

THE DECLINE OF THE RHINE ♦ RODEOS: CRUELTY AMERICAN-STYLE

the ANIMALS' AGENDA

THE ANIMAL RIGHTS MAGAZINE • APRIL 1987 • \$2.00

SENSELESS SAVAGERY

Australia's
War on the
Kangaroos



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The ANIMALS' AGENDA

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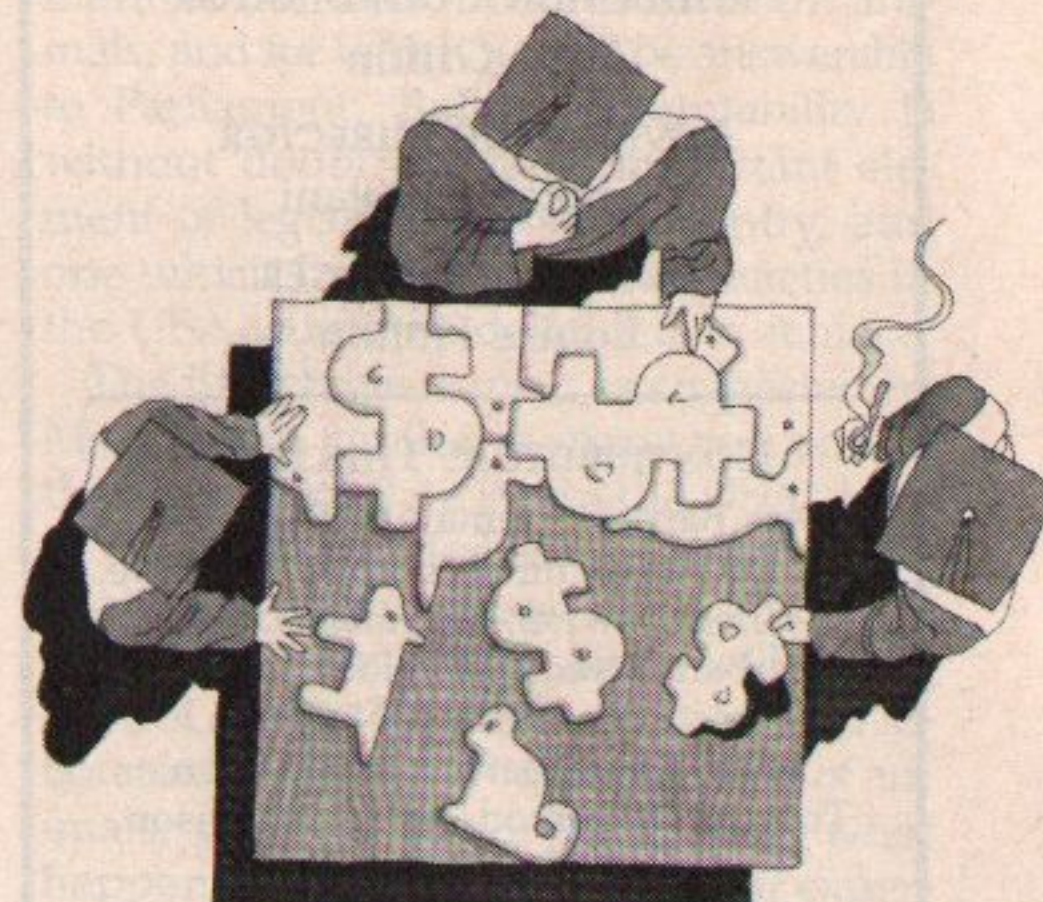
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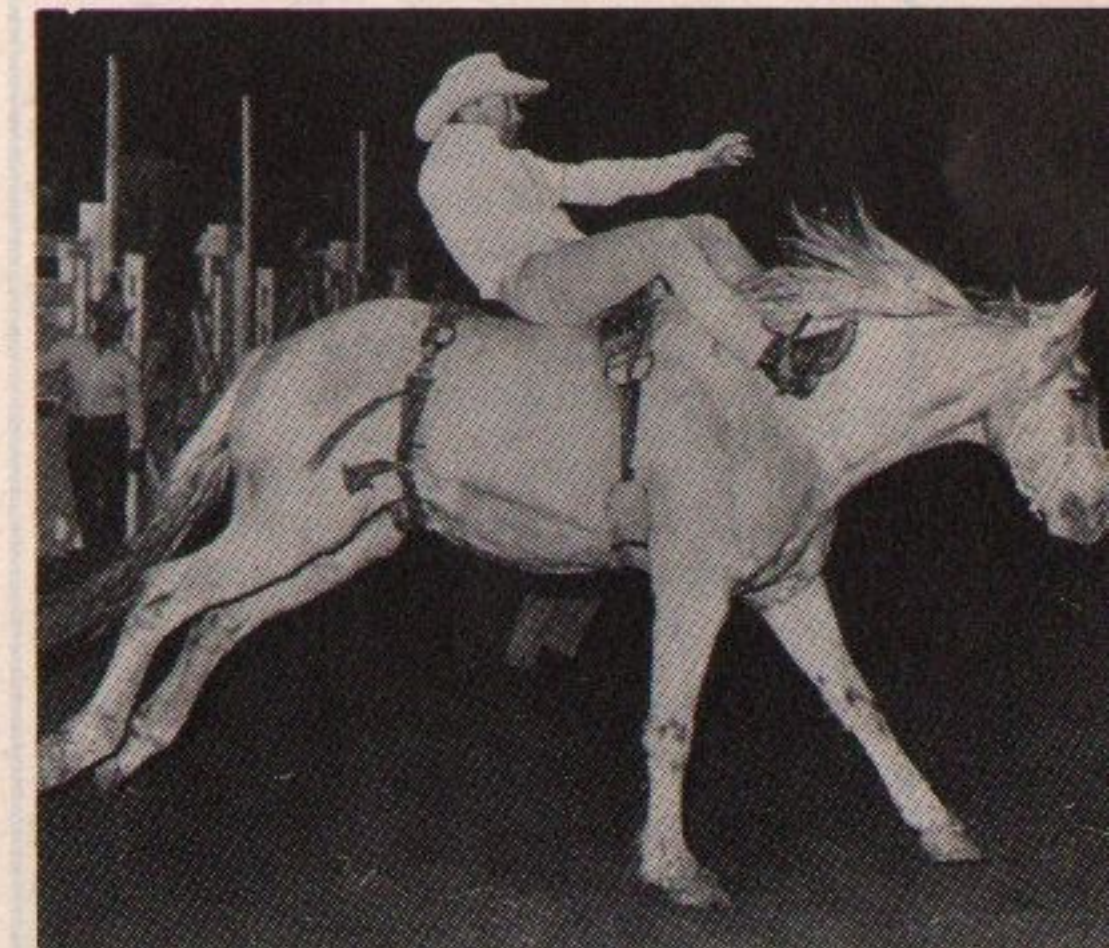
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Movement Turbulence

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 be to violate the trust of animal advocates who rely on the magazine to provide a full accounting of movement activity.

Unfortunately, we have come under pressure recently from some who would prefer that we not report on certain activities and operations. However, the editorial staff 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 clearly 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 the *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 his mother to grace the table at Passover/Easter feasts. The egg—most potent symbol of new life—is stolen from the nest to be decorated and sought after in games. Baby rabbits, chicks, and ducklings are dyed garish colors and bought as toys by indulgent parents. It's time to begin instituting some new "traditions" worthy of the glory of springtime.

Spring also brings a tidal wave of kittens into animal shelters. Cages fill up 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 now with an eye towards adoption. If you can't adopt, call or visit anyway and find out if there's something you can do to help at this critical time.

In This Issue

The ANIMALS' AGENDA is celebrating spring by adding eight more pages to the magazine and a new monthly feature. Victoria Moran, whose articles on 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 massacre of its national symbol. The kangaroo kill is now the largest wildlife slaughter in the world. Pro-animal Australians need the help of the humane community worldwide to stop the killing, 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. Think about the cruelty of the kangaroo hunt next time you see a picture of an adorable marsupial in an Australian travel ad or commercial. And don't hesitate to tell travel agencies and tourist bureaus how you feel about the photographs of bleeding bulls intended to lure you into experiencing the "mystique" of Spanish culture. Consider a non-violent wildlife expedition or healthy outdoor adventure. Or patronize a vegetarian resort. And if you're travelling by air, ask (in advance) for a vegetarian or vegan meal enroute.

A Thank-You

Without financial help from its friends, The ANIMALS' AGENDA couldn't survive. This month, we express special thanks to the American Anti-Vivisection Society for renewing its annual grant to the magazine which permits us to send free subscriptions to 3,000 public and university libraries. This outreach program puts the magazine into the hands of new people, and gives greater visibility to the entire movement.

—The Editors

Approach Should Fit Circumstances

Thanks for the dialogues concerning "About Animals" (Letters, December 1986), the audio-visual presentation produced by PAWS. I would like to respond to Patrice Greanville's 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 200 years?'"

Achieving reforms as quickly as possible may entail acknowledging and negotiating organizational contexts. Unfortunately, many educational leaders (be they principals or curriculum coordinators) often do not respond as we would wish to an animal rights group presenting *The Animals Film* or *Unnecessary Fuss*. On occasion, officials may even object to a showing of *The Animals Are Crying* as students (and parents) may find it "too upsetting".

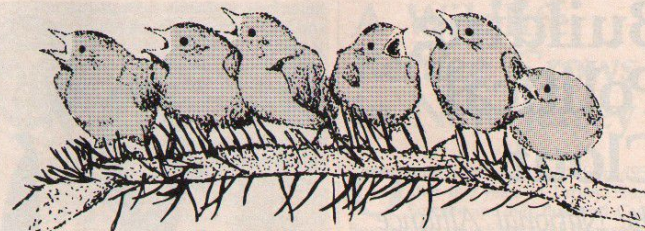
Under these conditions, which are perhaps far more prevalent than Mr. Greanville realizes, using a "balanced" audio-visual program may be an effective strategy. Animal rights groups, at this point in time, simply don't seem to have the political legitimacy necessary to see to it that substantial numbers of educational organizations purchase, use, or even permit "hard-hitting, unabashedly one-sided" presentations 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.

—Sheila Schwartz
Humane Education Committee
P.O. Box 445
New York City, NY 10028

"Vivisectors' Charter" or Progressive New Law?

I trust you will grant me the right of reply to Lori Gruen's report "Britain's New Law Termed 'Vivisectors' Charter'" (January/February issue), since she 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 BVA/CRAE/FRAME alliance (British Veterinary Association/Committee for Reform in Animal Experimentation/Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments) and the responsible Government Minister.



More Letters on Page 42

Those who work in the field of animal welfare and protection and who believe that the new Act is a vivisectionists' charter, and those who work in medicine and science and believe that it is merely expensive window dressing are deceiving themselves, and do a disservice both to animals and to science. The new Act provides legislative machinery to achieve the four objectives set out by this Committee in 1979: the restriction of pain, a very substantial reduction in the number of animals used, the development and use of humane alternative methods of re-

search, and public accountability. The most important single element not mentioned by Ms. Gruen is the responsibility placed directly on the Home Secretary to make a judgement on the scientific merit of the work he authorizes on animals, 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 Ms. Gruen, 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 will 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 may be permitted on all animals including rodents in the way of scientific procedures. This will be based on a "cost/benefit" equation linking degree and severity of the procedure closely to the purpose of the work 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 of further legislation. The new Act provides for that all-important "foot in the door".

—Clive Hollands, Secretary
Committee for the Reform of Animal Experimentation (CRAE)
10 Queensferry Street
Edinburgh EH2 4PG
United Kingdom

Lori Gruen Replies:

Apparently Mr. Hollands has fallen in a trap that many welfarists do, i.e., that of viewing reform in the way animals are treated in laboratories as an end in itself.

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Building Political Clout

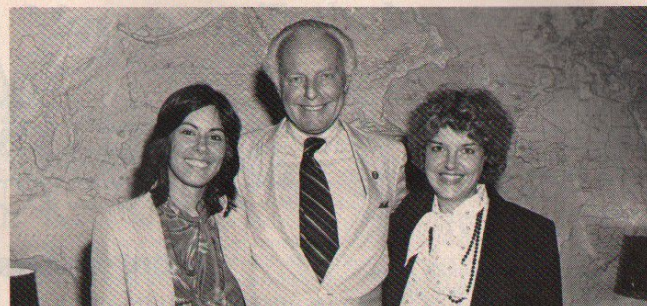
The National Alliance for Animal Legislation Wants to Sharpen Your Political Skills

Do you know who your Congressperson is? Do you know the names of legislative assistants in Washington who handle animal issues? 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 attack an animal protection initiative?

Embarrassing 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 niggardly gains. As a result, political involvement by many in the animal movement has often been shunned or grossly neglected.

This was sufficiently clear to the activists who conceived the Alliance (NAAL) 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 for Humane Legislation (affiliated with Friends of Animals); Christine Stevens's Society for Animal Protective Legislation, and The Humane Society of the United States, among others, had long made their presence felt on the 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 the long-awaited "animal rights constituency."

