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# The ANIMALS' AGENDA

APRIL 1991 VOLUME XI NO. 3

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The ANIMALS' AGENDA (ISSN/0741-5044) is published monthly by the Animal Rights Network, Inc. (except for combined issues in January/February and July/August). Offices are located at 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468, U.S.A.; (203) 452-0446; FAX (203) 452-9543. Address for editorial material and advertising inquiries: The ANIMALS' AGENDA, P.O. Box 345, Monroe, CT 06468. Please indicate department. Address for newsstand inquiries: The ANIMALS' AGENDA, P.O. Box 902, Rochester, VT 05767; (800) 435-5003 or (802) 767-3116. Send all subscription orders and changes of address to: The ANIMALS' AGENDA, P.O. Box 6809, Syracuse, NY 13217; (800) 825-0061. Postmaster: Send address changes to The ANIMALS' AGENDA, P.O. Box 6809, Syracuse, NY 13217. Second-class postage rate is paid at Monroe, CT and additional mailing offices. The ANIMALS' AGENDA is printed in the U.S.A. Entire contents copyrighted. Nothing may be reproduced in whole or in part without permission from the publisher. Subscription prices are \$22.00 per year, \$39.00 for two years, and \$55.00 for three years. Canadian/Mexican prices: \$28.00/one year, \$50.00/two years, \$70.00/three years (incl. GST; #124731233). Other foreign subscriptions: \$35.00/one year, \$65.00/two years, \$94.00/three years. The ANIMALS' AGENDA assumes no responsibility for unsolicited materials. Manuscripts or artwork not accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope cannot be returned. We do not print fiction. Please do not send poetry. Due to the volume of mail, letters from readers cannot be personally acknowledged. The ANIMALS' AGENDA is indexed in the Alternative Press Index. The ANIMALS' AGENDA makes every effort to ensure that products and services advertised herein are consistent with the humane ethic, but no representation is made or implied that such products are guaranteed to be completely "cruelty-free." For more detailed product information, concerned readers should contact Beauty Without Cruelty, USA, 175 West 12th St. #16G, New York, NY 10011, which publishes The Compassionate Shopper list. Opinions expressed in the pages of the magazine do not necessarily reflect the views of The Animal Rights Network, Inc.

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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 intersperse the "heavy" with the "light." This issue is exceptional, in that all 19 feature 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 is made possible by The William and Charlotte Parks Foundation, whose board of trustees 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 philosophical divisions surface more rapidly 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 opposite end of the humane spectrum, there are those who consider vegetarianism too high an ideal to catch on with the general public, preferring to spend their time on "realistic" 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 dissent that sometimes arises from them, were obvious in the 19th as well as the 20th century. In a November 1900 essay entitled "Restrictionists and Abolitionists," 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 99 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 otherwise. There are numerous cases where it is a far higher and more difficult task...to be able to keep one's faith in the future as active and undimmed as that of the most ardent enthusiast, and yet (like Shelley) to be willing to accept the humblest installment of reform. On the other hand, it is no sign of genuine shrewdness to aim merely at what is called the 'practical'; the shrewdest mind is that which can look both to the present and to the future, the actual and the ideal, and, while partially satisfied with the 'half loaf,' is fully satisfied with nothing less than the whole one.*

Salt concludes by encouraging his readers to "strive, wherever feasible, to adopt the fuller and wiser policy—that is, to be both restrictionists and abolitionists at once."

The ANIMALS' AGENDA endorses Salt's century-old admonition, and we believe we speak for the vast majority of animal defenders today when we say we find no contradiction in promoting the vegetarian ideal 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 flak from "Who Gets the Money?" in this month's *Animal Newsline*. Based on IRS documents, it reveals the assets held by most of the national animal welfare/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, there are those who would prefer it not be published. Some may have personal reasons, and others will see it as "airing the movement's dirty laundry in public."

Let us hasten to point out that all of this information is available to opponents of the animal protection movement, and much of 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. Inequitable 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 salaries paid by the wealthy groups rise.

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

—The Editor

The ANIMALS' AGENDA is published by the Animal Rights Network, Inc., a nonprofit charitable organization incorporated in Connecticut. We offer a broad range of materials and information about animals and environmental issues, and provide a forum for discussion of problems and ideas. We try to reach people at all levels of consciousness and commitment to inspire a deep regard for, and greater activism on behalf of, animals and nature.

April 1991  
Vol. XI, No. 3

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## ANIMALS' AGENDA A Priority

Once again, I am pleased to sign up as a 1991 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 whose personal ego overshadows the urgent need to join together in overcoming the widespread and universal ignorance of the needless suffering humankind inflicts 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 many potential contributors.

Fortunately, we have The ANIMALS' AGENDA. It is through your incisive reporting and analysis that finally a truly unifying and committed voice is being raised in behalf of the animal kingdom. I wish you well in your herculean efforts.

—Hans Randolph Reinisch  
New York, NY

## The Ecology of Parenting

While I agree with Billy Ray Boyd that each human birth impacts on the ecosystem (*Letters*, Jan./Feb. '91), I find his tone expresses a profoundly patriarchal attitude, one our movement sorely needs to shed.

His letter was sparked by an ANIMALS' AGENDA interview between two women in our movement—one a mother, the other a mother-to-be. Strange that amid his ensuing observations, he never alludes to any male accountability 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 address the need for effective family planning programs, and the failure of male 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 not cease with patriarchal bromides, such as "Love Your Mother—Don't Become One," any more than drug abuse will cease with "Just Say No" drivel. The roots of this problem run deep and to rely on such facile sloganeering is to miss the larger context.

—Cindy Haigh  
Milton, MA

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

—Kelly A. Cataldi  
Charleston, SC

I am not a parent, but many involved in the animal rights movement are. If we do not have children and raise them with humane principles, pretty soon the only ones having children and instilling them with "values" will be those who either hate 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 some of us do. Shouldn't some of them be raised by those with moral concern for animals? Or will we permit the next generation to be raised by hunters, vivisectionists, fur-wearers, and the like?

—Annette L. Ravinsky  
Philadelphia, PA

*The future of The ANIMALS' AGENDA depends on the generosity of its supporters. We are extremely grateful for the substantial financial assistance provided by these individuals and organizations during 1990.*

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For information on becoming a Benefactor, Patron, Sponsor, or Sustainer, please see page 51.

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 strains an already overburdened, fragile ecosystem. Raising a child expends valuable personal energy which could be better spent nurturing the earth—through promoting vegetarianism, spaying and neutering, energy conservation, etc.

Feel an overwhelming desire to mother? Parent a handicapped, unwanted child, or go to an animal shelter and adopt a dog or cat on death row. Why produce one's own child when all children belong to all of us, as we are interconnected in the web of life? Make a commitment to life by not reproducing.

—Barbara Bonsignore  
Concord, NH

## Cruel Rock

I have just read your article on rock star Ted Nugent in the

Continued on next page



## LETTERS

Continued from page 3

Jan./Feb. issue. Back in the seventies I campaigned against Nugent 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 Nugent in future articles.

—James Barrington  
The League Against  
Cruel Sports

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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. Mason, Pres.  
Mercy Volunteers  
for Animals  
P.O. Box 65673,  
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### A Tragic Death

It was Fur-Free Friday, and having a few minutes to spare before leaving for a march, I opened a letter that had just arrived from

Continued on page 7

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### THIS IS A DOG ON DRUGS.



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- Tail-burned mice injected with heroin are equally sensitive to pain whether they were previously addicted to morphine or not.
- Naloxone raises blood pressure in cats whose brains are crushed by an impact-driven piston.

Let's wage war on drugs, not on animals.  
It's time for animal experimenters to kick the habit.

### ANY QUESTIONS?

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The Animals' Agenda

April 1991

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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 unmourned.

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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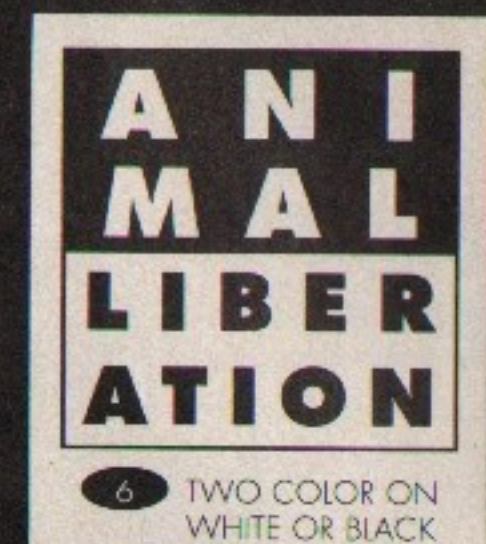
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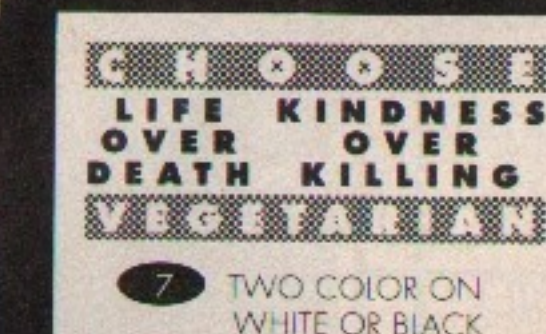
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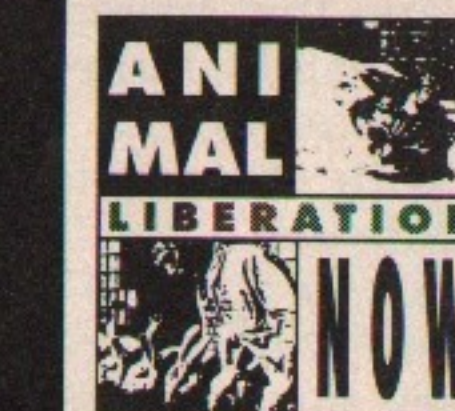
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Continued from previous page

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.



K. Bartlett

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.

—Sheila Hanser Faxon  
Pound Ridge, NY

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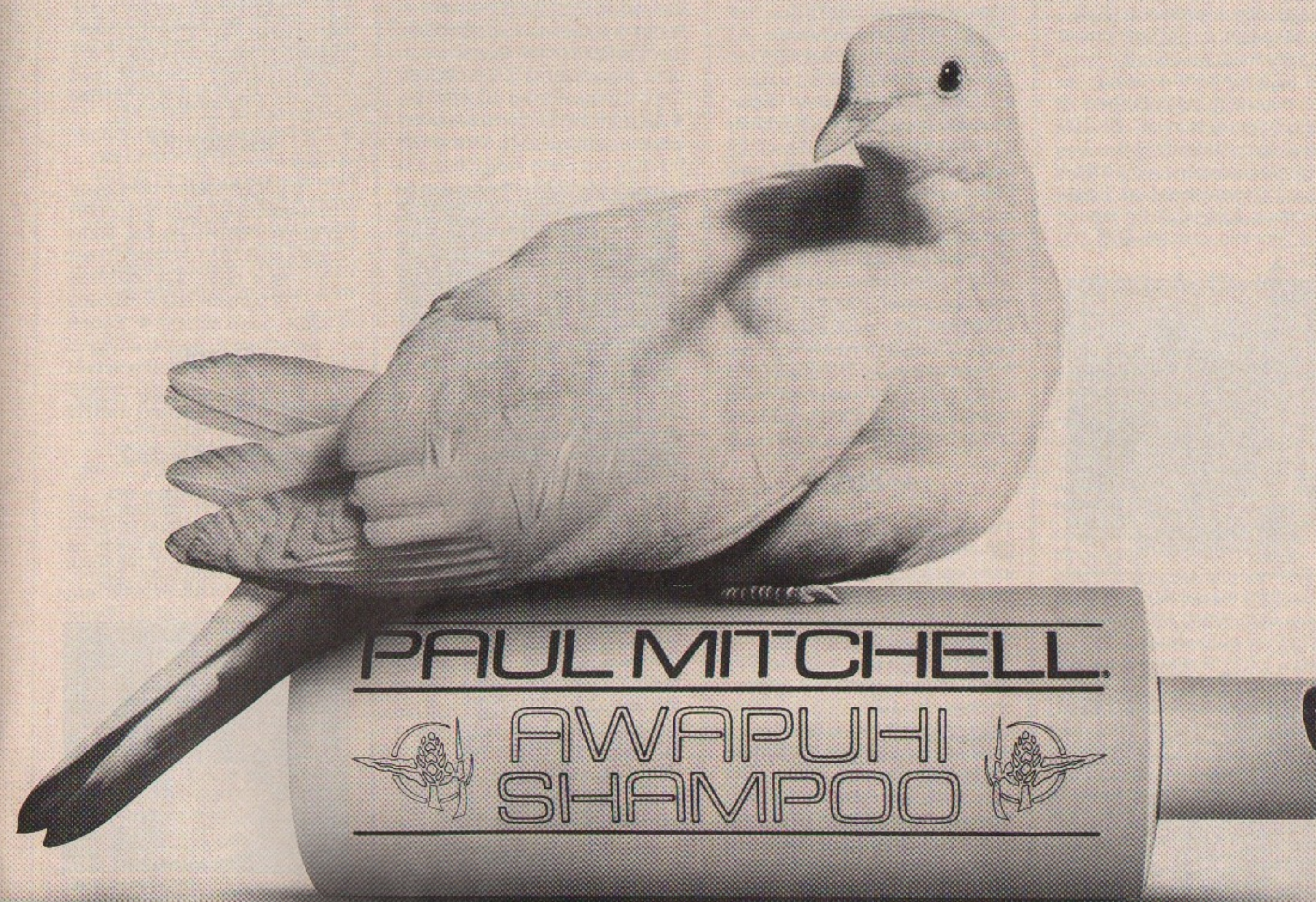
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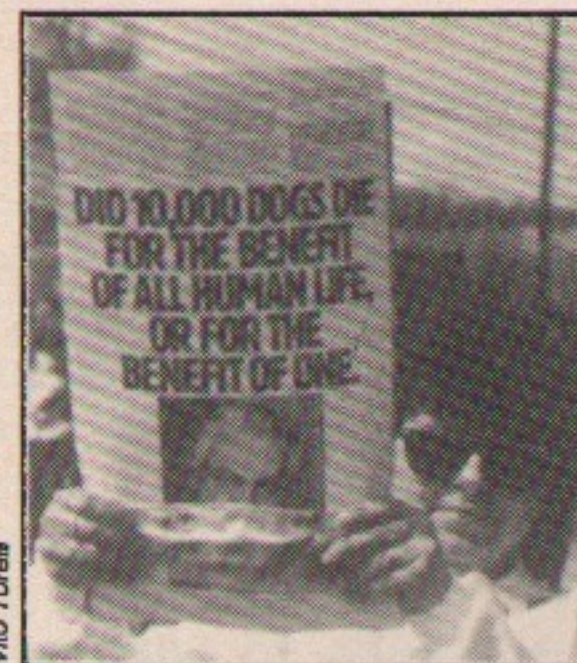
# N E T W O R K

## Sale

*Vegetarian Times* has been purchased by the Cowles group, which also publishes *Bowhunter* and *Fly Fisherman*. VT's address is P.O. Box 570, Oak Park, IL 60303.

## Coming Events

June 9-16 is Animal Rights Awareness Week. To take part, contact national coordinator Suzanne Roy, c/o In Defense of Animals, 816 West Francisco Blvd., San Rafael, CA 94901; 301-718-7809. ♦ World Laboratory Animal Liberation Week is April 21-27. To participate, contact national coordinator Michael Budkie, c/o In Defense of Animals, 7294 Richmond Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45236; 513-793-2146. ♦ Friends of Animals' annual protest against U.S. Surgical's use of live dogs in sales seminars will be held April 19, from 12:30 to 2:00 p.m., outside the U.S. Surgical headquarters in Norwalk, Ct. The protest coincides with U.S. Surgical's \$2 million media blitz promoting vivisection (see "Foes Of Animals," elsewhere in this issue.) For info, call 203-866-5223. ▲



♦ The third annual Illinois Animal Rights Convention will be held April 26-27 at the North Shore Holiday Inn in Skokie. For details, call 312-427-6065. ♦ The fourth annual Wisconsin Animal Rights Convention will be held May 17-18 at the Univ. of Wisconsin Student Union in Milwaukee. For info, call 414-246-8667. ♦ The American Vegan Society, the Vegetarian Union of North America, and the Vegetarian Society of Colorado will hold a joint conference August 7-11 in Denver. For details, call Jay Dinshah at 609-694-2887 or Kate Lawrence at 303-777-4828. ♦ Tracking Project seminars promote the use of tradi-

## Edited By Merritt Clifton

tional Native American tracking skills for spiritual reasons, not for hunting. For details, write P.O. Box 266, Corrales, NM 87048. ♦ The Delta Society's 10th annual conference on the human/animal bond will be Oct. 10-12 in Portland, Ore. Request details from P.O. Box 1080, Renton, WA 98057-1080.

## Actions

The Coalition to Ban Live Bird Shoots in Pennsylvania held a press conference Feb. 17 in Harrisburg, the state capital, followed by a vigil in Heggins, scene of the state's most publicized bird shoot. The CBLBS invited 13 bird shoot organizers and supporters to attend the press conference, whereas CBLBS members have been barred from the organizers and supporters' press events. ♦ Food Not Bombs serves 800 free vegetarian Sunday dinners a month to the homeless at Lincoln Park in Long Beach, Calif. ♦ *The Price Is Right* host Bob Barker and comic Kevin Nealon led 120 activists in a recent protest against the transfer of a 40-year-old elephant from her longtime home at the Milwaukee Zoo to the Hawthorn Corp. animal training farm. ♦ Members of the Society for Texas Animal Rights picketed the recent Natl. Cattlemen's Assn. convention in Dallas.

## Letters

The Animal and Environmental Defense Assn. charges the Indianapolis Zoo has unreasonably delayed fixing flaking paint in a two-year-old dolphin tank, and that the dolphins held there could become ill as a result. The USDA ordered corrective action on Sept. 21, 1990. The zoo has been unable to find another facility to keep the dolphins while the tank is repainted. AEDA now seeks letters urging that the dolphins be retrained for return to the wild, addressed to the Marine Mammal Commission, Rm. 307, 1717 H St. NW, Washington, DC 20006. ♦ The Society for Animal Protective Legislation urges activists to write their Congressional representatives in support of an anti-leghold trap bill introduced by

James Schuer (D-NY). ♦ Johnson Smith Co. sells scorpions entombed in plastic. Protest to 4514 19th Ct. East, P.O. Box 25500, Bradenton, FL 34206-5500. ♦ Ken-L Ration Kibbles'n Bits has followed a commercial showing greyhound racing with another depicting a fox hunt. Protest to the firm c/o Quaker Oats, P.O. Box 9003, Chicago, IL 60604-9003. ♦ The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has tabled a proposal to open parts of the Osceola Natl. Forest to pack hunting until Jan. 1992, but is still taking comments at 620 South Meridian St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-1600. ♦ Urge South Dakota governor George Mickleson to veto HB 1112, a bill that would strip the state's six humane societies of law enforcement authority over animals other than pets, at 500 E. Capitol, Capital Bldg., Pierre, SD 57501. ♦ Urge Michigan governor John Engler to veto a bill to allow dove hunting, c/o State Capitol, Lansing, MI 48909. ♦ Chicago's Cook County Hospital, already a target of protest for hosting dog labs, has hired an exterminator to kill stray cats on the grounds rather than accept help from the local Anti-Cruelty Society. Write to hospital director Terry Hansen, 1835 W. Harrison, Chicago, IL 60612. ♦ Ric O'Barry—who helped train the original Flipper—asks that letters protesting a proposed Flipper film be sent to Disney/MGM, Box 10200-R43, Lake Buena Vista, FL 32830-0200. ♦ Animal Rights Forum asks that letters opposing planned head injury and shock experiments on animals be sent to the Dean's Office, School of Medicine, Givens Bldg., Univ. of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405. ♦ Urge the Frederick and Nelson clothing stores to drop fur, c/o 5th and Pine, Seattle, WA 98111. ♦ Protest fur ads in *Vis A' Vis* magazine to 34 E. 31st St., New York, NY 10022.

## Victories

The *Greenpeace Guide To Toxics in the Home* has been revised to eliminate a suggestion that rodents can be poisoned by mixing dry plaster of paris with an attractive bait. ♦ Clark Univ.,

in Worcester, Mass., has set up a vegetarian dining room. About 200 students regularly eat there.

♦ The U.S. Forest Service has cancelled biologist Dale Wondercheck's plan to leghold-trap a wolf from a pack reportedly sighted in the Rogue River Natl. Forest recently. Wondercheck said he wanted to prove wolves still exist in Oregon, where they were officially extirpated in 1946. ♦ Describing himself and his firm as "sensitive to the issue of animal rights," Purolator president Roman Boruta has rescinded a three-day game ranch killing spree that was offered as first prize in a company sweepstakes. ♦ Thank Eddie Bauer Inc. for discontinuing sale of garments made from trapped coyote fur, and urge the firm to discontinue sale of all fur items: 14850 NE 36th, Redmond, WA 98052. Eddie Bauer, an outdoor clothing specialist, is under boycott by the Wildlife Legislative Fund of America, a hunting and trapping front group, for its decision. ♦ The Franklin, N.H. high school booster club has promised the New Hampshire Animal Rights League that it will give up donkey basketball fundraisers. ♦ The Montgomery Ward Auto Club has pledged to cease offering mink coats as sweepstakes prizes.

## People

Vegetarian sprinter LeRoy Burrell of the University of Houston clocked 6:40 seconds for 60 meters at Madrid, Spain, on Feb. 13 to break the four-year-old world indoor record of 6:50—but was disqualified for jumping the gun. Undaunted, Burrell returned to the course 10 minutes later and ran 6:48.



♦ TV personality Robin Leach ▲ has been named honorary chair of the New Fairfield Sherman Animal Welfare Society's 1991 fundraising drive. ♦ Eileen Liska, formerly with the Michigan Humane Society, is now with

Humanitarians for Environmental and Animal Legislation, P.O. Box 14291, Lansing, MI 48901.

## Offerings

*Saving Animals: A Student Guide* is available free from AnimaLearn, Suite 204, Noble Plaze, 801 Old York Rd., Jenkintown, PA 19046. ♦ For info on *Dying To Please*, a documentary on aquarium dolphins, contact Biosphere Films, Box 411, Philips Brook Rd., Garrison, NY 10524; 914-424-3769 or 739-4983. ♦ Dave Foreman and John Davis, formerly editors of the now defunct *Earth First! Journal*, have founded a new publication to be called *Wild Earth*, to focus on "wilderness, wildlife, habitat, and biodiversity." For info, write P.O. Box 492, Canton, NY 13617. ♦ For info on *Rainforests: Proving Their Worth*, write or call The Video Project, 5332 College Ave., Suite 101, Oakland, CA 94618; 415-655-9050.

## Obituaries

Vegetarian restaurateur and longtime animal rights backer Libby Gregory, formerly editor of the Columbus, Ohio *Free Press*, was killed in the Feb. 5 jet collision at Los Angeles Intl. Airport. ♦ Actress Nancy Kulp, a longtime backer of the Desert Humane Society and Performing Welfare Society, died Feb. 2 in Palm Desert, Calif., at age 69.

## Dogs And Cats

The Canadian SPCA board has voted to produce a five-year plan for phasing out euthanasia of healthy but unwanted pets. The plan authors are considering setting up low-cost spay/neuter clinics, a crackdown against puppy mills, legislation to limit the number of litters per year marketed by licensed breeders, and fees for euthanizing healthy animals who are brought in by their owners. ♦ A recent Gallup poll found nine out of 10 pet owners talk to their animals; 62 percent give their pets Christmas gifts; 32 percent let pets sleep in their own beds; 30 percent leave the TV on for animals to watch; 24 percent celebrate pets' birthdays; and 17 percent keep pets' photos in their wallets. ♦ The Albert Schweitzer Council on Animals and the

# N O T E S

Environment is collecting data on neglect of companion animals, "especially lonely tied-out dogs," and seeking solutions to the problem. Write 4700 Jamestown Rd., Bethesda, MD 20816; fax 301-654-5508. ♦ The Animal Awareness Network of Canada wants to swap puppy mill info with U.S. groups: 102 Adelaide St. South, London, Ontario N5Z 3K5; 519-439-8675 or fax 519-439-7943. ♦ Dalmatians are the fastest-growing dog population in the U.S., says the American Kennel Club; AKC registrations have doubled to nearly 22,000 per year since 1986. The fast breeding has resulted in genetic defects. About seven percent of all Dalmatians are killed in puppyhood due to congenital total deafness, while 25 percent suffer deafness in one ear. An unknown number are killed because a black patch of fur over one eye doesn't meet the AKC breed specifications. Independent, energetic, and aggressive, Dalmatians are also increasingly recognized as dangerous around children. ▲



## Group News

Earth First! has moved to P.O. Box 5176, Missoula, MT 59806. ♦ Missourians Against Slaughtering Horses has formed at P.O. Box 659, Chesterfield, MO 63006-0659; 314-230-8717. ♦ The Animal Rights Connection of Utah may be reached at P.O. Box 571280, Murray, UT 84157-1280; 801-942-8280. ♦ The Vegetarian Society of Georgia holds a dinner meeting the third Saturday of each month. Get info from P.O. Box 2164, Norcross, GA 30091; 404-971-1030. ♦ The Iowa Alliance for Animals has formed at P.O. Box 1263, Welch Ave. Station, Ames, IA 50010, and is now planning to hold the second annual Iowa Animal Rights Conference on Oct. 4-5 in Iowa City. # Know

Your Furrier, Inc., Alaska's first anti-fur group, is at P.O. Box 232876, Anchorage, AK 99523.

## Religion

The North American Conference on Christianity and Ecology reports that only 22 percent of American churchgoers belonged to denominations "committed on theological grounds to the cause of environmental reform" in 1989, but that over 70 percent did by the end of 1990. For details on the study, send \$4.00 to Fred Krueger, Executive Secretary, NACCE, 444 Waller St., San Francisco, CA 94117.

## Response

Answering the many ANIMALS' AGENDA readers (including several organization heads) who feel recent *Harrowsmith/Country Life* columns and features have favored deer and bear hunting, assistant editor Suzanne Seibel writes, "When all of us here on the editorial staff read the draft [of "Death of the Bear"], we were sickened by the techniques used by the hunters and by their attitude toward animal life. We assumed readers would have the same reaction, and that the article would motivate them to help put a stop to these disgraceful practices...We would like it to be known that *Harrowsmith/Country Life* has never accepted advertising for firearms and has always taken a stand for animal welfare."

## Campaigns

American Rivers is supporting initiatives to protect 14 wild rivers in Michigan, an unspecified number in Arizona and Washington (where as many as 50 rivers may be recommended for protection), the Klamath River in Oregon (threatened by a proposed dam diversion that could remove up to 80 percent of its flow), 100 miles of the Niobrara River in Nebraska, the Lamprey River in New Hampshire, the Grand Canyon, and portions of six rivers in California. Get details from 801 Pennsylvania Ave. SE, Suite 400, Washington DC 20003; 202-547-6900. ♦ The Network for Ohio Animal Action's first self-produced anti-fur commercial aired Valentine's Day on six cable channels. Five channels that

carry fur ads refused to show the commercial.

## Opportunities

The Parks Foundation for Animal Welfare will consider grant applications for up to \$10,000 to support work in the areas of data collection and analysis of slaughter methods in the U.S.; research on animal transport methods and legislative needs in the U.S.; innovative alternatives to the use of animals in high school and college education; analysis of the animal welfare issues and related trends in the fur industry; analysis of non-surgical sterilization methods for animals; evaluation of the effectiveness of current spay/neuter programs; and research on pet theft. Applications are due May 1. For details, write to The Parks Foundation for Animal Welfare, c/o Maine Natl. Bank, P.O. Box 3555, Portland, ME 04104. ♦ PsyETA offers \$1,000-a-month summer stipends to graduate students in psychology or work on projects involving animal welfare/rights issues. Recipients will be chosen by April 15. Get details from 207-926-4817.

## Words To The Wise

Counsels social change movement analyst Bill Moyer in the Feb./March issue of *Friends of Animals' Action Line*: "You must avoid negative rebel behavior. It gets publicity and it's often accepted as legitimate within a movement. But it hurts the movement...If you leap into negative stuff, you become a fringe group and you lose the ability to educate and win over the public, who won't listen to the fringe...Negative rebels scare people, and that turns people off the movement." ▲





**"It truly grieves me when I drive past feedlots and see beef cattle or sheep in slavery there. Pigs are very intelligent animals, and I hurt when I think of their exploitation, their hidden existence in 'piggeries' or 'confinement operations,' and the biotechnology which is further exploiting them and other food producing animals."**

Ten years ago, Eldon Kienholz would not have said these words. Until 1988, when he retired, Dr. Kienholz was a full professor, specializing in poultry nutrition, in the Department of Animal Sciences at Colorado State University. In this interview, Dr. Kienholz talks about the changes he has undergone in recent years and the shift he foresees in America's eating habits and agricultural practices.

