ALICE WALKER ON COEXISTENCE

The plight of urban animals

Is there a future for grizzly bears?

Mouseproofing your home
There's something special about falafel, so most of us think it's too much hassle to fix at home. But the truth is that our Fantastic Falafel Mix is available in natural food stores and better supermarkets. Next time, make your falafel at home. Because it's easy! No lie.

Fantastic Falafel Mix is available in natural food stores and better supermarkets. Next time, make your falafel at home. Because it's easy! No lie.

Fantastic Falafel

Fantastic Foods

Moving Towards Coexistence: An Interview with Alice Walker
BY ELLEN BRING
The author of The Color Purple discusses her involvement in the movements for civil rights, women's rights, and animal rights.

Downtown and All Around Town: The Plight of Urban Animals
BY CECIL HIGGINS
How territorial disputes between wild animals and home-owners can be handled without harm to the animals.

The Dollar Best Spent
BY STEVEN TIGER
Why a sensible approach to protecting health would be based on prevention.

Dog Diets: A Vegetarian Insight
BY MICHAEL W. FUX
Canines thrive on meatless meals.

2 Page Two
3 Letters
10 Network Notes
22 Animal Newsline
24 No bear spots?
26 Pantry poacher

46 Veggie pats

48 Compassionate Living
BY VICTORIA MORAN

50 Reviews
Tree of Life • The Skin Trade Primer • Animal Liberation: A Graphic Guide for the Vegetarian in You

58 Classified

ANIMALS' AGENDA
APRIL 1988
VOLUME VIII NO. 3
Nowhere to Run, Nowhere to Hide

In this issue, we focus on one of those difficult areas sometimes faced by those who care for animals. "Urban Animal Rights" is a term that describes the struggle to humane livestock disposal tendencies between householders and wild animals who are desperately trying to find a niche in the urban sprawl. Demand has increased, and so has the resistance from local authorities. The result is a situation in which the animal is trapped in a cycle of human suffering.

PROBLEMS OF THIS NATURE AREN'T LIKELY TO DIMINISH IN FREQUENTLY MET IN THE URBAN SETTING. ENSURING THAT THE ANIMALS CAN ACCESS THEIR LIVESTOCK IS AS SIMPLIFING AS IT IS COMPLEX FOR SOME PEOPLE. THE WORLD POPULATION OF ELEPHANTS HAS INCREASED DRAMATICALLY IN THE LAST 50 YEARS. INCREASED INDUSTRIALIZATION HAS MADE IT MORE DIFFICULT FOR THE PEOPLE TO SURVIVE.

Humans have been manipulating the earth for a major part of their existence. Since the advent of agriculture, humans have been keeping livestock as a way to obtain food and clothing. This has led to a decrease in the number of wild animals. The most far-reaching change has been the "human population". The earth has approximately 7 billion people, and more than a billion of these live in urban areas.

The most conservative calculation has the "human population" of 2050 at 7 billion. The average family size is estimated to be 3.5 people, and this increase in population will have a significant impact on the environment. The world population is expected to reach 10 billion by 2050. The increase in population will have a significant impact on the environment. The world population is expected to reach 10 billion by 2050. The increase in population will have a significant impact on the environment.

We are facing a major challenge: how to deal with the increase in population while maintaining a sustainable way of life. This challenge is not only about the number of people, but also about the way we use the earth's resources. We need to find ways to live in harmony with nature, respecting the earth's limits and the rights of all living beings.

Animal Rights Network, Inc.

1001 California Street, Suite 700
San Francisco, CA 94109

Tel: 415-255-3333
Fax: 415-255-3333

www.animalrights.org

Founder'sTrim Fronts Reflects Blindness

Dave Foreman makes many cogent and valid observations in December's article, "Urban Animal Rights". He notes that the human population is growing at an alarming rate, that the effects of urbanization are felt all over the earth, and that we must encourage animal advocacy to support ZP's efforts. Contact ZPF at 3050 Connecticut Ave NW, Washington, DC 20008, (202) 352-2200.

Buy the bundle

If you want more than just one copy of THE MANIMALS' AGENDA, we've got a deal for you: we can send you a bundle of five to fifty magazines per issue at a savings of 50% over single copies. The package is delivered free of charge and we pay for all shipping expenses. See pages 54 for more information and an ordering coupon.

The Editors
Continued from previous page

parisons. However, the fullness of Ms. Wyler's position was emphasized recently by the resignation of Carmelita Pope as director of the American Humane Association's Hollywood office. Ms. Pope's husband, who was her assistant, has also resigned.

The sad story of the Project X chimpan- zee's was impressively told on the December 1, 1987 segment of The Fifth Estate, a highly respected Canadian Broadcasting Company television pro-

gram. Tapes of that show are available to your readers by contacting our office. All we require is $100 to cover the cost of duplication and postage.

—Nancy Burnet
The Coalition to Protect Animals P.O. Box 565 Riverside, CA 92502

Gretchen Wyler's letter was an example of her bizarre behavior throughout the Project X scandal.

The first investigation of charges of animal cruelty during the production of the movie was conducted by the Society Against Vivisection (SAV), which suc-
ceeded in securing notarized statements in which eyewitnesses stated that they saw animal trainers beat the Project X chimpanzees. The United States (HSUS) did its own in-
dependent investigation and also con-
clusion, agreed with SAV that the animals had indeed been beaten. SAV presented the evidence to Ira Revenue, District At-
torney of Los Angeles County, and re-
quested that the District Attorney file

guilty parties. District Attorney Revenue ar-
ranged for another investigation of Pro-
ject X by the Los Angeles Dept. of Animal
Regulation. At the conclusion of its three-
month investigation, the District Attorney
agreed with the conclusions of SAV and HSUS, and requested that the District At-
torney file criminal charges against the Project X animal trainers for 38 violations.

Steve Sigmund
P.O. Box 2607
New York, NY 10036

The report on the Trans-Species Unlimited (TSU) protest at the APA con-
vention was factually correct in that only a small percentage of the psychologists in attendance actually do animal experimentation. The description of the behavior of a small portion of the 400 demonstration was also accurate. However, I differ with the interpretation of the significance of these facts, and regret the emphasis placed upon them.

Here, once again, we find ourselves fac-
ing the question of what means are best suited to creating effective opposition to animal exploitation.

I trust we will agree with the call for logical behavior and reasoned analysis, but considering that it was only a small number of individuals who were involved, I wonder how reasonable or fair it is to devote the report to this while a subject of far greater importance is left relatively ignored. The "guilty" parties are persons of a group that, in response to the leadership of Selesnick, were in one year grown to the point where it has given animal rights issues a higher visibility here than exists in any other major U.S. city. Now I am aware that the sub-
ject of the report was the APA demo, not the state of activism in New York City, but that is just the point—why hasn't a dramatic outburst of grass-roots activism in the most important city in the world been seen as newsworthy? TSU's New York membership has created a mushrooming network of volunteers devoted to outreach, who are convinced that they are recruiting the people need-
ed to fuel the popular uprising against animal exploitation that alone can really change things in this nation. Their ongoing missionary effort has, in a short time, doubled the ranks of animal rights ac-

in this city.

—Steve Sigmund

I take serious exception to the statement that "animal rights activity has seemed scarce in New York City," and that "ac-
tivism has been repressed there" by TSU. During 1986 and the first part of 1987 (a time during which I lived in New York), New York animal activists stopped heroin ex-
periments that were performed on some 100 rhesus monkeys at the Psychiatric Insti-
tute and managed to get some of the monkeys to a sanctuary. They also sneaked into Columbia University and documented conditions in the animal care facilities, causing the National Institutes of Health to suspend grants to that Ivy League school. They also held the first
civil disobedience on behalf of animals on the Location, and have been staging permanent weekly vigils at Fred the Fur-

urer for three years.

No doub, NYC activists are more sar-
castic than activists elsewhere; they thus occupy a new niche, one that has been judged on that level, their activity has not been scarcer than that in other com-

munities, perhaps because the un-
tivists whose methods you are unfamiliar with are尚未 been able to adopt effective tactics. Furthermore, the fact that a New Yorker headed the Coalition to Ban the LSDO, that a New Yorker is produc-
ing a television show on animals that is aired all across the nation, and that a New Yorker brought animal rights into politics way before any other animal group (large or small) issued legislative alerts.

The bottom line is how effective we are in helping animals. We shouldn't all have to display Broadway panache in order to be respected for honest efforts.

—Ann Magdoff
San Francisco, CA

ALL I DID WAS TELL HIM HE'S EATING A ROUND-UP COW.

Venting Fury
I agree with Wayne Pacelle's observa-
tion in the November 1988 article "Vent-
ing Fury at APA" about the inappropriate behavior of some activists demonstrating at the August meeting of the American Psychological Association. I went to the convention with two petitions I had prepared in the hope of getting signatures from my colleagues. One petition proposed the formation of a committee to advocate humane and ethical treatment of animals used in experiments by psychologists. The other urged the APA to recommend that universities offer psychology students alternatives to perform-
ing invasive procedures on animals.

Unfortunately, shouts of "shame, shame, shame" and abusive name-calling by many of the demonstrators caused most of the convention participants to bury into the hallway, and I wound up getting only 12 signatures. As Pacelle pointed out, most APA members are clinicians, not animal re-
searchers. Psychologists who might well have become sympathetic to our cause and exerted pressure on the APA from within to abandon its support for animal experimentation were put off by the behavior of the protesters. We missed a valuable opportunity to heighten support.

—Ralph Cooper
New York, NY

Question ALF Tactic
But Not Moral

One might legitimately wonder about the wisdom of extra-legal activities from a tactical viewpoint (Do ALF actions ac-
tually advance the cause of animal rights?), but there can be no serious ques-
tion about their rectitude. Given the urgency and irrationality of much that is now happening (i.e., the accelerating rate of species extinction and nature destruction) and the spectacular ineffect-
iveness of the old-guard humane organi-

gizations in reversing or even slowing the trends, I believe the moderates in our movement have precious little basis for sympathizing who these radical laboratories engage in "ecocide." To paraphrase Seneca, "Extremism is the cause of com-
passion, and compassion is little more than the pursuit of justice is no virtue."

—Robert A. Hansen
Dublin, OH

Pet Shop Experience
Changed Views

I was hesitant to agree with the idea of banning pet shops that was advocated in the December 1987 issue, since having pets has allowed me to feel more strong-

ly about animal liberation. Recently, though, I entered a pet shop to watch a man who was selling rabbits and puppies in the store bags filled with goldfish. The fish were packed 75 to 100 in each bag, in about two

Continued on page 54

LIBERATE LAB ANIMALS!

Last April 24th, Trans-Species Unlimited launched its campaign to end barbaric addiction experiments at Cornell University Medical School. Within 5 months, the lab was closed down. With your help, we can do it again!

Join us this April 24th for hard-hitting direct actions at major animal research laboratories in the cities listed below. Contact the TSU branch office nearest you for details.

New York City: (212) 966-8490
Chicago: (312) 751-0118
Philadelphia: (215) 997-1717
Washington, D.C.: (301) 897-3667

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In Connecticut, visit AMERICAN MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE, 47 South Main Street, New Haven, CT 06510. (203) 435-8321 for cruelty-free products.

CATALOG

In New Jersey, visit our cruelty-free display at MJ's CLOTHES, 356 Washington St. (201) 983-0695.

THE ANIMALS' AGENDA

APRIL 1988
Moving Towards Coexistence

An Interview
With Alice Walker

BY ELLEN BRING

Social activist, mother, publisher, and author, Alice Walker ended her first animal rights essay this way.

As we talked of freedom and justice one day for all, we sat down to steaks. I am eating mercy, I thought, as I took the first bite. And spit it out.

Entitled, 'Am I Blue?' the essay appeared in the July 1986 issue of Ms. magazine. Blue, a horse who lived in the meadow adjacent to the cottage Walker rented a number of years ago, taught her consciousness about nonhuman animals and changed her life. Along with her involvement in numerous movements for peace and justice including the civil rights movement, the women’s movement, the anti-nuclear movement, and liberation struggles in South Africa and Central America, Walker now adds animal liberation to her commitments.

Walker is best known though for The Color Purple, a 1983 novel for which she received both the American Book Award and the Pulitzer Prize. Her other published works include two collections of short stories, a collection of essays, four volumes of poetry, and a biography of Langston Hughes written for children. She also edited a collection of writings by author, folklorist, and anthropologist Mora Zora Hurston. Two new books, To Hell With the Corn and Living by the Word, Selected Writings, 1973-1980, will be published this month.

In your book, In Search of Our Mothers’ Gardens, you wrote about connections, about seeing a larger perspective in a diverse world. What, for you, is the common thread, the unifying force that connects movements for animal liberation, women’s liberation, civil rights, and others?

I think we all suffer oppression. We all suffer from a lack of having other people’s feelings and perspective as being basically the same, in having the same feelings, and the same dreams and desires. I remember when I gave a benefit for Winnie Mandela, I was thinking at the time that there were two things really important to me. One was to raise money for Winnie Mandela and South Africa. The other was to raise money for animal rights because I was just beginning to deal with my own feelings of responsibility for nonhuman animals. There were people who were very critical of that because they immediately thought that I was equating human beings with animals in a negative way. I mean I definitely do equate them, but positively. It seemed to me so right because the oppression that black people suffer in South Africa—and people of color, women, and children face all over the world—is the same oppression that animals endure every day to a greater degree.

In terms of public activism, the animal rights movement is perceived as being middle-class and middle-class. Why is that?

