition (IWC) is mounting a major campaign to save the kangaroos supported by dozens of environmental and animal welfare groups such as Greenpeace. The Humane Society of the United States and The Fund for Animals. In addition in lobby for passage of the Kangaroo Protection Bill (H.R. 779), they will be trying to persuade companies in the United States and abroad to voluntarily stop selling kangaroo products. In addition to running shoes marketed by Adidas and other companies, famous brands such as Nike, Loro, Orten, New Balance, Puma, Nike, and Adidas. The first four went further and stated that their shoes would, from then on, be "kangaroo-free" worldwide. Conversely, Adidas are carefully planning to launch a campaign in the United States aimed at achieving similar results. Said Greenpeace spokesperson David Williamson: "Our first step will be to make sure American consumers are aware they are buying the hides of threatened animals. We will, or course, identify in the public's mind the brand names of running shoes with kangaroo hides. If this campaign goes well, we'll expand it to Adidas, the major marketer of kangaroo skin shoes in the United States.


The International Fund for Animal Welfare (I.FAW) stepped up its international campaign to save the kangaroos with a mailing to its half a million members worldwide. In addition to calling for a ban on killing kangaroos, the Fund for Animals is also calling for the creation of a "Kangaroo Protection Bill" in the United States. The Fund for Animals is also calling for the creation of a "Kangaroo Protection Bill" in the United States. In addition to running shoes marketed by Adidas and other companies, famous brands such as Nike, Loro, Orten, New Balance, Puma, Nike, and Adidas. The first four went further and stated that their shoes would, from then on, be "kangaroo-free" worldwide. Conversely, Adidas are carefully planning to launch a campaign in the United States aimed at achieving similar results. Said Greenpeace spokesperson David Williamson: "Our first step will be to make sure American consumers are aware they are buying the hides of threatened animals. We will, or course, identify in the public's mind the brand names of running shoes with kangaroo hides. If this campaign goes well, we'll expand it to Adidas, the major marketer of kangaroo skin shoes in the United States. Letters urging Adidas to stop using the skins of kangaroos should be sent to: Stephen Tanen, President: Adidas U.S.A., Inc., Suite 300, 200 Sheffield St., Mountainea, NJ 07902. For more information about the campaign, contact Greenpeace, 1611 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006 (202-367-1000).

These rescued foetus, left behind by hunters, are being cared for at a wildlife rehabilitation center.

Who's Wearing Kangaroo Skins?

Greenpeace

Adidas and More use the skins of slaughtered kangaroos.

What's Wearing Their Shoes?

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Continued on page 48
The Decline of the Rhine

In November 1986, Switzerland abandoned its long-standing policy of neutrality, declaring war on nature. Four large-scale spills of toxic waste into the Rhine River, from three Swiss chemical/pharmaceutical factories (Sandoz, Ciba-Geigy and BASE) resulted in what West German ex-Chancellor Willy Brandt termed "Chemicalholocaust". All three giant chemical/pharmaceutical plants are located in or near Basel, Switzerland on the banks of the Rhine.

The spills began November 1, when a fire broke out at a Sandoz warehouse, setting off the sprinkler system. Between the sprinkler system and the subsequent efforts of the fire brigade to control the blaze, some 30 tons of organic mercury compounds, some of which, and phosphorus were washed into the Rhine. This spill was soon followed by the release of about 100 gallons of atrazine into the Rhine from a Ciba-Geigy plant. While atrazine is classified as a herbicide, such classifications are not always accurate.

Greenpeace activists block river traffic in a protest against the release of pollutants by factories located on the banks of the Rhine.

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Ask for it at your dealer.

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ANIMAL NEWSLINE

Bubbling, Bubble, Toil and Trouble
Organizational shakeups are brewing controversy within the animal rights movement

In our March issue we reported on the upheaval at the New England Anti-Vivisection Society (NEAVS) - activists have attempted to radicalize the organization and put its assets to work for animals. The push began last fall, and resulted in the resignation of Judge Robert Ford as president. At least 12 members of the NEAVS board of directors resigned in protest of the new direction. The new leadership has attempted to reverse some of the changes by appointing several new board members, but the split remains unresolved. The NEAVS board of directors has been divided, with some members supporting the new leadership and others opposing it. The situation has attracted attention from animal rights activists across the country.

Several months ago, Alex Pacheco and Gary Francione have been traveling extensively to other parts of the country, attempting to recruit new members and increase support for their cause. They have spoken at several recent NEAVS board meetings, and have been widely reported in the media. Pacheco's activism is based on the idea that the animal rights movement needs to be more focused on direct action and less on legal advocacy. Francione, on the other hand, believes that legal strategies are necessary to bring about change.

The NEAVS has been split for several years, with some members supporting the old leadership and others advocating for change. The new board of directors has attempted to bring the organization back together, but the split remains unresolved. The situation has attracted attention from animal rights activists across the country.

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Maybe I can get a little nap before they come with gun or trap.