**One thing that really struck me when I first heard your story was your explanation of how your childhood on a farm prepared you for a scientific career based on exploiting animals. This is of special interest since a lot of people who are appalled by the obvious abuses of factory farming see the "old fashioned" family farm as a kind of idyllic existence for farmers and animals alike. Your account of your childhood suggests otherwise.**

Nobody accused us of exploiting animals back in the 1930s, '40s, and '50s. But looking back, I see that our animals were exploited, even so, though we treated them better than average. We had names, not numbers, for the cows, and sometimes we would even brush their hair and rub their neck and back. The pigs enjoyed being rubbed behind their ears, and we would do that occasionally. Some of the hens would fly up on Dad's shoulder, and I have photos of baby goats atop my uncle's back as he bent over to take milk from their mothers' udders. Such things made us secure in the thought that we were doing a good job of taking care of our animals. We'd take them to fairs and shows where ribbons and prize money were given out.

We had from five to 35 dairy cows, about 20 brood sows (and about 150 piglets per year), two to 10 work horses, 100 to 300 chickens, sometimes up to 150 sheep, a few dogs, and many cats. We were trying to make a living with our animals, and we were supported in that by the community.

I compare this to human slavery in past centuries. The people living in the midst of human slavery—and who participated in working and selling the slaves—had much to show them that they were good, upright Christian citizens. We can all have blinders that limit our sight and our understanding. That's the case with animal slavery today. Many people are caught up 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 an academic researcher?**

Yes, there were important rewards. So I manipulated animals and did what was considered good research, and quickly got promoted to associate professor, and even more quickly to full professor, in 1969. 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

# Re-Searching the Heart: Eldon Kienholz

BY KAREN DAVIS

major university without being involved in animal research. I wonder how long it will be until professors will be rewarded for their refusal to exploit animals, and for finding other ways to learn about them.

**Thus far, the field of agricultural animal research has received scant attention from the animal protection movement. Many people see vivisection and vegetarianism as unrelated. However, your work as a poultry scientist 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 the amount it costs to produce animal products for 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, we 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 wings and tails of birds were unnecessary to commercial production of poultry meat, so I did research to show that a grower could save about 15 percent of turkey feed costs by cutting off the tails and wings of chicks soon after hatching. I gave papers on that at national meetings, and attracted a great deal of interest. Fortunately, that technology was not put into commercial production.

**Is this type of research typical and widespread?**

Yes, it is. There are nearly 50 land-grant universities and many state universities engaged in such research. So, even if we do not eat animal products, some of our state and federal taxes keep those research projects funded. Some of this research is moving over into the private sector. Companies such as Tysons, Con-Agra,



Ralston Purina, E.I. duPont de Nemours, and Hoffmann-La-Roche have their own research laboratories. I would expect that the private sector utilizes more than half of all the animals used in food-animal research today. Not much is heard about those 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 them couldn't get up onto their feet when they fell over. It wasn't pleasant seeing them spin around on their side trying to get back onto their feet, without their wings.

**I know that you attribute your changing view of animals to "what has come to my heart." What were 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 remarried. My new wife and her children were animal lovers. One daughter became a "patrolman" for Denver's Humane 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 taught me to really love one of her horses. That was a surprise to me, because I had grown up disliking horses, preferring cars and tractors 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 the 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 "reality dream." I was really stunned. I couldn't believe, and I could not disbelieve. Something in my heart told me that what was

happening was critical to me and I should not turn away, but should open to it and pursue my own investigations. So Polly and I spent much time experimenting with this sort of thing.

Eventually we felt and understood that we were to become vegetarians. Wow! That was a real shocker to me. But, it really felt right in my heart. Slowly I began to realize that animals should not be treated as just impersonal numbers, or things I could treat however I chose. Over a period of about five years my views of animals slowly changed, not all of a sudden.

**You've said that having made this change, you feel you now have a foot in both the animal production camp and the animal rights camp, but that neither camp is comfortable with you. You and I, for instance, have had some differences of opinion.**

Yes, I do feel that. I most certainly do not belong in the food animal research group any more. But I understand them, and feel a sadness when it seems to me that they are wrongly accused. I know many of them to be very good people in nearly every way; they just believe differently about what I call animal exploitation. When I left the CSU Department of Animal Sciences in May of 1988, I gave a seminar to explain my beliefs and position. It was obvious to all of us that I could no longer work to accomplish the department's goals, so it was time for me to leave. They couldn't understand how I could change so much in only ten years. Neither could I!

Many animal rights people feel uncomfortable with me, too. I don't fit the usual animal rightist mold. I don't believe in condemning anyone. For centuries, the Judeo-Christian teaching has been that no person should judge another, that God alone should be the judge. Thus, when animal activists decide to break into an animal concentration camp—a feedlot, swine facility, turkey or boiler house—I cannot join them. I dare not even condemn people who do what I consider wrong to animals, and neither should I condemn the activists who break laws to free animals. At present, it feels right to me to evaluate, not judge—though I do what I can to acquaint others with how and why I think and act as I do.

So yes, Karen, we have had our differences, and yet it is obvious that we are united in some very important ways for the good of animals. It really cheers my heart to learn that you have such a fondness for chickens. Chickens are such interesting and intelligent animals, and they have been exploited in so many ways.

**You've said, Eldon, that you "firmly believe there will be no peace on this earth until we have peace with all animals," but "this means we must and will change our economy." I know readers will want to hear your practical ideas on switching animal agriculture to non-animal technology.**

I believe that there will eventually be peace among all animals on this earth. I expect that nearly all humans will be vegetarians in another hundred years, and as that happens, there will be huge changes in our economy. Over 80 percent of our farm land is growing crops to be fed to food-producing animals. We could feed about five times as many people by eating as suggested in the book *Diet for a Small Planet*. Much more could be said about the morality of all this, with

*Continued on next page*



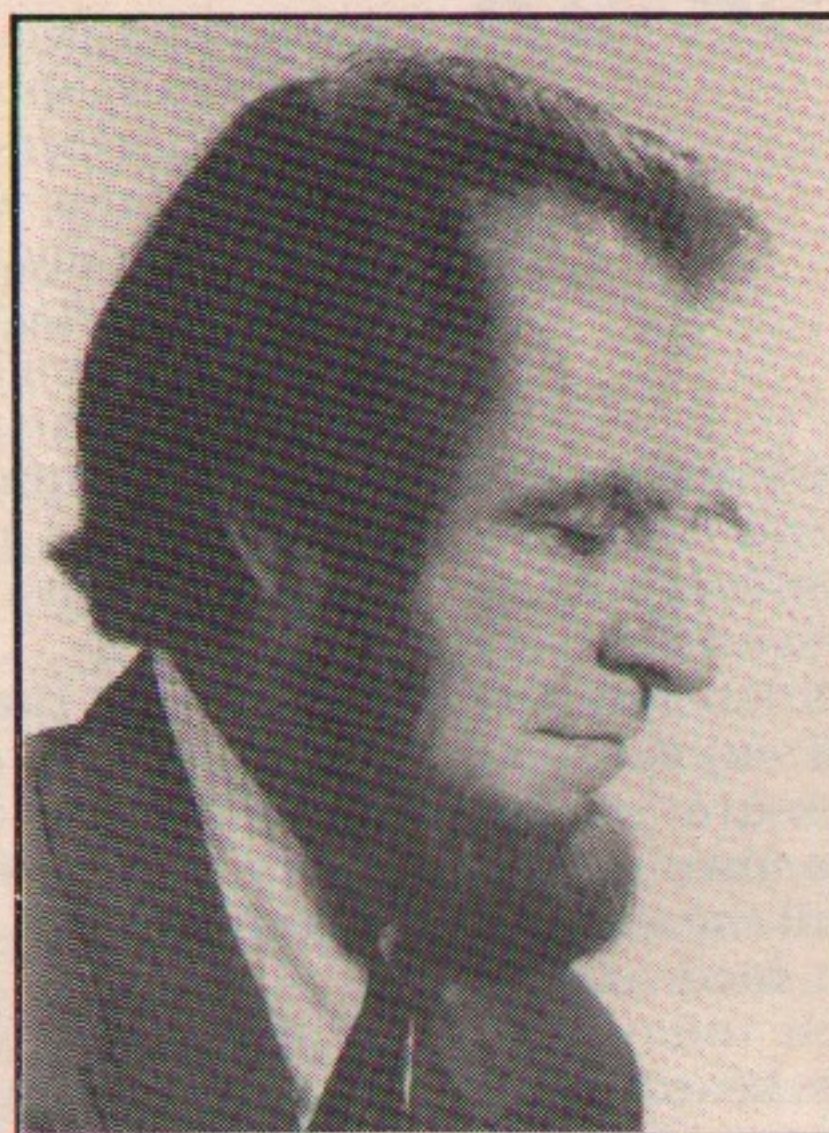
so many hungry and starving people in the world. But what about the changes that will come about in our own country?

Human slaves were freed, in 1863, before everything had been worked out to ensure a smooth change to a new way of living. 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 50 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 8, Windsor, CO 80550.*

## World Lab Animal Week Rally

New York City April 27th Noon

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# Taking Stock: From Farm to Slaughter

BY JIM MASON

—Joplin, Missouri

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

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 half-fill 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 Hormel, forty-nine cents a pound."

With that, two men in the ring with sorting sticks suddenly step up their jabbing, whacking 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, jumpy 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 glassy-eyed and slobbering as she lunges 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 as 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 up 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 Central Missouri Livestock Market—150 miles northeast of Joplin. There handlers rarely touch the animals with sticks 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 employee 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 southern regions, "probably due to a more widespread macho attitude." In a 1984 survey of stockyards in 11

—St. Paul, Minnesota

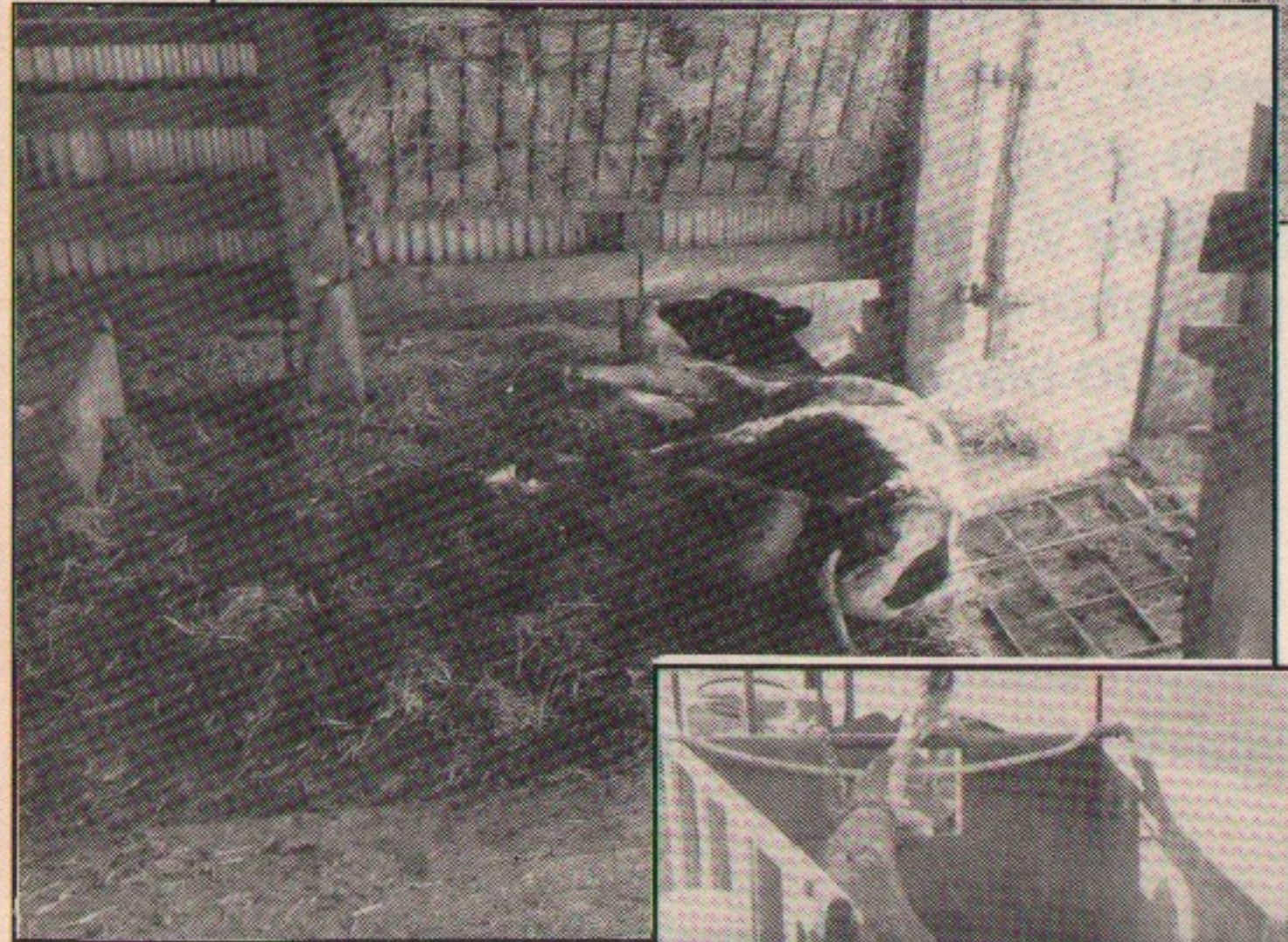
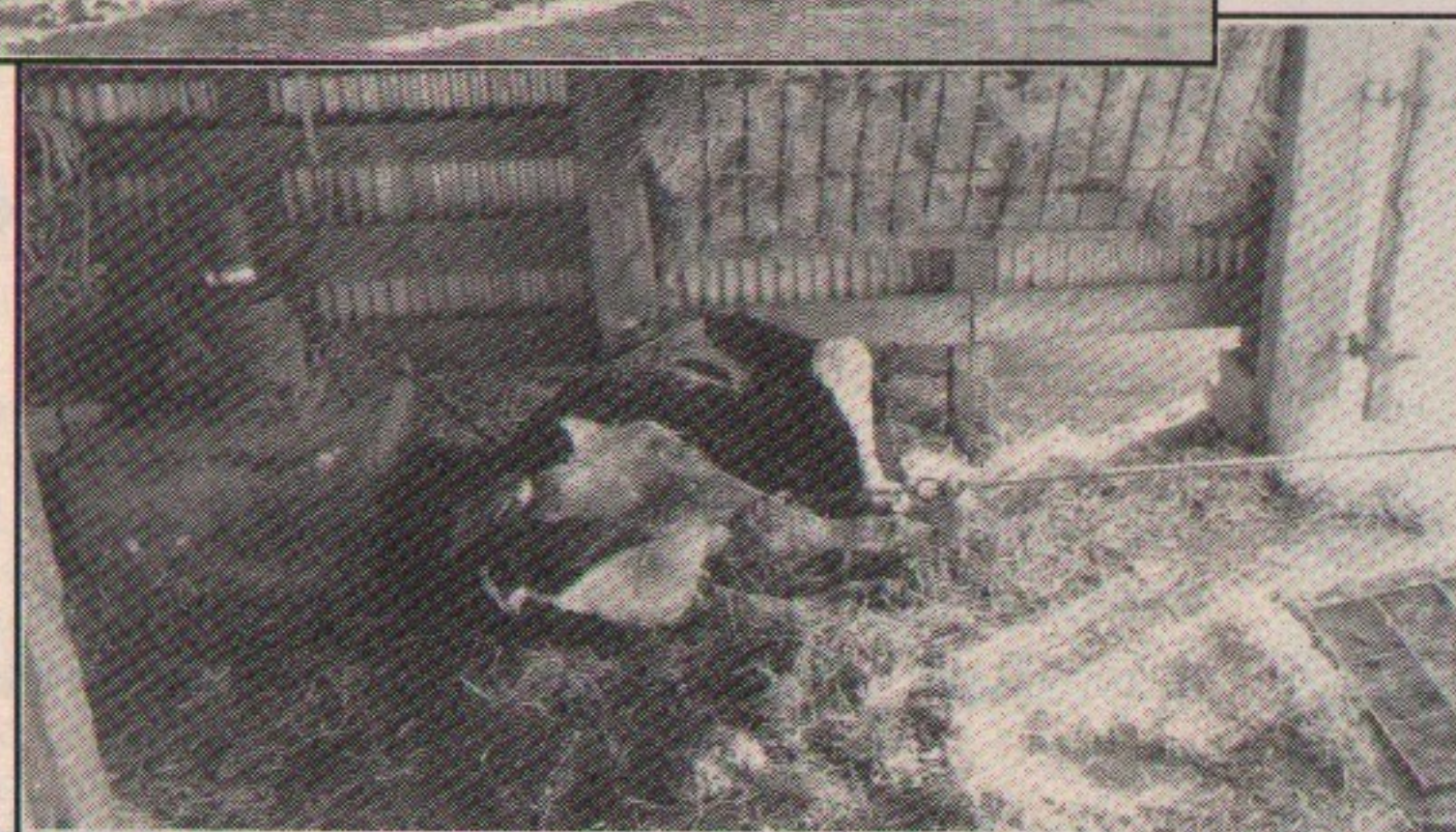
**STOCKYARD WORKER:** Basically it's the farmer's fault. You should have seen them pull them off, they were skin and bones. He should have shipped them six months earlier....There's quite a few farmers that just don't care. They milk them until the last drop, or until they lay down and they can't milk them any more. And when they lay down, we get them. At the farm they pick them up with front-end 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 vet 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 fifty-fifty deal.

**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 every one that came in here alive, then some guy would be out \$500 because that cow is worth \$500 alive [at the slaughterhouse].

**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 [laughs]. Yeah, but people eating them don't know it.... You should have had that camera when they were killing all these cancer-eye cows. Aw, the maggots were just pouring out of them. They kill them around here. It all goes to hamburgers....All them canner 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 "cull" 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 96 percent of all the livestock slaughtered each year (excluding poultry), and

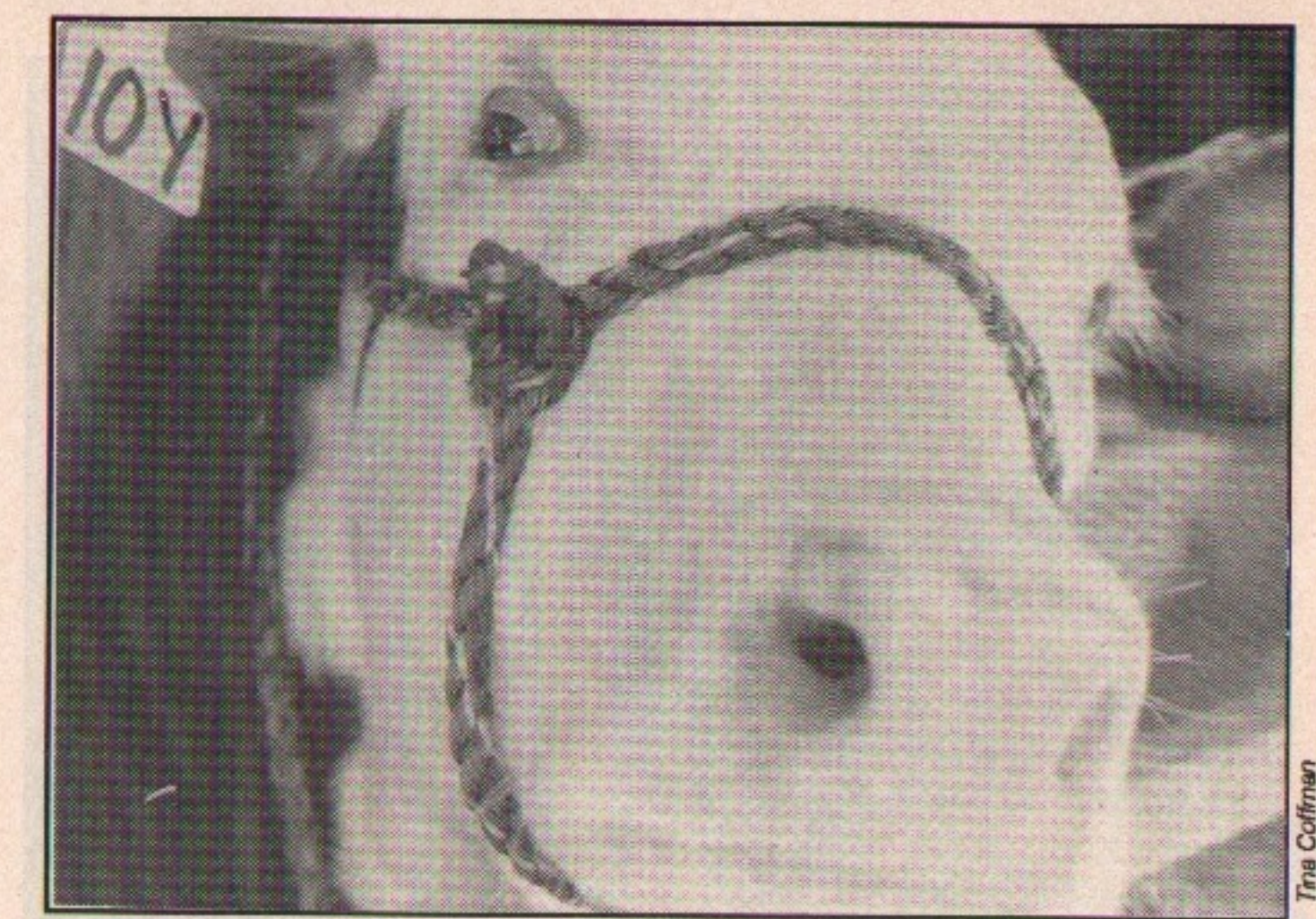
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A downed cow  
being moved by  
winching at  
the Joplin stockyard,  
1990



Jim Mason



Tina Coffman



Tina Coffman





Tina Coffman

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most of them come from feedlots and factory farms. Since these large volume operations deliver animals directly to the meatpackers, most animals sent to slaughter now bypass the stockyards.

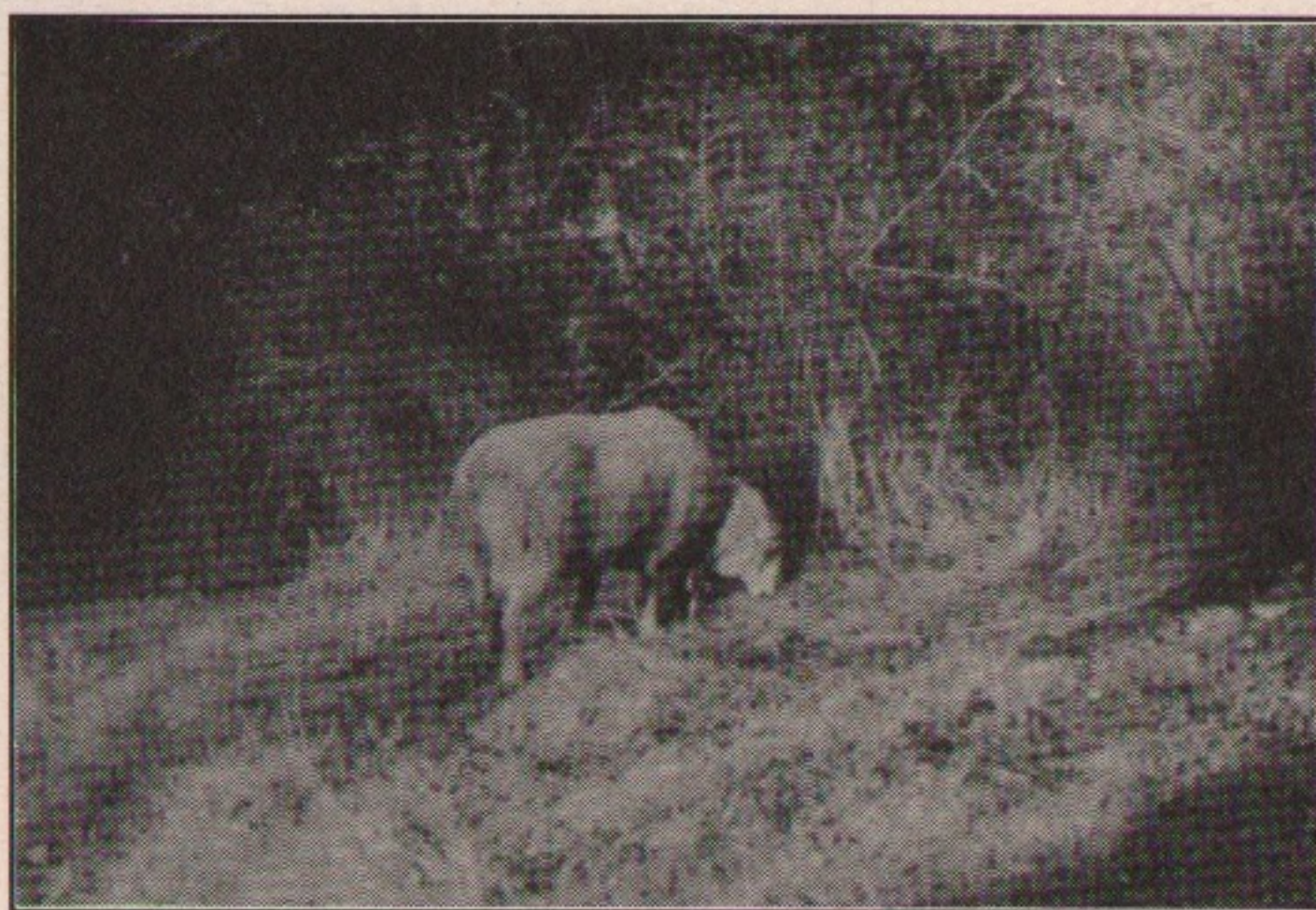
The stockyards receive the remainder: sheep, goats, and "feeder" pigs and calves (young animals on their way to the feedlots and hog factories to be grain-fed and "finished" for slaughter). They also take in "cull" animals—cows, bulls, sows, and boars past their breeding prime, sick and injured animals, and days-old calves cast off by dairy farmers. In regions where there are still independent or "family" farms, stockyards may do a regular business in "slaughter" hogs and cattle that supply small, local meatpackers. One such region is the Midwest with its seven "terminal" markets in St. Paul, Omaha, Sioux City (Iowa), East St. Louis (Illinois), Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Springfield (Missouri). Trade at these seven yards indicates supply and demand, and sets market prices throughout the region. On one day in October 1990, these seven stockyards took in 4,000 cattle and 8,700 pigs—a fraction of all

cattle and pigs sold in the Midwest that day.

Nationwide, the flow of animals through stockyards varies greatly according to region, season, and prevailing market prices. In southeastern and south central states where traditional farming persists, most animals are sold through a stockyard. However, stockyards receive very few animals from Colorado, where bigtime agribusiness predominates.

Since the stockyards serve as transfer stations and funneling points, they offer a glimpse of how animals are treated on farms and in transport. A yard that often gets sick, thin, or crippled animals indicates major animal care deficiencies in the surrounding region.

Stockyards also reveal the distinctive abuses of traditional farming. On factory farms, animals suffer mainly from confinement, crowding, and routine mutilations such as castration and ear-punching (to identify stock). Direct neglect and abuse are relatively rare. On traditional farms, by contrast, a lazy, careless, incompetent or impoverished farmer may cause animals to suffer from malnutrition, disease, and extremes of climate. If a farmer is temperamental or ruthless,



Clifton

## WHERE THE BAD OLD DAYS PREVAIL

Of 2,566 calves who died in transit in Canada, 1987-1989, exactly 90 percent—2,306—died in Quebec.

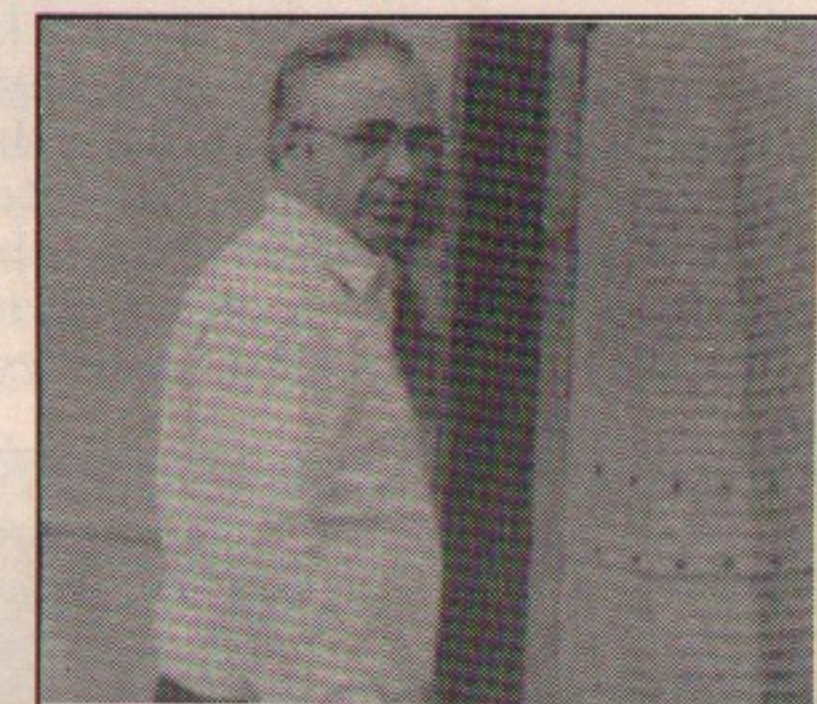
This extremely high death rate results from the most antiquated livestock sale and slaughter system in North America. Accounting for just 31 percent of Canadian livestock production, Quebec has as many livestock farmers as the rest of Canada combined. Among them are nearly 16,000 of Canada's 35,000 dairy farmers.

