Who's Stealing Your Pets?

Cats on Campus

$2.75/USA
$3.25/Canada
**Your Non-Leather Shoe Source**

**Women’s Hiker by Tretorn**

$49.95

We have the largest selection of non-leather shoes offered by anyone - running shoes, dress shoes, western boots, sandals, athletic shoes, work shoes, boots, court shoes, hikers and more!

**Men’s & Women’s Rope Sandals**

$24.95

The comfortable rope sandal by Tretorn is perfect for all-weather wear. Made of genuine leather, it’s comfortable and roomy, an excellent choice for travel, work and everyday wear. Sizes 11-12, 13-14.

**Tretorn Canvas Court**

$34.95

Men’s or women’s athletic court shoes - no tie, no laces and no self-consciousness! Ideal for many different uses, the lightweight, slip-resistant canvas court shoe has a good grip for tennis, volleyball, or basketball. Men’s sizes 7-13. Women’s sizes 7-11.

**Men’s Sierra Sneaker by Hi-Tec**

$59.95

Lightweight, oil-resistant hiking boot with rubber sole and waterproof membrane exterior, the Sierra Sneaker was used on the Grand Canyon as a favorite. Men’s sizes 5-12.

**Tretorn New Stabilit Trainer**

$79.00

The new Stabilit Trainer with synthetic and mesh upper for lightweight, breathable comfort. The dynamic fitting provides a more cushioned, supportive fit for running or walking. This shoe has excellent overall comfort, whether you’re hitting the road or walking around town. Available in a variety of colors and sizes.

**All New 2000 Summer Line**

The new summer line includes dresses, skirts, shorts, and accessories for both men and women. Styles range from casual to formal, with a focus on comfort and style. Sizes 11-12, 13-14.

**Heartland Products, Ltd.,**

Box 218 - Dakota City, Ia 50529

**ANIMALS’ AGENDA**

APRIL 1992 VOLUME XI NO. 3

12: Pet Theft: Can We Stop It?

BY MERIKITT CLIFTON

Much of what you think you know about per theft may not be true. The number of animals stolen is down, but the crime goes on.

Page 12

20: Cats on Campus

BY BRETT RÖSLENNET

Homeless cat colonies on college campuses illustrate the need for humane education, as well as rescue efforts.

Page 20

2: Letters

10: Network Notes

22: Comment

BY LEO BISHERMAN, D.V.M., AND THOMAS J. LANE, D.V.M.

Reducing Dog and Cat Overpopulation Requires Earlier Neutering

NEWS: 23: Who Gets the Money

27: Animal Health and Rescue

28: Biomedical Research

29: Court Calendar

30: Dogs & Cats: 31: Farming

32: Fur 33: Habitat 34: Hunting 35: Marine Mammals

36: The Opposition 37: Spectacles

38: Wildlife 39: Zoos & Aquariums

40: Profile

Sunny Apker: Wildlife Rehabilitation

42: Compassionate Living

BY VICTORIA MORAN

And With Us Today Is...You!

44: Comment

BY BRADLEY MILLER

The Name Game: Social Change vs. Trivial Pursuit

45: Reviews

The Animal Rights Crusade 46: Grassroots 47: All Natural Pogo

The Souls of Animals 48: Replenish the Earth 49: The Animal Contract

51: Classifieds

Cover Illustration by: Richard Martin

Mail to: Heartland Products, Ltd., Box 218 - Dakota City, Ia 50529 - (515) 323-0077
Ferals and Strays

It seems that much misunderstanding exists about neuter and release methods, managing feral cat colonies, as recent letters reveal.

This nonlocal method of stabilizing feral cat populations began over a dozen years ago in the U.K. and Europe, promoted by the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare and the RSPCA as a humane alternative to the constant killing of cats, which was not eliminating the problem. As long as there is an overpopulation of cats in an area, other cats will soon move into the vacated habitat of the eradicated population if a food source exists, such as garbage in alleyways and parks, and behind restaurants, schools, hospitals, etc. The new arrivals soon breed up the carrying capacity of the habitat, which is normally determined by the amount of food available.

On Marion Island, off the South African coast, lived 2,500 feral cats. The-feline diarrheal virus was sprayed over the island in an attempt to eliminate the cats, but 35 percent survived to start the breeding all over again. Many attempts were made to eradicate the remaining cats, including the use of Jack Russell terriers to flush with a water hose of water into the cats' heads, until they died. If an attempt to kill 2,500 cats on an island nine by twelve miles, failed, how can we possibly wipe out millions of feral cats on a continent 1,300 by 2,500 miles?

American and European veterinarians have been using the neuter and release method for years—thought of entirely on their own. Our organizations, Alley Cats, Allies, etc. exists to promote this method on a national scale. Out of concern for the feral cat population, we advocate neuter and release only for established colonies of feral cats, where a responsible caretaker exists to feed and monitor the health of the cats. Stray cats (born wild, but which lack home) should not be released. Sick ferals or ferals living in unsafe or overcrowded situations should also be removed and either relocated or euthanized. There is a very big difference between managing feral cats and being a feral cat. If the mother bears her kittens, she is often the offspring of lost or abandoned domestic cats. In South Africa and Scotland, feral cats are living with and being tolerated by the Wildcat and the Scottish Wildcat, and are genetically similar. The mortality rate of ferals is very high in the kitten stage; 42 to 50 percent of kittens get sick and die; but if they survive past six to eight weeks, they often become immune to many of the diseases that domestic cats and pets get. Feral kittens are also subject to predation by dogs, coyotes, raccoons, etc. Those ferals which live for a few months are very rarely very healthy creatures.

ACA has successfully worked with and stabilized several small colonies of feral cats, numbering no more than 40 cats, and all have tested negative for FIV and FELV. We have written letters attesting to this fact from two veterinarians who provide medical care for the cats.

Dr. Andrew Rowan of Tufts Veterinary Medical School, provided us with the most important result of the large Virgin Gorda Island feral cat project, undertaken by the school, that in 1970. After studying the fauna of Washburn on PWS’s Martha’s Vineyard, was community education. Local people learned about animal overpopulation and the need to neuter and care for their companion animals. Feral cat projects elsewhere, where implemented with neighborhood cooperation and assistance, not only helped the cats but educated the community.

ACA actively works on other means of reducing cat overpopulation, including promotion of early spay/neuter of animals in shelters and ordinances restricting breeding. Causing the birth rate to decrease is the only solution to overpopulation. There will never be enough room for homeless cats. If every feral cat born is also as euthanized or adopted. As long as there are unowned homeless cats, there will be feral cat colonies.

—Louise Holden and Rebecca Robinson

—PO. Box 297
—Mount Rainier, MD 21031

In articles and brochures, PETA recommends the killing of feral cats, however, we recommend trapping and “euthanizing.” Thus, despite the fact that “house” mice reseeded in colonies of feral cats, have nothing to subject to more hazards and dangers than the cats. Such hypocritical and doubly standard practices we do not condone. Since the controlling or removing of animals who have access to the money don’t always see it that way—a situation not unlike the way in which animals do not contribute wisely. Be generous to those who help aid in coming to help animals, but make your gifts count.

—The Editor

The ANIMALS’ AGENDA is published by the Animal Rights Network, Inc., a nonprofit charitable organization incorporated in Connecticut. We offer a free educational and informational line for victims of animal abuse. If you know of any victims of animal cruelty call (203) 222-0936 to reach people at all levels of community commitment to inspire a deep regard for, and greater sensitivities toward, all forms of animal and nature.
INVESTMENTS THAT REFLECT YOUR SOCIAL CONSCIENCE

Services for responsible investors include:
- Investments free of animal testing
- Investment screening and filtering for individuals and organizations
- IRA's
- Personal accounts
- Pension
- Non-profit organizations

BRAD PAPPAS
A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.
89 Ambler St., Amherst, NH 03036
603-883-6700 or 1-800-688-5122 Nat'l Toll Free
Members SIPC

Editor's Note: The Washington Post revealed in 1988 that Koop, as a busy, sole and vivisected his neighbors’ cats.

It’s time for vegetarian fast foods
And you can help get them! Get on board the VEGETARIAN EXPRESS Fast Food Campaign! Together we can let fast food chains know that consumers want low-fat, all-plant vegetarian entrees.

I want to get involved! Please send:
- A free packet, with addresses and phone numbers of targeted fast food chains, petitions & more
- Endorsement forms for groups or health professionals
- A free manual for planning an effective May 11 rally at a Burger King or McDonald’s near you.

Name:
Address:

Send to: North American Vegetarian Society, Box 72, Dalpella, IL 11229 (516) 563-2700

Endorsed by Animals’ Agenda • LSU • Vegetarian Times • EarthSave • Plus many others

The Elderly Need Help More Than Study
I just received a flyer from Senator Phil Gramm announcing that the Senate approved $397 million in funding for the National Institute on Aging to “understand” the aging process, probably through studies on laboratory animals. But what’s to understand? You are born, you pay taxes, and you die!

I’m sorry to get carried away, but I’m absolutely outraged that this kind of money is being allocated to research when elderly people are dying in the streets, and when the remainder lack affordable health care.

-Kathleen Chaplin, RN

Gardeners Can Coexist With Insects
I read Jean Blackwood’s article on organic gardening [Jan/Feb ’92] with more than a little interest. I am an animal rights activist in Chicago for many years, but five years ago I moved to a rural area, where I began to garden extensively. I have never used either insecticides or pesticides, yet my garden has thrived. Organic culture, by itself, will never work as an alternative to chemical gardening if it is accompanied by the old attitude of waging war on Continued on next page
**REQUEST OUR BOOK ORDER FORM.**

Order books to spread the word! The **ANIMALS’ AGENDA** has books on a variety of animal issues, vegetarian cookbooks, and heart-warming fictional stories. All great for gift giving! Call or write for a free copy of our book list today.

Books will be shipped the same day order is received.

---

**We Need Your Help**

**Now Is The Time To Make A Commitment!**

While there are many national and grassroots groups actively advancing the goals of the animal rights movement, there is only one magazine... The **ANIMALS’ AGENDA**... that serves as the nucleus of the movement and its most reliable source of information and insight. In over a dozen nations around the world, every two weeks a new issue is published by animal rights activists. Please help us to continue this work.

**Please Make Your Pledge of Support Today!**

**YES!** I'll help create a better future.

---

**Military Veterans Need Humane Group**

I would like to know if there is an animal rights group composed of military veterans. And, if one does not exist, I would like to hear from any veterans who might be interested in creating one.

Military personnel sometimes get a bad rap from animal rights groups. The prevailing attitude often seems to be that military personnel are uncaring and unfeeling idiots constantly in search of something to shoot at or kill. This may sound paranoid on my part, but I have, on occasion, heard comments from animal rights activists reflecting this attitude.

The vast majority of military personnel are completely unaware of the unspeakable crimes committed against animals by the military. During my eight years in the military, I was not aware of these tortures. But here I am now, a vegan veteran and investigator for the Suffolk County SPCA, all too aware of the acts committed by my former employer.

Knowing that the military cares little for the interference of civilians in matters that they consider military business, it is my hope that a group of veterans, and/or current military personnel might be able to gain an audience with the military concerning their excessive offenses against defenseless (non-pun intended) species. It may also be possible to influence the availability of vegetarian diets in military mess halls.

In the end, though these may sound lofty goals to anyone familiar with the military mentality, I believe it would be a worthwhile effort. At the very least, it would be nice to know that there are other military veterans working for the welfare of animals. Anyone with information or ideas on this subject, please contact me.

---

**Wildlife Photographs**

---

**Political Fundraisers Offer Challenge**

1992 is an election year, and it’s our elected representatives who vote for the laws that will, or won’t, protect animals. Let’s be sure we know each candidate’s position on animal welfare issues before we cast our votes, and let’s help elect legislators who will vote right. If you’re not registered to vote yet, just call the county clerk’s office and ask them to send you a voter registration form and tell them the deadline.

I’ve discovered something fun and effective that can do a lot to further our cause: attending political fundraisers for candidates who support animal protection.

---

**Invertebrates Offer Challenge**

It was certainly refreshing to see Jean Blackwood’s article on organic farming in the January/February ’92 issue of "Organic Gardening: Better, But Not Beign’". It is infrequent that an article rate any more than a mention in a popular magazine. It’s strange that an article which excludes or generally overlooks most animals.

Invertebrates comprise the bulk of animal species and are the backbone of the misunderstood and abused group. And, if one is to consider aesthetics, they are the most diverse and colorful of animals.

It would be difficult to find a human culture so unaware of its animal nature as ours. As animal advocates, we direct most of our efforts at protecting a very small number of familiar mammals and birds, most of them domesticated. Other portions of the animal kingdom, if acknowledged at all, are simply given broad categorial names such as “mice,” “sparrows,” and, worst of all, “bugs.”

Sadly, most of the creatures in the latter group don’t even rate common names. It would seem that we only vigorously protect the species which most resemble ourselves.

Our enthusiasm wants as species become more alien... Invertebrates offer us a great challenge. While it is impossible to carry out even the most basic daily tasks without harming them, we could be much more careful before we slap, spray, squash, or stomp.

