

FILM REVIEW: *The Bear*

the ANIMALS' AGENDA

THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE OF ANIMAL RIGHTS & ECOLOGY • DEC 1989



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The ANIMALS' AGENDA

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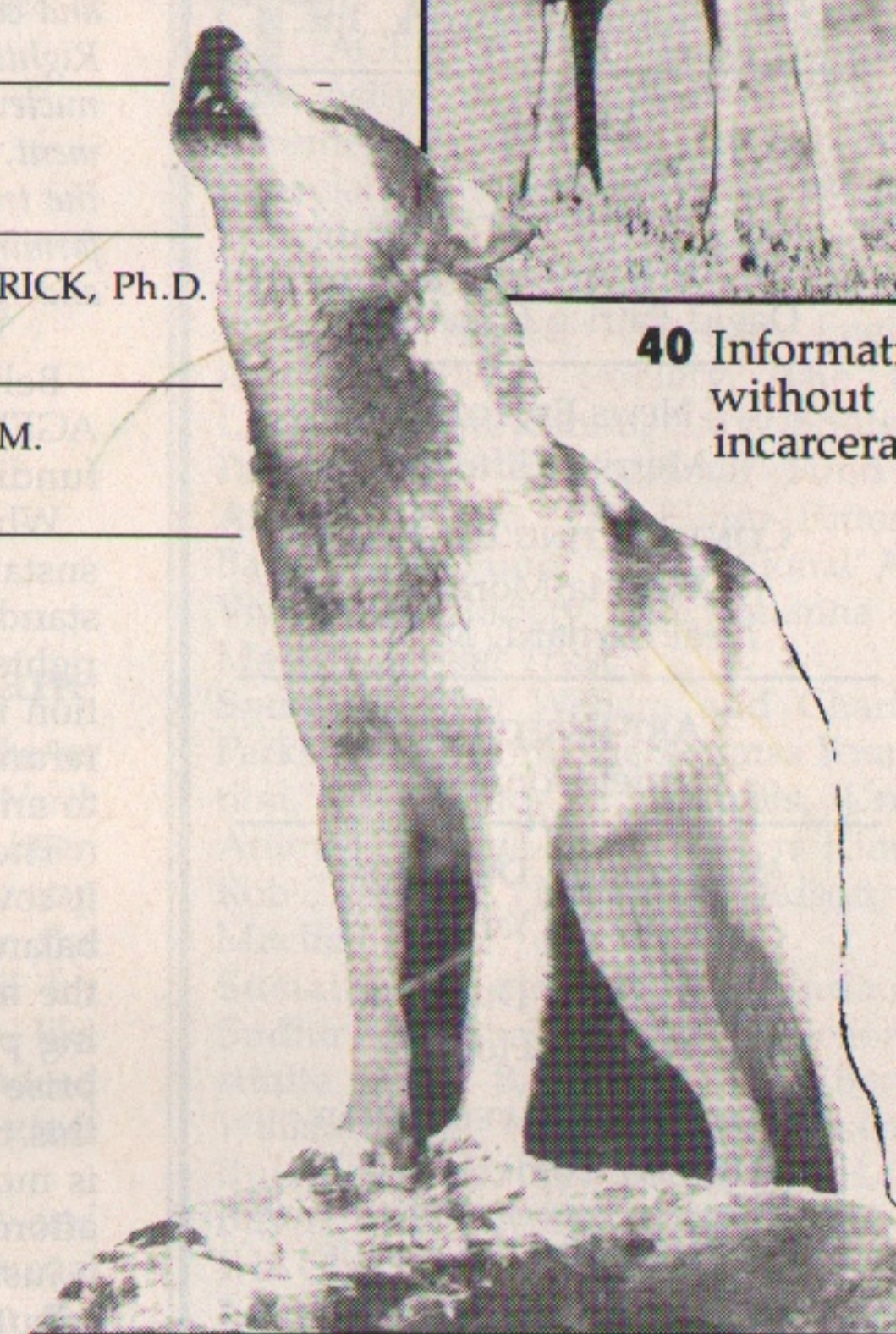
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COVER PHOTO: MONTY SLOAN/WOLF PARK

The ANIMALS' AGENDA (ISSN/0741-5044) is published monthly by the Animal Rights Network (except for combined issues in January/February and July/August). Offices are located at 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468. Address for editorial material, advertising and newsstand inquiries: The ANIMALS' AGENDA, 456 Monroe Tpk., Monroe, CT 06468, U.S.A. Please indicate department. (Tel. (203)452-0446). Send all subscriptions to: The ANIMALS' AGENDA, P.O. Box 6809, Syracuse, NY 13217. Postmaster: Send address changes to The ANIMALS' AGENDA, P.O. Box 6809, Syracuse, NY 13217. Second-class postage rate is paid at Monroe, CT and additional mailing offices. The ANIMALS' AGENDA is printed in the U.S.A. No prior permission is required for the reproduction of materials from The ANIMALS' AGENDA provided the context is not altered to contradict their spirit and intent, and due credit is given as follows: "Reprinted from The ANIMALS' AGENDA, 456 Monroe Tpk., Monroe, CT 06468." Subscription prices are \$22.00 per year, \$39.00 for two years and \$55.00 for three years. Canadian/Mexican prices: \$27.00/one year, \$49.00/two years, and \$70.00/three years. Other foreign subscriptions: \$35.00/one year, \$65.00/two years, \$94.00/three years. The ANIMALS' AGENDA assumes no responsibility for unsolicited materials. Manuscripts or artwork not accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope cannot be returned. We do not print fiction. Due to the volume of mail, letters from readers cannot be personally acknowledged. The ANIMALS' AGENDA is indexed in the Alternative Press Index. The ANIMALS' AGENDA makes every effort to insure that products and services advertised in the magazine are consistent with the humane ethic we are trying to promote but no representation is made or implied that such products are totally "cruelty-free." For more detailed product information, concerned readers should contact Beauty Without Cruelty, USA, 175 West 12th Street, #16G New York, NY 10011, which publishes The Compassionate Shopper list. Opinions expressed in the pages of the magazine do not necessarily reflect the views of the Animal Rights Network, Inc.