From the outset, NAAL's work has been characterized by a willingness to represent a variety of issues and different



Representative Tom Lantos (D-CA) is a regular supporter of bills promoted by NAAL's Kathy Sanborn (left) and Syndee Brinkman (right).

organizations' priorities. "We try to work with everybody on their bills," notes Syndee 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 also developed close working relationships with several Congresspeople." NAAL 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

understand the nuts and bolts of legislative work at all levels, thinks it is extremely important to link up, whenever possible, municipal, state and federal lobbying efforts. "We are now redirecting most of our funds to the grassroots in the hope of teaching them how to set up their own 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

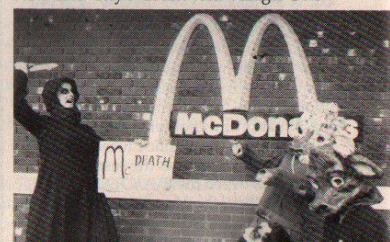
Rising STARS—

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 10—was inspired to set up STARS after reading an article penned by Dave Macauley 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 of proven versatility, and joining many acts and demonstrations across the country, including the World Farm Animals Day (where Kathleen appeared as the "Grim Reaper"), the Great

American Meat Out, the now celebrated protest against the face branding of dairy cows in Washington, D.C., Boston's Festival for the Animals, PETA actions, SACA benefits (staging "Death of a Vivisectionist"), and even cabaret gigs in New York City's Greenwich Village. One



The STARS troupe performs a skit about meat.

base and operating budget. To date, there has been moderate growth in both areas; membership is now about a thousand, comprising both groups and individuals, and the organization's budget has grown severalfold, from a paltry \$1,000 the first year to a still precarious \$50,000 in 1986. In an effort to facilitate tax-exempt donations while still preserving much of its lobbying thrust, the Alliance has recently spawned a new independent division, the National Alliance for Animals' Education Fund, created chiefly to carry out national seminars and legislative workshops. (Last June the seminars attracted more than 400 individuals representing all national organizations and over 40 states. This year, another three-day national legislation seminar will begin June 20. The event includes a full day of lobbying in Capitol Hill.)

Both Brinkman and Kathy Sanborn, the Alliance's assistant executive director, are confident that animal rights has turned the corner in terms of legitimacy on the Hill. "Elected officials are recognizing that 'animal people' have something to say," they point out. "They are beginning to understand the depth, complexity and merit of the issues we are bringing to their attention. Legislators are increasingly aware that we are a gaining force—a force that could possibly help them or harm them in the next election."

of the group's best remembered performances took place last August as animal rights activists protested the American Psychological Association's annual convention at the Washington Hilton. The skits—featured on all local TV stations and mentioned in the Washington Post—had "Dr. Fulluvit" (Kinsolving) cheerfully applying shocks to a "rabbit" (Lidsky), forcing alcohol down a reluctant "rat's" throat (Macauley), and severing the spinal cord of a monkey impersonated by another activist.

Kinsolving, who hasn't turned 30 yet, is enthusiastic about the medium's possibilities, although seeking both to educate and entertain a street audience in a just a few minutes may prove elusive. "One shouldn't spend large amounts of money buying props and costumes," counsels Kinsolving. "The costumes and props should be colorful and outlandish, and the performers must come across as serious professionals who speak clearly and exaggerate (but don't overdo) movements and gestures. Use 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 99th Congress, for example, Congressional pressure forced Secretary of Health and Human Services Margaret Heckler to suspend funding for the head injury research lab at the University of Pennsylvania. The thousands of letters of protest, telegrams and phone calls which poured from animal activists all over the country obviously convinced officials of the seriousness of the issue, but the finishing touch may have been put by the Alliance. Distributing literature door-to-door to every Congressional office, coordinating the lobbying effort of ten national organizations, and showing the film "Unnecessary Fuss" to any representative or staffer who would watch it (more than 200 did so) the Alliance brought the ugly reality of animal research home to the decision-makers. Soon afterward, in an unprecedented move, over 100 members of Congress wrote to NIH questioning the "scientific merit" of the experiments taking place in Dr. Gennarelli's lab. "The name of the game is persistence," says Brinkman, "and a well mobilized constituency back home."

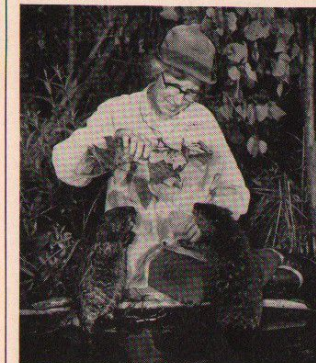
The Alliance may be reached at: P.O. Box 77012, Washington, D.C. 20013; or at (703) 684-0654.

—P. Greanville

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 Cavit Buyukmihci, 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 Buyukmihcis 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 private refuge took hold.

Finally, in 1961, after a long search, they found 85 acres with an abandoned shack



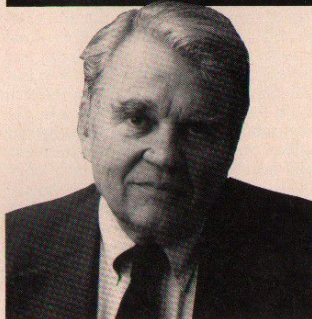
Hope Sawyer Buyukmihci at the refuge pond with beaver kittens.

and a big pond inhabited by beavers. They promptly invested all their savings, took out a mortgage, and bought the land. Through the years, as one small piece of adjoining land after another became available, they kept on adding to the initial tract until this improbable animal haven—aptly christened "The Unexpected Wildlife Refuge"—grew to include 450 acres, with bluebirds nesting in some of the birdhouses sprinkled throughout the property, while chickadees, titmice, crested flycatchers, tree swallows, purple martins and wrens nested in others. (Growing up literally among beavers, otters, deer, foxes, snakes, ducks, geese and many other wild animals indigenous to New Jersey,

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NETWORK NOTES

EDITED BY LESLIE PARDUE



Andy Rooney criticizes fur . . .

COLUMNIST/COMMENTATOR ANDY ROONEY called to task those who wear fur recently in his syndicated newspaper column. He noted that furwearers "do not associate the fur coats 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 suffered by animals caught in leghold traps, and suggests that the humane community direct its campaigns towards making those who wear fur "the objects of public scorn" rather than continuing the 100-year-old battle to ban leghold traps. Rooney admits that "Anyone who eats animals, as I do, is on shaky ground talking about cruelty to animals. . . My attitude towards steak is the same as a woman's attitude toward a fur coat. . . the steel trap or the slaughterhouse do not occur to either of us." Rooney's feelings are probably very typical; like many people, he empathizes with animals but is a meat eater out of habit. Let Rooney know you appreciate his comments about furs, and encourage him to consider widening his sphere of concern to include farmed animals in addition to wildlife. Write to him in care of CBS-TV, 51 W. 52nd St., New York, NY 10019.

THE FUR INDUSTRY HAS CALLED FOR LETTERS OF PROTEST against the rock group Boston. As reported in our November 1986 issue, Boston included a pro-animal message along with the addresses of several animal rights organizations on the jacket of their latest album, *Third Stage*. An article in *Fur Age Weekly*, a fur industry trade newspaper, urged its readers to put pressure on Boston's record company, MCA. Let MCA know you support Boston's actions: write to Irving Azoff, President, MCA Records, 70 Universal City Plaza, Universal City, CA 91608.

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 more information, contact David Kay, Planning Committee, World Day for Lab Animals-Chicago 1987, 5046 Glenwood Ave. #12S, Chicago, IL 60640. For information about April 24th actions in other areas, call the In Defense of Animals regional contact number in your part of the country: (415) 924-4454 (West Coast); (612) 822-6161 (Central U.S.); and (315) 471-1633 (East Coast).

GREENPEACE'S ANTI-FUR COMMERCIAL entitled "Dumb Animals" received a 1986 Clio Award, the Oscar of the television advertising industry. A still photo from the commercial, now property of the British anti-fur group Lynx, appeared on *THE ANIMALS' AGENDA's* January/February 1987 cover. The ad depicts a posh fashion show in which the models' fur coats begin to bleed, dramatically reminding the viewer that a fur coat's price is paid in suffering. For information on how to get the commercial shown at your local movie theater or on television, write to Lynx, P.O. Box 509, Great Dunmow, Essex CM6 1UH, England.

MANY HUNTING, TRAPPING, AND FUR INDUSTRY organizations bear names calculated to dupe the public into thinking they're on the animals' side. Probably the best-known of these groups is the National Wildlife Federation, a pro-hunting/trapping organization often mistaken for a wildlife protection group. Something called the International Welfare Organization for Fur Farm Animals was formed recently at a meeting of fur ranchers from several nations. One of the more blatantly absurd names we've heard yet is Bowhunters Who Care, a group formed to "help farmers combat animal rights activists," according to a recent description in a newspaper hunting column. And in an amazing display of reasoning ability, the board of directors of Fur Is For Life (the fur industry's propaganda arm) decided to change the organization's name to Fur Retailers Information Council "because the old name caused confusion" (or was caused by it). They are purportedly launching an "aggressive campaign to limit the visibility of the antis." "Antis" is a term frequently used in fur industry publications to designate animal rights advocates.

"ADOPT A FARM ANIMAL" is the name of a program developed by Farm Sanctuary whereby former factory-farmed animals are matched with loving homes where they may live out their natural lives and be properly sheltered and cared for. They are seeking people capable of providing such homes, and also nonadoptive sponsors who can help foot the bills. Interested readers may contact Farm Sanctuary at P.O. Box 37, Rockland, DE 19732; (302) 654-9026.

NOMINATIONS FOR ITS 1988 HUMANE AWARD are being accepted by The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA). Nominations will be accepted from humane societies, animal welfare organizations, veterinary societies and veterinarians. There is no limit to the number of individuals or organizations one may nominate. The award was established to "recognize a non-veterinarian or non-veterinary organization that has demonstrated exceptional compassion for the welfare of animals." All nominations must be received on or before June 1, 1987. Include supporting documentation on behalf of nominees, and send to AVMA, 930 N. Meacham Rd., Schaumburg, IL 60196.

READERS MAY RECALL last year's plans by Hartz Mountain Corporation to build "Furtown USA", a giant complex which would have housed New York City's fur industry. The plans, which prompted a boycott of the company's "pet" care products and a torrent of angry letters from animal activists, were called off, and the boycott was discontinued. Now it has come to our attention that Hartz is producing a fur toy for cats. Called "Furry Face", the Hartz cat toy is made in Korea. Consumer relations personnel at Hartz were unable to tell us just what kind of fur the toy is made of and from whom it is obtained. Korea has come under fire recently for the practice of eating dogs and cats, a practice which results in a supply of cat pelts which may be passed off as other types of fur. Regardless of what type of fur is used to make the toy, it's hypocritical for a company which makes its money on people's love of companion animals to turn around and support an industry which causes animal suffering. Readers may write to Hartz president David Lovitz at: Hartz Mountain Corporation, 700 South 4th St., Harrison, NJ 07029. Ask them to withdraw the toy from the market and produce no other fur-related items.

NETWORK NOTES

FURS ARE STILL BEING OFFERED AS PRIZES on NBC-TV's "Wheel of Fortune", the most popular game show on television. Nearly every episode begins with "oohs" and "aahs" from the studio audience as star Vanna White models a fur coat. Activists should continue to write the show's producers urging them to stop promoting furs. Write to Wheel of Fortune, c/o NBC-TV, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10112. Also write to Vanna White, 9454 Wilshire Blvd., 10th Floor, Beverly Hills, CA 90212.



. . . but Vanna White promotes it.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES ON ANIMAL ISSUES may be of interest to readers. The National Alliance for Animal Legislation will be holding its third annual National Legislative Seminar June 20-22 in Washington, D.C. The event is a great opportunity to meet animal advocates from around the country, as well as Senators, Representatives, and Congressional staffers. For more information contact the Alliance at P.O. Box 75116, Washington, DC 20013; (703) 684-0654. ♦ The Animal Rights Coalition (ARC) National Conference will be held September 25-27 at the College of St. Thomas in St. Paul, Minnesota. See Shepherd's Paul Watson and musician Country Joe McDonald are among the featured guests. For information contact ARC, P.O. Box 20315, Minneapolis, MN 55420; (612) 822-6161. ♦ The New England Federation of Humane Societies (NEFHS) will celebrate its 50th Anniversary by holding a conference May 20-22 in Portland, Maine. The event will feature workshops on contemporary problems in humane work. Write to O.P. Jackson, NEFHS, P.O. Box 560A, Kennebunkport, ME 04046.

PSYCHOLOGISTS FOR THE ETHICAL TREATMENT OF ANIMALS (PsyETA) is inviting submissions of short papers for publication which describe ways of minimizing suffering experienced by animals in laboratories. Of particular interest are papers discussing husbandry and housing environments, experimental design, and teaching methods which spare animals. For more information and guidelines, contact Emmanuel Bernstein, Ph.D., PsyETA, Glenwood Estates, Saranac Lake, NY 12983 or call (518) 891-4140.

A CAMPAIGN AGAINST SPINAL CORD RESEARCH conducted at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) is being launched by LifeForce. Called "Broken Promises", the campaign is based on the idea that spinal cord research constitutes a broken promise to people because such research on animals is often inapplicable to humans, and a broken promise to animals who deserve our protection from such abuse. The campaign includes effective color brochures (available for 20 cents each) which clearly document the horrors of spinal cord research at UCLA. A package which includes a videotape (Beta or VHS 1/2") showing the research on cats and kittens, along with photos and written documentation, is available for \$45 from LifeForce, Box 3117, Main Post Office, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6B 3K6. Also available is a 3/4" videotape for television stations. LifeForce has called on the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to conduct an investigation of the UCLA labs: letters are needed to encourage NIH to act. Write to: Dr. Charles R. McCarthy, Director, Office for Protection from Research Risks, Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, 20205.

TWO IMPORTANT INDIVIDUALS RECENTLY RECEIVED AWARDS for their efforts on behalf of animals. Senator Robert Dole was awarded the 27th Albert Schweitzer Medal by the Animal Welfare Institute for his leadership in the Senate on behalf of animals. And, the Humane Education Teacher of the Year Award was recently presented to Ms. Fran Charbonneau of New Fairfield, Connecticut by the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE). Charbonneau was selected from a pool of candidates across the nation because of her work in animal rights issues and her leadership as president of the New Fairfield/Sherman Animal Welfare Society.