-Norman Bates

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The Key to Natural Beauty

Europe's #1 natural skin care...we and America's most sought after—Annmarie Börlind has developed an outstanding array of natural products for the care and maintenance of your skin's beauty. Unique combinations of natural ingredients are blended to create the ultimate in natural beauty preparations...quite simply the best—Annmarie Börlind.

Börlind of Germany

What You Can Do for the Slaughtered Animal.

To: Mr. Lawrence S. Kahn, President of the American Stockyards Association, 200 Western Building, St. Louis, Mo. 63103.

Urge that the following be implemented: nation-wide checks of slaughterhouses and stockyards unannounced four times a year; an annual national and local canvass of the vast inhumanity of downed cows, regular milling of cows, etc.; full adulteries; and periodic meetings of cattle industry groups to find and feed the animals. Also, contact your state and Federal Senators and Representatives and ask them to sponsor legislation which incorporates the above recommendations. Such moderate reform measures are the least we should be doing to ease the suffering of downed animals. And please write for the HSSUS Legislative Action Packet. (HSSUS, 235 E. Street NW Washington, DC 20007).

A disposed dairy cow, her udder painfully draped, was dragged off the truck which brought her to the packing house and dumped on the cold cement floor. She was killed later, at the convenience of the slaughterhouse workers, after suffering for hours.

You, then, can enforce the laws that protect slaughterhouse and stockyard animals.

The HSUS recommends enactment of new laws which could close current loopholes in laws and thereby protect animals during all facets of their lives.

The Humane Farming Association would also like to begin working toward that goal. A law is in order for random checking of slaughterhouses and stockyards unannounced four times a year," states Ms. Simon. "This is just to begin with. Downed cows should be slaughtered immediately on the spot, and dairy cows should not be held full with full udders and an extended period of time," simon.

The media will be there. You can count on it. It would give us a tremendous oppoportunity to raise the public's consciousness about the pain, fear, deprivation and death of millions of animals every day.

But because of the media's interests, we need to be mindful of why we want them there and how we hope to accomplish. We're not going to do much in that we'll be subjected to. Probably more so than the last time we had to do it. Some one's come and exploit them. We must absolutely ensure we do not provide one. So, shall we be "Pro Choice" or "Pro Life"? You decide.
Actions Target SEMA’s Chimp Labs

Following the December 7th liberation of four toddler chimpanzees from labs in Rockville, Maryland (see our story in the March issue of The Animals’ Agenda), the SEMA corporation has been the target of protest demonstrations and civil disobedience. The chimps, taken by the liberation group True Friends, were to be used in AIDS and hepatitis research, but had not yet been infected with either disease. At SEMA, the chimps were housed in barren steel isolation chambers. A videotape of the animals at SEMA, taken by True Friends, shows chimps exhibiting neurotic and stereotypic behavior such as rocking, mauling and nodding—indications that the animals are suffering from anxiety, depression and boredom. The tape also documents the filthy conditions of the cages, and monkeys of several species suffering from skin abrasions, hair loss, shivering, and vomiting. One monkey, shown in the tape, lies dead on a cage floor.

After the break-in, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) uncovered a pattern at SEMA of systematic violation of federal laws on the care of lab animals. Records show SEMA committed 19 violations of the Federal Animal Welfare Act and 36 violations of Public Health Service Guidelines, in addition to a US Department of Agriculture (USDA) inspection report noting serious violations in 25 categories—including feeding, watering, housing, veterinary care, pest control, employee training, cleaning and ventilation.

Many primates have died in SEMA’s labs of such “accidental” causes as starvation, dehydration, hypothermia, poisoning and untreated illnesses, infections and wounds. The lab relies on five government grants totaling almost $3 million to fund its studies of chemical carcinogens and infectious diseases.

In a sworn statement delivered to PETA, the world’s foremost chimpanzee behavior expert, Dr. Jane Goodall, condemned the conditions at SEMA, Goodall said, “It is my considered opinion that in many ways the SEMA facility falls to comply with even the minimal standards required by federal and state law. Overall, the conditions…raise serious ethical concerns regarding the care of the nonhuman animals held in this facility.” Noting the stressful condition and lack of sanitation prevalent in the labs, she added, “There is no doubt that chimpanzees growing up in conditions such as those…will become psychologically sick, abnormal adults. It seems most unlikely that these sick individuals will provide responses to any drug assays or baseline physiological or biochemical testing that are in any way representative of those of normal, healthy individuals. Experimental results, therefore, may sometimes be misleading.” PETA is seeking criminal prosecution of SEMA, and the Maryland attorney general has opened an investigation for cruelty to animals under Maryland state anti-cruelty statutes, and is collecting affidavits from primatologists, physicians and scientists who oppose the conditions under which primates are housed at SEMA.

Above: SEMA has been the target of protest demonstrations and civil disobedience in recent weeks. Inset, right: Primates at SEMA are housed in tiny, barren steel cages.