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The ANIMALS' AGENDA

December 1989
Vol. IX, No. 11

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

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Typography by Alphabet Soup
Bridgeport, CT

PAGE TWO

Share the Vision, Share the Burden

While there are a multitude of national and grassroots groups addressing the issues of fur, farm animals, animal testing, etc., and many large groups that concentrate on preserving endangered species, none has the overreaching vision and comprehensive responsibility as does the Animal Rights Network. The Animal Rights Network, through its publication *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*, serves as the nucleus of information collection and dissemination on animal rights and the environment. *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* presents a holistic vision of the interconnectedness of the treatment of animals and the treatment of the planet. It addresses issues from factory farming to elephant poaching to global warming in ways accessible to the general public and inspiring to those involved in the movement.

Believe it or not, these words were written not by a publicist for *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* but by a reader, Laura Guimond, who was writing on our behalf to a funding organization.

While we are fortunate to have a number of friends like Laura whose support sustains the publication of the magazine, many subscribers don't fully understand the role played by *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* and its place in the animal rights movement. To some, it's just a magazine, and the \$22 price of a subscription is enough of a contribution. This situation is typified by a recent request for refund of a subscription overpayment because the person wanted to "donate it to an animal rights group."

The fact is, the price of *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* is no contribution at all. It covers only about half the actual publication costs (42 percent in 1988). The balance must be made up by other sources of income, of which donations are the most significant category (30 percent in 1988). For most magazines, advertising produces the real profit; but *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*, as a nonprofit enterprise with strict advertising policies, will never be in that position. Indeed, at this time, we mostly break even between advertising costs and sales. Advertising is more of a reader service than a source of revenue. Rates are purposely kept affordable for nonprofit groups and fledgling cruelty-free companies.

Just like every other animal rights organization, we are dependent on contributions to continue our work. But unlike many other groups, we have no endowment or steady source of funding. And so, we have no choice but to appeal to you, the reader, for financial assistance over and above the cost of your subscription. *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* is a no-frills enterprise. Donations go not to fancy offices, big salaries, or expense accounts but to production of the movement's number one publication. *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* provides the movement with its own media, presenting the facts and analysis animal defenders rely on for information about issues, organizations, and key activists.

As we all know, the animal rights movement made major gains in the '80s. And it's indisputable that *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*, with its ten-year history at the center of the movement, has contributed greatly to the consciousness-raising now becoming evident. With the help of our supporters, *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* will continue its work, educating people worldwide and developing a new ethic for animals—striking at the fundamental cause of animal abuse. For unless basic attitudes are changed, the need to treat the "symptoms" of human cruelty will never end.

Our Sustainers, Sponsors, Patrons, and Benefactors have made possible the publication of *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* this year. We are extremely grateful to them and to the hundreds of readers who have contributed smaller amounts.

The holidays are a time for giving to friends and to favorite charities. We urge you to put *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* high on your list. There's no stronger voice for animals...anywhere.

—The Editor



IRRC Investment Data

The article "Investing for Animal Rights" (Sept. 1989) was interesting, but its characterization of the Investor Responsibility Research Center was incorrect.

IRRC is a not-for-profit firm that conducts impartial research on business and social responsibility issues ranging from South Africa to corporate governance, including animal testing. We do not take a position on any of the issues we cover, and do not develop social screens. IRRC functions primarily as a subscription service for over 350 institutional investors around the U.S.

Our coverage of animal testing has centered around shareholders' proxy resolutions on this subject. Since 1987 we have published a background paper and separate reports on each corporation that receives a resolution. Our newsletter, *News for Investors*, also has had several articles on animal testing.

A book-length report on animal testing for consumer product safety and its alternatives will be published by IRRC late in 1989. It will include an analysis of animal use data from the Department of Agriculture for U.S. research facilities from 1986 through 1988, as well as a look at animal tests, their alternatives, and the conflicting roles played by federal regulatory agencies, companies, and activists.

—Heidi Welsh, Research Analyst, IRRC
1755 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Ste. 600
Washington, DC 20036

Let the Animals "Speak"

Fur season is here and many animal rights activists are picketing fur stores and demonstrating against fur-wearers. This strategy has only intimidated people, rather than changed their thinking on the subject. A change in the game plan ought to be initiated.