IT'S IMPOSSIBLE FOR US to mention all the new materials continuously emerging to aid in efforts on behalf of animals, but here are a few. Two guides have been produced for teaching elementary-age children about animals: write to the New York City Board of Education, Office of Curriculum Development and Support, 131 Livingston St., Brooklyn, NY 11201 for their "Humane Education Resource Guide"; and to the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, Box 362, East Haddam, CT 06423 for their "People and Animals" curriculum guide. ♦ Arc Print is a British animal rights printing and publishing service; their first major publication, *Against All Odds*, chronicles the recent history of the movement in Britain and examines tactics and strategies used in various campaigns. For a copy of this 120-page book, send a \$5.00 check or money order to Arc Print, 265 Seven Sisters Rd., Finsbury Park, London N4, England. ♦ *Cats on the Couch* by Carole C. Wilbourne is a book about the psychology of cat behavior; profits from its sale benefit shelter animals at the Humane Society of New York (HSNY). Send \$10.95 plus \$1.00 postage and handling to HSNY, 306 E. 59th St., New York, NY 10022. ♦ A ten-page booklet on the hunting issue is available free from activist Susan Wiedman; send a self-addressed legal size envelope to Voices For Animals, P.O. Box 1324, Charlottesville, VA 22902. Susan also has extensive files on a variety of animal issues and can provide information and copies of materials to activists upon request.

BE ON THE LOOKOUT for bogus animal protection groups which may actually be scams of one sort or another. A recent example came to our attention: a group called National Animal Protection Fund, supposedly an animal shelter head-quartered in Washington, D.C., has sent mailings to animal advocates asking for \$5 donations in exchange for a "mystery gift" and a chance at a \$50,000 sweepstakes prize. We were unable to find a phone listing for this "organization", and no one we spoke to in the animal protection community had ever heard of the group. We have alerted the post office that this may be a case of mail fraud. Remember, it's important to check out the credentials of all organizations before donating or becoming a member.

The greatness of a nation can be judged by the way its animals are treated. . . .

—Mohandas K. Gandhi



— Douglass Begum/Greenpeace

Marsupial Wars-Australia's Shame

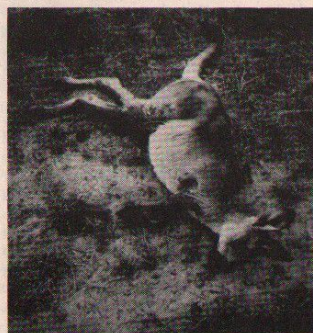
BY PETER A. RAWLINSON

Perhaps the most repugnant and compassionless hunting practiced on our planet recently was not in the wild of Africa or on the steppes 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 stockmen. He was wrong—the Red Kangaroo remained 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, substandard 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 treated 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
Extinction: The Causes and Consequences of the
Disappearance of Species (1981)



— International Wildlife Coalition

This young kangaroo, shot with a gun, suffered less than many others do. Most Joeys (baby kangaroos) are killed by decapitation, being crushed under a hunter's boot or thrown against the nearest tree. Some are simply left behind to starve after their mothers are slaughtered.

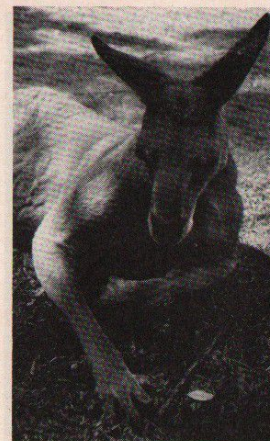
Australia has been an island continent since it broke away from Antarctica 45 million years ago and started to drift northward. At that time, the global climate was warm and wet, and Australia was forested. Over the last 45 million years, the continent has drifted in isolation through mild latitudes 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 broadscale destruction of natural ecosystems to facilitate agricultural land use and the cultivation of non-native livestock animals. The colonists' intolerance of 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 Australasian 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



— S. Hart/Greenpeace

(*M. fuliginosus*), and seven species of wallaby. 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".



— International Wildlife Coalition

Continued from previous page
legal kill of over a million. Prior to 1987, seven of the ten species could be legally exported, but only five have been given provisional export approval for 1987. Through the export trade, Australia has directly involved other nations (including the United States) in the commercial kangaroo slaughter—a bloody industry worth a mere \$10-15 million annually... a pittance compared to the value of Australian tourism, worth billions.

According to CONCOM, the aims of kangaroo management are: 1) to maintain populations of kangaroos over their natural ranges, and 2) to contain the deleterious effects of kangaroos on other land management practices. The kangaroo industry is presented by the Australian government as a "tool of management", an economic means of achieving large-scale "pest control" by permitting the sale of animals

destroyed as agricultural vermin. However, at least one Australian state, Queensland (which controls 63% of the current kill quota), openly contradicts the CONCOM position that the slaughter is a necessary response to a pest problem, by declaring that the kangaroo industry "has existed in its own right for more than a century as the user of a valuable renewable natural resource, and thus serves not only the needs of the farmer but also its own interests."

Claims that the commercial killing of kangaroos is vital for Australian agriculture are dishonest and grossly misleading as the commercial killing zone is well defined and restricted to the "Southern Pastoral Zone"—the semi-arid regions of western, southern, and eastern Australia. The Zone is extensive, occupying 35% of the country, but supporting less than 20% of the nation's sheep and 15% of the cattle.

Its agricultural production consists of low-intensity grazing of native vegetation. Justification for the kangaroo industry in the Southern Pastoral Zone is the alleged large-scale competition between kangaroos, sheep, and cattle; yet there are no comprehensive objective studies that demonstrate an extensive or significant conflict.

The only scientific estimates of overall species population sizes are from aerial surveys, and they can only be employed for three of the ten commercial species—the Red, Eastern Grey, and Western Grey kangaroos. But even those figures are unreliable as much of Eastern Grey habitat is too dense to permit aerial observation, and Eastern and Western Greys (who cannot be differentiated from the air) occupy overlapping territory in eastern Australia. Estimates for those species were 19 million in 1981, decreasing to 14 million by 1984. Population statistics

of the other seven species involved in the industry are not monitored.

The Commonwealth of Australia consists of six states and two territories, each with its own government and its own wildlife legislation. Five states permit commercial killing of kangaroos: Queensland and Tasmania have open seasons throughout the full range of the animals; Western Australia has open seasons in designated agricultural areas only, and issues special permits in other areas; and New South Wales and South Australia issue wildlife destruction permits for commercial killing *only* when a declaration is made that damage is being caused to a specific property. The Commonwealth Government has no direct control over native wildlife, but it does have jurisdiction over exports through the Wildlife Protection Act passed in 1982. The Act makes ap-

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—International Wildlife Coalition

Kangaroo Protection Bill Introduced in Congress

On January 27, Representative Robert Mrazek (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 his Congressional colleagues, Rep. Mrazek stated: "Recent actions of the Australian government demonstrate that now, more than ever, the kangaroo is in need of protection by the United States. 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 showing a decrease in the kangaroo population, the country continues to permit the brutal massacre of millions of these threatened animals... the Kangaroo Protection Act would reinstate a 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 1974, 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 1981, despite a sharp decline in the kangaroo population and mounting evidence that the Australians had no control over the massive commercial slaughter and product export.

Today the United States stands as one of the largest

markets for finished kangaroo products, providing a continuing economic incentive for hunters to kill adult and juvenile kangaroos wherever they can be found. Government records of U.S. kangaroo imports available to 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, Mrazek's bill had nearly 100 co-sponsors and, as we go to press, 87 Representatives have signed onto H.R. 779. The new chairperson of the House Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Conservation, Rep. Gerry Studds (D-MA) has expressed an interest in holding hearings for the bill. Readers should write to Rep. Studds and request him to schedule immediate hearings, and write to their own Representatives, asking that they support H.R. 779 with their co-sponsorship. Mail to all members of Congress can be sent to the U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515.

—Marian Newman, International Wildlife Coalition



—International Wildlife Coalition



—Greenpeace



—International Wildlife Coalition

Had this female kangaroo been spared, she would have nurtured her Joey in her pouch until he was old enough to travel at her side; after she was shot, he crawled out of her pouch and now lies dying on top of her (top); using spotlights and high-powered rifles, kangaroo hunters shoot from their trucks (above left); still-living kangaroos being impaled on posts are common atrocities (above right). Trinkets made from kangaroo skins and parts are sold as souvenirs to tourists (left, previous page).

COMING SOON

♦ **FEEDING AN EPIDEMIC.** An infectious disaster 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 can muster 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.

Continued from previous page

proved species management programs mandatory for wildlife exports.

Comparing the kangaroo export quotas for 1986 with the provisional quotas for 1987 reveals some significant changes in the industry: the provisional kangaroo kill quota has increased by 18% to 2,707,900 (comprising 96.5% of the legal export industry), while the provisional wallaby kill quota has decreased by 75% to 96,500 (comprising only 3.5% of the legal export industry); the total kill quota of 2,804,400 has increased 5% over the 1986 figure of 2,673,600. It is important to keep in mind that *quotas do not limit the total kill, they merely specify the number of animals who can be consumed by the commercial trade*. As they are set by the Commonwealth Government, quotas can only be enforced for the export trade. The quotas take into account neither the legal noncommercial kill nor the illegal kill. The serious implications of omitting the legal non-commercial kill can be illustrated from Tasmanian wallaby kill figures for 1984. A kill quota of 250,000 was established for that year, while Tasmanian authorities estimated that

1,066,000 were shot noncommercially outside the quota. Furthermore, they admitted that a substantial but unknown number were legally poisoned with Compound 1080. The state of Queensland has recently acknowledged a legal noncommercial kill outside the quota in the vicinity of 500,000 for 1986.

There is no mandatory requirement for detailed or accurate records of the noncommercial kill. While accurate recording of commercial kills is mandatory under State legislation and Commonwealth legislation requires accurate recording of wildlife exports, a detailed presentation to the Australian Senate Inquiry into Animal Welfare in January 1987 by the organization Australians for Animals revealed that various State and Commonwealth data bases contained conflicting information on the size of the commercial slaughter. From their evidence, obtained directly from government documents, it appears there is a substantial commercial overkill.

The Industry

At one end of the kangaroo trade are the shooters, who are large in

number and poorly paid. Prices are fixed at the top of the trade by a cartel of retailers and exporters. The kangaroo industry uses both the meat and the skins, but the end products change as markets fluctuate. Skins have always been the industry staple, 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" export industry aimed at human consumption developed in 1980, but has failed to flourish. Tourist souvenirs use a significant, but unmonitored, quantity of kangaroo and wallaby products. Toy koalas made from kangaroo and wallaby skin are popular. Less well known are a host of completely tasteless novelties such as kangaroo paw bottle openers and "Lucky Golden Ball Purses" made from the tanned scrotal sacs of large male kangaroos.

Commercial shooting is sometimes claimed to be the most humane method of controlling "pest" kangaroos. The RSPCA of Australia published a report on the "Incidence of Cruelty to Kangaroos" in 1985 which gave qualified support to that claim, but only when such shooting was carried out by skilled professionals taking fully dressed carcasses for the meat and skin trade, while operating under optimal conditions, using high-powered rifles with telescopic sights, and shooting only at stationary "targets". "Humane" killing would take place at night in open terrain with good visibility, and involve the use of powerful spotlights to "transfix" the victims. Under such conditions, successful execution of a clean head shot would occur 85% of the time (about four out of five attempts). If the figure of 15% of animals not killed with clean head shots were applied to the 1987 legal quota of 2,804,000 kangaroos, it would mean that at least 420,660 animals were not 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 in freezers. However, the RSPCA report acknowledges that freezer operators downgrade or reject non-headshot animals—hence the survey figures are highly selective (biased heavily in favor of head shots), and not representative of field shooting in general.

Superficial reading of the RSPCA report will lead many people to conclude that commercial shooting is relatively humane, and that on average 85% of the animals are killed with head shots involving no cruelty. Such



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

International Wildlife Coalition

a conclusion is dangerously misleading for the following reasons:

- Full-time professional shooters constitute less than 10% of the 2,500 licensed commercial shooters.
- Less than 10% of the licensed commercial shooters kill more than 2,500 animals per year, and less than 5% exceed 5,000.
- Allowing each of the 250 full-time shooters 2,500 animals per year would account for only 625,000 animals, or 22% of the 1987 quota.
- According to the RSPCA report, only 85% of the 625,000 animals taken by the full-time professionals would die from clean head shots. Thus, only 531,250 animals (19% of the 1987 quota) would be killed "humanely" in terms of the RSPCA report.
- Not all full-time shooters employ head shots, some preferring neck, chest, spine, or hip shots. Even shooters who prefer head shots do not use them all the time.
- The RSPCA conclusions on the use of head shots by full-time shooters apply only when animals are killed for both meat and skins—"full dressed carcass shooting". The conclusions do not apply to what is called "trade butt" or "skin only" shooting. This further compromises the claims about commercial shooting and cruelty. "Skin only" shooting does not require or favor head shots since small holes are acceptable in skins for the leather trade. Consequently, it is inherently more cruel than full dressed carcass shooting. The 1985 Queensland government book *The Kangaroo Keepers* provides data that shows "skin only" shooting ranged from 36% to 85% of the total annual commercial kill between 1975 and 1980, averaging 72%.
- Full-time professional shooters only kill animals who can be sold for profit—essentially the large mature males. All noncommercially killed animals, especially the smaller females and

young kangaroos, are taken by the part-time and illegal shooters who are acknowledged in the report to regularly employ cruel and inhumane methods. These amateurs are seldom expert shots, and frequently animals are wounded during intense hunting sprees and subsequently experience slow and painful deaths. Still living animals are sometimes spiked on meat hooks of the hunters' trucks where they flail about in agony until disemboweled. Joeys—the baby kangaroos—may be 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. Atrocities such as kangaroos being impaled on posts while alive, being kicked, run over by cars, trucks, or

motorcycles (700 kangaroos were run over on one ranch property in 1984) are common. Snares may be used to entrap kangaroos by the leg or head. Other repugnant acts of overwhelming cruelty are commonplace.