The dairy farmers, whose average herd is 40 to 45 animals (about a fifth the size of the average U.S. herd) depend upon calf sales to supplement their milk income. Typically they breed as many calves as possible, unlike larger producers who practice breeding rotation to keep good milkers productive longer, and sell the calves as soon as they can. Relatively few can afford to wait long in hopes of getting a higher price for a heavier, healthier animal.

Quebec also has well over half of Canada's auction barns and slaughter-

houses, most of them village-sized operations. In addition to ring auctions, attended by buyers from major meatpacking plants, there are countless roadside auctions, often combined with flea markets. Animals come and go in two-wheeled trailers. Some are staked out in bare gravel parking lots for days between auctions. Calves, pigs, sheep, poultry, litters of puppies and kittens, and even the occasional exotic animal are offered for sale at the same time. Many of the slaughterhouses are scarcely more specialized. Often small-scale farmers will help butcher their own animals, in exchange for some of the meat. More than a few village slaughterhouses kill and dress livestock by day, poached venison by night—and some then feed the offal to dogs raised in the back yard for sale to research labs.

Trying to stabilize the prices that livestock auctions pay to farmers, Quebec in 1987 introduced a computerized bidding system now used by most of the bigger auction houses,



Alden Ticehurst

and preferred by the bigger livestock producers. Along with computerized bidding came reform of livestock handling regulations. Rather than comply, some auctioneers went out of business, among them Alden Ticehurst of South Stukely, who once sold over 40,000 animals a year. "Not only do they want us to purchase computer equipment," Ticehurst complained, "but the inspectors say we must install water bowls, double the lighting capacity, enlarge holding pens, and a lot of other nitty gritty."

—Merritt Clifton

animals may suffer from rough handling and deliberate cruelty. Generally, experts say, farmers with greater investments in animals, buildings and equipment tend to be more professional all around and not as likely to neglect or abuse their animals. According to Dr. Grandin, about one-fourth of all farms and ranches have "truly excellent care and handling." At the other end of the spectrum, she says, "severe rough handling, abuse and neglect... have remained at a steady ten to 15 percent of operations for the last ten years over the entire United States."

Echoing the attitudes and handling habits of farmers in a given region are those of the drovers (truckers) who haul their animals. In many cases, 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 hurry loading of animals or drive in bad weather. More often, they crowd too many animals on a truck to try to get a bigger paycheck over expenses.

By all accounts, a major source of farm animal suffering is, ironically, the "hobby farmer," who keeps animals more for pleasure or a tax advantage than for direct profit. Typically, hobby farmers keep a handful of livestock on former farm property that they otherwise use as a country estate. Occasionally—if they don't die of neglect—animals from such operations arrive at stockyards with long, overgrown hooves, emaciated, and covered with sores. On the farm, hobby farmers' animals tend to suffer from boredom, social isolation,

Continued on next page

## Down on the Farm Sanctuary

In the rolling fields above Watkins Glen, New York, Farm Sanctuary founders Gene and Lorri 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 Blanche Kent, a few interns, and a network of volunteers, the Baustons care for sanctuary residents while placing hundreds of other animals in permanent homes each year through an "Adopt-a-Farm-Animal" program. Adopters are carefully screened to insure that they will protect and not exploit the animals.

Lorri Bauston admits, "It seems like a drop in the bucket when you think of the five and a half billion animals slaughtered each year by the meat industry, but ongoing rescue, rehabilitation, and adoptions make very effective statements. They tell the public about factory farming and they sensitize people to the fact that 'food' animals are sentient, living beings." By way of example, she cites the group's "Adopt-a-Turkey" program carried out each year around Thanksgiving. Along with placing turkeys in safe homes, the Baustons and Farm Sanctuary members share a vegetarian meal with turkeys—live ones. In the fall of 1990, their fifth annual campaign got major media coverage and gave millions of Americans second thoughts about the dead turkeys on their holiday tables.

Much of Farm Sanctuary's remaining energy and resources go toward probing livestock auction and stockyard abuse, and negotiating for basic reforms. "It is a bit of a stretch," says Gene, "but there is just so much blatant cruelty and neglect in these places that we feel we have to go in there and do something."

The Baustons first took on stockyard cruelty in January 1988, when some concerned citizens in Lancaster, Pennsylvania called them for help. They learned that a sickly lamb had been

thrown on the "dead pile" at the Lancaster Stockyard and left for dead. Farm Sanctuary sent people to the scene to rescue the lamb, with instructions to take her to a veterinarian. The stockyard owner acknowledged that the animal was gravely ill and would soon die without care, but he refused to let Sanctuary people take her. The group then enlisted the help of the Humane League of Lancaster County, which had cruelty law enforcement powers. The League told the stockyard owner that by law he must either provide veterinary care or euthanize the animal. Again, Farm Sanctuary offered to take the animal to a veterinarian and, again, the stockyard owner refused, stating that he would rather kill the animal than give custody to the Sanctuary. In the end, the League used its powers 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 implement 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 crippled animals in separate pens, and began turning over sick animals to Farm Sanctuary. Right after the protest, which drew about 600 people in 90-degree heat, the yard sent out a notice discouraging animal dealers from bringing in downed animals. A few weeks later, the yard bought and began using a captive bolt gun for euthanizing animals—a more certain and speedy death than the earlier practice of smashing their skulls with a sledgehammer.

Since the Memorial Day 1988 protest, Farm Sanctuary members have continued to monitor the Lancaster Stockyards almost daily. For a time they were denied access. Farm Sanctuary went to court and won a decision that allowed them in the yard. Still, the yard waffled on the problem of downers and cripples; its stated policy was to refuse



Farm Sanctuary

them, but not all employees complied and they kept coming in. Then, in July 1990, Lancaster Stockyard adopted an official policy barring the purchase of infirm and downed animals. A sign on each loading dock reads: "Notice. Infirm or down animals will not be unloaded."

The Sanctuary continues to monitor and press for other basic reforms at Lancaster, but the focus of activity has shifted to a stockyard in St. Paul, Minnesota, monitored by Sanctuary member Becky Sandstedt (see accompanying profile).

"At this point," says Gene Bauston, "it seems that only exposure will bring the massive public outcry needed to force some basic humane reforms." To help expose stockyard abuses, Farm Sanctuary has just released *The Down Side Of Livestock Marketing*, an 18-minute color video that includes footage of many of the worst abuses the monitors have seen. It's available on VHS for \$18.50, including shipping and handling. Farm Sanctuary is also planning a major demonstration to be held at the St. Paul stockyard on Memorial Day, specifically seeking a firm and effective policy against the acceptance of "downers." (For details on either the video or the demonstration, call 607-583-2225, or write P.O. Box 150, Watkins Glen, NY 14891.)

—J.M.



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 Nixa, Missouri stockyard appeals to part-time and hobby farmers because it holds sales during evening hours. After work, people begin bringing in loads of animals in pickup trucks and horse trailers. On one sale night in late October 1990, 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 slab had broken off. When they stopped, the back of their truck was about six inches away from the dock. In addition, their truckbed floor was about 16 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 piled 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.



Tina Collman

—St. Paul, Minnesota

The pickup truck backs toward the calf pens behind the South St. Paul Stockyard and Market and comes to a stop. In the back sits a small wooden crate—its slats spaced apart—with a calf inside shivering in the 25-degree weather. It is a Guernsey—a dairy breed—and it is so young that its navel is still wet and limp. The man lifts the calf from the crate and lowers it into one of the pens where it hobbles away, sniffing at the straw bedding. In pens nearby, other "wet" calves bleat at the disturbance.

Sometime in October 1989, Minneapolis activist Becky Sandstedt read about a crippled cow and her cruel mishandling and death in a Kentucky stockyard. Something clicked. It clicked another notch when she saw more of the same on *Animal Rights Forum*, Allen Bullington's cable television show.

Knowing of a local stockyard, Sandstedt, "just decided to go down there and see if the same things were occurring. And sure enough, they were."

On her first visit to the South St. Paul Stockyard and Market, she didn't see any problems. "In fact," she says, "I called Farm Sanctuary and told them that things were great." On Halloween day she went again and saw a dead cow being dragged off a truck.

She went again on November 3 to see two "downer" cows—animals unable to get up and walk on their own. "My heart was just beating like crazy," she says. "You read about it or see it on TV, but to actually see an animal like that... It just takes your breath away. I just wanted to sit down and cry."

Sandstedt took photos as the crew dragged the cows into a cart and hauled them to a nearby slaughterhouse. Then, she says, "I got angry. I just got angry. And I



Farm Sanctuary

decided that something had to be done." Sandstedt called Gene Bauston at Farm Sanctuary and asked for advice on how to make some changes. "He told me to document conditions," she says, "and to try to negotiate with these people. You don't try to get them to become vegetarians, but to agree that some things cause animal suffering."

Sandstedt began going to the yard—at least three times a week—often nearly every day. "And every day there is a downed cow," she says.

Most stockyard suffering and abuse involves "downers",

## 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 5:00 P.M.," she says. "Meanwhile the cripple cart driver has left for the day at 4:00. That animal has to wait until 8:00 the next morning to be moved, and that is not acceptable."

But for Sandstedt, "the biggest abuse of all is the dragging of these downed cows."

Beyond that, she sees crippled and dying animals—cattle, calves, sheep and hogs—abandoned and ignored in pens and loading docks. "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 slaughterhouses are a stone's throw 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 Dekalb, Illinois—about an eight-hour truck ride. Sandstedt has videos of men dragging crippled hogs by the ears, or zapping them with electric prods until they squirm and crawl onto the trucks. But she is careful to add that not

Down the building, six pigs lie huddled together in the "cripple pen." An empty water trough stands up in one corner; another lies on the floor with a patch of ice at one end. The pigs lie flat on their sides, still as death, staying off sore legs and sleeping off exhaustion from the ordeal of handling and transport. Two are too weak to move at all, and they are dead the next day. Then another truck comes to take the survivors for their last ride to an Illinois slaughterhouse. With much kicking, pushing, and tail-twisting, several men force them, squealing and floundering, onto the truck.

Out front, in the cattle cripple chute, lie two Holstein cows. One lies very still, head down, on her side. She is wet and covered with manure, probably from being trampled on the truck. The other cow, her head up, snorts and blinks as the yardman backs his tractor and cart toward her. He hooks a chain around one of her hind legs and wraps a rope at the other end around a power winch on the tractor. As the chain draws taut, the cow sniffs at it, gives out a moan, and struggles to get up. The angle of pull flops her over—belly, teats, and three legs up—and she goes wild-eyed and heaving into the cart. Minutes later, she is killed at the Pine Valley company's slaughterhouse behind the stockyard.

At stockyards elsewhere, a crippled cow would have it even worse. She would not have the opportunity to be killed so close by, so soon. Like the crippled hogs at St. Paul, she would be dragged back on a truck, hauled to a



slaughterhouse, and dragged off again to be killed. If she went down on the farm, she might be hauled twice and dragged as many as four times before being killed. The hauling and dragging might be spread out over days—in freezing weather. In St. Paul, when the temperature went to 22 below zero during the Christmas 1990 cold spell, a downed cow froze to the ground and could not be moved.

Dragging and throwing crippled and immature animals is the worst abuse in the stockyard industry, and the least defensible, agree experts Grandin, Becky Sandstedt, and Gene Bauston of Farm Sanctuary (see accompanying profiles). A 1989 survey of nine New York

Continued on next page

## Stockyard Activist

all of the handlers are so callous. "Some try to be humane, I think, and help them to walk."

Sandstedt avoids venting her feelings on the yard employees. "If you do, that's when they will want to beat you up for taking pictures of them. I tell them, 'I understand; it's not you. I'm not after you. I know it's just your job and that somebody has to do it until some changes are made.'"

As a result, Sandstedt has never been stopped from taking photos, and has developed some rapport with the workers who can make a difference in the level of suffering at the yard. Once she was present as several men were trying to drag a downed cow from a truck. The cow's legs got caught in the tailgate somehow, but the men kept on dragging. "I told them," Sandstedt says, "you are not taking this animal off alive." They stopped while she looked for the owner of the truck to get his permission to euthanize the animal. When she asked him, he replied, "Well, someone's going to be out \$500."

Sandstedt shot back, "I don't care if you're out \$500. She's stuck in that truck. If you move her, I'm going to take pictures of it."



Jim Mason

Eventually she got a veterinarian to come to the scene, and the cow was stunned on the truck and taken to the slaughterhouse.

"How do I keep doing this?" she says. "Well, it does get emotional, but you get desensitized because you see it happening every single day. I know what I do is helping. If I didn't do it, changes would not be made. At least when these guys see me down there, they're a little more conscious of what they're doing."

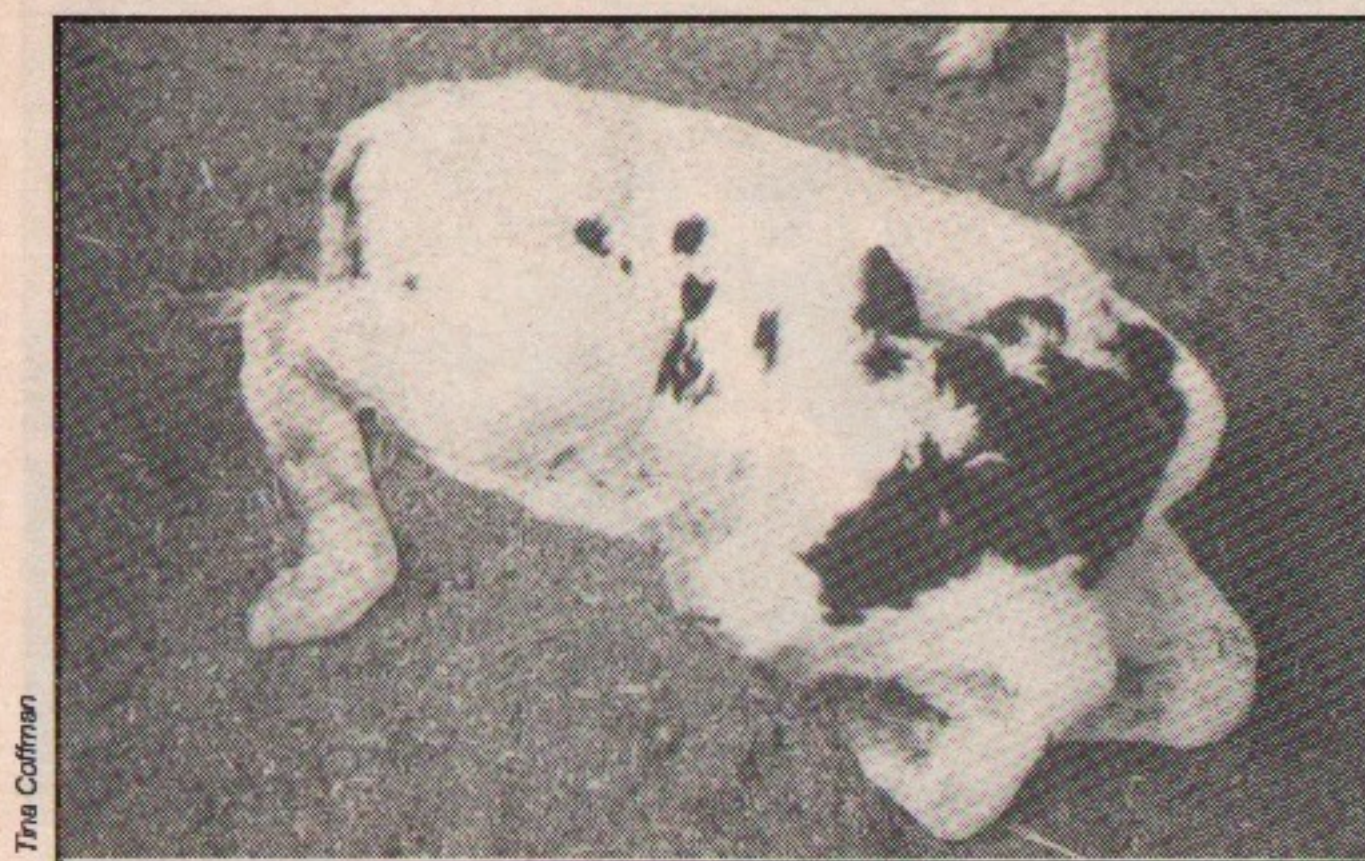
Sandstedt's longterm goal is to get the Minnesota Federation of Humane Societies to enforce cruelty statutes that include farm animals. This, she believes, will force the stockyard to refuse to accept

downed animals, and to either provide care for disabled animals or put them out of their misery. "When they see that an animal can't stand," she says, "or if it can't move to water, that animal should be euthanized at once." If sales barns and stockyards refused to accept downed animals, farmers would tend to care for animals better or ship them before they get sick, emaciated, or so weak they go down in transit.

"If you want to go to the stockyards and make changes," Sandstedt advises other activists, "make certain that you don't get down on the employees. If they are dragging an animal, don't attack them. Try instead to befriend them. Then you will get information and they will let you keep coming in there. Don't argue ethics with them. Don't argue animal rights vs. animal welfare with them. Just say you are concerned about animal suffering. And don't ever exaggerate the problem, because the truth is bad enough. You need to know if the abuses are routine—if there is a pattern, if there is a policy. Write down the date, time, weather, condition of the animals, and how they are handled. Keep detailed records so that if you need to make your case to others you have good documentation."

—J.M.





Continued from previous page

A WET CALF.

auctions by the Humane Society of the U.S. found that seven percent of the calves sold were thrown and two percent were dragged; 25 percent, or all the "wet" calves sold, were thrown at two major auctions where the crews consisted of teenaged boys. Significantly, the crews at the other seven auctions dragged and/or threw no more than six percent of calves sold, and two crews neither dragged nor threw any.

While neither the U.S. government nor the slaughter industry keeps statistics on the incidence of "downer" animals, Agriculture Canada data compiled 1987-1989 indicates that only two calves out of a thousand, two adult cattle out of 100,000, and one pig out of a thousand die in transport or at stockyards before scheduled slaughter. The slaughter industry considers these loss rates no cause for alarm. But translated into numbers, there statistics suggest at least 19,000 Canadian animals and 70,000 U.S. animals a year are thrown, dragged, or otherwise cruelly moved.

The stockyard industry continues to drag and throw

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 renderers, and renderers pay nothing. 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 (auctions, stockyards, dealers, order buyers, commission companies, and financial firms) tend to be the better 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, Sandstedt, and Bauston, is immediate euthanasia. "After a few of their cows end up in the rendering tank," says Grandin, "producers will learn to bring their livestock in while they are still fit."

Grandin and the others believe that the stockyards are also no place for very young or "wet" calves. Like downed animals, days-old calves are difficult to handle humanely. In addition, they are a farmer-originated problem—another one dumped on the stockyards 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 drovers, 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 food, water, and bedding in transit.

To date there is neither an industry code nor federal regulations to prohibit throwing and dragging animals, marketing "wet" calves, or many other cruel practices. Nor is there anything to require weather 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 tending to produce complacency 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, both to agricultural colleges and firms that move animals. In addition the USDA has published numerous tip sheets and research reports directed at drovers who take animals abroad, but potentially useful to any drover.

"Authority exists for regulating rail transport of livestock," Ashby notes, "but not for highway, 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 aboard a rail car. Thus, "During the late 1970s and early 1980s, we engaged in an extensive research program to transport feeder cattle in rail cars equipped for in-transit

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 suggests feeder cattle may travel as far as 1,100 miles, while cattle going to slaughter rarely go more than 300 miles. "However," Ashby adds, "interest waned as fuel became cheaper. Also, trucking the cattle to and from the railhead offset some of the gains obtained by feeding and watering on the railcar."

Animal protection groups working to prevent livestock suffering include the Humane Farming Association (1550 California St., Suite 6, San Francisco, CA 94109); Canadians for Ethical Treatment of Food Animals (P.O. Box 35597, Station E, Vancouver, British Columbia V6M 4G9, Canada); Farm Sanctuary (P.O. Box 150, Watkins Glen, NY 14891); United Poultry Concerns, P.O. Box 59367, Potomac, MD 20859; the Farm Animal Reform Movement (10101 Ashburton Lane, Bethesda, MD



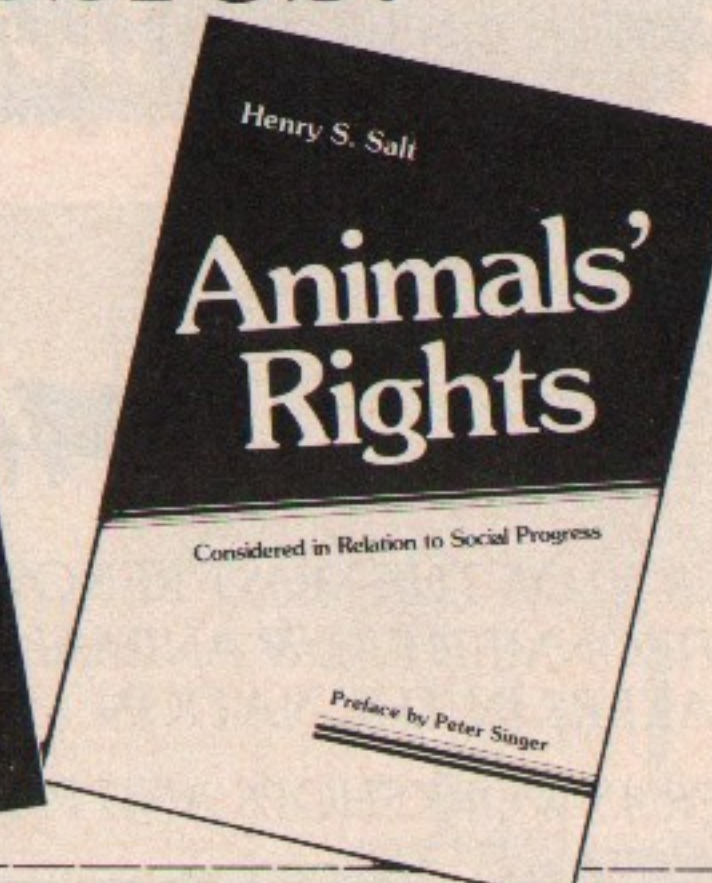
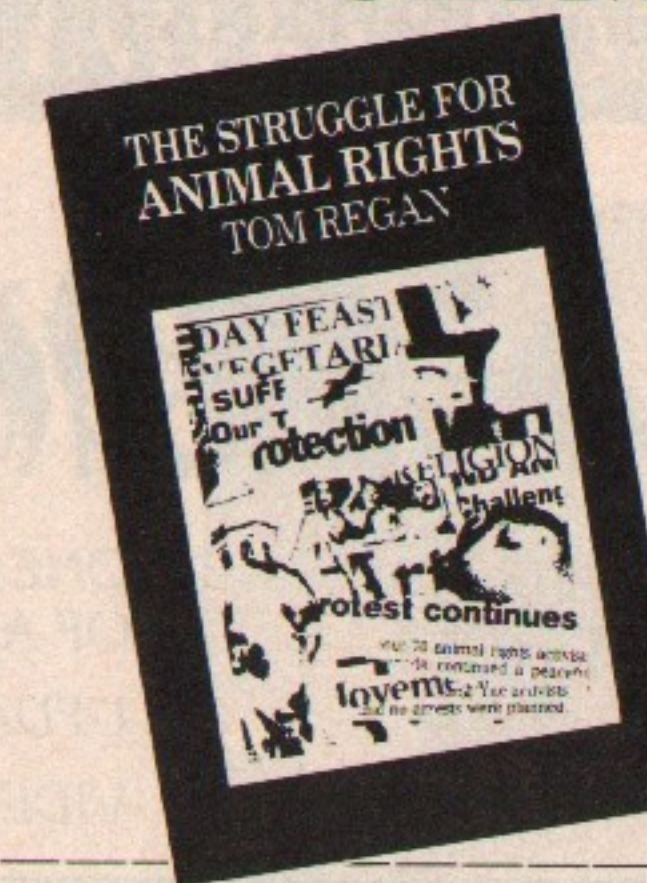
20817); the Coalition for Non-Violent Food (Box 214, Planetarium Station, New York, NY 10024); and Compassion in World Farming (20 Levant St., Petersfield, Hampshire GU32 3EW, United Kingdom).

In addition, the Humane Society of the U.S. in 1984 issued a remarkably current *Livestock Cruelties State Legislative Action Packet*, including summaries of state laws applicable to livestock transport, available from 2100 L St. NW, Washington, DC 20037.

Pressured by the animal defense movement, various livestock industry groups are now publishing non-binding codes on safe handling. But, warns Robin Duxbury of the Rocky Mountain Humane Society, these "are not worth the paper they're printed on. At a meeting I attended in October, 1990," Duxbury says, "Tony Jolly from the Colorado Cattlemen's Association proudly passed out their guidelines. When I asked him if the CCA would put its money where its mouth is, by lobbying for legislation that would enforce the guidelines, he said no. They are merely being adopted as a means to give lip service to the public and diffuse arguments about inhumane treatment."