Veal Boycott Prompts Media Exposés

The anemic veal industry is itself looking pale, after receiving a major blow to its already dubious image. Millions of Americans, including many news media outlets, have seen a series of devastating exposés on veal production aired recently in Washington, D.C., San Francisco, and other major U.S. cities.

Following news coverage of last June’s National Veal Boycott demonstrations (see The Animals’ Agenda, September 1989), the Humane Farming Association (HFA) was contacted by syndicated reporter William Wilson from station KARE-TV in Minneapolis, who wanted to interview John Abrahams of KRON-TV in San Francisco. Both reporters were intent on getting to the bottom of the milk-fed veal controversy, which, for them, was a new issue. "Money on the Menu, The Beef With Veal," and "Unpalatable Treat" are but three of the titles used to describe the results of several weeks’ work by top-notch investigative reporters.

The KARE-TV news crew included an interview with Dr. Michael Fox of the Humane Society of the United States, and the KRON-TV report included HFA’s Bradley Miller. Both programs contained startling footage of veal calves struggling in their crates, and suffering severe scours and leg deformities. Critically ill calves, barely able to walk, were shown being unchained from their crates and pushed, while tripping and staggering, on a truck waiting to take them to the slaughterhouse.

Some comic relief was provided by the exquisitely inept comments of the bovine themselves. "Well, God gave me dominion...to kill the animals, right?" declared vealer Scott Turkleton, when questioned about chaining baby calves in 22-inch-wide crates. "They've got it made," added vealer Mary Pratt. "They live like kings in their cages." The vealer who witnessed were the hazards of drug residues and chemical contamination in veal. KARE-TV's Jack Pflug chronicled the trouble of sending two random samples of veal to a laboratory for analysis. The results? One of the two samples was shown to be contaminated! Dr. Fox took the opportunity to point out why veal is, simply put, an unsafe product. In the KRON-TV report, Dr. Jere Cooper, former veterinarian and U.S. Food and Drug Administration, is shown agreeing with HFA’s Miller that antibiotic use in veal production poses a grave hazard and should be banned.

Chief Julia Child, renowned for her culinary fondness for aniseed veal and for her criticism of animal rights activists, also played a prominent role in the reports. When first asked about leading chefs who now refuse to use factory-farmed veal, a self-assured Child pronounced, "Veal has been raised like this for centuries. Why suddenly change? It's because they've been ignorant about how farm animals are raised." Child was then shown a videotape of conditions inside a veal factory. "I'm surprised they've kept that way," an embarrassed Child retorted. "They should be penalized. Maybe they'll learn that they don't have to be that severe with the animals." Does this mean you'll be boycotting the yogurt, Julia? Let's not jump to that conclusion. In the meantime, we can continue to use this media exposure to educate and encourage. Start planning now to make your year’s National Veal Boycott actions a big success. Mark your calendars for Friday, June 26. For further information, contact the Humane Farming Association, 1550 California St., San Francisco, CA 94109.

—Romie Del Raya

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See Coupon Page 52

Help... stop the slaughter of Alaska’s wolves, including aerial wolf hunts and “aerial trapping”. Support balanced wildlife policy and non-consumptive use of wildlife in Alaska.

Recent media exposés of the conditions on veal farms included interviews with chef Julia Child, long a supporter of the milk-fed veal industry.

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Bureaucratic Malpractice

As repositories of some of the most timid and brainwash-prone legal minds in a community, government bureaucrats are often a vital prop for the status quo. An example of this is recently provided by the Government of British Columbia (Canada), which announced its intention to kill at least 200 Vancouver Island wolves "for the good of the deer population.

It's quite the way to think of it, and the idea of social thinking prevailing that in a community, government bureaucrats are often a vital prop for the status quo.

The government's coffee with about $5 million in hunter-related activities (licenses, food, lodging, equipment, etc.) Apologia, The Furbeavers asked to be shown the cost study on which the wolf kill program was based. They ran up against a stumbling block, and it was "unpublished" and "unavailable." The bureaucrats admitted, nonetheless, that the less-than-brilliant scheme had been arrived at chiefly by "examining the recreational benefits to deer hunters."

No examination of the recreational needs of non-hunters was done at all. At present the fate of the wolves remains unclear.

If such high-handedness makes you angry, it might be a good idea to jot down a letter of protest to the province's Premier. William Vander Zalm, at Parliament Building, Victoria, B.C. (Canada) V8Y 1A4, expressing displeasure with the program and indicating that personal plans to visit British Columbia may have been canceled or at least been put on hold. If you get a reply, send it to The Furbeavers at 220 Commercial Dr, Vancouver, B.C., V5N 4B9 (Canada). They'll put it to good use.

Big Beef Hits the Road

Will America's beef industry at it again, blanketing the nation's media with a $30 million advertising campaign designed to reverse the trend away from red meat among cholesterol-conscious consumers? (Consumption of beef reached a record 9.4 pounds per capita in 1997, fell to 7.6 pounds in 1990, and climbed back up to 8.5 pounds in 1996.)

