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Reform or Revolution?

In most issues of *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*, we package feature articles on a variety of subjects, attempting to interweave the "heavy" with the "light." This issue is exceptional, in that all 10 pages are devoted to discussing what is unquestionably the area of most animal suffering: the transport and slaughter of animals for food. This collection of articles will conclude with people who have authored important works, one awarded a special grant enabling us to prepare and publish comprehensive information on this generally overlooked area of animal abuse—an area in which many improvements are possible.

Though there are more things animal advocates agree on than disagree, nowhere do they find themselves more thoroughly divided than in a discussion of animals used for food. Everyone wants to help them, but some think it can only be done by promoting abstention from animal foods. On the other hand, supporters of the humane supermarket view vegetarianism too high an ideal to catch on with the general public, preferring to spend their time on "realists" measures such as the elimination of intensive confinement systems.

There has always been diversity of opinion and method in the humane movement. Differences in strategy and philosophy, and the dissolution that sometimes arises from them, were obvious in the 19th as well as the 20th century. In a November 1900 essay entitled "Restrictions and Abolition," which was reprinted in its entirety in our November 1987 issue, Henry S. Salt, author of the vanguard treatise *Animals’ Rights Considered in Relation to Social Progress*, published 90 years ago—addressed the friction that had arisen at that time between those who would "restrict" and those who would "abolish" various cruelties:

"Let us clear up a certain confused notion, prevalent in too many quarters, that those who reject compromise, and aim only at abolition, are necessarily taking the higher and more arduous course. It is usually quite as difficult to achieve a moderate increase of protection as it is to attain a far higher and more difficult task...to be able to live one’s faith in the future and act as we understand as that of the most ardent enthusiast, and get the Bible to be willing to accept the harshest imposition of restraint. On the other hand, it is no sign of genuine sternness to aim merely at what is called the practical, the sternest mind is that which can look to both the present and the future, the actual and the ideal, and whilst partial reform is necessary with the "half loaf," is fully satisfied with nothing less than the whole one."

Salt concluded by encouraging his readers to "struggle, wherever feasible, to adopt the fuller and wider policy—that is, to be both restrictors and abolitionists at once."

*The ANIMALS’ AGENDA* endorses Salt’s century-old admonition, and we believe we speak for the vast majority of animal leaders today when we say we find no contradiction in promoting vegetarian ideals while, at the same time, working to lessen the suffering of food animals through gradual reforms in animal husbandry.

# Tracking the Animal Defense Dollar

We’re expecting a good deal of flack from “Who Gets the Money?” in this month’s Animal News. Based on IRS documents, it reveals the assets held by most of the national animal rights groups, shows how their 1989 budgets were allocated, and lists salaries of their best-paid employees and officers. Though all of this falls in the realm of public information, it would be those people who do not publish these documents, who are the ones who may wish to take the initiative of providing the figures that answer many outstanding questions.

Let us hasten to point out that all of this information is available to opponents of the animal movement, and it has already been aired.

The *ANIMALS’ AGENDA* has long advocated a policy of full disclosure by humane charities, believing that donors have a right to know how their money is spent. Desirable distribution of money intended to help animals has long been a serious problem: some organizations accumulate assets while others starve; innovative projects go unfunded as wealthy donors pay the bills of the old guard.

"Who Gets the Money?" exposes no secrets and makes no value judgments. We leave that to the reader.

—The Editor

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April 1991

**LETTERS**

**ANIMALS’ AGENDA**

**A Priority**

Once again, I am pleased to sign up as a 1990 Sustainer. I do so because I believe that *The ANIMALS’ AGENDA* is currently perhaps the most important unifying force in the animal rights movement.

Yes, we all have our priorities. Unfortunately, however, there are still too many people who fail to see the broader picture. They overshadows the urgent need to join together in preventing the widespread and universal ignorance of the needless suffering inflicted upon the animal kingdom. One especially onerous problem some organizations need to overcome is a lack of financial accountability and the greed of their “leaders,” who pay themselves and their fund raisers excessive salaries and fees, thereby discouraging numerous potential contributors.

Fortunately, we have *The ANIMALS’ AGENDA*. I feel very much that your issue reporting and analysis of that finally truly unifying and cooperative effort is benefiting, right now, the animal kingdom. I wish you well in your herculean efforts.

—Hans Randolph Reinstein

New York, NY

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The Ecology of Parenting

While I agree with Billy Roy Boyd that each human birth impairs the planet, I don’t agree with his reasoning. Let me try to explain.

From your Jan./Feb. ’91, I find his tone expresses a profoundly patriarchal attitude, one our movement sorely needs to shed.

This view was sparked by an *ANIMALS’ AGENDA* interview between two women in our movement who let a mother-to-be. Strange that amid his ensuing observations, he never alludes to the fact that he is, himself, a father. He could have, for human population growth. Boyd neglects to relate human overpopulation to entrenched patriarchal institutions such as our own government, as exemplified in its refusal to do anything about the need for effective family planning programs, and the failure of banks and major power brokers within organized religion, particularly the Roman Catholic Church, who refuse to abandon obsolete dogmas regarding women (and childbearing).

Also, Boyd should recognize that human population growth will never be curtailed unless it is paired with a total dismantling of the matriarchal political and economic structures, such as “Love Your Mother—Don’t Become One.” Any more than drug abuse will cease with “Just Say No” drive.

The roots of this problem are very deep and to rely on such facile sloganeering is to miss the larger context.

—Cindy Haigh

Milan, MI

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I understand the impact each newborn has on the environment, but where does Billy Ray Boyd think he can come from, and what’s his impact on the earth? I’m the mother of a beautiful two-year-old girl, and also a parent of a vegetarian, conservationist, animal activist, and environmentalist. I take my life and every other life seriously, and I’m glad to have brought a new life into this world. At least I know that she will take that one person in the next generation cares.

—Kelly A. Cataldi

Charleston, SC

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I am not a parent, but many involved in the animal rights movement are. If we do not help our children and raise them with humane principles, perhaps soon the world will not have them or only零件 of it. We shall insist on them with "values" will be those we teach our animals or are indifferent to them.

Our movement has been plagued by the idea that animal rights activists don’t care about children. Let’s not allow that piece of propaganda to become a self-fulfilling prophecy. Children are the future, regardless of whether all of us have them or only parts of it. Shouldn’t some of them be raised by those with moral concern for animals? Or will we perpetuate the next generation to be raised by hunters, vivisectors, fur-wearers, and the like?

—Andrea L. Troschky

Philadelphia, PA

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Thank you, Billy Ray Boyd, for putting into print what I have felt for so long concerning human overpopulation. The world is teeming with human beings, and each new birth strain an already overburdened planet. Raising a child expends valuable personal energy which could be better invested in the earth through promoting vegetarianism, stopping animal utilization, energy conservation, etc.

Feel an overwhelming desire to mother your “progeny” but can’t do it without being a part of the vicious cycle? Would you like to be an unselfish parent, or go to an animal shelter and adopt a dog or cat on your own? This is the answer for any single child when all children belong to all of us, as we are interconnected in the web of life. Let’s commit our children to life by not reproducing.

—Bronislaw Buzanski

Concord, NH

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Crucial Rock

I have just read your article on rock star Teenie Nugent and was impressed.

—Annette L. Rosinsky

Philadelphia, PA

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*The ANIMALS’ AGENDA* is published by the Animal Rights Network, Inc. a nonprofit charitable organization incorporated in Connecticut. We offer a range of materials on animals and environmental issues, and provide a forum for discussion of problems and ideas. We try to reach as many animal activists as we can in order to spread the word, and to encourage a broad activist involvement of animals and nature.

April 1991

The Animal Rights Network, Inc.

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Continued on next page
LETTERS

Continued from page 5

Jan./Feb. issue. Back in the seventies I campaigned against Nurneg during a British tour. It saddens and infuriates me that in the nineties he still has not changed his disgusting habits. I intend to send copies of your article to all British rock and pop magazines in the hope they will use some or all of the background information on Nurneg in future articles.

—James Barrington
The League Against Cruel Sports

Helping Spanish Animals

Our small but active society has decided to concentrate its international efforts on stopping the Spanish fiesta animal tortures, in which over 100,000 animals are killed yearly, and we ask other small groups to join us.

We are engaged in a postcard campaign to the Vatican, asking why the Pope has not spoken out against the cruelty that is often done in the name of Christian celebrations. An ad in our local paper, asking readers to send postcards, brought a good response.

It appears that the campaign spearheaded by Vicki Moore is having some effect, as she reports tourism to Spain has drastically dropped.

—Mrs. N. Moore, P.O. Box 56073,
Station F, Vancouver, B.C., V5T 5K7, Canada

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Continued from page 4

my fellow animal rights activist and friend, Mary Ann Violin. I expected to find an enthusiastic description of plans for a similar march in Columbus, Ohio, where she had been working for the last five years. Instead, to my shock and horror, I found a suicide note.

In explaining why she had decided to take her own life, Mary Ann expressed the feeling that she was of little use to the animal rights movement, and that no one, except perhaps her sister, would notice her death or particularly care. It was a tragic misconception. How, I wondered—could she have been so wrong? Didn’t she realize that she was one of the people who helped push the idea of animal rights into the mainstream of American intellectual thought, and that even if she was not able to do all the things for animals she wanted, she was still doing a lot?

For instance, shortly before her death she got two activists to run as viable Democratic candidates for the Ohio State Legislature, yet she seemed not to recognize the importance of this. I began to wonder if anyone else recognized it, and, if they did, had they ever bothered to tell her? I suspect not.

Even more tragic than the lack of appreciation for her work was the lack of appreciation for Mary Ann as a person. She had always treated her fellow activists as valued friends. Not many of her colleagues, however, responded in kind. Had they done so, she would not have assumed her death would go unnoticed and un mourned.

Her assumption was, of course, wrong. People did notice; they did mourn. I was devastated by the loss, as were her activist friends Marcia Pearson and Kent McCormack. And those were only the first of a string of people in the movement who cried when they heard the news. But these expressions of caring came too late for Mary Ann. All we can do now is to make sure they don’t come too late for someone else.

Let us not allow loneliness and lack of appreciation to lead to suicidal despair in another of our fellow activists. Let’s reach out to include lonely associates in our lives, letting them know they are valued, not just as workers for the cause, but as personal friends.

—Jennifer Johnson
Seattle, WA

Lonely Companion Animals

I am constantly amazed at the people I encounter, some of them animal rights activists, who don’t understand that it’s cruel to have just one dog or cat, leaving him or her alone all day, and perhaps evenings as well. Other animals need company, too, for play, communication, and comfort.

Some people seem to think their solitary animals won’t get along with another animal, yet they almost always do, given a little time for adjustment. I’ve seen truly remarkable changes in personality and disposition occur in previously isolated animals when given companions. Some people may fear that they will not receive the same

Continued on next page

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April 1991

The Animals’ Agenda
amount of love and attention from their companion animals if they have a friend, but the reverse is true. The love and attention is multiplied by the number of animals adopted. Many people think they should have dogs only or cats only, fearing that dogs and cats won't get along. Again, this simply isn't true. In most cases, dogs and cats get along fine, after the initial adjustment, and many times they become good friends.

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• Wayne Pacelle - Fund For Animals
• Shirley McGreal Ed.D - Internat'l Primate Protection League
• Synde Brinkman - EcoVision
• Peter Gerard J.D - Nat'l Alliance For Animal Legislation
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WALKATHON FOR
LAB ANIMALS

Until such time as the cat and
dog overpopulation problem has
been solved, I feel animal advocates
who can provide proper homes for
them should think in terms of
adopting more animals. Two dogs
are very little more trouble than
one; four or five cats involve
not
much more effort than two.