—Merritt Clifton

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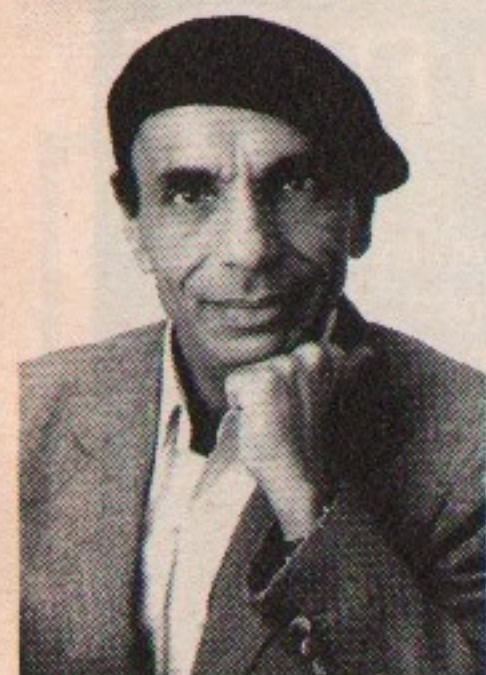
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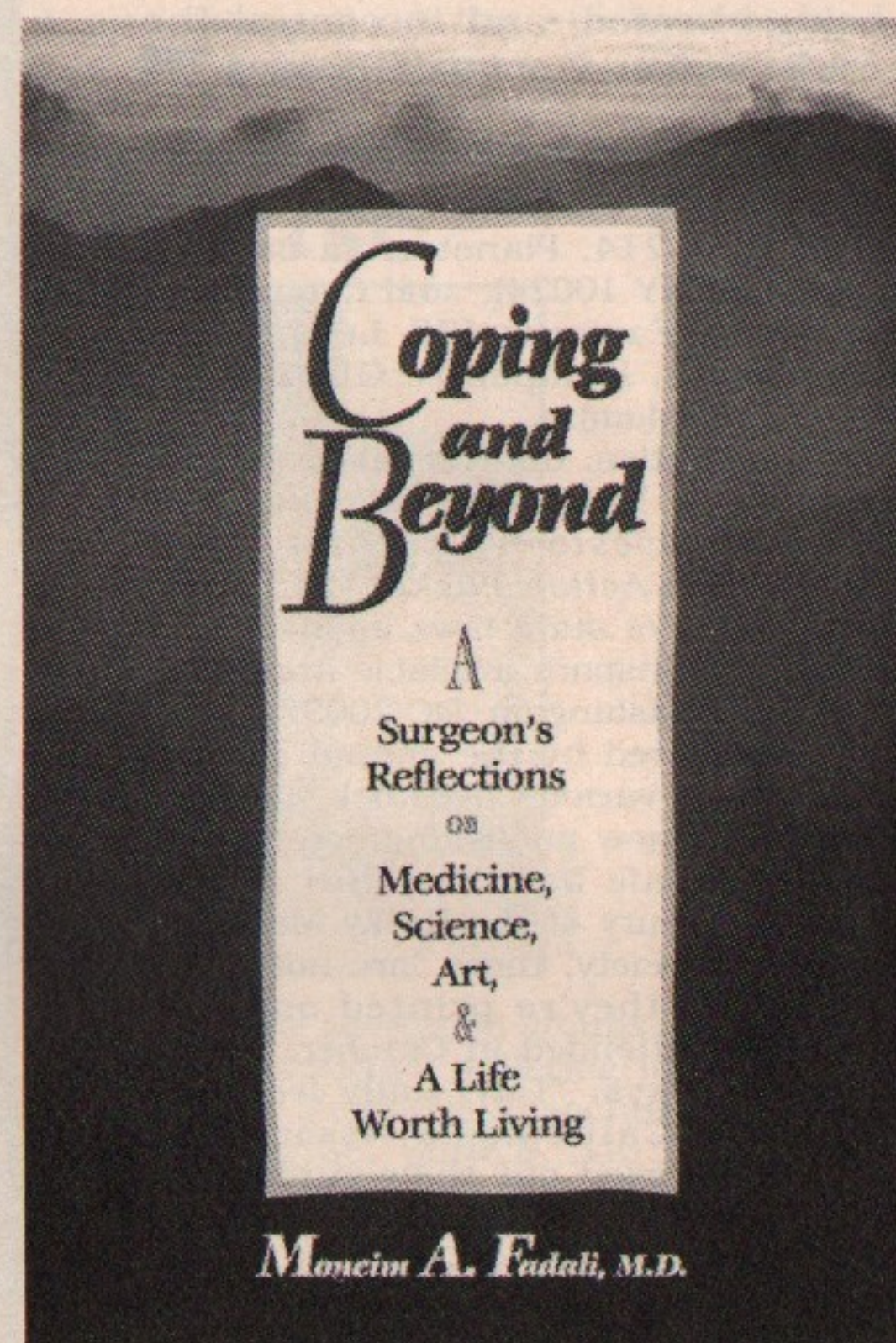
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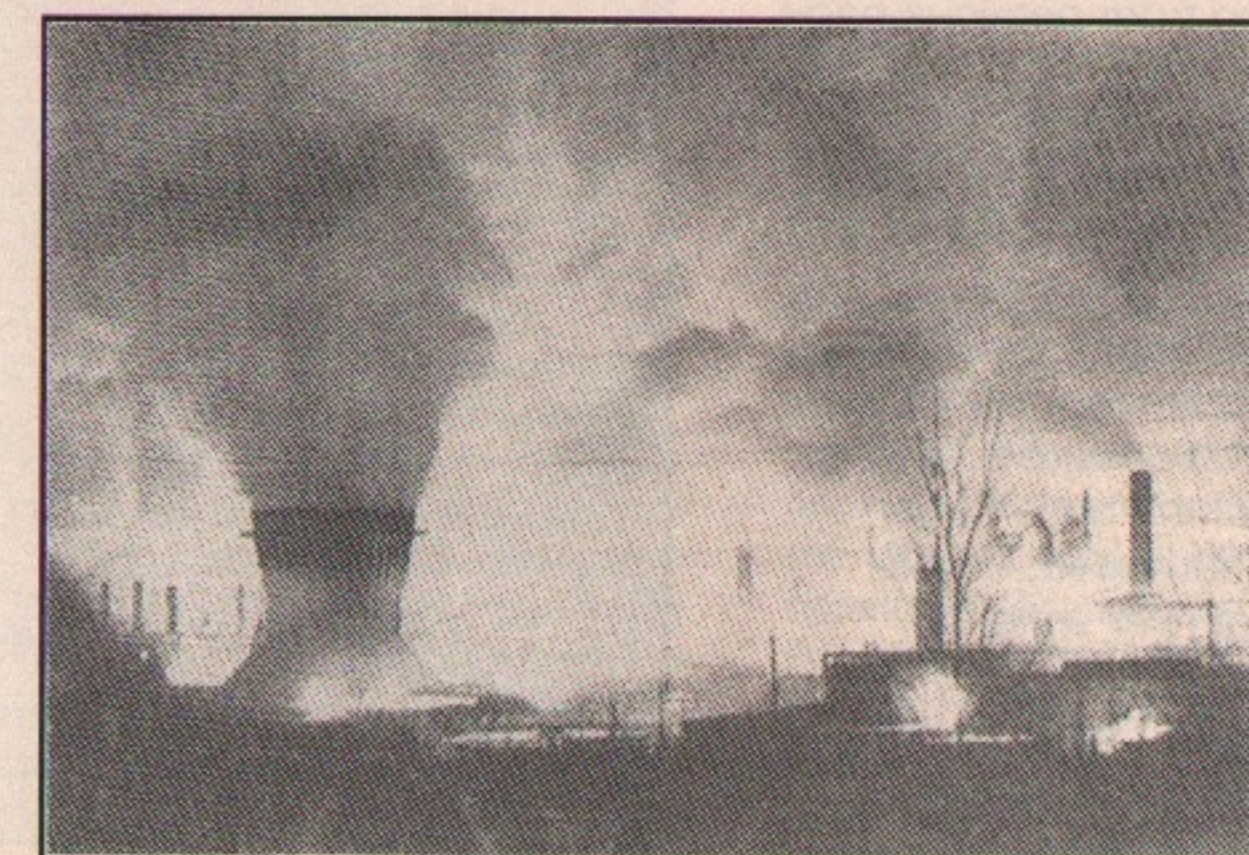


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## DATeline INTERNATIONAL

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



Associated Press

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

By David P. Greanville

human abuse.

Over the years, some of the biggest Soviet mistakes were made in the crucial area of energy production. Mirroring the West's fascination with the atom, by the 1960s the U.S.S.R. was deeply committed to a fast-paced nuclear plant construction program which, by all accounts, fell alarmingly short of even lax Western standards. The inevitable result was the Chernobyl disaster, but other accidents may happen in the near future unless something is done soon to shut down or refurbish many of Eastern Europe's nuclear plants.

As mentioned in Part I of this series (see Dateline, Sept. 90), from the moment it declared itself the "first workers' 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 1930s took the form of outright invasion by Nazi Germany, Italy and Japan, led the Soviet Union into an almost uninterrupted program of industrialization "at any cost." Naturally, in the late 1920s, when these master economic plans were first drawn, the very idea of factoring in the protection of the environment on any calculation was unthinkable. The world still operated on the assumption that the planet's resources were pretty much invulnerable to

radiation than Hiroshima and Nagasaki combined.

Soon after the initial shock, Moscow ordered a "forbidden zone" of 1,000 square miles to be created around the plant, but winds, atmospheric turbulence, gravity, and surface effects quickly disseminated the original cloud into parts of Europe, Asia, and even North America's west coast.

The advancing radiation collected victims everywhere. In the Byelorussian Republic, the cloud contaminated an area twice the size of Massachusetts, and by now it's easy to find in the Narodischsky District, one of the hardest hit, a considerable number of severely deformed pigs and calves, while lip, mouth and other cancers have doubled among residents. In Northern Italy, 592 begueralers per kilogram of Cesium-137 showed up in wild mushrooms and berries—popular foods to both people and animals. Farmers in parts of Sweden were instructed to bury their parsley and chives that had levels up to 7700 and 4000 bg/kg respectively. Norwegian Sami reindeer herders were compelled to slaughter and bury their animals. And as many as 1.25 million sheep and lambs were declared unfit for con-

sumption in North Wales and Cumbria, U.K.—a fact that obviously didn't appreciably change their fate.

Fueled by glasnost and perestroika, the Chernobyl accident has given rise to a wave of grassroots activism, and contributed greatly to the growth of the Ukrainian Green Party (UGP), as well as similar groups throughout the Soviet Union. In the spring of 1989, 50,000 people attended a rally organized by the UGP in the Kiev soccer stadium. The purpose of the rally was five-fold: (1) To completely shut down all nuclear power plants at Chernobyl; (2) To use the contaminated zone around Chernobyl as an international study center; (3) To halt the expansion of nuclear power and to seek energy alternatives; (4) To stop the secrecy and force officials to inform the public about all ecological questions of public significance; (5) To punish those who lied about the dangers of Chernobyl.

If the Chernobyl disaster is symptomatic of the high price paid by the U.S.S.R. for its effort to achieve strategic parity with the West in the shortest possible time, it's sobering to remember that other former Warsaw Pact nations, notably East Germany, also bore the brunt of this quest for national security at any cost. The

*Continued on next page*



# DATELINE: INTERNATIONAL

Continued from previous page

latest environmental data released in East Berlin in the spring of 1990 testifies to an East German ecological disaster of nightmarish proportions even by Eastern European standards: 44 percent of the nation's forests are damaged; only 3 percent of river water is drinkable; 10 percent of tap water doesn't meet safety regulations; atmospheric emissions are four times greater than in the Federal Republic (FRG); and sulfur dioxide levels are 30 percent higher than in Czechoslovakia, three times higher than in Poland and eight times higher than in West Germany.

But the most chilling disclosures concern the former East Germany's dilapidated nuclear power industry. By official reckoning, since 1974 several full-scale meltdowns have been narrowly averted at outmoded reactors still in operation. A case in point is the notorious Lubmin plant on the Baltic, barely 10 miles from the coastal city of Greifswald. Plagued from the start by close calls, prompting local residents to nickname the facility



"Chernobyl North," the plant has been found to suffer from anachronistic technology, crumbling reactor towers, faulty backup systems and woefully inadequate plans for evacuation and waste disposal. In 1988 alone, the plant underwent 242 "unplanned incidents," 122 malfunctions and 18 shutdowns. Furthermore, as experts note, in a serious accident at a Lubmin-class plant, nearly all the radioactive material would be released, since most of the 1960s Soviet models—which can also be found in Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria—lack even the primitive containment mechanisms that might prevent small-scale core

accidents from touching off a Chernobyl-style meltdown. (By comparison, only 4 percent of the radioactive contents escaped at Chernobyl.)

German reunification is likely to revamp and modernize most East German economic assets, but not even West Germany's economic might can overhaul an entire infrastructure overnight. Nuclear power, currently accounting for 10 percent of East Germany's electricity, was the mainstay of the old communist regime's longterm energy program. In the wake of the 1970s oil crisis, the U.S.S.R. suspended oil shipments to Eastern Europe, forcing East Germany to use its own ingenuity and resources to

meet its energy needs. The choices, however, were limited to soft brown coal—plentiful in the South—and Soviet-built nuclear reactors.

As news has filtered out about the dangers posed by essentially unstable nuclear plants, East and West ecological groups have called for an immediate shutdown of the entire Lubmin station and for the closure of the smaller Rheinburg site, the country's only other operating nuclear facility. To date, however, the stations remain open.

The chief obstacle to phasing out or shutting off nuclear plants is the nation's lopsided dependence on highly sulfuric brown coal, which supplies 70 percent of the country's electricity and is, by far, the main contributor to the nation's highly polluted environment. A powerful anti-coal lobby insists that the relatively clean nuclear option is clearly preferable to the ubiquitous health hazards posed by brown coal. But with the U.S.S.R. already cutting back oil shipments to Eastern Europe, activists are painfully short of other credible short-term solutions. What's more, to

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## INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

### ANIMALS AT WAR

While wildlife is scarce in most of Iraq, animals too were caught in the Persian Gulf war, and may be the biggest losers, as new stresses and habitat damage joined the harm already done by heavy hunting, use of non-game birds for target practice, the eight-year Iran/Iraq war, and Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein's poison gas attacks on the Kurds in 1982, which also killed everything else in the steep-walled valleys where the gas was used. (Remnants of a

once-plentiful brown bear population have not been reported in northern Iraq since, though some bears do survive in adjacent parts of Iran and Turkey.) Attacks on nuclear weapons facilities hidden in Iraq's most inaccessible regions left animals scarcely anywhere to hide from the din of jets and explosions.

But the worst harm came to porpoises, dugongs, sea turtles, coral, shrimp, fish, and aquatic birds in late January, when Iraqi

Edited By Merritt Clifton



troops opened the pumps at Sea Island Terminal, Kuwait, dumping 460 million gallons of crude oil into the gulf. Iraq also emptied

three million gallons of oil from five Kuwaiti tankers. A slick an estimated 12 times as large as the 1989 Exxon Valdez spill off Alaska soon threatened to merge with smaller slicks caused by allied attacks on anti-aircraft batteries mounted on offshore oil platforms, and by an Iraqi rocket attack on a refinery near the coastal city of Khafji, Saudi Arabia.

It was the second time Iraq had caused a major oil spill: in 1983 Iraq attacked an Iranian drilling platform, spilling two million barrels of oil into what

scientists had considered one of the world's healthiest marine environments. At least 50 to 60 dugongs died after that spill, along with hundreds of porpoises, though a firm connection was never established. The 1983 spill also killed 500 sea turtles.

This time the oil not only threatened the millions of waterfowl and the world's largest population of watersnakes who inhabit the Tigris/Euphrates estuary, but also menaced the Abu Island wildlife sanctuary off Saudi Arabia, a resting point for 131 species of migrating birds, and even the 900 of the gulf's estimated 7,000 dugongs who live along the Bahraini coast, far to the south. The gulf shrimp fishery was reportedly wiped out within days, devastating the base of the aquatic food chain.

A pinpoint bombing strike stopped the flow of oil by destroying the pumps, and hundreds of Saudis and international volunteers turned out despite wartime conditions to clean befoiled birds, but nothing could be done for afflicted dugongs, who weigh 600 pounds or more and dive at any human approach, nor was there any helping the porpoises. The damage was mitigated somewhat, however, by weather conditions that broke up much of the slick before it hit land.

"Undoubtedly it's going to be the highest toll ever," from an oil spill, said John Walsh of the World Society for the Protection of Animals. Walsh and staff of California's International Seabird Rescue Center flew to Saudi Arabia to help train Saudi volunteers in animal cleansing techniques, while Paul Watson pointed *The Sea Shepherd* toward the gulf to do damage assessment.

On other fronts, Concern for Helping Animals in Israel raised funds to help Israeli animal shelters, expecting a deluge of injured and frightened pets if sporadic Iraqi missile attacks escalated into fullscale war. (Get info from P.O. Box 3341, Alexandria, VA 22302; 708-658-9650.) Baghdad and Basra residents complained that power blackouts caused by allied bombing forced them to kill and pluck their own chickens—until damage to roads cut off their



meat supplies entirely. American troops in forward units kept live chickens, anticipating the chickens would die and tip them off to the presence of poison gas that perhaps couldn't be seen or smelled. The Philadelphia Zoo produced a manual on snakebite for the troops, while Prince Charles of Britain was blasted by both patriots and animal lovers for going pheasant hunting while British troops were in the field.

**The Hudson's Bay Co.**, fur traders for 321 years, pulled all furs out of their Bay Stores retail outlet in January. Of the several retail chains Hudson's Bay owns, only one, Simpson's, still stocks fur. The Simpson Fur Gallery concession contract doesn't expire until 1996. The Animal Alliance of Canada and Action Volunteers for Animals meanwhile celebrated as Creed Co. went bankrupt. Creed had been the highest-profile furrer in Toronto for 75 years, and the target of frequent picketing. However, despite testimony to the contrary from staff of the Toronto Rape Crisis Centre and numerous prominent feminists, the Canadian Advertising Foundation's standards council ruled recently that the Canadian Anti-Fur Alliance's "Shame of Fur" placards—the same ones used by the Humane Society of the U.S.—are offensive to women. CAFA is appealing the non-binding verdict, which was not unexpected, since the standards council represents the advertising industry, of which the fur trade has long been a big-bucks client.

**Contaminated fish** are believed responsible for a cholera epidemic in Peru that at deadline had afflicted 14,000 people, killing over 100.

**Agriculture Canada** is investigating whether a high-fiber diet can ease stress symptoms in pregnant sows.

**Since Canada has not approved** use of livestock growth hormones, Canadian researchers are seeking drugs that turn off growth-inhibiting hormones. In Alberta, sheep using the drugs grew 15 to 20 percent faster. Quebec tests of the same drugs on cattle didn't confirm the effect.

**The average net income of Quebec farmers**, almost all of whom raise cattle, pigs, or poultry, has fallen from \$19,679 (Canadian dollars) to \$16,172 since 1985, and Quebec farm employment has fallen from 85,000 to 59,000 over the same time.

**The Montreal SPCA** found 14 dead calves and 52 others who were severely dehydrated in a Jan. 8 raid on an Upton, Quebec vealer.

**The Rafferty-Alameda dam**, being built by Saskatchewan, could destroy the habitat for 26,400 ducks, and threaten ferruginous hawks and the Baird's sparrow, warns an Environment Canada impact study. The dam may be finished soon despite repeated federal efforts to stop construction pending further environmental review.

**British Columbia anti-logging activist C.J. Hinke**, head of the Society to Protect Intact Kinetic Ecosystems (SPIKE), says actual tree-spiking is obsolete because it endangers workers. Instead he advocates inserting small amounts of styrofoam into tree trunks, which he claims will block the chemical reaction needed to turn logs into paper pulp.

**Falling infant mortality rates** in the Third World should soon brake the rate of population growth, says the United Nations Children's Fund, as parents quit trying to compensate for the anticipated early loss of children.

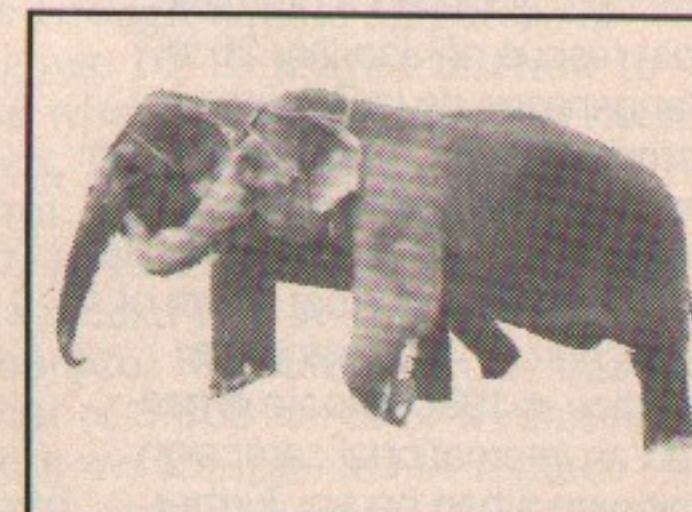
**Benares, India**, has reportedly reintroduced turtles to a 10-mile

section of the Ganges to help control pollution from human remains dumped into the river after funeral pyres.

**Shootouts have erupted among** Brazilian and Venezuelan mineral hunters in the northern Roraima rainforest, with animals and habitat caught in the cross-fire. Violence against rainforest defenders continues, as well. Feb. 4, just two months after a wealthy rancher and his son were imprisoned for killing Brazilian Rubber Tappers' Union organizer Chico Mendes in 1988, Rural Workers Union head Expedito Ribeiro de Souza, 43, was killed near his home in Rio Maria, Para state. A suspect confessed to the murder four days later. Nearly 1,600 Brazilian land reform leaders and environmentalists have been killed since 1964, according to a monitoring group, the Pastoral Land Commission. Only 18 trials have resulted, bringing 10 convictions.

**Indonesia, losing 214 million acres** of rainforest a year to logging, has threatened illegal loggers with 10 years in jail and fines of up to \$105,000. About 38 percent of Indonesian logging firms break the law, says a forestry ministry study.

**Illegal loggers—many of them paying kickbacks** to military officers—are cutting the 13,300-square-mile Peten Forest in Guatemala at a rate that will level it by the year 2015. A law banning the export of Peten wood to nearby Mexican sawmills is generally ignored, while ex-loggers in deforested areas have turned to growing marijuana.



Liz Crozier-Organ

**A ban on rainforest logging** in Thailand—and depletion of the rainforest in some areas—has driven dozens of elephant

Continued on next page



## INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

Continued from previous page

trainers from the jungles, where the elephants towed logs, to the streets of Bangkok, where they give rides, do tricks for tourists, and sometimes work construction. Hotels are paying up to \$3,200 for baby elephants to exhibit. The price includes killing the mother. Pisit na Patalung, secretary general of the Wildlife Fund of Thailand, has warned that city conditions will sooner or later drive an elephant berserk.

**Pol Pot, leader of Cambodia's Khmer Rouge guerrillas**, has ordered the population in regions he controls to refrain from killing or capturing wildlife, according to James Pringle of the *Washington Times*. Pringle said Ta Mok, one of Pot's most notorious associates, is directing the fencing off of wildlife sanctuaries, and that animals are absent from markets in the region. Pringle found bear cubs, owls, hawks, pelicans, monkeys, otters, mongeese, tortoises, and anteaters for sale in parts of Cambodia controlled by Vietnam, where wildlife is reportedly scarce from poaching. Pot exterminated approximately one million of the three million Cambodian people during his four-year rule of Cambodia, 1975-1978.

**Romanian biologist Serban Sarbu** has found 14 new species of crustaceans, snails, and insects in a single deep cave near Mangalia.

**Vicki Moore of the Fight Against Animal Cruelty in Europe** (FAACE) and two photographers achieved a dramatic goat rescue on January 26 in Manganeses de la Polverosa, Zamora, Spain. Customarily, residents marked a village festival by hurling a nanny goat to her death from the 60-foot tower of their church. Witnessing the practice in 1990, Moore organized an international campaign that won a ban on any further cruelty. Defying the ban, despite the presence of five Civil Guards (national police), several villagers dragged two goats up to the tower this year, dressed one in women's underwear, performed a mock striptease, then threw them down to a cheering crowd

who caught them on a sheet of canvas. While the Civil Guards made arrests, Moore bought both goats and took them to an animal refuge in Tossa De Mar, Costa Brava (the first town in Spain to ban bullfighting). FAACE may be reached at 19-A Stanley St., Southport PR 9 OBY, Merseyside, United Kingdom.

**Four thousand of 6,000** marmots, mink, and foxes at a bankrupt fur farm in Teruel province, Spain, starved to death before local veterinarians could take over custody, according to the British animal magazine *Turning Point*. The survivors were taken to the Reus Zoo in Tarragona.



Anti-Bomb Committee

**Toy guns were conspicuously absent** from the recent Nuremberg international toy fair in Germany; German law bans realistic reproductions of weapons, and war toys are in disfavor across Europe. "We sell fun," *The New York Times* quoted an exhibitor. "War is the opposite of fun. The two really don't mix."

**The U.S. has sold** over a million cases of eggs to Mexico since 1987, speeding the trend toward factory farming in Mexico by helping put small egg farmers out of business.

**Pressured by over 100 other participants** in the first international summit on global warming, the U.S. has agreed to negotiate limits on emissions of "greenhouse" gases, over opposition from White House chief of staff John Sununu. The summit was the first of four that are to produce an international policy on fighting global warming by June 1992.

**Burmese opium warlord Khun Sa** reportedly fattened and rested thousands of mules over

the winter to carry a record crop to heroin refineries in the Golden Triangle (where Burma, Laos and Thailand meet) this spring. Half the heroin sold in the U.S. comes from the Golden Triangle, about two-thirds of it from Burma, a.k.a. Myanmar. The Burmese dictatorship meanwhile sold 24.7 million cubic feet of teak in 1990, logging 1.2 million acres of rainforest, to finance a territorial war against the Karen, Kachin, and Mon ethnic groups.

**Mercenaries hired** by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and the late Sir David Sterling, founder of Britain's Special Air Services unit, warred on poachers 1988-1990 in South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Swaziland, and Zambia, at cost of \$1 million, the Johannesburg *Sunday Times* has revealed. The 25-member team was led by former SAS officer Ian Crooke.

**The Ugandan elephant population** has risen from 1,350 in 1980 to 3,000 today, says national parks director Eric Edroma, due to efforts against poaching.

**Civil war in Rwanda** recently spread into the National Parc des Volcans, home of the estimated 300 mountain gorillas studied by the late Dian Fossey.

**Besides permitting the slaughter** of 20,000 seals last winter, newly independent Namibia licensed 1,500 trophy hunters, says Bill Clark of Friends of Animals, including some who killed rare white rhinoceroses at \$20,000 apiece. Namibia, Botswana, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe have also formed a cartel to market ivory in defiance of the 1989 CITES ban on ivory sales.

**As a warning to smugglers**, Taiwan on Jan. 30 publicly burned \$3.7 million worth of confiscated animal parts including 560 pounds of ivory, 11 deer penises, 209 tortoise shell spectacle frames, 14 antelope horns, and numerous pelts.

**Hong Kong officials in January** rescued a rare Chinese clouded leopard and an equally scarce Cabot's Tragopan (a bird) from

sale by open-air meat vendors. Both animals are protected by CITES.



**As many as 2,500 kangaroos** were shot and buried in ditches just before Christmas at the Hattah-Kulkyne National Park of Victoria state, Australia—part of a multi-year plan to kill 17,000. The Victorian government has "made little or no attempt to investigate non-lethal and effective population control," according to the Australia-New Zealand Federation of Animal Societies.

**Much of Anjima, Japan**, "the sole island in the entire Ogasawara chain where the unique, endemic environment has been well preserved," according to ecologist Yoshikazu Shimizu, is slated to be turned into an airport.

**After a circus tiger mauled his trainer** at Chelyabinsk, the USSR, investigators discovered the trainer had pilfered 26 tons of meat from the tiger's diet over the past two years, for sale on the black market. Hard times in the USSR also afflict the bull elephant at the Kiev zoo, which has been unable to raise the \$50,000 needed to buy him a mate.

**The British Science and Technology Trust** has set up a hedgehog hospital in Leningrad, modeled after Britain's own St. Tiggywinkle's Hospital for Hedgehogs in Aylesbury. One hedgehog expert, the Rev. John Waddington, expressed alarm that the Russian words for "hedgehog" and "toilet brush" are the same.

**John Newberry-Street**, founder of the British Hunting Exhibition, has confessed to making hoax bomb threats in the name of animal protection groups on

multiple occasions, and to placing a homemade bomb beneath his own car. Newberry also founded an anti-animal rights group, South Somerset Hunting Preservation, and belonged to two clubs who hunt foxes and deer with dogs. Animal Liberation Front activity in Britain fell off sharply last summer, after two car bombings that injured a researcher and an infant were initially attributed to ALF. (There are still no official suspects.) *Arkangel*, edited by convicted ALF activist Ronnie

Lee, reported 168 actions March through June, but only 57 in July-September. The summer tally included three liberations, freeing 97 animals; 10 arsons; one robbery; and 43 instances of vandalism.

**International Notes:** Poland's first animal protection magazine, *Zwierzeta i My* (The Animals and We), debuted recently from ul. Dabrowskiego 25 m.3, 60-840 Pozan, Poland. It included a rebuke to the Polish cell of the Animal Liberation Front, whose

activities, the editors argue, could invite repression and rejection of the young Polish animal protection movement. ♦ The 1st Intl. Conference on Computers in Biomedicine will be held September 24-27 at the Univ. of Southampton, Southampton, UK. Inquire to BIOMED Conference Secretary, Computational Mechanics Inst., Wessex Inst. of Technology, Ashurst Lodge, Ashurst, Southampton, SO4 2AA, UK. ♦ The Komiteen Mod Dyreforsorg (Danish Committee Against

Animal Experimentation) has moved to P.O. Box 228, 1502 Kobenhavn, Denmark. ♦ Action Volunteers for Animals held anti-fur protests Feb. 9 in cities all across Canada. ♦ Aktionsgemeinschaft Artenschutz has called a tourism boycott to protest Bali's failure to protect endangered sea turtles. ♦ The Animal Alliance of Canada has begun a national campaign against pound seizure. Get info from 1640 Bayview Ave., Suite 1916, Toronto, Ontario M4G 4E9; 416-462-9541.

## NEWS SHORTS

Edited By MERRITT CLIFTON



Glen Daniel Oline

**Jogger Scott Lancaster**, 18, was killed by a mountain lion Jan. 21 near Idaho Springs, Colo., in an attack so rare that experts said chances of being hit by lightning are higher. One of the mountain lions recently relocated to the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico was meanwhile killed by a rutting deer, the second of the 50 relocated lions to be killed by a deer since 1986.

**Among the furriers shutting up shop** last winter were the Fur Corp. of America, a wholesaler formerly serving 80 stores in 14 states, and the Lord and Taylor Fur Salons.

**An aerial count of Florida's endangered manatees** in January found 1,262, roughly as many as in 1985-1986. A third straight year of drought has cut the Everglades Natl. Park alligator population from 50,000 to 10,000, as many resort to cannibalism. Experts fear that in consequence there won't be enough female alligators of breeding age 10-15 years from now to maintain whatever population survives until then. The Everglades wading bird count, down from 265,000 to 105,000, 1940-1990, fell to 86,000 last winter, a record low. A Fla. Dept. of Environmental Regulation study has found that of 3,305 acres of wetlands developers were supposed to replace since 1979, only 318 acres have been replaced properly.

**Toxic pollution in the South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico** has begun declining, says the Natl. Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration.