The new campaign, extolling beef as "real food for real people," is designed to avoid a recurrence of the epic battle that swirled two years ago around a similar effort, "Beef Gives Strength," which was widely condemned as grossly misleading by both nutrition experts and truth-in-advertising groups. This time, however, the beef pushers are hoping that the "sizzle will sell the steak." "People are tired of looking at food as art," says John Sows, The Beef Council's head of advertising, "and our market is scientifically unaware of how stupidly elitist that sounds.

The new campaign is to be borne by four television commercials featuring leggy model-turned-actress Cybill Shepherd (of Moonlighting fame) and actor James Garner, who has made something of a career out of self-deprecating, but earthy macho type. Their mission is to wean the overpowered yuppie generation off effect nervou meat with a "journey back to the heartland.

But fear not. This latest attempt by the Beef Council to seduce us into precursor artseological may backfire, too. The dietary drawbacks of meat are now too well established for easy dislodging, and the ads are too damn manipulative. Blatantly linking sex and red meat, Shepherd is made to utter lines guaranteed to cause apoplexy in feminist quarters: "Sometimes I wonder if people have a primal instinctive craving for... hamburgers," she purrs, "so simple and so easy you can eat it with your hands."

Finally, in keeping with a long Madison Avenue tradition of creating anxiety about idiotic things such as good cups of coffee, clean kitchen floors and rings around the collar, the spots note with Shepherd darkly threatening social ostracism to those who don't heed the call: "I mean, I know people who don't eat burgers. But I'm not sure I trust them."

Stiffening Advocacy by Administrative Fart

By the time you read this, the Reagan Administration's new IRS regulations aimed at curbing the amount of lobbying done by charities may have taken effect. The new rules, which vastly expand the definition of grassroots lobbying, require organizations to reclassify all their activities and to count more expenditures as grassroots lobbying. This may force many organizations to exceed their statutory lobbying limits, making them liable to heavy fines and loss of tax-exempt status.

Much of the problem stems from the sheer vagueness of the guidelines covering nonprofits' activities. Grassroots lobbying is defined by the IRS as "an attempt to influence the general public, or any segment thereof, with respect to any legislation," which means just about anything a bureaucrat wants it to mean. Critics have pointed out that the system makes it impossible to determine the ability of charities to influence their members about society's problems. The government, for instance, may have had in mind all along.

The new rules pose difficult problems for many major animal rights organizations. In the case of PETA, the International Fund for Animal Welfare, the Fund for Animals, and similar outfits, advocacy education, legislative mobilization, and fundraising are so intimately intertwined as to be practically inseparable. Weaken one pillar and the whole edifice may come down. At present, nonprofits are not to exceed $1 million in total lobbying expenditures. A new way to choke the life out of an activist organization couldn't have been found.

Montreal Fur Event to Collect Funds to Combat Animal Rights

The organizers of the Montreal Fur Fair have announced that a share of the proceeds will be donated to pro-fur groups fighting "the antifa. Main recipient is likely to be Fur is For Life (FILL), an outfit recently created to coordinate advertising, public relations and other propaganda efforts against animal protection groups. All major furriers seem delighted with the idea. Incidentally, the FILL board of directors voted on Jan. 13 to change the name of the organization because "the old name caused confusion." I'll say so. When your business concerns the systematic murder of millions of defenseless animals, it takes extraordinary effort to talk about life without engaging. The new moniker is Fur Retailers Information Council. The Council is laying down plans to start all over with "a more positive approach," and to concentrate resources on the "limiting the visibility of the antifa. In order to do that, the Council will be taking a "more defensive posture instead of executing a counterattac;

Thoughts of Chairman Narrow

Good ole Bob Harrowe, editor of the fur industry trade organ FUR FASHION, is hard to match when it comes to railing against the "antifa. Suffering from a pronounced deficiency in his sense of humor (a dangerous condition plaguing many people in our own ranks), he licks from the hip at the slightest hint of disagreement. In a typical broadside, he claimed last year that "anti-fur agitators are against fur because they couldn't afford them," adding in the same breath: "If you took a good look at the average picket outside one of the Fur Fairs or outside a retail fur shop, you would see a raggedy bunch of pathetic people who spend their money on "Crack" or cocaine, rather than fur.

That's as coherent as Bob ever gets to be.
A bill to abolish all animal experimentation in the state of Washington has been introduced by state Senator Bill Smith. The bill, Senate Bill 5007, is the first piece of abolitionist legislation on the animal experimentation issue to be introduced in the U.S., although several European countries have considered similar proposals. While activists argue that the legislation probably won't pass this year, it will automatically be reintroduced next session. Animal advocates in Washington may demonstrate support for the bill by calling the state's toll-free legislative hotlines: 1-800-562-6000.

For more information on the bill, visit the Northwest Animal Rights Network, 1205 Eastlake, Seattle, WA 98122, or call (206) 233-2790.