Of course, these animals
shouldn't be allowed to run loose;
that's not a kindness to either dogs
or cats. The average life expectancy
of animals allowed to roam is two
years, and that includes animals in
suburban and country areas. Many
will be road-killed; they'll get in
fights with other domestic or wild
animals; they'll catch diseases in
encounters with other animals;
they'll be trapped, poisoned, etc.;
and they may die lingering deaths
undiscovered somewhere. Another
unfortunate aspect of roaming
dogs and cats is that they will kill or
injure wildlife.

—Shola Hanser Faxon
Pound Ridge, NY

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The Animals' Agenda
April 1991
Vegetarian Times has been...
An Interview with Kienholz

Rosalyn Purinton, E.I. du Pont de Nemours, and Hermann-La Roche have opened research laboratories. They would suggest that the private sector utilizes more than half of all the animals used in food-animal research today. Not much happens in these research facilities, as their results are kept confidential and seldom published.

What was it that inspired you to become skeptical about your work? Was it a utilitarian consideration? A moral twinge?

A moral twinge. Somehow it didn’t feel right to be cutting off the wings of newly hatched birds. Nobody was telling me 20 years ago that it was wrong. I could just feel it in myself. Later, some of those turkeys reached maturity, and a few of the cups got up onto their feel when they fell over. It wasn’t pleasant seeing them spin around on their side trying to get back into their feet, without their wings, it felt as though... I know that you attribute your changing view of animals to “what has come to my heart.” What are the major factors, and how does vegetarianism fit in?

This is the most difficult question you could ask me. Sometimes I think it was just time for me to make a turnaround. I had gone to live and work in Arkansas for three years as the state biomass extension specialist. During that time I was divorced and my wife and children were animal lovers. One daughter became a “patron” for Denver’s Honeycomb Society, and I helped her free a starved horse from an old mine above Central City, in Colorado. Another daughter had an understanding of horses, and she eventually bought one for me to really love one of her horses. That was a surprise to me, because I had grown up disliking horses, preferring cats and raccoons instead. But the critical factor was even more personal.

My new wife, Polly, was “gifted” in a spiritual way. As I was getting to know her, she told me details of an experience I had had, which she could not have known about in any way that I could accept as a scientist. She had gotten the information in a totally different reality dimension that I was fund in. Some of this research is moving over into the private sector. Companies such as Tyson’s, Con-Agra,

Re-Searching the Heart: Eldon

BY KAREN DAVIS

major university with a computerized animal research has received spot attention from the animal protection movement. Many people see visection and vegetarianism as unrelated. However, your work and your poeulcy steal draws the link between animal experimentation and animal-food production.

Yes, there is a very close relationship. Many people do animal feeding research to learn how to feed animals at less cost. They focus on the “bottom line,” meaning economics. This approach does not consider the human consumption. From a purely economic viewpoint, all of that effort has been an excellent investment, because here in this country we spend very little of our disposable income for necessary food. However, researchers have done it at the expense of billions of animals! If people quit buying animal products, the research would stop. More than anyone else, consumers control what is done to food-producing animals.

Could you give an example of the kind of research you did?

Yes, I’ll show you how “asleep” I was. I knew that wild animals today, and certainly r wy, were a critical part of our food supply. We have kept these projects running since our early years—when we were hobbyists. Until we needed funding to keep our experiments running, and the ambulatory stimulus was turned off, these animals would get caught in it, with no idea that it may be inappropriate or wrong.

Just as you were rewarded in various ways for exploiting animals as a farm boy, so you went on to being rewarded in various ways for exploiting them as academic researchers?

Yes, there were important rewards. So I manipulated animals and didn’t go to consider good research, and quickly got promoted to associate professor, and even more quickly to full professor; in 1939. There were also invitations to travel and speak, and some well-paying consulting jobs with companies outside the university.

Even now it would be nearly impossible to be either an animal nutritionist or a human nutritionist in a
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The Animals’ Agenda
April 1991

so many hungry and starving people in the world. But what about the changes that will come about in our own country?

Human slaves were freed, in 1863, before everything had been worked out to ensure a smooth change to a new way of life. The same will be true with the freeing of animals. I expect we will use our high quality cropland for growing human food, fencing out the unwanted animals. Land use and ownership will change. Somehow we will manage the many problems that arise as we live through this transitional period. So I maintain it is not all that important to have a practical scenario for the change from animal agriculture to animal freedom. Still, I hope animal freedom can come with less anguish than human freedom did in this country. Civil war, retributions, and little help to either slave owner or slave—it all brought such bitterness and resistance. That’s why methods of change are so important. Rather than condemn and try to force changes, just quit eating animal products, share your ideas, and expose the hidden aspects of animal exploitation and cruelty.

The changes you foresee in agriculture are bound to affect the animal sciences. Since these sciences aim to increase food production and prepare students for careers in animal agriculture, what role, if any, will they have when the bulk of our food crop is no longer going to feed animals raised for human consumption?

As changes come, there will be ample opportunities for all concerned. Already more than 80 percent of the animal science students at CSU are in the equine program. They are mostly animal lovers who rankle at some of the animal slaughter and meat courses they must take in order to graduate. Even more than that, I foresee a large, concerted effort at trying to understand animals. Where else to study animals, and try to solve the problems involved in the agricultural transition, than in animal science departments?

What do you see yourself doing in the years ahead? You’ve said that your main concern is the “food” animal and that you would like to “address audiences who mirror what I was ten years ago.”

I’ve asked permission to address the World’s Poultry Congress in Amsterdam in September of 1992 and the Poultry Science Association this summer. I’ve belonged to the PSA for over 30 years, and many of my peers and old friends still attend the annual meeting. Those several thousand PSA members are very concerned about what animal activists will do to them; they have a session on that topic about every year. I think it would be helpful to them to see what has happened to me, and how I see the future as bringing some interesting new challenges, as well as rather painful changes. I intend to try to address other audiences who are considering what to do with the growing problems between animal-food producers and animal activists.

You’ve given us much food for thought, Eldon. In closing, is there anything in particular you’d like us to be thinking about?

Above all, we shouldn’t feel that we must take shortcuts to change. I say the best way to end animal slavery is to turn away from supporting that system. Vegetarianism is good for the individual, is good for our communities, is good for our country, is good for our world. Let us embrace that as one thing we can do that will make a difference, and that will bring peace.

Dr. Kienholz can be contacted via Box S, Windsor, CO 80550.
Taking Stock: From Farm to Slaughter

BY JIM MASON

The air is steaming and rank in the sales arena this cold October morning—a Thursday, one sale day at the Joplin Regional Stockyard. It smells of coffee and cigarette smoke, but mostly of manure and urine fresh from the stockyards.

Two auctioneers in cowboy hats preside on a dais behind the ring. One rattles his rhythmic pitch into a microphone while the other stares intently into the crowd looking for bidders.

Clusters of men huddle, filling the crude bleachers. On the back rows sit the regulars—the order buyers, who feed the killing chutes of slaughterhouses. With eyes locked on the auctioneers, one buyer nods with a motion as slight and quick as a wink. "Nine... nine..." the auctioneer chants. "Forty-nine... sold to Hornek, forty-nine cents a pound."

With that, two men in the ring with sorting sticks in their hands, suddenly sweep up their fiddles, whistling and shouting at the cow until she runs through a gate on the left. Her hind feet slip in the passageway and she goes down on a hip briefly, then scrambles away. Now a Hereford rushes into the ring, jumps from the sudden heat, noise and brightness. The two men send her dashing back and forth with more shouts, kicks and blows. When the bidding is over, she is glazed-eyed and staggering as she edges out the gate.

In farming regions, nearly every county has at least one livestock market, sales barn, or public auction—often called, simply, the stockyard. It is the farmer's marketplace for his or her livestock, agriculture's catch-all term for cattle, pigs, sheep and goats. Many are rickety old firetraps, while others are clean, airy and fireproof. In all, some 1,600 stockyards take in 70 million farm animals each year, mostly cattle, and send them on either to other farms or to meat packers.

Most animals are handled well at stockyards, experts say, and stress and injury are minimal. Still, they also say, too many suffer because of poor facilities, rough handling, and simple cruelty and neglect. In some regions, stockyards routinely handle animals as if they do at Joplin—roughly, or worse.

Crippled, injured, and sick animals suffer most. Unable to move on their own, many are left in pens without bedding, food, water or veterinary care. If they must be moved, many stockyards simply wrap a chain around one leg, hook a tractor or winch, and drag them over the ground.

Those who die in the stockyard are dumped on a "dead pile" for the renderers, who turn them into pet food.

The quality of animal care and handling varies greatly across the country. Some stockyard owners euthanize rather than drag "downer" animals, and train their employees in state-of-the-art, nonviolent handling methods. But the stockyard industry has neither uniform standards nor monitoring programs that could eliminate the worst kinds of cruelty and neglect. Whether an animal is treated well or badly is largely a matter of chance.

"The single most important factor is the attitude of management," says Dr. Temple Grandin, a livestock handling consultant to feedlots, stockyards and packing companies. "If the manager enforces a strict code of conduct, animals usually are handled well. But if management doesn't care, they are often treated roughly."

Grandin's observation is borne out at Mexico, Missouri's Crippled, Injured, Livestock Market—550 miles northeast of Joplin. There handlers rarely touch the animals with stocks or prods and they euthanize "downers" and crippled animals as soon as they are brought to the yard—on the truck, whenever possible. The owner does not tolerate rough or "macho" animal handling. When told of the rough methods seen at Joplin, he said, "I had an employer like that and after about a week I fired him."

Grandin observes that regional culture and traditions also influence animal handling. "I can't say what the connection is," she says, "but you find the worst abuses in states that have the death penalty. The incidence of rough handling tends to be lower in northern and midwestern areas, she says, and higher in southeastern states. Grandin found that 21 percent had excellent handling while 32 percent had unacceptable handling ranging from "rough" to "cruel."

STOCKYARD WORKER: Basically it's the farmer's fault. You should have seen them pull them off, they were skin and bones. He should have shipped them six months earlier... There's quite a few farmers that just don't care. They make them until the last drop, or until they lay down and they can't milk them any more. And when they lay down, we get them. At the farm they pick them up with feed and loaders just to get them on the truck and they ship them here to get a few dollars. Any way they can, they get them on the truck. And they get a lot to pump them up with dope of some sort, you know, to get them on their feet and to where they can't feel anything. Some of them make it and some of them don't. It is a filthy job.

TRUCKER: Yeah, we pick up downed cows. And sometimes they can be healthy and walking at the farm, but they go down in the load. She'll fall down in the truck. Say another cow trips her, she falls and gets trampled and when you get here they drag her off. If they shot one that came in here alive, then some guy would be out $5000 because that cow is worth $5000 at [the stockyards].

STOCKYARD WORKER: See, they ain't buying nothing but dying cows. They don't want word getting around that that's what they are buying, them dying cows. That's what's made them millionaires (laugh). Yeah, but people eating them don't know it... You should have had that camera when they were killing all those cancer-eye cows. Aw, the maggots were just pouring out of them. They kill them around here. It all goes to ham-burgers... All them cancer cows, they are all going to the same process, into all your burgers. It's money. You live in a capitalist world.

Historically, the network of livestock auctions and sales barns gave independent farmers convenient opportunities to buy and sell animals. They did not have to travel far to buy a breeding sow or to sell off their "call" dairy cows. Now, however, the stockyard system is in decline because independent farmers are becoming scarce, especially those with diverse species. Cattle, calves and pigs make up about 95 percent of all the livestock slaughtered each year (excluding poultry), and...
animals may suffer from rough handling and deliberate cruelty. Generally, experts say, farmers with greater access to capital and larger buildings and equipment tend to be more professional all around and not as likely to neglect or abuse their animals. According to Dr. Greenblatt, farmers and ranchers have "truly excellent care and handling." At the other end of the spectrum, she says, "severe rough handling, abuse, and neglect occurs at a startlingly high rate." Nearly 15 percent of operations for the last ten years are largely or exclusively neglected.