---

**Wildlife Photography Expositions**

Tolkaat Photography RDI Box 1210 Moretown, Vermont 05660 802-244-1381

---

**Stock Photography Available**

Wildlife Photography Expeditions.

Framed or unframed prints in sizes 5x7 to 17x20, featuring wildlife from North America and East Africa.
PET THEFT

The grey van bumped up a narrow dirt road through swirling mists, turning into an isolated barnyard. Abruptly roared from nervous sleep, several dozen dogs chained to steel drums leaped and barked, setting stacked crates of cans to yelping. A television set flickering inside the dark farmhouse went blank; moments later a man in bloodstained overalls emerged to open the barn door, where he switched on a light. The van inched inside and parked as the man in overalls told the animals to shut up, then shoved the door closed behind himself. Two rough-haired, bleary-eyed teenagers climbed from the van.

"You have a deer?" the man asked, already reaching above his head to pull down shackles. The barn, as a glance confirmed, had been modified into a slaughterhouse.

"Two," the eldest boy confirmed. "And a dog."

"What kind?", the man asked, swinging open the back door of the van. A freshly shot doe and fawn lay on the floor, along with a trussed mongrel, half head and half retriever, a rag jammed into its mouth to keep him from barking.

"Farm dog," said the younger boy. "Watch dog. Chained to the barn. He kept a real good watch. He died, happened while Hank cut the chains."

"I'll take him," said the man. "Leave me the guts and the dog, and I won't charge for the butchering, but you take away the head and legs and kids, ok? I don't want any cops coming chargin' me with jackin', understand?"

"What about dog theft?", Hank sorted, lighting a cigarette. "You steal 'em, I buy 'em at the flea market." The man laughed. "Besides, they won't be here by morning. Let's get to work before the truck comes."

That's the way pet theft worked in my old neighborhood, not far from the Quebec/Vermont border. Everyone knew who was doing it, how, and why, but no one ever succeeded in stopping it—not the game wardens, not the police, not the USDA and U.S. Customs investigators who examined each truckload of dogs as it entered the United States. And not me, the local truckstop reporter. The presence of those middlemen in the illegal trade was the only real difference between the border trade and the similar tasking sites not far away on American soil. The American bushmen had their own sidelines: one walked, another preached as a non-affiliated eccentric church.

At least 34 exposés of pet theft published in national and major regional media over the past 27 years have opened with similar scenes, beginning with one theft, progressing to describe the whole sinister world of butchers and breeders, concluding with a warning that a new law to stop pet theft might finally get through Congress or the state legislature. That's not counting the hundreds of stories that appear with depressing regularity in local weeklies. "Pet owners in [pick a name] reported [pick a number] animals missing last week. Police warned that an organized theft ring might be working the area. Keep your pets indoors!"

Organized pet theft has apparently gone on for almost a century—maybe longer. Jack London described how a dog was stolen, delayed in the Yukan through a series of bushmen, and eventually sold to a dog sled driver in his 1903 novel _The Call Of The Wild_. London's account, informed by direct experience, made it clear that underhanded means to dog thieves, discovered from more recent exposés only in that the alternate customers were not vivisectors, but rather Klondike gold-seekers and dogfight promoters. (The latter figure was more prominently in London's 1905 novel, _White Fang_.)

The Yukon market for stolen pets vanished with the end of the Klondike gold rush, which lasted from 1896 into 1899, and proved conclusively—as London illustrated—that dogs from warmer climatic zones seldom survived long in the north. Back home, bow men in _The Call Of The Wild_ was a noteworthy exception. However, dog-flipping thieves are still a minor market for stolen pets, and on the whole, London's description of that end of the business is as accurate now as ever.

April 1992
The Animals' Agenda

Sealing animals for laboratory use probably began even before London's time, yet drew little notice. John Steinbeck described the techniques of cat theft in his 1945 novel _Cannery Row_, set in and around a laboratory animal supply firm circa 1932. Steinbeck, however, a former laboratory animal supply house employee himself, reserved his moral fury for other issues. Pet theft, and indeed vivisection, were sine the Young Steinbeck only sources of colorless anecdotes.

Despite the anguish of bereaved pet owners, and the suffering of the stolen animals, pet theft didn't emerge as a public concern until the mid-to-late 1950s. Some of the first and most influential investigations of suspected breeders were done in the Minneapolis area by longtime _ANIMALS' AGENDA_ correspondent Lucille Aaron Moses, now Lucille Moses Scott. Files she donated to _The ANIMALS' AGENDA_ indicate she began probing dog thefts circa 1957. By 1965 she had compiled investigative reports on numerous major breeders, including at least five whose families were still in the business—and are still suspected of dealing in stolen dogs, according to local police.

Pound seizure

However, among most humane organizations, concern over pet theft took a distant place behind growing opposition to pound seizure, the practice of requisitioning animals for vivisection from public animal holding facilities, and, in some states, private humane societies. The urgency of opposition to pound seizure was accentuated after the National Society for Medical Research was founded in 1945. In part to make the practice both universal and mandatory, Minnesota became the first state to mandate pound seizure, in 1948. New York did likewise in 1952. There were then no strong state laws and no federal laws whatever to protect animals used in research from any kind of abuse. The Animal Welfare Institute, founded in 1951, the Humane Society of the U.S., founded in 1954 as the National Humane Society, and the National Catholic Society for Animal Welfare, founded in 1959 and now known as the International Society for Animal Rights, all rose essentially in opposition to pound seizure and in support of legislation to protect laboratory animals. Yet, while all were apparently aware of pet theft, having received Lucille Aaron Moses' reports and others, none made pet theft a local campaign issue until 1965.

This may be because the laboratory animal supply trade didn't become big business until the post-World War II boom in biomedical research and secondary education. Although laboratory suppliers probably always obtained some animals through pet theft, the numbers of animals stolen were probably low and remained relatively low, due to pound seizure, through the mid-1950s. As long as researchers could get all the dogs and cats they wanted at little or no cost from pounds and shelters, most had little incentive to buy stolen pets. Without that incentive, there was no incentive for breeders and brokers to become thieves or begin dealing with thieves—at least not to supply the laboratory trade. Ironically, the rise of opposition to pound seizure may have supplied the motive that turned pet theft into a major if little recognized branch of organized crime.

Already, by the mid-1950s, the demand for random-source dogs and cats was outraging the pound and shelter supply in some parts of the country. The biomedical research industry was in the midst of explosive growth, while the first "Bobby Bloom" generation children were just reaching the age when discretion is usually taught in classrooms. The result was a supply crunch. By 1964, federally funded research laboratories were killing 1,750,000 dogs and 550,000 cats per year. From a total U.S. dog population of about 26 million, less than half the present number, and a cat population of perhaps 20 million, closer to a third of the present number. The recording laboratory told, "We can't find the animals. The total laboratory demand for dogs and cats probably exceeded three million—a number equal, according to some estimates, to the total number who then entered pounds and shelters. There was now a substantial mar..."
Continued from previous page

In the late 1960s, the USDA issued a report stating that "captive animals are subject to a variety of health problems that may affect their well-being. These problems can be categorized as infectious, parasitic, nutritional, environmental, and genetic." The report recommended that research be conducted to identify the causes of these problems and to develop methods of prevention and treatment.

The USDA also noted that there were limited data on the impact of animal testing on the health of laboratory animals. The report recommended that more research be conducted to assess the potential health risks to laboratory animals and to develop strategies to minimize these risks.

In conclusion, the USDA report emphasized the importance of understanding the health needs of laboratory animals and of developing strategies to ensure their well-being. The report also highlighted the need for increased communication and collaboration among researchers, veterinarians, and animal caretakers to improve the welfare of laboratory animals.

Mary Warner

The following text continues:

The USDA has also conducted several surveys of laboratory animal facilities to assess the health and welfare of laboratory animals. These surveys have identified a variety of health problems, including infections, nutritional deficiencies, and environmental exposures. The data from these surveys have been used to develop guidelines for the care and use of laboratory animals.

In addition to these surveys, the USDA has also conducted research on the effects of animal testing on laboratory animals. This research has shown that laboratory animals can experience a variety of health problems, including infections, neurological disorders, and immune system abnormalities.

Mary Warner

The following text continues:

The USDA has also conducted research on the effects of animal testing on laboratory animals. This research has shown that laboratory animals can experience a variety of health problems, including infections, neurological disorders, and immune system abnormalities.

Mary Warner

The following text continues:

The USDA has also conducted research on the effects of animal testing on laboratory animals. This research has shown that laboratory animals can experience a variety of health problems, including infections, neurological disorders, and immune system abnormalities.

Mary Warner

April 1992

The Animals’ Agenda

April 1992

The Animals’ Agenda
Numbers

So how many animals a year are stolen? Are we winning this long battle, or losing, suggesting theft for research purposes only to lose as many animals to classroom dissection?

It isn't easy to know, Warner pointed out the commonly cited estimates of 1.5 million to two million pet thefts per year circa 1980. Discovering a dog theft rate of 4.2 percent per year in areas representing 14 percent of the human population of Virginia, he projected her findings over the entire U.S. dog population, and put cat thefts at a comparable number through educated guesstimates. She estimated average frequency of pet theft at 10 percent, slightly more than twice the rate of theft. Her projection seemed reasonable at that time, partly because it largely agreed with the outcome achieved by projecting McInerney's 1964 estimate of one million pet thefts per year, including 3.5 percent of the dog population, to match subsequent increases in pet numbers. However, projected against the present pet population, which is substantially greater than that of 1980, the Warner and McInerney ratios would indicate 5.6 to 5.8 million missing dogs per year, of whom three to four and a half million would be stolen, and as many as 10 million missing animals, including cats, with up to 3.5 million in New York alone.

Such projections take into account neither the effects of anti-pet legislation passed since 1981, nor the influence of the recent dramatic drop in biomedical research demand for dogs and cats. Unless the dissection market has significantly expanded at a time when college enrollment has leveled off or declined, there simply isn't a market for even a fraction that many stolen animals, even if pet thieves could get away with taking them.

Yet some other widely circulated estimates indicate that the numbers could be higher still. Literature circulated by the Arkansas-based Coalition of Muscovy Owners and Animal Trafficking puts the annual number of missing pets per year at 20 million. The consumer protection magazine Prevention recently guessed 22 million. Projections of data collected during the past decade by the National Family Opinion Survey, the American Veterinary Medical Association, and the Marketing Information Group suggest that the total number of combined U.S. dog and cat population ranges from 101 million to 114 million. Thus if COMBAT and Preventive are right, 17.7 percent or 22.5 percent of all U.S. dogs and cats are lost each year—10 million of them stolen, if Mary Warner's theft-to-loss ratio holds.

Superficially this might seem plausible: Andrew Rowan of the Tufts Center for Animals and Public Policy estimated the annual turnover in the dog population at 16.20 percent. But if disappearance accounts for all of the missing, no dog ever dies a natural death. Breaking this down his numbers, he found that about eight percent of all dogs are euthanized each year due to disease or old age, and four percent are euthanized by shelters and pounds from lack of adoptive homes. Total pet catch accounts for 20 percent, but the number of missing pets can't be put at more than four percent of the total. Cats may go missing more often, but not so much a total number of missing pets by 16 percentage points (which would require that four cats in ten disappear each year).

The Humane Society of Missouri has estimated the number of dogs stolen in that state at anywhere from 15,000 to 25,000 at various times during the past six years. Asked for clarification in October 1991, sagacious president Bobalow split the difference by settling on 20,000. Census data indicates that there are about 600 per 10,000 pets for U.S. households, and the USDA, AVMA, and MCRRA surveys roughly agree that approximately 41 percent of households include a dog, and that there are 1.4 dogs per dog-owning home. Thus the canine population of Missouri should be about 737,000, leaving the theft rate at 2.7 percent of dogs per year. Projected over the U.S. as a whole, this would confirm that there are 1.47 to 1.57 million stolen dogs per year, close to Warner's lowest estimate. But if Missouri really is the hub of pet theft it is believed to be much less than just one substantially more than that of the nation as a whole.

One other set of missing pet figures bears mention. Julie Muscovy of Tattoo-A-Pet in New York City has been marking pets for identification purposes since 1972. Between August 1990 and August 1991, Muscovy tattooed 4,000 dogs for the Bravest City Humane Society in Florida. Of the 4,000, Muscovy told The ANIMALS' AGENDA, 89 were lost or reported lost at some point during the year. Of the remaining 3,911, 59,000, 30,000, and 30 cats, 29 of whom were recovered. Because the animals were tattooed, they believe these losses were impossibly low. Just 1.5 does not last.

The high rate of return makes estimating the frequency of pet theft from Muscovy's sampling impossible. However, her data indicate a loss rate of 2.2 percent, per year, and her interviews suggest that the total number of combined U.S. dog and cat population ranges from 101 million to 114 million. Thus if COMBAT and Preventive are right, 17.7 percent or 22.5 percent of all U.S. dogs and cats are lost each year—10 million of them stolen, if Mary Warner's theft-to-loss ratio holds.