I think white, middle-class people are the only people who have the time to do the things that have to be done. At the same time, inasmuch as I am a citizen of the planet, my responsibility to other beings is clear. I don’t see the responsibility for promoting an animal rights agenda falling just on white middle-class people. I think everyone has to nurture an awareness of the ways that we are connected to animals—the essence of what being animal is—and to cherish and literally try to save animals. I think many people of color feel that they’re facing extinction. It’s a little difficult, then, to put the energy that you have to fight for your own life into trying to fight for the lives of creatures that you are also exploiting. It’s a very heavy bind.

Although every day provides us with an opportunity to feel better about ourselves by personally resisting and boycotting violence towards nonhuman animals, many people are hostile and defensive about changing their lifestyles. Why do you think that is?

I think that people are defensive because change is basically lazy. If they already feel that they are suffering under a horrible government, the world is going crazy, and war is everywhere, then it’s a little hard to new here to think about everything they eat and wear.

It would be nice to think that universal enlightenment occurs at once, but it doesn’t. I think you can only hope to inspire people—to move them by what you see yourself, by what you feel yourself, and by what you do. It may take them weeks, months, years, but once you reach them, they start to work on the problem, whatever it is. If I didn’t have faith that that is what happens, I wouldn’t bother to work at all.

When I write a novel about child abuse and sexual violence, I expect that a lot of the wall builders and a lot of the child abusers are going to be really hostile and resentful. Of course, they don’t want to stop this behavior. This is the behavior they learned from their mama and daddy. Since it didn’t kill them, it’s obviously the right thing to do.

But if the argument and the scenario is presented in such a way that it truly engages the feelings of the abusers, then I think we have a change coming in those people. I don’t care how much they claim they’re not going to change or how much they claim this doesn’t happen. Once they are moved, the change is inevitable because you cannot live so divided within yourself, between what you know to be right and what you are in fact doing that isn’t right.

Why do you think people are so invested in being violent towards nonhuman animals?

In thinking about The Color People, I should have included the mistreatment of dogs in poor communities, especially in Southern Black communities like the one in the book. Even today, in some of these communities, there is a real batting of dogs, in addition to a lot of child abuse and wife battering.

I think that people really pass on what’s done to them. Therefore, we can only really change people by treating them differently. In that sense, you can understand how violence is not only obsolete, it’s totally useless as a way of changing the world. The more violence you create, the more you have. Even what it accomplishes is illusory because you acquire something today by violence only to lose it over and over again. That’s because people will always protest and the planet will protest too.

The planet is helpless and its patience is wearing thin. I’m all for its patience to wear thin because I can’t stand the abuse of the planet and the rampant lack of compassion for the Earth.

What do you think is the artist’s responsibility towards social change?

To work for it, but also to do it. If you want a world where people are concerned about life on the planet, then you have to be concerned and work for change. But everyone is responsible for the whole creation and the artist has her or his part to do.

At this point, what do you feel is your role in the animal liberation struggle?

I wish you could see the place where I live when all the creatures are running around. Someone even saw an eagle here yesterday. I don’t know what’s happening, but I think that everything that ever used to be here is here! So, I think co-existence is the direction of my effort and I’m still struggling with my vegetarianism.

Continued on next page
advocates or are you bringing this awareness to them? I think I’m bringing it to them. Generally, they are receptive. One or two of them have looked at me askance. People are so afraid to feel for themselves that the feeling is different from what they perceive the mainstream feeling to be. So I do have friends who just couldn’t imagine what I was talking about. ‘You talk to these animals? Isn’t that weird?’ But now of course, they talk to them too. So I don’t give up on them, and I don’t give up on myself either.

The animal liberation movement is about compassion. Yes, compassion is the real need. For I believe that we love to be perfect or even just vastly better now. But, as long as I keep moving, I won’t despair. I think this need of ours to be better than we are sometimes prevents change. It prevents us from acting.

For instance, I agonized a long time over whether I should write an article about Blue because I felt that I could only really take this position and express and share the way I feel about him as a fellow being if I was already a vegetarian. I kept asking myself how can I presume to say this if I am not already at the point where I want to take people. I finally answered by saying to myself that I have the responsibility to share the vision even if I am not already in the vision. There’s value in sharing the process. You want to encourage people by appearing as if you have it all together, but frankly I feel it’s better to share that you don’t because that’s the truth and that’s the reality. Nobody has it all together.

Being vulnerable in that way often makes it easier for other people to begin their own process.

Absolutely! It also makes it easier for them to share their process. I have gotten tons of cookbooks, letters, testimonials—I think I’ve heard from half the vegetarians in the world! At times, I question my ten percent of chicken and fish, but then I think, it’s okay because it’s the truth. It’s where I am and I’m glad to be there. Given my background of meat three times a day, this represents such a leap in consciousness.

Was it hard to move away from that? Not really, although every month I would get a real chicken attack. I wrote about an incident when I was in Bali that is helping me a lot to deal with my chicken problem. One day, I was walking across the road with my daughter and my companion. It was raining and we were trying to get home. I looked down and there was this chicken with her little babies. They were so cute and I knew I could not do it. But I went on. Those of us who are vegetarians have to be a bit too. It was a bit of those times feminists refer to as a ‘cookie.’ Well, this was one of those human animal-to-nonhuman animal cookies, where it just seemed so clear to me how one we are. I was a mother. She was a mother. And she was trying to get these little brats across the street. They were not cooperating and she was just fussing and carrying on. I feel I’ve been having a lot of help.

What do you think about the argument that vegetarianism violates cultural traditions and rituals and, therefore, is racist or imperialist? You mean it people have been killing pigs forever, you should let them keep doing that and not mention that the pig has something to say? No, I don’t think that’s a good argument. Slavery was an intrinsic part of Southern heritage. Property white people owned, they owned slaves. That was something they were all used to and they even fought a war to keep them. But that view did not take into account the desires of the slaves, who didn’t want to be slaves. In the same way, animals don’t want to be eaten.

There seems to be an emphasis in the current animal liberation movement on male-defined philosophy and science, by male academicians—even though women are the backbone of the movement. Emotions are “feminine” when in “tutu shoes,” but not for a sophisticated movement that’s to be taken seriously. However, in her article, ‘Dominance and Control,’ author Gene Genovese discusses the necessity of dismantling patriarchy and sounds a warning to women that “we bet on themselves over the male movements we are driven out of when we adopt ‘artificial male language.’ Please comment.”

I read her article and I agree absolutely. I think the feeling that the animal rights movement and a lot of the animal movements are dominated by white men who have a very disparaging, rational, linear way of approaching reality keeps away a lot of passionate Third World people who are really sick of the fact that’s gotten us where we are today, which is on the edge of extinction.

Who needs this? Who wants this? Who cares about trying to sit under that kind of tutelage—condescending, cold, cut off from feelings? Wherever I go, I take my passion. It’s part of me. The whole thing is what you get. In any case, it’s what I keep. Think of it this way. During the involvement of black people in this country, while we were struggling too, it was the most savage bastards and also to administer some of them. White women

Walker at the tender age of six. She maintains her consciousness towards animals has been reawakened from her childhood.

Race and gender issues are, almost always, important components of Walker’s narrative.

COMING SOON

- ENDING DOG AND CAT OVERPOPULATION is not only a desirable goal in itself, it would release the talent, energy, and much of the funding of America’s 3,500 animal shelters to work on other forms of animal abuse. For example, organizations are developing creative strategies to deal with the tragedy of the animal shelters.

- HUMANE EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN is usually recognized as the key to a better future for animals. Yet, most animal shelters are engulfed by the dog and cat overpopulation problem, with few resources left over for humane education programs. How and why individual activists should invest in this important work.

- PET-THERAPY PROGRAMS have been established by many humane societies with great enthusiasm, but little serious evaluation. Why human service agencies, rather than animal welfare organizations, should bear the major burden of providing these services.
An informative overview.

In Good Company

An Australian Association for Humanuse for Human Care can supply a list of books with links to "In Good Company," a booklet of anti-back pain groups, at wholesale prices.

Pet Shop Scandals

Two pet shops in the Northeast have been investigated by authorities who were tipped off to the situation by consumers. One of the pet shops was using a questionable practice to sell animals.

Pet Shop Scandals

Two pet shops in the Northeast have been investigated by authorities who were tipped off to the situation by consumers. One of the pet shops was using a questionable practice to sell animals.

MEAT IS DEAD

Stick it to them.

Meet is Dead

A slogans for the vegetarian movement? These insinuate a steak- or pig-shaped bumper sticker says it all. They’re available for $1 each from Trans-Species (tms). $15.00.

Lower Education

Dr. Ned Boyukmam, a professor at the University of California, Los Angeles, recently published a report on the state of education. He suggests that schools should focus on learning techniques that are research-based.

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New Endeavors

Humane Books was recently formed to help people acquire new books, pamphlets, and other materials related to the history of animal protection and humanization. The group is also interested in distributing hares and other public notices on the roads.

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The human species has an unparalleled ability to manipulate its environment. And in the process of altering the environment, people sometimes provide or create conditions as ideal for certain animals that they attain population levels that could never be reached under natural conditions.

Robert Dornley, an urban planner at the University of Waterloo in Ontario, divides the urban ecosystem into a central core (downtown), fringe areas zoned for urban development, and outer fringes with residential dwellings. He has found that even among the congested buildings and pavements of the inner city, wild animals find ways to survive. Species whose territorial needs are easy to satisfy may only need a small patch of land with ground cover, shrubs, or trees.

Some wild animals reside in metropolitan areas not by choice but because—due to human encroachment on their habitat—there is simply no other place for them to go. If the animals are fortunate, they will find in the urban landscape a reasonable facsimile of their "natural" habitat. A skyscraper may substitute for cliffs, and an attic for a tree cavity.

But homeowners quickly turn hostile when wild animals move into buildings or try to restake their claims to the land. In suburbs, mortgage payments—not the laws of nature—determine possession of property. It seems that territorial disputes with wild animals can cause considerable aggravation for even the most tolerant human residents. Woodpeckers damage houses, raccoons tear into garbage bags, geese foul golf courses, and automobiles collide with deer. When the inexperience of the monetary price of damage, and human safety concerns are added to the love generally accorded to nontargeted animals in our culture, it is not surprising that "a call to arms" is often the human response to the appearance of a wild intruder.

Downtown and All Around Town: The Plight of Urban Animals

BY GUY HODGE

Eugene Schefflin, a classical literature buff, decided to acquaint Americans with all the species of birds mentioned in the writings of William Shakespeare. On the morning of March 6, 1880, Schefflin hailed his carriage in New York City's Central Park, opened four large birdcages, and watched in delight as 80 starlings—imported from Europe—flew skyward. From a biological perspective, Schefflin's starlings have been an overwhelming success: today, North America supports a naturalized starling population estimated at 900 million. But in the eyes of many humans, starlings—with their disagreeable habit of gathering in noisy roosts and creating a stench with their droppings—are nothing more than "nuisances." The unfortunate outcome of Eugene Schefflin's good intentions is symbolic of many of the conflicts that now exist between humans and other animals.

A "pest" is in the eye of the beholder.

In professional circles, the population of various species is classified as "nuisance" or "pest." Wildlife, such as squirrels and opossums, are generally categorized as "nuisance" animals. However, woodpeckers, deer, snakes, and bats are "nuisance" animals with virtual immunity from within buildings and return them to the wild. Unfortunately, many people are more interested in their own comfort and do not pay the same attention to the plight of urban wildlife. They are unwilling to spend a few extra dollars to relocate the offending animals. Extermination is still viewed as an acceptable and expedient way to deal with these "undesirables." But there may be another motive behind the "pest control" industry's reliance on traps. It is, after all, a profit-making enterprise. These entrepreneurs know that without remedial measures to actually solve the problem, there will be a perpetual demand for their services.

Among the "pest control" companies, "Pigeon experts know that pigeons cannot be exterminated. At most they can be moved about. The greatest American practitioner of the science of moving pigeons about was one Lewis Neil of St. Paul, Minnesota. The Neil technique might not work in Washington, D.C., but it was perfect for St. Paul. At the height of Neil's career, St. Paul had only three tall buildings: the State Capitol on a hill to the north, the Archdiocesan Cathedral on a hill to the north-east, and the First National Bank building on what was called the upper levee. Neil hired himself out as pigeon remover to church, state, and commerce, but never to all three simultaneously. In this way, the pigeons always had a safe haven in at least one of the three buildings, while each of the three great estates of St. Paul could feel that they were rid of pigeons most of the time."

The case against killing

Our pioneering forebears had a simple answer to troublesome animals: they killed any wild animal who got in their way. Today, our responses are more sophisticated, but no less arbitrary and lethal. The shelves of most hardware stores are stocked with harpoon traps that impale gophers and moles on metal spikes, snare traps that send metal bars crashing across bodies of mice or rats, and an array of potent poisons. There are no legal impediments against taking up arms against urban wildlife. Homeowners can destroy "nuisance" animals with virtual immunity.
In suburbia, mortgage payments—not the laws of nature—determine possession of property.

Many buildings have ornate features that provide resting or nesting places for pigeons.

World Laboratory Animal Liberation Week

April 18 • April 24
Coast to Coast • Campus to Campus

The annual Animal Liberation Week is only days away, and we need your help. Now.

We want the upcoming demonstrations, marches, vigils and other protests to be the largest direct action demonstrations in the history of our movement. And the largest show of support for the animals. Ever.

Direct Action—one of the most effective tools we have for stopping animal torture and mutilation—depends on you. Last April 24, thousands of people who care about animals demonstrated... and hundreds were arrested during nonviolent direct action for the animals.

At latest count, protests will be taking place in nearly every major city in the nation. Activities are scheduled for every day throughout the week and weekend.

Find out what's happening in your community... then join in!

Join the protest at the NIH campus in Bethesda, MD on April 21.