The old saying, "Seeing is believing," still holds true. If activists would simply hold a live animal such as a domesticated rabbit or other young tame furbearing creature when approaching someone wearing fur or entering a fur shop, their point might be well taken.

Instead of just handing out literature and offending people with harsh words, let's take on fur-wearers with a live animal and show them exactly what they are killing.

—Dr. Kevin Salvino
Hinsdale, IL

Editor's Note: Sometimes problems arise when animals are brought to demonstrations

LETTERS

and pickets. For instance, if the animals appear to be uncomfortable or frightened, the activists themselves may be accused of animal abuse. Even worse, the animals may escape and be injured or lost, or they could be endangered by individuals angered by the protest. While personal contact with animals often prompts a change of heart, scrupulous care must be taken anytime animals are used at events.

MORE LETTERS NEXT PAGE

Conibears Aren't Humane

In September's review of *Wild Furbearer Management and Conservation in North America*, the impression may have been given some readers that the Conibear trap is a quick-killing device. I know the reviewer, Glenn Perrett, intended for everyone to know that the Conibear—like the snare, like the leghold trap—is indeed a cruel trap and that it causes a great amount of animal suffering.

The Conibear trap can kill quickly, and so can other traps, if special and unusual circumstances are involved. When the Conibear was tested, researchers first selected the ideal-sized animal to match the ideal-sized trap. Then placement of bait experiments were made with the trap wired open to better predict and control the speed of entry. Only then was the trap's performance tested on live animals so that the animal could be struck in the perfect strike location. Only a few of the Conibears were capable of killing the animal within three minutes even in all these specially-staged performances.

In normal and practical use, the Conibear is best described as a body-holding trap. It holds most animals alive by the body rather than by a foot or leg as in a leghold trap. Many of the Conibear-type traps are not even capable of killing the animal by their own power. They simply hold the animals alive until the trapper returns to kill them, or the traps are set in water where, in time, the animals may drown. The 110 or single spring Conibear should never have been permitted on the market. Because children can set them, these terrible traps are often given as prizes to very young trappers.

It appears the only way to stop the

Continued on next page

Thanks

The future of *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* depends on the generosity of its supporters. We are extremely grateful for the substantial financial assistance provided by these individuals and organizations during 1989. **Benefactors:** The American Anti-Vivisection Society, The New England Anti-Vivisection Society, The DTS Charitable Foundation, Larry Shute.

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LETTERS

Continued from previous page

cruelty of trapping is to educate the fur coat wearer.

—George V. Clements
The Fur-Bearers
2235 Commercial Dr.
Vancouver, BC V5N 4B6
Canada

N. Glenn Perrett replies: I thank George Clements for pointing out the cruelty of the Conibear trap. I hope I did not give any readers the impression that Conibear traps are quick-killing devices, because they are not. As Mr. Clements points out, they kill quickly only when "special and unusual circumstances are involved." The reference to Conibears in my review of *Wild Furbearer Management and Conservation in North America* was made to point out that there are contradictions amongst the authors. Nothing about the fur industry is humane. Conibear traps, leghold traps, and snares all cause tremendous pain and suffering to animals. Fur farms are also terribly cruel. In fact, if the psychological pain and suffering is considered, the distress experienced by animals on fur farms may exceed that experienced by animals on trawlers.

Traveling Vets

We read with particular interest the

September Page Two editorial on the need for expertise in the movement. Two years ago, we founded a nonprofit veterinary corporation, Paladin's Veterinary Welfare ("Have Medicine, Will Travel"), whose sole purpose is to service animal advocacy groups. On-location, professional veterinary care to animals in need and veterinary consulting on problems and issues impacting on animals is to be provided to large and small groups.

At this time, we have developed a list of approximately 30 creative project ideas, some formally outlined in detail, such as a dog and cat overpopulation project. We have operated a feral cat spay/neuter project, testified in San Diego and Reno, participated in the Las Vegas orangutan case, and have lectured in New York City, among other efforts.

Considering the dearth of veterinary representation in the animal rights movement, we feel our attempt to fill this need is unique and important. We are trying to establish Paladin's as a full-time operation, and had wanted to render services free of charge or at least on an ability to pay basis. Our original intention was to publicly announce operation after financial "stability" was reached, thus insuring performance. Current lack of success with grant applications (with one exception) and a private enterprise funding initiative have precluded anything close to

solvency or full-time operation. Nevertheless, our own impatience necessitates this announcement. If you have a need, call (702) 852-7121. We'll try to help.

—Alan W. Boessmann, D.V.M.
Paladin's Veterinary Welfare, Unltd.
16265 Pinion Rd.
Reno, NV 89511

Working With the Circus

On behalf of myself and Michigan Humane Society, I would like to clarify comments attributed to me in the April and September 1989 issues (*Dateline: International*). Positive remarks I made about the circus staff and their relationship with performing animals had been made in a letter that had not been published. Thus, my comments appeared out of context. Lest anyone misunderstand either my or MHS's views, let me now state that we do not support, approve, or endorse the use of wild animals in circuses. We decry the exploitation of animals in any sort of entertainment events. The best way the public can learn about wild animals, and their inestimable value as both individual beings as well as species who fill a crucial role in our ecosystem, is for wild animals to remain in the wild and for the public to support efforts to keep them there. Circuses, and other forms of entertainment that use animals, degrade both the

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APATHY KILLS

"The Write Cause turned out to be the right choice for me. Now I'm doing something about issues that affect not only me, but our entire planet!"