Three cheers for television personality and animal rights activist Bob Barker. Hours before the live airing of the "Miss U.S.A." pageant, he announced that he wouldn't host the show (as he has for many years) if the producers carried out their plans to costume the contestants in fur. Pageant producers conceded to Barker's demands, and the eleven semifinalists began wearing buxom outfits without fur coats. Furs are as real as in the animal skin -a fact announced proudly by Barker on the show. Bob's role in the pageant, TV and radio news programs nationwide covered the Miss U.S.A. "Flip over fur". By sticking to his principles, Bob Barker took a dose of animal rights consciousness millions of Americans.

Even though the absence of furs doesn't make the pageant any more attractive to women, the animal rights community should rejoice over Bob Barker's dedication to the cause.

**Threatened by trappers**

Lynx trapping will be allowed in sections of the Kenai Wildlife Refuge in Alaska as a result of a recent decision by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). FWS bowed to pressure from trappers and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) to allow a 1986-87 trapping season on lynx, despite a recom- mendation by Kenai Wildlife Refuge staff that lynx trapping not be allowed. The refuge biologist has noted that "lynx are being removed almost twenty times as fast as they are being added to the population", and that a high percentage of kittens in the total lynx kill (as reported by trappers) means a healthy population, and used this argument to justify further trapping. This argument fails to take into account the fact that juvenile lynx are more susceptible to being caught in traps than are adults. As the Vanes of the Alaska Wildlife Alliance notes that FWS is "taking a significant and totally unnecessary risk with a national wildlife resource with little to gain and against the recommendation of the refuge staff... Instead, they rely on trapper statistics... Trappers know that reporting a large percentage of kittens in relation to adults keeps the season open, and at $50 for every lynx skin, the financial incentive is there." Readers are urged to write to their senators or representatives in Congress, and to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

**Ohio hunters are calling for legals' rights to hunt furbearers once again in the state. At press time, the state's hunting lobby is planning to have a bill introduced in March, and several large national pro-hunting groups are picking up the ball. From Friends of Wildlife, the bill is being spearheaded by state Senator Eugene Branston, who has fought for legislation for legislators for 12 years. The Wildlife Legislative Fund of the Ohio Federation of Sportsman has thousands of dollars in an effort to defeat Branston, who was re-elected by a very large percentage of the voters. Several individuals are available to provide testimony in up- coming hearings on the issue and urge to contact Senators Branston or Cote House, Columbus, OH 43215. Ohioans who want to voice their opinion to come to an address to demonstrate opposition to the bill. Activists in Ohio should also write to Paul Schmidt, Refuge Supervisor, at the same address or, call his office at (614) 465-3526.

**Suffolk County, New York has become the first town in the state to enact a ban on the sale and use of leghold traps. Hearings held in the tail paddled traps. New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) officials, and Farm Bureau representatives against nonspecific- mal advocates and citizens concerned about public safety. The Suffolk County legislature voted eleven to five in favor of the ban on November 15. County Executive Peter F. Cahalan vetoed the measure, but the state legislature overrode the veto in December. The new law imposes a penalty of $290 against anyone caught selling or possessing a leghold trap. The victory was achieved in part through arguments directed at the issue of public health and safety; the traps pose a danger not only to domesticated animals, but also to wildlife. The law is now in effect and limits the free public access to open space. Other counties, as well as cities and towns, have passed similar measures recently. Traps and their advocates in state wildlife agencies fight such attempts by asserting that the states regulate trapping and thus the state laws on the subject preempt any local laws which may be passed. But in an ordinance battle last year in Santa Cruz County, Cali- fornia, attorneys Ellen Brey and Joyce Tischler of the Animal Legal Defense Fund asserted that counties may legis- late on matters covered in state law they seek to augment and further the intent of state law. Also, Califor- nia's police powers explicitly grant the authority to pass ordi- nances on matters concerning "public safety, morals and welfare." Activists should consider filing complaints for similar bans in their own counties - statewide bans take much longer time to enact, while pushing for them, the humane community should also endeavors toward "one community at a time". For more information on strategic legal attacks at the local level, write to the Animal Legal Defense Fund, 333 Market Street, Suite 2000, San Francisco, CA 94105.
The Connection of Earth and Species, Species and Earth.

Quite often even the most well-meaning and well-road animals advocate becomes so caught up in being champion for the rights of animals he or she misses the connection of ALL species and the earth.

Don't Get Locked Into The Great Chain of Being

This antiquated and peculiarly Western classification of life on earth defines man as the "highest" species and animals as lower. Although it dominated political, philosophical, and scientific thought for centuries, "the chain of being" concept ignores the connection of "Earth Species. Species Earth." Worse, it has led to a dangerous sense of superiority among humans that has encouraged us to defile the earth and exploit other species.

Yet a merely emotional, unthinking reaction to animal testing doesn't serve the natural kingdom, nature, or even humanity. This type of reaction can even bring about more chemicalization by ignoring the interconnection of humans, animals, and the environment.

One example is the well-meaning animal rights' spokesperson who asked me, "Isn't it possible to manufacture synthetic chemicals without animal testing?" It may be, but we don't need more synthetic chemicals that destroy the eco-system and everything that's part of that system, including humans and animals.