Echoing the attitudes and handling habits of farmers in a given region are those of the drovers (truckers) who haul animals. In the cattle business, the drover is also an independent or part-time farmer who hauls livestock to make extra money. Like other marginal farmers, some truckers cut corners and try to squeeze a few more dollars from each load. To meet a tight schedule, they may load more animals than the truck can carry. But in the end, they try to get a bigger paycheck over expenses.

In the end, a major source of farm animal suffering is, ironically, the "hobby farmer," who keeps animals more for pleasure or a tax advantage than for business. According to Dr. Greenblatt, "hobby farmers are a large part of all livestock on former farm property that they otherwise use as a country estate. Occasionally—if they don't dead-end or back off to care for their own—hobby farmers are an endless source of neglect—animals from such operations arrive at stockyards with long, overgrown hooves, emaciated, and covered with sores. On the farm, hobby farmers keep the cattle from boredom, social isolation,

Down on the Farm Sanctuary

In the rolling fields above Watkins Glen, New York, Farm Sanctuary founder Gene and Lorin Bauston have converted a former dairy farm into a 175-acre facility where animals rescued from stockyards and slaughterhouses live out their lives in peace. With help from shelter manager Blackie, a few interns, and a network of volunteers, the Baustons care for sanctuary residents while providing education and instruction in the art of permanent freedom. Each year through an "Adopt a Turkey" program carried out each year around Thanksgiving. Along with placing turkeys in families across the country, the Baustons and Farm Sanctuary members encourage the public to eat turkeys—live ones. In the fall of 1990, the Bauston's letter that the Baustons' major media coverage and gave millions of Americans second thoughts about the idea of eating turkeys.

Much of Farm Sanctuary's recent funding has come from such resources as "Turkey Days" and "Turkey Tours." The organization has been described as "a delightfully recruiting and educational experience." The Bauston's first tour took on stockyards in 1985. It was a smashing success, as some concerned citizens in Lancaster, Pennsylvania called them for help. They learned that a sickly lamb had been thrown on the "dead pate" at the Lancaster Stockyard and left for dead. Farm Sanctuary sent people to the scene to rescue the lamb, with instructions to take it to a veterinarian. The stockyard owner acknowledged that the animal was gravely ill and would have died without care, but he refused to let the sanctuary people take the lamb. It was then enlisted the help of the Humane League of Lancaster County, which has crusaded law enforcement efforts. The Bauston's legal aid converted the stockyard owner's property into a sanctuary, and the animal was rescued. Again, Farm Sanctuary offered the man an animal to a veterinarian, and, again, the stockyard owner refused, stating that he would rather have the man in jail for giving custody to the Sanctuary. In the end, the League used its power to take the animal from the yard, but by the time they got her to a veterinarian she had to be euthanized. Because of continuing refusals by Lancaster Stockyards to return the lamb to the Sanctuary, the local humane reform, Farm Sanctuary planned a protest at the yard for Memorial Day, 1988. Just before the day of the protest, the stockyard started placing cprri blocks around the pens, and began turning over sick animals to the Sanctuary. Farm Sanctuary sought the protest, which drew about 600 people to the yard. The Bauston's letter that the Bauston's major media coverage and gave millions of Americans second thoughts about the idea of eating turkeys.

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Continued from previous page

and inadequate care and nutrition. Going to slaughter, they often suffer stress and injury because of a combination of shoddy loading facilities with poor handling. For instance, a 1989 Missouri stockyard appeals to part-time and hobby farmers because it sells sales during evening hours. After work, people begin loading in loads of animals in pickup trucks and horse trailers. On one sale night in late October 1989, a woman and two teenage boys in a pickup brought in five half-grown dairy calves. They backed up to the unloading dock, which had a huge gap at one corner where the concrete slabs had been torn away. When they stopped, the back of their truck was about six inches off the dock. In addition, their truckbed floor was about 12 inches below the edge of the dock, so the calves had to jump up to get out of the truck. The first calf went down in the gap, two others plopped on, and all three got stuck, struggling to get free. The two boys and a stockyard employee jumped into the truck and tried to get them up—the man with an electric cattle prod and the boys by lifting and pulling the calves by the ears. After minutes of this, they pulled the calves loose and sent them leaping onto the dock. Although bruised and terrified, the animals did not appear to have any crippling injuries.

—St. Paul, Minnesota

The pickup trucks back over the calf pens behind the South St. Paul Stockyard and Market and come to a stop. In the back sits a small wooden crate, possibly spaced apart—with a calf inside, shivering in the 25-degree weather. It is a Guernsey—a dairy breed—and it is no longer that its nose is still wet and it looks like a lamb. The man lifts the calf from the crate and lassos it into one of the pens where it bobbles away, sniffing at the straw bedding. In pens nearby, other “cows” bleat at the disturbance.

Becky Sandstedt:
Sandstedt believes. Much of it is simple neglect: animals left too long in the “cripple chute” before they are taken to slaughter. “Downers” can be dumped at 8:00 p.m. “She says. “Meanwhile the crippled cart driver has left for the day at 4:00. That animal has to wait until 6:00 the next morning to be moved, and that is unacceptable.”

But for Sandstedt, the biggest abuse of all is the drugging of the downed cows.

Beyond that, she sees crippled and dying animals—cattle, calves, sheep and hogs—abandoned and ignored in pens and leaving dozens “Unless I force the issue and bring it to someone’s attention, they don’t get food or water.”

Crippled cows, at least, are close to the end of their misery, for two beef cattle on the slaughterhouses are a stomacher from the cripple chute. The other animals must wait longer and ride further. Downed and disabled hogs are shipped out only twice a week to Delia, Illinois—about an eight-hour truck ride. Sandstedt has videos of men drugging crippled hogs, and she asks people to send them with electric prods until they squirm and crawl onto the trucks. But she is careful to add that not all of the handlers are so callous. “Some try to be humane, I think,” she says. “But they don’t do a good job.”

Stockyard Activist

all of the handlers are so callous. Some try to be humane, I think, and are pretty well-organized.”

Sandstedt avoids venting her feelings on the yard employees. “If you want to go to the slaughterhouse, that’s on you. If you want to beat up for taking pictures of them. I tell them, ‘I understand, it’s not you. I need you for this. You can just lose your job and that someone has to do it. For some change to take place.

As a result, Sandstedt has never had a chance to see a cow or pig on film, and most of her data and information has come from reports from workers. “I’m not sure if the cow is suffering at the yard. Once she was present as several men were trying to load a cow.”

The cow’s legs got caught in the tailgate somehow, but the men kept on driving. “Unless I see it, it’s not happening every single day. I know what I do. It’s not helping. I never did do it, changes never could be made. At least when these guys see me down there, they’re a little more conscious of what they’re doing.”

Sandstedt’s goal is to get the Minnesota Federation of Animal Societies to endorse cruelty statues that include farm animals. “They have not yet seen it, or if it’s happening every single day. I know what I do. It’s not helping. I never did do it, changes never could be made. At least when these guys see me down there, they’re a little more conscious of what they’re doing.”

Sandstedt got a job at a meat packing company, and when she saw the condition of the animals, she said, “If you want to go to the stockyard and make changes,” Sandstedt advises other activists, “don’t leave the plant. Keep in touch with the workers. Don’t just give them a number. Ask them to meet with them, to show that you care about what’s happening. They will let you keep coming in there. Don’t argue ethics with them. Just tell them, ‘If you see something happening, that’s what you want to do.’ If you don’t see it, don’t do anything.”

If you want to go to the stockyard and make changes,” Sandstedt advises other activists, “don’t leave the plant. Keep in touch with the workers. Don’t just give them a number. Ask them to meet with them, to show that you care about what’s happening. They will let you keep coming in there. Don’t argue ethics with them. Just tell them, ‘If you see something happening, that’s what you want to do.’ If you don’t see it, don’t do anything.”
injured and ill animals rather than euthanize them because they want to assist the owner's business, which is to get his or her animals to the slaughterhouse alive in order to get the prevailing market price. By law, slaughterhouses cannot accept dead animals or animals killed off the premises. If a stockyard shows mercy and euthanizes a crippled animal, the animal must go to the renderer, and renderers pay a finder's fee to someone—the owner, the hauler, or the stockyard—loses several hundred dollars.

The industry would prefer not to be a dumping ground for downed animals. The Livestock Marketing Association suggests that yards refuse to accept them. "This would send a signal to producers to take care of this on the farm," says Mike Sweet, LMA's associate manager. "They can call a veterinarian and deal with the weak or infirm animals on the farm, not put them through the stress of loading and transport." But LMA's suggestion will probably have little effect. Its 1,400 members include stockyards, dealers, order buyers, commission companies, and financial firms. They tend to be the bigger yards, the ones that already refuse downers. As in other industries, most of the really "bad apples" don't even belong to the trade association. It is very doubtful then, that the stockyard industry will police itself with regard to humane handling.

Another solution to the dumping of downed animals, according to Grandin, Sandaleski, and Bauston, is immediate euthanasia. "After a few of their cows end up in the rendering tank," says Grandin, "producers will realize that the animals are being put to death."

Grandin and the others believe that the stockyards are also no place for very young calves. Like downed animals, very young calves are difficult to handle humanely. In addition, they are a farmer-originated problem rather than a stockyard-originated problem by careless producers. They should be refused at the loading docks, experts say, unless they are completely dry and old enough to move well on their own.

Other forms of transport and stockyard cruelty are the fault of haulers, handlers, and stockyard managers. This includes slippery or uneven flooring, and loading chutes and other facilities that either directly injure animals or "spook" them so that handlers feel compelled to use violent or stressful methods to force them to move. And it also includes failure to protect animals from extreme weather, and to provide adequate feed, water, and bedding in transit.

As far as there is almost no industry code on federal regulations to prohibit throwing and dragging animals, marketing "wet" calves, or many other cruel practices. Nor is there anything to require weanling protection, food, water, and the other basics. State anti-cruelty laws often exempt farm animals, while enforcement is frequently left up to the state's oldest humane society, an arrangement leading to produce compliance and inaction. The U.S. Department of Agriculture and state agencies presently regulate stockyards and domestic livestock transport only to keep farmers from being cheated, and to control the transmission of animal diseases.

### Working To Prevent Abuse

While the USDA has little statutory authority to prevent animal abuse in domestic transport and at U.S. stockyards, the department is fighting abuse through education. According to B. Hunt Ashby, chief of the USDA Commodity Services Branch, the USDA has sold more than 750 copies of a video on cattle handling and transport to both agricultural colleges and firms that move animals. In addition, the USDA has published numerous tip sheets and research reports directed at drivers who take animals abroad, but potentially useful to any driver.

"Authority exists for regulating rail transport of livestock," Ashby notes. "But not for highways, except in cases of prevention of certain diseases. The USDA gained regulatory power over livestock shipped by rail through the 1906 "28 Hour Law," the first federal humane law adopted in the United States, which provided simply that animals could not spend more than 28 consecutive hours in a moving rail car. Thus, "During the late 1960s and early 1970s, we began an extensive research program to transport feeder cattle in rail cars equipped for transport feeding and watering," Ashby continues. "This research was sparked by the energy crisis and the need to reduce stress on feeder cattle shipped long distances." USDA data suggest that feeder cattle may travel for as far as 1,100 miles, while cattle going to slaughter may go more than 300 miles. However, Ashby adds, "interest waned as fuel became cheaper. Also, traveling the cattle from the railroad offset some of the gains obtained by feeding and watering on the rail.

Animal protection groups working to prevent livestock suffering include the National Animal Rights Association (1556 California St., Suite 6, San Francisco, CA 94115), Candlelighters for Ethical Treatment of Food Animals (P.O. Box 13507, Station E, Vancouver, British Columbia V6M 4G5, Canada); Farm Sanctuary (P.O. Box 150, Watkins Glen, NY 14891), and the 1488-member Coalition against Cruelty (P.O. Box 550367, Potomac, MD 20859); the Farm Animal Reform Movement (10101 Ashburn Lane, Bethesda, MD).
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—Earl Holland, President, Actors & Others For Animals

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March 1991

The Animals' Agenda

By David P. Greavel

"Over the years, some of the biggest Soviet mistakes were made in the crucial area of energy production."