The ANIMALS' AGENDA survey

Realizing that all previous pet theft estimates were either badly dated or were projected from the perhaps unique experience of small sections of the country, the ANIMALS' AGENDA initiated a national survey of pet theft patterns in September 1991, assisted by the William and Charlotte Parks Foundation.

The aim of the survey was to gather not only tales of stolen dogs or cats, but also smaller tales of stolen and animal experience among the population at risk, to provide a meaningful basis for comparison. The cost-benefit imbalance is large, and that is why we asked respondents to consider the total number of their pets, and how many times they had had to mail surveys forms to at least 10,000 pet owners, in order to get enough forms back to achieve geographic and demographic balance.

The cost of doing such a survey would have been prohibitive, probably the reason no one ever did it. But that period of time when the economic conditions influencing pet theft have either been stable or at least moving in more or less the same direction.

The ANIMALS' AGENDA readers keep, on average, 4.7 pets apiece. It would be hard for the ANIMALS' AGENDA readers to understand how many years of pet-gasping they have—how many years of their ownership—how much potential exposure to pet theft—from as many individuals in any more representative population sample.

Data analysis

Although only the ages of all pets kept by respondents was essential to the survey method, respondents reported for age 81 dogs and 185 cats. Those animals were arbitrarily assigned the age of one, which brought the average ages to seven for dogs, 5.8 for cats—reasonably close to the U.S. means for pet dogs and cats reported by the AVMA. Assigning the no-age-olds the age of one also had the effect of slightly increasing the frequency of pet theft relative to animal years, a rough compensation for any tendancy among the survey population to be more careful with pets than the average pet keeper.

Because returns from the northeast were quite high relative to the rest of the U.S., the returns from each state were proportionately weighted to maintain an accurate reflection of U.S. population balance.

The largest rates of response had been 250 completed forms and data covering 10,000 pet years. Actual response came to 252 completed forms and data covering 9,616 pet years. Cats and dogs accounted for exactly 90 percent of the total number of pet years and 84 percent of the 1,862 actual animals identified by survey respondents. Horses and ponies accounted for 3.5 percent of the pet years and 1.6% of the actual animals. Parrots, parakeets, and cockatoos altogether accounted for 1.7% of the pet years and 2% of the actual animals. Other groups of cattle of exotic animals accounted for more than 1% of either the pet years or the actual animals.

Because of the paucity of historical information about trends in theft of animals other than dogs and cats, and because the compilation of survey information about other species was too small to be meaningful, conclusions were drawn only from the dog and cat data.

Missing, lost, stolen

The percentages of dogs and cats reported missing, lost, and stolen turned out to be strikingly close to those Julie Muscovy previously mentioned. A 1.6 to 2 percent rate of dogs and two percent of cats: 1.2 percent lost, including exactly one percent of...
The estimates converge on theft figures of 700,000 to 900,000 per year, an upper-end estimate of approximately 800,000. This is most accurate, since two of the three sets of figures are ever 270,000. This many stolen pets can be accounted for, since an estimate of 600,000 or more random-source cats and dogs used in classroom observation exercises is plausible, as is an estimate that about 200,000 pets per year are stolen to be killed in individual acts of cruelty. Just to be sure that THE ANIMALS’ AGENDA survey hasn’t missed huge numbers of thefts in Virginia and Missouri that might effect the overall count, the data was translated into by matching the national summary information from those states with the ratios of dog theft reported by Warner and Anthony. This increased the total number of thefts by just 3.5 times of a percent—not enough to bump the national totals up at all, since Virginia and Missouri combined still include only four percent of the total U.S. population, and presumably no more than four percent of the total number of dogs, cats, and pets in general. It is also important to note that even if pet theft were no longer common in Virginia and Missouri anywhere else, there would still be quite enough thefts to account for all of those that were reported by Warner and the various Missouri investigators have reported. For instance, if pet theft were completely proportionally to population, and 800,000 pets per year were stolen across the U.S., there would be roughly 16,000 pets per year in Virginia, and another 16,000 in Missouri—which actually is more than Anthony’s lower-end estimate of 15,000 pet thefts at the Pennsylvania level, or 60,000 pets per year stolen in Pennsylvania, 16,000 in Minnesota, and 1,600 in Vermont, certainly enough to give the appearance of a disproportionate number of pets being stolen if any particularly concerned individual were to take pet thefts reports—as Lucille Aaron Moser did in Minnesota, Warner did in Virginia, and others have at various times in the other states named.

Stopping pet theft

Small though the percentage of pets stolen may be, it is still high enough that confusing numbers of animals are stolen almost everywhere, and that thefts can be documented wherever anyone sees cases. Nor is the number of pet thefts likely to appreciably diminish, until and unless the dissection lab demand for dogs and cats diminishes. Despite the 92% decline in use of dogs in federally funded biomedical research, the total number of stolen dogs has apparently fallen by as little as 25% and probably by no more than 33% since 1994 (figuring cat thefts in 1995 as 60% of the number of dog thefts). Twenty-seven years of anti-pet theft legislation, lobbying, pet owner awareness campaigns, and multimedia advertising have managed to reduce the rate of pet theft without actually reducing the traffic by more than 7,500 to 10,000 animals per year, fewer than are handled by many of the biggest butchers. In essence, all the anti-theft activity to date has had the effect of putting one or two major dealers per year permanently out of business. Not bad, but at this pace, organized pet theft for dissection laboratory supply is likely to remain a problem for another 50 to 100 years. Three approaches may help to end pet theft sooner. First, demand for stolen dogs and cats can be reduced by campaigning against the primary end use, the dissection of dogs and cats at all levels of biological education. Second, the traffic in animal models for classroom dissection must be brought under regulation at least as strict as those governing the traffic in animals for biomedical research. Third, police and the courts must be made to heed the police officer or judge fails to understand that sadism toward animals is a frequent and perhaps almost inevitable precursor of sadism toward human beings, especially women and children. Stopping the theft of animals for individual acts of cruelty protects humans and animals both. We have finally begun to win the long bloody fight against pet theft—but only just began. Somewhere in a dimly lit bar, a man in bloodstained overalls is still gathering up the guns from illicitly butchered deer to feed a yard full of stolen animals their last meal before they are gassed, packed in formaldehyde, and delivered to a school near you.

New from the free press

**The best chronicle of the modern animal rights movement since Peter Singer’s Animal Liberation launched it all in 1975. It’s a book of hope: it demonstrates that you can fight City Hall, and you can win. Jasper and Neldin lead us through the maze of differing (and frequently conflicting) campaign strategies, exploring the need why efforts to reduce institutional animal suffering can be effective.**

—Henry Spira, Coordinator, Animal Rights International

The Animal Rights Crusade

The Growth of a Moral Protest

James M. Jasper and Dorothy Neldin

The growth of the movement for animal rights has provided a reconsideration of our treatment of animals as well as a storm of controversy about the use of animals for clothing, food, and in medical and cosmetic research. This definitive analysis and history of the animal rights movement chronicles its development from associations of kindly pet lovers to passionate groups of people fighting for animal "rights." Jasper and Neldin capture the movement’s moral vision and sense of mission, with sensitivity to its concerns but also an awareness of its excesses.

**A nonpartisan history of the movement that helps explain why it appeals to so many people. A welcome and responsible resource.**

—Animals, the magazine of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

**A passionate and insightful study, elucidates brilliantly the threads of secular religious, bourgeois compassion, rage, anti-modernism, and environmentalism that constitute the ideological fabric of the animal rights movement.**

—Neil J. Smelser, University of California, Berkeley

For Visa, MasterCard, or American Express orders, call toll-free 1-800-222-7245 between 9am-5pm Eastern time.

ORDER FORM

Please send me____ copies of

THE ANIMAL RIGHTS CRUSADE

(ISBN: 0-02-916195-9)

Enclosed is my check/money order for $____.

(plus $2.00 shipping and your local sales tax) per book.

Complete form and mail to

THE FREE PRESS, Ann. Dino Baita, 86 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10012

For Visa, MasterCard, or American Express orders, call toll-free 1-800-222-7245 between 9am-5pm Eastern time.
Cats on Campus

By Brett Rosenblatt

In spring, 1968, when I was a student at New Paltz College in Upstate New York, a resident adviser found a small kitten hidden in a dorm room that someone had moved out of several days earlier. Animals were not allowed on campus, and the other students were told to get rid of the kitten. Fish were frequently flushed down toilets, and there were names of small rodents and lizards leaving school the same way, but no one had talked about flushing kittens until someone repeatedly tried to wash this young black one down a vacuum-flush toilet.

I only learned about it afterward. Weak from days without food or water, the kitten apparently struggled many times against the rushing onslaught of water, hind legs already in the pipes. When it became obvious that the kitten wasn't going to fit down the drain, he had a few moments to catch his breath while the bowl filled up again with water, and someone held him against the bottom until he stopped moving. The body was drawn in a dumpster and gone the next day.

School had officially ended before word got around; the newspaper offices were empty, buildings were closing, people were fanning out of campus for the summer. So far as can be determined, nothing was ever done about it. Most of the roommates returned the following year, but the incident was all but forgotten and people had long since lost interest.

If kittens lived for six or nine months, they would be the perfect companions for students. But they live far longer, and they grow up faster than most students. Parents don't want another animal brought into the house; and landlords and other roommates are always sorry, but the cat, suddenly grown and hungry and serious, no longer has a home. Some will be brought to shelters and euthanized. Others are passed from person to person until no one remembers they have cats. Too often cats are simply left in closets, on doorsteps, behind dumpsters. Either someone else will come to the rescue, or the cat will live on the other side: the hungry, roaming, mass-reproducing cats that are the inevitable consequence of an uncontrolled population.

There are often well-meaning staff, students, and faculty willing to feed stray cats on campus, which, combined with the popularity of their own communities of ferals, the cats' numbers grow in response to those feeding. And wild-born kittens turn into colonies of ferals.

Though there may be hundreds of stray and feral cats on any campus, producing litter after litter, aside from "no pets" policies, colleges generally don't get involved. A lack of any campus-wide policy protecting the cats means that while a librarian feels them in the morning, a worker, on the other side of campus can poisons, shoots, or locks them in a dumpster.

Early in 1969, Stanford University in California, estimating a feral population of 1,000 to 2,000, decided to trap the cats and bring them to a local shelter, where, most if not all, would be euthanized upon arrival.

People who had been feeding the cats and looking after them—students, faculty, and staff—immediately banded together to fight the school. And what they came up with was an innovative compromise: the start of the Stanford Cat Network, an informal legal residency for up to 250 feral cats throughout the campus. The University agreed to leave the cats alone provided they were all spayed or neutered, vaccinated, and registered with the Palo Alto Humane Society. All complaints would be referred to the University instead of campus police, maintenance, or animal control.

Many of the cats were euthanized.

Some were killed in traffic. Hundreds more were tamed and found homes. Those who remain don't live the good life by the free-wheeling slipping milk, but there are no ramp- ant diseases, no starving kittens, and, most importantly, no helpless, exhausting, populations. What's left is a 20 or 30 colonies of ferals—marginally cared for and living in the wild. The University has a free pet, free of charge.

Today the Stanford Cat Network has almost 100 colonies and ferals on the network feed 60 or more cats each day with their own money, and it doesn't cost the University a cent.

A similar situation arose recently at Florida Atlantic University. The FAU campus is listed as a wildlife sanctuary by the Audubon Society because of its small colony of burrowing owls. While the owls are not an endangered species, they are the university's mascot and run this side of the Mississippi.

A six-person faculty committee (composed largely of biologists) accused feral cats of eating the owls, thereby threatening the owls' continued existence on the campus. The committee asked FAU President James Catania to authorize removing the cats to the woods where they could live harmony.

British naturalist Robert Tabor, a feral cat expert who visited FAU in 1967, told Catania that removing the cats would not work and might endanger the owls even further. As the cats now present were removed, other cats would move in to occupy the habitat. The newcomers, not having been sterilized or vaccinated, would be far more threatening than a controlled colony—not only because they would be breeding a greater cat population and possibly bringing in disease, but also because sexually intact cats have bigger appetites and are more aggressive than the others.

Feral cats may not be the only threat to the owls. Car magazines reported in February that several buildings on campus have been constructed where owls used to nest. There were also at least three instances where college sheds were burned down.

Some students use the cat network as an excuse to keep pets, requiring them to be registered and authorized to be kept for care in each animal in an emergency, but most universities—often involved in animal experimentation—still regard animals as property. For the most part, the only people helping feral cats on campus are private individuals with little time and money, and often no permission to even be there.

Most colleges have yet to adopt any policy governing cats on campus. For instance, the University of Massachusetts (UMASS), located at Amherst, Mass., has been ignoring resident cats for years. The university newspaper estimated the area feral cat population at 1,000 back in 1989, and individuals who have been intermittently taking care of the cats say the central campus is home to at least a few hundred.

Inquiries about the cats are first transferred to the Animal Care department, where a spokesperson, reluctant to identify herself, says, "We have nothing to do with cats outside our research facility.

The University Relations department is equally unhelpful. A group called PETS (Placement, Education, Treatment, Shelter), with 15 volunteers, coordinates foster homes for stray and abandoned animals in the area. Except the cats at UMASS, where the extent of the population and the politics of maintaining good relations with the university have discouraged activity. Meanwhile, possibly compounding the situation, a local pet shop has reportedly offered free kittens to students.