Please contact an animal rights/protection group in your community or:

In Defense of Animals
21 N Street NW, Suite 400 • Washington, DC 20001 • (202) 337-2500

I'm unable to participate in World Laboratory Animal Liberation Week, so I'm supporting activists who can. Please use every dollar of my donation for activities directly related to World Laboratory Animal Liberation Week.

[Checkboxes for $15, $25, $35, $50, $100]

Name

Address

City, State, Zip

The Animals' Agenda
April 1989
When wild creatures overpopulate or otherwise "get out of hand," the situation is usually attributable to human carelessness in food storage or failure to properly design and maintain buildings.

Creative repellants

There are a number of chemical products registered for use as animal repellents. They include substances that are offensive to the animal's senses of taste, smell, and touch. For example, an application of coal tar, copper oxide, or thiram sprayed directly onto ornamental shrubs can be quite effective. In conceiving repellents, homeowners are often on their own, so extra care must be exercised to assure that the brew is not harmful. A safe, odorless, and harmless solution is a tablespoon of hot pepper sauce mixed with water, or a cup of salted vinegar, an additive that promotes moisture retention (such as Oval-Pray or Vap-Card). Occasional use of moth repellents is a good way to control insects, which can cut into clothes and ruin your clothing. If you are troubled by moths, you should spray the area with a water-thin solution of boric acid or晶体 (boric acid) to kill the larvae. This can prevent damage to your clothing and other fabrics.

Animals Frequently Reported as “Nuisances” in the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alligator</th>
<th>Bear</th>
<th>Bobcat</th>
<th>Buffalo</th>
<th>Catfish</th>
<th>Deer</th>
<th>Dog</th>
<th>Duck</th>
<th>Eagle</th>
<th>Fox</th>
<th>Goose</th>
<th>Hog</th>
<th>Horse</th>
<th>Lizard</th>
<th>Mouse</th>
<th>Pig</th>
<th>Porcupine</th>
<th>Rabbit</th>
<th>Rat</th>
<th>Seal</th>
<th>Skunk</th>
<th>Snake</th>
<th>Spider</th>
<th>Squirrel</th>
<th>Turkey</th>
<th>Varmint</th>
<th>Wildcat</th>
<th>Wolf</th>
<th>Worm</th>
</tr>
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<td>Porcupine</td>
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<td>Seal</td>
<td>Skunk</td>
<td>Snake</td>
<td>Spider</td>
<td>Squirrel</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Varmint</td>
<td>Wildcat</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Worm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Often the problem is not the presence of wild animals, but their numbers.

A Survey of Wildlife Problems and Human Attitudes

Michael A. O’Donnell and Larry W. VanDuffel conducted a telephone survey of the State University of New York on human responses to wildlife in urban and suburban areas. The survey, which was conducted over a period of four months in the Syracuse, New York, metropolitan area, learned that 30 percent of the households contacted had problems with local wildlife during the previous two years.

- Gray squirrels and pigeons appeared to cause the most problems for city dwellers. The gray squirrel also received the most blame for problems in suburban areas (the most frequently reported problem was yard damage), but the cottontail rabbit ran a close second. Surprisingly, in light of the damage attributed to them, the rabbit and squirrel were among the most liked animals—surpassed in esteem only by common songbirds.
- The order of preference for 12 wildlife groups from least to most liked was: bats, mice, snakes, skunks, penguins, blackbirds, starlings, woodchucks, squirrels, rabbits, sparrows, blue jays, and cardinals.

Making the habitat unwelcoming

Habitat manipulation involves altering the landscape to reduce the food, water, and cover available to animals. Tree pruning and brush removal are two of these tactics. Where standings congregate in rootstock, thinning will remove perch sites and reduce wind protection, forcing the birds to move to another site.

- Most animals are secretive and prefer to move under cover of tall grass or brush. Basic yard care may be all that is needed to eliminate ground cover. Piles of brush, lumber, or other debris should be removed, and grass mowed to a height of two inches or less. The ground bordering a building should be well maintained, and dense shrubbery pruned around the base.

Birth control

Although the possibilities for wildlife birth control are not actively explored, the application is fundamentally sound. There is already "planned parenthood" for pigeons: Omrotil is registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for the control of these birds. The compound produces temporary sterility and inhibits the embryo from forming within the egg; however, a two-year treatment program is required to achieve significant reductions in the number of pigeons within a town, and it may not contain sufficient habitat, or the area may already be supporting all the animals that can accommodate. At best, an animal who is uprooted and moved into unfamiliar territory is at a disadvantage in competing with other creatures for food or living space. Unless the release is well thought-out, a person’s effort may be for naught.

Don’t feed the animals

Urban wildlife may owe their existence, in large part, to the generosity of their human neighbors. Animals may concentrate in

The Species Most Often Blamed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>% CITY RESIDENTS</th>
<th>% SUBURBAN RESIDENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Squirrels</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbits</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrews</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeons</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mice</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opossums</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrels</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodchucks</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackbirds</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rats</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodpeckers</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparrows</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Most Frequently Reported Wildlife Behavior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Problem</th>
<th>% City Residents</th>
<th>% Suburban Residents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>House damage</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals inside the house</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stealing feeder food</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable garden damage</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General nuisance</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Squirrels and pigeons were blamed for 50 percent of reported house damage; mice and squirrels were the animals found inside houses in 66 percent of the incidents; squirrels stole feeder food in 79 percent of the reports; rabbits caused 64 percent of vegetable garden damage; rabbits and moles were blamed for 54 percent of the yard damage; and skunks and pigeons accounted for 35 percent of general nuisance reports.

Repairing this fence would deny the skunk access to garden vegetables.

— Kim Bertzett
Elephants Need YOU!
An Emergency Appeal

By Stephen Best, Vice President, International Wildlife Coalition

“When an animal is shot and has his head sawn off with a chain saw just to satisfy a demand for ivory trinkets and bangles, you cannot just sit back and accept it.”

Those chilling words are from Ian Redmond, a former colleague of Dint Foyster, who is trying to stop the grisly murder of elephants for their ivory. The enormity and crudity of the elephant massacre is almost beyond belief. The poachers’ weapons include automatic rifles, spears, and poison. Their greed seems insatiable. So easy and careless is the killing that even baby elephants just three years old with tusks no larger than pencils are being slaughtered.

Kenya has a total ban on private ivory trading, but the stocks continue and the body count rises. In Kenya’s Tsavo National Park, 84% of the elephants have been killed off by poachers in the last 15 years.tragically, the situation is far worse in other African countries where elephant numbers are less than 1/10 of what they were just a few years ago. In Zambia’s Luangwa Valley, an area noted for its high elephant populations, scientists estimate they are being ruthlessly and brutally killed at a rate of 9 per day. In 1976, after a few years of peace, the elephants of the Central African Republic, once known for their huge numbers, now have barely 9,000.

Dr. Iain Douglas-Hamilton, one of the most respected biologists studying elephants today, has just co-authored a study for the United Nations Environment Program. His research will spell out the awful tragedy that is occurring.

“Two are 109,000 left, but if the ‘harvest’ continues at the current level the East African elephant population will be finished in eight years.”

If the outlook for ivory is not drastically reduced, we can expect to lose all the major populations of elephants in the great national parks of East Africa, other than small remnants. The dramatic collapse of the elephant population in the past decade... have been caused by ivory poachers, not by farmers taking elephant land. Some of the worst elephant catastrophic have been in ‘protection’ areas with no human population at all.”

But the poachers weren’t finished. On July 8th a group of Kenyan tourists visited the Maasai Elephant in the hopes of seeing the last of the underground elephants in Kenya’s Mount Elgon National Park. They were sitting quietly just inside the mouth of the caves as dusk approached when they saw a group of poachers approaching their vehicle. What they did not see above the mouth of the cave was a band of poachers stealthily taking up position. As the elephants peacefully began entering the cave, the men opened fire and blasted away with small caliber automatic weapons. Screaming terror, the tourists fled for their lives. By the time the rangers could mobilize the poachers had disappeared into the night with the ivory. The bodies of the larger elephants were found later, their faces cut off with chain saws.

Local naturalists believe there are now only 30 elephants left out of the original 500 at Mount Elgon. These unique subspecies elephants may suffer the same fate as the other African elephants. Poachers have lived in Africa for millennia and since they are the largest land animal, their appetites are, of course, great. They roam over large areas eating many different types of plants. To the casual observer, these grasscutters may look like peaceful grazing trees as they chew through the vegetation – they are in fact Africa’s grasscutter to the last inch of their tusks! And their tusks light so that seedlings can grow, dig up the stumps of trees, and ride down their own skeletons (some plant material (nature’s compost), and marne the soul – a prodigious 300 pounds of ivory per elephant. And they carry seeds in their dung, scattering them far and wide.

In Namibia live the tallest elephants in the world. The area is only desert. The tusks have grown and are now growing at a very rapid rate. On the elephants find water by digging down many feet into the ground. When the vegetation is reached, the ‘elephant’ wells are the only supply of water for other species that live in the region.

All these vital, lifecycle activities in the African elephant are under threat. We are witnessing the destruction of a species that has been the living symbol of Africa’s wilderness. As the last of the elephants are removed. As the last of the elephants are removed without proper safeguards there is little chance that the species will survive.

And lastly, this story is just the beginning of an International Wildlife Coalition campaign in the United States, Britain, and Europe to persuade what the ivory trade is doing to elephants. People must be convinced that there is no longer a demand for ivory. It is a fact that if consumers in the US, Britain and other countries stop buying ivory, the poaching will stop. The ivory trade must be ended.

To finish their ruthless business as quickly as possible, poachers use chain saws to remove the entire face of the elephants they have shot. Poachers captured and arrested, surrounded by the results of their brutal trade: elephant tusks and rhinoceros horns.

Daphne Sheldrick in Kenya caring for one of her new orphans. This baby elephant’s entire family was killed by poachers.

Without more money – NOW – the understaffed, poorly equipped forces fighting ivory profiteers will be helpless to stop the trend that is going to mean the end of elephants in East Africa within eight years.

HOW YOU CAN HELP THE ELEPHANTS

1) Write your congressman at the House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515. Ask him or her to co-sponsor Congressman Anthony Beleson’s Elephant Protection Act.

2) Send a donation to the International Wildlife Coalition to help re-establish the anti-poaching teams in Mount Elgon National Park.

To save the last of the underground elephants, b) support Daphne Sheldrick’s orphanage in Kenya, c) fund the efforts in Washington to have the Elephant Protection Act passed and the work in Europe to have similar legislation introduced, and d) expand the IWC public education campaign to gain greater support for the elephants and close the ivory markets.

Please send donations to:
International Wildlife Coalition
320 Gifford Street
Falmouth, MA 02540

Name ____________________________

Address ____________________________

City ____________________________ State ______ Zip Code ______

Amount of donation: $250.00 $100.00 $50.00 $25.00 Other $ _______
A Small, But Sweet, Rodeo Victory

The annual charity rodeo held by the Hayward (Calif.) Police Officers Association (HPQA) is no more, thanks to the concerted efforts of a coalition of San Francisco Bay Area animal protectionists.

The five-year-old amateur event, whose participants were probably police officers or deputy sheriffs from throughout the West, was deemed by many to be the worst of the local rodeos. Numerous animals have crashed headlong into the Rodeo Ranch arena's iron bars over the years, risking serious injury. In 1987, a hit bull split open the calf's face and nose and palate. Bleeding profusely from nose and mouth and at first unable to rise, the calf was still lassoed—and was left untreated for more than six hours despite repeated protests from spectators.

The previous year, a stallion broke his leg in the chutes and was subsequently destroyed. In neither of these instances was a veterinarian present, despite assurances that one would be. Animal advocates attempted to take photographs of the injured animals were threatened both verbally and physically by rodeo stock handlers.

The HPQA rodeo also featured "grizzled pig scrambles"—and an event known as "sheep dressing," in which women's underwear was forced over the animals' kicking hind legs. Crude comments were provided by the announcer, making the entire proceedings sound like gang rape.

When complaints about the announcer's remarks were made to the all-male HPQA Board of Directors, one of them joked, "Well, there was no actual penetration."

Keys to the activists' success in closing down the rodeo were informational picket lines and a concerted letter-writing campaign to local media, city officials, rodeo sponsors, and beneficiaries (including the Special Olympics, YMCA, and Boys and Girls Clubs of Hayward). In their meetings with various city agencies, activists discussed the irony of peace officers crip- piling animals in order to raise funds for crippled children (many of whom were in the rodeo audience). Profitlessly, an article on the connection between animal abuse in early childhood and later criminality appeared in the in-house publication Police magazine (July 1987), which activists sent to all concerned. This helped to advance the idea that the police perhaps inadvertently were creating future problems for society at large by encouraging animal abuse via their own local rodeos. The activists also emphasized the joint policy statement opposing rodeos which was issued by the American Humane Association and the Humane Society of the United States, and offered to work with police on fundraisers which would not exploit animals.

Buoyed by the victory, animal advocates are now meeting with the Hayward Area Recreation District in the hopes of achieving a ban on all rodeos at the Rowell Ranch facility. Other rodeos held there include the Junior Rodeo, the Black Cowboys Rodeo, and the recently-added Gay Rodeo. The activists also plan to meet with the Alameda County Supervisors in hopes of securing an outright ban on all rodeos (standard and Mexican-style rodeos also take place elsewhere in Alameda County). If that fails, they will investigate the feasibility of a ballot initiative for a county-wide rodeo ban.

For animal advocates working to stop rodeo abuses, the police-sponsored rodeos are a good place to start. Many states have a Police Rodeo Association—which check with local police departments to find out about rodeo activities in particular locales. For information on the successful effort in Hayward, contact:

Steve Sapontzis, c/o Hayward Friends of Animals, P.O. Box 3986, Hayward, CA 94544, (415) 783-3683.