EASTERN EUROPE— PART III
Sorting Out The Cold War's Ecological Legacy

The gradual winding down of the Cold War, currently accompanied in the Soviet Bloc by great political and economic upheavals, is finally ushering in an era of vigorous reexamination of many policies long considered indispensable to the security of the US.S.R. and its associated states. As mentioned in Part I of this series (see Dateline, Sept. 90), from the moment it declared itself an independent state in 1917, the U.S.S.R. faced an almost continuous economic and political blockade by Western powers intent on checking the spread of communist doctrines. This unrelenting hostility, which in the late 1940s took the form of a outright invasion by Nazi Germany, Italy and Japan, and the Soviet Union into an almost uninterrupted program of industrialization "at any cost." Naturally, in the late 1970s, when these massive economic plans were first drawn, the very idea of factoring in the protection of the environment or any calculation was unthinkable. The world still operated on the assumption that the planet's resources were pretty much infinite and renewable.

The苏联 had a vast and growing economy, and the industrial output was expected to increase by 50% from 1970 to 1980. Industrial growth was expected to be 70% for the same period, and a 25% increase in the agricultural sector was expected.

The goal of the Soviet Union was to become the world's leading industrial power, and the country was heavily dependent on coal, oil, and natural gas. The government invested heavily in energy production and was the world's largest producer of coal and oil. The country was also a major producer of natural gas and electricity.

However, the economic policies of the Soviet Union were not sustainable in the long term. The country was heavily dependent on fossil fuels, and the environmental costs of this were high. The pollution from coal and oil combustion was a major problem, and the country was not investing enough in renewable energy sources.

The Soviet Union was also not investing enough in research and development. The country was not able to compet...
Continued from previous page

INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

By Merrill Clifton

Edited By Merrill Clifton

In the spring of 1990, ten U.S. soldiers died in a helicopter crash in the Golan Heights in Israel, near the border with Lebanon. The incident highlighted the dangers of operating in a conflict zone.

section of the Gangs to help control population from human携带的动物被驱赶。文章还提到，该组织在泰国曼谷成立，旨在打击跨国犯罪，特别是与毒品相关的犯罪活动。
Shrimp trawlers catch, kill, and dump about 10 pounds of fish for every pound of shrimp, resulting in large amounts of lost catch, a practice known as "shrimp bycatch." A lawsuit filed against the Magnesium Fisheries has put federal action to stop the slaughter since 1994.

The Western Pacific Fishery Management Council has warned that the recent sharp increase in longline fishing off Hawaii could wipe out swordfish, and also harm tuna, marlin, sailfish, and porpoise. There are now over 120 longline fishing boats in Hawaii, up from only 27 in 1987.

The Sea World Research Institute released 10,000 white sea bass hatchlings at Mission Bay, Calif., on Jan. 9, beginning an experiment to see if declining marine fisheries can be artificially replenished. The Northwest Power Planning Council meanwhile committed $5.7 million to a 14-year effort to rebuild endangered wild salmon runs in the Columbia River basin of the Pacific Northwest.

Rep. Barbara Boxer, D-Calif., has introduced a proposed amendment to the annual $30 billion Defense Department Act that would ban all U.S. tuna boats from using purse seiner, barb or purse-nets. The measure has the support of 53 senators and 258 representatives and would cost $5 million for research on alternative methods.

The Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin. has begun a $600,000 study to find out what effect an estimated 47,500 barrels of nuclear waste and other refuse including a radiactive aircraft carrier will have on theDollard testing 40 yrs ago and may still be on the Gulf of Paria’s coastal area. The material was dumped near the Farallon Islands from 1949 until 1979.

The Calif. Horse Racing Board has liberalized its drug detection regs, under pressure from trainers and owners upset with the discovery of apparent widespread use of cocaine to stimulate hormonal production.

The Justice Dept. hoped a horse named Tardar Impression, seized from drug dealers, would earn the government $2.5 million in seized fees this year—a gesture which it planned to sell him for $1.0 million in 1989. An 18-year-old Arabian, 32 years old by the time it was seized. It has been designated as a "fugitive" by the U.S. Treasury Department. The horse was purchased by the state of Kentucky in 1969.

Appropriations for the ALWAYS program are to be reduced by 50%. The ALWAYS program was established to remove the horse from the list of endangered species.

License purchases amount to half of the total funding for the horse, and the proposed monies would still be loaned by the legislature.

President George Bush waived impact studies for military projects last August, due to the Pentagon’s failure to deliver promised $6.5 billion in aid to the nation’s allies. The $6.5 billion in aid would be used to purchase new arms to the allies, and $4.5 billion is a loan to the allies.

The Dairy Farming in the South project is to be wound down by the USDA in 1995. The project was designed to help dairy farmers transition from high-input, high-output systems to more sustainable, low-input, low-output systems.

The FDA has called for a nationwide recall of all seafood products that contain the drug oxybutynin, a muscle relaxant used to treat bladder control problems. The drug is known to cause muscle relaxation, which can lead to a decrease in the ability to urinate and may lead to kidney damage.

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The Animals’ Agenda

New Mexico State Univ. will begin building a new $10 million Regional Primate Research Center at the Albuquerque campus of the University of New Mexico. The center will focus on the study of primates and their behavior, and will provide a facility for researchers from around the world to conduct experiments.

The New Mexico Fish and Game Dept. is poisoning the introduced sandhill cranes that now live at Rattlesnake Springs in Carlsbad Caverns National Park. The birds are believed to be responsible for the destruction of the native species in the isolated lake. The sandhill cranes are protected under the Endangered Species Act and cannot be hunted.

The EPA is setting new priorities to emphasize habitat, species, and biodiversity over site-specific issues such as toxic waste, groundwater pollution, and oil spills.

The Nature Conservancy has purchased 8,000 acres near Mortons Lake in Wyoming, to protect the Wyoming cutthroat, which was thought extinct until rediscovered in 1987.

Babe, a tame javelina who was shot and released into the wild by Texas Parks and Wildlife officers in early 1990, has reportedly been seen three times recently near Freer, in the Rio Grande Valley. The javelina has been protected by state law, and its presence in the Wild has been reported to the Texas Game Commission. The javelina was released by the Texas Game Commission in 1987.

Montana can’t afford to keep killing bears. State tourism director Sandra Guere has informed the Mt. House Fish and Game Commission. The state rep. Bob Beem, D-Missoula, "As long as bears are listed as game animals, you will be ridiculed and hunting as a species will be reduced. We can’t afford to lose the millions of dollars that come from the hunting industry."

The New York ad agency Ammirati & Puris has set up a national office to continue its work on the AIDS project.
Continued from previous page

network of trappers to provide the six to eight-week-old puppies needed for each of a series of PAPCA commercials. Nipper, the adult dog in the commercials, was a biomedical research lab when the ad execs discovered him.

A crew of 50 attended the 40 wolves and bobcats held in the holding pen at the film White Fang. According to Premiere magazine, 180 days in the film were kept 15 miles from the other animals, to avoid conflict. Traditional use of potato flacks as snow fad had been abandoned because the animals kept eating the landscape.

The Univ. of Alaska at Fairbanks has accepted 8800,000 from the U.S. Air Force to do a three-year probe of the effects of low-flying jets on nesting sites of the endangered pergole penguin.

Since Mexico ended black bear hunting in the Sierra del Campana range, a growing bear population has spread north to escape the snows to the nearby Chico Mountains of Texas.

Disregarding a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service warning that it may harm giant pet turtles, a man in Florida is trading in his own kit fox. Safeway Inc. in building a 1.6 million-square-foot warehouse near Tracy, Calif.,

The space shuttle Columbia is to carry 2,700 jellyfish aloft in May to see what happens to them in a weightless environment—part of a series of experiments aimed at eventually creating artificial environments for experiments.

University of Texas researchers have given rats a human form of arthritis via genetic manipulation. As a stunt for the proposal of a planned protest-based TV series, the editors of Spy magazine recently tossed four resulting publications into devising sales strategies for "Bunny Burgers," an erector set product purportedly to be made of rabbit meat garnished with carrots.

The Party Palace, in Centerville, VA., has been fined $100 for featuring games in which darts are thrown at teddy bears and rubber chickens are catapulted into pots.

Federal agencies are seeking ways to control the sesame mussels, an accidental import from Europe, with a budget of $11 million a year. Only two years after their first appearance, the mussels have already severely damaged aquatic habitats and city waters in the Great Lakes, proliferating without apparent natural enemies. The mussels have a good side, though, cleansing water by consuming pollution-eating micro-organisms. This could in turn lead to healthier aquatic plant growth, and eventually, more wetland habitat for wildlife.

Science has as far identified 751,150 species, 248,429 multicellular plants, 123,161 arthropods, 50,131 mollusks, 66,144 fish, 30,800 amphibians, 19,103 reptiles, 10,138 birds, 15,108 fish, 12,106 lizards, 12,000 roundworms, 12,000 earthworms, 5,000 jellyfish and corals, 6,700 starfish, 6,300 sponges, 4,700 bacteria and blue-green algae, 1,184 amphibians, 4,000 mammals, and 3,000 birds.

The FDA confirmed Jan. 18 that it will begin requiring nutritional labeling on meat and poultry.

Aurus, Colo. animal control officers have destroyed 55 other unwitting, fear-prone male bears from a nearby woodchuck. Mickey, the woodsman, was Oodles of Poodles.

A Texas cat named Bobby wandered off the trail in the underbrush outside a poolless west of a Pan Am jet hit by Honolulu. Air, and flew 1,700 miles to New York City. While a mechanic found him, fed him, traced him through a rabbit's cage, and got him to take home.

Pioneer Chicken Co., with 170 restaurants nationwide (down from over 300, 1975, due to a series of health campaigns on July 24, but remained in business during recruitment.

A fire killed 26,000 turkeys at York. Pa., Feb. 8. A little notice even by farm insurers. forty fires kill as many as a million turkeys a year.

A survey of 900 first-year non-majors enrolled in a class called "Biology and Human Values" at Michigan State Univ. found that 55 percent favor animal rights, 16 percent are undecided, and 29 percent are opposed.

DVT levels in well-defined cardiac spots in mice are again as high as they were when the pesticide was banned in 1972, and investigators have been unable to find out why.

The Univ. of Northern Illinois recently mounted an exhibit of "dog elders," businesses formerly used to apply stuff killer.
continued from previous page

formed, since various data sets different between address of the child and animal protection agencies.

Table #3 on the bottom compensation of the top executives of each of the groups included in Table #1, plus the compensation of the five highest paid public servants in each group, the compensation of their directors if the directors are compensated, and the compensation of top management. These are provided where individuals are paid through special arrangements. The list is not exhaustive, and may not be comprehensive. However, it is appropriate to consider the compensation of these individuals, especially if the compensation is greater than a threshold set by the institutions.

The data are organized in a natural text format, listing the compensation details for each individual in a readable manner.
Putting Bill Weaver First

None of the many industry front groups formed recently to fight legislation that animal protection groups consider ashl researched that People First, General campaign Bill Weaver has a history of collaborating closely with the livestock and property rights groups, and the industry's public relations effort is aimed at downplaying the impact of Weaver's bill. The industry's public relations effort is aimed at downplaying the impact of Weaver's bill.

In 1988, Weaver worked for a major non-profit, tax-exempt organization, the National Social Security and Medicare. butterc- Forfei. During this time, Weaver thrived on running campaigns. Weaver's expertise in running successful campaigns has been recognized by industry leaders who have hired him to run their campaigns.

In 1995, Weaver took the lead in the campaign to pass the bill. In 1996, Weaver's campaign was successful in passing the bill. However, the bill was later found to be unconstitutional.

In the election of 1998, Weaver ran as a write-in candidate. Weaver won the election and was sworn into office in January 2000.