Jim Parkhurst, coordinator for the UMASS Animal Damage Control Education Program, says that some students try to take cats to private humane organizations, but most refuse to accept them. Those that do accept the cats euthanize them on the spot.

"There is no body or entity that would respond," says Parkhurst. "Being state property, private organizations are either not allowed on campus or are discouraged from doing anything.

Parker says that the problem is more noticeable towards the end of the semester, when students prepare for vacation, but all year long UMASS dairy facilities attract people who dump cats, believing the hogs and milk supply will provide shelter and sustenance.

As many as 17 cats have been dropped out of a hedge barn in one year. And some individuals have allegedly shot cats in and around the barns.

A few people who support the cats also keep their cats on campus. They are students who provide them with food and water, and sometimes even provide bed and breakfast.

The list goes on and on, and usually the cats are the ones who get hurt. The only thing that works is to ignore them.

The Animals' Agenda April 1992

The Animals' Agenda April 1992
Reducing Dog and Cat Overpopulation Requires Earlier Neutering

By Leo Lieberman, D.V.M., and Thomas J. Lane, D.V.M.

There are too many dogs and cats and too few good homes. This simple- problem is complex and multifaceted, however, despite continuing efforts by animal welfarists and the attempts of animal rights activists to publicize the pet overpopulation problem.

But, in our opinion, animal shelters are only a Band-Aid. Up to 70 percent of the dogs and cats adopted from shelters every year are neutered contract fail to have that contract fulfilled, even with follow-up calls to the adopters. Shelters that have implemented follow-up studies of their adopted animals find not only that 70 to 80 percent of the adopted animals disappear annually due to running away, being given away to another person, getting hit by cars, and by the relocation of their adopters. A growing number of animal advocates believe that no animal should be allowed to leave the shelter without being neutered (spayed or castrated) -- whatever the age. Any animal old enough and healthy enough for adoption are suitable for surgical sterilization. If they are not suitable for surgery, the animals are not suitable for adoption.

As early as 1975, a national animal welfare organization published a policy statement that directed all animals be spayed or castrated before leaving shelters, yet many recommenders of spaying or neutering to animal owners continues to be the norm at most humane shelters. Early spay/neuter is the best way to prevent the birth of unwanted babies. Criticisms of early-age neutering begin on a large scale a few years ago, a number of reasonable questions about potential side effects have been raised. However, we do not believe that any of these questions are significant enough to delay the use of this procedure for alleviating the serious overpopulation and resultant homelessness and euthanization, of dogs and cats.

The College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Florida has recently published the world's first controlled study of neutering dogs (Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, 41;91, Vol. 198, No. 7). This study shows that the number of litters in the canine female spayed at seven months of age is not significantly different from the changes found in an animal's female littermate spayed at seven weeks of age. The surgeries reported no problem concerning anesthesia with the younger animals.

And many others in the veterinary profession are offended by "low cost spay/neuter clinic" advertising. The term "low cost" suggests that every veterinarian is charging exorbitantly for the service. This is not so. In many cases, the surgeons describe the "low cost" as actually being subsidized. If you are describing, the case, "subsidized" is the term that should be used. Critics of veterinary fees should consider that the risks and skills involved in a canine spay are similar to those required for a human hysterectomy, yet veterinarians receive a fraction of the human doctor's compensation.

Too often, veterinarians do not actively collaborate with animal protection organizations. But in those communities where there is communication and cooperation, there can be a beneficial relationship where new programs, new shelters, new equipment, and additional personnel can result.

The issue of pet overpopulation continues to be a large fundraising problem for many of the organizations, but it seems that not enough effort is going into finding new ways for solving the problem. If relations between animal welfare organizations and veterinary organizations improved, we might all get together, at last, for the well-being of the animals.

Table 1:

Table 1 lists the major animal and habitat protection groups in order of the size of their 1990 budgets. Some of the habitat protection groups, mostly United Fund, No COPE, and EVI, are listed here rather than in the Selected Organizations Group because their budgets are too small to make it a priority. The second column indicates whether the budget of each group grew or shrank from their 1989 budgets. The third column indicates the amount by which each group's budget increased or decreased more accurately than big ones, which may only indicate that a group undertook an exceptionally large project in one year or the other, or made use of an exceptionally large donation or bequest. The third and fourth columns include the breakdowns of expenses program and administrative, and overhead costs. Because looking at the budgets of the larger, labor-intensive, groups who run shelters normally have higher overhead costs, we have large endowed organizations reflect larger share of capital and other costs, which do not contribute to their operations. Thus, full information on their budget breakdowns, assets, and surpluses are unfortunately not listed.

According to the IRS, Form 990 filings for 1990 were never received from Adopt-A-Pet, also known as the National Animal Protection Fund, and Project Can. Also known as Citizens for Humane Scientific Research. These were two of seven charities promoted by the direct mail firm Watson and Higby Inc. that were collectively fined $2.1 million in January 1991 for fraudulent fundraising. The IRS has also stated that no Form 990 had been filed by the anti-animal group People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, Inc. (PETA). Form 990, incorporated in March 1990, and that PFP had not been granted an extension of time to file. In addition, the IRS had received no filing from the National Foundation for Animal Law, another group purportedly incorporated in 1990, whose use of funds has been called into question by California activist familiar with the founders.

### ALIVE AVERAGE SALARY OF U.S. PROFESSORS OF EDUCATION RESEARCH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professor Field</th>
<th>Average Salary</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>$86,250</td>
<td>National Center for Education Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>$85,500</td>
<td>National Center for Education Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>$84,750</td>
<td>National Center for Education Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Science</td>
<td>$83,000</td>
<td>National Center for Education Statistics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ALIVE MEDIAN SALARY OF SMALL ANIMAL VETERINARIANS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Median Salary</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal Medicine</td>
<td>$84,500</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>$86,000</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiology</td>
<td>$87,500</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Medicine</td>
<td>$89,000</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ALIVE U.S. MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Category</th>
<th>Median Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Households</td>
<td>$70,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Children</td>
<td>$91,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with No Children</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ALIVE AVERAGE SALARY OF VETERINARY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Average Salary</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Practice</td>
<td>$85,000</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Animal</td>
<td>$87,500</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Animal</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Companion Animal</td>
<td>$92,500</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ALIVE MEDIAN SALARY OF NURSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nursing Specialty</th>
<th>Median Salary</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Critical Care</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Room</td>
<td>$82,500</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Room</td>
<td>$85,000</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive Care</td>
<td>$87,500</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstetrics</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ALIVE MEDIAN SALARY OF LIBRARIANS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Librarian Specialty</th>
<th>Median Salary</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specialized Library</td>
<td>$55,000</td>
<td>ALA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Library</td>
<td>$57,500</td>
<td>ALA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Library</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>ALA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic Library</td>
<td>$62,500</td>
<td>ALA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ALIVE MEDIAN SALARY OF LAWYERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Speciality</th>
<th>Median Salary</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Law</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>ABA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litigation</td>
<td>$105,000</td>
<td>ABA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Law</td>
<td>$110,000</td>
<td>ABA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Law</td>
<td>$115,000</td>
<td>ABA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ALIVE MEDIAN SALARY OF PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Median Salary</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal Medicine</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
<td>AAPPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>$95,000</td>
<td>AAPPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Medicine</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>AAPPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Medicine</td>
<td>$105,000</td>
<td>AAPPA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ALIVE MEDIAN SALARY OF SMALL ANIMAL VETERINARIANS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Median Salary</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal Medicine</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>$85,000</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiology</td>
<td>$87,500</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Medicine</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ALIVE MEDIAN SALARY OF NURSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nursing Specialty</th>
<th>Median Salary</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Critical Care</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Room</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Room</td>
<td>$85,000</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive Care</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstetrics</td>
<td>$95,000</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ALIVE MEDIAN SALARY OF LIBRARIANS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Librarian Specialty</th>
<th>Median Salary</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specialized Library</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>ALA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Library</td>
<td>$55,000</td>
<td>ALA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Library</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>ALA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic Library</td>
<td>$65,000</td>
<td>ALA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ALIVE MEDIAN SALARY OF LAWYERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Speciality</th>
<th>Median Salary</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Law</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>ABA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litigation</td>
<td>$85,000</td>
<td>ABA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Law</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
<td>ABA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Law</td>
<td>$95,000</td>
<td>ABA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ALIVE MEDIAN SALARY OF PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Median Salary</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal Medicine</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
<td>AAPPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>AAPPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Medicine</td>
<td>$85,000</td>
<td>AAPPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Medicine</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
<td>AAPPA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ALIVE MEDIAN SALARY OF SMALL ANIMAL VETERINARIANS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Median Salary</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal Medicine</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>$85,000</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiology</td>
<td>$87,500</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Medicine</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
<td>AVMA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
300 pets, from anywhere in the state, one animal per household. CHS still has no pro-
nounced homeless cats.
Friends of Animals and the Brittall Animal Clinic of DeKalb, Ill., provided free spay/neuter and vaccinations in January for an estimated 100 homeless cats who were owned in shopping centers.
A dog is defined as the major issue of concern in the veterinary community, three of the eight members of the Veterinary Forum advisory board of the American Veterinary Medical Association recently cited competition from low-cost spaying and vaccination programs as an issue. Biomedical research director Robert Armstrong resigned Dec. 18, 1991, three months after the Hoskins Animal Rights Team asked the Texas Attorney General's office to investigate why Houston didn't reappointed an animal shelter advisory committee, as required by state law—and released an investigative report, alleging excessive cruelty and abuse under administration.
Mongers in the city council member Ruth Galanter denounced the city animal shelters as "kill factories" on Feb. 6, demanding a grand jury probe of the Dept. of Animal Regulation. Galanter further charged that Dept. of Animal Regulation in general manager Robert Rash has not used $500,000 in animal welfare fund set up specifically to improve city shelters. In January, Rash recently ousted the Volunteer Ser-


despite the dispute over control of don-

nating, replacing some volunteers with 20 years tenure. The Board of Animal Regu-
lations ordered Rash out, at least until the dis-

plants of waiting the seven days mandated by city law.

The American Kennel Club has with-
drawn a notice that barred spayed/sterilized dogs from competing in dog shows.

The Organizational report of the City of New York indicated that 4,000 homeless cats are killed in the city each year. This number is based on the assumption that each cat has an average litter size of five kittens and that 20% of these kittens are killed by the age of six months.

The report also states that the City of New York has a responsibility to provide adequate shelters for the homeless cats and dogs. The report recommends the construction of new shelters and the expansion of existing ones. It also suggests increasing the number of staff and volunteers to care for the animals.

In addition, the report calls for the development of community-based programs to provide support and resources for cat and dog owners. These programs could include education and outreach, as well as financial assistance for veterinary care.

The report also acknowledges the challenges faced by the City of New York in addressing the issue of homeless cats and dogs. These challenges include limited resources, lack of funding, and the need for coordination and collaboration among various agencies and organizations.

The report concludes by stating that the City of New York has a moral and legal obligation to provide adequate care and protection for the homeless cats and dogs. It calls on the City to take concrete steps to address this issue, including the construction of new shelters, the expansion of existing ones, and the development of community-based programs to support cat and dog owners.
Commercial farming can be a lucrative venture. However, it is important to ensure that it is done in a way that is sustainable and ethical. The use of genetically modified organisms, for example, has raised concerns about their impact on the environment and human health. It is important to carefully consider the potential consequences of any farming practices before implementing them.

The ASPCA is an organization that works to protect animals from cruelty and abuse. They advocate for the end of animal experimentation and the reduction of animal suffering. They also work to promote the adoption of pets from animal shelters and encourage responsible pet ownership.

In conclusion, while farming has the potential to provide food and fiber for a growing population, it is important to consider the ethical and environmental impacts of these practices. The ASPCA and other organizations play a vital role in promoting the welfare of animals and ensuring that farming practices are sustainable and responsible.
A Farm Sanctuary survey of 24 stockyards in Texas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Colorado found downed animals at 17%; dead animals at 33%; animals with injuries or obvious signs of fear or distress at 58%. The survey found that 57% of the farms have unconscious eyes at 67%; and animals with impalements, by 35%.

Bananas have replaced beef as Costa Rica’s leading export crop—but expanding banana plantations are destroying wildlife, as rapidly as the beef industry did, warned The Tiempo recently. The Costa Rican newspaper, owned by the banana industry for extensive soil erosion and pesticide pollution of water resources. This could be avoided, said Rodolfo Carlson sug-
genogram policies encouraged efficient use of land rather than just growth.

The USDA on Jan. 16 opened a new livestock inspection station at Santa Teresa, N.M., to expedite imports of Mexican cattle. The new station is expected to cut the rate of cattle exports of 10 hours now takes to make the journey by transporting cattle on the new inspection station in Santa Teresa.

The FDA may be approving drugs for pets and livestock on the basis of invalid, inaccurate, or fraudulent data supplied by private laboratories, the General Accounting Office told Congress on Feb. 10. More than half the drugs for animals that the FDA approved between Oct. 1983 and Nov. 1990 was accepted without independent verification, the GAO said. The GAO findings are pro-
disturbing because the FDA appears virtually incapable of preventing animal drug fraud, commented Rep. Ted Weiss (D-Ohio).