The vegan who wrote to me recently saying, "Vegetarians protect animals automatically by eating vegetables" is another example of this simplistic, emotional thinking. Not eating meat does not mean that you are involved with reducing the use of chemicals in the environment. It does not mean that you are against food irradiation which will affect people, animals, plants, water, the land, and the air. Even the strict vegetarian must do what he or she can to view the entire earth and act upon it as interdependent.

A recent New York Times article said that our planet has taken about all the chemicalization and population growth it can take. Every human and every manufacturer (made up of many humans) should view the earth not as fragmented parts, but as a whole with each part dependent on every other. Animal Rights are also People Rights just as Women's Part are also Men's Rights, and Children's Rights are Adult's Rights. My manufacturing at Aubrey Organics works on this philosophy: Wholistic Rights, for the whole earth.

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A 1200 pound black Aberdeen Angus steer was wagered by Governor Roy Romer of Colorado and lost to Governor Tom Keenan of New Jersey on this past season’s Super Bowl football game between the Giants and the Broncos. The steer, named “The Pride of Colorado”, was donated by the Washington County (Colorado) Cattlemen’s Association. Said Romer, “As long as we’re going to lose the bet, we might as well have some fun with it and advertise Colorado beef from here to New Jersey.” The steer traveled east with four ranchers, and was used to promote the beef industry along the way.

- Hundreds of cats have been vanishing in Montreal, Quebec over the past few months, reports the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (CSPCA). In an article in The Philadelphia Inquirer, CSPCA official Cyria Drummond described the situation. She reported that, "We’ve got a 50 per cent increase in cat disappearances...I’m getting two to three reports a day. It’s really bizarre. ...80 to 90 per cent of the cats are black and white." Drummond speculates the cats are being nabbed for their fur. Residents in the area have reported several incidents in which individuals were attempted to make off with cats, but no one has yet been apprehended in the case.

- A new nonanimal irritant test has been developed by University of Michigan researchers Frederick L. Vaughan and Iradore Bernstein, according to a recent article in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Technology Review. To test substances for irritancy to human skin, the researchers grew human skin cells from the epidermal (outer) layer of skin in vitro (outside the body). The researchers emphasize that these are not just growing cells, but creating a micro-environment that can replicate our skin's natural barrier to foreign, toxic substances. The test can be performed in a few days, instead of the several months required for comparable animal tests. The Michigan researchers' test also does not involve any uncertainty inherent in tests which attempt to extract data from various animal species to humans.

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The Animals’ Agenda

APRIL 1987

26
**Simian Aides for the Disabled: Ethical Concerns**

The training of small monkeys to run errands and help care for quadriplegics started on an experimental basis in 1977 at Tufts University New England Medical Center. The founder, a psychologist, Dr. Mary Joan Willard, has now opened a center, called Helping Hands: Simian Aides for the Disabled at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York. In an article appearing in the October 1986 issue of Smithsonian, J.T. MacNamara describes what wonderful good fortune it can be for a quadriplegic to have a "monkey. "The main thing is independence," said one quadriplegic who directs his monkey with a small laser pointer in his mouth to open and shut doors, turn lights on and off, fetch books, put aspilin in his cigarette lighter, bring snacks and drinks, and even feed him. Asked about robots, he said: "Robots won't play with you...won't jump around your living room...comb your hair and beard with their fingers...crouch at your face...pretty dull!" Another quadriplegic spose up: "Having her (the monkey) in the apartment has completely changed my life."

But unlike Seeing Eye dogs for the blind, the Simian Aides program appears to have no stringent rules or carefully in-stilled customs to protect the little slaves from callousness or abuse from unsympathetic or irritable patients—abuse which is at all too possible. There are two procedures which are more suggestive of psychological research practices than of the better techniques used in animal training. One procedure is the use of electric shock administered by remote control by the patient to stop the monkey from "misbehaving." The other is the extinction of the entire monkey's teeth during the training period to guard against the chance that they might wound someone with a bite."

Below are four opinions rendered on the subject of Simian Aides by people with knowledge of primates.

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**Emmanuel Berstein, Ph.D., Psychologist for the Ethical Treatment of Animals:**

First of all, we have a situation here where one being is at the mercy of another, so there must be some safeguards for the powerlessness in order to begin making this situation ethical. A major concern would be the shocking device; although we would have to have more information about the degree of shock is capable of administering. There would be individual pain thresholds that need to be considered for each primate. The device would have the potential of being painful and stressful, I suspect, contrary to what the Smithsonians article would lead us to believe.

As in the case of the Seeing Eye dogs, the organization needs a policy to immediately respond to any complaint against a "simian owner," including him or her back for re-training with the servant animal. In addition, the shocking device itself needs to have a counter that accurately reports how many shocks the "owner" has given. The counter must be reset for each shock after the first week, then regularly, to find signs of excessive use. Ascertain the number of shocks above which the simian and human should be called back for re-training should not be too difficult for the organization to determine.