The RSPCA report specifically excluded consideration of wallaby shooting in Tasmania, which controlled 64% 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 shot on the move, often with shotguns instead of high-powered rifles.

Commercial shooters are paid according to carcass weight or skin size, and they 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 shooting costs. These 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 kill normally has a strong male "bias". This raises the question of what effect commercial shooting is having on populations. Kangaroos are polygamous, and the continual removal of adult males could increase the number

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Who'd Want to Be in their Shoes?

Late last fall, bowing to pressure from Greenpeace, eight major sports shoe manufacturers agreed to halt the sale of kangaroo skin shoes in the United Kingdom (UK). The eight were: Nike, Lotto, Tacchini, New Balance, Puma, Mitre, Diadora, and Adidas. The first four went further and stated that their shoes would, from then on, be "kangaroo-free" worldwide. Greenpeace is now preparing to launch a campaign in the United States aimed at achieving similar results. Said Greenpeace spokesperson Dean Wilkinson: "Our first step will be to make American consumers aware they are buying the hides of threatened animals. We will, of course, identify in the public's mind the brand names of running shoes which use kangaroo leather." Greenpeace plans to focus its campaign on 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 Tannen, President; Adidas U.S.A., Inc.; Suite 300, 200 Sheffield St., Mountaintop, NJ 07092. For more information about the campaign, contact Greenpeace, 1611 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20009 (202/462-1177).



Other Activity

The International Wildlife Coalition (IWC) is mounting a major campaign to save the kangaroo, joined by dozens of other environmental and animal welfare groups such as Greenpeace, The Humane Society of the United States, and The Fund for Animals. In addition to lobbying 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, Florsheim sells \$140 shoes and \$180 boots made with kangaroo skins. A major victory was won along these lines when MacGregor Sporting Goods Company yielded to pressure, and discontinued selling the most expensive kangaroo product in the world—a kangaroo skin golf bag—because of humane considerations. IWC believes that with grassroots participation, the campaign will be successful. For more information, write to IWC at 1807 H Street N.W., Suite 301, Washington, DC 20006.

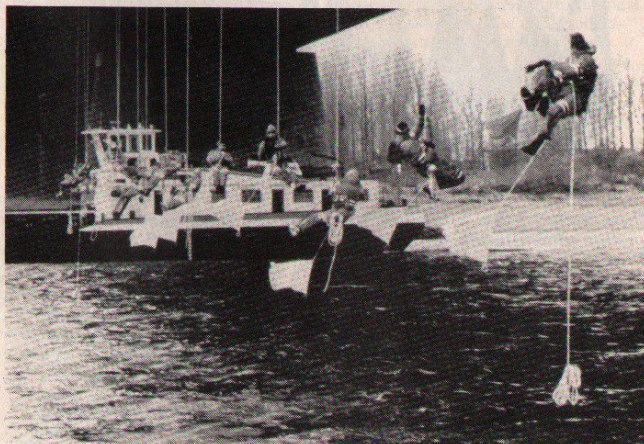
The International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) stepped up its international campaign to save the kangaroos with a mailing to its half a million members worldwide in January. IFAW supporters were urged to get involved in the issue by writing letters of protest to the Australian Prime Minister. ANIMALS' AGENDA readers should send letters, too. They can be addressed to: The Hon. Robert Hawke, M.P., c/o Australian Embassy, 1601 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036. IFAW has already sent \$100,000 to Australian grassroots groups fighting the kangaroo slaughter. Contact IFAW at P.O. Box 193, Yarmouth Port, MA 02675.

News Commentary

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 companies (Sandoz, Ciba-Geigy and BASF) resulted in what West German ex-Chancellor Willy Brandt termed "Chernobasel". 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 extinguish the blaze, some 30 tons of organic mercury compounds, nitrophenols, and phosphorers 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



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

atrazine is classified as an herbicide, such classifications as herbicide, insecticide, pesticide, germicide and the like are, at best, misnomers. They are euphemistic subclassifications of the correct term, *bicide*: any substance which, when it comes into contact with living matter in a high enough concentration, kills. The first and most immediate manifestations of the Sandoz spill were the deaths of half a million fish.

Next followed the spill of 300 gallons of dichloroacetic acid, an organic acid used as an eschotic (an agent that fosters scabbing, used frequently in the treatment of burns), from a BASF plant. The final incident was the release, again by Ciba-Geigy, of phenolic resin compounds. Phenol, otherwise known as carbolic acid, is an alcohol of the benzene series, used in conjunction with certain aldehydes as resin precursors. Earlier in this century, phenol also was used as a popular and effective means of committing suicide. The Nazis later adopted it as a form of lethal injection. Phenol coagulates albumin, or blood protein, thereby terminating the flow of oxygen.

Massive amounts of disulfoton, a phosphorester, were detected from the Sandoz spill. Disulfoton is more toxic than parathion, and, while classified as an insecticide, closely approaches the toxicity levels of nerve gases. Like nerve gases, disulfoton is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Muscular action is conveyed to the brain by the ephemeral neurotransmitter acetylcholine. The action of the enzyme

acetylcholine must be destroyed promptly, or the muscular impulses of the body will not stop; rather, they will escalate. Cholinesterase is the enzyme that destroys acetylcholine. So, when the action of cholinesterase is inhibited by disulfoton, normal muscular activity accelerates unchecked into violent spasms, convulsions, seizures, and ultimately death.

Compounding the problem of disulfoton's immediate toxic effects is the fact that it is an ester, an organic ester of phosphoric acid. An ester is the combination of an alcohol and an acid. Esters are soluble in fat, because fat itself is a naturally-occurring ester of a fatty acid and glycerol, an alcohol. What this means is that the marine life in the Rhine that did not perish from acute disulfoton poisoning will absorb and store this neurotoxin in fatty tissues. The concentration of disulfoton will increase in fish, eels and other marine animals in the Rhine in the course of the feeding cycle.

The hazards of mercury poisoning are already fairly well known. In addition to their great inherent toxicity, mercury compounds readily decompose back into mercury or its ore, mercuric oxide. A very stable and inactive metal, mercury has the characteristic of resisting the formation of less toxic compounds.

This series of industrial spills constitutes an almost unprecedented environmental catastrophe and health hazard. Drinking water from the Rhine has been contaminated in France, Germany, and the Netherlands. Indeed, the contami-

nants continue to empty into the North Sea, where the Rhine's winding course ends. The contamination of the North Sea is quite possible, for floodgates throughout the Rhine's path were closed to protect tributaries and canals from the poisoned waters of the Rhine, thereby increasing the contaminants entering the North Sea.

Spokespersons for Sandoz, Ciba-Geigy, BASF, and the Swiss government persist in referring to these spills as "accidents", another quaint euphemism. An accident is when a child wets the bed or someone spills a cup of tea. It is quite an inadequate term to describe gross corporate negligence. Much-needed and intelligently-anticipated safeguards that could have prevented these spills have been ignored for decades by the Swiss chemical/pharmaceutical conglomerates.

For all intents and purposes, the Rhine is a dead river. Conservative estimates place any true revival of life in the Rhine at about a decade hence. That estimate, of course, assumes no future repetitions of November's "accidents", "accidents" which recall the Union Carbide disaster in Bhopal, India and the Hoffman-La

Roche (along with Sandoz and Ciba-Geigy, the "big three" Swiss chemical/pharmaceutical giants) disaster in Seveso, Italy, where clouds of dioxin gas destroyed and disfigured human and nonhuman animal life for miles around (grisly pictures of which can be found in Hans Ruesch's book, *Naked Empress*).

The trout, carp, and other fish, as well as eels, snails, mussels, water fleas, crabs, and other indignant inhabitants of the Rhine are far from being the only animal life jeopardized by the toxic spills. The varied ecosystems supported by the Rhine (especially the many western European marshlands) are also endangered. From insects to birds, from badgers to beavers, from foxes to deer, from mice to squirrels, no species can hope to escape altogether the devastating effects of the poisoning of the Rhine. So fragile and intricate is the balance of animal life in the Rhine-supported marshlands, one can but speculate upon what specific disasters will occur. Ecosystems, especially marshlands, are exceptionally complex in the interdependencies of life support existing within them, and are very susceptible to disruption from any break in their food

webs—the interrelated food chains of ecosystems. Further compounding this problem is the inevitable intrusion into the highly fertile soils along the Rhine of these toxic pollutants.

Once the death toll from the immediate effects of the spills begins to subside, it will be paramount to restore the affected plant life, for plant life is the basis of all ecosystems, supporting the animal life. One is not inclined to be overly optimistic about any short-term restoration, due to the number of ecosystems involved, their complexity, the relative longevity of some of the contaminants, and the awesome scope of the devastation already triggered by the spills.

The knowledge we have about ecology, scant as it is, has been gained at a precious price: the observation of disturbances in ecosystems caused by humans. And still, our meager knowledge surpasses our virtually nonexistent appreciation; hence the repeated destruction of natural balances. Once again, humanity's shortsightedness, greed, and folly have obliterated in a matter of days what nature spent millions of years evolving to perfection.

—Jack Tanis

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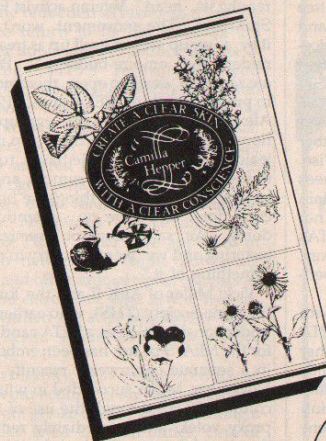
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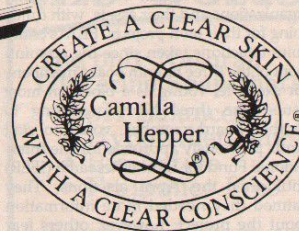
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ANIMAL NEWSLINE

Bubble, 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 are attempting 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 of NEAVS on January 15. Most activists seem to favor a change in leadership, but there is considerable disagreement about who should serve on the NEAVS board of directors.

Early on, leaders of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) expressed interest in controlling the board, and drew up a slate of nine candidates, including PETA's director, Ingrid Newkirk, its chairperson, Alex Pacheco, and several other close associates. At PETA's insistence, three of those candidates were appointed by Ford prior to his resignation to fill board vacancies. Those three seats, plus six others, are up for election at the annual meeting on April 29. On the ballot will be those candidates nominated by the NEAVS nominating committee, chaired by Tom Regan. The committee made its selections on March 1: Cleveland Amory, president; Alex Pacheco, vice-president; John Mitchell, treasurer; Steve Wise, secretary; Holly Pearson of CEASE; Gul Agha of the Cambridge Committee for Responsible Research; PETA lawyer Gary Francione; PETA/CEASE member Theo Capaldo; and Larry Kedde. Wise, Agha and Kedde are the only nominees not on PETA's slate. It is uncertain whether members of the PETA slate not selected will still seek election; PETA's slate can appear on the ballot anyway, having been nominated through a petition process.

Many activists not associated with PETA have expressed concern that PETA is attempting to gain control of other organizations and their assets, with funds going for their own projects. PETA's critics point to actions taken since the appointment of the three interim board members. For example, voting as a block on most issues, the three have, according to another board member, voted to stall funds previously approved for the International Fund for Ethical Research (IFER) until after the April elections. They claimed they needed more information about the project; however, others fear that the three are attempting to free up the funds for other purposes. In the past

several months, Alex Pacheco and Gary Francione have been travelling extensively to Boston and elsewhere, some say to influence events and to lobby members of the nominating committee. They have attended several recent NEAVS board meetings uninvited. It has also been reported that someone has bought a block of 300 memberships in NEAVS (expected to translate into votes in the April elections), though Pacheco asserts that it wasn't PETA.

The tactics being used to secure positions on the NEAVS board have caused concern to many within the movement. Activist Amy Robinson, longtime board member and employee of NEAVS, said, "For the past few months, NEAVS has felt like an armed camp to me. If you speak up in opposition or protest, one gets the impression there might be professional risks at stake. The saddest part is that in a movement that prides itself on compassion and a progressive liberation ideology, the ugliest and messiest aspect of human nature is ineluctably rearing its head." Veteran activist Henry Spira says, "The movement won't profit by a group setting itself up as treasury-raiders and empire-builders... People are scared to death to open their mouths to protest anything PETA does." PETA's Alex Pacheco defended the group's actions, saying, "Clearly there's so much jealousy that some people have turned to feeding off baseless rumors, and are lashing out at us with things we haven't even done and have no intention of doing. We saw a corrupt organization teetering and we went in to try to make something of it."