Ellen Leroe, Author
San Francisco Write Cause Member

You may have wanted to write your Congressperson about animal drug addiction studies at Harvard. Or you discovered that Calvin Klein designs fur coats and wanted to write him a letter expressing your outrage. If you have thought about writing a letter, but never got around to it, let *The Write Cause* work for you.

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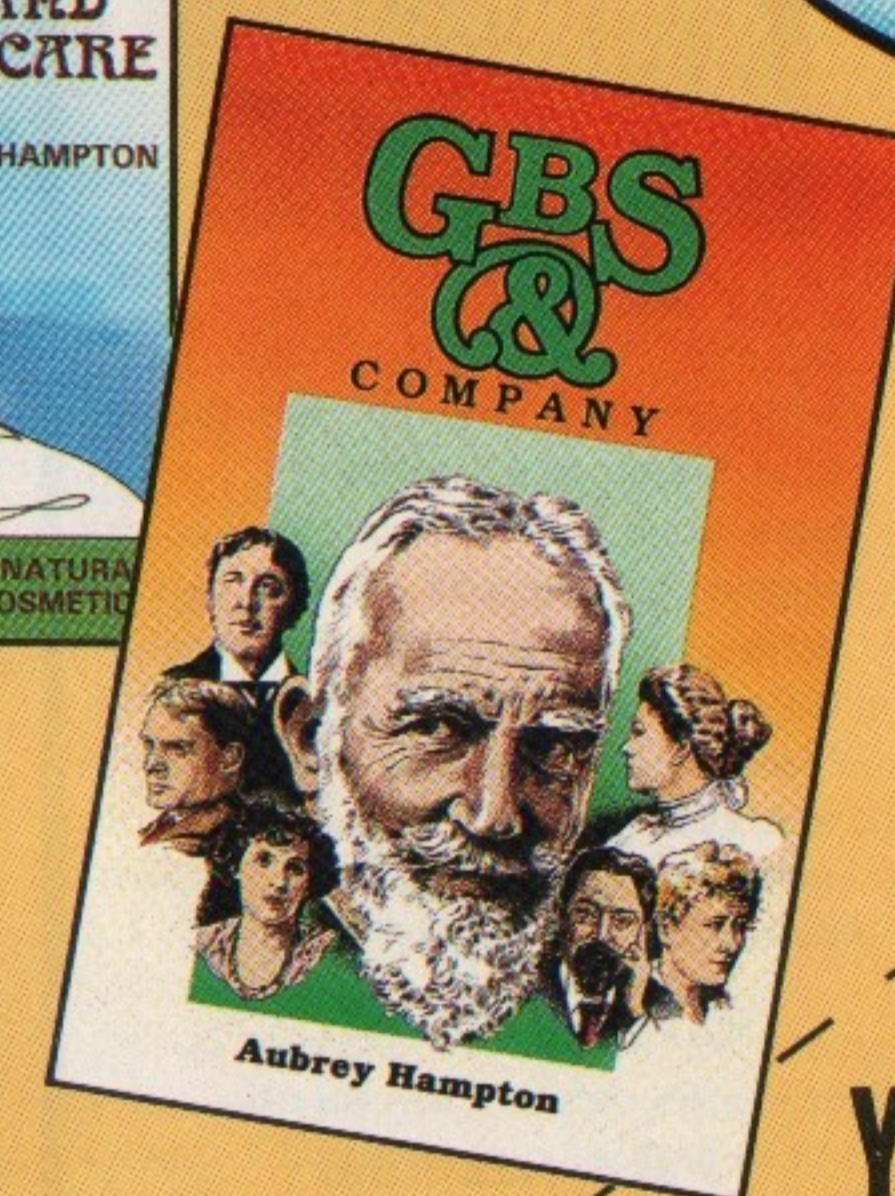
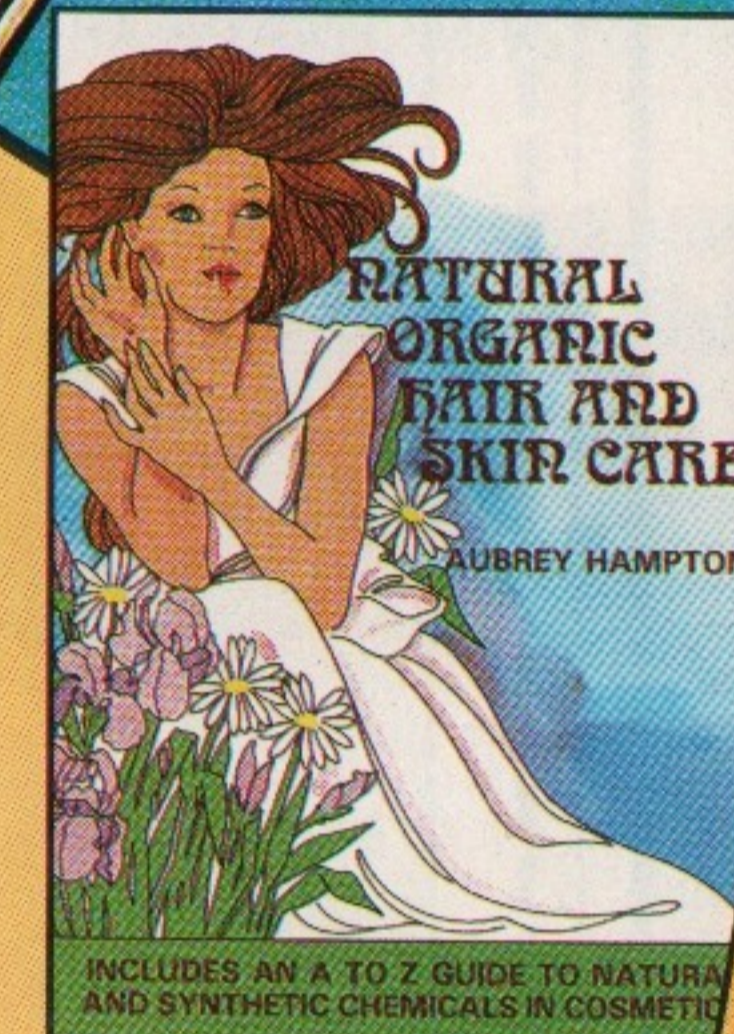
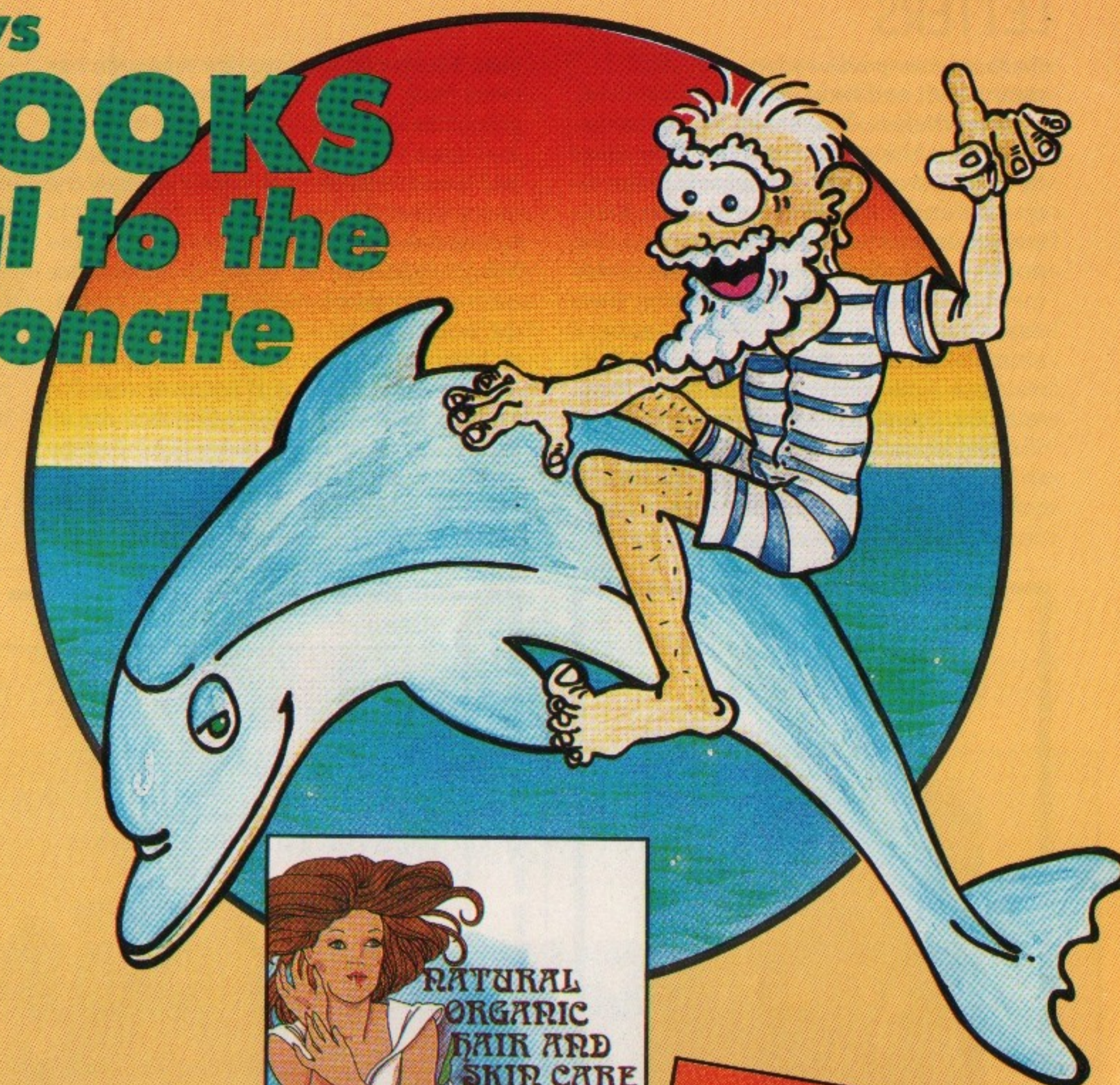
"Aubrey Hampton has done the impossible: written a play about Shaw that Shaw himself would like! Humor there is, and wit. Moral indignation, and hope... Would that theatre always was this much fun while containing this much truth!"