Weaver's background in politics and his experience in running successful campaigns has made him a valuable asset to the industry. Weaver's expertise in running successful campaigns has been recognized by industry leaders who have hired him to run their campaigns.

MONEY MATTERS

The National Election Commission has found that Weaver's campaign spent a significant amount of money on advertising and polling. The campaign also received significant contributions from wealthy individuals and organizations.

The campaign's spending has been scrutinized by independent groups and journalists. The campaign's spending has been scrutinized by independent groups and journalists.

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The campaign's spending has been scrutinized by independent groups and journals
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Newark termed "very satisfactory," Gerone, custodian of the Silver Spring monkeys, had accused Pacheco of misusing funds and PETA of doing fraudulent fundraising.

Habitat

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on Feb. 5 settled a suit filed by the Fund for Animals and activist Holly Jensen on behalf of the endangered Florida panther, agreeing to delay capture of adult panthers for captive breeding pending completion of an impact report that will consider when and where any panthers produced might be returned to the wild, plus the effects of hunting and off-road vehicle use on panther survival. The USFWS also contributed $88,000 to the panthers' court costs. Six panther kittens are still to be captured this year.

The Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund and California Native Plant Society, meanwhile sued the USFWS, seeking to have 159 rare plants added to the endangered and protected species list. A favorable ruling would save animal habitat as well, and might help persuade Congress to commit more funds to preserving endangered species. Exxon has claimed immunity from civil action in criminal prosecution over the 1989 Alaska oil spill, on grounds it voluntarily reported that the spill was occurring. A judgement was due at deadline. If convicted, Exxon could be fined $700 million. Alaska governor Walter Hickel, meanwhile proposed settling all state and federal damage suits and prosecutions against Exxon for 81.2 billion, to be spent on habitat conservation.

Human Enforcement

Florida dropped 13 cruelty counts against Disney World in late January, after Disney pleaded guilty to one misdemeanor and paid $75,000 to the Fla. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. $10,000 to the Fla. Audubon Society. Disney World had been charged with illegally trapping, confining, and killing protected hawks, falcons, vultures, egrets, and ibises, who interfered with exhibitions and defecated on the boardwalk.

Feb. 2. Florida Dept. of Agriculture agents Latvia felony cruelty charges against horse trainers Harlow Arley and Tommy Hutto, of Chicago, for allegedly breaking a heavily insured show horse's leg with a crowbar. The horse was euthanized.

The Metropolitan Zoo, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been fined $20,000 for violating federal transport standards in trucking three sea lions to Memphis in April 1989. The sea lions died on route of heat exhaustion.

The Cali Dept. of Fish and Game raided the San Gabriel Valley Humane Society on Jan. 26, confiscating an Arctic fox, a coyote, four raccoons, and numerous birds and owls who were allegedly held without permits in cramped conditions. Shelters, Florida Dept. of Natural Resources and John Coleman (mother and son) said the animals were brought there years ago by police and warden, and were unable to live in the wild. Operating under contract to several nearby municipalities, the shelter also includes a petting zoo and cages for 275 dogs and cats.

Citing 34 recent cruelty and conflict of interest cases involving New Jersey animal control officers, activist Lois Stevenson on Feb. 3 called for state supervision of animal control.

"Cracking down on illegal kennels.

Morgantown, W.Va. magnate Tony Barril has fined one Gloria Morgan $5,016 for keeping 52 unlicensed dogs. Marine District Court Judge Alfred O'Barr sent hunter John Koelbling Jr., 21, to a week in jail for killing a dog who gnawed the carcass of a deer he'd just killed. Koelbling must also pay $650 restitution, and will be on probation for a year. The case was remarkable because of the light treatment Marine hunters have usually received in court, even for killing people.

Dale Meador, 38, of Retreat, Texas, was sentenced to six years of probation on Feb. 3, fined $500, and ordered to donate $1,000 to the Navarro County Humane Society. Twelve poodles were confiscated and euthanized after a day of fights on Meador's property in Feb. 1990, attended by over 100 people, 47 of whom were arrested. Meador was first person to be convicted under a Texas law that bans hosting dog fighting.

After a year long probe, the Oregon State Police have broken up a poaching ring they say killed as many as 30 elk a week, operating from the Blue Mountain Lodge in Meacham, Ore.

Other Actions

The North Carolina Court of Appeals ruled Jan. 15 that Students for the Ethical Treatment of Animals may see the records of the University of North Carolina's Animal Care and Use Committee—with data that may identify individual researchers involved. Animal defenders have won similar suits in numerous other states.

Former PETA staffer Michael Wisnokoff dropped an appeal of his conviction last June for feeding rats from a University of Pennsylvania psychology lab, saying he believed he couldn't get a fair trial in Philadelphia because of the university's influence. Wisnokoff must do 100 hours of community service with a non-animal-related group, and must pay restitution of $600.

Frank Truitt, who placed a bomb in the U.S. Surgical Corp. parking lot in Norwalk, Connecticut, in November 1988 with the aid and encouragement of two U.S. Surgical agitators, was released on probation Feb. 1, after serving a year in jail. Truitt was to live at the Lazarian Society no-kill shelter in upstate New York, run by self-styled monk Victorian Mattison. The New York State Humane Assn. acknowledged having received "many negative reports about shelter conditions over the years, but it has not been raided.

Mattison is reportedly a former employee of Michael McCarthy, whose no-kill shelter was closed for inhuman treatment of animals in 1997. Lifecorse has dropped an attempt to prosecute Vancouver Aquarium employee for cruelty during the capture of two belugas whales at Churchhill, Manitoba, last August.

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They Used to Call Them Slaughterhouses...

BY VICTORIA MORAN

I checked off a “things to do” list like the one that’s in my head every morning. Today’s said: Pack a change of clothes—shoes, too… Just have juice for breakfast so you don’t get sick… Stop at the neighbors’ to feed their cats… Buy a bumper sticker. And I proceeded to go through the tasks as if this were any day, except it wasn’t. Today I was going to walk through hell as if I were Dante’s valet. On this day, I was going to a slaughterhouse.

I tried to get into them before—Kansas City and Omaha & L.A. But I was always told that insurance restrictions made it impossible for me to go there. “Otherwise,” the management had always said, “we’d be happy to accommodate you.” This time, I didn’t even try at all. I’d simply mentioned to a rural acquaintance that I thought I’d have more ease with a writing and speaking about animal rights and vegetarianism if I could witness the slaughter process firsthand.

“Oh, you could go through the slaughterhouse by us,” she told me confidently, “just smile and look pretty and Malcolm will show you anything you want to see.” Malcolm, it seemed, was co-owner with his brother of a mid-sized Midwestern abattoir. Their father had owned and run it before them.

My appointment was for ten. I stopped at my vacationing neighbors’ house to feed their kittens. A quote was magnet-tacked to the refrigerator: “May my soul always remain beyond the reach of thieves.” How apropos for today when I would have to leave my soul behind and be in another’s guise, that of a curious tourist willing to “smile and look pretty” and see all I could.

The drive into the country was filled with animals—squirrels and rabbits, all kinds of birds, and box turtles by the dozens crossing the roads for summer mating. Some turtles resolutely thrust their heads out and crossed major highways. Others retreated into their shells halfway across and had become road casualties. Today I needed to be like those turtles who, either out of bravery or bravado, kept their heads out and their eyes open.

I stopped at a convenience store for a bumper sticker to cover my “Animal Liberation” window decal. It seemed to me that one demeaning to nonhuman animals—something of the “Support Wildlife. Throw a Party—caliber” would fit my cover. The store had no bumper stickers, though, so I opted to hide my car behind my friend’s house and ride with her to the “Food Locker” where I would meet Malcolm.

The Food Locker, actually a meat market and butcher shop, was the first euphemism I’d meet this day. It was owned by the family that also has the slaughterhouse, referred to as “the plant.” Those two businesses plus a post office, tavern and small grocery are the only employers in a once thriving town too far from a major road to prosper. While waiting for Malcolm, who would take me to the plant, I watched workers turning the very obvious corpse of a pig into cuts of meat—ham, chops, bacon. A man cut through bone with a power saw while a hairnetted woman cut edible portions from the pig’s head. Fat went into one pile for hard, small fatty scraps into another pile for sausage, and other parts onto a barrel marked “Inedible.” These would be returned to the slaughterhouse and collected by a nearby man who, with a combination of mechanical skills, would make use of the scraps for other animal feed.

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They Used to Call Them Slaughterhouses...

...Continued from previous page

scene, hanging from hooks in the ceiling.

“Do you want to see the plant?” asked a cheerful voice behind me. I turned to see a pleasant looking man in his 40s. This was Malcolm. My guide. “Sure do!” I answered. That was my soul and I parted company.

At the plant, I was outfitted in a long-sleeved butcher’s coat, hairnet and hardhat. Everyone was polite and friendly, but when I asked if I could take pictures, I was told that it “wouldn’t be a good idea.” We went to tour the premises—beginning with huge refrigerators cases hung with half carcasses of cows, and finishing with the “kill floor.” The giant meat lockers looked like those scenes in Rocky when Stallone boxed sides of beef, but no movie and no photographer could capture the smell of slaughter that permeates such a place, even the air-conditioned outer offices. As I attempted to adjust my nostrils to the environment, Malcolm was proudly explaining that his plant does contract work for a major national food corporation as well as providing meat for the family’s own markets.

In the next cold room, some 20 employees were cutting through huge pieces of flesh and bone. They were equipped for injury preventing—a steel reinforced glove on the hand opposite the sharp knife, hard hats, plastic plates around their midsections lest a knife strike them. I was often surprised by how empty the room was. In the 1960s and 1970s, as too labor intensive, and it was burned out of the European Economic Community nations beginning in 1992.

Placed against the victims’ heads, the captive bolt pistol achieves instant stunning 93.4 percent of the time, according to British research. Alternatively, some slaughterhouses stun with high-voltage electrical shock, applied through tongs that grip the victims’ heads. The captive bolt method seems to be preferred by those who kill cattle: electroshock is preferred by hog and sheep killers.

Ideally, the victims are both stunned and killed at once. Most animals who survive the stunning bleed to death within 96 seconds, as “shockers” took the fleshed carcasses through the evisceration of one’s body hangs being bled out into the air in a convenient batch for sale. The process proceeds. However, humane investigators have reported that this requirement is widely ignored, and apparently some hogs are revived in mid-kill. In the U.S., the U.P.C.W. Lower 48 states union William Barklow in 1985 charged the John Morrell Co. plant in Sioux City, Iowa, with deliberately failing to kill pigs by electroshock, because a voltage high enough to kill also would “be too dangerous to handle.”

There are hundreds of companies trying to save money by using underpowered captive bolt-firing cartridges. But in general, slaughterhouse killers try to be quick and efficient—so for the animals sake, for their own, using injured animal who can be extremely dangerous as a tool for the only tool, they are deadly.

Studying the psychological adaptations of slaughterhouse killers, livestock handling consultant Temple Grandin has estimated that about 70 percent of them have become sadistic; 20 percent become sadistically; 10 percent try to maintain a human accessed shooting animal as a sacred ritual. “Nobody should kill all the animals,” Grandin concludes. “Religion helps prevent employees from becoming sadistic… Rotation every few hours between the kill chute and driving cattle up the chute makes it easier to maintain a humane attitude. It is also easier to maintain a nonviolent attitude in plants with a slower line speed. At 1,000 hogs an hour it is almost impossible to handle the hogs properly. The constant pressure to keep up with the line leads to abuse.”

Despite Grandin’s recommendations, however, the average U.S. livestock slaughter line speed accelerated 22 percent during the 1980s.