Eric Mills works with Action for Animals in Oakland, Calif.

World Laboratory Animal Liberation Week—April 18-24

Groups and individuals around the nation are working on behalf of animals are planning events in more than 50 locations in 26 states to commemorate World Laboratory Animal Liberation Week. The organization In Defense of Animals (IDA) is coordinating the actions, referring activists to contacts in their local areas. Protest sites include colleges and universities, corporations which conduct animal research, private research centers, and military installations. Additionally, IDA is planning a major demonstration on April 21 at the National Institute of Health. Civil disobedience actions will be included in some of the demonstrations. Some sites are still to be selected—for more information, or to add sites to the list, contact IDA at 23 Tambal Vista Blvd., Corte Madera, CA 94925; (415) 904-4684. At press time, the following demonstration locations had been announced:

AZ: University of Arizona; California: University of California (Santa Cruz, Berkeley, San Francisco, Davis, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Irvine and San Diego campuses), Stanford University, Humboldt State University, Veterans’ Administration Hospital (San Francisco), Letterman Army Institute of Research, Colorado: Colorado University Medical Center, Connecticut: Yale University; S.C. Corporation; Florida: University of Miami, Georgia Emory University, Illinois: Northwestern University, University of Illinois, Chicago (site to be announced); Indiana: University of Indiana, Wayne State University, Kentucky: University of Louisville, Louisiana: Tulane University, Dela Regional Primate Center; Louisiana State University Medical Center, Maine: University of Southern Maine, Maryland: National Institutes of Health, Massachusetts: Harvard University, Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, Michigan: University of Michigan, Minnesota: University of Minnesota, Missouri: University of Missouri, North Carolina: University of North Carolina, North Carolina State University, New York: Syracuse University, Albert Einstein College of Medicine; New York City (site to be announced); Downstate Medical Center; Nathan S. Klein Institute for Psychiatric Research, Ohio: Ohio State University; Case Western Reserve University; Rice State University, Oregon: Oregon Primate Research Center, University of Oregon, Pennsylvania: University of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia (site to be announced), Rhode Island: Brown University, South Carolina: University of South Carolina, Tennessee: Vanderbilt University, Utah: University of Utah, Washington: University of Washington, Wisconsin: Medical College of Wisconsin, University of Wisconsin, Wisconsin Primate Research Center.

Activists all over the nation will make a stand for animals during World Laboratory Animal Liberation Week.

April 24th

Today we will remember you.

A few dinhds will chime and shout for the animals, stoke the fires of change, but a slow wind will feed this fire, and tomorrow the rest of the world will forget.

A dog, maybe a monkey, only a rat—someone unhumane, less than human, maybe even the same—Animal.

And cannot bear another moment of pain.

His dreams of a place called home, but waking remembers it is only a dream.

Yet maybe they will think of you with the soap they use to wash away dirt like stirs they forget or choose to ignore with the powders and shadows they wear to hide truths, or polish they sweat over so their floors shine just so.

Yes, the rest of the world, in its way, doesn't remember you just think nothing of what you have given so they can have more.

Every day I remember you and cry out to my God each night before sleep when your face looks like mine and the thought is too hard to bear.

What must I do? What, then, must we do?

—Judy Allen-Newbery
Grizzly bears (Ursus arctos horribilis) now survive only in six mountainous areas that add up to only one percent of the land that the bears once inhabited in the American West. Unfortunately, current Federal policy and spending may soon make the grizzlies’ survival very difficult or impossible, even in their last remaining fraction of habitat. Grizzlies also face increasing decline in Canada and Alaska, despite popular belief to the contrary, but their situation is extreme in the lower 48 states.

Once there were as many as 100,000 grizzlies in the West. These bears—about two and a half to three times as many as exist in Alaska today—lived in virtually every state west of the Mississippi River. There may have been as many as 10,000 grizzlies in California alone. That day is gone. Grizzlies have been extinct in California since the 1920s, as they are in almost every state that ever had them. Only 1,000 or fewer survive in the lower 48 states, primarily in Glacer and Yellowstone National Parks and on surrounding U.S. Forest Service lands. How did grizzlies fall so close to extinction, and what is their hope for a future? Answers to these questions are tied to the fate of the West itself.

The basic reason grizzlies died in the past, and the basic threat to their existence today, is human encroachment on their habitat. The historical record is clear where human populations move into grizzly country to take advantage of natural resources, the bears are killed in the name of human safety. Any grizzly can indeed be extremely dangerous under certain circumstances, and humans create precisely those circumstances when they flock to grizzly country and compete with resident bears for habitation.

In the early days of the “Wild West,” grizzlies were primarily killed when white settlers moved domestic cattle and sheep deeper and deeper into the American frontier. To make the West safe for those burgeoning herds of livestock, the federal government launched an extensive campaign of unbridled trapping, shooting, and poisoning of predators. Some ranchers put bounty money to encourage killing of grizzly bears, but the vast bulk of the deliberate extermination program was carried out by Federal employees—at taxpayers’ expense.

A few grizzlies are still killed today as a result of conflicts with cattle and sheep, but the largest threat to the bears now comes from other sources. Grizzly country is currently being opened for timber cutting, mining, oil drilling, campground development, resort construction, and other human competition for use of the land. One Federal agency—the Forest Service—plays a leading role in the spending spree that is now endangering grizzlies.

The Forest Service has authority over two-thirds of the lower 48’s lands still occupied by grizzly bears. By contrast, Yellowstone National Park accounts for but twelve percent of grizzlies’ last one percent of their former range, and Glacier National Park accounts for only eight percent. But the Forest Service is spending millions of dollars to build logging roads in grizzly country all around those parks, and is also granting permits for oil drilling, gold mining, and other industrial operations detrimental to the land. All this pressure on the remaining grizzly habitat could be the kiss of death for the bear.

Is the law on the grizzly’s side? Three Federal laws do have a good potential to save the bear from invasion by developers: the National Environmental Policy Act, the National Forest Management Act, and the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Much of the focus on grizzly-related laws has fallen on the ESA, but this law is having problems.

The ESA has been called a “glass hammer” because it could shatter if struck hard against political opposition. Many knowledgeable conservationists say privately that the ESA is a good law that could help save grizzly bears from extinction, but that it is in danger of being weakened or repealed by politicians who put development schemes ahead of the survival of wild species. The result is that some conservationists are afraid to apply all the strength of this law, fearing that to use it could be to lose it. It’s a real risk, if the ESA itself is in trouble, and the grizzlies are in trouble with or without it. Even if Congress lets the law continue in its present form, grizzlies could still suffer because some people (including some officials of state and Federal agencies) are saying that the bears should be removed from the list of species the ESA protects.

What can be done to protect the grizzlies and their habitats? The answer requires a thorough investigation of the ESA and its implementation, both at the Federal and State level, and possibly new legislation that would give grizzlies the full protection they need.

Western ranching interests threaten the survival of America’s few remaining grizzly bears.

Lance Olsen is president of The Great Bear Foundation. For more information, contact the Foundation at: 509, Box 2699, Missoula, MT 59801; (406) 721-5099.

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GET THE FACTS

The AMERICAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY
NIMH Memo Calls for Covert Campaign

An internal government memorandum, recently leaked to members of the animal rights community, indicates support for a covert campaign to discredit animal advocacy. The memo was written by Frederick K. Goodwin, M.D., Director of Intramural Research for the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). It was sent to Lowell T. Harmison, Ph.D., Deputy Administrator for Health, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). A copy was sent to Franklin Trull of the Foundation for Biomedical Research, an organization which lobbies heavily against any restrictions on the use of animals in experiments. The memo was also routed to the institute directors and scientific directors of both the National Institutes of Health and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA).

The memo entitled "Reflections Following the 9/28/92 Meeting on the Animal Rights Movement," sets forth a plan of action which encourages public health officials to adopt a "pre-active posture" to counter the efforts of animal advocates. The memo suggests animal researchers should be "working in concert with patient groups..." voluntary health organizations, the American Medical Association, and other groups of health professionals...research institutions should leave the "out front" activities to the other groups..." agencies should find some acceptable way to provide funding for some of these efforts and technical support for others." Dr. Goodwin asserts that this politically aggressive posture should have two areas of focus. First, says Goodwin, the animal research community should draw liberally from those health areas that already enjoy wide public and congressional support, i.e., AIDS, dementia, schizophrenia, various childhood disorders, etc." Second, a "pre-active" stance should include a vigorous focus on the fundamental philosophical underpinnings of the animal rights movement, namely the moral equivalence between human beings and animals...the movement's philosophy is based on a fundamental degradation of the concept of human nature," according to Goodwin.

The memo recommends allocation of public resources for the training of news media tacticians; "counter-educational" efforts in high schools; and distribution of brochures (at public expense) which espouse the animal research community's points of view. A group of animal rights activists who are concerned about the implications of these ideas, met with NIMH and ADAMHA officials recently in an attempt to determine whether or not Dr. Goodwin's memo (referred to in an accompanying routine slip as "the Department's response to the increasing activism of the animal rights movement") represented actual policy. According to the officials, Goodwin's memo was merely his own "reflection" and does not describe a policy of any government agency.

The emergence of this memo raises disturbing questions about the interworkings of our government's public health agencies. Proposing the use of taxpayers' funds to fight a group of citizens working to advance a cause—without Congressional support, knowledge, or approval—indicates the lengths to which some in the governmental animal research sector are willing to go in order to maintain this largely-extemized form of research. Not surprisingly, they are finding it necessary to resort to stereotypeing animal rights advocates and misrepresenting the movement's philosophies in order to garner support for animal research.

Goodwin’s memo was read aloud by Ingrid Newkirk of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals to attendees of the 1992 Animal Rights 987 rally at NIMH organized by In Defense of Animals. The National Alliance for Animal Legislation has sent letters to all Members of Congress, informing them of the memo's contents and asserting that the Public Health Service is "abusing their role as steward of our nation's health system...The best interests of the American public are not served by these activities. When the Executive Branch usurps its authority in this manner, the Legislative Branch must intervene and challenge the cavalier attitude of those who administer its laws." Goodwin is reportedly being considered for nomination to head ADAMHA, an appointment which would require Senate confirmation. Activists are urged to contact their Senators and Representatives to express their concerns about the memo and Goodwin's possible appointment.

--- Leslie Beider

PETE'S Ingrid Newkirk burns Goodwin's memo.

April is Prevent-A-Litter Month

HSUS has embarked on its most ambitious and comprehensive per-overpopulation program to date, and has prepared an array of promotional materials: fact sheets, brochures, posters, ad, and campaign kits, to get involved, contact HSUS's companion care division at 2100 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20037, (202) 452-100.

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The Fur Industry’s Snare Tactics

The Fur Industry: Nerds to the bone, the industry's morality lies in its incessant battle against animal rights activists. This struggle is not just about preserving their livelihood, but also about maintaining their reputation as a whole. As we move forward, let us remember that the fur industry's efforts to silence dissent are nothing more than a desperate bid to retain power.

More worriesome issue for the fur industry is how it now targets middle-class consumers, whom luxury purchases substantially decline in depressed economic times. Specifically, the single working woman of moderate means is now being courted and seduced by the industry. Also, the women of fashion are constantly threatened to make fur passé. A less cumbersome, better contoured, or more glamorous nonfur coat could land at any time on fashion runways.

But the factor the industry is most worried about, and aware it can combat, is anti-fur sentiment. According to the Fur Information Council (FIC), a for-profit mouthpiece of the fur industry representing nearly 80 percent of U.S. retailers, a Gallup poll sponsored by the Fur Institute of Canada concluded that "the threat [from anti-fur activity] is very serious." Thus, high-volume sales are to effective marketing to an increased number of less affluent consumers, and not just an important anti-fur message.

And as usual as it sounds, the fur industry is enjoying record sales, more people than ever oppose fur-wearing.

Furs: an image of beauty concealing the violation.

In the long run, the industry, which cannot honestly claim as a defense that its job base is critical to the economy, acknowledges its future relies on the ability to market not only the fur animals for their own sake and to those who have no idea what they are doing. In spite of the fact that the fur is nothing but a fur coat, the public is allowed to see the animals that are being killed. This is a violation of the public's right to know. But the industry continues to claim that animal rights organizations are being "closely monitored" by the Department of Justice [US]. A spokesperson for the USDC confirmed that the US department has not, so far, has not been approached by the USDC officials last spring, and has met with them since.

FUR CIVIC ADVISORY COUNCIL

A spokesperson for the USDC said that the US Department of Justice [US] is overseeing the activity of the USDC officials last spring, and has met with them since then. In a letter dated December 14, 1987, Joseph Morris, Office of Lithuanian Services of the USDC, thanked USDC officials for their cooperation, and said that the "recruit of criminal actions directed against the fur industry" and assured him that "steps are being taken to address your concerns."

A spokesperson for the USDC said that no database or file was being established on activists, but did not reveal what "steps" in particular had been taken. He did state that an investigation of animal rights groups was "not on our top 50 list of priorities." While the USDC's claims about the interest of the USDC in animal rights activism may be exaggerated, the industry has made good use of comments from USDC officials and created the impression that the fur industry has raised some very legitimate concerns. Essentially, this strategy is designed to shift focus away from the violence inherent in obtaining fur and toward the property damage and assault which is as "violent."

It would be misleading though that the fur industry has merely manipulated and taken out of context statements from the USDC. Some clear statements from the USDC demonstrate it is not merely brushing off the industry, but investing time and research into the issue. According to another "confidential" letter issued by USDC to local retailers, Morris addressed the board of the fur industry, and, as a fur industry official, said, "Don't give these groups any credibility by publicly responding to their misleading information." It went on to claim that because British furriers responded to the allegations on the ground that fur activists, "The public in England believed that the anti-fur [sic] had a few facts of view, so they were willing to accept violence as a means to an end." That analysis affirms Gallup's conclusions.