Vicki Miller of ARK II and the Toronto Humane Society (THS), who earlier was under consideration as a PETA candidate for the NEAVS board, has been embroiled in a separate controversy recently. Last November, Miller succeeded in winning control of THS through the use of 1,300 proxy votes, and immediately reduced the size of the organization's board from 16 to five. Since that time, THS has come under fire from the Ontario Humane Society (OHS), a provincial organization of 59 Ontario humane societies. OHS argues that the November elections were improperly conducted and that the selection of ARK II co-founder Kathy Hunter as executive director of THS (with a salary of \$45,000 annually) constitutes a conflict



—Norman Ives

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

—Norman Ives

of interest, since Hunter is also one of THS's five board members (THS asserts that Hunter did not participate in the vote giving her the position). Also at issue are alleged financial improprieties at THS, though a city audit in December showed no evidence of illegal activity (another audit was ordered by the Ontario Public Trustee's Office in January). Provincial authorities have also refused to acknowledge the reduction in board size, forcing THS to return to its old board of 16; another application to reduce its size is pending. THS's recently-renewed \$550,000 contract with the city of Toronto to provide animal control services has been intensely debated in the city council.

Miller asserts that THS's critics are simply angered by its shift towards an animal rights philosophy and its attention to issues other than running an animal shelter. Numerous articles about the ongoing THS conflict have appeared in Toronto newspapers, some portraying Miller and other animal rights activists as fanatical extremists. One article hysterically warned of "a thousand-year vegetarian Reich" should they retain control of THS.

Most recently, THS has been criticized for its connections to an Animal Liberation Front group caught spray-painting a Kentucky Fried Chicken outlet. One of the five arrested at the scene was a contract researcher for THS and was driving a car rented by the Society. THS was quick to state that it doesn't support illegal activities. However, additional charges laid against two of the arrestees—including possession of explosives, burglar's tools, and stolen property, and carrying dangerous weapons—have complicated the issue. Other hu-

mane societies in the province are reporting drops in donations as a result of the negative publicity, though Miller says that donations from animal rights supporters are making up the difference for THS.

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—Professor Tom Regan

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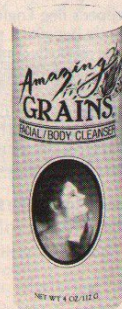
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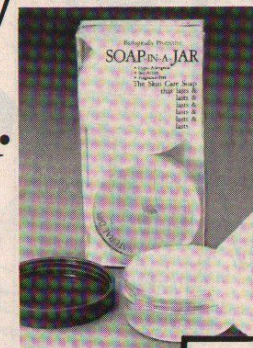
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ANIMAL NEWSLINE

Murder in the Stockyards

The following is an account of conditions at a Milwaukee slaughterhouse as observed by area resident Linda Rinelli. Prior to her discovery of the downed cow mentioned in the article, Rinelli observed cows with full udders and injuries being held in close quarters without food, water, or bedding. Quite likely, the conditions at this abattoir are typical, and represent only the tip of the iceberg of animal suffering caused by the meat industry.

The cow lay motionless at first. As I approached, she raised her neck and head, and with clear, alert eyes attempted to communicate her distress. I was startled to see the animal lying there on the cement. I'll never forget her eyes. I've worked on a dairy farm, and I know that cows are sensitive creatures.

The place was the Peck slaughterhouse in the Milwaukee industrial valley. I had volunteered to go to Peck after hearing that animal abuses were taking place, but

I never expected to see such hideous and inhumane treatment. I reported the event to County Humane Officer Bill Forss, who investigated the complaint, but eventually closed the case for lack of substantial evidence. "The slaughterhouse maintains that the animal was dead at 7:00 a.m. that morning," said Forss. "It's your word against theirs."

Then it must have been a miracle, like Lazarus, since after I had first sighted the animal at 7:00 a.m. she was there alive and suffering for a period of almost an hour.

I eventually made a citizen's complaint to City Attorney Nancy Maloney, only to have her concur with the humane officer. "There is just not enough evidence for the prosecution," stated Maloney, who cautioned me on the legal hazards of trespassing.

The attention of local animal rights activists was first directed towards the slaughterhouse when a construction worker on the 16th Street Bridge anonymously reported seeing horrendous treatment of stock below him. At that time the slaughterhouse and stockyards held "downed" cows (injured or disabled ani-

mals) somewhere near the bridge and transported them to the slaughterhouse grounds west of the bridge. Because of numerous complaints by the public, they are now warehousing their downed animals in a more isolated area.

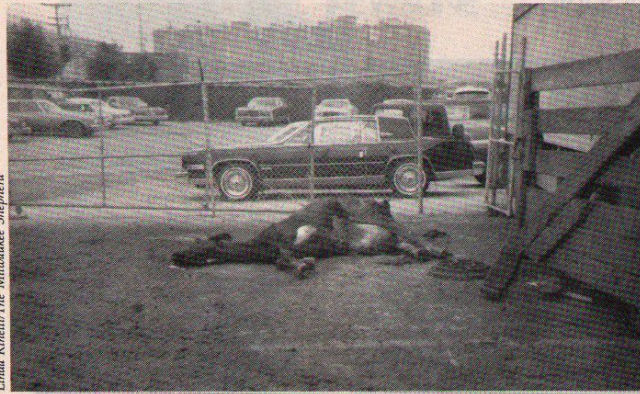
"The construction worker reported that downed cows were being tossed around like inanimate objects," explains Carol Simon, State Director of the Humane Farming Association. Simon and her associates have been attempting to investigate animal abuse at the slaughterhouse since that report and have made at least three attempts at determining if food or water is available to the animals there. "On each attempt, we have been chased off the premises," says Simon. During one attempted visit, Margaret Gebhard, an area teacher and member of Citizens United for Animals, was told by a maintenance worker at the plant that downed, conscious animals occasionally are dragged off the trucks by a cable. "I was told by the maintenance man that sometimes they are dragged off the top of two-tiered trucks and they fall the two tiers down to the cement. The man even showed us the cable used." (That was the cable I was looking for when I came upon the suffering animal on the cement at the side of the Peck premises.)

Dr. Douglas Mason, veterinarian in charge of veterinary inspectors at Peck, states, "I am sure that federal regulations are being met at Peck Packing...as required by the regulations, animals are not being dragged on premise by cable

What You Can Do for the Slaughterhouse Animal:

Write to Mr. Lawrence Van Kuhl, President of the American Stockyards Association, 205A Livestock Exchange Building, Sioux City, Iowa 51107. Urge that the following be implemented: random checks of slaughterhouses and stockyards unannounced four times a year by humane officers; prompt euthanasia of downed cows; regular milking of cows with full udders; and permission given to animal rights groups to feed and water 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 these doomed animals. And, write for the HSUS Legislative Action Packet, (HSUS, 2100 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20037).

Linda Rinelli/The Milwaukee Shepherd



A disabled dairy cow, her udders painfully full, 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.

unless they have first been rendered unconscious."

Since this incident I have spent time at Peck and walked around Milwaukee stockyards. Besides the event I witnessed at Peck, I have seen animals bruised and bleeding from unloading, and dairy cows with painfully full udders. One maintenance man at the stockyards told me these dairy cows sometimes are in transport two or three days with full udders. I have never seen food or water available to the animals in any of the holding pens.

Simon and Gebhard also agree that they have never seen food or water available; yet adequate food and availability of water is written into state and federal livestock laws. "If they would only let us in to assure ourselves the laws were being met, it would be a good start. What are they hiding?" queries Simon.

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) reports that "each year millions of farm animals pass through stockyards en route to feedlots and slaughterhouses, and there animals often are subjected to brutal treatment by unqualified, uncaring livestock workers. Yet, while such handling leads to injury and death, these creatures are afforded little to no protection by law."

According to Wisconsin state law, county humane officers like Bill Forss are authorized with police powers to inspect companies like Peck if suspicion of animal handling violations exists. However, another humane officer recently told Gebhard (off the record) that humane officers could be subject to harassment charges if they make surprise visits too

often. Who, 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 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 with full udders for an extended period of time." In England, animal activists are allowed to feed and water livestock. "Why can't we?" asks Simon.

LaRenda Odom, Secretary of the HSUS Department of Investigations, has another point: "We feel that one of the solutions to transportation and auction cruelties is consumer education. When the public and meat industry officials become aware of the circumstances in which most 'food' animals are marketed and transported, they will demand that conditions be improved."

But the present public demand is for meat products, not for humane animal handling.

—Linda Rinelli

This article was reprinted with permission from The Milwaukee Shepherd, a monthly alternative newspaper.

The One Day of the Year

by Professor Tom Regan

"Laboratory animals never have a nice day." We all know this sad truth. We ask ourselves, "What can I do to help?"

April 24, 1987 gives each of us an opportunity to "do something!" That's the day thousands of animal rights activists will be participating in the Second Annual World Day of Civil Disobedience for Laboratory Animals. Those thousands will be one fewer if you fail to be there. Your absence will be missed. The animals are counting on you.

For this is a special day. It's *the one day of the year* when all of us who struggle for animals rights focus our energy and concern on the plight of laboratory animals. It's also *the one day of the year* when those who make their living exploiting animals know things are going to be "just a little different" at the lab. We'll make our presence felt. And believe me, they don't like it. Not a bit.

For this is *the one day of the year* when the vivisectionists don't have "a nice day." It's one small way - our small way - of seeing that justice gets done.

The media will be there. You can count on that. That gives us a tremendous opportunity to raise the public's consciousness about the pain, fear, deprivation and death millions of animals endure every day.

But because of the media's interest, we need to be mindful of why we're there and what we hope to accomplish. We'll be watched as much as we'll be listened to. Probably more so. The last thing animals need is another person ignore or exploit them. We must be *absolutely certain* we do not provide one.

So, shall we be peaceful? Civil? Nonviolent? Yes, that is the order of the day.

But obedient? *Not on this occasion!* The spirit of April 24 - *this one day of the year* - demands that we go that one step further in our activism:

We must be ready to violate the law. Risk arrest. Go to jail. Not alone. Together. Throughout the entire nation. For the animals (Who won't be having a nice day April 24. Or any other date.)

Surely we can give laboratory animals *just this one day* of unusual sacrifice. Surely we can get a few friends to join us on *just this one day*.

Surely we can join hands across America and disrupt the daily business of vivisection.

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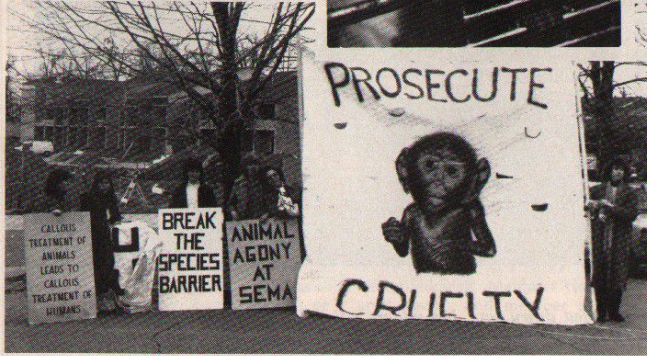
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Actions Target SEMA's Chimp Labs

Following the December 7th liberation of four toddler chimpanzees from its 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, mumbling and nodding—indications that the animals are suffering from isolation, deprivation and boredom. The tape also documented 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 down 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 16 violations of Public Health Service Guidelines in the past two years. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) inspection reports noted serious violations in 15 categories—including feeding, watering, housing, veterinary care, pest control, employee training, cleaning and



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.

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 totalling almost \$1 million to fund its studies of chemical carcinogens and infectious diseases.

In a sworn statement delivered to PETA, the world's foremost chimp behavior expert, Dr. Jane Goodall, condemned the conditions at SEMA. Goodall said, "It is my considered opinion that in many ways the SEMA facility fails to comply with even the minimal standards required by federal and state law. Overall, the conditions...raise serious ethical concerns regarding the care of all the nonhuman animals held in this facility." Noting the stressful conditions 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 officials 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.



—PETA/DC

—NANAV

A series of demonstrations against SEMA by a coalition of animal activists, nurses and gays opposed to the use of chimps in AIDS research culminated in the arrests of four activists in a demonstration on January 14. The four, members of the National Association of Nurses Against Vivisection (NANAV), were arrested for climbing onto the roof of the lab and refusing to come down. NANAV's repeated requests to be allowed to tour SEMA's labs have been denied. In fact, SEMA has also refused USDA officials entry to the primate rooms during required inspections. The total amount of time SEMA has been on probationary status is almost three times the amount of time the company has been accredited by the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AAALAC).

In a recent *Los Angeles Times* article entitled "We May Be Killing Our Closest Cousins", by Wendy Leopold, similarities in the behavior of humans and chimps are cited. Chimps use tools, make faces, play games, use language, form alliances with other chimps, and demonstrate a wide range of emotions once thought to be uniquely human. Chimp communication researcher Roger Fouts was quoted as saying, "You have to ask, 'Is it rational to use a threatened species to help an overpopulated species become more overpopulated?'. We have AIDS to deal with, and in the panic to respond, some scientists are willing to sacrifice a species."

—Leslie Pardue

Veal Boycott Prompts Media Exposés

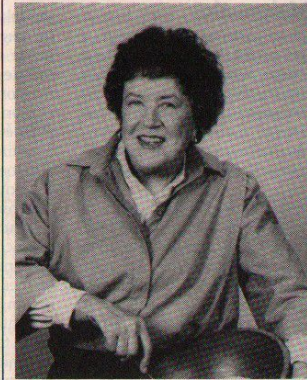
The anemic veal industry is itself looking pale, after receiving a major blow to its already dubious image. Millions of Americans watched in horror as a series of devastating exposes on veal production aired recently in Washington, D.C., San Francisco, and several other major U.S. cities.