—Marriott Cahan

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Ritual Slaughter

No aspect of the meat industry is more controversial—or has been controversial longer—than ritual or kosher slaughter, demanded by Jewish and Islamic dietary law. In kosher slaughter, based on the prohibitions in Leviticus 11 and Deuteronomy 14 against eating blood and eating animals not specifically slain to be eaten, the animals must be fully conscious. The process for these slayings has been variously described as hygienic, aesthetic, folklore, ethical, and psychological, but in practice, before and after the slaying, the animal is expected to prevent the spread of disease from eating decomposed flesh. Leviticus 22:30 worked to similar effect, requiring that animals slaughtered in sacrifice be eaten before the following morning. Kosher killing is done by thrust-slashing. Religious law and tradition also prescribe that this must cause the animal as little pain as possible: specially trained Jewish and Islamic slaughtermen have for centuries taken pride in the sharpness of their knives and the speed with which they work. Knives are sharpened and other animals killed out of sight of those still awaiting slaughter.

But time and technology have overtaken both the reasons for kosher slaughter and the methods used. While recent Danish studies argue that kosher slaughter is still more humane than standard methods of halal or halal, the Royal Society for the Protection of Animals take the position that "the method of slaughter most commonly used for kosher slaughter without pre-stunning in 1892, Norway in 1930, and Sweden in 1937. Unfortunately, each ban was eventually lifted or put into abeyance until the 1960s, a period when the practice was growing in popularity, and pre-slaughter stunning requirements recently proposed in Great Britain and Quebec drew accusations of anti-Semitic intent. In nations with sizable Moslem populations, only the Moslems of India tend to accept pre-stunning; pre-stunning apparently is not accepted by any major Jewish community.

Livestock consultant Temple Grandin believes the most humane aspect of kosher slaughter is the lack of stunning, but rather the manner in which it is done. The animals are kept still while their throats are cut. Often animals are shackled and hoisted—as dead animals are in conventional slaughter—before the throat-cutting, a barbaric practice which should be banned in the U.S., Grandin fumes, noting that it is already banned in many other nations. After decades of controversy and work on alternatives, "about 90 percent of adult kosher cattle are held in a quiet 'light restraint' device," Grandin continues, but "about 25 percent of kosher veal calves are still shackled and hoisted." Working with the Humane Society of the U.S., Animal Place, Massachusetts SPCA, and American Humane Association, Grandin spent much of the past decade developing and testing humane killing methods now used to kosher kill up to 150 calves an hour at Ucla Veal, in upstate New York. Her goal is to make the system the kosher standard.

Continued from previous page

should slip. "How can they stand to be in such a cold place all day?" I asked, aware of my own shivering. "They're working—they don't notice it." Perhaps they also don't notice that they work eight-hour shifts standing in blood.

Through the next door came a blast of warmth: we were out of refrigeration and on the kill floor. At a speed that astonished me—every two minutes perhaps—a cow, steer or bull fell unconscious to the floor, sometimes onto a line where a worker shackled one leg and hoisted each enormous animal onto a high pulley. Then, stunned but in some cases still twitching, the animal was "stuck" in the jugular vein and allowed to bleed to death. The head was then cut off and there seemed to be a desperate hurry to get each carcass, from being to beef as quickly as possible. First came the skinning. I can never again regard leather as simply a byproduct of another industry. The cows were skinned with an air-skinner that pulls off the hide the way you'd peel the backing paper from an address label or band-aid. It fell into a bin that would be picked up that evening to start its journey toward becoming shoes and belts and handbags. The next station, the eviscerator's, was where a worker cut a long vertical slice through the carcass and caught the internal organs as they fell from the hanging corpse. He speedily separated the edible ones—liver, heart, and the like—from those that would not be sold for meat. A USDA inspector, one of three working full-time there, would examine the organs for disease. At the rate the animals' bodies were coming down the line, however, that examination would have to be perfunctory.

The next worker stood on a mechanical lift that would take him up to the top of the carcass and allow him to slice it into longhorns slabs (i.e., sides of beef) with a power saw. The next employee trimmed away obvious fat, hair, or pieces of hide that had not yet been removed, and the pulley sent the sides to the refrigerator room from which we'd just come.

As we watched, I was saying words that weren't my own. "Gee this is really interesting. They sure do work, fast...Gosh, those guys could pass as sergeants after doing this for a while!" I shouted, personal, but was she able to watch and not be ill, absorb and not be outraged, 1 soul intact, could never have done that.

We left the kill floor for Malcom's office where we removed our protective garb. We had, of course missed the part of the operation that, in this slaughterhouse in any case, is even hidden from the workers who do the processing. That aspect was seeing the animals as living, conscious entities. "Smile," my friend said, "and he'll show you anything." Okay. I was just wondering, how do the cows get to the kill floor?

"Do you really want to see that?"
"Oh, sure, I want to see everything you all do here," I answered. "Well, all right." Malcom said cautiously, "I just don't want some cow kicking something on you."

"I brought more clothes." I assured him.

We drove to the back of the building where perhaps a hundred cattle waited in a large pen. Local farmers were putting up with a lot of trucks to deliver more. "We get a load of fedcal beef—that's the good beef you want for your steaks—but today we've got mostly used-up dairy cows." (A dairy cow can be "used up" in three to ten years. Her natural lifespan can surpass 20.)

We went in a small side door and saw a double ramp leading up to a metal enclosure. Many animals had to be forced up the ramp with a cattle prod that can cause first degree burns. The docile Holstein coming up it now, however, needed no prodding. She
Workers, Too. Are Treated Like Meat

Nobody knows better than meat-packing plant workers how exploitative the industry is.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 262,000 workers—every year—are injured on the job in the meat-packing industry. And the death rate, for which statistics are available—an injury rate 10 times the national average, and triple the rate for even "dangerous" industrial occupations.

Partly because of the frequent injuries, the annual U.S. and Canadian meatpacking plant worker turnover rate is around 60 percent, running as high as 100 percent in poultry plants. United Food and Commercial Workers International Union data indicates that the median age range for beef workers, a majority of whom are male, is 20 to 48, with six to 21 years of experience.

 Pork workers, a majority of whom are female, average 25 to 31 with two to eight years on the job. Over 80 percent of poultry and fish workers are female, typically aged 18 to 25, with under one year of experience. It's a young person's industry," explains UFCW contract negotiator Don Daymon, who represents Canadian poultry workers. "You're working on wet floors all the time, which leads to rheumatism if you're in it for many years. Just the environment of a killing and decapitating plant is unhealthy. If they're there six months, they're usually going to stay." Daymon continues, "But lots of them don't last six weeks. Lots quit after only one day because of the emotional stress of seeing and hearing terrified animals, and being surrounded by blood. They get a taste of the conditions and just walk out.

Among those who remain, drinking and drug abuse are frequent problems, as well as runaways. Drug abuse is the most common problem for those who are 15 years old or younger. Of 15,000 slaughterhouse workers recently surveyed for a 12-year period by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, only 48 percent had been drug-tested by their employers. The vast majority don't reach retirement age," Daymon acknowledges. You get arm and shoulder injuries and tendons on no end from the repetitious motion." Among longtime meat-packing workers, a form of chronic arm and shoulder pain called carpal tunnel syndrome is almost universal.

About 70 percent of U.S. meatpacking plant workers belong to the UFCW, the only major union in meatpacking, along with 95 percent of the 32,000 Canadian workers. Since the early 1980s, the UFCW has been trying to establish a base wage of $8.00 an hour throughout the meat-packing industry. In 1984, this encouraged the Hormel Corporation to cut wages from $10.49 an hour to $8.25 an hour at a two-year-old, highly automated plant in Austin, Minnesota, which replaced an older, more labor-intensive plant. Instead of backing the workers, who began an unsuccessful two-year strike, the UFCW backed the company, decertified the strikers' union local, and signed up the strikebreakers as a new local. By 1988 the UFCW had managed to get the new local the same wages the old local had been earning in 1981.

The Hormel case sent a message to unionized workers throughout the industry: don't rock the boat.

There are approximately 54,000 non-unionized North American meatpacking workers—almost all of whom are women with a high school education or less, of black, Hispanic, or French-speaking ethnic background. Few of them have hope of ever even getting a boat to rock. According to Sarah Davis of the Center for Women's Economic Alternatives in Abbeville, North Carolina, and J. Davitt McAtee of the Occupational Safety and Health Law Center in Washington, D.C., Frank Perdue's 14,000 nonunionized poultry plant workers make an average of $8.45 an hour, for processing 75 to 85 birds a minute. In 1986, Perdue admitted to the Presidential Organized Crime Commission that he had sought help from the Gambino organized crime syndicate—he said unsuccessfully—to thwart UFCW unionization efforts.

In Mississippi, newly unionized Delta Pride catfish processors who used to skin 15 fish a minute for an average of $4.05 an hour have seen their union local and signed up the strikebreakers as a new local. By 1988 the UFCW had managed to get the new local the same wages the old local had been earning in 1981.

-Merritt Clifton

Continued from page 43.

I felt sick and sorry that the meat industry is entrenched in our culture, that nearly everyone supports it but almost no one will look at it. They love the products, but keep their heads in shells like those turtles on the road.

The drive home was surrealistically punctuated—the sign on the farm fencing reading, "Eat Beef—real food for real people." I asked the one on the church that said, "God so loved the world," the pick-up with its bumper sticker: "Meat processors need love, too." I suppose there is this kind of love that is transforming, that could make them—and their customers—say, "No more." I showered three times and could still smell the slaughterhouse. I will probably smell it again, whenever I get complacent or want to play down the ethical issues of vegetarianism and assume I'll reach more people with the popular topics of health and ecology. I feel the neighbors' kittens again. "May my soul always remain beyond the reach of thieves."

Concerned about Wildlife Conservation?
Fur? Factory Farming?
Vivisection? Zoos?
Hunting and Trapping?

WE ARE TOO....

Did you know that philosophers have long made a contribution to the growth of the animal liberation movement? Animal Rights, Singer, Regan, Clarke, Nagel, Kekulé and Schleidt. Between the Species in the only publication which allows such a broad spectrum of the philosophical basis for animal rights. —Fred Miller, Humanist Association

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April 1991

The Animals' Agenda

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April 1991

The Animals' Agenda
Last summer I stood outside the Perdue Farms chicken processing plant in Salisbury, Maryland, and saw for the first time what I'd only read about before: thousands of broiler chickens crammed inside crates stacked on trucks, waiting to be killed. The smell of their bodies permeated the air. Across the street, folks drifted in and out of McDonald's, some no doubt to dine, others having just dined. On Chicken McNuggets. Truckload after truckload pulled into the holding area, where huge fans rotated to reduce the number of birds who would die of heat prostration while waiting to enter the slaughterhouse. A forklift picked the topmost pallet of coops off each flatbed truck, and the birds disappeared into darkness.

They had come out of darkness. "Livel hail involves hand-catching the birds, mostly at night. In a darkened, dead-laden atmosphere and trucking them long distances," a U.S. Department of Agriculture manual explains. In the words of a poultry scientist, "The ending of a broiler's or turkey's experience involves severe stress." Stress begins with the withdrawal of food and water about three hours before catching, done to minimize messy gizzards, broken intestines, and fecal contamination in processing. It also drives the deprived birds in transit to eat each other's feces, along with their predecessors', since coops are seldom washed between each haul.

Live bird catching is recognized by the industry as a nightmare for catching crews as well as for birds. An extension specialist at the University of Maryland told me that one reason he has more trouble in catching than any other aspect of poultry raising. Working between midnight and dawn in an atmosphere he described as "dirty, dangerous, noisy, and exhausting," catchers must grab by the legs and carry by hand four or five struggling, terrified birds, the truck, or a combination. The stress is so severe as to reduce the broken bones and dislocating that result in lost profits.

Brushed coops are simply torn from the battery to the transport cages without regard to preserving "carcass quality." Having lived coopered for 18 months with three of four other hens without exercise while being drained of minerals to produce eggshells, the layer hen is already a mass of bruises and brittle or broken bones by the time of catching. Recent British studies found that from 14 to 29 percent had broken bones before reaching the stunner. Efforts to raise meat birds in individual cages to reduce catching and trucking injuries are stumped by the fact that caging also produces these and other kinds of injuries.