Dr. John Grandy of the Humane Society of the U.S. maintains that animal rights activists "should not hesitate to publicize this information in the media, because the industry's failure or refusal to debate us really indicates...that they know their position in relation to animal cruelty is publicly indefensible."

-Man's Best Friend

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ITALY—Hunting Frenzy

Scene of the most deadly patch of courtyards can be found today in Italy, where the population has reached its peak and the animal rights movement has gained momentum. Many animals have been killed or injured, and local politicians favor the culling of the animal population. The situation is critical, and measures are being taken to address it.

Perhaps this happy-go-lucky, highly irresponsible attitude toward nature creates a crisis for Italy, the current status of which is clearly a reflection of an overpopulated nation. A disapprovingly long hunting season stretching from August 18 to March 20, the hills and woods resonate through their months with the popping of all sorts of guns, most targeted at migratory songbirds—large "game" animals have been nearly exterminated from thousands of miles of forest, resembling small forests. Experts estimate that more than 200 million creatures die each year during this season, including anywhere from 30 to 30 humans shot by avian hunters who choose for them the fewest remaining wild vultures.

Every hunter gets a logbook along with his license, but an acute shortage of gunpowder and a cavalier attitude toward compliance with council regulations is making this a disasterous ill-only. Many, many fatalities are being measured by the annual massacre. A recent poll showed that only 56 percent of the Italians would vote for any kind of hunting, and the increase in animal rights has made Greens have joined with other radical groups as well as international organizations such as Friends of the Earth and the World Wildlife Fund, which now has a worldwide membership totaling 200,000.

In addition to being involved in the culling of cows that are turned out to pasture several weeks a year, the call to the keeping of bees (except those in_stalls all their lives), the bill calls for the permanent ban on the tethering of pigs, and separate sleeping and feeding areas. Hollenbeck's reforms also extend to chickens-farming methods, especially their confinement to small living quarters, and local pesticles favoring the reduction in animal suffering which has been ignored. Capturing this unusually bad performance, Italy also enjoys the distinction of being Europe's main importer of kangaroo products, a fact reported in our previous column. Main sources: The Globe & Mail, The Guardian, The Sydney Morning Herald, Die Presse, The Times of India.

AUSTRALIA—Wild Horse Slaughter in the Outback

Big-trunked horses such as Crocodile Dundee portraying Australia as a country of uncharted wilderness and quintessential outback, many of its products—including eucalyptus, hogs, and motion pictures—are suddenly in great demand. Much of this charm evaporates, however, if we forget out how we came to have these horses at all. The current issue is also one of the world's worst animal-watching nations.

The persecution of kangaroos, one of the most vicious mammals whose only defense is their fleetness and strength, has already provoked justified concern over the future of the world. But now—in addition to this outrage—the international community is being confronted with the massive scale of Australia's wild horses called "brumby," mostly from the bush.

The wild horse population is currently pegged at 35,000 by the Australian government, but Australians for Animals, the nation's largest animal welfare group, believes this figure to be inflated. The group puts their actual population at 300,000 or more.

The horses' brutal persecution by the government, which has already failed to bring in the private livestock handlers is ostensibly carried out to prevent the spread of brucellosis and tuberculosis, and "because they destroy fences," the real reason lies elsewhere. The brumby's actual crime (much like that of kangaroos and American mustangs) is that they eat grass and drink water—thereby competing for these precious resources against farmed livestock, sheep, and cattle. As a result, livestock industries, such as those in Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia, are suffering from impoverished sheep and cattle herds. For those who want to keep and breed domestic sheep, the brumby is almost too big to be tolerated even in small proportions on their ranches.

No extermination methods are harmful even by Australia's barometric standards. Wealthy ranchers and farmers have turned to hunting down the horses with their own equipment and guns, sometimes setting them down with a ball of hay and then throwing them back into the natural habitat. The problem is however, that if the weather turns hot and dry, horses are often "got shot," their bodies hotly roasted by the sun during the summer, with the fire causing a strong reduction." Commerson's dolphn—a subphylum—appears particularly vulnerable, in an alarming air of crabs-fishing activity of the last 12 years. The importance for this tragedy may go beyond Chile's horizon. Only 10 percent of the international community is being affected by the collapse, and the numbers of Chilean marine mammals in the Baltic Sea have been on a decline and it is also one of the world's worst animal-watching nations.

The suffering endured by draft animals in this region is inexcusable. The treatment of the animals is unacceptable. The animals are subjected to cruel and inhumane conditions. The animals are used to work the land, they are not treated with respect. They are denied proper care and are forced to work beyond their normal capacity. In addition, the animals are forced to work because the farmers cannot afford to keep them idle.

Prof. Ramazzotti thinks that switching to the simple technology of smooth ball bearings and pneumatic tires can increase the output of the labor force and reduce the damage to the roads caused by ribbed-iron-wheeled wheels. But perhaps the most important aspect of Ramazzotti's suggested reform is an improved method of harnessing. On India's bullock carts, the three-wheel bearing point (the two wheels side by side) is replaced by a single wooden yoke on the animal's neck. This often causes constant chafing and leads to ulcers of the neck and galls on the animal's head. The solution, again, is simpler: a double yoke, as used extensively in China, where the animal carries the weight of his or her pack, which is protected by soft padding.

Ramazzotti thinks that the horse on India's bullock carts is a true master of the country's oldest and most efficient transport system. But poverty precludes retraining draft animal power any time soon, so there may be a, in the opinion of Professor N.S. Ramazzotti, head of the Indian Institute of Manage ment at Bangalore, good economic and ethical reasons for a thorough redesign of these vehicles. Prof. Ramazzotti, a Hindu, Marxist, and vegetarian, has spent more than a decade at work improving the traditional cart. "I am a great animal lover; my whole interest is in love of the animals and poor people," says Ramazzotti. The "way they are using animals now is most cruel and brutal. With an improved design, animals can work for much longer periods and they no longer have to be battered and beaten."

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**NEWSPRINTS**

**EDITED BY LESLIE PARDE**

**NEWS SHORTS**

**Happy Anniversary.**

The Indian export ban on monkeys is eleven years old this year. The ban came into force on April 1, 1977. Even by conservative estimates, the ban has saved some one million monkeys' lives. India was exporting 30,000 monkeys per year at the time of the export ban, and two to three monkeys died for every one living alive. The export ban was initiated by the International Primate Protection League (IPPL). India had entered into an agreement with the United States (which was supposed to be enforced by being included in the proscribed list of vaccine production). When IPPL learned that Indian monkeys were being used in radiation experiments at the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, the group informed Indian authorities of the animal protections, and the media. There was an immense public outcry, and the influential newspaper *The Times of India* denounced the monkey trade in an editorial. Shortly thereafter, Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai announced the ban on exports, and in spite of foreign pressures, the ban has remained in place. IPPL continues to work on behalf of chimps, gorillas, and other nonhuman primates captured and bred for research.

**Outcry over seized infant patient.**

**The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PSPCA)** has won control of the 120-year-old organization's board of directors, has replaced its open-membership policy with a screening process designed to weed out animal rights proponents. Activists who have been pushing for reforms at the PSPCA pointed out that the organization has lobbied against animal protection legislation, in order to protect their business interests in conducting animal research, and donated dogs slayed for euthanasia to first be drained of most of their blood at the University of Pennsylvania Veterinary School. In April of last year, the activists elected their own board of directors at a spontaneous PSPCA annual meeting, but the incumbent directors obtained a preliminary injunction to stop the activist board from taking office. The activists are appealing the injunction in a Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas, and are also seeking a ruling against the membership-screening policy. Efforts by the current board to legitimate proxy voting procedures met with defeat when a judge recently ruled against the practice. In an article in the December 1980 issue of *Philadelphia Magazine*, the PSPCA's Spencer D. White said that individuals seeking membership in the organization "...are denied membership if they are felt not to be supportive of our philosophy and programs. For example, one prospective member was rejected turned down because she was a member of the environmental group Greenpeace. The PSPCA has reportedly spent in excess of $100,000 over the last year to thwart activists' attempts to elect the board of directors that they feel is responsible for the organization's mission. The people seeking to make the PSPCA a more progressive force for animal rights organizing activists to become members (memberships are $10 and may be sent to PSPCA, 350 Erie Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19134—questions about organizational affiliations need not be answered) in the hopes of eventually putting the organization's $16 million in assets into forward-thinking programs of animal advocacy.

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**Featuring:**
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- **Dr. Andrew N. Rowan, Tufts U.**
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**Bide-AWee Home, 1079 Avenue-Waltham, NY (1179) attn: Ed Services**

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**SENATOR ALAN CRANSTON (D-CA) has introduced a resolution in Congress which, if enacted, would spell relief for millions of scavengers and predators on our nation's public lands. Introduced on January 6, Cranston's Senate Joint Resolution 12 would prohibit the killings of non-domestic scavenging and scavenging species of birds and mammals on public lands unless interested parties obtain prior permission from federal authorities well in advance and under a period of public comment. All requests for such action would have to be submitted in writing and approved by the appropriate cabinet secretary, and must "maintain the indispensable relationship between predator and prey species and the ecosystem, and be in the overall public interest." Passed, this resolution would stop predator and "nuisance" control activities on federal lands substantially more difficult to control. Another Cranston bill, the California Desert Protection Act (S. 7), would create several new Wilderness Areas and National Parks in Southern California, affording greater protection to wild species in those areas.**

Continued on next page

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**I hold that death is unsuited to our world if we are superior to it.**

—Mohandas K. Gandhi

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**The ANIMALS’ AGENDA APRIL 1988**

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**32**
The Natural Choice for Healthy Living

America's leading alternative health monthly.

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Each month East West will help you get healthy and stay healthy using natural methods such as acupuncture, diet, herbs, homeopathy, and exercise. You'll learn about traditional healing practices from the East and West—both ancient and modern. Plus we'll cover just about every aspect of health—from nutrition and diet to body and mind.

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781 AAX
Helping Children Help Animals

By BILL DOROSA

I believe that animals have rights—the right to have life, freedom, and happiness. But we the people have Values those rights. The only reason there are still animals is because of people who still care. I would like to be one of those people. Is there anything I could do, even a 14-year-old, to help?

This heartfelt plea, excerpted from a California student's recent letter to The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), is representative of thousands of children's letters received by local and national animal protection organizations every year. Though writing ability and understanding of the issues varies, the theme is often the same: "What can I do to help animals?"

Educating children about the problems animals face has always been viewed as a means for insuring that they grow up to be humane adults. But there has been relatively little recognition by the animal rights movement of the positive contribution that children themselves can make for animals. There are numerous examples of ways young people have already made a difference. California high-school student, Enyly Graham, by refusing to ride a bus that had Internet access to the mercifully beheading of an elephant, brought the nation's attention to the issue of animal exploitation in schools. Twelve-year-old Colin Kapelevitch from North Dakota succeeded in convincing that state's legislature to ban the use of Razel, a slow-acting poison used to kill bats. A Hollister, California elementary school student the summer of 1985, brought local wildlife rehabilitation center the list could go on and on.

The important point is that children can succeed in efforts to help animals if given the chance. They are often capable of much more than we give them credit for. According to Beverly Low, a humane education specialist for the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SFSPCA), today's children are demonstrating a remarkable level of knowledge about animal rights issues. "In addition to their traditional concern about the mistreatment of dogs and cats, children are now reflecting a growing awareness of broader issues involving people's relationship to animals—issues such as hunting and trapping, global species extinction, and vegetarianism." Low, who is in charge of the SFSPCA's Animal Awareness Club, gives much of the credit for children's growing awareness to teachers and others involved in humane education efforts.

The benefits of involving children in pro-animal projects and activities reach well beyond the direct help they can give to animals and animal defense organizations. Children can sometimes succeed in influencing adult attitudes and behavior where more traditional, adult-oriented approaches and campaigns may fail. Patty Finch, director of the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAHAE), realized this several years ago after taking a group of school children from a low-income area in Nevada on a tour of a new veterinary clinic. "Up until that time the clinic wasn't doing too well. After the kids went through and learned about the need for spaying and neutering and pet health care, the number of patients increased substantially. According to the vet, many of the pet owners explained that their kids made them come!"

Providing young people with the opportunity to put their concern about animals into action can also benefit the children themselves by bolstering their self-esteem and confidence—helping them realize that they, as individuals, have the power to make a difference in our society. Participating in a pro-animal project can also teach children important lessons on the value of teamwork and cooperation when striving to achieve a common goal.

There are many ways to help children express their concern for animals through animal rights activities and projects. Here are just a few suggestions.

1. Approach children's organizations (such as boy's and girls' clubs or scout troops, church groups, or animal shelter-sponsored clubs) with ideas for projects to help animals. Or, initiate your own neighborhood animal rights club. Club projects and programs can include activities such as: writing letters to legislators and local officials on particular issues; cleaning up litter in parks, wildlife areas, or on beaches; fund-raising events such as bake sales, car washes, and dog washes and walks; and public education activities such as setting up booths at public events to distribute animal rights literature, making and displaying posters, and writing and distributing public service announcements for local radio and television stations. For a complete guide to organizing a children's animal rights club, write to NAHAE, P.O. Box 362, East Haddam, CT 06423.

2. If you're holding a rally or similar event, encourage participants to bring their children. Organize a mini-rally with speakers and activities just for the kids.

3. Find a "Buddy-Anti-Teacher" program, through which teachers and students receive monthly publications containing ideas for direct action campaigns for children. For details, write to NAHAE at the above address.