TOM REGAN, Co-Chairman
March for the Animals,
Washington, D.C., June 10, 1990

Animal rights means more than loving animals. It also means loving the whole earth, which has had thousands of animal-tested chemicals dumped into her oceans and air. Even the shampoo you pour on your hair can have petrochemicals, rabbit-blinding synthetic detergents which add to the overall pollution of the earth, as well as to the support of animal testing. *Natural Organic Hair and Skin Care* tells you how to take care of your hair and skin naturally, without chemicals, for a more beautiful you, inside and out.

If you are an animal rights activist, you'll also want to know about one of its greatest advocates of all time: George Bernard Shaw. Scholars have virtually ignored the activist side of the Nobel prize-winning Irish playwright, but now you can meet Shaw the animal activist in *GBS & Company*. Unanimously acclaimed by activists across the country, GBS & Company brings the life and work of this early activist to the 21st century.

NOTE: Shaw riding a dolphin is fictional.
Never ride dolphins or make them jump through hoops.



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LETTERS

Continued from previous page

nonhuman and human animals involved.

Nevertheless, I do stand by my judgement that the performing animals used by the Moscow Circus receive high quality care and concern from the Russians who train and look after them, and that positive as opposed to negative reinforcement is used in training. Despite their essentially utilitarian view toward animals, Russian circus staff have a very intimate and sincere bond with these animals. Spending some time recently in Toronto observing interactions between these animals and their trainers/caretakers only reinforced the same observations I made along these lines last

year. Moreover, the large exercise pen has been built for the bears, toys have been placed in it, and the bears are truly enjoying and benefiting from it. The small and admittedly dismal traveling cages the bears used to spend all their time in before this exercise pen was built are now being modified into "dens," in accordance with recommendations from Dr. Jonkel, the bear biologist who is working with me to help the bears. Also, in reference to comments in the April issue, it was Dr. Jonkel's judgement (not mine) that not all the repetitive behaviorisms exhibited by the bears are stereotypical.

The fact that we do not want bears or other animals performing in circuses

doesn't change the fact that they are there and something must be done to help them. We shall continue working cooperatively with circus staff, as we have hopes that in the long term we can accomplish even more on behalf of animals.

—Eileen Liska

Director of Research & Legislation
The Michigan Humane Society
7401 Chrysler Drive
Detroit, MI 48211

North of Animal Rights

As a vegetarian believing in animals' rights who lives outside of Sault Ste.-

Marie amidst both white and Native trappers, I read with interest the article "When the Fur Wearer Isn't the Furbearer."

Things are different here. Perhaps in California or some other enlightened state you could approach fur-wearers in shopping malls with caustic comments or anti-fur pamphlets, but here you'd be stoned and labeled a nut. The animal rights movement does not exist north of Toronto. However, I do like and will use your suggested comment, "How thoughtful of you to wear fake fur and spare all that animal suffering."

—Anna F. Ashley

Goulais River, Ont., Canada

Driftnetting a Complex Problem

I read with great interest the article on driftnetting in your October issue. I very

much agree with your publication's views on this issue and wanted to give you an indication of the work being done in Congress on the driftnetting problem.

Through my work on the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I have had the opportunity to become involved firsthand in the fight against driftnetting. As you probably know, the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 is up for reauthorization this year. In its amended form, this bill (H.R. 2061) would ban the use of driftnets in U.S. waters, ban the use of driftnets by U.S. fishermen in international waters, and instructs the Secretary of State to work for a global ban on driftnets. I have been a constant supporter of efforts to ban driftnets, and have supported H.R. 2061 throughout the reauthorization process. I expect this legislation to be approved by the full committee and sent to the House floor.

I look forward to the passage of the Magnuson Act, but I realize that it is only one part of the solution to the driftnet problem. We must work to pressure South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan to reduce their reliance on driftnets. We should also encourage increases in fish farming and other technologies to help these nations reduce their reliance on driftnets.

Passage of H.R. 2061 will be a helpful first step as we try to solve this complex problem. We in the Congress are grateful for the input of concerned organizations and publications like *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* for keeping us informed on animal rights issues. Working together, there is much we can do to protect our marine environment.

—Curt Weldon

Member of Congress

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515

This little pig went to Sanctuary!



"Tiny" never knew his real mother. Shortly after birth, he was torn from her side and then abandoned at a stockyard because he was too small. But thanks to a special shelter, this little pig never went to market. Instead, "Tiny" went to the "Sanctuary for Farm Animals", where he received all the motherly care and love he so desperately needed.