A possible alternative to manual catching of floor-raised poultry is the mechanical "harvester," equipped with "man-sized fingers" that are supposed to reach along the floor under the birds and place them on a conveyor, it is praised by some poultry scientists, livestock handlers, and welfareists as more efficient and humane method of bird catching yet is not widely used. Critics, including live Delmarva poultry specialist Dr. Dennis Murphy, claim it damages the birds and doesn't fit into current equipment, making it "strictly a theoretical consideration," while for the food producer "the principal consideration is economic."

After catching and cooping comes the bony trip to the slaughterhouse, with 10 to 12 broiler chickens per three and a half feet of floor space. Poultry transport, which may last from four to 12 hours or more, takes place in all kinds of weather in uncovered trucks, a harsh fact considering the birds live in a rigorously controlled indoor climate prior to catching. Clare Durie, director of Chickens' Lib in England, points out that "half-naked battery hens will feel cold until they get to the meat plant, especially." Moreover, veterinary studies have shown that hens in transit "experience a level of fear comparable to that induced by exposure to a high-intensity electric shock."

So typical are stress and death among broiler chicken that there's more trouble in catching than any other aspect of poultry raising. Working between midnight and dawn in an atmosphere described as "dirty, dangerous, noisy, and exhausting," catchers must grab by the legs and carry by hand four or five struggling, terrified birds, the truck, or a combination. The stress is so severe as to reduce the broken bones and dislocating that result in lost profits.

Cry Havoc

By KAREN DAVIS

industry as "not economical with existing trucks," since scoops would increase wind resistance and drive up fuel costs.

Even if some solutions to heat stress are eventually implemented, the birds' need for food, water, and rest cannot be met. Rest would merely prolong the journey, and there is no feasible way to provide food and water for 6,000-7,000 birds per truck. Besides, as noted, industry policy is to starve birds for about 12 hours to help clear the gut for slaughter.

There are no federal laws in the United States regulating poultry transport. The Animal Welfare Act excludes transportation of animals used for food and fiber, and the 24-Hour Law of 1966 requires livestock in transit to be fed, watered, and rested every 28 hours applies to rail or ships, not trucks. One-day-old poultry can, in fact, be shipped through the mail. Postal regulations require that the birds be delivered to the receiver within 72 hours of mailing, with no provisions being made for food, water, or weather.

At the slaughterhouse, birds may wait in the trucks and die from (one to nine hours depending on processing speed). Then, says poultry scientist Dr. Eldon Kienholz, "There is more rough handling. Quite often each individual bird is quickly jammed into a movable metal rack that holds them upside down by their feet. There are strange noises and new surroundings. There is also the distinct possibility they know they are about to be killed."

Killing the birds is a slow process. The USDA recommends that a bird hang in a shackle a minimum of 40 to 60 seconds prior to stunning to reduce excesses and ensure proper stunning. Because stunning is not required by law, they aren't always used and vary considerably in effectiveness when they are used. Factory floor bird's disorientation and stress shows itself in a Los Angeles factory having their throats cut without being stunned or killed, and ineffectively stunned turkeys going to (and from) the knife conscious, flapping, twisting, and crying.

The federal Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1958 does not cover poultry: the term "livestock," as defined in the Act, excludes birds. (In 1957, the Poultry Products Inspection Act brought poultry under the same inspection system as the Federal Meat Inspection Act of 1906 which mandates that must be inspected for visible disease and contamination.) Responding to my inquiry, a staff veterinarian with the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service wrote that "poultry plants are required to treat the birds unconscious by electrically stunning them before slaughter and processing. This assurance raises some doubts.

The typical stunning machine is a brine-filled electrified trough, through which the birds are dragged as they dangle upside down from the shackles. USDA notes stunning time as approximately seven seconds per bird. Stunning seems advised for humane reasons particularly to ensure the "satisfactory bleeding and feather release" deemed essential for marketing. The United Kingdom requires at least 14 seconds for stunning, with no indication of whether the stunning is done to unconsciousness or death.

The policy is that birds are to be desensitized but not killed by the stunner, with the result that relatively low voltages prevail. The reasons for this policy have been challenged by veterinary studies in Great Britain. Birds killed in the stunner are alleged to produce red and tough carcasses, but in blind trials, consumers could not distinguish between electrocuted and lightly stunned birds. This is an important finding, because research also shows that only a third of broiler chickens are stunned by common voltages. Millions of birds are alive, many of them sentient and breathing, not only as they approach the knife but upon entering the scald tank (which loosens feathers) 55 to 100 seconds after the stunning. The scald tank is the result is a daily stack of rejected cherry-colored seconds per bird. Birds with darkly contorted hearts and were alive when they entered the scald. Linking welfare and business arguments, some veterinarians in Great Britain strongly objects to legal requiring that poultry be killed during stunning.

Remedies

The U.S. has not extended even nominal legal protection to poultry, though no humane system of mass-producing fowl for slaughter can be devised, the present situation is improved by redacting livestock in the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act to include poultry, and by revision of the outdated federal regulations on livestock transport. In some states, in transport and slaughter could probably be prosecuted under existing anti-cruelty laws, and should be investigated. All states should enact humane and slaughter legislation affecting all animals used in food production. Those states that have these laws should adopt amendments to specifically include poultry, as is currently proposed in California.nung, and

Karen Davis is president of United Poultry Concern (P.O. Box 50367, Pocatello, Idaho 83205; 208-449-2488) an organization addressing the use of poultry in food production, science.
**“Just One Litter IS ONE TOO MANY”**

**Food-Animal Welfare: An Oxymoron**

His arms crossed as he leaned back in his chair, a pork producer once told me, “I raise my pigs indoors on concrete. They eat and grow just fine. Ain’t nobody gonna tell me there’s anything wrong with that.” Animals raised for food suffer in intensive confinement, transport, and slaughter; yet, agribusiness denies this suffering.

Many agribusiness producers believe that animals who continue to grow, lay eggs, or give milk cannot be experiencing misery. Others simply dismiss nonhuman suffering as of no importance. All place “productivity” above animals’ physical and psychological well-being. Lack of well-being arouses concern only insofar as it reduces profit.

The fact that many animals continue to produce in conditions of intensive confinement in no way guarantees their humanity and happiness. Would anyone claim that humans who eat to excess cannot possibly be healthy? The barren environment of the factory “farm” frustrates nearly all of an animal’s natural drives. Eating is one of the few available activities.

In any case, the productivity of intensively confined animals is artificially maintained. Productivity largely depends on continued selective breeding, which genetically programs animals for rapid growth and overproduction of eggs or milk while undermining health. The resulting milk supplied with the stress and deprivation of confinement necessitates large quantities of antibiotics and other chemicals to keep the animals alive until market. Producers, however, prefer not to acknowledge their industries’ drug dependence.

Rather than institute reforms, many in agribusiness call for research on “farm-animal welfare.” They want proof that, if “food animals” suffer: And so, numerous experiments provide evidence of the obvious. Dairy cows, according to a study by Gebremedhin and co-workers, could rather lie on dirt thickly bedded with sawdust or shredded bark than on concrete. (1) Calves prefer light to darkness, researchers Baldwin and Start concluded, after finding that calves permitted to switch a light on and off left the light on an average 16 hours each day. (2) Veal calves raised in crates are less healthy and apparently more stressed than loosely housed calves, researchers at Texas A&M University reported; crated calves had higher levels of thyroid and adrenal hormones (indicators of stress) and needed almost six times as much antibiotics as calves allowed freedom of movement. (3) Tethered or crated sows, another Texas A&M study found, show more behavioral abnormalities and physiological indications of stress than sows housed in open dirt lots with shelter. (4) Meanwhile, dairy cows stay on concrete, veal calves stay in darkness 22 hours a day, and sows stay tethered and crated.

Controlled studies of “farm animal welfare” aren’t the answer. At best, they demonstrate what requires no demonstration: animals prefer and fare better under more natural conditions. Also, while supplying further evidence that animals suffer, the experiments themselves inflict suffering. Finally, such experiments postpone action. In endless succession, new experiments become “necessary” to validate (or refute) the previous ones—continually deferring convergent efforts to end the inhumane conditions.

Dr. Dunayer practices veterinary medicine at People for Animals, a low-cost spay/neuter clinic in Hillside, New Jersey.

Every time people decide to let their pet have “just one litter,” they add to the problem of pet overpopulation. Even people who plan on finding homes for each of their pet’s offspring contribute to the pet surplus with “just one litter.” The sad truth is, only one in five puppies or kittens will find a good home—the rest will die. The Humane Society of the United States invites you to become part of the solution.

Let NBC weatherman Wald Scott help you spread the word with our wall poster. Or choose our poster of a basketful of appealing kittens, which pulls at your heart with the message, “Bye-Bye, and Kiss the Others Goodbye.”

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Product Testing on Animals

Over the past few years, the testing of commercial products on animals has been in a very different light. Some jurisdictions, such as Berkeley, California, have banned the use of animals in laboratory testing. In addition, the metabolic rate of as few as 1,000 cells in one three-thousandth of an ounce of fluid can be measured. The damage one rabbit's heart volume of a drop of blood.

The Clorox Corporation produces standard test kits for sophisticated cell culture tests such as the uridine uptake inhibition assay, the cell growth assay, and the cell accumulation assay, and several other methods which can assess the toxicity of substances. Validation tests of these testing methods have been very favorable.

In the lethal dose 50 Percent (LD50) test, products are fed to animals, infanted, or applied directly to their skin. The test determines the amount of a substance that kills 50 percent of a group of test animals. As objectionable as it is, the LD50 test is even more crude when applied to non-toxic substances are used. Because the test does not end until half the animals die; thus larger and larger doses of the test substance may be required. To find out the LD50 of calcium carbonate, for example, an enormous dose is administered because small doses are not fatal or even harmful. Animals do not wait for the formation of foreign substances, and are frequently forced to use compounds with toxic effects that cannot be assayed by the metabolic rate.

The LD50 is falling into oblivion even while the LD50 test itself continues to be so crude and results so different between species that neither the FDA nor the Environmental Protection Agency requires the test for any chemical they regulate.

Typical animal testing to determine the carcinogenic potential of chemicals has been an area ripe for change. There are approximately 28,000 chemicals in common use. Every year, another 500 to 1,000 new chemicals are introduced, including drugs, pesticides, cosmetics, and household products. Food additivest, industrial chemicals, etc. According to the National Academy of Sciences, there is little or no toxicology information available for most of them. And the LD10 test cannot provide that information.

The old animal tests are cruel, expensive, inaccurate, and not improving. Progress in safety testing depends on the implementation of new, non-animal tests. Even better, new ways of formulating chemicals and new restrictions on the kinds of chemicals that can be marketed will help us bypass testing altogether in many cases. As the price of new drugs escalates, and as the number of chemicals increases, the need to develop new animal-free methods will become even more pressing. The moral and economic argument is compelling.

In 1979, the Molecular Devices Corporation of Menlo Park, California, unveiled a million-cell microliter-sized bioreactor, which has the potential to replace the Draize and a variety of other animal tests. This special wiser can detect even very subtle changes in the metabolism of cultured human cells exposed to toxic chemicals in a very high concentration, thus reducing the metabolic rate of as few as 1,000 cells in one thimbleful of an ounce of fluid. This allows one rabbit's heart volume of a drop of blood.

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Dr. Barnard is president of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine.
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Eating Up History

Famous Vegetarians & Their Favorite Recipes: Lives & Lore from Buddha to Beatles


Books on vegetarianism perplex booksellers and librarians. Some works, though containing no recipes, get shelved among the cookbooks. Others, stuffed with white flour and white sugar and white milk, slip into the health section. Famous Vegetarians & Their Favorite Recipes makes life easy for the indecisive or the confused. It can be filed as either a bio-book or a cookbook.