4. Contact area teachers. Do they have students who seem particularly concerned about animals? Such teachers might appreciate a list of student projects, especially ones that involve traditional subject and skill areas such as writing, art, and citizenship.

5. Sponsor school or community-wide poster or essay contests to generate publicity for animal rights or for a particular issue.

A young artist expresses his opposition to hunting with this entry in a recent poster contest sponsored by the San Francisco SPCA.

The Power of Nonviolent Direct Action

"Let your life be a counter-friction to stop the machine." —Henry David Thoreau

By BETSY SWART

The history of nonviolent direct action in the U.S. animals rights movement began a new chapter on April 24, 1984. Fifteen activists sat down at the University of California (UC) at Davis Pratimate Center and blocked the entrance to the building. They risked arrest to show UC administrators that they would not tolerate animal abuse funded by tax dollars. Their implicit message to researchers was clear: no business as usual here today; no animal abuse unless you go over our bodies.

In the year of nonviolent direct action continued at UC Berkeley. That time, 27 people risked arrest to protest the construction of a 560 million animal research laboratory on the UC Berkeley campus. Since then, the number of people participating in direct actions for animal rights has steadily increased. Over 100 people joined the sit-in at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in 1985 which ultimately led to the closing of the infamous head-head lab at the University of Pennsylvania. Last year on April 24, several hundred demonstrators were arrested in nonviolent civil disobedient actions on more than 74 campuses around the nation. Since then, civil disobedience has been used as a tool for change in many types of struggles for animal rights in various cities, in lecturing and trapping demonstrations, and in factory-farm protests.

Nonviolent civil disobedience offers particular features that make it an effective tool for bringing change in our movement.

First, nonviolent direct action externalizes conflicts; it makes them visible and provides a forum to sit down in front of a laboratory door or block a truck carrying animals to a research center; they not only temporarily slow down or stop the research "machine" but also make the machine visible to the general public and the media.

Second, nonviolent direct action externalizes conflicts; it necessarily opens up dialogue by attracting attention. And dialogue that begins on the pages of the local newspaper can continue behind the scenes in negotiations and communications between protesters and members of the research establishment.

It is important to know that we have power to affect those who stand against us. Last year on April 24, for example, a researcher at the University of San Francisco talked to a group of demonstrators who were holding a sit-in in the Chemistry and Animal Laboratory office. Later, this same researcher wrote, "I was impressed by your commitment and your dedication. I'm beginning to question my own part in this system. I've always loved my pets. But I didn't think of research animals as deserving the same kind of treatment—until today." Clearly, meaningful actions can attract those generally not inclined to sympathize with our ideals. Their minds can be challenged by conversation as well as by examples.

This year on April 24, World Day for Laboratory Animals, join in the spirit of nonviolent civil disobedience at a university or research center in your community. The power to create change flows from individuals. Its momentum builds when those individuals unite in saying no to animal abuse.

Betsy Swart is campaign director for In Defense of Animals.
THE DOLLAR BEST SPENT:

Disease Prevention or Medical Research?

BY STEVEN TIGER

If research is essential to the betterment of human health, and the use of animals is essential to research, then animal research is—according to some people—a “necessary evil.” Otherwise, if animal research is unnecessary, then it is merely evil.

Let’s pretend that there are no humane or ethical concerns and concentrate solely on the supposed benefits of animal experimentation to see if this “necessary evil” is really necessary.

The nature of research

Animal research comprises two broad categories: basic and applied. Basic research investigates physiological mechanisms in the normal and abnormal state, with regard for any specific clinical utilization; it involves inflicting a variety of physical and psychological stresses on animals to study their microscopic and gross physiological and behavioral responses. Applied research tests specific therapeutic techniques prior to use in humans; it involves studies of the safety and efficacy of drugs, vaccines, surgical procedures, and other forms of intervention. It includes product development and safety testing.

Scientists engaged in basic research state openly that clinical applicability is not their goal, but society condones such research only because of the hope for essential clinical applicability. Since only animals are against the law, scientists must be granted special permission to perform acts for which anyone else would be arrested. Such permission is granted because society believes that allowing a scientist to experiment on animals is likely to result in something of practical benefit to human beings, whether involving a cure or an antidepressant or electrician or airline pilot to experiment on animals is unlikely to have positive results.

The applicability of animal data

Researchers themselves acknowledge that what occurs in nonhuman animals has no relation to what occurs in humans. The growing list of drugs deemed safe after animal testing and later found to be toxic, carcinogenic, or mutagenic in humans is just one example of the inherent unreliability of animal studies. Yet researchers maintain that while the animal model is flawed, it is the best model available.

What the researchers do not say is that experimenting on animals violates a cardinal rule of proper scientific technique: the observer should not intrude upon the test subject. Naturalists who observe animals in the wild are painstakingly careful not to intrude on their subjects’ normal life patterns. The extreme invasiveness and artificiality of the laboratory environment—in which animals are regarded as mere tools—represents such gross intrusion upon the subjects’ lives that the data obtained are not even reliably applicable to those species, much less to humans. That is why every animal research paper published includes a stock disclaimer: “Results in animals do not necessarily apply to humans.”

Stress alters a patient’s response to illness, injury, and that applies to everything from wrinkles to cancer. Therefore, apart from the physiologic differences from humans, the laboratory environment is so different from that of the animal that it can never serve as a model for any human experience.

The real goal

New’s advice about what should be the goal of our medical care system: to achieve the greatest health benefit for the greatest number of people. Any other goal suggests that in one or another area, some other person or group. If we cannot judge one person or group more important than another, all we can do is try to help the greatest number.

The goal of helping the greatest number must be the basis for any restructured medical care system. By reducing the number of avoidable medical problems, we would dramatically improve the nation’s health, while cutting costs and providing better care for those who really need medical services.

For example, just three changes in lifestyle—reductions in cigarette use and alcohol consumption, and a better diet—would significantly reduce the incidence of all of the three leading medical killers: heart disease, cancer, and diabetes.

So a sensible system would be based on prevention, not research to find cures. It would teach people to take responsibility for their own well-being—stop treating their irreplaceable bodies in a way equivalent to driving the family car in a demolition derby, and then expecting miracles to repair them.

Ironically, the medical profession, oriented around pathology, cannot take the lead in establishing a sensible health-oriented system. Depending on physicians to direct national health policy on the basis of their clinical skills is like depending on garage mechanics to direct the transportation policy on the basis of their automotive-repair training (but at least mechanics are not addicted to using ever-cooler tools when a simple wrench will do the job).

The contradiction

The very dollar society invests in animal research is a dollar unavailable for investment in prevention. And each dollar spent on treatment is a dollar that cannot be spent on fostering adjustments in lifestyle and environment. Since the goal of our medical system should be to produce the greatest health benefit for the greatest number of people, animal research represents a misdirection of resources. For every person who might be helped by research, we lose the potential for many people whose lives were just as important to us and who could have been saved had we invested instead in preventive medicine. We don’t see those people—the healthy people prefer more sensational stories of “medical miracles” and individual curing of incurable diseases, not the greater number of long of easily preventable causes illnesses and accidents.

So, the question is not “dogs or babies,” but whether we should support research that might save one life or put the same resources into research that might prevent the improvement of health over the past century.

The British physician

McKeown 1) has analyzed the contribution of medical science to the increase in lifespan in Britain, and concludes that it was minimal; most of the increase was due to improvements in nutrition and public sanitation. Similar studies in the U.S., conducted by scholars John and Sonia Mckendd( 2) show comparable results—almost all of the increase in lifespan since the year 1900 is due to reductions in infectious diseases mortality, with medical intervention accounting for only about three percent of that reduction.

How about an affordable national health care plan?

NOW THAT WE'VE ATTEMPTED AN ANIMAL TO HUMAN HEART TRANSPLANT...
AND SUCCESSFULLY IMPLANTED A MECHANICAL HEART....

WHAT NEW MEDICAL MILESTONE SHOULD WE ATTEMPT NOW?

MUCH TOO RISKY
WHAT ABOUT THE ETHICS
TOTALLY IMPOSSIBLE

HOW ABOUT AN AFFORDABLE NATIONAL HEALTH CARE PLAN?

—Kathryn LeMieux

The ANIMALS AGENDA

APRIL 1988
Continued from previous page

Hasn't animal research accomplished anything?" Some researchers have responded to the antivivisection movement by denying that anything useful has ever come out of animal research. Others acknowledge that there have been certain beneficial results, though fewer than most people would suspect. But rather than debate the past, we should be planning sensibly for the future. Starting now, how can resources be invested so as to produce the greatest health benefit for the greatest number of people? Animal research is not the answer.

In contrast to biomedical research using animal models, clinical research on human patients is tremendously valuable. Such research goes on constantly, and is the source of most clinically useful discoveries. Animal models are often created simply to duplicate the observed results of clinical research.

When researchers point to a list of accomplishments that have come out of animal experimentation, it is like announcing that an investment is good because it has produced a profit of $1,000. But to evaluate that profit, some perspective is needed: going from $2,000 to $3,000 in a year is good; going from $1,000,000 to $1,001,000 in a century is not.

The slogan of the Salk Institute—'Basic Research, the Key to Health'—reveals the fundamental flaw of the research orientation. It implies that good health is an artificial state that must be created in the laboratory, that the natural state is ill health, and that with a few snapshots for research, scientists can correct the errors of God, nature, and evolution. Reliance on that kind of thinking has consistently produced the Salk Institute has the largest research establishment in the world, at or near the bottom of the list of the world's industrialized nations in terms of health.

Science is not the answer to everything. Hiring chemists to ignite flammable fluids in the laboratory would be a silly way for a city to combat a wave of arson. Yet, while the vast majority of problems treated by doctors can be traced directly to such factors as smoking, impure food, poverty, poor nutrition, drug abuse, lack of exercise, and gross carelessness leading to accidents, people have been led to believe that hiring researchers to destroy animals in the laboratory is the best way to improve human health.

There's a litter problem in this country that's serious, it's actually a matter of life and death. Because out of the millions of puppies and kittens born every year, few will be fortunate enough to find homes. The rest will be ignored and discarded, ultimately treated no better than common refuse.

Hiring researchers to destroy animals in the laboratory is the best way to improve human health.

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FOOTNOTES:

There's a litter problem in this country that's serious, it's actually a matter of life and death. Because out of the millions of puppies and kittens born every year, few will be fortunate enough to find homes. The rest will be ignored and discarded, ultimately treated no better than common refuse.

There's a litter problem in this country that's serious, it's actually a matter of life and death. Because out of the millions of puppies and kittens born every year, few will be fortunate enough to find homes. The rest will be ignored and discarded, ultimately treated no better than common refuse.

Subscribe to this litter problem, by spaying or neutering your pet. These simple procedures are more than just the most humane solution to the pet overpopulation crisis. With thousands of innocent victims being disposed of every day, they're the only solution.

Spay or neuter your pet. ASPCA

Attention Agenda Readers: For 8x11 or poster size copies of this ad, please contact The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 441 East 92nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10128.
ANIMAL INTELLIGENCER

THE DOE DILEMMA: GOING FOR THE QUICK FIX?

BY PATRICE GREENWALD

Robert Sobell

Of the Republican candidates for president, Dole's candidacy is the only one that even deserves consideration. The record of the other Republicans is barely short of atrocious.

Justice and fellowship are not advanced by abandoning our fellows to their fate when it is expedient to do so. Justice for some can never be built on a platform of injustice for others.

Of the Republican candidates for president, Dole's candidacy is the only one that even deserves consideration. The record of the other Republicans is barely short of atrocious.
The Media: Making an Impact

BY RENEE BLAKE

I had just charged jobs. A handwritten letter asking me to attend a public service announcement about spaying and neutering dogs and cats. It was one of maybe 10 or 15 that had arrived that day. When I started to prepare it for broadcast, I noticed it had no telephone number listed in call back verification. If I hadn’t already been predisposed to broadcast the message, I would have probably let it slide or thrown it away, and spent my time instead on the announcements that were complete and easy to understand.

While we may be “burned off” by the superficiality of the media, we must continue to fight to make sure that media is used effectively—to maintain the animal-abusing status quo. For example, when a syndicated rock program is sponsored by a pork producers’ association, 60 minutes can go by with producing a program on animal rights that sets doctors’ “testimony” against that of an actual animal rights activist like guerrilla fighters, and when Trapper John, M.D. presents two dogs whose front legs have been amputated, as a viable means of saving a little boy’s life, we get a glimpse of the potency of the media as a tool for opposing animal rights ideas.

It is the general public’s basic decision-making process that is affected by this sort of exposure. To combat it, we must be equally convincing. There are plenty of things animal rights groups can do to use the media to project the right message—even without the benefit of a public relations staff. The key lies in the development team. Creativity and media sophistication are the two major elements of any P.R. campaign, whether a professional or volunteer effort.

Marketing animal rights

There is free publicity available from non-commercial stations like radio, daily and weekly newspapers, throw-away supermarket bargain papers, and house organs of churches, corporations, and schools. Tapping those sources effectively requires some research and organization. The following is a list of things to find out;

1. The names and call letters of all television stations.
2. The correct name, gender, title, address and phone number of the program director, public affairs director, news director, and public service director for each station.
3. The names of any talk shows, news or public affairs programs, or call-ins shows that originate at each station, and the names of the producers.
4. The correct name, gender, title, address and phone number of the editor, city editor, features editor, science editor, science writer, outdoor editor, political editor, cooking editor, calendar editor, financial editor, etc. Find out if there is a column about animals (a “pet” column, or a writer who specializes in animal stories.
5. Find out who is in charge of bookings, handling and booking at corporations, churches, universities, or other organizations that may have a high community profile.
6. Determine if there is a local office or contact for Associated Press (AP), United Press International (UPI), or Reuters Wire Services. This extra step can prove invaluable if you want coverage in the state newspapers.