Following news coverage of last June's National Veal Boycott demonstrations (see **THE ANIMALS' AGENDA**, September 1986), the Humane Farming Association (HFA) was contacted by syndicated reporter Steve Wilson from station KARE-TV in Minneapolis and Stephanie Abrams 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. "Misery on the Menu", "The Beef With Veal", and "Unpalatable Treatment" are but three of the titles used to describe the results of several weeks' work by top-notch investigative reporters.

The KARE-TV series included an interview with Dr. Michael Fox of the Humane Society of the U.S., and the KRON-TV report featured 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 falling, to a truck waiting to take them to the slaughterhouse.

Some comic relief was provided by the exquisitely inane comments of the vealers themselves. "Well, God gave me dominion over the animals, right?", declared vealer Scott Turtlewitz, when questioned about chaining baby calves in 22-inch-wide crates. "They've got it made," added vealer Marv Pratt. "Hey, they live like kings in there!"

Highlighted were the hazards of drug residues and chemical contamination in veal. KARE-TV's Wilson even went to 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 eloquently describe why veal is, simply put, an unsafe product. In the KRON-TV report, Dr. Jere Goyan, former head of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, is shown agreeing with HFA's Miller that antibiotic use in



—Brian Leavitt

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

veal production poses a grave hazard and should be banned.

Chef Julia Child, renowned for her culinary fondness for anemic 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're kept that way," an embarrassed Child reluctantly conceded. "Maybe they'll learn that they don't have to be that severe with the animals." Does this mean you'll be joining the boycott, Julia?

Let's all continue to build on this media exposure and momentum. Start planning now to make this year's National Veal Boycott actions a big success. Mark your calendars for Friday evening, June 26. For further information, contact the Humane Farming Association, 1550 California St. #66, San Francisco, CA 94109.

—Bonnie Del Raye

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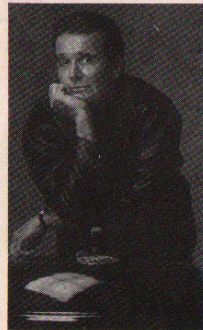
Short Takes

BY PATRICE GREENVILLE

Cybill Shepherd and James Garner: Hired by the Beef Council to woo consumers back to "steak and potatoes" country. Arteriosclerosis, anyone?



SHEPHERD



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Bureaucratic Malpractice

As repositories of some of the most timid and backward social thinking prevailing in a community, government bureaucrats are often a vital prop for the status quo. An example of this was 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."

Knowing quite well the mentality of wildlife managers and associated officials, it didn't take long for The Furbearers, a local animal defense group, to figure out the real reason for such sudden concern: to increase hunting and fill the Government's coffers with about \$9 million in hunter-related activities (licenses, food, lodging, equipment, etc.) Appalled, The Furbearers asked to be shown the cost study on which the wolf kill program was based. They ran up against a stonewall: the report was "unpublished" or "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 presstime 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) V8V 1X4, expressing displeasure with the program and indicating that personal plans to visit British Columbia *have now been cancelled on account of it*. If you get a reply, send it to The Furbearers at 2235 Commercial Dr., Vancouver, B.C., V5N 4B6 (Canada). They'll put it to good use.

Big Beef Hits the Road

Well, America's beef industry is 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 94 pounds per capita in 1976, fell to 76 pounds in 1980, and crawled back up to 86 pounds in 1986.)

The new campaign, extolling beef as "real food for real people," is designed to avoid a recurrence of the dispute that swirled two years ago around a similar effort, "Beef Gives Strength", which was soon denounced 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 Jean Sowa, the Beef Council's head of advertising, apparently unaware of how stupidly elitistic that sounds.

The thrust of the 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 as a world-weary, self-deprecating, but earthy macho type. Their mission? To wean the overpampered yuppie generation off effete nouvelle cuisine for a "culinary journey back to the heartland." By "heartland" meaning, of course, that fabled "steak-and-potatoes" country of yore where the Marlboro cowboy, rugged face and all, still rides on while coughing his lungs out.

But fear not. This latest attempt by the Beef Council to seduce us into premature arteriosclerosis may backfire, too. The dietary drawbacks of meat are too well established for easy dislodging, and the ads are too darn 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. "Something hot and juicy and so simple you can eat it with your hands." Finally, in keeping with a long Madison Avenue tradition of creating anxieties about idiotic things such as good cups of coffee, clean kitchen floors and rings around the collar, the spots close 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." Hmmm...

Stifling Advocacy by Administrative Fiat

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 may mean just about anything a bureaucrat wants it to mean. Critics have pointed out that the new rules will clearly inhibit the ability of charities to inform their members about society's problems, something the administration 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, public 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 neater way to choke the life out of an activist organization couldn't have been found.

Montreal Fur Event to Collect Funds to Combat Animal Rightists

The organizers of the Montreal Fur Fair have announced that a share of the proceeds will be donated to pro-fur groups fighting "the antis." Main recipient is likely to be Fur is For Life (FIFL), 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 FIFL board of directors voted on Jan. 13 to change the name of the organization because "the old name caused confusion." I'll say! When your business concerns the systematic murder of millions of defenseless animals, it takes extraordinary gall to talk about life without gagging. 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

"limiting the visibility of the antis." In order to do that, the Council will be taking a "more defensive p.r. posture instead of executing press blitzes." Reason for the switch? "The antis usually get more attention." Maybe the problem is that the truth always will out.

Thoughts of Chairman Narrow

Good ole Bob Harrowe, editor of the fur industry trade organ *Fur Age Weekly*, is hard to match when it comes to railing against the "antis". Suffering from a pronounced deficiency in his sense of humor (a dangerous condition plaguing many people in our own ranks), he's liable to shoot from the hip at the slightest hint of disagreement. In a typical broadside, he claimed last year that "anti-fur agitators are against furs 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 furs."

That's as coherent as Bob ever gets to be.



PEERLESS HARROWE

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■ A bill to abolish all animal experimentation in the state of Washington has been introduced in the state legislature. State 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 concede that the legislation probably won't pass this time around, 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 hotline: 1-800-562-6000. For more information on the bill, write the Northwest Animal Rights Network, 1205 East Pike, Seattle, WA 98122, or call (206) 323-7301.

■ 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 furs. Pageant producers conceded to Barker's demands, and the eleven semi-finalists began their bathing suit parade with fake furs instead of the real animal skins—a fact announced proudly by Barker on the show. Before and after the pageant, TV and radio news programs nationwide covered the Miss U.S.A. "flap over furs". By sticking to his principles, Bob Barker gave a dose of animal rights consciousness to millions of Americans. Even though the absence of furs doesn't make the pageant any less exploitative of women, the animal rights community should rejoice over Bob Barker's dedication to the cause.

Readers are strongly urged to write letters in support of Bob Barker's stand. The fur industry, outraged by his actions, has already called on its supporters to boycott CBS (if this means we'll be seeing fewer fur ads on TV, bravo!). Write to: CBS Audience Services, 51 W. 52nd St., New York, NY 10019, and to George Honchar, President, Miss Universe, Inc., 6420 Wilshire Blvd., #1920, Los Angeles, CA 90048. Honchar has agreed to permanently discontinue the use of furs in all three pageants produced by Miss Universe, Inc.

EDITED BY LESLIE PARDUE



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 (ADF&G) to allow a 1986-87 trapping season on lynx, despite a recommendation by Kenai Wildlife Refuge staff that lynx trapping not be allowed. The refuge biologist has noted that "lynx are being removed almost twice as fast as they are being added to the population". ADF&G maintained 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. Ginny De Vries 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 \$500 for every lynx skin, the financial incentive is there." Readers may protest the trapping of lynx by writing to Mr. Robert Gilmore, Alaska Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99503. Also write to Paul Schmidt, Refuge Supervisor, at the same address.

—U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

■ An animal rights message was seen by approximately 100,000 people in attendance at the Rose Bowl football game on November 22 between the University of Southern California (USC) and the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA). An airplane circled the stadium for about an hour, trailing a banner which read, "USC tortures animals. Help us stop it." USC has been using primates in studies of histoplasmosis (an eye disease), costing taxpayers millions of dollars. Primates used in the experiments are housed in cages 2'8" square. The Coalition to Save the USC Primates, comprised of 33 animal protection groups nationwide and spearheaded by the Society Against Vivisection, has been working to make the public aware of the abuse of primates at USC. Thousands of dollars have gone to pay for an innovative print advertising campaign in the Los Angeles area aimed at generating letters to USC officials asking that the primates be housed in a more natural setting and be given adequate exercise. Activists hope that requests for these moderate reforms will bring more attention to the vivisection issue, and will ultimately contribute to the effort to end all experimentation on animals. Readers may express support for the reforms by writing to: Roger Olson, Sr. Vice President, USC, Administration Building, Los Angeles, CA 90089. The Society Against Vivisection may be reached at: P.O. Box 10206, Costa Mesa, CA 92627.

■ Ohio hunters are calling for legislation to allow mourning dove hunting 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 gearing up for the fight. Opposition to the bill is being spearheaded by state Senator Eugene Branstool, who has fought for protection of mourning doves in Ohio for 12 years. The Wildlife Legislative Fund of America (WLEA) spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in an effort to defeat Branstool, who was re-elected by a very narrow margin this past November. Individuals able to provide testimony in upcoming hearings on the issue are urged to contact Senator Branstool c/o the State House, Columbus, OH 43215; Ohioans may write their legislators at the same address to demonstrate opposition to the bill. Activists in Ohio should also write to Governor Richard Celeste at the above address, or call his office at (614) 466-3526.

■ A man defending his own life and those of his four cats is being charged with second degree murder in Dade County, Florida. John Patrick O'Neill, a 50-year-old homeless man living under a bridge, had adopted four cats and given them the best care he could. He spent his days gathering aluminum cans for recycling to pay for food for himself and the cats. On December 19, 1986 a man named Daniel Francis Kelly, who had a long history of violence, allegedly threw O'Neill's cats into a river in an apparent attempt to drown them. O'Neill managed to rescue the cats, after which an argument erupted between the two men. Kelly allegedly drew a knife on O'Neill; during the subsequent struggle, O'Neill killed Kelly in self-defense. O'Neill voluntarily turned himself in to Miami Beach police, told them what had occurred, and was booked on charges of second degree murder. At press time, O'Neill's trial was scheduled for April 20; he's pleading not guilty by reason of self-defense. Readers may write letters of support to Kelly in care of the Dade County Jail, 1321 NW 12th St., Miami, FL 33125.

■ In response to a petition submitted by 21 humane organizations, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has said it will take action to discourage the use of the LD50 toxicity test. LD50 stands for "lethal dose 50 per cent", the dose of a given substance which will cause death to 50 per cent of a group of test animals. Since its development in the 1920s, the LD50 has claimed millions of animals' lives; the test's statistical validity has also been widely criticized. The petition called on the FDA to issue new regulations forbidding the use of data obtained from LD50 testing; while the FDA does not plan to issue such regulations, it has agreed to take steps to discourage the test's use. Such steps are to include statements in the Federal Register against the LD50; removal of references to the LD50 in guideline test protocols; meetings with toxicology industry representatives to discourage the test's use; continuing to not use the test within the FDA's own bureaus; and incorporation of alternative nonanimal tests into guideline test protocols. These measures are expected to significantly reduce the number of animals subjected to the LD50 in the future.



Sportsmen Need *Your* Help

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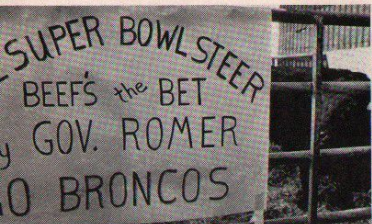
■ "Protect What's Right" is the name of a new campaign by hunters and trappers which attempts to convince the public that killing and maiming wildlife actually benefits animals and the environment. The \$1.7 million campaign is being mounted by the Wildlife Legislative Fund of America (WLEA), and is endorsed by numerous hunting and trapping organizations. The campaign includes an eight by ten foot display for booths at fairs and similar public events, radio and television "public service" announcements, camera-ready print ads, prepared editorials, speeches and slideshows. The materials will be used by local gun clubs and similar organizations to promote hunting and trapping. The major ideas represented in the campaign were outlined in a recent WLEA newsletter which claimed that: 1) "Wildlife is thriving"; 2) "Americans support hunting, fishing and trapping"; and 3) "Sportsmen are America's greatest conservationists". Activists should be on the lookout for the campaign in their local areas, and work to counter its erroneous claims.

■ Suffolk County, New York has become the first county in the state to enact a ban on the sale and use of leghold traps. Hearings held in the fall pitted trappers, New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) officials, and Farm Bureau representatives against animal 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. Cohalan vetoed the measure, but the county legislature overrode the veto in December. The new law imposes a penalty of \$250 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 to companion animals and humans, and limit free public access to open space. Other counties, as well as cities and towns, have passed similar measures in recent years. Trappers and their cronies in state wildlife agencies fight such at-

tempts 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, California, attorneys Ellen Bring and Joyce Tischler of the Animal Legal Defense Fund asserted that counties may legitimately address matters covered in state law when they seek to *augment and further the intent of state law*. Also, California counties' police powers explicitly grant them the authority to pass ordinances "promoting public health, safety, morals and welfare." Activists should consider mounting campaigns for similar bans in their own counties—statewide bans take a much longer time to enact; while pushing for them, the humane community should also endeavor to ban the trap "one community at a time". For more information on strategies at the local level, write to the Animal Legal Defense Fund, 333 Market St., Suite 2300, San Francisco, CA 94105.

more SHORTS on next page

NEWS SHORTS



"The Pride of Colorado" or 850 pounds of steaks, roasts and hamburgers?