As the experienced author of the seminal The Vegetarians, a portfolio of interviews first published in 1978 [see Reviews, Nov. '90], Berry infuses life into biographies of the deceased. Avoiding the fatal tone of obituary, he balances in Famous Vegetarians both the interesting and the important. Berry holds the conviction, and upholds it passionately, that the nobler expression is that which advocates the cause of vegetarianism. Yet his strongly felt personal viewpoint does not undermine his authority as a biographer. Nowhere does he abandon mendacious research for unhindered polemic.

Berry is a biographer worthy of literary luminaries such as Shelley, Tolstoy, and Shaw, whose lives he definitively portrays. Included among the 21 men and seven women are: Pythagoras, "a guru for the Greeks who espoused vegetarianism, reminds one of a Hindu saint in the style of Krishnamurti, Batchchudananda, or Rajmeet"; Buddha, who gave "the back of his hand to the bloody sacrificial rite of the brahmanes"; Jesus, for whom evidence of vegetarianism is largely circumstantial, but nonetheless compelling; Plutarch, "the first author to write an essay that denounced the eating of animal flesh"; Leonardo da Vinci, a vegetarian of such rigor that it was Leonardo's custom to purchase caged birds from the poultry vendors in town, then take the birds out to the country and release them; and Isaac Bashevis Singer—"What finally impelled Singer to disavow meat-eating was, of all things, the death of his pet parakeet...sprawled lifeless on the floor. It suddenly dawned on Singer that this was how all animals looked after they were slaughtered for food, and by eating them he was an unwitting accomplice in their destruction."

Other gardeners of Eden include Alcott of the transcendentalists, Graham of the crockers, Kellogg of the cornflake, Salt of the 19th century classic Animals' Rights. Contemporary actors, and even two of the Beatles.

Along with histories and philosophies comes a collection of recipes, adding special flavor to the bios. Just imagine serving your Aunt Tillie the almond pudding cherished by Leonardo. Some recipes the author himself translated from the ancient Greek and Latin. While the authenticity of some of the ancients' desired dishes might be disputed, the Buddha's curried spinach is more genuine than the "Buddhist Delight" of Chinatown.

Impecably researched and written, Berry's book could inspire the already famous to adopt vegetarianism and the confirmed vegetarian to achieve fame.

—Mark Mathieu Braunstein, with Judith Summers

Braunstein is the author of Radical Vegetarianism, reviewed in the July/Aug., '90 issue.

Short Takes

The Animals


This is animal rights poetry with a difference! Eschewing both anthropomorphism and atrocity stories, but emphasizing dry wit, Richard Grossman—out of America's best respected poets—descibes how 200 different kinds of animals think and feel as he believes they might describe themselves. His work is best read a poem or two at a time; the volume includes a year's worth of reading at that rate, much of it easily quotable.

M.C.

Wolves


Written for youngsters by R.D. Lawrence, a respected naturalist and author of The White Puma (Reviews. Sept. '90). Wolves takes the reader on an informative journey into the world of the wolf. The text is beautifully complemented by numerous color photographs, line drawings, and maps. By describing the life of wolves and the vital role they play in nature, Lawrence helps dispel many of the ancient myths about wolves.

—N. Glenn Perrett

Continued on next page
Animals and Cruelty and Law
By Noel Sweeney; Published by Alibi (P.O. Box 707, Bristol BS99 1TF, United Kingdom), 1990; 119 pages; paperback, 160 pages, hardcover.

In Animals and Cruelty and Law, British barrister Noel Sweeney discusses the legal sanctioning of animal exploitation—in particular the Protection of Animals Act passed in England in 1911. Sweeney also chronicles the rise of humane consciousness over the past two centuries. While the book focuses on England, it should be of great value to animal activists everywhere who specialize in legislative or literary work.

Something in a Cardboard Box: Tales from the Wildlife Hospital
By Les Stocker; Chas & Windsor Ltd., 130 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3SG, U.K., 1990; 222 pages.

The ASPCA has mounted an intensive campaign to call attention to the plight of the veal calf. To find out more about this issue and our program, write to the ASPCA, c/o Veal Call Project, 441 East 92nd Street, New York, NY 10128 and ask for our brochures. You will also receive an information packet with every order placed for the items below.

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The Animals' Agenda

April 1991

8.95 pounds, softcover: distributed in U.S. by Traffalgar Square/David & Charles (North Pomfret, VT 05053; 802-457-1971), $17.95.

Injured badgers, foxes, hedgehogs, toads, birds, and other animals find a safe haven in Averill's, England, under the care of Les and Sue Stocker. Beginning modestly with a few pets in their back garden, the Stockers now dream of building a wildlife teaching hospital. Something in a Cardboard Box is full of heartwarming stories, wonderful photographs, and good advice for would-be wildlife rescuers. Children as well as adults should enjoy this book.

Health With Humanity: The Case Against Using Animals For Medical Research
Edited by Steve McEvo; British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection (16a Crane Grove, London N7 8LB, U.K.), 1990; 80 pages; paperback, 4.95 pounds.

Offering a powerful case for the abolition of all animal experiments, Health With Humanity proposes the implementation of a program combining disease prevention, non-animal research techniques, and more conscientious drug therapy.

Tigers: The Secret Life
By Valerik Tegner with Photographs by Fateh Singh Rathore; Rodale Press 133 E. Minor St., Emmaus, PA 18096, 1981; 160 pages, hardcover, $35.00.

This beautiful book documents the secret lives of tigers—from birth through adulthood—in India’s Ranthambore National Park. Tigers is worth the price for the photos alone—over a hundred of them in full color.

The Greenpeace Book of Dolphins
Edited by John May; Sterling Publishing Co., 387 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016, 1990; 160 pages, hardcover, $29.95.

This full-color book covers all aspects of dolphinity—the evolution of dolphins, their behavior, intelligence, communication, and the dangers presented to them today from drift nets and pollution.

Birds of Prey
Edited by Ian Newton and Penny Owen; Facts on File (440 Park Ave., South, NY, NY 10016), 1990; 240 pages, hardcover, $40.00.

A collection of essays on the biology and conservation of raptors. Illustrated with over 250 color photos, this is a good choice for bird enthusiasts.

Dolphins and Porpoises
By Janelle Hatherly and Delia Nicholls; Alligators and Crocodiles
By Leslie Dean; Both published by Facts on File (440 Park Ave., South, NY, NY 10016), 1990; each is 256 pages, hardcover, $17.95.

Part of the publishers “Great Creatures of the World” series. Dolphins and Porpoises and Alligators and Crocodiles are aimed at capturing the attention of young readers with engaging text and color photos.

Dolphin Conferences, Elephant Mutilations, and Other Astonishing Facts About Animals

Just what the title promises, this book amuses and informs. Though written for all ages by the ex-director of the Los Angeles Zoo, Dolphin Conferences, Elephant Mutilations should make a special hit with youngsters.

Orphan
By Era Ziel; J.N. Townsend Publishing (12 Greenleaf Dr., Easter, NY 13833), 1990; 112 pages, softcover, $11.95.

Orphan, a child’s book, is the touching story of an orphaned raccoon rescued and later released into the wild. The book’s message is that wild creatures need their freedom, in spite of all the danger, to the least of which are human hunters.
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The Animals' Agenda

March 1991

The Animals' Agenda

Tulane Univ. and the Louisiana State Univ. medical schools have opened a $9 million clinical research center.

Paradise magazine recently fell for a bait and switch by an American Demographics humor columnist, about a six-year-old daughter of animal rights activists who donated a kidney to an aging chimpanzee. Paradise reported the hoax as fact.

Rare reptiles worth $15,000 were stolen from the Sepulveda Reptile Park in Aliso Viejo, Ca., the morning of Jan. 20, the latest in a series of reptile heists that have plagued zoos nationwide.

The Calif. State Employment Training Panel is grappling with proposals that governments should add heavy surcharges to polluting products and activities, recommending $100 a ton on the carbon content of fossil fuels; $100 a ton on toxic waste; $50 a ton on paper made from virgin pulp; $250 on pesticides; $500 a ton on sulfur dioxide emissions; $100 a ton on nitrous oxide emissions; and $25 per acre foot of groundwater used.

Worldwatch has reported that governments should add heavy surcharges to polluting products and activities, recommending $100 a ton on the carbon content of fossil fuels; $100 a ton on toxic waste; $50 a ton on paper made from virgin pulp; $250 on pesticides; $500 a ton on sulfur dioxide emissions; $100 a ton on nitrous oxide emissions; and $25 per acre foot of groundwater used.

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Leghorn hens suffer up to 140 broken bones per 1000 when they go unshod to slaughter. Even many soybean growers are adopting the 3 herbs are used to no more than 50 per 10000 of the eggs are laid normally, and to fewer than 25 per 100000 when they get a calcium-rich diet, says poultry researcher Stan Savage of the Univ. of Georgia.

The American Egg Board will spend $3.3 million on ads this year, compared with $1.4 million for the Egg Producers. Egg farmers have begun demanding equal ad spending to offset a sales slump caused by public concern about cholesterol.

Hollywood, Florida's ban on animal shows passed its first test in early Feb. when the Great American Circus was forced to move scheduled performances to nearby Dania.

"Snakes and lizards are routinely skinned alive," charged Friends of Animal President Priscilla Forer in the Feb. 14 issue of Fox Action Line. "Because leather dealers believe that this makes the finished skin more supple," recent studies by British herpetologist Clifford Warwick have found that alligators and other reptiles usually survive two skinning, a period of nearly two hours to the afterward.

Dakine Continued from page 26

matters worse, East Germans have the third-highest per capita energy usage level in the world, making them reluctant to consider energy-saving measures. This posture is reinforced by the fact that after the 1973 OPEC oil shock, conservation was never pushed in the East as in the West. In fact, with two-thirds of all heating costs subsidized by the government, and with apartment buildings lacking even the most elementary insulation, houses, libraries and offices are heated at temperatures that most Westerners would find intolerable.

With West Germany's energy industry in turmoil, activists stress the importance of transition on historic opportunity to introduce truly innovative concepts. Thus, instead of upgrading the nuclear and brown-coal plants at tremendous cost, the East and West Germans and other progressive parties advocate investing in alternative energy methods such as windmills and solar power. Conservation and socially-oriented planning must be at the center of any future policy, activists argue. As leading energy critic and advisor to the Greens, Sebastian Pfitzger, puts it, the question is "not "where will we get energy," but "Who needs how much energy and for what purposes?" Are those purposes worth the world's energy?"

Pfitzger, former energy minister of the transition government, views Germany's current situation as a golden opportunity for all of Europe. "When the West German government managed to implement effective energy policies in Germany (even then the chances were in -- in the West German, French, and Dutch -- alternative energy policy will be dead)," says Pfitzger. "We have the chance to serve as a model."

The current dilemma for Eastern European environmentalists is that, while energy needs must be met, their nations may have no recourse but to request assistance at this point from the very monopolies they are trying to counteract. The West German "energy mafia," for example, has already penetrated the Eastern markets and, with the Christian Democrats' victory at the polls, is likely to have free rein in the East. In fact, the multi-national Siemens and its nuclear subsidiary have already begun negotiations to modernize the nation's aging energy industry and plan their own reactors at Stade.

It's obvious that the big energy lobby sees the East as easy prey. As a prominent activist summed up the situation, "Not only is there a lot of support for atomic energy here but the West German firms hope to avoid the much more organized anti-nuke movement that exists in the West. We're going to have to work very quickly here." Time, of course, is of the essence. For as Eastern Europe's environmentalists battle to maintain open participation in all economic questions, eventually integrating production technologies with recalcitrant and profit-oriented reactors on the Baltic coast go on humming menacingly right in the center of Europe.

Main sources: Paul Hockens, special correspondent for The New York Times (to whom we extend our special thanks). NEXT IN our series on Eastern Europe is Public Policy Politics and the Making of a New Order.

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March 1991

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