State sinks will sprout your story statewide, and, if a story is of national consequence, it may be picked up on the national newswire—blanket coverage that a single reporter could never achieve alone. If you are unable to access the wire service yourself, ask your local news contact if he or she will write your story for the wire and/or news network and try to get it published or broadcast. For this, the story needs a strong angle and a sympathetic reporter.

Keep this basic information into an organized system (Rolodex, card file, or computer). Then familiarize yourself with the media market by perusing all the publications, and sampling the TV and radio stations in your area. Get a feel for the audience and the attitude.

Are there announcers, moderators, reporters, or writers who seem sympathetic to the humane cause? Have they ever reported on animal rights? Sometimes those doing the writing are more receptive than those doing the reporting, and you can get them into some of the aforementioned title categories, but add them to your list. Carefully approaching unsympathetic persons (with tact and reason) may make your point.

When your initial research is finished, begin making contacts. Compose an interesting, clear and concise question on your list, making it look as professional as possible. If you can do it on letterhead, all the better—but be sure to type and sign it, and give a phone number and address. Introduce yourself and discuss an issue or two. You may enclose a photograph or a pamphlet, but don’t weigh the letter down with too much material or literature.

Wait a week after sending the letter, and then follow up with a telephone call asking for an appointment. Many times, the object of your attention will not have time to talk, and will want to get right to the point. Oblige him or her by being prepared with a telephone script for a suggestion of an speaker or interviewer. Be ready for someone to want to schedule interviews time or a story at their convenience, notice, and call with that in mind.

Public service announcements

There’s a garage sale coming up at the shelter. That’s a great opportunity to alert them to the fact that next September you will send a public service announcement (PSA) message. Write a brief message telling what, where, when, and what (who will be benefited, and who to call for verification or more information). Include a name and phone number should be used in the message.

If the length of your message is 30 seconds, but notices of 15, 20, and 60-second lengths are also acceptable. Time your message by reading it aloud, using the second hand of a watch, and mark the length at the top of the page. If you are holding a workshop or event with a fee, be sure to mention that your group is nonprofit, include your tax identification number if you have one.

Keep in mind that hundreds of PSAs reach the desk of the person handling this task each week. Many of them will be thrown away. It is to your benefit to correctly spell the name of the address, to type the message, to keep it simple and short, to put it on letterhead, to note non-profit status, and to get a return call or follow up at the end of your message.

Newspapers have a different way of handling community announcements. They typically print a weekly schedule of upcoming events in the area. You will send a notice to the calendar editor, including all the information suggested for PSAs. If the space for television or radio coverage reaches their destination three weeks in advance of the date of broadcast. For radio, the length of lead time is generally two weeks. Print media deadlines vary, so check with the newspaper or magazine.

The appeal of celebrities

One of the best ways to get attention is to use a celebrity as your mouthpiece. Some celebrities are willing to voice or appear in PSAs. Choose your celebrity on the basis of who audiences you want to reach. For example, if you’re doing the new PSA for the yes campaign, consider a popular rock musician.

There are plenty of things animal rights groups can do to use the media to project the right message—even without the benefit of a public relations expert or a marketing and development team.
Nutritional scientists are now discovering what our body wisdom has always known: namely that what we eat can affect our moods and temperament. I have known a handful of veterinarians over my 25 years of practice who insist that each body wisdom is evident in animals and that diet certainly affects mood and temperament especially in dogs. Dogs, who are naturally more omnivorous than cats and thus more like humans, often become less aggressive when put on a high carbohydrate diet.

In Managing Your Mind and Mood Through Food, Dr. Judith J. Wurtman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has made similar observations in humans. Carbohydrate foods are relaxing, reducing stress and anxiety. They apparently stimulate the brain's production of the chemical serotonin, which causes "feel good" changes in mood and behavior. Lean meat, in contrast, is one of the foods that stimulates brain chemicals dopamine and norepinephrine, which have long been known to be linked with fright, flight or fight reactions and with increased alertness. That some dogs become terrified when meat (particularly lamb) is being cooked, may be due to some of these chemicals (possibly pheromones) associated with fear reactions prior to slaughter being released from the meat.

One of the benefits of vegetarianism might be a greater likelihood of world peace, if reducing the amount of meat in one's diet and proportionately increasing the plant content makes one more pacific and better able to deal with stress. Such a diet would also greatly reduce the risks of cancer, strokes, heart attacks, and other common diseases and disorders. Some believe that such a dietary change would help bring peace between humankind and the environment, since meat-based agriculture is destructive of ecosystems and contributes to the extinction of wildlife and plants. It is ironic that the over-abundant, high-meat-consuming nations have a high population of meat-eating animal companions. Indirectly, these dogs and cats compete with wildlife because so much land has been taken over and wild creatures eschewed in order to feed farm animals. More veterinarians today feel that a high-meat diet is unnecessary and often bad for dogs, just as human nutritionists now believe it is so for humans also. Years ago as a veterinary student, I studied the care and health problems of British sheep dogs. These hard-working dogs were fed by most shepherds on a diet made up almost exclusively of cereal (corn flakes and hot water). They had some nutritional problems on this diet, but far less than one might have expected. What this study suggests is that the average dog will do well on a well-formulated vegetarian diet. I would encourage pet food manufacturers to rely less on agrobusiness's cheap meat and poultry byproducts and condemned body parts, and instead focus on better non-meat diets. Dogs would benefit in health and temperament worldwide.

And the 1.5 to 2 million occurrences of people being bitten by dogs in the U.S. alone might also be significantly reduced since dogs might be less aggressive.

The economic, ecological, and health benefits of people and their dogs adopting vegetarian diets are growing public recognition and scientific validation. Dry and canned vegetarian dogfood is already available by special order. One major U.S. pet food company has recently published its finding that dogs digest and assimilate soy protein more efficiently and completely than animal protein. The trend toward less and less meat and poultry byproducts in commercial pet foods should be welcomed by dog guardians and encouraged by all concerned. And so informed, should we not also consider the nutritional wisdom of adopting vegetarianism for the whole family as well as for our dogs?

We should not, however, make up a vegetarian diet for our dogs without first seeking professional advice. Obesity is becoming a serious problem in dogs as it is with humans. More activity and a lower calorie intake is essential. Less fat is better than less carbohydrate since fat is not only a contributing factor in obesity, but can cause dietary imbalances since it interferes with the digestion and assimilation of essential nutrients.

The old truism "everything in moderation" holds true for what we eat and feed to our dogs. We have gone overboard with meat and animal fat in our diets and theirs. And now there is sufficient evidence from so many points of concern to support a dietary change: the consumption of fewer animal products—if any at all—by humans and canines alike.

Dr. Fox is a vice president of The Humane Society of the United States.

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COMPassionate living

The Write Stuff

BY VICTORIA MORAN

There is a simple way to make an impact on the state of the animal world today, something that a person can do who has very little time—or very little money. This thing is, of course, letter writing. Each issue of The ANIMALS’ AGENDA is replete with letter-writing opportunities. I see activists’ letters as falling into three categories: 1) those to people, companies, universities, or other entities that are abusing animals: 2) those to people or institutions who have done something good for animals or have ceased doing something harmful: and 3) those to people who aren’t directly involved in a particular situation, but who might be able to help. Letters to legislators generally fall into the third category, as do letters to editors. Letters can be helpful in very practical ways: in some cases, letter-writing campaigns by themselves have affected major policy changes both by businesses and government agencies.

Veteran letter-writers often set aside a block of time each week for correspondence. They keep informational material in an accessible place, and write for an hour or two—or whatever they’ve committed themselves to. Other stalwarts of the “stamp brigade” gather in letter-writing groups on a weekly or biweekly basis. Jennifer Holmes of Minneapolis has been involved with such a group for years now, and finds that it gives people a chance to work together. Everyone brings letter ideas and information along with their writing materials.

You can be secondary to content in the letters game, but a good-looking missive will be better received than a sloppy one. If you’re serious about this sort of activism, investing in nice letterhead stationery and a typewriter can pay off. Even without a letterhead, a nicely typed letter on white bond paper (heavy 20-pound stock is best) makes an excellent impression. Whether you type or write by hand, be sure to avoid using notebook paper. At times, a simple postcard will suffice to get your message across. The postcards that some groups send out with the message already printed (their members only need sign and mail them) carry much less impact than original words, but they’re better than nothing at all.

A patch of the correspondence generated by desk-and-dictionary activists is to government officials, other Senators and Representatives in Washington, D.C. or state capitals. The following guidelines from the League of Women Voters apply specifically to this type of writing, but many of the suggestions can be applied to other pro-animal correspondence:

- Address the individual properly (the correct form of address in The Honorable Jane Doe, for the salutation, write Dear Senator Doe or Dear Representative Doe). Be brief and to the point—try to stick to one issue per letter.
- Identify bills by title and number.
- Be courteous and reasonable, not rude.
- Include pertinent editorials from local papers.
- Write early in the Congressional session, before a bill has been introduced, if you have ideas you would like to see incorporated into legislation.
- Write to the chair or members of a committee holding hearings on legislation if you have facts that might influence their thinking.
- Don’t apologize for taking the addressed’s time—constituent input is vital to the democratic process.
- Don’t say “I hope this gets by your secretary.”
- Don’t be vague.
- Don’t write to a legislator from another district or state just because you disagree politically with your own; the latter will probably be forwarded to your representative.

In personal correspondence, the use of postcards, notes, or stationery from animal rights organizations with printed messages, eye-catching photos, or charming illustrations can help to open the eyes and sensitivities of relatives and friends. There are many sources for these items, but some of the best can be purchased from Gentle World (P.O. Box 1418, Umatilla, FL 32786); Harbingers of a New Age (P.O. Box 216, Swainsboro, OR 97056); Robert Walmsley (R.R. 2, Rochester, IL 62562); and Baltimore Vegetarians (P.O. Box 1663, Baltimore, MD 21203), which has great postcards with recipes—why not order some and make them your vegan blueberry muffins!

Echoes of a Lab Animal

I bleed you
I cry inside
I was born with a will
To live not die.
Who are you to play God with my fate?
To shock my feet with electric grates;
I only want to breathe and be free
But scream you made my dying
To make your Ph.D. come true
You’ll insert a wire, maybe two.
A probe here, a shock there
You watch me with no despair.
You hear my yell
For the pain
Unfondling you write
You go.
I cannot build with hammer or nail
But nor can I set wars bombs and a bomb.
I however feel the pain
That you inject through my veins.
The conclusions you draw
Are they worth my life?
“Science gains 200 with
As his threat we place a knife,
Aftercutting, crying the same.
We conclude his causes pain.”
Oh, someone, please, someone, hear my cry.
If this life I rather die
With each existing day plan
Another is tortured by the hands of man.
—Finn Capp

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To Save the Sacred Banyan

Tree of Life

Edited by Shann Davies
Buddhist Perception of Nature, 1987. $16.00 paperback, 100 pages

Working as a consultant to the World Wildlife Fund in 1979, Nancy Nash proposed that the worldwide conservation movement begin to reach out to the major religious traditions for help in protecting the Earth and its plant and animal families from ruin. Six years later, her idea began to bloom as the Buddhist Perception of Nature project, which published Tree of Life in 1987. Because of its core doctrine of compassion for all life and its influence in many parts of Asia that have rare species, Buddhism was selected for the pilot of the "religion-helps-conservation project." Less a definitive work than an introduction to the multifaceted program, Tree of Life is composed of three translations (English, Tibetan, and Thai) of five essays.

The Dalai Lama of Tibet—who, as spiritual leader of many of the world's half billion Buddhists, is the book's most celebrated contributor—sums up the project's theme: "Peace and survival of life on earth as we know it is threatened by human activities which lack a commitment to humanitarian values. Destruction of nature and natural resources results from ignorance, greed and lack of respect for the earth's living things." The other essayists are: international conservation pioneer Sir Peter Scott; Dr. Chaim Abramovitch of St. Thomas University in Bangkok, N.Y.; Flanagin of the United Nations Environment Programme, and project coordinator Nancy Nash.

While it is important that conservationists and animal welfare activists all play a role in overcoming the chances for involving institutionalized religions in a leadership role in dismantling the anthropocentric paradigm, it is equally important not to underestimate religion's slumbering potential for creating a more thoughtful model of human "stewardship" of nature. Creative activism is essential to opening up a meaningful dialogue with the various religious communities, but such overtures will be most successful with the right scholastic accompaniment. It is, therefore, encouraging that 1987 saw the publication of a number of tracts on religion and animals. Tree of Life is short, but the message should reach far.

—Kim Bartlett

Tree of Life is available for $4.00 from the Center for Respect of Life and the Environment, 1300 1st St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20037.

Furs as Frivolous

The Skin Trade Primer: Cruelty, Waste, Environmental Effects, and Politics of the Flourishing Fur Trade

By Susan Russell
Friends of Animals (Order from One Pine St., Neptune, NJ 07753), 1987 $3.00, softcover, 76 pp.

Telling the pulse of fur retailers, suppliers, and propagandists, Susan Russell, executive vice president of Friends of Animals, has compiled a brief but rich resource manual on the fur controversy. If Russell sends off an implicit message, it is that the animal rights movement must wake up to the new look and style of the fur industry—not to its longer minsk coats, but to its slick propaganda and 1980s marketing.

Russell rebukes arguments against leghold traps and snares—such as their nonselectivity and waste—that any wildlife advocate should understand. But the fur industry is not just an industry of trapping, but of one of retailers, manufacturers, fur ranchers, and public relations. In dollars and cents, it is a multinational enterprise which has, for the moment at least, successfully cultivated a broad consumer base in the U.S.