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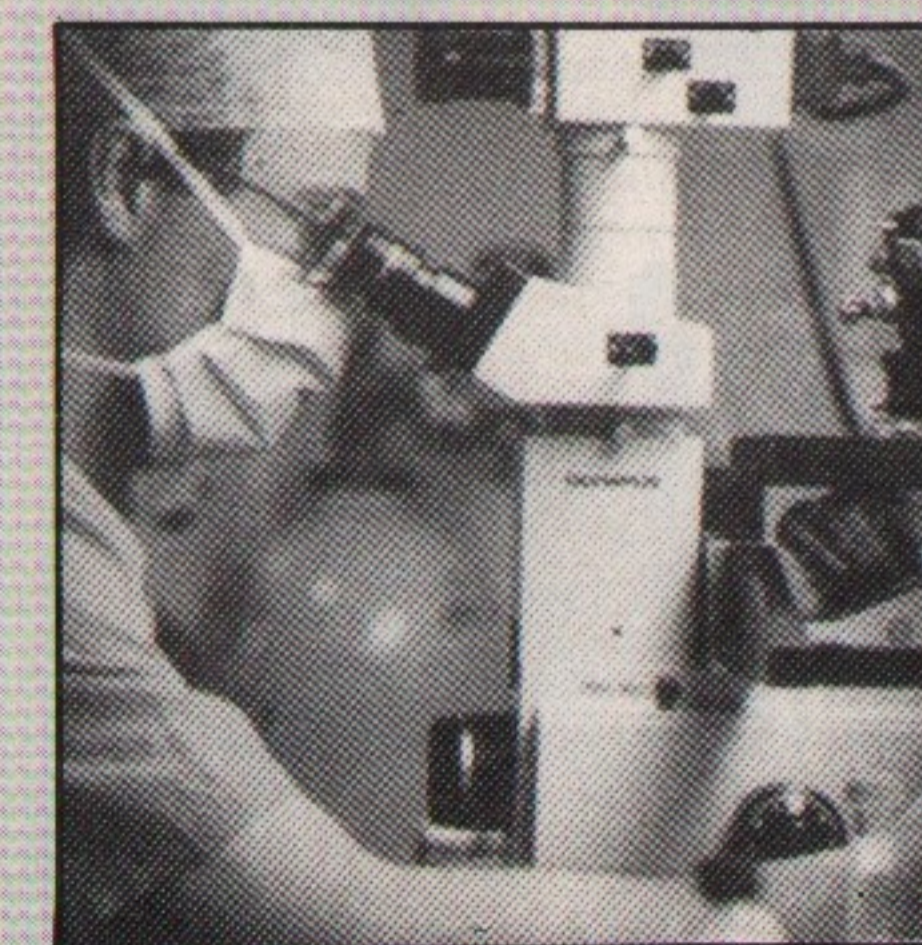
Cystic Fibrosis

Cystic fibrosis (CF) occurs once in 2,000 live births and continues to be the most common fatal genetic disease in Caucasians. It is a disease of secretory tissues, such as those that line the sweat glands, lungs and airways, and the pancreas. In normal tissues, chloride molecules are transferred from blood into the cells. But with CF, a basic defect in chloride transport causes a decrease in salt and fluid transport across the cells' surfaces. The result is thicker secretions from these cells and ultimately the clogging of vital passageways. Cystic fibrosis is a uniquely human disease in which research is progressing without animal models.

Human epithelial cells grown in the laboratory, as well as cells taken directly from CF patient donors, have made possible a variety of studies which are helping to clarify the cause of the disease. Using new *in vitro* methods, the exact gene that codes for cystic fibrosis was recently identified.

In a study done in February of 1983 by Paul Quinton of the University of California at Los Angeles, human tissue samples were studied to determine what differences are present between CF tissue and normal tissue. Sweat gland ducts from three CF patients were microperfused with solutions of different composi-

tions. The study showed that chloride permeability in normal, healthy ducts was perhaps greater than 40 times that in CF ducts. Therefore, abnormally low chloride permeability is the basis of poor resorption of salt by the CF sweat duct and high concentration of salt in the sweat of CF patients.



Current research is investigating mechanisms to increase chloride permeability of the diseased cells and/or to increase the movement of fluids into the extracellular fluid. One such possibility has been looked at by researchers Knowles and Boucher of the University of North Carolina. They found that the

chemical amiloride had a greater effect on CF cells than on normal cells in inhibiting salt transport.

Researchers Landry and Al-Awqatu of Columbia University recently concluded studies in which they separated out chloride channels from trachea and kidney cells. These isolated channels provide an excellent model for studying defects found in cystic fibrosis epithelium.

Recent studies using human cell cultures indicate that CF epithelial cells contain defective proteins that prevent the normal transport of chloride across their surface. The result is the decreased salt and fluid movement characteristic of cystic fibrosis.

What can be said about the future of cystic fibrosis research? According to *Science*: "There is no animal model for CF...What is most encouraging is the diversity of approaches that are being used to attack the problem of CF, and the possibilities for interaction among them. It is often at the interfaces between disciplines where the most exciting discoveries are made, and the constellation of concepts, tissues and techniques may now be in place to allow an all-out assault on CF."