— Glen Martin/The Denver Post

■ A 1200-pound black Aberdeen Angus steer was wagered by Governor Roy Romer of Colorado and lost to Governor Tom Kean 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 travelled east with four ranchers, and was used to promote the beef industry along the way. Said Charlie Johnson, the Akron High School agriculture teacher who first suggested that Romer bet the steer, "When he was born, he was to go for food, so we think that's what he's probably going to go for back in New Jersey." The *Denver Post* reported that the steer would be worth about \$800 live and "considerably more butchered". Johnson said that, if slaughtered, the steer would "yield" about 850 pounds of steaks, roasts and hamburgers. Animal advocates were relieved to learn that the steer would not be slaughtered, but instead would be sent to Howell Living History Farm near Titusville, New Jersey, where he will live out his life in peace. Readers may wish to share thoughts on the subject of wagering living creatures with Governor Roy Romer, 136 State Capitol Building, Denver, CO 80203.



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■ 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 Cynthia Drummond was quoted as saying, "We've got a 50 per cent increase in cat disappearances...I'm getting ten to 20 reports a day. It's really bizarre...80 to 90 per cent of the cats are black and white." Drummond suspects the cats are being nabbed for their fur. Residents in the area have reported several incidents in which individuals were spotted attempting to make off with cats, but no one has yet been apprehended in the case.

■ A new nonanimal irritancy test has been developed by University of Michigan researchers Frizell L. Vaughan and Isadore 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 (outside) layer of skin *in vitro* (outside the body). The researchers emphasize that they are "not just growing cells, but creating a micro-environment that can replicate our skin's natural barrier to foreign, toxic substances." The new 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 incur the degree of uncertainty inherent in tests which attempt to extrapolate data from various animal species to humans.

The Connection of Earth and Species, Species and Earth.

Quite often even the most well-meaning and well-read animal rights advocate becomes so caught up in being a 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 animal 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.

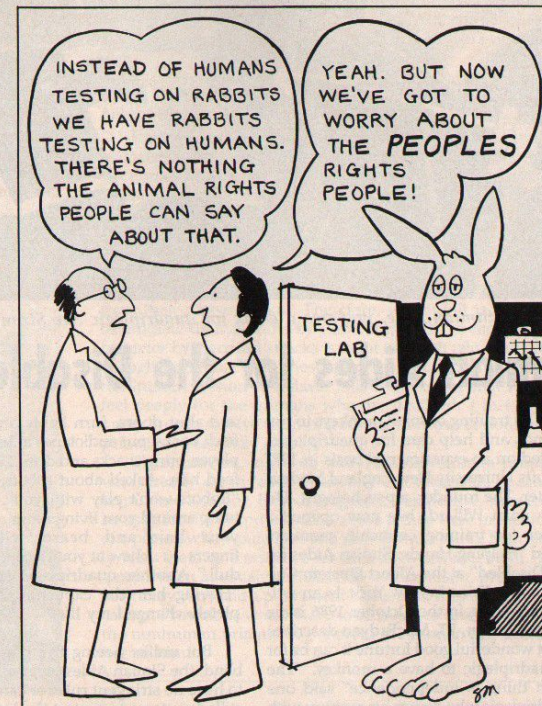
The vegan who wrote to me recently saying, "Vegetarians protect animals automatically by being vegetarians" is another example of this simplistic, emotional thinking. Not eating meat does not mean that you are involved with reducing the use of chemicals in the environment. It does not mean that you are 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 everything on 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 Rights 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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— Photos by Rita Namini for The Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation

Henri, a Simian Aide, prepares a drink for quadriplegic Sue Stron.

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 for training capuchin monkeys 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. MacFadyen 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 audiotapes in his cassette player, 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 . . . chew at your face . . . pretty dull." Another quadriplegic spoke up: "Having her (the capuchin) 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 instilled customs to protect the little slaves from carelessness or abuse from unsym-

pathetic or irritable patients—abuse which is all too possible. And 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 via remote control by the patient to stop the monkey from "misbehaving". The other is the extraction of all the 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.

Emmanuel Bernstein, Ph.D., Psychologists 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 powerless one 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 it 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 *Smithsonian* 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", calling 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 needs to be checked after the first week, then regularly, to find signs of excessive use. Ascertaining 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-Vissection 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, housing, 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

COMMENT

more? Can a monkey make an emergency phone call, wheel a chair from a burning building, season one's food, change one's clothes, put one to bed? It is obvious that the Simian Aide is a very limited "resource". Can we afford to expend many resources on such a grey area? Would the quadriplegic prefer a human aide?

We seldom, if ever, challenge the concept of the Seeing Eye dogs, for these animals have become an accepted part of our lives. But not long ago, I was in a restaurant in Georgetown, and a heavy-set, florid gentleman was at the bar with his Seeing Eye dog. And he stayed and stayed and stayed; and I was watching the dog crammed between two barstools amidst the smoke and clatter and inane preppy conversations—which may have been worse than electric shock. But would I consign the blind to their rooms and take away the dogs? I don't know the answers.



Allison Pascoe trains capuchin monkeys for the program.

F. Barbara Orlans, 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 neither specific data nor 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

dangerous to themselves (such as meddling with medicines) or destructive to property, some obedience training is essential. Very mild electric shocks could be substituted with auditory stimuli (voice commands or buzzer). I understand the patients are told to use shock only when two verbal commands have failed. This seems to be reasonable. With compassion 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 probability of "legitimizing" the taking of free-living nonhuman primates from their native habitat. Therefore, whether it is necessary to mutilate their mouths by extracting teeth, or modify their behavior by electrical 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 who would love and respect them rather than simply view 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. Provisions would have to be made to care for (not kill) the nonhuman primate in the event the human pre-deceases her or him.

This article was reprinted from "News Abstracts" of the American Fund for Alternatives to Animal Research, 175 W. 12th St. #16G, New York, NY 10011-8275.



Infant monkeys are placed in foster homes for "socialization".

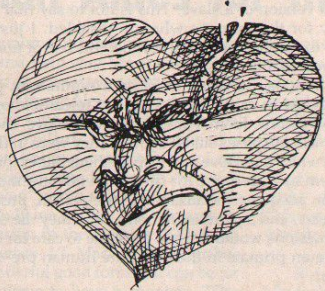
Love and Anger Revisited

BY MICHAEL W. FOX

There are those who actually feel the suffering of animals, of trees being felled, and of nature being destroyed. Arne Naess, who coined the terms ecosophy 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 own 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 emotions 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.

Much anger against the perpetrators of cruel and destructive acts may be justified. However, when there is no compassion for the perpetrators, it is counterproductive, causing a polarization and a breakdown in communication.

How can those who rage against the injustices and inhumanity of the world—or against the shortcomings of others—hope for change, for the light of love to illumine the world, when their own anger blackens the horizon and limits

their best intentions by overshadowing the light of their own loving concern for all sentient beings? Or is such love merely sentimental and their concern a shallow sympathetic identification with others' suffering?

If we do not express our love of all creation and our pain over the suffering of human and nonhuman beings alike, then how can we expect others to begin to suffer empathetically and discover the power of love that heals and makes us whole? If we give them only anger's enthused but ultimately self-extinguishing flames of righteous indignation, then we and they will soon burn out.

Violent action is self-indulgent, cathartic, counterproductive, and a symptom of emotional regression or immaturity—even if it is morally righteous. This is no better than the emotional retardation and closure of those who cause others to suffer, or who are indifferent to others' suffering.

In conclusion, anger is a natural, almost reflexive, response to others' inhumanity, especially when one identifies sentimentally with the "underdog" victim. However, it is more constructive to also empathize with the perpetrator of cruel and violent acts against other sentient beings than to respond in anger. When we begin to empathize with their emotional immaturity (i.e., selfishness), ignorance (of animals' needs, rights, and sentience), and with their indifference toward animal suffering (which implies a fear of feeling others' suffering), then we will become more effective. And the antidotes to inhumanity will be more clearly recognized and applied.

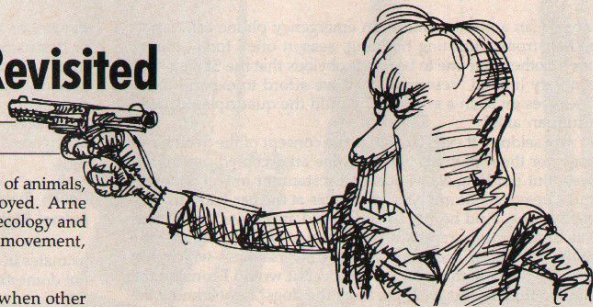
Dr. Fox is Scientific Director of The Humane Society of the United States

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 questioning 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 slumber.



Illustrations by Walt Taylor

Which is your picture of the university? When I first started teaching philosophy at the University of Florida about 15 years ago, I could only visualize the first picture. Now, sadly, my eyes are constantly filled with the colors of the second picture. This change in vision is due, in large part, to my involvement in the animal liberation movement. The story is worth telling if only to expose the true nature of the university, and to show how our struggles on behalf of animals are connected with struggles to liberate universities. Although the details would undoubtedly change, it is a story that could be—and probably will be—told about many universities in the country.

Part Morality and Part Rationality

Ten years ago in a philosophy of biology class, a distraught student confessed that he was required to inflict pain on animals as a pre-veterinary student: unanesthetized turtles deshabled, chickens slowly and gruesomely strangled. Attempting to overcome my disbelief, he gave me a now seldom cited book, *Men, Beasts, and Gods*, by Gerald Carson, which dealt with the exploitative nature of human interaction with other animals. That book changed my life.

I phoned the local humane society which informed me that this issue was outside its purview. At about the same time, two officers from that animal welfare organization also felt this issue deserved attention. They resigned from the humane society, and together we formed an animal rights group. We were then operating within the frame of Picture No. 1. This left us ill prepared for the actions that followed.

Late one evening, the vice president of the university called. He informed me that charges had been filed against me before the Professional Conduct Committee. One charge, "non-collegial criticism of a colleague", was for calling an experimenter's proposal to administer 5,000 electrical shocks per

day to primates "ethically reprehensible". This phone call occurred during the same week that another committee was deliberating my tenure as a professor. The faculty union stepped into the fray, and saved my job.

At that point I began thinking that, in some sense, the issue of animal experimentation had little to do with animals. Adjudicating the animal rights issue was not simply a matter of changing individual moral decision making over animal welfare. Animal experimentation was, and is, a highly-charged political issue involving enormous research monies, power, and prestige—with animals as pieces in the institutional game. It wasn't the force of our arguments that researchers were fighting. Our protests threatened an institutional structure where people are rewarded for doing animal research. Picture No. 2 began to come into focus.

In keeping with our new understanding, we changed our tactics to put less emphasis of rational/moral debate, and more on political protests. Confrontational tactics yielded results: the local animal care committee has made some changes because of our agitation and, most recently, a number of experiments were cancelled and pound seizure was halted. These victories, however, are stimulating a new response.

Present Politics

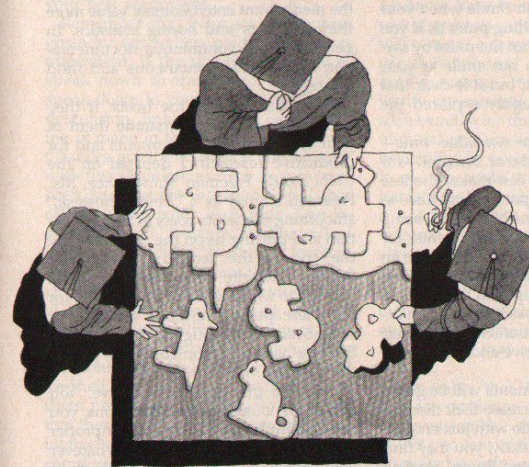
Speaking out on behalf of animals is tolerated only as long as it's not too effective. If it becomes too effective, subtle ways of dealing with protest—sometimes worse than direct attacks—are brought into action. Last summer the university administration placed the philosophy department in "receivership". One of our major community projects, teaching courses in local prisons, was cancelled. All of our courses are being revamped in the name of "back to basics". Worst of all, the department is under constant threat of being abolished entirely. All of these actions have been taken under the guise of raising academic standards.

What does this have to do with animal experimentation? These administrative measures followed a wave of effective protests against animal experimentation. The university administration has always shown an interest in the animal experimentation debate. To counter the national negative publicity generated by four proposed experiments at the university, the administration launched its own massive publicity campaign, putting its public relations people to work full time on this issue. They went further in their unsuccessful attempts to stop our actions at repealing pound seizure: the university president lobbied vigorously to maintain the practice. It was reported that the university threatened to cancel a Florida vs. Georgia football game in Jacksonville if that city repealed pound seizure.

The attack on the philosophy department is just part of an overall program to assure the smooth flow of corporate and military dollars into university coffers. The animal liberation movement not only threatens to cut off the flow of money, it actually blocks some of it.

This story is not unique to the University of Florida. With slight changes in script, a similar tale could be told of many universities. Student and faculty voices of dissent and protest are being suppressed everywhere. By fighting for animals, we are also fighting to change the university from an "institution of higher earnings" to an "institution of higher learning". Picture No. 1 can become a reality, but only if it's painted with the brush of ecological and humane concern.

Thomas Simon is an animal advocate and Associate Professor of Philosophy at the University of Florida.



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 are consistent with the humane ethic we are trying to promote. We endeavor to make sure that all personal and household products advertised are "cruelty-free" (i.e. do not rely on animal testing or animal-derived ingredients). We cannot, however, guarantee this. For more detailed product information, we suggest that readers contact Beauty Without Cruelty, USA, 175 W. 12th St., New York, NY 10011, which publishes annually the *Compassionate Shopper* list.