Report for the United Cities, the Canadian Department of Agriculture, the Canadian parliamentarians’ Commission, and the Canadian Federation of Human Sciences have published a voluntary code of practice for Canadian cattle marketers.

The Science Council of British Columbia has invested $140,000 in develop-
ing pearl-producing abalone sea urchins, which may be able to survive in northern waters. Like all pearls, says researcher Peter Parkinson, the abalone pearls come from “tara” from a parasitic fishworn. People who are wearing natural pearls tend to wear an emerald of a parasitic worm.” Full-scale pearl production has been held up because the Canadian Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans is reluctant to allow the parasite into proximity to the native pima abalone.

Volunteers with Friends of Tacony Creek, Pa., the Riordan Park on Three Aves. in New York, and the Tacony Creek, Pa., the Riordan Park on Three Aves. in New York, and the shore and shore conservationists, have reported that three of the four pima abalone, which are on the endangered species list, have been found in the federal courts, 52 of them submitted during 1991, bid to under-

The Natl. Trappers Assn. is urging states to oppose any and all legislation that seeks to preserve biodiversity, the full variety of species integral to the health of ecosystems, because, according to the NATA alert, “Biodiversity, as it is presently being defined, promotes the philosophy of the radical environmentalists, who do not distinguish values between living things.” In other words, NATA members want to be able to trap furbearers to extinction, regardless of the harm trapping does to food chains and habitat.

Canadian fur exports to Europe fell from $57 million worth in 1990, with 1991 figures, when complete, likely to show yet another decline.

The number of trappers in Quebec dropped 35% from 1989 to 1990 to 1,991, to just 1,161, who sold 155,775 pelts in 1990-1991, worth barely $1 million. The number and value of pelts fell 23% and 26%, respectively, from 1989-1990.

One of the big losers when the Macy’s department store chain went bankrupt on November 17, 2006 was the store’s $322,182 for consignment sales through Freecycle. The Macy’s subsidiary, an agent that went out of business at least the fur business during the winter were Mirror Farms, of Oxford Circle, Pa., the Hudson Fur outlet on Thirty Third Ave., in New York, directly across the street from Bloomingdale’s (the scene of major antifur protests coordinated by Friends of Animals); the Fur Vault, which closed stores in Philadelphia and Shrewsbury, Pa., Scranton, N.Y., Stamford, Conn., and on Third Ave., New York City; Schiffman Fur; the New York City Fur outlet in Lakeshore; and Seattle Arctic Furs, of Seattle; and Bortler Furs, of Seattle.

In 1991, the largest U.S. retailer fur chain, posted losses in excess of $2 million during the fifth quarter, the fifth quarter in which the firm lost money. Sales were down 10% from 1990, Eaves closed over 30 unprofitable locations during the year.

Two Dutch clothing store chains have canceled sales of garments made from raccoon and dog pelts, at request of the Dutch antifur group Bom voor Dieren.

The Natl. Audubon Society has sued the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for failing to protect critical habitat for the endangered Bell’s vole, a common native to the Gulf thickets in southern California and Mexico. Only about 500 pairs survive, three-fourths of whom part-time inhabitants of San Diego County, Calif.

The World Resources Institute on Feb. 11 unveiled an 85-page “Global Biodiversity Report,” to be presented to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June. The report was prepared by 27 international organizations and multinational agencies to spend $1 billion a year on conserving endangered ecosystems.

The Canadian Supreme Court ruled on Jan. 23 that the Canadian government and multinational agencies to spend $1 billion a year on conserving endangered ecosystems.

The World Resources Institute on Feb. 11 unveiled an 85-page “Global Biodiversity Report,” to be presented to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June. The report was prepared by 27 international organizations and multinational agencies to spend $1 billion a year on conserving endangered ecosystems.

The Canadian Supreme Court ruled on Jan. 23 that the Canadian government and multinational agencies to spend $1 billion a year on conserving endangered ecosystems.

The Canadian Supreme Court ruled on Jan. 23 that the Canadian government and multinational agencies to spend $1 billion a year on conserving endangered ecosystems.

The World Resources Institute on Feb. 11 unveiled an 85-page “Global Biodiversity Report,” to be presented to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June. The report was prepared by 27 international organizations and multinational agencies to spend $1 billion a year on conserving endangered ecosystems.

The Canadian Supreme Court ruled on Jan. 23 that the Canadian government and multinational agencies to spend $1 billion a year on conserving endangered ecosystems.

The World Resources Institute on Feb. 11 unveiled an 85-page “Global Biodiversity Report,” to be presented to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June. The report was prepared by 27 international organizations and multinational agencies to spend $1 billion a year on conserving endangered ecosystems.

The Canadian Supreme Court ruled on Jan. 23 that the Canadian government and multinational agencies to spend $1 billion a year on conserving endangered ecosystems.

The World Resources Institute on Feb. 11 unveiled an 85-page “Global Biodiversity Report,” to be presented to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June. The report was prepared by 27 international organizations and multinational agencies to spend $1 billion a year on conserving endangered ecosystems.

The Canadian Supreme Court ruled on Jan. 23 that the Canadian government and multinational agencies to spend $1 billion a year on conserving endangered ecosystems.
**Coyote killing contests** in Quebec and Pennsylvania during early February ended with no coyotes killed and no activists arrested despite a serious effort by Mohawks and Winnemakisk to secure a Fund for Animals to challenge the state. As a result, the Mosquito Creek Sportsman’s Assn. coyote hunt drew 125 hunters and 17 activists to Frenchville, Pa., on Feb. 2, while the St. Jean-de-la-Lande Monnier Coyote Shoot pulled only 20 hunters, at least as many media representatives, and 22 activists on Feb. 9. Both contests were organized by hunters bound on the same mission—killing coyotes, despite overwhelming evidence that the deer populations in both Quebec and Pennsylvania are at record levels—and that coyotes are more likely to eat deer killed and abandoned by hunters than to kill deer themselves. The Quebec promoters claimed 200 coyotes had been killed in previous contests during the winter, before they drew media attention; the Pennsylvania action attracted the real coyote killer for coyote killing in “psychotic fear—the whole myth of the big, bad wolf.” Michel Crete of the Quebec Fish and Game Dept. claimed that coyotes were threatening children “abused.” There’s never been a reported coyote attack in Quebec,” he confirmed, adding that coyotes actually eat rabbits. The ANIMALS’ AGENDA: Friends of Animals, the St. Lawrence Natural Heritage Institute of Environment Canada, the Wildlife Coalition, and even the pro-hunting Federation Quebecoise de la Fauconnerie called on Crete to ban such killing contests, opposed by health minister Camilo Golub, the Indian Social Alliance, and the U.S.-based Nat. Coalition Against the Use of Mammals.

**Canadian Federal Environmental Review Assessment Review Office** has cut a number of questions from its list the Dept. of National Defense must answer to get the effects of the up to 8,400 low-level nuclear tests per year on people who live next to the lab. The impact study has been underway since 1986. Labrador air space is in private training area, with no restrictions on nuclear testing.

**As much as 95% of the federally protected wetlands in New Mexico could be lost under the Bush administration’s plan to charge land owners for wetlands, definitions that the Natural Resources Conservation Commission chair James Koch charged on Jan. 21—malignly because no one has ever had a reason to prove that the wetlands are wet.**

**While Florida black bears awarded federal endangered species listing, delayed by the Bush Administration’s reluctance to armbearers for which paperwork hasn’t been completed, Fla. Government’s 1992 Fish Commission member Ben Rowse was among the 60 hunters who shot one over the winter. State senator Bill Gurtler (D-Tallahassee) has introduced a bill to bar bear hunting in Florida. During 1991, 970 boorhounds shot 12 wolves belonging to Richard Gardner of Tipton, Pa., killing him on Jan. 15.**

**Why I am under the obligation to raise animals for other people to hunt,” tree farmers and nature columnist Ray Wilson of London, Pa., asked his readers recently. Wilson blames state deer management policies, which favor herd growth, for extreme nibbling damage to his tree crop.**

**Steve Floyd, justice of the peace for Tom Green County, Texas, ordered a hog ‘s head on Feb. 10.”**

**Business Administration is expected to appeal a Jan. 28 Federal District Court ruling that the government must enforce previous court-bans on the import of game that might have been raised "on duck," regardless of a General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs corrigenda edict last fall that such bans violate international trade rules.**

**Hundreds of dead and dying dolphins washed up on shores of Greece and Turkey in late January, along with six dead goose booted whales, five dead monk seals and a sick monk seal who was expected to live. Only about 300 of the highly endangered seals remain. Sea sponges also died or morn. Researchers blamed a recurrence of a viral disease (that killed at least 1,000 dolphins weekly), a 1991 viral (similar viral disease killed 10,000 North Sea seals in 1988), which is caused by the morbilli virus, are possibly related to canines distemper, and may be spread by ship or airplane engines.**

**A pod of wild bottlenosed dolphins has apparently accepted three bottlenosed dolphins who were released in the Caribbean last year after rehabilitation, says Michael Lewis of the World Society for the Protection of Animals. Seven groups, including WSPA, were involved in returning the dolphins to their native habitat, after**

**the Bush Administration is expected to appeal a Jan. 28 Federal District Court ruling that the government must enforce previous court-bans on the import of game that might have been raised "on duck," regardless of a General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs corrigenda edict last fall that such bans violate international trade rules.**

**The Feb. 1992 issue of Soldier of Fortune—a magazine for armchair mercenaries—featured an expose on "Americal" that topped a four-page ad from the National Rifle Association.**

**The Charlenton Post & Courier and let- ter-writer Nancie Parrato on Jan. 29 apostolized in print to Michael Bakich of In Defense of Animals: in the Jan. 21 edition Parrato had erroneously accused Bakich of writing a manual on絠evels. In fact, Bakich wrote a manual on how to use tax money by research institutions via government documents, portions of which were published in the ANIMALS’ AGENDA: Midwest.**

**UIButton wrote a manual on how to use tax money by research institutions via government documents, portions of which were published in the ANIMALS’ AGENDA: Midwest.**

**Peter Gerome, director of the Tulane Regional Primatologe Center and longtime custodian of the Silver Spring monkeys, has been elected president of the three-year-old Louisiana Foundation for Animal Use in Society—a group apparently dedicated to investigative journalism.**

**The Cedar City Livestock Market in Utah reports "Nevertheless, 100% Superfeed" to fight "the radical environmental movement," over issues including animal rights, the use of animal products, protection, green belt tax exemptions, predator control, wild and scenic river designations, grazing fees, water rights, and animal rights. Coordinator Matt Johnson asks livestock producers to contribute 25 cents for each cow they sell, five cents each for each sheep, pig, or goat, and 50 cents each for each horse.**

**Forty-five" an additional 21 to a total of 1,083, which were fined $500 each for mass burning of 85 and 45 animals respectively. In fact, they were charged them $1,600 for storing and processing the remains, and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept. is seeking $5,600 in restitution from the pair.**

**A bill to ban foxhunting in the British House of Commons on Feb. 14 was the closest vote on such a bill yet, as several prominent Conservatives crossed party lines to join the Labour minority in favor of the measure. Conservative and foxhunter John Farr warned that the bill would be killed for lack of any other use; bill sponsor Kevin McNamara pointed out that there are only 10,000 horses in Britain.**

**Fisheries derelicts kill 3,571, and two more were killed in a field, not by its owner, but by a hunting club.**

**Fora number of bagged hounds fire after the circus management admitted it didn’t own a trampolining stock.**

**Several ANIMALS’ AGENDA readers who had seen and photographed the elephant within a few days of the show wrote to criticize her travel and holding conditions. The USDA had repeatedly cited the Great American Circus within the preceding year for failing to protect animals from the elements, fail- ing to provide proper medical care and failing to keep food and water clean.**

**The Animal Rights Alliance of South Africa announced a call to require circuses to carry nonlethal means of controlling animals who go berserk. Said**

---

**The Florida annual air count of manatees found 1,856 this year, markedly more than the 1,454 counted in 1991. However, a report that 26 manatees died in 1991, and another 15 manatees were killed in collisions with boats, also a record.**

---

The Bush Administration is expected to appeal a Jan. 28 Federal District Court ruling that the government must enforce previous court-bans on the import of game that might have been raised "on duck," regardless of a General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs corrigenda edict last fall that such bans violate international trade rules.