**Don Barnes, The National Anti-Vivisection Society:**

Do their teeth have to be removed? Yes, I suspect they do. A primary reason for failure with simian companions has to do with biting behavior, and capuchins have very sharp teeth and are perfectly willing to use them.

Is "negative reinforcement" (i.e., shock) required? Again, I'm afraid the answer is "yes." The shock may indeed be a tingle, but I suspect that tingle is a "secondary reinforcer" for previously delivered shock of a greater magnitude—another reason for re-training sessions, that is, to reinforce the connection between pain and tingle. Is that justified? My position is that no unnecessary pain is justified. But I'm not a quadriplegic.

I wonder how much money is actually put into the purchase, baby training, re-training, monitoring, etc., of one of these animals. Might it be enough to hire and maintain a human companion? Does it matter if the human aide costs dangerous to themselves (such as meddling with medicines) or destructive to property, some obedience training is essentially very mild electric shocks could be substituted with auditory stimuli (voice commands or buzzer). I understand the patience are told to use shock only when two verbal commands have failed. This seems to be reasonable. For companions for all involved, this program could be made to work and work well.

**Nedim Buyukmihci, V.M.D., Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights:**

I am philosophically opposed to the use of nonhuman primates in the manner described because the animals: 1) are not domestic; 2) are not psychologically dependent on humans (as many truly domesticated animals seem to be); 3) have high potential for abuse; 4) are usually in an environment devoid of other members of their species; 5) are denied the opportunity to behave naturally; and 6) are forced to do things unnatural for them. Moreover, their use leads to the problem of "legitimizing" the taking of so-viewing nonhuman primates from their native habitat. Therefore, whether it is necessary to mutilate their mouths by extracting teeth, or modify their behavior by electric shocks is moot to me. It takes very little thought to realize that these animals become, in essence, a nonhuman version of a slave. This is not to say that I do not feel deeply for the humans who are disabled. I just do not know how to resolve the moral conflict this use of nonhuman primates necessarily entails.

There may be, however, individual nonhuman primates who already are in captivity and are not releasable or cannot be put into a colony. From a pragmatic perspective, they could be used for the purposes stated above if they were in the home of a person that has their primate. I would wholeheartedly recommend that their status be recognized as a "living subject" and that they be viewed by them as a resource for their own advancement. This would mean adequate socialization to the person, proper diet, veterinary care, and a permanent home until they die of natural causes. But there may be some who feel more strongly that these animals be legally protected and that they be used only in research under controlled conditions.

**Allison Pascoe trains capuchin monkeys for the program.**

F. Barbara Orlando, Ph.D., Scientists Center for Animal Welfare:

In general, I am supportive of the idea of having monkeys aid human patients who desperately need help. As a deaf person myself, I understand fully the value of these aides. That said, however, I have grave reservations about extracting their teeth, and also some concern about the electric shock. Although I have no specific data on personal experience, I think that removing all the teeth of every monkey is unjustified. The animal is forever unable to bite, chew, or enjoy his normal food. This amounts to a permanent deprivation. Some other procedure should be found, such as selecting out the less aggressive monkeys. Also, the humans need rigorous training in how to command obedience from the animals, and it may be that not all the humans would qualify either. The use of electric shock for punishment in training is questionable, although, in the particular circumstances involved, it may be justified for a limited time period. It is part of life that we have to live with the less than perfect behavior of our companion animals. I would recommend that the patients be instructed in how to discipline the animals without resorting to electric shocks. In training the animals to avoid situations that are...
Love and Anger Revisited

BY MICHAEL W. FOX

There are those who actually feel the suffering of animals, of trees being felled, and of nature being destroyed. Арнаус, who coined the terms ecopsychology and deep ecology and is arguably the founder of the deep ecology movement, observes:

With maturity, human beings will experience joy when other life forms experience joy, and sorrow when other life forms experience sorrow. Not only will we feel sad when our brother or a dog or a cat feels sad, but we will grieve when living beings, including landscapes, are destroyed...Only a very narrow range of feelings have interested most human beings until now.

Then there are those who, to varying degrees, consciously identify with the plight of animals and nature. They are moved not purely by the pain of fellow feeling and by compassion, but also by righteous moral indignation. The motivations and emotions of many of us involved in the conservation, animal welfare and rights movements is a mixture of love and anger, often tinged with feelings of hatred, alienation, impatience, frustration, and hopelessness. It is imperative, I believe, for our personal growth as well as for the strength and effectiveness of these movements—to recognize how these various motivations and feelings enhance or impair our effectiveness as persons and as social reformers and activists.

I am not saying that we should never feel anger, frustration, hatred, etc. Rather, it is how we deal with these motions and how we express them that is the issue. All too often they can impair our effectiveness in dealing with our own life situations and relationships. And they can also impair our work for the animals and the environment.

University Attacks Philosophical Activism

BY THOMAS W. SIMON

Picture No. 1: The University—a place of learning; where rational dialogue between many alternative views takes place; where moral discussion, resulting in concern and action, is nurtured; where minds develop.