**The worst drought in California history**, now in its fifth year, forced the state to quit supplying water for irrigation Feb. 4, and the federal government to cut the water it gives to farmers by 75 percent on Feb. 14. The two cutoffs reduced the flow available to farmers by 25 percent, or 9.5 million acre feet, roughly the same amount used by animal-based agriculture (including feed-growing). Water reserves were down to 12.2 million acre feet, from 24.8 million in 1986. The Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game blamed the drought for a 10 percent drop in the state deer kill, saying scarce food and water kept many deer from breeding. At least 38 mustangs died of thirst and hunger near drought-depleted Cedar Well Spring, in the Nevada Wild Horse Range, whose flow had declined to one cup per minute. Sum water yield from all the springs in the 394,000-acre preserve was just 8,352 gallons a day, divided among several thousand horses. The Air Force and Bureau of Land Management trucked water into the most critical areas, but spokesmen said herd reduction was the only realistic longterm solution. Migratory waterfowl, suffering throughout the century as California wetlands fell from over four million acres to barely 300,000, continued a steep decline. While 12.5 million waterfowl used the Pacific Flyway circa 1975, fewer than five million did last year. Hoping to restore the dried-up Stillwater Natl. Wildlife Refuge, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and state of Nevada tried to buy back water rights from California farmers—who weren't eager to sell what water they had left. Los Angeles mayor Tom Bradley allowed the use of scarce drinking water to fill the 11-acre pond

at the Sepulveda Basin wildlife refuge, pending availability of recycled effluent from a nearby sewage treatment plant.

**Univ. of Fla. assistant veterinary professor** Sebastian Heath is trying to save the feral San Clemente goat from extinction. The Navy has killed over 20,000 of the "nuisance" goats since 1972, but Heath says they have unique disease resistance and produce more nutritious meat and milk than the breeds now domesticated.

**Beef ranchers who blame health critics** for a 29 percent drop in red meat consumption over the past 15 years have joined apple growers still irate over the 1989 Alar scare to push a bill through the Colorado State House that would allow farmers to sue anyone who made "reckless and unfounded claims" about a food product. Civil libertarians generally believe the bill violates the First Amendment.

**The Colorado House Agricultural Committee** on Jan. 23 killed a bill to ban prairie dog killing contests.

Continued on next page



## NEWS SHORTS

Continued from previous page

**Shrimp trawlers catch, kill, and dump** about 10 pounds of fish for every pound of shrimp they keep, including large amounts of fast-declining red snapper, but a little publicized amendment to the Magnuson Fisheries Act has put off federal action to stop the slaughter until 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 spearfish. There are now over 120 longline fishing boats in Hawaii, up from 37 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 \$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 1972 Marine Mammal Protection Act that would ban all U.S. tuna boats from using purse seines, bar import of purse-seined tuna, and provide \$5 million for research on alternative fishing methods.

**The Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin.** has begun a \$900,000 study to find out what effect an estimated 47,500 barrels of nuclear waste (and other refuse including a radioactive aircraft carrier used in nuclear bomb testing 40 years ago) may be having on the Gulf of Farallones Natl. Marine Sanctuary off California. The material was dumped near the Farallon Islands from 1946 until 1970.

**The Calif. Horse Racing Board** has liberalized its drug detection retest rules, under fire from trainers and owners upset with recent findings of apparent widespread use of cocaine to stimulate horses.

**The Justice Dept. hoped a horse** named Tardee Impressive, seized from drug dealers, would earn the government \$2.5 million in stud fees this year—after which it planned to sell him for \$3 million more. But as war erupted in the Persian Gulf, the horse market collapsed. Of 96 horses offered at the Keeneland, Kentucky thoroughbred auction in January, 34 went unsold.

Customers from Dubai and Saudi Arabia, who had spent \$250 million on 1,400 horses over the past decade, bought just two. Racetrack attendance and betting also fell, especially at tracks near military bases from which troops had been sent overseas.

**President George Bush waived** impact studies for military projects last August, due to the Persian Gulf crisis, the Natl. Toxics Campaign Fund revealed Jan. 29. The Dept. of the Interior meanwhile took advantage of the war to propose oil and gas drilling off Alaska, California, the Atlantic seaboard, and along the rim of the Gulf of Mexico—but only in areas already known to have oil.

**The FDA potentially set up** one of the largest clinical drug tests ever, early in the Persian Gulf crisis, when it ruled that U.S. troops could be given experimental drugs without their consent. Critics said the ruling violated the Nuremberg Code barring use of human beings in medical experiments. At deadline the matter was apparently still hypothetical, as there were no reports of any experimental drugs actually being used.

**Competing to link themselves** to the war effort, Iams Co. sent three tons of dog food to the 100-plus K-9 Corps members stationed in Saudi Arabia, while Ralston Purina shipped over 12 cases of dog snacks. (Ralston Purina is under national boycott for sponsoring the American Kennel Club's Nite Hunt Coonhound Award.)

**The FDA has ordered Monsanto** to stop promoting bovine somatotropin, a genetically engineered hormone that stimulates cows to make more milk, while the drug remains under safety review.

**Hog farmers hope** to be able to start using pork somatotropin within two years. It purportedly cuts feed consumption by 25 percent, and fat by 30%, while producing hogs of equal total weight.

**Hunted out nearly 100 years ago**, moose returned to Vermont barely 10 years ago and remain scarce, but the Vt. House Fish and Wildlife Committee has voted 8-0 to permit a moose season. Explains Enosburg Falls, Vt., newspaper editor C.W. O'Shea, "The boys at F&W have a tidy little \$883,000 deficit, and are also planning to build a \$13 million fish hatchery in Grand Isle because Vermont's rivers can no longer supply the fix for fishing junkies," whose

license purchases amount to half of the Vt. Fish and Wildlife Dept. budget. Sale of moose permits would help balance the budget. The proposed moose season still must be ratified by the legislature.



**Interrupting a recent Golden's Bridge Hounds foxhunt** near North Salem, Mass., a coyote led the pack away from the fox and into I-684 traffic, where two dogs were killed and another was injured. The coyote—and the fox—got away.

**Ted Nugent claims subscribers** to his *World Bowhunters* magazine include Kurt Russell, Jon Bon Jovi, and Eddie Van Halen.

**Two years after an elephant named Dunda** was beaten severely at the San Diego Zoo, and following a series of other elephant abuse incidents, Calif. state senator Dan McCorquodale has reintroduced a bill to set elephant care and handling standards.

**A year after North Carolina fined Perdue Farms** \$40,000 for safety violations, the 5,347 Perdue poultry processing workers in the state will finally get shift rotation, rest periods, and improved equipment to prevent injuries. (See "Workers Also Treated Like Meat," on page 44.)

**Red wolves, hunted out of the Great Smokies** by 1905, were restored recently when two pairs were placed in pens at Great Smoky Mountains Natl. Park. One pair will be released in midsummer, after the whelping season.

**Platte City, Mo., has refused** to revoke the zoning variance given to resident Gary Hill so that his Game Hill Hunting Club can hold frequent live pigeon shoots.

**Two bills now before** the Hawaii state legislature would legalize cockfighting—already openly practiced despite a weak and unenforced ban. SB 187 would delete fighting cocks from the state's

definition of "animal," while SB 495 would delete all birds from that definition. Protest to Gov. John Waihee, State Capitol, Honolulu, HA 96813, and Marie Towill at the Hawaii Dept. of Business and Economic Development, 1130 N. Nimitz Hwy., Rm. A-254, Honolulu, HA 96813.

**Former cockfighter Jerry Mantel**, of Adelino, N.M., says Jesus told him to retrain his flock for barrel-racing. Now on parole after serving four years for child abuse, Mantel is seeking a venue where the birds can "perform for the Lord."

**Amid rumors that the Bush administration** plans a review of public lands policy to reduce the economic impact of protecting endangered species, the Calif. Board of Forestry rejected Pacific Lumber's application to log 564 acres of the Headwaters Forest (the largest stand of privately owned giant redwoods), to safeguard the marbled murrelet; the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service said the proposed \$746 million Foothill Toll Road in southern Calif. must either be cancelled or rerouted to protect the least Bell's vireo; and the U.S. Forest Service put 370,000 acres of the 560,000-acre Apalachicola Natl. Forest in north Florida off limits to logging to save red cockaded woodpecker habitat. A political fight was expected over the Natl. Cancer Institute's request for 66 tons of bark from the Pacific yew, from which 55 pounds of a suspected cancer-fighting agent called taxol would be extracted for research use. The Pacific yew grows mainly in old growth forests set aside to protect the spotted owl. Florida professor Robert Holton meanwhile applied for a patent on a means of synthesizing taxol without yew bark. Also in Fla., the Greater Boca Raton Beach Tax District paid \$56,925 to move endangered gopher tortoises away from a building site.

**Rep. Ed Madigan of Illinois** has been named Secy. of Agriculture, replacing Clayton Yeuter. Bernadine Healy, in charge of research at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, and a former deputy director of the White House Office of Science and Technology, has been named to head the Natl. Institutes of Health. Madigan's policies are expected to continue favoring animal-based corporate agribusiness, while Healy is likely to follow her predecessors in defending animal-based research.

**Results of the Univ. of Pennsylvania's probe** into last year's exposure of 30 students and staffers to leukemia virus

## NEWS SHORTS

during a biomedical experiment are reportedly five months overdue.

**About a third of all cattle** tested in Pennsylvania recently have carried the bovine leukemia virus, though only one in twenty actually gets the disease.

**Univ. of Calif. at Davis zoologist** Marc Hauser has discovered that wild vervets and rhesus macaques use the same drop in pitch humans do to signal the end of an utterance.

**Snowmobilers crashing into** a flock of 400 mallards for kicks, near Prudenville, Mich., killed at least 111 in two separate incidents.

**The EPA is resetting priorities** to emphasize habitat issues, endangered species, and biodiversity over site-specific issues such as toxic wastes, groundwater pollution, and oil spills.

**The Nature Conservancy has purchased** 1,800 acres near Mortensen Lake in Wyoming, to protect the Wyoming toad, which was thought extinct until rediscovered in 1987.

**Bubba, a tame javelina** who was seized and released into the wild by Texas Parks and Wildlife officers in early 1986, has reportedly been seen three times recently near Freer, in the Rio Grande Valley. A statewide search led by former Texas governor Mark White had failed to find Bubba, who was kept as a pampered pet by a Corpus Christi couple from 1976 until his confiscation.

**Montana can't afford to keep killing bison**, state tourism director Sandra Guedes has informed the Mt. House Fish and Game Commission. Added state rep. Bob Ream, D-Missoula, "As long as bison are listed as game animals,

you will be ridiculed and hunting as a sport will be jeopardized." Alleging that bison who wander out of Yellowstone Natl. Park may infect cattle with brucellosis, Montana has licensed hunters to shoot the wanderers since 1985.

**New Mexico State Univ.** will begin building a new \$10.2 million Regional Primate Research Laboratory at Holloman Air Force Base in May.

**The New Mexico Fish and Game Dept.** is poisoning the introduced sunfish who now live at Rattlesnake Springs in Carlsbad Caverns State Park, and will soon restock the site with the endangered greenthroat darter and two other apparently compatible native species. Blamed for wiping out the native species in the isolated lake, the sunfish were apparently brought to Rattlesnake Springs in the 1930s to attract anglers.

**A recent New Mexico study of deer hunters** found that 80 percent had no one under 18 in their party, and 15 percent had only one. Hunters fear this means an even sharper decline in their ranks sooner than they're facing now.

**Detroit Zoo director Steve Graham**, notorious for euthanizing healthy exotic animals he couldn't sell to other zoos—and, some said, for unnecessarily breeding the animals to display the young—has given notice he intends to quit. Graham said injuries he suffered in 1989 while inspecting an elephant with infected feet were still hindering his work.

**The New York ad agency Ammirati and Puris** has set up a national

Continued on next page



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Continued from previous page

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

**A crew of 50 attended** the 40 wolves and wolf hybrids used in making the film *White Fang*, according to *Premiere* magazine. Sled dogs in the film were kept 15 miles from the other animals, to avoid conflict. Traditional use of potato flakes as fake snow had to be abandoned because the animals kept eating the landscape.

**The Univ. of Alaska at Fairbanks** has accepted \$800,000 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 peregrine falcon.

**Since Mexico ended black bear hunting** in the Sierra del Carmens range, a growing bear population has spread north to restore the species to the nearby Chisos Mountains of Texas.

**Disregarding a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service warning** that it may harm habitat for the endangered San Joaquin kit fox, Safeway Inc. is building a 1.6-million-square-foot warehouse near Tracy, Calif.

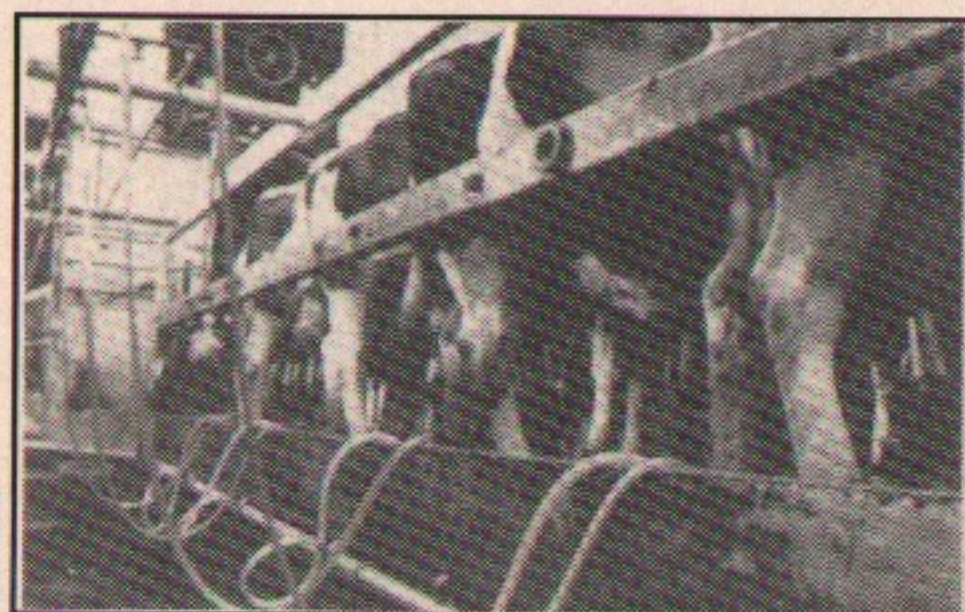
**The space shuttle Columbia** is to carry 2,700 jellyfish aloft in May to see what happens to them in a weightless environment—part of a series of experiments aimed at eventually creating artificial habitats in space.

**University of Texas researchers** have given rats a human form of arthritis via genetic manipulation.

**As a stunt for the pilot** of a proposed prank-based TV series, the editors of *Spy* magazine recently conned four leading public relations firms into devising sales strategies for "Bunny Burgers," an inextant product purportedly to be made of rabbit meat garnished with carrots.

**The Party Palace, in Centreville, Va.,** hosts children's birthday parties 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 zebra mussel, an accidental import from Europe, with a budget of \$11 million a year. Barely two years



after their first appearance, the mussels have already severely damaged aquatic habitat and city water intakes in the Great Lakes, proliferating without apparent natural enemies. The mussel has 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 waterfowl.

**Science has so far identified** 751,000 insects, 248,428 multicellular plants, 123,161 arthropods, 50,000 mollusks, 46,963 fungi, 30,800 protozoa, 28,900 algae, 19,056 fish, 12,200 flatworms, 12,000 roundworms, 12,000 earthworms, 9,000 jellyfish and corals, 6,700 starfish, 6,300 reptiles, 5,000 sponges, 4,760 bacteria and blue-green algae, 4,184 amphibians, 4,000 mammals, and 3,000 birds.

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

**Aurora, Colo. animal control officers** have confiscated 55 allegedly urine-soaked, feces-matted poodles from a home puppy mill run by Rosaline Pierce, 43, whose business name is Oodles of Poodles.

**A Texas cat named Bobby** wandered away, hid in the unheated, unpressurized wheelwell of a Pan Am jet at Houston Intl. Airport, and flew 1,700 miles to New York City, where a mechanic found him, fed him, traced him through a rabies tag, and got a pilot to take him home.

**A survey of 988 first-year non-science majors** enrolled in a class called "Biotechnology and Human Values" at Michigan State Univ. found that 55 percent favor animal experiments, 16 percent are opposed, and 29 percent are undecided.

**The Univ. of Northern Iowa** recently mounted an exhibit of "hog oilers," devices formerly used to apply lice-killer

as hogs rubbed their flanks against them.

**Bohning Inc. has begun selling** a \$10 bowfishing kit.

**At least 60 residents of Chaves County, N.M.,** have petitioned against further expansion of the region's booming dairy industry, as a threat to scarce water supplies. Dairy farms use about 100 gallons of water per cow each day (of which the cows drink 30 gallons).

**Only 345 of 1,600 ranchers** caught illegally grazing on Bureau of Land Management property last year were penalized. Of the 345, 77 who intentionally trespassed livestock escaped any loss of grazing rights. Just one of six ranchers who knowingly and repeatedly broke grazing rules lost grazing rights; his were suspended for six weeks of a 21-week season.

**The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service** is doing a telephone sample of 130,000 households to check recreational use of wildlife. The sample is to include 40,000 hunters and 28,000 non-hunters. A similar 1985 study found 109.7 million Americans participating in non-consumptive wildlife use, such as bird-watching or photography, vs. 40.2 million anglers and just 16.7 million hunters.



**Pioneer Chicken Co., with 170** restaurants nationwide (down from over 300), declared bankruptcy on Jan. 24, but remained in business during reorganization.

**A fire killed 26,000 turkeys** at York, Pa. on Feb. 9. Little noticed even by farm insurers, barn fires kill as many as a million animals a year.

**DDT levels in Carlsbad Canyon bats** are again as high as they were when the pesticide was banned in 1972, and investigators have been unable to find out why.

Continued on page 57

## Who Gets The Money?

To better inform readers about how the dollars donated to animal protection are spent, The ANIMALS'

AGENDA has compiled the following tables from IRS Form 990 filings for fiscal year 1989 (filings

for 1990 won't become available until later this year).

**Table #1** lists 26 of the most visible national animal protection groups in order of the size of their 1989 budgets, along with selected other groups whose focus is on habitat (even though they may exist to promote hunting), or whose assets are generally believed to be in the top 10 for animal protection groups nationwide, even though their focus is strictly regional. A total of 43 groups are represented. The habitat-oriented groups are included because they also receive substantial donations from people whose primary interest is in helping wildlife, and as a standard of comparison.

**Table #1** shows the total budget of each group, how much is spent on programs, and how much is spent on maintaining the organization, e.g. on fundraising, office expenses, and salaries. Several groups whose direct mail funding appeals include educational and public advocacy materials have reported a portion of their cost under program services, rather than fundraising. Footnotes identify groups whose budget breakdown is significantly altered, and explain what the breakdown would be if their reporting followed the form used by most of the other groups.

ORGANIZATION	1989 BUDGET	PROGRAMS	OVERHEAD
The Nature Conservancy	\$156,100,000	\$115,514,000 74%	\$40,586,000 26%
National Wildlife Federation	\$ 87,200,000	\$ 74,992,000 86%	\$12,208,000 14%
Ducks Unlimited	\$ 67,400,000	\$ 51,898,000 77%	\$19,546,000 23%
World Wildlife Fund	\$ 41,675,073	\$ 34,433,695 83%	\$ 7,241,378 17%
Sierra Club	\$ 35,200,000	\$ 23,936,000 68%	\$11,264,000 32%
National Audubon Society	\$ 35,000,000	\$ 24,500,000 70%	\$10,500,000 30%
North Shore Animal League	\$ 19,620,369	\$ 11,699,655 60%	\$ 7,920,714 40%
Massachusetts SPCA	\$ 17,657,626	\$ 13,706,959 78%	\$ 3,950,667 22%
The Wilderness Society	\$ 17,300,000	\$ 12,975,000 75%	\$ 4,325,000 25%
American SPCA	\$ 16,487,294	\$ 10,918,408 66%	\$ 5,568,886 34%
Humane Society of the U.S.	\$ 13,560,523	\$ 11,125,666 82%	\$ 2,434,857 18%
Sierra Club Legal Def. Fund	\$ 6,700,000	\$ 4,690,000 70%	\$ 2,010,000 30%
PETA	\$ 6,522,457	\$ 4,939,540 76%	\$ 1,582,917 24%
The Conservation Foundation	\$ 5,605,129	\$ 4,885,621 88%	\$ 719,508 12%
Doris Day Animal League (1)	\$ 4,737,524	\$ 2,665,330 56%	\$ 2,072,164 44%
Conservation International	\$ 4,600,000	\$ 3,910,000 85%	\$ 690,000 15%
Defenders Of Wildlife	\$ 4,353,853	\$ 3,154,650 73%	\$ 1,199,203 27%
IFAW (2)	\$ 4,165,313	\$ 2,880,601 69%	\$ 1,284,712 31%
Friends Of Animals	\$ 4,101,444	\$ 3,447,351 84%	\$ 654,093 16%
African Wildlife Foundation	\$ 3,300,000	\$ 2,706,000 82%	\$ 594,000 18%
American Humane Assn. (3)	\$ 3,231,067	\$ 2,565,589 79%	\$ 665,478 21%
Friends Of The Earth	\$ 3,100,000	\$ 2,511,000 81%	\$ 589,000 19%
Animal Protection Institute	\$ 2,656,640	\$ 1,883,379 71%	\$ 773,261 29%
Connecticut Humane Society	\$ 2,333,142	\$ 1,999,062 87%	\$ 334,080 13%
American Rivers	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,110,000 74%	\$ 394,000 26%
New Eng. Anti-Viv. Society	\$ 1,472,459	\$ 1,219,243 83%	\$ 253,216 17%
Natl. Anti-Vivisection Soc.	\$ 1,444,660	\$ 977,478 68%	\$ 464,182 32%
The Fund For Animals	\$ 1,214,788	\$ 767,586 63%	\$ 447,202 37%
Earth Island Institute	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 869,000 79%	\$ 231,000 21%
American Anti-Viv. Society	\$ 984,915	\$ 767,360 78%	\$ 217,555 22%
Phys. Com. for Resp. Med.	\$ 897,401	\$ 602,605 67%	\$ 294,796 33%
Rainforest Action Network	\$ 876,000	\$ 613,200 70%	\$ 262,800 30%
Rainforest Alliance	\$ 750,000	\$ 532,500 71%	\$ 217,500 29%
United Action For Animals (4)	\$ 729,152	\$ 679,250 93%	\$ 49,902 7%
In Defense Of Animals	\$ 654,803	\$ 568,774 87%	\$ 86,029 13%
The ANIMALS' AGENDA (5)	\$ 595,513	\$ 424,092 71%	\$ 171,421 29%
Intl. Soc. for Animal Rights	\$ 551,400	\$ 373,297 68%	\$ 178,103 32%
Sea Shepherd Conserv. Soc.	\$ 498,650	\$ 413,879 83%	\$ 84,771 17%
Animal Welfare Institute	\$ 467,969	\$ 368,374 79%	\$ 99,595 21%
Primarily Primates (6)	\$ 267,539	\$ 155,676 58%	\$ 111,863 42%
Earth First!	\$ 212,084	\$ 171,788 81%	\$ 40,296 19%
Farm Animal Reform Mvmt.	\$ 119,140	\$ 96,817 81%	\$ 20,756 19%
Farm Sanctuary	\$ 92,593	\$ 75,559 82%	\$ 17,034 18%

1 - The Doris Day Animal League counted the costs of mailing educational and public advocacy materials that included appeals for donations as program expenses rather than as part of fundraising. If these costs were reassigned to fundraising, only 12 percent of the DDAL budget went to programs, and 88 percent to overhead.

2 - The International Fund for Animal Welfare counted part of the costs of mailing

educational and public advocacy materials that included appeals for donations as program expenses rather than as part of fundraising. If these costs were reassigned to fundraising, only 48 percent of the IFAW budget went to programs, and 52 percent to overhead.

3 - The American Humane Association program budget included \$1,683,879 spent on animal protection, and \$881,710 spent on child protection.

4 - United Action For Animals achieved this unusually high ratio of program expenses to overhead by incurring a deficit for the fiscal year of \$541,693, amounting to 36 percent of the group's total assets at the beginning of the year.

5 - Corporate name is Animal Rights Network, Inc.

6 - Primarily Primates has a skewed ratio of program costs to overhead because of the labor-intensive nature of taking care of over 300 primates and 150 birds.

**Table #2** lists the animal protection groups only, in order of their total assets. Fixed assets include buildings, usually office space and/or animal shelters. In several cases the total worth of a group is somewhat misleading. Frequently the value of the land beneath an office or shelter has appreciated due to surrounding development, while cash income has grown at a slower pace. Some critics argue that groups in this position should sell their present facilities, relocate to cheaper areas, and spend the savings on new programs to help animals. An appealing idea at a glance, this strategy probably wouldn't work for most such groups, because all the property in the districts they serve is expensive, and the cost of building animal care facilities at a new site would exceed the return from selling the old facilities (which new owners would want to demolish). In other cases, generally involving small groups, liquid assets (cash and securities) appear high relative to budget when the groups are, in fact, struggling to meet expenses. An example is Farm Sanctuary, whose 1989 cash assets included substantial pending payments on the farm that has become the group's headquarters.

ORGANIZATION	TOTAL ASSETS	FIXED ASSETS	CASH/ SECURITIES
North Shore Animal League	\$ 51,207,727	\$ 2,632,691	\$ 44,970,159
American SPCA	\$ 39,596,797	\$ 3,272,935	\$ 28,642,980
World Wildlife Fund	\$ 34,302,542	\$ 1,414,242	\$ 25,984,177
Massachusetts SPCA	\$ 27,213,431	\$ 15,610,084	\$ 9,438,982
Humane Society of the U.S.	\$ 22,897,352	\$ 2,572,831	\$ 18,598,727
Connecticut Humane Society	\$ 16,937,571	\$ 1,427,659	\$ 15,371,960
New Eng. Anti-Viv. Society	\$ 8,501,220	\$ 754,914	\$ 7,566,701
The Conservation Foundation	\$ 6,990,939	\$ 437,080	\$ 5,410,932
American Anti-Viv. Society	\$ 5,696,336	\$ 39,332	\$ 5,535,539
American Humane Assn. (1)	\$ 5,271,334	\$ 2,217,702	\$ 2,465,400
Friends Of Animals	\$ 2,997,911	\$ 123,357	\$ 2,681,130
The Fund For Animals	\$ 2,393,866	\$ 662,955	\$ 1,695,796
Intl. Fund for Animal Welfare	\$ 2,381,829	\$ 1,771,078	\$ 220,662
Natl. Anti-Vivisection Soc.	\$ 2,319,138	\$ 41,947	\$ 2,162,077
Defenders Of Wildlife	\$ 2,120,646	\$ 355,919	\$ 1,587,904
PETA	\$ 1,907,444	\$ 658,143	\$ 49,662
United Action For Animals	\$ 976,561	\$ 58,074	\$ 749,226
Intl. Soc. For Animal Rights	\$ 452,099	\$ 166,137	\$ 238,699
Primarily Primates	\$ 440,128	\$ 367,925	\$ 77,048
Animal Protection Institute	\$ 302,089	\$ 60,765	\$ 143,970
Doris Day Animal League	\$ 280,736	\$ 9,290	\$ 235,712
Farm Sanctuary	\$ 192,898	\$ 80,676	\$ 77,224
PCRM	\$ 109,900	\$ 34,976	\$ 14,696
Animal Welfare Institute	\$ 68,713	\$ 17,984	\$ 49,358
In Defense Of Animals	\$ 58,836 (none claimed)	\$ 56,915	
Farm Animal Reform Mvmt.	\$ 25,668 (none claimed)	\$ 25,604	
The ANIMALS' AGENDA	\$ 36,625	\$ 22,427	\$ 4,198

1 - The figures for the American Humane Association are for the entire

Continued on next page



# Animal Newsline

Continued from previous page

organization, since Form 990 data does not distinguish between assets of the child and animal protection divisions.

**Table #3** lists the total compensation of the top executives of each of the groups included in Table #1, plus the compensation of the five highest-paid staffers with each animal protection group, the compensation of their directors if the directors are compensated, and compensation paid to other individuals for professional services. Footnotes are provided where individuals are paid through special arrangements, are no longer with the organizations they were with in 1989, or where other circumstances seem to require further explanation. Organizational heads are listed in capital letters.