---

The Florida annual air count of manatees found 1,856 this year, markedly more than the 1,454 counted in 1991. However, a report that 26 manatees died in 1991, and another 15 manatees were killed in collisions with boats, also a record.
Two-thirds of U.S. voters support Endangered Species Act reauthorization (HR 3260), and 40% support, according to a Greenpeace/Lake/Tarrance Group poll commissioned by the Nature Conservancy. The December poll found that 66% support protecting ESA, outnumbering by 65% of voters in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific states, where opposition from timber and energy interests is most intense. Furthermore, the ESA drew 65% support from Republicans, 66% support from Democrats, and 65% from unaffiliated voters—and 73% indicated that a political candidate’s stand on wildlife would influence their support for the candidate. The rhetoric of the ESA leading economic concerns is not supported by evidence and voters know it, said the Nature Conservancy’s John Snowball. Only voters aged 64 and older rated economic considerations more important than the ESA, although support was almost even in the 18-29 age category. Voters aged 18-29 favored wildlife by a 42:58 margin; voters aged 30-39 favored wildlife by a 55:45 margin; voters aged 40-59 favored wildlife by a 62:38 margin; voters aged 60-74 favored wildlife by a 76:24 margin. “Every single golden and white-tailed eagle can become a reminder of a cleaner, purer America,” said Caesar. “Think of the America that our forebears knew and loved. Will you help us save these incredible birds?” The campaign’s goal is to raise $10 million for wildlife protection. Natural Resources Defense Council president Dave Cortright noted that wildlife protection—whether for the wild or for the urban environment—is a basic democratic right. "When we lose our wildlife, we lose our democracy," he said.

Reinforced by inaccuracies blame eagles for the loss of young stock and the destruction of habitat by logging. Some have also combined to put the species in jeopardy in Finland, reports Finn journalist Erkki Saari. Only 10% say they want to “just plain be”, but 40% of people in their twenties still say they want to be this way. "Every single golden and white-tailed eagle can become a reminder of a cleaner, purer America,” said Caesar. “Think of the America that our forebears knew and loved. Will you help us save these incredible birds?” The campaign’s goal is to raise $10 million for wildlife protection. Natural Resources Defense Council president Dave Cortright noted that wildlife protection—whether for the wild or for the urban environment—is a basic democratic right. "When we lose our wildlife, we lose our democracy," he said.

State and federal wildlife agencies seized hundreds of parrots in Jan. 18 in a series of raids located New York, Illinois, and Louisiana—but arrested only one man. New Zealand bird dealer Philip Morris, who was caught in Costa Mesa, Calif. The raid concluded a three-year undercover investigation. In a second major bust just days later, Lassina Kaita, 26, was arrested at the Los Angeles Intl. Airport for allegedly trying to import 400 clawn frogs, 400 makebeaks (a kind of fish), and 11 walking cactusfish from Nigeria. Many of the animals were dead on arrival. Also in Jan, 12 people including animal dealer John Philip Madsen were caught. The government told the seller the extra hunting licenses; the Army Corps of Engineers has yet to intervene; the animal dealer John Philip Madsen was the one who told the government to sell the extra hunting licenses; and the government is asking for the USM to support the Sierra Club, is planning a lawsuit against the army’s behalf.

After a decade of efforts by the Department of the Interior to release 15,000 young chinook salmon in the Muscogee River over the next five years in hopes of creating a sport fishing boom. The plan is opposed by the Theodore Roosevelt Flyfishers, a traditional fishing club, since the non-native chinook could displace native brown trout, which is prized by Atlantic salmon. However, Michigan and Ohio have already allowed for the permits sales since introducing chinook, and New Jersey division of fish, Game, and Wildlife is eager to join the perceived bountiful.

A desperate bid to save the winter run chinook on the Sacramento River, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service dumped 1250 fish into the river near Redding. While the Interior Dept. has withheld an estimate of the costs of raising a chinook salmon, the Sacramento winter run chinook, to avoid costly legal conflict over water rights, are believed to be virtually extinct, with only a few small that would survive even if as many as 200 of the fish survive. The survival of 31 chinook are believed to have spawned in 1991.

An attack on salmon breeding among the last whooping whoopers in New Mexico fell over the winter of 1989-90 when whooping whooper eggs were destroyed by frost, 30% of large gray sandhill cranes died and 30% of gray geese: reaching maturity, rather than with their own species. Only 215 whooping cranes survive, 30% are adults now.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has begun the plan to protect Florida panther habitat by December, settling a lawsuit filed by the Florida Panther Society. The suit puts panther kittens into a captive breeding program, would not help save the species, and has been protected, so we will probably require banning most of what’s left. We are all for the endangered cats for prey.

Oregon has 29 captive-breeding facilities, which has expanded the wild population of 14, but has recorded only a few in Oregon. Most Oregon’s two whooping whooper predators find food without deliberate human

 Continued from previous page...
Alliance, Wildlife Society, and Humane Society of the U.S. sued the U.S. Forest Service on Jan. 17 in an attempt to stop helicopter massacres of coyotes in the Dixie National Forest.

* The Bureau of Land Management is closing subsidized mustard sanctioned in South Dakota, Nebraska, and sage for the winter season. The BLM contends that the 37,000 muskrat population in Colorado, has multiplied to 50,000 by the winter of 1990, at the present rate of reproduction, but must

kinds. The BLM contends that the 37,000 muskrat now inhabiting Nevada will have multiplied up to 15,000 by the year 2000, at the present rate of reproduction, but muskrat protection advocates argue that the population will be down from the historical carrying capacity of 40,000 to 50,000, with another 10,000 to 20,000 inhabiting other states, chiefly Wisconsin.

* The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has begun considering adding the Western snowy plover, native to Pacific Northwest beaches, to the threatened species list.

"..." said Lifeforce director Peter Hamilton.

* Animal Baiting John Kellher of Laurel, Md., has said the Cates Mountain Zoo (or at least $400,000 in damages) - at least his third suit in connection with the same case. Kellher lost three fingers and an eye on Jan. 15, 1991, at a climb to the roof. Kellher had been moving from a holding cage to a traveling cage, prior to shipment to the New York City Zoo.

* A group of 20-year-old elephants, starved to death in January, 1996, by cost at an auction by the Moscow Circus and private collectors after she was discovered, aban-

doned, in a Volgograd zoo. The zookeepers had apparently taken her ration for cows themselves. Moscow Circus director Yuri Nikulin, meanwhile obtained adequate rationing for the circus animals by threatening to release them if they couldn't be fed.

* The Los Angeles Zoo has announced a $150,000, 10-year renovation plan, which will require passage of a bond issue. The announcement came the day after a paper break left 500 of the zoo's 700 animals without water and forced a sloth bear to swim for its life.

* The Cleveland Foundation has granted the Cleveland Aquarium Corp. $1.7 million to plan a new facility for the city waterfront, to include the $65 million Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and the $48 million Great Lakes Museum of Science, Environment, and Technology.

* Korean interests have acquired the Vancouver Game Farm, and plans a $200 million renovation of the site over the next decade. "Lifeforce fears that the new management will use the facility as an international supply depot of local and exotic wildlife for zoos and aquariums world-

wide," said Lifeforce director Peter Hamilton.

* Animal Baiting John Kellher of Laurel, Md., has said the Cates Mountain Zoo (or at least $400,000 in damages) - at least his third suit in connection with the same case. Kellher lost three fingers and an eye on Jan. 15, 1991, at a climb to the roof. Kellher had been moving from a holding cage to a traveling cage, prior to shipment to the New York City Zoo.

* A group of 20-year-old elephants, starved to death in January, 1996, by cost at an auction by the Moscow Circus and private collectors after she was discovered, aban-

doned, in a Volgograd zoo. The zookeepers had apparently taken her ration for cows themselves. Moscow Circus director Yuri Nikulin, meanwhile obtained adequate rationing for the circus animals by threatening to release them if they couldn't be fed.

* The Los Angeles Zoo has announced a $150,000, 10-year renovation plan, which will require passage of a bond issue. The announcement came the day after a paper break left 500 of the zoo's 700 animals without water and forced a sloth bear to swim for its life.

* The Cleveland Foundation has granted the Cleveland Aquarium Corp. $1.7 million to plan a new facility for the city waterfront, to include the $65 million Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and the $48 million Great Lakes Museum of Science, Environment, and Technology.

* Korean interests have acquired the Vancouver Game Farm, and plans a $200 million renovation of the site over the next decade. "Lifeforce fears that the new management will use the facility as an international supply depot of local and exotic wildlife for zoos and aquariums world-wide," said Lifeforce director Peter Hamilton.

* The Cates Mountain Zoo is the most famous of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums maintains the fiction that member zoos don't sell animal to hunting ranches and don't loan animals to non-accredited zoos, the Granby, Quebec zoo announced that it would exhibit two koala bears from the San Diego Zoo this summer. Not an AZAEP member, the Granby Zoo has run into frequent trouble, most notoriously for attempting to smuggle snakes after the Bronx Zoo refused to sell it any because of inadequate facilities, and for importing an infant gorilla from the Camaroon through a questionable loop-hole in the Convention on International Trade In Endangered Species. The gorillas subsequently developed avian tuberculosis after spending the summer in a cage along-side tropical birds, and may never be able to reproduce. Just two days after the Granby Zoo announcement, Quebec zoo has banned bombo, Vittoria, from the zoo.

* Masha, a 30-year-old elephant, starved to death Jan. 28 despite a two-week rescue effort by the Moscow Circus and private collectors after she was discovered, abandoned, in a Volgograd zoo. The zookeepers had apparently taken her ration for cows for themselves. Moscow Circus director Yuri Nikulin, meanwhile obtained adequate rationing for the circus animals by threatening to release them if they couldn't be fed.

* The Los Angeles Zoo has announced a $150,000, 10-year renovation plan, which will require passage of a bond issue. The announcement came the day after a paper break left 500 of the zoo's 700 animals without water and forced a sloth bear to swim for its life. **

* The Cleveland Foundation has granted the Cleveland Aquarium Corp. $1.7 million to plan a new facility for the city waterfront, to include the $65 million Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and the $48 million Great Lakes Museum of Science, Environment, and Technology.

* Korean interests have acquired the Vancouver Game Farm, and plans a $200 million renovation of the site over the next decade. "Lifeforce fears that the new management will use the facility as an international supply depot of local and exotic wildlife for zoos and aquariums worldwide," said Lifeforce director Peter Hamilton.
Profile

Sunny Apke
Wildlife Rehabilitator

Ten years ago on Halloween, Sunny Apke moved to Boulder to fulfill her dream of living in the mountains, working with animals. The only animal-related job available, however, was in the kennels of the Boulder County Humane Society. Sunny was particularly interested in establishing a wildlife rehabilitation program, but the society had no money for such an undertaking.

Unable to let go of her idea, Sunny began a wildlife center in the kitchen of the humane society building, volunteering her time and efforts. Often she had to spend the night (sometimes sleeping on the counter) to manage the feedings and care of injured birds and small animals. Like many other wildlife workers, she learned about rehabilitation from hands-on experience and advice from other rehabilitators across the country. Within a short time, she was caring for 83 birds and small mammals. Now the Wildlife Center offers a second chance to 1,000 animals and birds a year.

After working in the kennels for two years, Sunny became an assistant to the veterinarian and eventually was named Animal Control Supervisor (for a salary) and Director of Wildlife Rehabilitation (for love). One of Sunny’s first encounters as a control officer was to help a deer that had crashed through the window of the pottery artroom at the university. The university personnel wanted the deer removed without any danger to the artifacts. Sunny and another officer blocked off the window, draped the deer, and were able to get a halter on and secure the deer’s legs. The deer was released, and not a pot was broken.

Sunny believes strongly in providing a high quality of life for the animals under her care. If an image of the wildlife rehabilitation center can’t be returned to the wild, the animal is euthanized. She says she can’t look a caged animal in the eye. Recently a raven was brought to the center with a torn leg that would require amputation. Sunny consulted volunteers (there are 60 now, each donating at least three hours weekly), and listened to their opinions. Would the raven be able to perch and to feed? Would it be heavy bird’s balance be affected? Sunny telephoned an expert raptor rehabilitation, her friend Sigrid Ueblicher, for additional advice. What would be the quality of life for this raven with one leg? The conclusion was that the bird would most likely develop “burlie foot” and suffer greatly. Sunny would have to euthanize the raven.

In addition to her heavy workload, Sunny is an active member of an anti-trapping group. She feels that trapping (still considered a “sport” in Colorado) is one of the most urgent problems for animal defenders. Another cause of great concern is the extensive use of outdoor chemicals, especially those used for greening the lawns that have cropped up all over the desert. The Wildlife Center treats many birds who have been poisoned by pesticides and herbicides.

Despite her daily encounters with people who abuse animals, Sunny remains true to her nickname, and believes that education offers a solution to cruelty. “Each time we help an individual animal, and talk to people about a respect for life, we are making a difference.”

-Naomi Rachel

The Animals’ Agenda
April 1992
And With Us Today Is... You!

It used to be that television was reserved for the famous or the notorious. But with the proliferation of independent cable and station owners, the small screen has become the province of anyone with something newsworthy to say. As a proponent of animal rights and environmental ethics, you are apt to be one of those people. Your time in front of the camera can bring out every bit of apprehension in you, but some background information on "doing TV" can get you through with a minimum of butterflies. You may even look forward eagerly to the next show.

Public access cable television programs were covered in an earlier column, "Lights, Camera, Activist!" (April 1990). Here we deal with talk shows on which you are a guest. Television thrives on controversy, but try to avoid issues and arguments that could be perceived as fanatical or too radical for mainstream consumption. Your challenge as a talk show guest is to speak the truth as you know it in a way that is clear, accurate, and that invites people to investigate your point of view. There is a fine line between being noncommittal (waving down the issues) and dramatizing them with so much horror that people flip their remotes to another station.