Anti-fur activities present the most significant long-term threat to brisk fur sales, and the industry has organized itself to deflect that challenge. A polemic from beginning to end, Russell's Skin Trade Primer identifies and rebuts the tactics and strategies of those making a living off the backs of other creatures.

Up to now, attempts to ban the steel-jaw leghold trap in state legislatures have represented the most persistent attack on a supposed "inhuman" device. To counter that offensive, industry strategists have come up with a refusal idea: offer a "humane" compromise—a rubber-padded steel trap in place of the traditional all-steel trap—only to demand and scientistic evidence, that the modified version is a step in the humane direction. By claiming the padded trap is a "humanely" designed device, Russell has gathered together existing "scientistic" literature supporting the idea that the trap is humane, and has challenged its methodology. To Russell, the padded trap is no more humane than a steel trap.

In the end, it is a product of biased studies. She points out that most of these studies have been sponsored by (or at least have been supported by) the Second Amendment Foundation, the Woodstock Corporation, the nation's largest manufacturer of guns. Russell argues that "a major weakness in the anti-fur campaign is the change in the use to the humane suffering in any leghold, has always been increased the damage to teeth and jaws of the animal.

In sum, any steel-jaw leghold trap—no matter if it has a little rubber on it—is a deadly device for an animal.

Padded traps are only one of the devices the industry has pulled out of its magician's hat. Russell points out that Fur is for Life (now the Fur Retailers Information Council), an industry public relations outfit, "depended on the public believing in a 'humane' trap, "Winters and summers, New York operates for altruistic reasons: to protect the public from wildlife epidemics (e.g. rabies). To protect wildlife itself from "overpopulation." Again, Russell offers her own findings that "prophets of doom" have presented little proof to support these claims. Citing studies concluding that "trapping to control rabies is considered to be an exercise in futility." Rather, says Russell, "the fur industry's position on rabies has virtually discredited government agents." The claim about overpopulation would seem to have little support as well when one considers that declining factors (e.g. exposure to heat and cold, predation) consistency and persistently weak to check animal populations. Such arguments from the furriers, which are more and more accepted by many, have not reversed an intensifying anti-trapping movement among the public. Facing up to reality, the industry is looking at the idea that the public will accept the killing of purpose-bred furbears housed on fur farms or ranches. Ranching on their judgment, industry spokesmen claim that furriers are large majority of the skins sold by retailers come from animals. Though the trend in the industry is more toward fur ranching, Russell notes that, right now, approximately four times as many animals are trapped in the wild as are raised on ranches.

Animal advocates should be prepared to point out that, in many respects, fur ranching is as bad or worse for animals as trapping in the wild. No matter the species, fur ranching means a life of confinement and a death by electrocution, gassing, strangulation, or neck-breaking. One breeder admitted that "most people start 'raising' them in their garages." Russell reports that furs, chinchillas, and mink are the primary species found on farms, but now some ranchers have taken to raising and pelting wolves, boarlets, cougars, and lynx. The industry's strategic use of fur ranching is defense as is easy to see through as the wire cages the fur-bearers are imprisoned in.

Assumptions that the furriers provide much-needed jobs, offer economic markets to indigenous peoples, and work "in harmony with nature" are other stock themes that the industry develops in its fictional tales. But amidst the death and suffering behind these rationalizations, Russell shows that there is room for opposition. She cites some real evidence that public attitudes are increasingly hostile to the idea of killing animals for luxury or entertainment.

While some of the issues are valuable for any activist, Russell has attempted to cover too much ground with too few words. The many examples of the fur trade's manipulation are brief and to the point, could use fewer footnotes and more interpretation and analysis. Even with that problem, the book—published in this first printing due to a printing complication—is highly recommended and can serve as a useful introduction to changing the image from status icon to symbol of barbarism.

—Wyper Paulee

Animal Liberation for Beginners

Animal Liberation: A Graphic Guide

By Lori Gruen, Peter Singer, and David Hines

This book can be read from cover to cover in just over an hour and a half. It contains no difficult parts, and yet it is incredibly accessible and accurate. The authors (who have collaborated on the book before) give us a series of simple, clear, well-drawn outlines, summaries, and expands each of the major issues of Peter Singer's incredibly effective 1979 publication, Animal Liberation. Singer's present collaboration and parallels; not so much an attempt to bring new ideas to the fore, but an effort to simplify his basic philosophic tenets and to link these concepts with modern strategies and tactics so well understood by Lori Gruen, the book's major author. In a very real sense, the authors tacitly demonstrate that the reader need not understand the differences between biocentrism and preferential utilitarianism and rights themselves in order to work for the shared goals of the animal rights movement. The movement can only profit from the promotion of this book. The few factual "errors" are open to interpretation (with the exception of a faulty mention that the steel-jaw leghold trap has "serrated" jaws) and have no real effect on the validity of its major theses. For example, the author states, "The number [of vegetarians] is growing by 30% each year..." While I realize that such a figure has been cited for England in the last couple of years, I have been hard-pressed to accept its validity, particularly in the United
Towards a Nonviolent Diet

For The Vegetarian In You
By Billy Ray Boyd
Satchell Press, 1987
$3.25, paperback, 64 pp

Whence human beings become vegetarians, they lay to rest a tremendous contradiction: that of empathizing with the suffering of animals but contributing to their suffering by eating them. Hypocrisy overcoming biophytic vegetarianism usually feels to varying degrees, a sense of empowerment. They have taken a tangible step for themselves and other animals, and serve, very importantly, as models for personal change. Moreover, a feeling of ethical consistency fills the gut much more comfortingly than do animal products.

Billy Ray Boyd, a long-time animal rights campaigner now living in San Francisco abandoned animal products two decades ago and apparently wrote for the Vegetarian in You to catalyze that process in others. Not intending to present a thorough treatment of how animal agriculture affects animals, human health, or the environment, Boyd, instead, offers interested consumers a literary horn o' doxy in each of those areas.

Only 40 pages of large-type text, for the Vegetarian in You takes little more time to read than an average cover story in Time or Newsweek. Boyd designed the package that way, to pique the interest of those unable or unwilling to pick up any of the more lengthy books on vegetarianism. Amidst the library of vegetarian advocacy works, For the Vegetarian in You admirably contributes to a thirty-stocked shelf of quick, accessible, and easy-to-read books. Boyd accounts for his cursory examination of the issues by compiling a fairly detailed set of appendices—including in formation on other books, cookbooks, audio-visual resources, animal protection organizations, and periodicals—for those wanting more substantial information. Though it is useful for initiates of any age who are short on time, For the Vegetarian in You seems particularly well-suited to late elementary, middle, and secondary school student readers.

—Wayne Pacelle

For the Vegetarian in You is available from The ANIMALS' AGENDA for $3.25 plus $2.00 postage and handling.

Reviews

Continued from previous page
States and other countries. I do, however, heartily applaud the optimism evidence by the inclusion of these data.

I predict a very mixed response to the cartoon-like illustrations provided by David Hines. Though there are several illustrations that are in need of modification, I find the majority well done, and, most likely, of powerful assistance to the naive reader in understanding the scope of the problem. The primary question, "Are the Illustrations necessary?" may need to be better answered by a member of the targeted audience. Suffice to say that my 8-year-old daughter picked up the book, skinned the illustrations, and then began reading in earnest. She later expressed her strong recommendation of the book. I concur.

—Donald J. Barnes

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**LETTERS**

Continued from page 5

gallons of water. When the bags were placed on the floor, I observed a multitude of fish gasping feverishly for air. About a third of them were dead. I observed the fish left and returned two hours later, and it was at that time that one fish had been placed in the fish tank. On asking assistance when the fish would be put into the tank, I received distant looks and a shrug. This event changed my views on pet shops completely. The buying and selling of pets is simply wrong.

Those who want the beauty of a water environment in their homes need only place a variety of aquatic plants in a glass tank. Fishless aquariums can give beauty without the horrors of abused fish.

— William Duarte

Freshwater, CA

U.S. Kosher Slaughtering Backward and Cruel

I read the December 1987 Comment on religious slaughter with interest, and appreciate your reference to systems which have designed to replace cruel shackling and hoisting. Shackling and hoisting of a conscious animal by one back foot prior to ritual slaughter is not part of Jewish ritual. It causes pain which is in violation of religious teachings. In addition, religious law states that the animal must be unblemished prior to slaughter; hoisting bruises and blemishes the animal. This horrible method of pre-slaughter restraint occurs because some slaughter plants refuse to spend the money for proper restraint equipment that would bring slaughter operations into compliance with the humane intent of religious teachings.

Cruelly to animals aside, employee safety alone should be sufficient justification to ban shackling and hoisting. Plant employees have been severely injured by struggling animals swinging in the air.

Shackling and hoisting as a method of pre-slaughter restraint is banned in Canada, England, New Zealand, Australia, and many European countries. The U.S. is very backward to allow this cruel practice to continue.

— Temple Grandin

Urban, IL

A Wrestling Bear

I work as a photographer in a local nightclub which featured a wrestling bear show last November. What I witnessed shocked and saddened me. The bear, who was named Ginger, had been disfigured by years of bad treatments. She was muzzled and deformed, and though her owner was present, the bear was clearly in distress. When I asked the owner if it was okay, he said "yes." I then tried to intervene, but the owner said he had no control over the bear. He then grabbed a large metal object from a table and ran to the bear, hitting him over the head. When I intervened, the owner threatened to call the police. We argued, and then the owner poured liquid bear pepper on my face, which caused me to become very ill. I was taken to the hospital, where I was diagnosed with chemical burns. The owner was never charged, but I did receive compensation from the club.

— Robert R. Johnson

New York, NY

WAYS TO SPREAD THE WORD

Ways to spread the orthodoxic clinic at the University of Pennsylvania, and was asked by the zip code clerk to bring in any old magazines I had for the waiting room. So I brought in the September 1987 issue of *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*. As soon as it put it down, a woman picked it up and became completely engrossed — she didn't look up during the entire wait for my appointment.

I thought for sure the magazine would be gone, but it was still there. I saw a man pick it up and become involved in the article about the egg industry. He even turned to his son and said, "Look at what they do to the chicks — this is so cruel!" I jumped out of want to out of my seat. I imagine how many more people have seen that waiting room issue.

— Janet L. Ramon

Ajax, NJ

I found an inexpensive way to spread the word about *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*. I purchased a $12.29 paper punch, I punched a hole in the upper left hand corner of all of my subscription flyers you provided me with, and pinned quantities of them to bulletin boards in my store, stores, university food services, department stores, and libraries.

— J.K. Baudette

Citizens Committee for Animal Rights

Jackson Heights, NY 11372

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**THE ANIMALS’ AGENDA**

APRIL 1988

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**THE ANIMALS’ AGENDA**

APRIL 1988
Urban Animals

Continued from page 19

areas where humans feed them. Often the problem is not the presence of wild animals, but their numbers. Feeding encourages animals to stay in areas where they normally wouldn’t, building up their population to a level the habitat couldn’t otherwise support. Eliminating sources of food is one of the most important steps that can be taken to animal-proof neighborhoods. Not only do some animals accept handouts, they eat food found in refuse containers and use inedible items as nest material. Wildlife visit city parks, trash dumps, and the parking lots of fast-food restaurants. Often people can reduce the number of wild pests in their neighborhoods just by taking out the trash.

Is there an animal in the house?

Pests are a big surprise when animals such as bats and squirrels wander inside a building. In most cases, the animals are eager to escape as the people are to have them depart. The animal should be “corralled” into a room where there is a window or door open outside the building. If the animal is small, a towel or rag should be wedged under the base of the door to prevent flight to another part of the building. Then, the exterior door can be opened and the animal can escape. If the animal may need a few minutes of searching to discover the escape route. In some cases, animals may hide under furniture rather than try to escape. But given the opportunity and enough time, they will eventually make their exit.

In practice, wildlife-proofing an area is as much an art as a science. Success depends upon a mixture of skill, timing, ingenuity, diligence, and a degree of tolerance. But a more important lesson involves learning to coexist, wherever possible, with the nonhuman beings who have as much right to satisfy their survival needs as we do.

—Gary Hodge is Director of Data and Information Services for HSUS.

Extra Information

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) has published a series of articles on the humane control of “nuisance wildlife.” Readers can obtain single copies of the literature by writing to: Data and Information Services, 1601 23rd St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20037. For a list of commercial sources of nonlethal wildlife control products (compiled by HSUS), and a free address-stamped envelope to: Urban Animals, The ANIMALS’ AGENDA, P.O. Box 3254, Westport, CT 06881.

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NEW

Orjene’s dedication in bringing you fine skin care products has made us search world-wide to produce two beauty treatment soaps. Each 4 oz. bar of KARITE SHEA BUTTER SOAP and SEAWEED SOAP is formulated and manufactured in Marseille, France exclusively for Orjene. "Fine Savon de Beaute" - Beauty Bars - are of the finest 100% pure vegetable oils. With you in mind, Orjene has been careful to eliminate all animal products, tallow, color and detergents to give you fine pure soaps for the whole family to use.

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The Mill Creek Hair Style System has been developed from years of research creating four exclusive “Kleen Hold” non-aerosol recipes that leave no hair dulling build-up and rinse clean from the hair. All combined with the superior benefits of selected natural ingredients like Panthenol, Keratin, Jojoba, PABA, and NaPCA that will condition, strengthen, protect and moisturize the hair all day.

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Unscented — with Jojoba and Panthenol
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Extra Body Styling Gel — with Keratin and Silk Protein
Foaming Liquid Mousse — with Panthenol and Keratin

So, go ahead, style your hair with the confidence of the Mill Creek Hair Style System!

No Animal Testing