Before going into any details, let's review a few basic "operational" definitions and assumptions:

1. Vivisection is the practice of inflicting stress, pain, suffering and death upon a healthy sentient animal in an attempt to gain information for the sake of other animals or other species of animals; this practice is immoral and unethical for it violates the inherent rights of the vivisectioned animal.

2. Don't ever use the word, "animal," unless preceded by "non-human" or "other." Always point out (as early in the debate as possible) that humans are simply another species of animal.

3. Never accept that "humane research" is anything other than a contradiction in terms unless one is speaking of clinical research, i.e., research done for the sake of that particular animal.

4. Never, never, never admit to the possibility that "some" vivisection might be justifiable, for your basic premises depend on the strength of a moral argument, and it's as impossible to be "a little bit unethical" as it is to be "a little bit pregnant."

Useful tactics and strategies

As Shakespeare noted, we are all actors on the stage of life, and in debate one plays an even more specific role. Dress well, tending towards the conservative. Gently stifle the butterflies and appear relaxed and confident. Smile when your opponent makes a telling point as if you are unconcerned. Rebut the point by saying, "I couldn't help but smile at your naivete in this regard, but it is clear that you have not thoroughly explored the issue."

Try to monopolize available time—without seeming rude or arrogant—for the more points you can make, the less opportunity your opponent will have to rebut. Whenever possible, avoid being the first side to present arguments, for your opponent then has the chance to go into his/her spiel while calmly rebutting yours. Learn to interrupt and then to hold the floor as long as possible; I've seen excellent speakers fail miserably due to their inability to adapt to give-and-take rather than lecture format.

Many of your opponents will be green and nervous. Try to increase their discomfort. Arrive at the studio with just enough time, for if you're too early, you may find yourself in some "Green Room" waiting with your opponent, and this can defuse the intensity of the debate. I spent an hour in Pittsburgh in such a situation. My opponent was a young physician who knew nothing; by the time we got on the



air, he had a few arguments, but the vitality of the show was gone, and, remember, the media want entertainment value more than dry facts and boring statistics. In general, avoid voluminous documentation in favor of spontaneous and fluid thought.

Curry the favor of the hosts. If they seem hostile, gently persuade them of your concern for other humans and for productive research. I debated on the CNN Sandy Freeman Show twice. Ms. Freeman started as a "hostile hostess," smoothing the white coats of the opposition and putting us on the defensive. By the end of the second show, I was Sandy's "favorite anti-vivisectioner." I look forward to working with Sandy again, for her more positive attitude toward our cause will come through to the audience. So, you have a responsibility not just to the moment, but to the future.

Don't be put on the defensive. You don't have to answer their questions, you know. Simply say, "That is an improper question," and proceed to say whatever you want. (Lawyers do this routinely in court and usually remain unflappable, too.) Or, if you can get away with it without offending the media, say, "That kind of question is typical of the serious oversimplification of these issues by the



biomedical community. The issues are far more complex..." Then just take off on your best arguments.

Remember that there are no trophies given for scrupulous politeness to your opposition. If the situation warrants it, speak down to them, and when they speak down to you point out their condescension, linking it to the paternalizing of many in the medical professions. Chances are the audience will identify with this situation, as most people have been patronized by the white coats. I once called a researcher in Florida "condescending" and "pedantic" and he sulked for the remainder of the show! I loved it!

Feel totally free to stress the ignorance of the medical profession. Remind them of blood-letting, leeches, long confinement following delivery or surgery, etc. When they insist they need a "completely functioning and highly integrated" model for their research, do not hesitate to call them presumptuous while pointing out that they don't even understand the basic intercellular interactions let alone the complexities of whole organisms. In fact, they don't even understand the functioning of sub-systems, such as the placenta. Challenge them to understand the basics before presuming to extrapolate their limited knowledge to whole systems.

As much as possible, avoid getting caught up in "scientific" arguments which you can't win. Beat a hasty retreat to philosophy and brandish your weapons, Tom Regan's *The Case for Animal Rights* and Peter Singer's *Animal Liberation*. Ask them if they've read these books. (Have

humans, but goes far beyond that argument. Skilfully done, you can demonstrate the narrow-mindedness of their position. Bring the discussion out of the laboratory; adopt a world-view of respect for all life. Point out that 62 acres of rain forest disappear every minute—even as

At least two-thirds of cancer and heart disease could be avoided through better diets, a bit of exercise, and a much cleaner environment. These dread diseases are easily preventable. So why do we continue to spend billions of dollars and kill millions of nonhuman animals ...?

no fear, few researchers, if any, have read Tom's book). When they admit to complete ignorance, you have the perfect opportunity to squash them with your own expertise.

Keeping them on the defensive

Bear in mind that the only rationale for using nonhuman animals in research is that, "The ends justify the means." This is an unacceptable premise. Every time the researcher says, "All major medical advances have been made through the use of animals, and biomedical science will come to a complete halt unless their use is continued," (which they're very fond of saying), they are attempting to justify an immoral action through possible benefits for the human species. But immoral and unethical behavior cannot be justified by potential or actual benefit. If so, we could freely experiment on humans for the sake of the many. Besides, it is a moot point as to where medical research might be today had it not relied almost totally on the use of nonhuman animals as "models" for the human. I always make a point of turning the argument around, asserting that the use of nonhuman animals in research has retarded, rather than advanced, biomedical science.

Remember that 99.99 per cent of the human population of the world is totally anthropocentric. Also remember that 99.999 per cent of the people are mostly interested in only one person—himself or herself. Use this latter fact to combat the former, i.e., be concerned about them. And the best part about attacking from this position is that your argument not only includes their own concern for

you speak—and ask them to consider the effects of such devastation in the near future both on human (and other) life.

Given half a chance, insist upon the necessity to respect all life forms within their own ecological niches, for it is only through the maintenance of the "web of life" that any species will survive. Now quickly go back to the laboratory and point out that other animals are treated as paperclips or other supplies. Mention that we don't even know how many nonhuman animals are used in the U.S. each year, and cite this as an example of the researchers' cavalier attitude toward the fate and suffering of these fellow animals.

Stress the contradictions

Stress the paradox in the researchers' argument, as Peter Singer has done so well. We supposedly use nonhuman animals as surrogates for humans because *they are so much like us*; but then we treat them with literally no respect "because they are not like us." Clinch this statement with, "You can't have it both ways!"

Some hosts will ask, "If what you say is true, why doesn't the research community come to understand your position? Why do they continue to insist upon the need to use animals in the laboratory?" This should serve as a cue for your "Vivisection is Big Business" spiel. You can begin with the "publish or perish" phenomenon and move toward the financial interests of those who support the industry. Here is a place for facts and figures! Use them knowledgeably without stuttering, for the public is impressed with this sort of thing as long as you are brief about it. Mention the 10-billion-dollar an-

Continued on next page

ACTIVISTS' AGENDA

Continued from previous page

nual health costs in the U.S. and point out that approximately one-half of that amount is managed by the NIH, implying that 5 billion goes for meaningless research with nonhuman animals.

While you're at it, mention the breeders (Charles River, a subsidiary of Bausch and Lomb), the makers of food for lab animals, the cage manufacturers, the transporters, etc. Point to the billions of dollars spent on the pharmaceutical companies to produce drugs which we do not need (according to the World Health Organization, only 210 drugs are necessary for good health). Finally, make sure you mention the cost of this industry to the taxpayer, bringing up the fact that modern longevity is much more a product of better diet and hygiene than of "wonder drugs."

Keep 'em reeling!

Ask your opponent questions which s/he cannot answer. We often come into these debate situations with the conditioning of schoolchildren, i.e., "be quiet and answer the questions." This allows "them" to set the stage and furnish it with their views. You must take control whenever possible in order to maximize your time, to demonstrate personal mastery and to put your opponent on the defensive. One of my favorite questions is, "Let me ask you a question, Dr. XYZ, what percentage of experiments done with nonhuman animals in the schools, the universities, government laboratories, and private industry remain unpublished?" This is an interesting question, for not only is it unanswerable, but it is a perfect vehicle to get into the needless replication of research *while taking the individual researcher off the hook!* Whatever s/he answers (if there's an answer at all), insist that the figure is high, probably higher than 75 per cent. Point out that ex-

periments which yield insignificant data, i.e., do not statistically differentiate between treatment and control groups, have a low probability of being accepted for publication. If the data are unpublished, other researchers have no way of knowing that the experiment has ever been done, ergo, a reason for doing it again. As the nature of these experiments are that, once again, no significant differences will be found, the cycle begins again. If you feel confident with this argument, press your opponent to admit to a need for more accountability in the use of nonhuman animals in research. In fact, use every opportunity to force your opponent to agree with any facts you may throw out. Preface

Behavioral (psychological) research is possibly the most worthless of all, and it is often possible to get agreement on this point from your opponent, particular if he or she is a physician or a biologist or a physiologist.

your questions with, "You *do* agree, of course, that..." And, don't forget to use, "It is clear that..."

Behavioral (psychological) research is possibly the most worthless of all, and it is often possible to get agreement on this point from your opponent, particularly if s/he is a physician or a biologist or a physiologist. Mention the billions of tax dollars which have been spent attempting to find an animal model of human psychopathology; point out how utterly ridiculous it would be for a psychologist to conceptualize his/her clients in terms of a crude nonhuman animal model; ask for their opinion.

Avoid misanthropy like the plague

Never appear full of hatred toward the human race. Insist that it is not only the welfare of other animals which concerns you, it is the welfare of *all* animals. I point out that I'm a parent, concerned with the health of my offspring; that I am concerned with my own health, the well-being of my friends and the future of all life on our shared planet. This is an ex-

cellent transition into the many benefits of preventative medicine.

At least two-thirds of cancer and heart disease could be avoided through better diets, a bit of exercise and a much cleaner environment. These dread diseases are easily preventable. So why do we continue to spend billions of dollars and kill millions of nonhuman animals in vain attempts to cure diseases which are almost completely self-inflicted?

If you feel comfortable with it, attack the unnecessary step represented by the use of a nonhuman animal as a surrogate for the human. Be prepared to deal with the question of alternatives, which will come up. I usually say, "I'm not so naive as to suggest that alternatives are available for all laboratory procedures being carried out today, but that is beside the point when you consider that the use of nonhuman animals in the laboratory is *retarding*, rather than advancing the progress of medical science. Note that where alternatives (such as for pregnancy testing) have been developed, they have invariably been improvements.

Put ALF revelations to good use

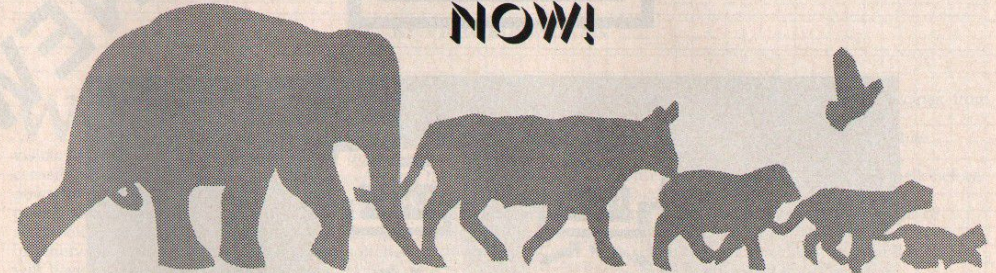
Don't be shy about using the revelations obtained by the Animal Liberation Front. If you are asked whether you support and/or condone the methods of the ALF, answer as your heart dictates, but point out that these folks see themselves as citizens standing in the shadow of Auschwitz, and, knowing the atrocities being committed behind those walls, are impelled to respond to higher laws than those imposed to keep them out of these institutions. Point out that the research community constantly reassures us that all is well, but every window opened into these laboratories by the ALF has revealed atrocities, shoddy science and violence. Demand that the American public be allowed to learn what goes on in the labs, for it is we who pay the piper.

Finally, charge each individual in the audience with the responsibility for creating a non-discriminatory and compassionate ethic. Point to the violence in every newspaper and every newscast; allude to the increasing probabilities of nuclear war; point out that humanity is the primary polluter of this planet and that such pollution is increasing geometrically. Make them understand that each of us must individually take action to preserve the planet for other generations as well as for our own. Ask them to join us in our quest for gentleness.

Before turning to the defense of animals, Donald Barnes spent several years conducting research on primates for the U.S. Air Force.

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A Clean House, A Clear Conscience

BY VICTORIA MORAN

When civil rights activists stopped patronizing segregationist businesses, change on a viable and visible 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-sacred "bottom line" of profit.

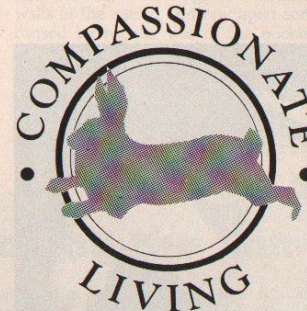
By avoiding products with a cruel history, one's activism is brought to the everyday level, and living well without animal foods, fur coats, cruelly-tested cosmetics, and the like provides a vibrant testimonial that a nonexploitive way of life is not simply possible, but pleasant. Also, patronizing companies 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 1987, the keys to feminine 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 cleansers, 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 (internal poisoning test) 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 cleanser, 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). Bon Ami makes a powder cleanser for all sorts of tough jobs and for scrubbing sinks and tubs, and is sold in supermarkets. Mail-order retailers of cruelty-free toiletries usually stock some cleaning products, too. Among these are Amberwood (Rt. 1, Box 206, Milner, GA 30257) 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 wholesale. 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 softener—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 1/2 cup vinegar
toilet bowl cleaner—vinegar or ammonia
coffee/wine stains—club soda
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 is a battle to be 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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