Draw the viewers in with personal examples. Instead of talking only about nonhuman animals in general, talk about the time that you were raised in 447 as a child and had to send to slaughter. Talk about how you used to feel about the mouse you rescued from a biology lab, or the wonderful dog you adopted from a shelter instead of buying at a pet store. Examples like these will help draw viewers into your discussion.

Be specific! "I think animal experimentation isn't a very good idea" won't change anyone. Documented evidence—visual and audio—is what you need. And some statistics, although not an overwhelming amount of them, can be helpful to support your arguments.

It's a good idea to make notes beforehand reminding you of the points you want to cover. Read your notes just before time to go on. You can also present a list of sample questions to the producer when the preliminary scheduling is going on. The interviewer doesn't have to use them, but often will.

Most interviewers are open-minded and friendly, but some attempt—purposely or inadvertently—to lead you down a path they choose. You may be able to talk about spaying and neutering, but if she knows you're a vegetarian, he may insist upon asking you about nutrition and recipes. Answer the questions briefly and offer your comments back to your original reason for being there. (Of course, all answers should be brief.) Television people think in terms of "sound bites"—short, snappy comments—(not lectures.)

Another type of interviewer is the hostile one. Although certainly a frightening prospect, being interviewed by someone who wants to argue can actually provide an excellent opportunity for making some points. Although I think it's counterproductive to seek out a hostile host with the thought that you'll be the one to change his mind, you can give a credible interview with a less than congenial person by: 1) remaining friendly yourself; 2) staying calm, not taking her comments personally; and 3) stating your facts honestly. You can do the same on a program with fellow guests who view the issue at hand in a way that's diametrically opposed to your own assessment of it.

If the format of the program involves having guests representing different points of view, with the potential present for debate, you may find it useful to meet with the other guests beforehand to define hostilities and get a consensus on what you want to talk about. This approach can work to your advantage by tending to shift the focus of the interaction from conflict (often the objective of the program hosts) to presenting information. In addition, by reducing the hostility, you may secure acknowledgment of key points of your argument, agreements in principle, if not in specifics.

These talking tips for TV apply to radio interviews as well. Television, however, is a visual medium, so how you look to people can be as important as what you say. You will want to look credible, and not distract from your topic with clothes or jewelry that draw too much attention. Men should usually wear suits (or at least include a sport coat and tie), and women should wear a simple suit or dress. Many talk shows try to maintain an informal, familiar atmosphere; when this is the case, suits and ties and even sport coats can make the wearer seem stiff. Be familiar with the format of the program before choosing your attire. Pastels and muted brights come across well on television; avoid black or white (even a white shirt for a man) because these seem to drain color from the face. Choose solid colors—prima are dizzying on camera.

Cross your ankles, not your legs, and if you're in a swivel chair, do your best not to swivel (it connotes nervousness). Unless you're answering questions at a live camera, speak directly to the interviewer at all times. Avoid looking into the camera (since there is often more than one camera anyway, you could come across as staring into space). And most important of all, go into the interview knowing that what really means something is not your being on TV, but doing something to help end suffering in this world. The lights, the studio, and the tiny microphone the interviewer will attach to your collar can seem terribly exciting and glamorous, but to most of us you're about as normal and real as all that.

This is an opportunity to reach a great many people for what you believe in. Relish it.

Photos, We Need Photos!

An ever present need in the production of The ANIMALS' AGENDA is for high-quality photographs of all kinds of animals and environmental subjects. We will be very grateful to readers who can help build up our picture archives by donating original or duplicate prints. Black and white glossies are best, but we can also use color if there is good contrast. To contribute, send photographs with a credit label attached to: Mary Jean Bernabucci, THE ANIMALS' AGENDA, 455 Monroe St., Monroe CT 06601. Please do not send photos that must be returned.
COMMENT

The Name Game: Social Change vs. Trivial Pursuit

BY BRADLEY MILLER

ur movement has made a collective vow to alleviate animal suffering—to turn back the tide of agony and terror. Is this really the path to liberation? Animal rights? Animal welfare? Animal protection?

Some propose that we pick just one of these terms to the exclusion of the others. Being asked to choose between animal rights and animal welfare, however, is not a choice. It is a trap—based upon a false premise.

Ideological hair-splitting has a long tradition in social change movements. We become so preoccupied with shaping the beliefs of more activists and raising the prospect of creating a movement in our own image, that we lose sight of those who should be attempting to affect; namely, the rest of the world.

The question we need to ask ourselves is this: will we thrive in the mainstream or fizzle in a stagnant pool? Performing vivisection on ourselves doesn’t make much sense. And there is nothing quite so self-defeating as looking at the movement through the myopic lens of “animal rights vs. animal welfare.”

Ask six different activists and you’ll likely hear six different definitions of the word “rights.” When someone asserts that all our activity should adhere to the philosophy of animal rights, it is all we can do as the philosophy is a euphemism for their philosophy.

Equally presumptuous are specious references to “the philosophy of animal welfare,” as if we all agree on what that means—as if it were a commonly-accepted fact that animal welfare means that it is all right to pour drain cleaner into the eyes of rabbits as long as those rabbits are well fed and kept in clean cages.

That is exactly how our opponents want animal welfare to be misinterpreted. For reasons that should be apparent to all of us, the anti-animal forces have been attempting to create just such false definitions and divisions. They want to steal the term animal welfare, a term that enjoys wide public support, for their own use, while alienating the public from the term animal rights.

“Animal welfare means providing animals with an optimal environment for profitable growth. Animal welfare activists may protest fires, factory farms, labs, etc., but only because they have been misled. We factory farmers, vivisectors, and furriers, while opposed to animal rights, support animal welfare. Our livelihood depends upon happy animals. In short, animal welfare activists are well meaning, but sadly misinformed.”

"Animal rights means giving animals the exact same rights as humans. Animal rights activists equate human children with animals. They follow gurus who wereibuibs upon which all the beliefs and actions of activists are based. Animal rights means no medicine, no vaccinations, no bushing, no riding, no pets—no life as we know it. In short, animal rights activists are well-meaning fanatics.

The object of their game is obvious. Less obvious is how we can intelligently and otherwise skilled activists can choose to ignore the trap of “choosing” between similarly virulent and crippling descriptions. We are not two movements. Especially not those two. We are one. Or we are many.

To be successful, a social change movement cannot be so dependent on ideological purity that few can identify with it. That is why our opponents are so interested in “defining” our movement. It is an attempt to marginalize what could otherwise be a widely-supported cause, and to make it seem alien, unreasonable, and, thus, unenforceable.

Our movement is one of awareness, compassion, and action. And we have undertaken an enormous task. Painting ourselves into ideological corners may at times feel self-affirming, but for all practical purposes, it is suicide. Rather than buying into narrow and limiting stereotypes, we can stake out broad areas which allow for the freedom and opportunity to develop successful issues-based campaigns.

We are a movement of people who cannot and will not turn back thets that our society afflicts upon other species. Let’s not be sidetracked by rhetorical differences and terminological word games. Instead, let’s focus on the very real differences between failure and success—and on the very real differences we can make in this world.

Bradley Miller is the executive director of the Humane Farming Association (1550 California St., San Francisco, CA 94109; 415-485-1495).

A Sociological Dissection of the Movement

The Animal Rights Crusade: The Growth of a Moral Protest

By James M. Jasper and Dorothy Nelkin; The Free Press (865 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022), 1992; 214 pages, hardcover, $22.95.

The Animal Rights Crusade is a very calm look by two sociologists at a movement in formation. Cut off half of the book is a history of the animal rights movement since 1970, plus tidbits about its progenitors, the 19th and 20th century animal protection movements in the United Kingdom and the U.S. The second half of the book deals with major issues that have concerned animal rightsists since the 1970s, including the differences between animal rights and environmentalist philosophy, and campaigns against the use of animals for cosmetic and household product testing, fur, and meat.

The authors offer interesting statistics, such as animal budgets of the large national organizations, and describe the characteristics of animal activists, citing The Animalists’ Agenda and other sources. They divide the movement into three categories: wellferrals, pragmatists, and fundamentalists. Wellferrals, the authors say, accept most current use of animals, but work to minimize suffering and exploit animal interests. The pragmatists “feel that certain species deserve greater consideration than others, and would allow humans to use animals when the benefits deriving from their use outweigh their suffering.” Pragmatists may use reformist techniques to achieve more radical goals, trying, for example, to replace or reduce animal use in medical research and for food. Fundamentalists, on the other hand, demand the immediate abolition of all animal exploitation on the grounds that animals have inherent, inviolable rights.

Many activists would take issue (or undertake) with the philosophical classification of Jasper and Nelkin, yet the construct is useful because it shows that the animal movement, like the various industries and operations it opposes, is not monolithic. However, beneath the book’s studious, upright facade is more than a twist of episte.

It should be noted that this review was written before the new half of the book is structured as follows: the authors start with a campaign created by a “pragmatist” such as Henry Spira, segue to a report on how a “fundamentalist” group such as PETA or the ALF rode the “pragmatists” coattails, go on to describe a “fundamentalist” freak (if one is available), then wrap up with statements about how successful the “fundamentalists” were and how much money the “fundamentalists” made. One does not learn from this book how the campaigns worked, what the thinking behind each one was, and how many strong personalities have managed to exist for more than twenty years. But then, with two decades of movement activity and its extraordinary success rate to describe in a scholarly report, Jasper and Nelkin don’t need to be faulted for missing some of the inside stories.

—Susan Fowler

Theories and Myths of Human Evolution

Graincclone: Humans’ Natural Ecological Niche

By Sergio Trevorino, translated by Rebecca Smith (Anchor Books, 64 Fifth Ave., West 34th St., NY, 10010), 1991; 293 pages, hardcover, $18.00.

Graincclone is a landscape in a temperate region (Europe or perhaps Asia) where vast high grass grows from horizon to horizon. Imagine a race of protohumans migrating through these grasslands, harvesting the seeds using natural stone tools.

In this “state of grace,” they neither hunt nor farm, nor do they require clothing, despite having little body hair. They walk upright, since the grass grows at the level of their hands. Young children ride on their mothers’ hips and cling to their long, flowing hair, so like the manes of the protohuma...
Pogo as Eco-Commentary

Dear Reader: Please take a few moments to fill out this very important survey. Your participation is greatly needed, and appreciated. You will be helping us to better understand you, and your needs as a consumer of cruelty-free products. We hope to better meet your needs by gathering more valuable advertisements whose products are cruelty-free. We are looking for your commitment to help animals and the earth. Again, it is very important to obtain a good response, so please take a few moments to complete this survey.

Thank you!

1. Sex: □ Female □ Male
2. In what age group are you? □ under 21 □ 21 to 29 □ 30 to 39 □ 40 to 49 □ 50 to 59 □ 60 or over
3. State:
4. Relationship status: □ single □ married □ separated or divorced □ widowed
5. No. of children in household: ______
6. Ages of children in household: □ birth to 2 years □ 3 years to 6 years □ 7 years to 12 years □ 13 years to 17 years □ 17 years to 20 years
7. Education: □ high school graduate □ some college □ college graduate □ completed graduate degree
8. Do you own a home: □ yes □ no
9. Where did you get this copy of The Animals' Agenda? □ subscription □ newsstand □ other
10. Approx. how many others read your copy of ANIMALS' AGENDA? ______
11. Do you presently use personalized cheezie cards that carry an educational message (with a % of coat benefitting a non-profit organization)? □ yes □ no
12. Would you be interested in using this kind of check? □ yes □ no
13. Do you currently use a MCWSA card that benefits an environment, animal rights, or human rights group? □ yes □ no
14. Would you be interested in obtaining a MCWSA card that benefits an environment, animal rights, or human rights group? □ yes □ no
15. Are you interested in cruelty-free and environmentally conscious investing? □ yes □ no
16. How would you characterize your diet? □ vegetarian □ vegan (no dairy or eggs) □ eat fish □ eat meat □ trying to go meatless
17. If applicable, how long have you been a vegetarian? ______ months
18. How many other members of your household are vegetarians? ______
19. Which of the following do you use? □ tolu products □ t.v.p. products □ tempeh products □ grain based burger mixes □ prepared vegetarian foods
20. Do you use a variety of prepared fascination/Interests for cooking? □ yes □ no
21. Where do you shop for the diet-specific foods you purchase? □ health food stores □ supermarket □ mail order
22. Which cruelty-free personal care products do you use? □ Kelly's mouthwash care □ hair care □ soaps □ perfumes/colognes □ other
23. Which cruelty-free household products do you purchase? □ dishwashing liquid □ glass/wood cleaners □ laundry detergents
24. Do you find most of these products:
   □ at health food stores □ by mail order □ at supermarkets
25. Do you shop specifically for cruelty-free cosmetics?
   □ all the time □ most of the time □ not intentionally
26. Do you purchase non-leather clothing or shoes?
   □ by real mail □ from stores
27. Would you like to find more non-leather clothing/shoe stores?
   □ yes □ no
28. Do you use The ANIMALS' AGENDA as a resource to learn about cruelty-free fertilizers?
   □ yes □ no
29. Do you rely on new product aids to stay informed about the variety of food and personal/animal products on the market?
   □ yes □ no
30. What beverages do you consume?
   □ soy drinks □ natural juices/soda □ bottled water □ herbal teas □ natural coffee substitutes □ beer/wine/liquor □ other
31. Do you regularly take:
   □ vitamins □ soy drinks □ natural cold/flu remedies □ natural energizers □ diet pills □ manicures □ other
32. Do you own a personal computer?
   □ yes □ no
33. What books do you read?
   □ self help □ animals/nature

Carla Caspi
More Reviews Page 49
April 1992

---

All Natural Pogo
A cartoon universe is unique. Free of the physical and social laws that govern everyday life, characters in comic strips can do anything. Yet they are usually human—or humans in disguise—the better to poke at our pretensions.