INDIVIDUAL	ORGANIZATION	POSITION	PAY	NOTES
JAY HAIR	Natl. Wildlife Fedn.	President	\$200,000	
JOHN SAWHILL	The Nature Conservancy	President	\$180,000	
DAVID J. GANZ	North Shore Animal Lg.	Executive Dir.	\$163,700	
JOHN HOYT	Humane Society of U.S.	President	\$146,927	
PETER BERLE	Natl. Audubon Society	President	\$140,000	
KATHRYN FULLER	World Wildlife Fund	President	\$133,881	
FRED SUTHERLAND	Sierra Club LDF	Executive Dir.	\$132,916	
JOHN KULLBERG	American SPCA	President	\$130,819	
Paul Irwin	Humane Society of U.S.	Treasurer	\$123,301	
MARK STANLEY PRICE	African Wildlife Fndtn.	Executive Dir.	\$122,000	
GEORGE FRAMPTON	The Wilderness Society	President	\$120,000	
HOLLY HAZARD	Doris Day Animal League	Exec. Dir.	\$110,440	1
James Carpenter	Massachusetts SPCA	Dir., Rowley Hosp.	\$106,188	
Janeen Stout	World Wildlife Fund	Vice President	\$105,225	
Paige MacDonald	World Wildlife Fund	Executive V.P.	\$103,444	
Russell Train	World Wildlife Fund	Chairman	\$103,444	
RUPERT CUTLER	Defenders of Wildlife	President	\$100,613	
Paul Gambardella	Massachusetts SPCA	Dir. of Pathology	\$99,778	
Richard Foe	World Wildlife Fund	Consultant	\$95,750	
John Noble	World Wildlife Fund	V.P. Planning	\$95,454	
Neil Harpster	Massachusetts SPCA	Dir. of Cardiology	\$93,984	
Henry Cowen	North Shore Animal Lg.	Graphic Artist	\$90,000	2
GUS THORNTON	Massachusetts SPCA	President	\$89,706	
Curtis Freese	World Wildlife Fund	Vice President	\$88,875	
MICHAEL FISCHER	Sierra Club	Executive Dir.	\$86,000	
RUSS MITTERMEIER	Conservation Intl.	President	\$85,000	
Gaylord Nelson	The Wilderness Society	Counselor	\$85,000	
Michael Arms	North Shore Animal Lg.	Dir. of Shelter	\$82,950	
Edward Hamilton	North Shore Animal Lg.	Veterinarian	\$81,850	
Frederick Davis	Massachusetts SPCA	Sr. Vice President	\$80,440	
Harold Finkelstein	American SPCA	Asst. Treasurer	\$78,241	
Curtis Bohlen	World Wildlife Fund	Vice President	\$77,975	
Robt. M. Wright	World Wildlife Fund	Vice President	\$77,975	
John Grandy	Humane Society of U.S.	Vice President	\$77,567	
Gordon Robinson	American SPCA	Vice President	\$77,544	
Patricia Forkan	Humane Society of U.S.	Vice President	\$76,685	
Howard Levy	Massachusetts SPCA	Vice President	\$76,317	
Michael Bernstein	Massachusetts SPCA	Dir. of Medicine	\$75,796	
Ronald Jolly	American SPCA	Dispatcher	\$75,570	
Joseph Stovak	Massachusetts SPCA	Dir. of Medicine	\$74,067	
LAWRENCE BROWN	American Humane Assn.	Secretary	\$73,359	3
Bruce Bunting	World Wildlife Fund	Vice President	\$72,525	
Michael Fox	Humane Society of U.S.	Vice President	\$71,063	
Alexander Stewart	Massachusetts SPCA	Vice President	\$70,124	
Robert Comisso	North Shore Animal Lg.	Controller	\$70,000	
KEVIN COYLE	American Rivers	President	\$70,000	
Patrick Parkes	Humane Society of U.S.	Vice President	\$67,837	
Herman Cohen	American SPCA	Sr. Vice President	\$66,142	
Thomas Hunt	Humane Society of U.S.	Asst. Treasurer	\$65,559	
James Deane	Defenders Of Wildlife	Editor	\$64,983	
Murdaugh Madden	Humane Society of U.S.	Vice President	\$63,766	
BRIAN DAVIES	IFAW	CEO	\$63,009	
Loran Perham	American SPCA	Foreperson	\$61,538	
Pat Scherre	American Humane Assn.	Child Protection	\$60,991	3
Dennis White	American Humane Assn.	Animal Protection	\$60,741	
Phyllis Wright	Humane Society of U.S.	Vice President	\$60,554	
Huando Torres	American SPCA	Sr. Investigator	\$60,527	
Michael Mantell	World Wildlife Fund	General Counsel	\$60,184	
Christopher Carr	Defenders Of Wildlife	CEO	\$59,614	
HELEN JONES	ISAR	President	\$59,000	
MARY M. CUNNIFF	Natl. Anti-Viv. Society	Executive Dir.	\$58,750	4
Kenneth L. Cuniff	Natl. Anti-Viv. Society	Attorney	\$58,716	4
Barbara Bucovetsky	North Shore Animal Lg.	Manager	\$58,640	

Sara Vickerman	Defenders Of Wildlife	Reg. Director	\$58,164
Helen MacIntosh	Defenders Of Wildlife	Conservation Dir.	\$57,055
DUF FISCHER	Animal Protection Inst.	President	\$55,621
MCDONALD WHITE	United Action For Anim.	President	\$54,600
Lawrence Amon	World Wildlife Fund	V.P. Finance	\$54,394
Ted Crail	Animal Protection Inst.	Consultant	\$53,214
Betty Denny Smith	American Humane Assn.	Dir., Hollywood	\$51,655
Kathryn Tollerton	Defenders Of Wildlife	Associate Director	\$51,610
Katherine Smart	Humane Society of U.S.	Data Process. Dir.	\$51,345
Joseph Meadow	United Action For Anim.	Attorney/Lobbyist	\$50,622
Annie St. Laurent	United Action For Anim.	Research Director	\$50,350
AUGUST HELBERG	Connecticut Humane	Executive Director	\$50,175
MICHAEL CLARK	Friends Of The Earth	President	\$50,000
J. John Stevenson	North Shore Animal Lg.	Attorney	\$49,467
George Trapp	Natl. Anti-Viv. Society	President	\$48,898
Richard Moore	IFAW	Executive Director	\$47,531
AARON MEDLOCK	New Eng. Anti-Viv. Soc.	Executive Director	\$47,000
Sydney Holt	IFAW	Scientific Consul.	\$46,480
John Fitzgerald	Defenders Of Wildlife	WLD Policy	\$46,245
Karen Furestad	American Humane Assn.	Child Protection	\$45,883
Caroline Thompson	IFAW	Public Relations	\$45,514
WILLIAM CAVE	American Anti-Viv. Soc.	President	\$44,682
Adele Douglass	American Humane Assn.	Dir., Wash. D.C.	\$44,654
Paul Kellogg	Natl. Anti-Viv. Society	Consultant	\$44,341
Carter Luke	Massachusetts SPCA	Vice President	\$43,979
ELLIOT KATZ	In Defense Of Animals	President	\$43,920
Bea Hayes	Humane Society of U.S.	Dir. of Membership	\$43,881
Janet Fessler	World Wildlife Fund	Asst. Secretary	\$43,766
Bruce Webb	Animal Protection Inst.	(not stated)	\$43,664
Robert Govoni	IFAW	Controller	\$43,556
Scott Anderson	PETA	Dir. of Membership	\$42,818
Marcia Glaser	Humane Society of U.S.	Asst. Secretary	\$42,758
Donald Barnes	Natl. Anti-Viv. Society	Director	\$42,650
Elizabeth Dribben	Humane Society of U.S.	Govt. Relations	\$42,141
PRISCILLA FERL	Friends Of Animals	President	\$42,000
Kim Stallwood	PETA	Executive Director	\$41,000
Charlene Drennon	Humane Society of U.S.	West Coast Dir.	\$40,818
Randall Lockwood	Humane Society of U.S.	Dir. of Higher Ed.	\$40,249
Norman Anderson	PCRM	Dir. of Toxicology	\$39,000
Robert Hillman	Animal Protection Inst.	(not stated)	\$38,388
Tim Manolis	Animal Protection Inst.	(not stated)	\$38,078
Samuel Trevino	Humane Society of U.S.	Asst. Treasurer	\$37,292
Clarence White	Connecticut Humane	Financial Secty.	\$36,120
Mary Ouellette	Natl. Anti-Viv. Society	Secretary	\$36,050
Penny M. Feltz	Natl. Anti-Viv. Society	Dir. Program/Educ.	\$35,804
<b>U.S. MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>			<b>\$35,752</b>
Sue Murphy	American Humane Assn.	Asst. Secretary	\$35,030
PETER BAHOUTH	Greenpeace U.S.A.	Executive Director	\$33,719
William Clark	Friends Of Animals	International Rep.	\$33,000
Nancy Hicks	Animal Protection Inst.	Consultant	\$33,000
Nancy Payton	ISAR	Vice President	\$33,000
Sylvia Lovett	Friends Of Animals	Controller	\$32,000
JOYCE TISCHLER	Animal Legal Def. Fund	Executive Director	\$31,600
Zephyr Carlyle	Friends Of Animals	Attorney	\$31,500
Sandra Lewis	Friends Of Animals	New York Director	\$31,500
Roger Stevenson	PETA	Computers/Finance	\$31,264
Nancy Crooks	Animal Protection Inst.	Consultant	\$30,959
Marianne Radziewicz	New Eng. Anti-Viv. Soc.	Attorney	\$30,560
Suzanne Roy	PCRM	Communications	\$30,423
Jeanne (Glynn) Roush	PETA	Research/Investig.	\$30,260
Carol Burnett	PETA	Dir./Communication	\$30,237
Arthur Kellman	North Shore Animal Lg.	Attorney	\$30,000

IRS rules require that only the top five salaries within each organization need be reported. The following groups pay additional salaries in excess of \$30,000:

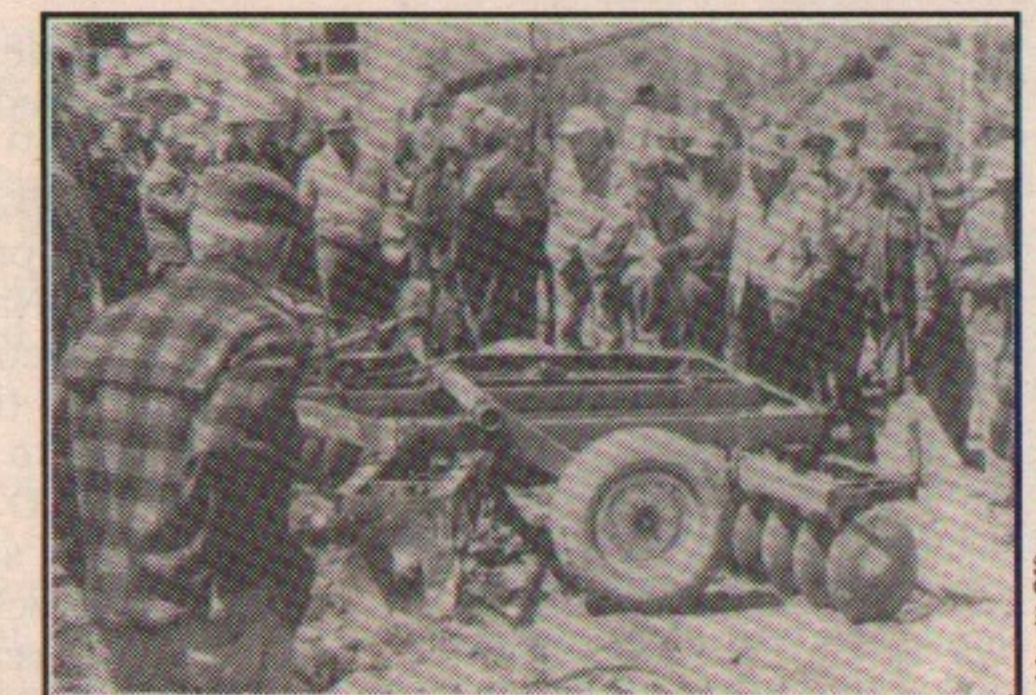
North Shore Animal Lg. (12)			
Massachusetts SPCA (48)			9
Humane Society of the U.S. (23)			
American SPCA (72)			

If a group pays no staff salaries above \$30,000, the top five need not be declared. The following (in alphabetical order) pay no staff salaries above \$30,000, and have not reported actual salaries:

NEAL BARNARD	PCRM	President	\$28,000
RANDY HAYES	Rainforest Action Net.	Exec. Director	\$28,000

# Animal Newsline

## Animal Consciousness Comes To Farm Country



Merritt Clifton

Released late last year, *The Des Moines Register's* 1990 Iowa Poll shook the farm belt with the revelation that 34 percent of adult Iowans consider themselves animal rights activists, including 52 percent of those aged 18 to 24, 41 percent of all women, and 25 percent of all men. Six percent of respondents, twice the national average, said they were vegetarians. A whopping 72 percent called themselves environmentalists.

The poll was taken by telephone during the week of Sept. 10-18.

An Animal Industry Foundation consumer survey meanwhile found that 25 percent think common farming methods are cruel, 25 percent are undecided, and two-thirds believe animal husbandry should be more strictly regulated.

Yet another survey suggests the increasing awareness of animal issues in farm country is translating into action—and altered perceptions among animal care authorities. Polling county agricultural extension agents, sheriffs, and humane societies, the University of Wisconsin agricultural college found that animal abuse was reported in 89.4 percent of the counties in 1989 (and 83 percent in the first third of 1990), up from 76.5 percent in 1987. While 75 percent of the complaints concerned companion animals, 23 percent involved livestock, poultry, and fur farm animals. Respondents said 39 percent of dairy cattle receive questionable care, along with 33 percent of horses, 16 percent of beef cattle, 16 percent of swine, eight percent of sheep, and eight percent of poultry.

When the extension agents were asked if at least 10 percent of the farmers in their counties had specific problems, 59 percent mentioned poor housing. Overcrowding was the leading housing problem, closely followed by poor ventilation and bedding. Poor diet was cited by 53 percent; 29 percent said animals were underfed. Poor preventive health care, improper use of medicines, and lack of veterinary care were also frequently noted. Abuses including beating and lack of shelter were indicated by 18 percent.

Of the companion animal cases, 70 percent were about dogs, 14 percent about horses, 10 percent about cats, and the rest evenly divided between rabbits and "other."

—M.C.

DANIEL KATZ	Rainforest Alliance	Exec. Director	\$26,248	
Rhoda Lee Bauch	American SPCA	Asst. Secretary	\$26,113	
Peter Hoyt	The ANIMALS' AGENDA	Circulation Dir.	\$23,000	
KIM BARTLETT	The ANIMALS' AGENDA	Editor	\$22,995	10
Laura Yanne	The ANIMALS' AGENDA	Advertising Dir.	\$22,995	11
Peter Tharan	Massachusetts SPCA	Vice President	\$22,687	
Elizabeth Swart	In Defense Of Animals	Director	\$21,100	12
Alex Pacheco	PETA	Chairman	\$21,000	
Robert Hudson	American Anti-Viv. Soc.	Vice President	\$19,038	
John Knox	Earth Island Institute	Exec. Director	\$18,794	
Patrice Greanville	The ANIMALS' AGENDA	Editor-at-large	\$18,220	
Dave Philips	Earth Island Institute	Exec. Director	\$17,227	
Eleanor Cave	American Anti-Viv. Soc.	Secretary	\$14,143	6
Merritt Clifton	The ANIMALS' AGENDA	News Editor	\$13,960	10
Helen Carpenter	ISAR	Asst. Secretary	\$8,906	
Elizabeth Swart	ISAR	Vice President	\$8,625	12
WALLACE SWETT	Primarily Primates	President	\$6,000	
Rebecca Weiss	American SPCA	Asst. Secretary	\$5,508	
LORRI BAUSTON	Farm Sanctuary	President	\$2,598	13
Gene Bauston	Farm Sanctuary	Vice President	\$2,598	13
Blanche Kent	Farm Sanctuary	Treasurer	\$2,598	
James Clark	American Anti-Viv. Soc.	Treasurer	\$1,584	14
CLEVELAND AMORY	The Fund For Animals	President	None	
DAVID BROWER	Earth Island Institute	Chrmn. of Brd	None	
DAVE FOREMAN	Earth First!	Founder	None	15
ALEX HERSHAFT	FARM	President	None	
INGRID NEWKIRK	PETA	Natl. Director	None	
Marian Probst	The Fund For Animals	Secretary	None	
CHRISTINE STEVENS	Animal Welfare Inst.	President	None	
JOHN WALKER	Ducks Unlimited	President	None	
PAUL WATSON	Sea Shepherd Cons.	Soc. Captain	None	

1 - Holly Hazard receives no salary from the Doris Day Animal League, but as a note appended to the group's Form 990 explains, "The law firm of Galvin, Stanley & Hazard provides to the League legislative representation, public education and executive management services through a partner in its firm who functions as the League's Executive Director...Expenses to Galvin, Stanley & Hazard amounted to \$110,440 in 1989." Although DDAL listed no paid employees on the Form 990, Hazard has acknowledged a paid staff of three besides herself. Form 990 data indicates \$69,536 was paid for accounting, \$56,475 for public relations help, \$45,612 for "management and general" services, \$34,983 for office help, and \$28,898 for legal services other than those provided by Hazard herself. The DDAL accountant was Frank & Co. of McLean, Virginia. A significant portion of the additional legal services were performed by Bill Wewer, who left DDAL in Mar 1990, to co-found Putting People First. (See "Putting Bill Wewer First," elsewhere in this issue.)

2 - According to the North Shore Animal League's Form 990 explanatory notes, "Director Henry Cowen is affiliated with the Cowen Group, which supplies finished mechanicals for mailing packages to NSAL, subject to NSAL's review and approval. On the basis of a written agreement, the Cowen Group was paid \$90,000 in 1989."

3 - The chief executive officers of the American Humane Association preside over both animal and child protection programs. Pat Scherre and Karen Furestad work in child protection only.

4 - Mary M. Cuniff and Kenneth L. Cuniff are wife and husband.

5 - Aaron Medlock is no longer with the New England Anti-Vivisection Society.

6 - William Cave is now deceased. James Clark succeeded to his position. William and Eleanor Cave were husband and wife.

7 - Roger Stevenson is no longer with PETA.

8 - Suzanne Roy is now with In Defense Of Animals.

9 - Approximately half of the Massachusetts SPCA salaries over \$30,000 go to veterinarians at Angell Memorial Animal Hospital.

10 - Kim Bartlett and Merritt Clifton were married in 1990.

11 - Laura Yanne is now with the American Anti-Vivisection Society. She was replaced at The ANIMALS' AGENDA by Alice Fox.

12 - Elizabeth Swart was paid by both In Defense Of Animals (\$21,100) and ISAR (\$8,625) in 1989. She is no longer with ISAR.

13 - Lorri and Gene Bauston are wife and husband.

14 - James Clark, part-time before the death of William Cave, is now the fulltime head of the American Anti-Vivisection Society.

15 - Dave Foreman is no longer with Earth First!

—Merritt Clifton (with research help from Debra Larson)



## Putting Bill Wewer First

None of the many industry front groups formed recently to fight against animal protection are more shrill than Putting People First. General counsel Bill Wewer's *Fur Age Weekly* column has recently insinuated that animal rights philosopher Tom Regan might have rabies, and that Priscilla Feral of Friends of Animals favors letting rabid dogs attack children, amid a barrage of other personal attacks on animal defense leaders and comparisons of animal defenders in general to Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein.

A PPF mass mailing meanwhile accused Rep. Charles Rose of North Carolina of trying to "make break-ins at medical research laboratories legal," and to "require researchers to reimburse terrorists for the cost of breaking into their laboratories," said Rep. Barbara Boxer of California "opposes medical research to aid America's fighting men and women"; and similarly attacked five other members of Congressional Friends of Animals.

"PPF was founded in September 1989 by Kathleen Marquardt and her husband, William Wewer," according to the December 17, 1990 issue of the farm trade journal *Feedstuffs*. Marquardt owns the Washington D.C. silk clothing firm Elizabeth Quinn, which apparently has ties to the fur trade. Aware that silk is extracted by boiling silkworms alive, she may have seen the falling fortunes of the fur industry with personal alarm. Wewer was collecting as much as \$28,850 to do legal work for the Doris Day Animal League, from which he resigned in March 1990, just as PPF was legally incorporated. On DDAL executive director Holly Hazard's recommendation, Wewer had also been hired for miscellaneous legal chores by the 1990 March for the Animals.

Though DDAL and the March failed to recognize Wewer, he was already nationally known for economic opportunism in political causes. Wewer apparently learned the techniques of fast-buck fundraising through simultaneous stints as a board member with the Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Assn. and American Tax Reduction Foundation, 1980-1989. Using direct mail to convince Californians that property taxes jeopardized their homes, the Jarvis group won a major state property tax rollback in 1978, which caused the closure of hundreds of schools and recreational facilities—especially in low-income areas. The ATRF was begun to spread the property tax revolt

nationwide. Their direct mail campaigns were waged by a firm called Butcher-Forde.

In 1982, Wewer incorporated his own non-profit, tax-exempt organization, the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare. Butcher-Forde did the fundraising, paying \$60,000 to James Roosevelt—a son of Franklin D. Roosevelt with a long history of service as front man for dubious schemes—for use of his name.

"The real beneficiaries of the NCPSSM," Crocker Coulson of *The New Republic* reported in 1987, "are the companies that handle its direct mail. In 1985, \$21 million, or 88 percent of all expenses, went to printing and postage...Much of that money went directly to Butcher-Forde," which made as much as \$1 million per appeal. Wewer drew \$70,000 a year as NCPSSM general counsel. NCPSSM treasurer Blanche Kelley received "millions of dollars," according to Coulson, through her firm Kelley Consulting, whose job was essentially opening the mail and cashing the checks. The fourth NCPSSM board member, besides Roosevelt, Wewer, and Kelley, was Kathleen Marquardt, who then headed a shadowy group called the International Policy Studies Organization from the NCPSSM address and telephone number.

While executive director Holly Hazard denies that Wewer had any deep influence upon the DDAL, parallels are evident: the use of a celebrity figurehead, the board headed by a general counsel who receives a large consulting fee instead of a salary, the high percentage of income used for further fundraising (88 percent in each case), and the form of accounting by which both the NCPSSM and DDAL have reallocated fundraising expenses to "educational" program costs. (See "Who Gets The Money," elsewhere in this issue.) Just as DDAL came under critical media scrutiny in mid-1990, shortly after Wewer left, the NCPSSM eventually became subject of exposes.

Noted *Congressional Quarterly*, "Besides raising millions of dollars for the NCPSSM, the solicitations—as many as 20 a year—had the effect of bringing the group to the attention of members of Congress. Oddly enough, most had never heard of it, despite the organization's claim that it already was a powerful force in Washington."

"In its first mass mailing in 1983," *Changing Times* added, "the NCPSSM offered to obtain Social Security work records for everyone who paid \$10 to

join. That infuriated Social Security officials and drew a reprimand from the U.S. Postal Service—such records, like benefit estimates, are available free from any Social Security office. Soon afterward the NCPSSM claimed to have assembled a 'blue-ribbon panel of experts' to review the Social Security amendments of 1983 and distributed what it described as a transcript of its discussions. According to subsequent Congressional testimony, no such discussions ever took place, and six of the 11 people named as experts had never heard of the panel. Although the NCPSSM collected \$1.7 million from members in 1983, it neither registered as a lobbying organization nor hired any lobbyists at all until the spring of 1984."

Also in 1984, *Changing Times* continued, "The Justice Department admonished the NCPSSM for using reproductions of the Great Seal of the U.S. on its stationery to make it look official." In November 1985, the NCPSSM raised funds for a lawsuit it never filed. "In 1987," *Changing Times* added, "the staff of the Social Security Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee compiled a list of 10 inaccurate or misleading statements in NCPSSM mailings, and 31 House members signed a letter expressing concern about the group's activities." The NCPSSM meanwhile solicited funds for a Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Social Security and Medicare Building, which was never constructed.

As the NCPSSM came under increasingly intense scrutiny from the House Committee on Aging, Wewer and Marquardt left the organization, under circumstances that their successors refuse to disclose. Post-Wewer, the NCPSSM increased its staff, toned down its appeals, and cut the number of appeals it issues to 10-12 per year.

Wewer and Marquardt strengthened their association by marriage on December 6, 1987. They run PPF from a mail-drop at 4401 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Suite 310-A, Washington, D.C. 20008, but the actual office appears to be their home at 6302 30th Street N.W., Washington, DC. Paid staffers include former Dayton-Hudson Co. retail executive Victoria Shook and attorney Stan Thiele, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Wewer and Marquardt purportedly draw no salary, but may be paid through other arrangements, a tactic common to non-profit groups in Wewer's resume.

—Merrit Clifton (with help from Debra Larson)

## Foes Of Animals

As the animal protection movement puts exploiters on the defensive, opposition groups proliferate, competing for finances and public attention.

The best-funded such effort so far is led by U.S. Surgical Corp., now mounting a \$2 million ad campaign in Connecticut and the greater New York City area, defending its use of dogs in surgical staple sales demonstrations. The campaign began in early February, just as Friends of Animals sued U.S. Surgical for \$7.8 million in damages allegedly caused by U.S. Surgical spies, who apparently wiretapped the FoA office and set up a bombing attempt in the U.S. Surgical parking lot in late 1988. Some of the U.S. Surgical ads attack Friends of Animals and Last Chance for Animals by name. A representative who placed the ads intimated that media who provided friendly news coverage would get most of the ad money, said *Fairfield Advocate* editor Jim Motavalli, who added that the representative told him one of U.S. Surgical's longterm goals is repeal of Connecticut's anti-pound seizure law.

U.S. Surgical also helped set up Connecticut United for Research Excellence, a consortium of about 40 firms and institutions, including Yale University, the University of Connecticut, Wesleyan University, and Miles Laboratories. Headed by Dr.

Myron Genel of the Yale School of Medicine, CURE has offices in the national headquarters of the American Heart Association in Wallingford, Connecticut, and a budget of \$200,000. But at least one major company among those *Nature* magazine named as potential partners in a similar national coalition backed away.

"We are not part of any consortium," said Procter & Gamble public affairs chief Linda Ulrey. "We have never talked to U.S. Surgical, and were not aware of this until we saw it in *Nature*." Ulrey acknowledged that a 1989 Procter & Gamble internal memo did discuss forming an industry-wide push to defend animal testing, but said that anything the firm did in that direction would "focus strictly on public education and scientific fact."

Lawrence Jahn of the pro-hunting Wildlife Management Institute and Bud Ward, publisher of *Outdoor Life*, meanwhile announced formation of the United Conservation Alliance, which hopes to spend \$200 million a year it doesn't have yet on media campaigns. Seeking donations to help them get back into business, former executives of the bankrupt Ontario Trappers' Assn. set up two organizations, the Northbay Trappers' Relief Fund and Friends of Fur. The conservative Washington Legal Foundation got into the act by



FOA DEMONSTRATION AT US SURGICAL

publishing a monograph titled *America's New Extremists: What You Need To Know About The Animal Rights Movement*. The University of Illinois Department of Agricultural Economics, engaged in a year-long effort to discredit *Diet For A New America* author John Robbins, mailed a questionnaire on organizational matters to numerous animal protection groups under the aegis of the Institute of Government and Public Affairs. And one of the older anti-animal groups, the Fur Information Council of America, continued scrambling to find the money to keep going, while promising to "become more proactive" and to work more closely with groups defending other exploitive industries, who for their part don't seem eager to share fur's stigma.

—M.C.

## COURT CALENDAR

### Money Matters

The Federal Election Commission has sued the National Rifle Association's lobbying arm and political action committee for more than \$830,000, alleging that the former, the Institute for Legislative Action, illegally gave \$415,744 to the latter, the NRA Political Victory Fund, during the 1988 election campaign. The NRA tried to settle out of court, but negotiations failed because it refused to admit it broke the law, which bars political action committees from taking corporate money.

Watson and Hughey Co., a Virginia-based fundraiser, and eight clients including Adopt-A-Pet have agreed to pay \$2.1 million to settle suits by 10 states alleging fraudulent solicitation. Sweepstakes appeals for Adopt-A-Pet, a shelter run by Joan Mace from her home in Tulsa, Oklahoma, drew \$1.4

million in donations in 1987, of which Mace actually got \$55,000, spending \$32,000 on shelter-related business. Watson and Hughey kept \$77,000, while the rest went for printing and postage. Watson and Hughey earlier settled out of court with seven other states, and still face suits from four others. The state attorneys general may direct each state's share of the award to the charities of their choice. Oregon gave all the \$100,000 left after legal costs to the Oregon Health Sciences University Foundation, which backs animal-based biomedical research.

The U.S. Justice Dept. has joined health researcher Thomas Condie's whistleblower suit against his one-time colleague John Ninneman, who allegedly falsified animal test data while at the University of Utah and the University of California in San Diego. The suit seeks \$3.9 million in damages,

including restitution of \$1,293,783 in National Institutes of Health grants. In other research funding scandals, Stanford University announced it would refund \$500,000 in alleged overcharges attached to NIH and other research grants, as the U.S. Navy began a criminal investigation into Stanford handling of funds from the Office of Naval Research. Days later, South Carolina Governor Carroll Campbell Jr. asked the state police to probe the loss of the Carolina Research and Development Foundation's records from 1981-1985. The *Greenville News* and Associated Press won access to the missing records in a July 1989 Circuit Court ruling, but the foundation then claimed they had been destroyed. The missing records may document questionable use of research funds at the University of South Carolina.