Picture No. 2: The University—a place of disinformation and deceit, where power, money, and prestige rule with little moral concern or action, where controversial debate is stifled, and minds placed into dogmatic sluice.
Debating the Values of Animal Research

BY DONALD BARNES

Like most animal rights issues, animal research is often an emotional subject, in which not only facts, but the manner in which they are presented, can have a powerful effect on the audience's reaction. In this article, Don Barnes, head of the National Anti-Vivisection Society's Washington office, outlines some of the strategies animal rights activists could use to improve receptivity to their message.

The ANIMALS' AGENDA makes every effort to ensure that all products and services advertised in the magazine as consistent with the humane ethic we are trying to promote. We endeavor to make sure that all products and household products advertised are cruelty-free (i.e., do not rely on animal testing or animal-derived ingredients). We cannot, however, guarantee that all products and household products advertised are cruelty-free because they are so much like us; but we treat them with at least some respect because "they are not like us," but because we have a common bond.

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A Clean House, A Clear Conscience

BY VICTORIA MORAN

When civil rights activism stopped patronizing segregationist businesses, change on a visible and viable level began to occur. People concerned with the rights of animals have a powerful tool for change in their buying power. As numbers grow, this tool will be all the more potent—businesses that kill or otherwise exploit nonhuman animals will have to take notice when they are boycotted by enough people to make a difference on that semi-awed "bottom line" of profit.

By avoiding products with a cruel history, one's activism is brought to the everyday level, and living well without animal foods, for costs, cruelty-tested cosmetics, and the like provides a vibrant testimonial that a nonexploitative way of life is not simply possible, but pleasant. Also, patronizing companies that share concern for other animals helps those businesses grow and expand their marketing areas—thus, albeit indirectly, helping more animals.

One group of products used ubiquitously is household cleaners. This multi-billion dollar industry fills women's magazines and daytime television commercial slots with the message that shining tabletops and bright laundry are, even in 1997, the keys to inviting self-esteem and a happy family. Even for people who don't buy the hype, dealing with gritty floors and streaked windows is part of life. For the animals in product testing labs, it's also part of death. Because of the caustic chemicals routinely used in cleaners, bleaches, disinfectants, etc., the testing regulations are more stringent than those for body care items. The Draize eye irritancy test, the skin irritancy test, and the LD50 (intraperitoneal testing) are performed as a matter of course for virtually every new product of this kind—and those ads between the soap operas attest that new products come out with amazing frequency.

The alternatives for those who don't want to support animal testing practices are available, but not extensive. Compared with the variety of cruelty-free cosmetics and toiletries at health food shops and even some department stores, the choice of acceptable household products seems limited. But since we've been brought up to believe that every crack and crevice requires a different cleaner, it's possible that we need to begin simplifying anyway.

Among the brands available at health food outlets that aren't tested on animals and don't contain animal ingredients are: Golden Lotus (laundry soap, fabric softener, dishwashing liquid, and all-purpose cleaner), and Dr. Bronner's Pure Castile Soap (a concentrated liquid with myriad uses). Nor Ami makes a powder cleaner for all sorts of tough jobs and for scrubbing sinks and tubs, and is sold in supermarkets. Many other retailers of cruelty-free toiletries usually stock some cleaning products, too. Among these are Amberwood (Rt. 1, Box 206, Millar, GA 30057) and Humane Alternative Products (8 Hutchins St., Concord, NH 03301) which even sells a suitable detergent compound to use in automatic dishwashers. Unfortunately, some of the cruelty-free lines are substantially more expensive than the conventional brands. Their natural ingredients and careful production techniques keep their prices from being competitive with the mass marketed, animal-tested equivalents. Joining a food co-op is one way to buy these things (as well as acceptable toiletries and vegetarian specialty foods) at a price just slightly over wholesaler prices. People who do not want the involvement many co-ops demand can purchase some brands in case lots from distributors or manufacturers.

For some cleaning chores, the humane approach can be the ultimate in economy, too—using old-fashioned recipes from Granny's almanac. Water softerner—1/4 cup white vinegar in final rinse. Oil stains—rub in white chalk before washing. Glass cleaner—white vinegar or alcohol and water. Copper cleaner—paste of lemon juice, salt and flour. General household cleaner—ammonia or baking soda/water paste. Drain cleaner—1/2 cup baking soda followed by 1/4 cup vinegar. Toilet bowl cleaner—vinegar or ammonia. Coffee/wine stains—club soda. Mold and mildew remover—lemon juice or white vinegar and salt. Pet "accidents"—alcohol or ammonia and hot water. Detergent booster—washing soda.

One of the hardest things for me personally to give up was my "one-step" floor cleaner. Ammonia and the alternative products I've found require rinsing. Once I made the break, I started to regard that second mopping as part of my animal rights work. As in any liberation movement, this battle is fought on many fronts.

Readers may write to Ms. Moran in care of THE ANIMALS' AGENDA. Questions of general interest may be answered in future columns.

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