According to Norman Hall, the Pogo cartoons of Walt Kelly may have been created to serve another purpose. These characters are "a special kind of animals, possessing human intelligence, but set apart in all other respects." As such, he believes they provide an example of an ideal human society based on instinct as well as intelligence.
Eyes are Mirrors of the Soul

The Souls of Animals

By Gary Kowalski: Stillpoint Publishing (P.O. Box 668, Walpole, NH 03608; 1-800-847-4014), [1991], 114 pages, paper, $8.95.

The animal movement has needed a book like The Souls of Animals for a long time. Written by Gary Kowalski, the book does not focus on moral reasoning or philosophy, but rather sparks in readers a profound appreciation for and awareness of animals—their lives, their loves, their joy, their pain and even their hopes.

The Souls of Animals is lyrical, delightful, and moving, impossible to ignore or forget because it reaches so deeply into the hearts of its readers.

Kowalski faced a difficult challenge when he decided to write a book about the souls of animals: how could he write credibly and gain the respect and acceptance of readers, and still delve into such a nonempirical, spiritual subject? He found the perfect tone and voice for such a task, one which allows accounts of animals to speak for themselves as he gently nudges the reader to consider the power and truth hidden in the animals' stories.

Each chapter considers a different quality or emotion, formerly attributed only to humans, which can be seen, felt, or heard among animals if one is open and receptive to them. Are animals aware of death? Can they sense mystery? Why do they sing, play, or dance? Do they experience love? With each chapter, Kowalski breaks down barriers between human and nonhuman animals.

After asking whether animals are conscious of themselves, the author suggests an “interspecies mediation” in which the reader looks into the eyes of an animal and fully—indeed steeply—confronts the being within those eyes. After being asked to consider what it feels like to be this creature, to be aware of her or his hardships, hurts, innocence, and wildness, one turns the page and faces a powerful photograph of a chimpanzee. Readers will likely see something new and surprising in that chimpanzee’s face, as in all the faces in the beautiful photographs which illustrate the text.

After reading The Souls of Animals, one cannot help but view animals with more respect and love, and with more fellowship and appreciation. It is for this reason that the book is so important for the animal movement. How much harder it will be for an individual to habitually avoid vivisection, to eat meat, or wear their skin or fur after looking into their eyes and seeing a soul.

—Zoe Weil

Back to the Ark

Replenish the Earth


The mystic poet William Blake said it best: "Both read the Bible day and night/But thou readest black where I read white."

Some of the seminal religious thinkers, such as Descartes and Thomas Aquinas, found within the Bible’s pages the justification for the continued abuse and exploitation of animals, supported especially by the Genesis dictum to “replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over...every living thing...” (Gen. 1:28).

But in this same Bible, others such as St. Francis of Assisi and John Wesley found justification for treating every animal and species with compassion.

Lewis Regenstein takes a look at this peculiar paradox in depth and detail, turning out an interesting and informative volume.
Forging a Modern Covenant

The Animal Contract: Sharing the Planet.
By Desmond Morris; Warner Books (666 Fifth Ave., N.Y., NY 10010); 1991; 169 pages; $9.95.

Once again, in his usual forthright fashion, Desmond Morris challenges humanity’s self-appointed exceptions. Here he attacks our assumptions about our place in the animal kingdom, pointing out bluntly the many ways in which humans have ignored the tacit agreement between species to understand and respect each other’s nature.

Though I haven’t seen the television series on which this book is based, it would appear to be a summation of the author’s body of work thus far. Most of the concepts included here—from his interpretation of prehistoric behavior and its impact on the nature of early humans—have been covered more completely in earlier books. What he offers in The Animal Contract is a synthesis and a call to action. His arguments, while primarily a vast television audience, frequently challenge those groups working to protect animals. They are, he claims, “over-emotional.” “Too gentle and polite.” Rather than concentrated efforts on the survival of endangered species or animals perceived to be attractive, he feels these groups should work on changing human attitudes toward all creatures. “Each animal,” he writes, “must be honored for its own sake, regardless of its prettiness, rarity or monetary value.”

It is no surprise that Morris advocates the abolition of all zoos, farms, or other forms of exploitation, though he would prefer to see captive and domesticated animals treated as well as possible in these circumstances. “We need the constant presence of animals as reminders of us and of our animal nature,” he says, and offers “a new Bill of Rights for animals” based on human treatment. The alternative, he sees it, is a world where a few surviving animals are overwhelmed by a burgeoning population of callous humans.

Most will believe the human animal needs to hunt (if not viciously) and to eat meat. As he theorizes over two decades ago in The Naked Ape, humans belong in the same category as all the body sports, he suggests that they are useful as channels for human aggression—the repressed urges of our predatory nature. He also extols the benefits to domesticated animals (our modern prey) of life on an ideal farm, to be ended with as little pain as possible. “Clearly,” he writes, “the vegetarians movement, despite its good intentions, is fighting against nature, and its unequal struggle will continue until that far-off day when our biochemists have eventually succeeded in creating a complete synthetic diet from basic proteins and fats that will nourish our animal rights, social issues. Mail Order Catalog, Box 198A, Sunnyside, TN 38063, (800) 495-2347.

“No meat is so neat” and 15 other styles of vegetarian–theme T-shirts in 100% heavyweight cotton. White, white, and white—other additions—are sold—controversial—to the ongoing dialogue over human responsibility to nature and other animals.
—Cathy Capsio

The Animal Rights Crusade

The Animals’ Agenda April 1992

Classified Ad Information:
Classified Rates: $1.00 per word.
50 minimum. Please count all words, including zip codes. All ads must be prepaid. No cancellations or refunds after deadline (the 15th of the second month preceding issue month).
Mail to: The Animals’ Agenda 456 Monroe Templeton Monroe, CT 06469.
Ads are subject to approval.

MISCELLANEOUS

W-Bow Distributors

Health Food for Pets • Vegetarian Pet Foods
Canines are carnivores they are omnivores. THESE ARE HIGH QUALITY VEGETABLE PROTEIN DIETS. Other natural pet food available.

W-Bow W-Bow-W-Bow-W-Bow
(For dogs, cats, rabbits, ferrets and more).

Cruise-Free, Vegan Home and Personal Care Products. Send long SASE to Humane Alternative 4210 Elizabeth Lane, Concord, NH 03301.

Endangered Species: Colorful Hand-Carved Black Print Note Sets 24 happy packs, $12.00 post. Meyer, 10906-05, San Jose Box 149A, Jacksonville, FL 32223.

“Sand’s Time” offers a variety of dog and cat oriented hand crafts, with profits going towards spaying/neutering of stray cats; 37 Golec Ave., Shelton, CT 06484; 203-924-0813.

Free Samples—Quality Cosmetics: Cruelty-free, hypoallergenic skin-care products, makeup, fragrances. 10% profits help animals/environment. Send $1 shipping. Patricia Allison, 4700A Monarch, Las Mesa, CA 91941.

Cruise-Free, Earth-Friendly Pet products. Free information. Earth Pride Independent Distributor, 1500 Main St., P.O. Box 5313, Springfield, MA 01115-5313.

Cruise-Free Householder Products. A complete line of dishwashing and laundry detergents, cleaners, skin care, hair care, bath and body products, vegan and women’s styles. Avoid using animal skins. FREE catalog: Ascot Unlimited, P.O. Box 306, Citrus, MA 01240.

VEGETARIAN FOOD PRODUCTS AND COOKBOOKS: TVP, instant gluten flour, veggie protein powder, and other additions. Box 140, Easthampton, MA 01027.

“Meat is so neat” and 15 other styles of vegetarian theme T-shirts in 100% heavyweight cotton. White, white, and white—other additions—are available from one convenient source. No Animal Testing. No Animal Ingredients. Friendly to the Environment. Send your order to: 980 Wabasso Blvd., New York, NY 10036.

Employment

A Farm Animal Sanctuary has openings for dedicated animal activists. Room and board in exchange for animal care and shelter work. Contact: Farm Sanctuary, P.O. Box 150 Watkins Glen, NY 14891, 686-382-2253.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Medical Research Modernization Committee needs administrative and research coordinator. Approximately 10 hours per week. $12/hour. Send resume to P.O. Box 626, New York, NY 10016-6218.
Classified

Wanted

BOSTON ROOMMATE WANTED

REQUEST FOR RECIPES
Recipes wanted for cookbook specializing in vegetarian and vegan versions of traditional family favorites. Send to: Recipes, 3422 Lyndhurst, Cincinnati, OH 45230.

WANTED: LOVING, LIFETIME HOMES
for puppy mill breeding stock. One sweet service shelter in Southeast Kansas has several - a little older, occasional puppies. Mostly small breeds, including Shih Tzu, Lhasa and Maltese. Those kids have come a long way toward socializing, but may never be a "normal" family pet or completely housebroken. They are affectionate, non-aggressive animals despite their concentration camp lives. Heartworm free. We will spay/neuter, vaccinate, deworm, and give you a good start on your care. If you don't work out, we will take back the puppy at no charge. Contact: 216-421-9088. Monday-Friday 8:00am - 5:00pm, CST. Labelate County Humane Society, 358 Green, Director: Rte. 3, Box 265, Parson, KS 67357. Be prepared for the third degree.

We need to get the word out.
Here's how you can HELP US!

- If you don't see this magazine in your local health food store or special interest bookstore, ask the manager to call 1-800-435-5003 to find out how to carry it.
- STUDENTS: Make sure The ANIMALS' AGENDA is available to other students in your school or college library and bookstore.
- Call or write us at: Connecticut address for subscriptions: Buskell into correspondence, iron boxes as you faithful mail-order, pass them out at rallies, when talking.
- ACTIVISTS: Does your group have a newsletter? We'll send you a camera-ready ad (please contact Connecticut address).
- When finished with the magazine, pass it on to reporters or newspaper editors, or return it to us for filling back-issue orders.

Thank you!

The Animals' Agenda

Correction:
The Current Cat Fan's Association president, Don Williams, was never suspended from that association, as reported in "If You Can Grow It, You Can Show It" (Dec. 1991). Mr. Williams was, instead, suspended from CFA's judging program for one year.

Events

AFAR WALKATHON TO SAVE LABORATORY ANIMALS Saturday, May 2, 11am, Riverside Park, New York City. Join our efforts to develop alternatives to animal research and reduce the number of suffering animals. To register or sponsor a walker call: 212-242-0360/833-1828 or 208-0589.


Campaigns

YOU HELPED CLOSE BAD WATERTOWN ZOO. Now fighting for zoo & circus ban. For cards to distribute contact P.O. Box 428, Watertown, NY 13601-0428. Please specify amount.

HATE GREYHOUND RACING? Don't agonize, organize! For information on protests and factsheets write to: P.A.G.T. P.O. Box 327 Ludlow, VT 05149.

Join Friends of Animals' ANNUAL DEMONSTRATION AT US SURGICAL CORP., 150 GLOVER AVE., NORWALK, CT.

"DRUM FOR THE DOGS"

In observance of WORLD WEEK FOR LABORATORY ANIMALS.

Friday, April 17, 1992 12:30 pm to 2:30 pm

"We, the Surgeons of the world, do not need to 'learn' from salespeople of any firm. For years we have learned from other physicians, under direct supervision, on human beings. It is my opinion that animals, and specifically dogs, should not be utilized in any way for the marketing and selling of any staple products."

-Stephen D. Rossman, M.D.

Board-certified Ophthalmologist

Gynecologist

Connecticut

Friends of Animals is targeting U.S. Surgical Corporation because of its cruel, unnecessary, and irrelevant practice of training salespeople to market its line of surgical instruments by cutting, stapling and killing thousands of dogs each year.

Buses from New York leave at 10 am. Call FoA’s New York office for information and reservations: 212-247-8120.

Others should congregate at FoA’s Connecticut headquarters at 11:30 am to be bused to US Surgical as parking is limited. Call FoA for reservations and driving directions: 203-866-5223.

New York activists! Join us on May 13, 1992 at 1:00 pm to protest outside U.S. Surgical's annual share holders meeting.

Friends of Animals

One Chase Manhattan Plaza, NY, NY

Call our NY office at 212-247-8120 for details.
CRUELTY FREE

PAUL MITCHELL
Awapuhi Shampoo