PETA president Alex Pacheco settled his libel suit against Dr. Peter Gerone of Tulane University out of court in late January for an undisclosed sum that PETA executive director Ingrid

Continued on next page



# ANIMAL NEWSLINE

Continued from previous page

Newkirk 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 offroad vehicle use on panther survival. The USFWS also contributed \$8,000 to the plaintiffs' court costs. Six panther kittens are still to be captured this year.

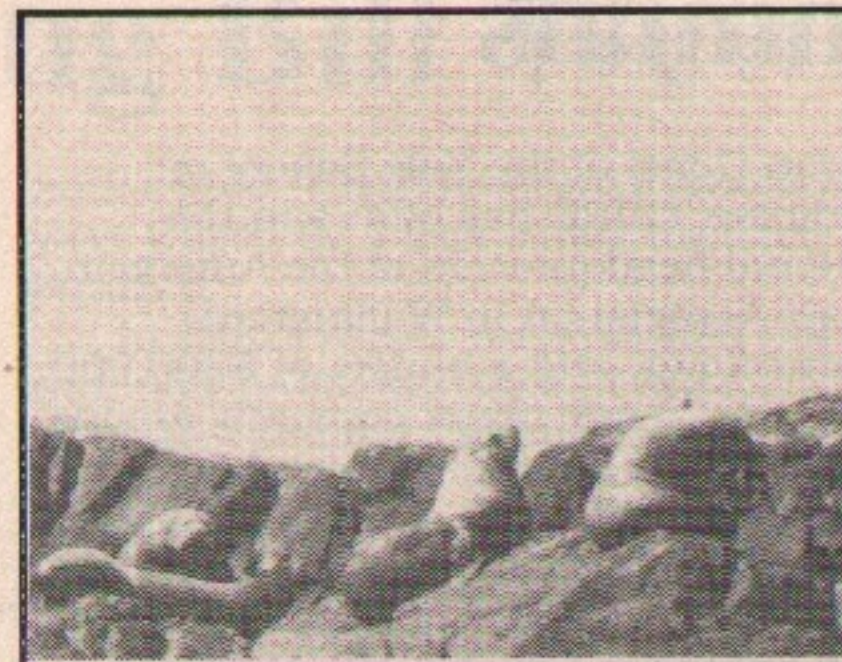
The Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund and California Native Plant Society meanwhile sued the USFWS, seeking to have 159 rare plants added to the endangered and protected species lists. A favorable ruling would save animal habitat as well, and might help persuade Congress to commit more funds to preserving endangered species.

Exxon has claimed immunity from 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 \$1.2 billion, to be spent on habitat conservation.

## Humane 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 federal government, and \$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 exhibits and defecated on the boardwalk.

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



The Metroparks Zoo, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been fined \$2,000 for violating federal transport standards in trucking three sea lions to Memphis in April 1989. The sea lions died en route of heat exhaustion.

The Calif. 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 hawks and owls who were allegedly held without permits in cramped conditions. Shelter managers Joan and John Coleman (mother and son) said the animals were brought there years ago by police and wardens, 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, West Va. magistrate Tony Barill has fined one Gloria Morgan \$5,016 for keeping 32 unlicensed dogs.

Maine District Court Judge Clifford O'Rourke sent hunter John Koehling Jr., 21, to a week in jail for killing a dog who gnawed the carcass of a deer he'd just shot. Koehling must also make \$500 restitution, and will be on probation for a year. The case was remarkable because of the light treatment Maine 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 pitbulls 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 makes hosting dogfights a felony.

After a year-long probe, the Oregon State Police have broken up a poaching

ring they say killed as many as 20 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 deleted. Animal defenders have won similar suits in numerous other states.

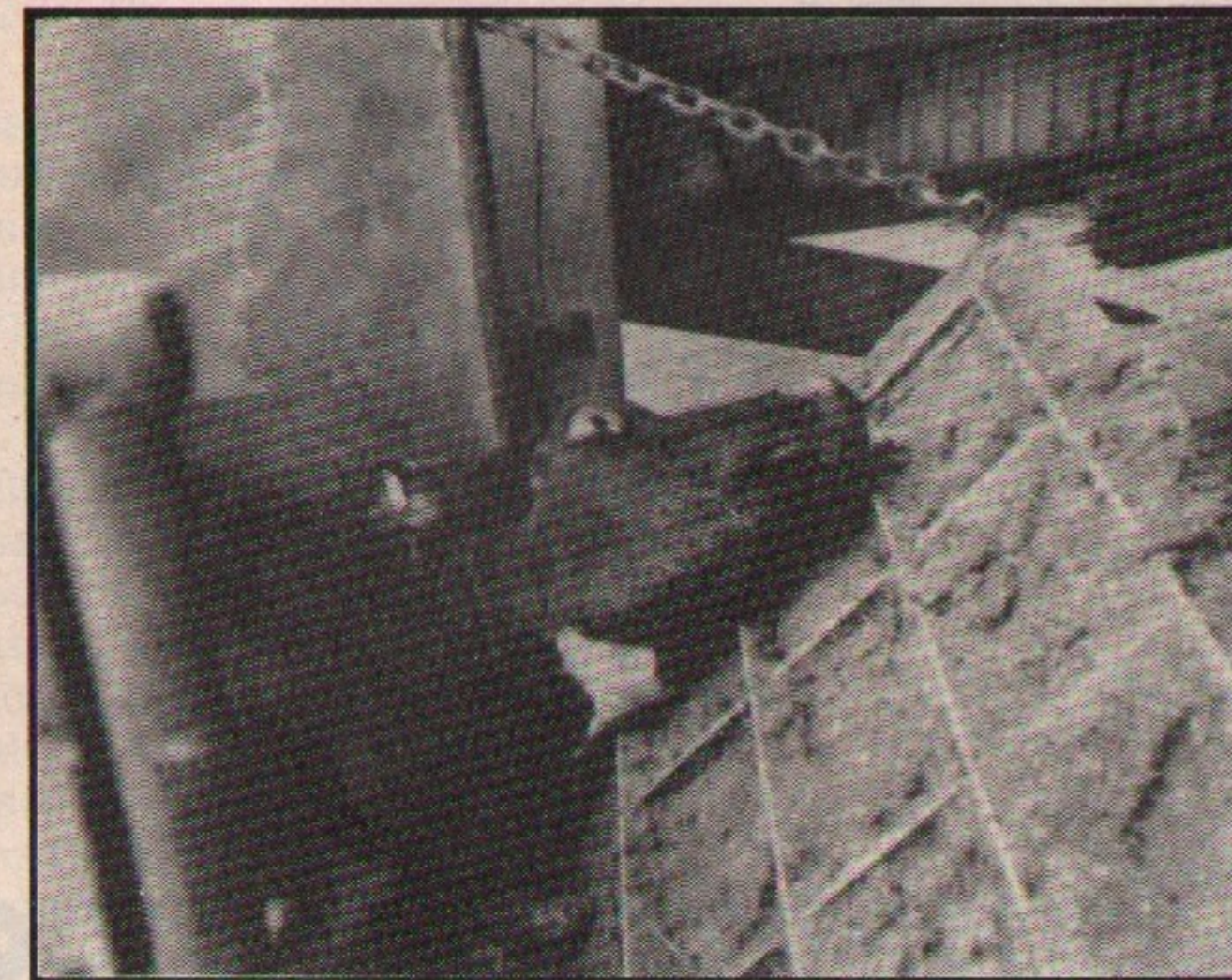
Former PETA staffer Michael Winikoff dropped an appeal of his conviction last June for freeing rats from a University of Pennsylvania psychology lab, saying he believed he couldn't get a fair trial in Philadelphia because of the university's influence. Winikoff must do 100 hours of community service with a non-animal-related group, and must pay restitution of \$60.

Fran Trutt, 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 spies, was released on probation Feb. 1, after serving a year in jail. Trutt 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 Justin McCarthy, whose no-kill shelter was closed for inhumane treatment of animals in 1987.

Lifeforce has dropped an attempt to prosecute Vancouver Aquarium employees for cruelty during the capture of two beluga whales at Churchill, Manitoba, last August.

Lyn Dessaux of Santa Cruz, Calif., was convicted Feb. 9 of assaulting a bison hunter with a ski pole near Yellowstone on March 13, 1990. He was sentenced to 90 days in jail and must pay court costs of \$887.

—M.C.



**THIS COW WAS TOO WEAK TO STAND..... SO SHE WAS DRAGGED TO SLAUGHTER WITH CRUDE CHAINS AND HOISTS**

**Everyday, thousands of "downed" animals suffer horrendous abuse at auctions and stockyards across the country. Farm Sanctuary has launched a national campaign to stop this cruelty---already the largest stockyard in the eastern region of the United States has stopped selling "downed animals". Your support will HELP US STOP ABUSES AT EVERY AUCTION IN THE COUNTRY.**

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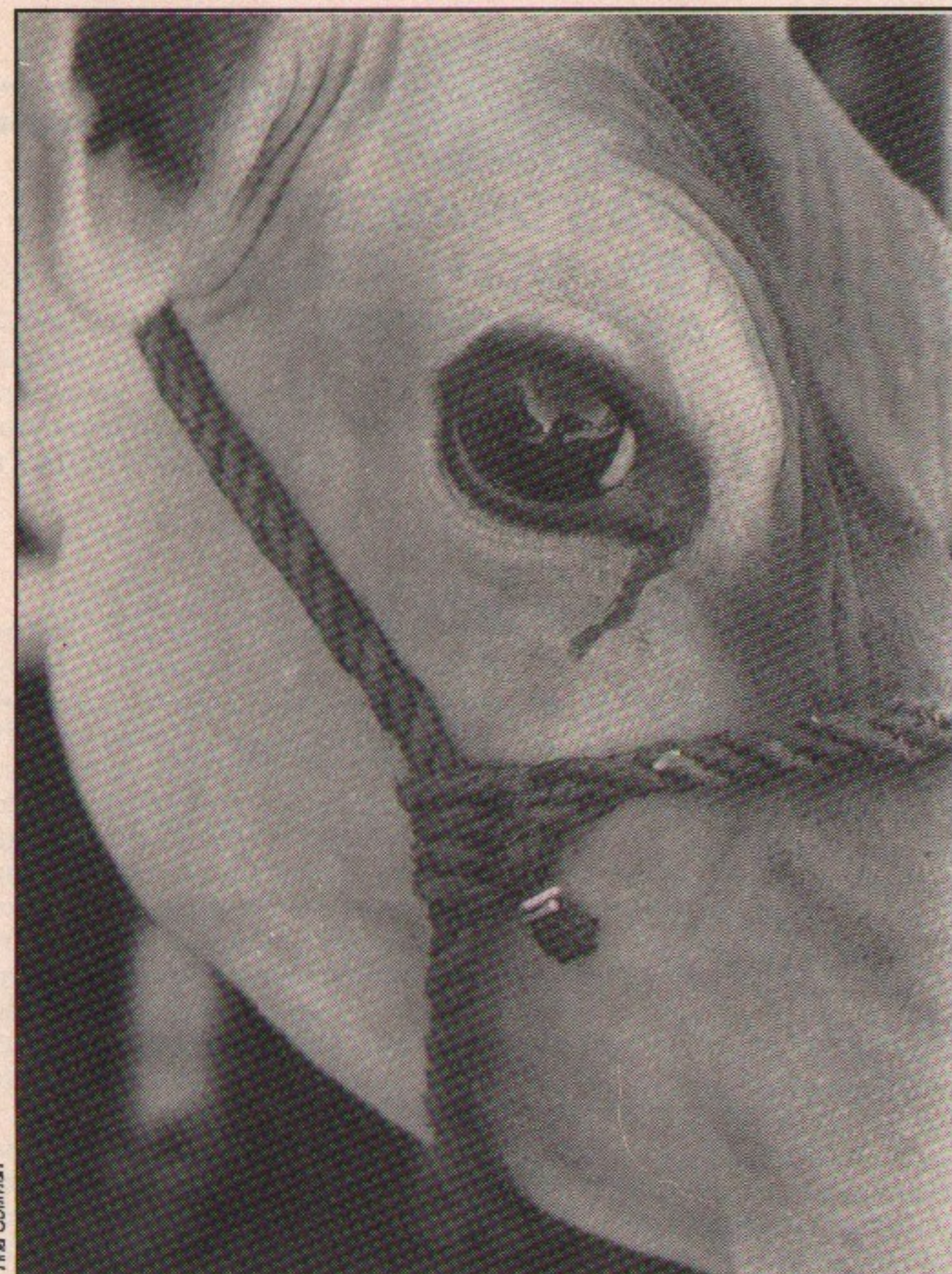
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# They Used to Call Them Slaughterhouses...

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'd tried to get into them before—Kansas City and Omaha and L.A. But I was always told that insurance restrictions prohibited visitors. "Otherwise," the management had always said, "we'd be happy to accommodate you." This time, I hadn't tried at all. I'd simply mentioned to a rural acquaintance that I thought I'd have more integrity for my 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 Malcom will show you anything you want to see." Malcom, it seemed, was co-owner with his brother of a midsized 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 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 had 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" calibre—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 Malcom.

The Food Locker, actually a meat market and butcher shop, was the first euphemism I'd meet this day. It's 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 Malcom, 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 lard, 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 rendering company. As the workers rapidly ground and seasoned sausage meat and packed other cuts, wrapping them neatly in brown paper, the as yet unprocessed half of the pig's body loomed over the

scene, hanging from hooks in the ceiling.

"So you want to see the plant?" asked a cheerful voice behind me. I turned to see a pleasant looking man in his 30s. This was Malcom, my guide. "Sure do!" I answered. That was when 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 were to tour the premises backward—starting with huge refrigerator 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 photograph 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, Malcom was proudly explaining that his plant does contract work for a major national food corporation as well as providing meat for the family company.

In the next cold room, some 20 employees were cutting through huge pieces of flesh and bone. They were equipped for injury prevention—a steel-reinforced glove on the hand opposite the sharp knife, hardhats, plastic plates around their midsections lest a knife

*Continued on next page*



Tina Coffman

## Killing

After the terrors of transport and the stockyards, slaughtering can seem almost anticlimactic. In the U.S., the Humane Slaughter Act of 1958, amended in 1978, gradually ended the era of the brawny slugger with a sledgehammer who once stood astride the slaughterhouse ramp, pounding bawling animals between the eyes as fast as assistants could chase them toward him. Hammer stunning was too erratic to meet the requirement that livestock be unconscious before shackling and hoisting (except in kosher plants—see "Ritual Slaughter").

These days the "knockers" usually stand to one side with electric or air-driven captive bolt pistols, much resembling nail guns. The animals enter the killing area one at a time, often on conveyor ramps, and are usually not allowed to see what's about to happen. At some smaller plants, cattle may be in pain from injections of up to a pint of papain, a meat tenderizing enzyme, shot into the jugular vein only minutes before, so that the victims' last heartbeats will distribute it throughout their bodies. Larger meatpackers have largely abandoned this procedure, common in the 1960s and 1970s, as too labor intensive; and it will be banned outright in European Economic Community nations beginning in 1992.

Placed against the victims' heads, the captive bolt pistols achieve 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 "shacklers" hook the felled carcasses through the tendons of one or both hind legs and haul them into the air to a convenient height for the "stickers," who slash the animals' throats, insuring death and preventing the meat from quickly spoiling. At most plants, the animals are completely decapitated within two minutes of reaching the killing area.

Hogs tend to die hardest. To insure that hogs are properly stunned before slaughter, a British slaughter reform law adopted in June 1990 requires that they be unconscious for at least three seconds before the slaughtering proceeds. However, humane investigators have reported that this requirement is widely ignored, and apparently some hogs are reviving in mid-kill. In the U.S., UFCW Local 1142 union officer William Buckholtz in 1988 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 "blow out their loins," i.e. cause them to defecate. There are also known cases of companies trying to save money by using underpowered captive bolt-firing cartridges, but in general, slaughterhouse killers try to be quickly effective—if not for the animals' sake, for their own, since an injured animal who revives can be extremely dangerous to handle.

Studying the psychological adaptations of slaughterhouse killers, livestock handling consultant Temple Grandin has estimated that about 70 percent become mechanistic and detached from their work; 20 percent become sadistic; and 10 percent try to maintain a humane attitude through treating slaughter as a sacred ritual. "Nobody should kill animals all the time," Grandin concludes. "Rotation 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 good 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 slaughterhouse line speed accelerated 22 percent during the 1980s.

—Merritt Clifton



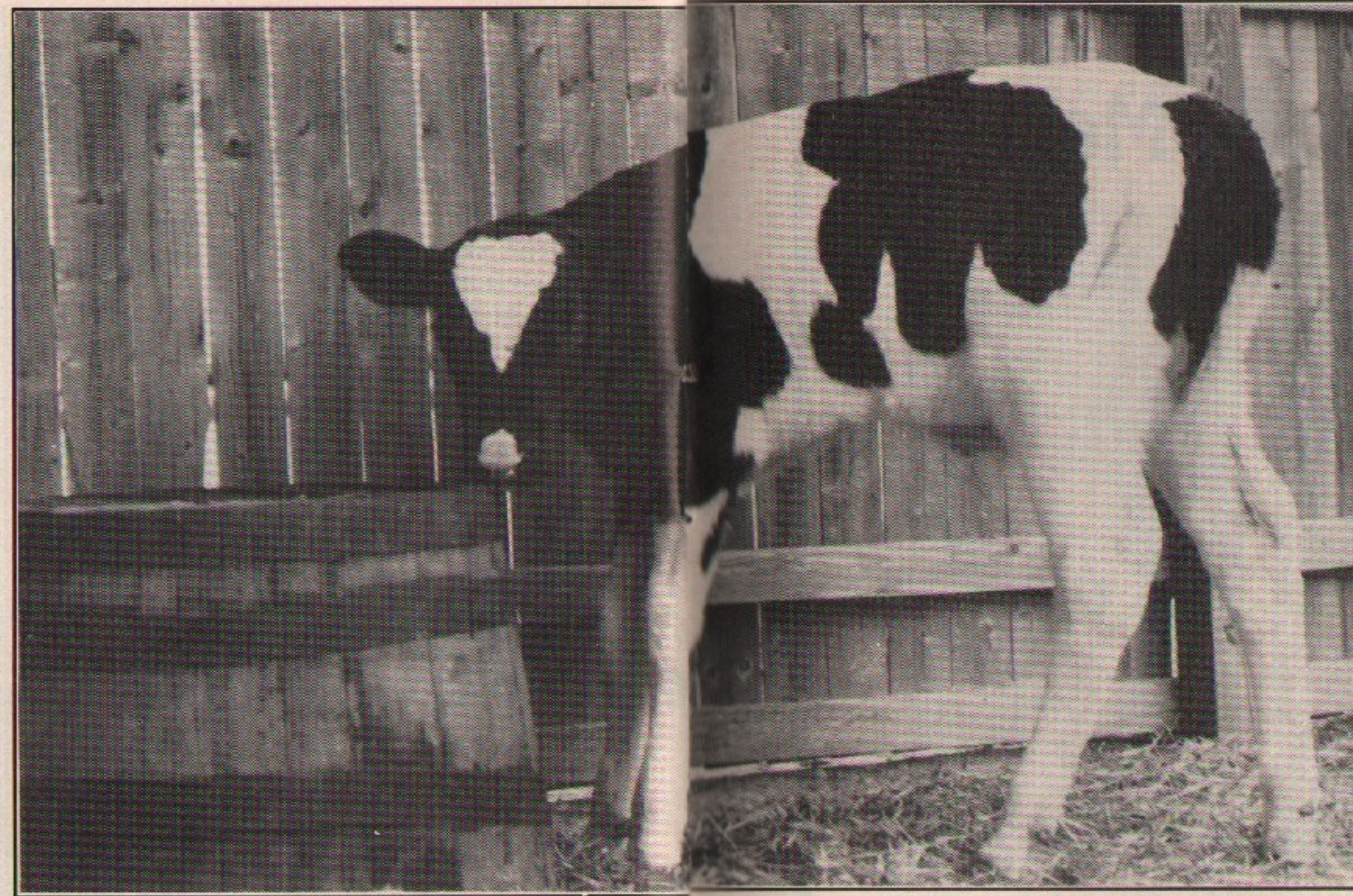
# Ritual Slaughter

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 reasons for these prohibitions have been variously described as hygienic, aesthetic, folkloric, ethical, and psychological, but in practice, before the invention of refrigerators, they helped 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 throat-slashing. Religious law and tradition also prescribe that this must cause the animal as little pain as possible: specially trained Jewish and Islamic slaughterers 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 slaughterhouse practice, the Royal SPCA of Great Britain and the World Society for the Protection of Animals take a more critical view. Switzerland banned slaughter without prestunning in 1892, Norway in 1930, and Sweden in 1937. Unfortunately, each ban was enacted amid a general climate of anti-Semitism, and preslaughter stunning requirements recently proposed in Great Britain and Quebec drew accusations of anti-Semitic intent. In nations with a significant Moslem population, only the Moslems of India tend to accept prestunning; prestunning apparently isn't accepted by any major Jewish community.

Livestock consultant Temple Grandin believes the most inhumane aspect of kosher slaughter is not the lack of stunning, but rather the manner in which the animals are held still while their throats are cut. Often animals are shackled and hoisted—as dead animals are in conventional slaughter—before the throat-cutting. "This is 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 an upright 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., American SPCA, Massachusetts SPCA, and American Humane Association, Grandin spent much of the past decade developing a conveyor restrainer system that is now used to kosher kill up to 150 calves an hour at Utica Veal, in upstate New York. Her goal is to make the system the kosher standard.

—Merritt Clifton



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 as if from nowhere 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 creature 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 fulltime 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 lengthwise 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, these guys could pass as surgeons after doing this for a while!" I detested my persona, but she was able to watch and not be ill, absorb and not be outraged. I, 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." And I smiled. "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 pulling up with trailers and trucks to deliver more. "We get a lot of feedlot 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 an incline 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

was obviously from a family dairy farm, an animal who was used to humans and trusted them. She reached the metal box and its door snapped shut behind her.

This operation is set up so that conscious animals don't see their slaughtered peers, but they must smell what's happening. Lord knows I did. The cow stared at me with beautiful but frightened eyes. I wanted to throw my arms around her neck, to save her somehow. But the person who had to smile her way through this "tour" instead asked the worker who would deliver the stunning shot from the captive bolt pistol, "Is this the job you always do?" "We pass it around," he answered.

He tried to reach the head of the black and white cow with the pistol and she crouched to avoid it. He whistled. He whistled to her like he probably whistles to his dog when he comes home in the evenings. He whistled, and this gentle, placid being looked up at him to see what he wanted. He shot her between the eyes in compliance with regulations for "humane slaughter." She fell down, and the bottom dropped from the enclosure, sending her to the kill floor. She was hoisted high, her throat was cut, and her life spilled out. An employee I hadn't noticed before mopped the blood. All day, he mops blood.

Malcom drove me to my friend's house. "If you visit again, maybe we can get together and do something."

"Sure thing," I answered. "Thanks a lot."

Instead of backing down the drive, he circled around the house. There was my car with its "Animal Liberation" decal. Maybe he saw it, maybe he didn't. But when I stepped into the coolness of my friend's living room, my soul came back to me. I was sick, sick and sorry—for the gentle cow with the lovely eyes, for the hundreds of cows going through that slaughterhouse, and the billions of animals in all the others. I was sick and sorry for the workers who had to mute their sensitivities to make a living as they do, and I was sick and sorry for Malcom who was following a family tradition in the meat business but still had some kindness in his face. "It's so quick," he's said. "They don't really suffer." He seemed to want to convince

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# Workers, Too, Are Treated Like Meat

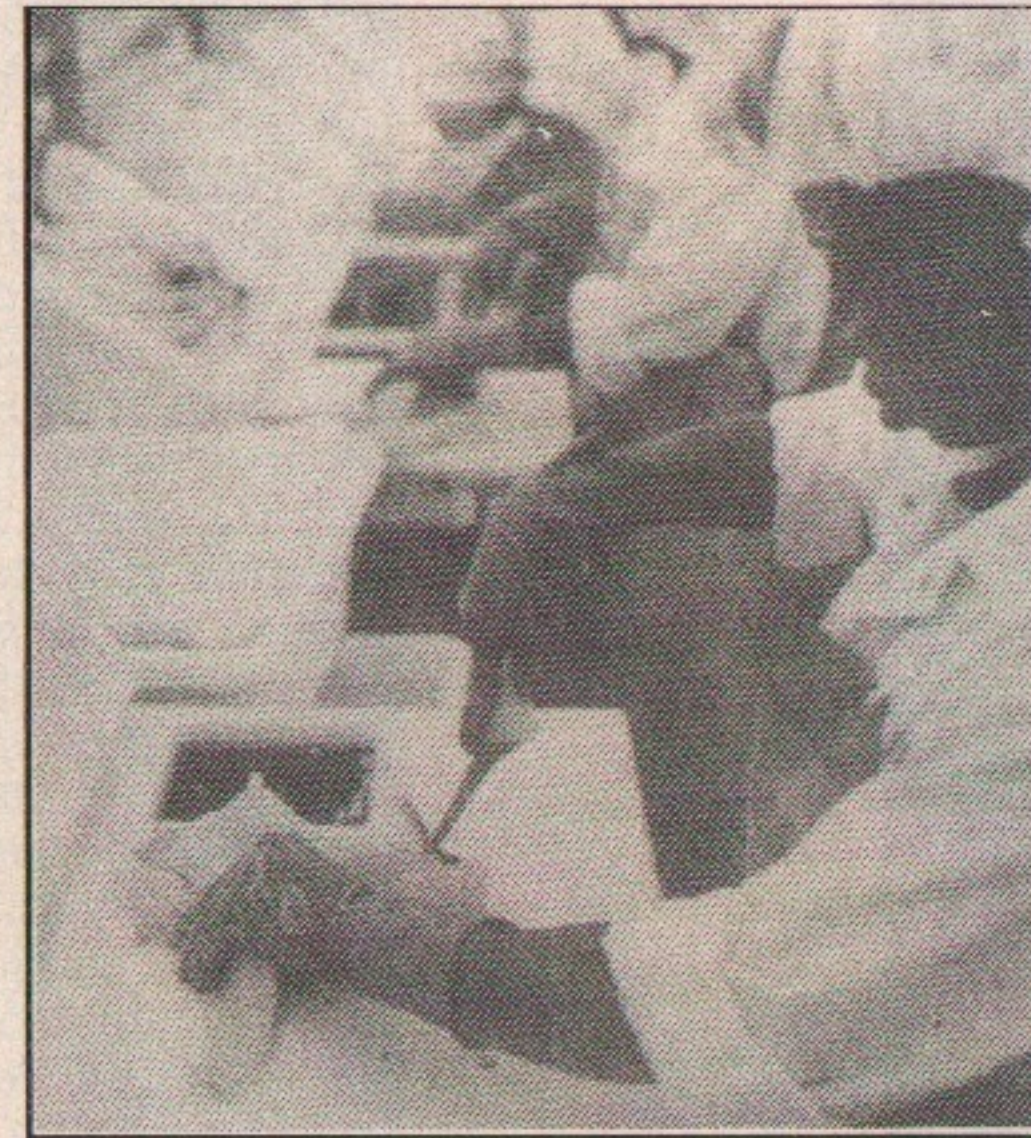
Nobody knows better than meatpacking plant workers just how exploitive the industry is.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 58,000 members of a workforce numbering 140,000 were injured on the job in 1988, the most recent year 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 employee 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 26 to 48, with six to 21 years of experience. Pork workers, a majority of whom are female, average 23 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 eviscerating 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," in part 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 ways of relieving stress. Even the few who don't quit or get fired for substance abuse tend to burn out young. Of 15,000 slaughterhouse workers recently surveyed for a



12-year period by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, only 48 qualified for pension benefits.

"The vast majority don't reach retirement age," Daymon acknowledges. "You get arm and shoulder injuries and tendonitis no end from the repetitive motion." Among longterm meatpacking 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 56 percent of the 32,000 Canadian workers. Since the early 1980s, the UFCW has been trying to establish a base wage of \$9.00 an hour throughout the meatpacking industry. In 1984, this encouraged the Hormel Corporation to cut wages from \$10.69 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 strike-breakers 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 Ahoskie, North Carolina, and J. Davitt McAteer 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 \$5.45 an hour, for processing 75 to 85 birds a minute. In 1985, 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 been on strike since September 1990, seeking a few cents more than the \$4.25 an hour federal minimum wage that becomes mandatory on April 1.

—Merritt Clifton

Continued from page 43

himself. 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 buy 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"; 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 they do: the 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 fed the neighbors' kittens again. "May my soul always remain beyond the reach of thieves." 🐷

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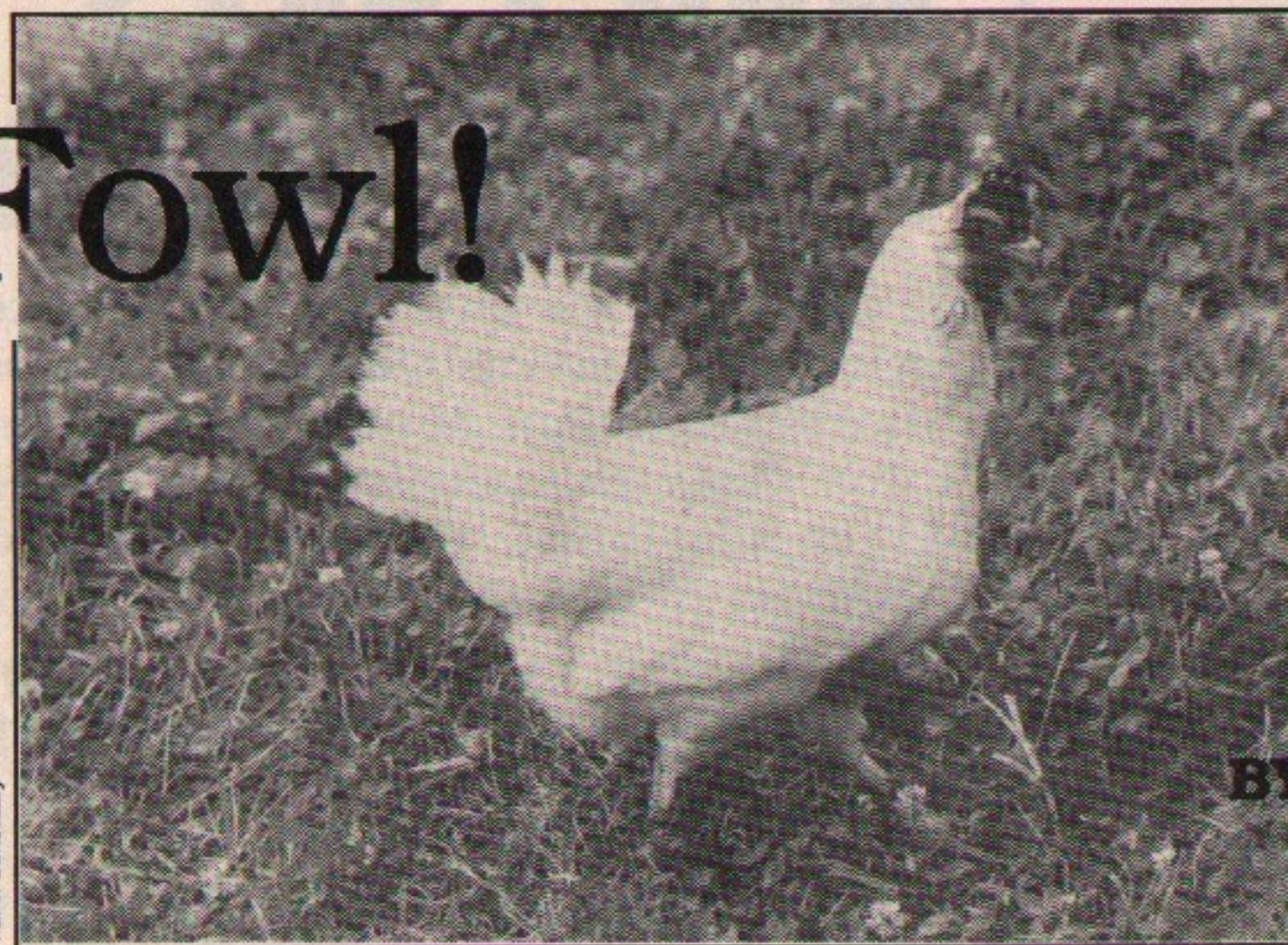
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# Cry Fowl!



BY KAREN DAVIS

**L**ast 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 the darkness.

They had come out of darkness. "Live haul involves hand-catching the birds, mostly at night, in a darkened dust-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 stresses." 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 others' 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 there's more trouble and risk 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 to the truck, while striving to reduce the bruises, broken bones, and smothering that result in lost profits.

"Spent" laying hens are simply torn from the battery to the transport cages without regard to preserving "carcass quality." Having lived cooped for 18 months with three or four other hens without exercise while being drained of minerals to produce eggshells, the laying 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 welfarists as a more efficient and humane method of bird catching; yet it 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 bouncy 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 Druce, director of Chickens' Lib in England, points out that "half-naked battery hens will feel cold winds, 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 chickens from farm to slaughter that the causes are being studied jointly at the Institute of Agricultural Engineering in Britain and at the Institute of Physiology and Genetics Research at Edinburgh, Scotland. According to a recent article in the agribusiness newspaper *Feedstuffs*, "Truck vibration frequency has been shown to have a big effect on the broilers' ability to regulate their body temperature." Heat stress is a major problem in poultry transport and holding. Temperatures at 48-50 degrees F when birds are loaded in transport crates will climb to 55-60 degrees F in transit and up to 85 degrees F when a fully loaded truck stops for as little as an hour before unloading at the factory. Some heat stress problems, it is claimed, could be solved "tomorrow," by attaching an air scoop to vehicles; however, this and similar solutions are rejected by the

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 28-Hour Law of 1906 that 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 hatching, with no provisions being made for food, water, or weather.

At the slaughterhouse, birds may wait in the trucks anywhere 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 excitement and ensure proper stunning. Since stunners are not required by law, they aren't always used and vary considerably in effectiveness when they are used. Farm Sanctuary poultry slaughter videos show chickens 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, twitching, 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 meat be inspected for visible disease and deformity, not bacterial contamination.) Responding to my inquiry, a staff veterinarian with the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service wrote that most poultry plants render 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' heads are dragged as they dangle upside down from the shackles. USDA notes stunning time as approximately seven seconds per bird. Stunning seems advised not for humane reasons particularly but to ensure the "satisfactory bleeding and feather release" deemed essential for marketing the final product.

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 about 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 throat-cutting. Commercially, the result is a daily stack of rejected cherry-colored "redskins," referring to birds who have not been bled and were alive when they entered the scald. Linking welfare and business arguments, some veterinarians in Great Britain stand in favor of legal requiring that poultry be killed during stunning.

## Remedies

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

Karen Davis is president of United Poultry Concerns (P.O. Box 59367, Potomac, MD 20859; 301-948-2406), an organization addressing the use of poultry in food production, science,




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# M E D I C I N E:

## Product Testing on Animals

**O**ver the past few years, the testing of commercial products on animals has been cast in a very different light. Some jurisdictions, such as Berkeley, California, have banned the Draize test, and state bans are getting closer and closer to passage.

The Draize test, introduced in 1944 by Food and Drug Administration toxicologist John H. Draize, is rapidly falling out of favor. In this test, a substance is placed into the eyes of rabbits, and the effects are measured three days later. Not only is the test cruel to animals, it has been less than dependable as a measure for human safety. For example, a hairdressing product for men appeared to be safe after Draize testing, but in humans led to numerous complaints of eye irritation and visual blurring. Several antihistamine drugs appeared non-irritating in the rabbit, only to prove so painful in the human eye that they were unusable. Certain detergents have caused pain and blurred vision in people, but no apparent effect in the Draize test. Many other chemicals have also passed the rabbit test, only to injure humans.

But alternatives to the Draize are now established. Avon has begun to use the elegantly simple Eytex method, which uses a vial of proteins simulating the constituents of the human eye. When commercial products are added to the vial, the change in its appearance signals whether the compound is likely to be an irritant. The Eytex company also manufactures Skintex, a non-animal method to assess dermal irritation.

The Noxell Corporation, makers of Noxzema and Cover Girl, now uses the agarose diffusion method, in which a layer of agarose, a derivative of seaweed, is placed in a glass dish. Under the agarose is a thin layer of cloned cells, and on top is the substance to be tested. As the chemical diffuses through the agarose layer, its effect on the cells below can be observed. The test results correlate well with the Draize for a wide variety of chemicals.

In 1989, the Molecular Devices Corporation of Menlo Park, California, unveiled the silicon microphysiometer, which has the potential to replace the Draize and a variety of other animal tests. This special sensor can detect even very

subtle changes in the metabolism of cultured human cells exposed to toxic chemicals. The instrument can measure the metabolic rate of as few as 1,000 cells in one three-millionth of an ounce of fluid. This is about one five-hundredth the volume of a drop of blood.

The Clonetics Corporation produces standardized kits for sophisticated cell culture tests such as the uridine uptake inhibition assay, the cell growth/protein accumulation assay, and several other methods which can assess the irritancy 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, inhaled, 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 is even more cruel when relatively nontoxic 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 antacids, for example, an enormous dose is administered because small doses are not fatal or even harmful. Animals do not willingly swallow foreign substances, and are frequently force-fed these compounds with stomach tubes. Death may be caused by hemorrhage or bloating.

The LD50 is falling into oblivion even without a specific alternative. The test is so crude and results so different between different species that neither the FDA nor the Environmental Protection Agency requires the test for any chemical they regulate.

Of course, cosmetic and household products are not just subjected to Draize or LD50 tests. They typically undergo oral and dermal LD50s, dermal irritancy tests, and tests for their capacity to cause nerve damage, birth defects, and other problems.

Despite the false results often obtained from animal tests, some manufacturers remain skeptical of alternatives. The solution is selective formulation. Manufacturers can sidestep testing altogether by asking two questions: Can the product be made with ingredients already known to be safe? If not, can it be made with ingredients whose dangers are already known? If either question can be

# I N L A Y T E R M S

By Neal D. Barnard, M. D.



answered "yes," then no testing is necessary. If both are answered "no," then the product is not marketed. The federal government has a list of substances that are "Generally Recognized as Safe." But even chemicals that are not safe, such as bleach, can be manufactured without testing if their toxicity is already well known.

The Body Shop, Nexxus, Paul Mitchell, and Elizabeth Taylor were among the first to use selective formulation instead of animal tests. Many other manufacturers have now followed suit.

Testing for the cancer-causing potential of chemicals has been another area ripe for change. There are approximately 25,000 chemicals in common use. Every year, another 500 to 1,000 new chemicals are introduced, including drugs, pesticides, cosmetic and household product ingredients, food additives, industrial chemicals, etc. According to the National Academy of Sciences, there is little or no toxicity information available for most of them. And animal tests cannot provide that information.

Typical animal tests to determine the cancer-causing potential of chemicals can take the better part of a decade to complete and can cost more than a million dollars for a single chemical. Because the tests are so expensive and time-consuming, it is not possible to begin tests on more than a few hundred chemicals every year. Moreover, such tests often yield ambiguous results. Tests on rats agree only about 70 percent of the time with tests on mice. If these two species—both rodents—are different on nearly a third of the tests, more dramatic differences between rodents and humans render animal tests grossly imperfect as predictors of human cancer risk.

The revolution in testing technology

has yielded methods that are faster and cheaper than traditional animal bioassays. The best known of the new breed is the Ames test, which measures not whether chemicals cause cancer but whether they cause chromosomal damage that can lead to cancer. The test uses salmonella bacteria. It costs only a few thousand dollars and is finished in a matter of days. But because the Ames test is useful for certain classes of chemicals and not for others, toxicologists have been looking at groups of short-term tests that can identify carcinogens from a broad range of chemical classes.

While many of these new tests are based on damage to cellular DNA, there is another emerging technology based on computer analyses of chemical structure. Toxicologist D.V. Parke has developed a sophisticated computerized analysis which evaluates the structure of chemicals and can show whether a chemical is likely to break down in the body to a carcinogen or to a nontoxic compound.

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. In the process, our health will be better protected, the environment will get some respite from the poisons to which it has been subjected, and millions of animals will be saved from life—and death—in the laboratory.

Dr. Barnard is president of the  
Physicians Committee for Responsible  
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## REVIEWS

### Eating Up History

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

By Rynn Berry; Panjandrum Books, Los Angeles, 1990; 270 pages, softcover \$14.95. Available from the author via Pythagorean Books, P.O. Box 8174, JAF Station, NY, NY 10116 (add \$2.00 for postage and handling).

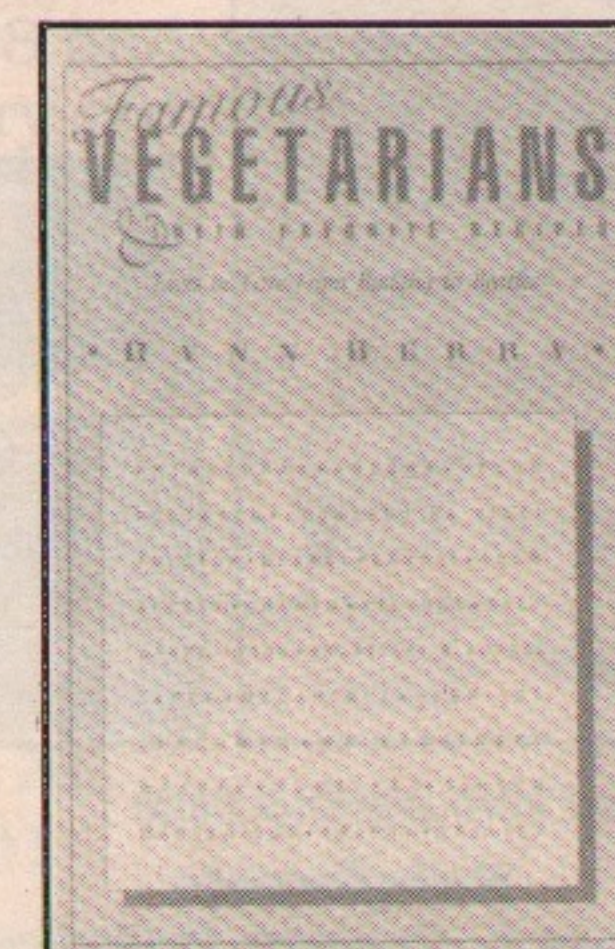
Books on vegetarianism perplex booksellers and librarians. Some works, though containing no recipes, get shelved among the cookbooks. Others, stuffed with white flour and white sugar and white milk, slip into the health section. *Famous Vegetarians & Their Favorite Recipes* makes life easy for the indecisive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

Berry is a biographer worthy of literary luminaries such as Shelley, Tolstoy, and Shaw, whose lives he definitively portrays. Included among 21 men and seven women are: Pythagoras, "a guru for the Greeks who espoused vegetarianism, reminds one of a Hindu swami in the style of Krishnamurti, Satchidananda, or Rajneesh"; Buddha, who gave "the back of his hand to the bloody sacrificial rites of the brahmins"; 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 cracker, 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.

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

—Mark Mathew Braunstein, with Judith Summers

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

### Short Takes

#### **The Animals**

By Richard Grossman; Published by Graywolf Press (2402 University Ave., Suite 203, St. Paul, MN 55114), 1990; 500 pages, paperback, \$15.00.

This is animal rights poetry with a difference! Eschewing both anthropomorphism and atrocity stories, but emphasizing dry wit, Richard Grossman—one of America's best respected poets—de-

scribes 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**

By R.D. Lawrence; Key Porter Books Ltd. (70 The Esplanade, Toronto, Ontario M5E 1R2, Canada; 416-862-7777), 1991; 62 pages, hard-

cover, \$18.95 Canadian.

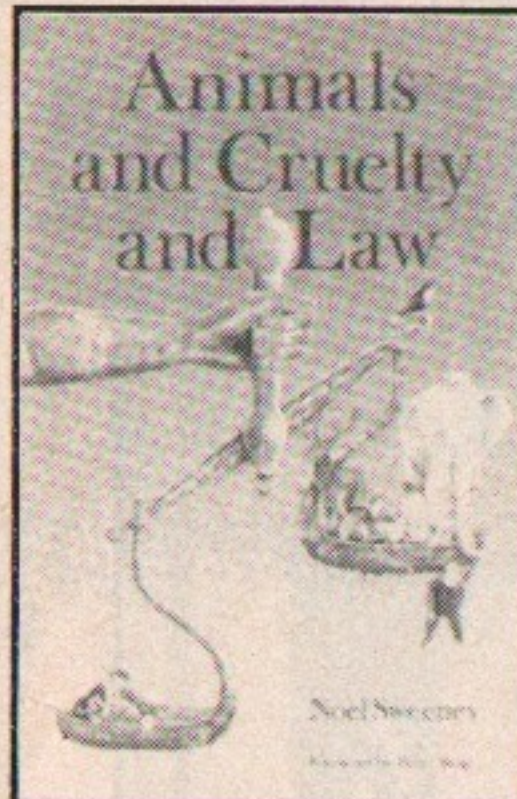
Written for youngsters by R.D. Lawrence, a respected naturalist and author of *The White Puma* (*Reviews*, Sept. '90), *Wolves* takes the reader on an informative journey into the world of the wolf. The text is beautifully complemented by numerous color photographs, line drawings, and maps. By describing 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



## REVIEWS



Continued from previous page

### Rainforests

By James L. Castner; Published by Feline Press (P.O. Box 7219, Gainesville, FL 32605), 1990; 380 pages, paperback, \$21.95 plus \$1.50 shipping.

Self-described as "A guide to research and tourist facilities at selected tropical forest sites in Central and South America," Castner's work may prove invaluable to those planning a visit to Peru, Ecuador, French Guiana, Venezuela, Trinidad, Costa Rica, and/or Panama. But you won't find anything here pertaining to Brazil, a strange omission, since Brazilian Amazonia includes more rainforest, many times over, than all the above nations put together.

—M.C.

### Animals and Cruelty and Law

By Noel Sweeney; Published by Alibi (P.O. Box 707, Bristol BS99 1FT, United Kingdom), 1990; 119 pages, paperback, 6.95 pounds.

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 litigative work.

### Something in a Cardboard Box: Tales from the Wildlife Hospital

By Les Stocker; Chatto & Windus Ltd. (30 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3SG, UK), 1989; 222 pages,



8.95 pounds, softcover; distributed in U.S. by Trafalgar Square/David & Charles (North Pomfret, VT 05053; 802-457-1911), \$17.95.

Injured badgers, foxes, hedgehogs, toads, birds, and other animals find a safe haven in Aylesbury, England, under the care of Les and Sue Stocker. Beginning modestly with a few pens in their back garden, the Stockers now dream of building a wildlife teaching hospital. *Something in a Cardboard Box* is full of heart-warming 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 McIvor; 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 Valmik Thapar with Photographs by Fateh Singh Rathore; Rodale Press (33 E. Minor St., Emmaus, PA 18098), 1989; 160 pages, hardcover, \$35.00.

This beautiful book documents the secret lives of tigers—from birth through adulthood—in India's Ranthambhore 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, NY, NY 10016), 1990; 160 pages, hardcover, \$29.95.

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

### Birds of Prey

Edited by Ian Newton and Penny Olsen; Facts on File (460 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 Lesley Dow

Both published by Facts on File (460 Park Ave. South, NY, NY 10016), 1990; each is 68 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 engrossing facts and color photos.

### Dolphin Conferences, Elephant Midwives, and Other Astonishing Facts About Animals

By Warren D. Thomas, D.V.M.; Jeremy P. Tarcher, Inc. (5858 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 200, Los Angeles, CA 90036), 1990; 179 pages, \$14.95 hardcover, \$7.95 paperback.

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 Midwives* should make a special hit with youngsters.

### Orphan

By Era Zistel; J.N. Townsend Publishing (12 Greenleaf Dr., Exeter, NH 03833), 1990; 112 pages, softcover, \$11.95.

*Orphan*, a children'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 dangers—not the least of which are human hunters.

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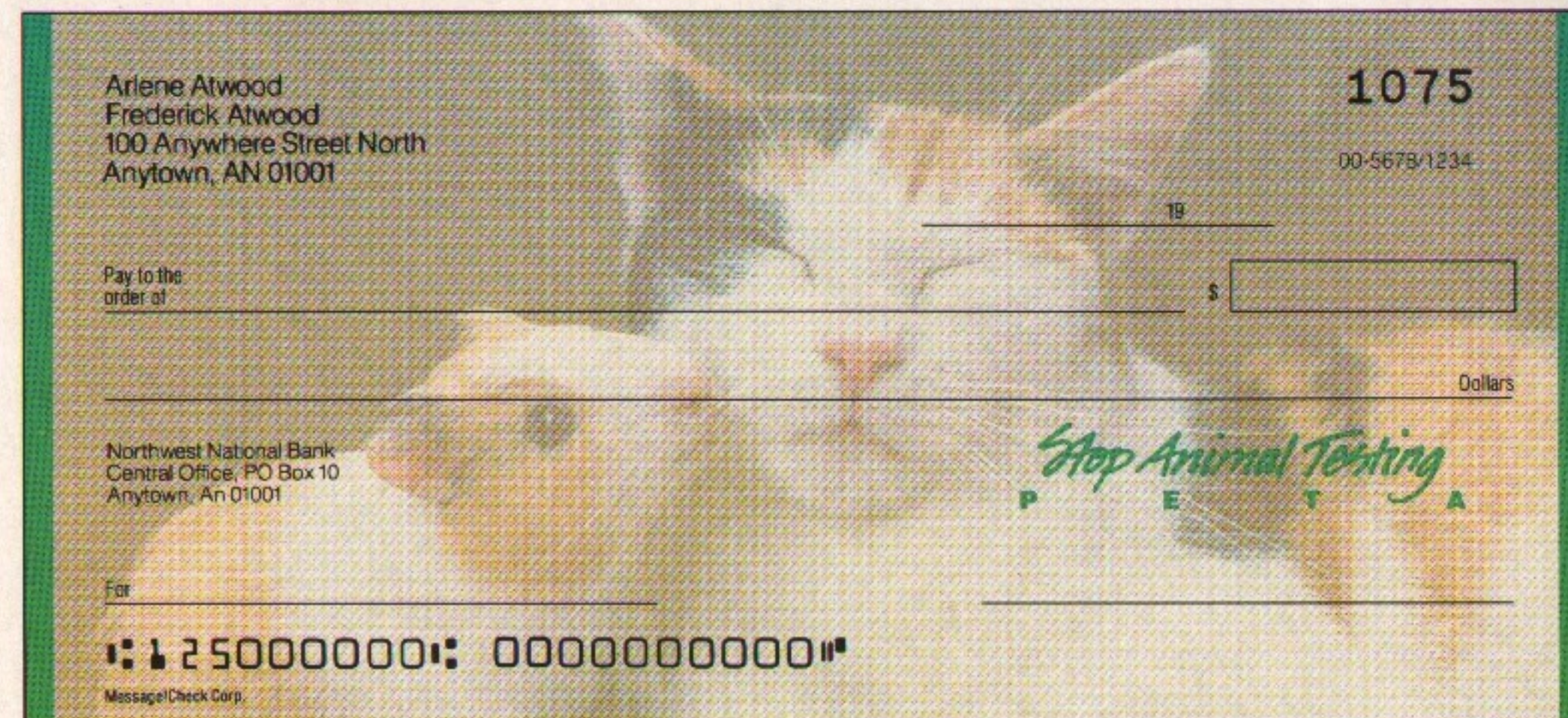
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News Shorts Continued from page 32

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

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

**Rare reptiles worth \$15,000** were stolen from the Reptiland zoo in Allenwood, Pa., the morning of Jan. 23, the latest in a series of reptile heists that have plagued zoos nationwide.

**The Calif. State Employment Training Panel** is probing allegations that the San Diego Zoo and Wild Animal Park misused \$621,600 in public funds that were supposed to be used to retrain staffers who otherwise would have been laid off.

**Worldwatch** has proposed that governments should add heavy surtaxes to polluting products and activities, recommending \$100 a ton on the carbon content of fossil fuels; \$100 a ton on toxic waste; \$64 a ton on paper made from virgin pulp; 50 percent on pesticides; \$150 a ton on sulphur dioxide emissions; \$100 a ton on nitrous oxide emissions; and \$50 per acre foot of groundwater used.

**Leghorn hens suffer up to 140 broken bones** per 100 when they go unfed to slaughterhouses. Bone breakage drops to no more than 50 per 100 when the hens are fed normally, and to fewer than 20 per 100 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 over \$200 million by dairy producers. Egg farmers have begun demanding equal ad spending to offset a sales slump caused by public caution 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 Animals president Priscilla Feral in the Feb./March issue of *FoA Action Line*, "because leather dealers believe this makes the finished skin more supple." Recent studies by British herpetologist Clifford Warwick have found that alligators and other reptiles usually survive live skinning, taking nearly two hours to die afterward.

Dateline Continued from page 26

make 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 1970s "oil crisis" energy conservation was never pushed in the East as it was 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, homes, libraries and offices are heated at temperatures that most Westerners would find intolerable.

With East Germany's energy industry in tatters, activists sense in this period of transition an historic opportunity to introduce truly innovative concepts. Thus, instead of upgrading the nuclear and brown-coal plants at tremendous cost, the East and West Greens 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 adviser to the Greens, Sebastian Plugbeil puts it, the question is not "where will we get energy," but, "Who needs how much energy and for what purposes? Are those purposes worthwhile?"

Plugbeil, former energy minister of the transition government, views East Germany's current situation as a golden opportunity for all of Europe. "When the West conglomerates manage to contract atomic energy plants in [East Germany] then the chances elsewhere—in West Germany, Denmark, France—for an alternative energy policy [will be] dead," says Plugbeil. "We have the chance to serve as a model."

The current dilemma for Eastern European environmentalists is that as interim 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 circumvent. 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 multinational Siemens and its nuclear subsidiary have already begun negotiations to modernize the nation's aging energy industry and plan their own reactors at Stendal.

It's obvious that the big energy lobbies see 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 increase citizen participation in all economic questions, eventually integrating production technologies with ecology, the decrepit reactors on the Baltic coast go on humming menacingly right in the center of Europe.

**Main sources:** Paul Hockenos, special correspondent for *In These Times* (to whom we extend our special thanks). **NEXT** in our series on Eastern Europe: Pollution Politics and the Making of a New Order.

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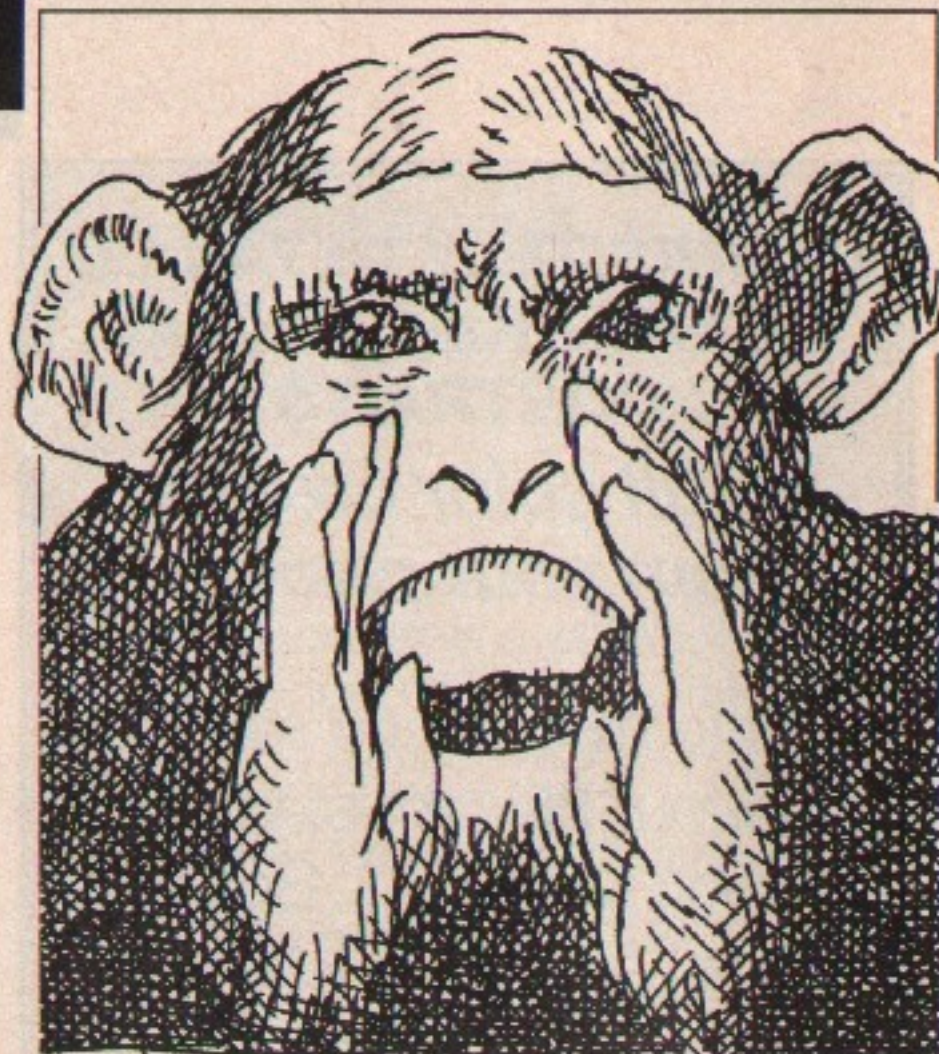
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