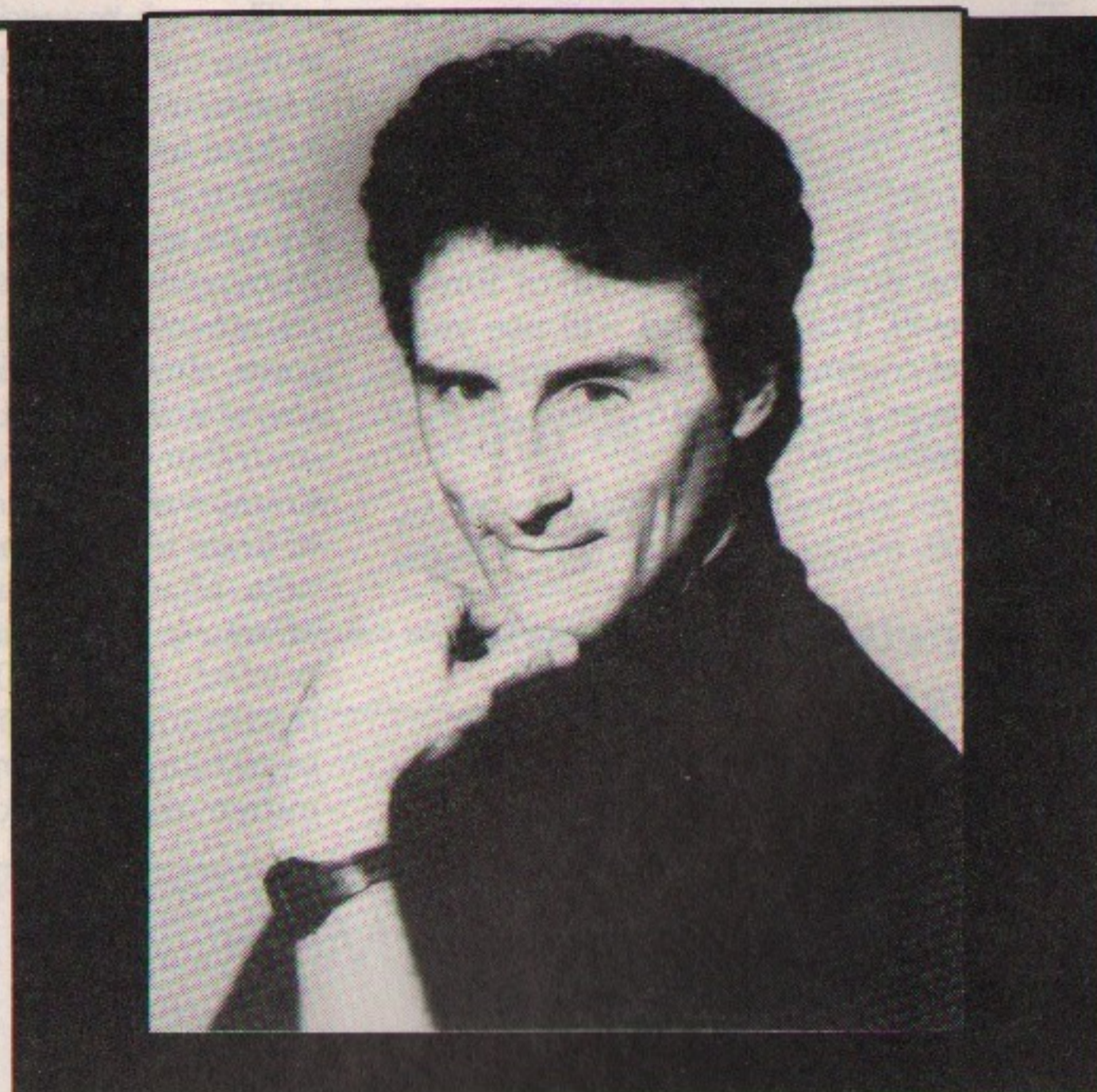
Dr. Barnard is president of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (P.O. Box 6322, Washington, DC 20015; 202/686-2210).

Gary Null: Guru of Health and Wholeness

His stats are impressive: Gary Null is the author of some 40 books on health and nutrition, and he has also written articles in publications as diverse as *Family Circle* and *Penthouse*. He's a former faculty member of the New School for Social Research, a National TAC Master Champion Racewalker (he did 42 races and seven marathons last year), and he hosts an award-winning radio program with national syndication. *60 Minutes* and *20/20* have both used material from *The Gary Null Show*, and Null himself has appeared on *Phil Donohue*, *The Tonight Show*, *Oprah Winfrey* and the rest.

He's a celebrity's celebrity then? Uh-uh. The topics he tackles are rarely the stuff of talk shows, and such subjects as a vegetarian diet, animal rights, the benefits of growing one's own food (he invites his radio listeners to his farm in the summer to learn homesteading), and health care choices that may run far afield of conventional medicine are part and parcel of a conversation with Gary Null.

The one we shared was in his Manhattan flat, polished to a sparkle, accented with grandfather clocks, large crystals, geodes, and the evidence that this is a man who seldom parts with a book. The surroundings fit the person, someone confident and verbal, someone comfortable with unique ideas and novel approaches to the challenges of life. There was something else: he was healthy. I don't just mean that he didn't have a cold that day; he seemed to possess a vitality that was almost contagious, and for my sake I hope it was.



In print and across the airwaves, Gary Null speaks out for animals, nature and getting healthy from the inside out.

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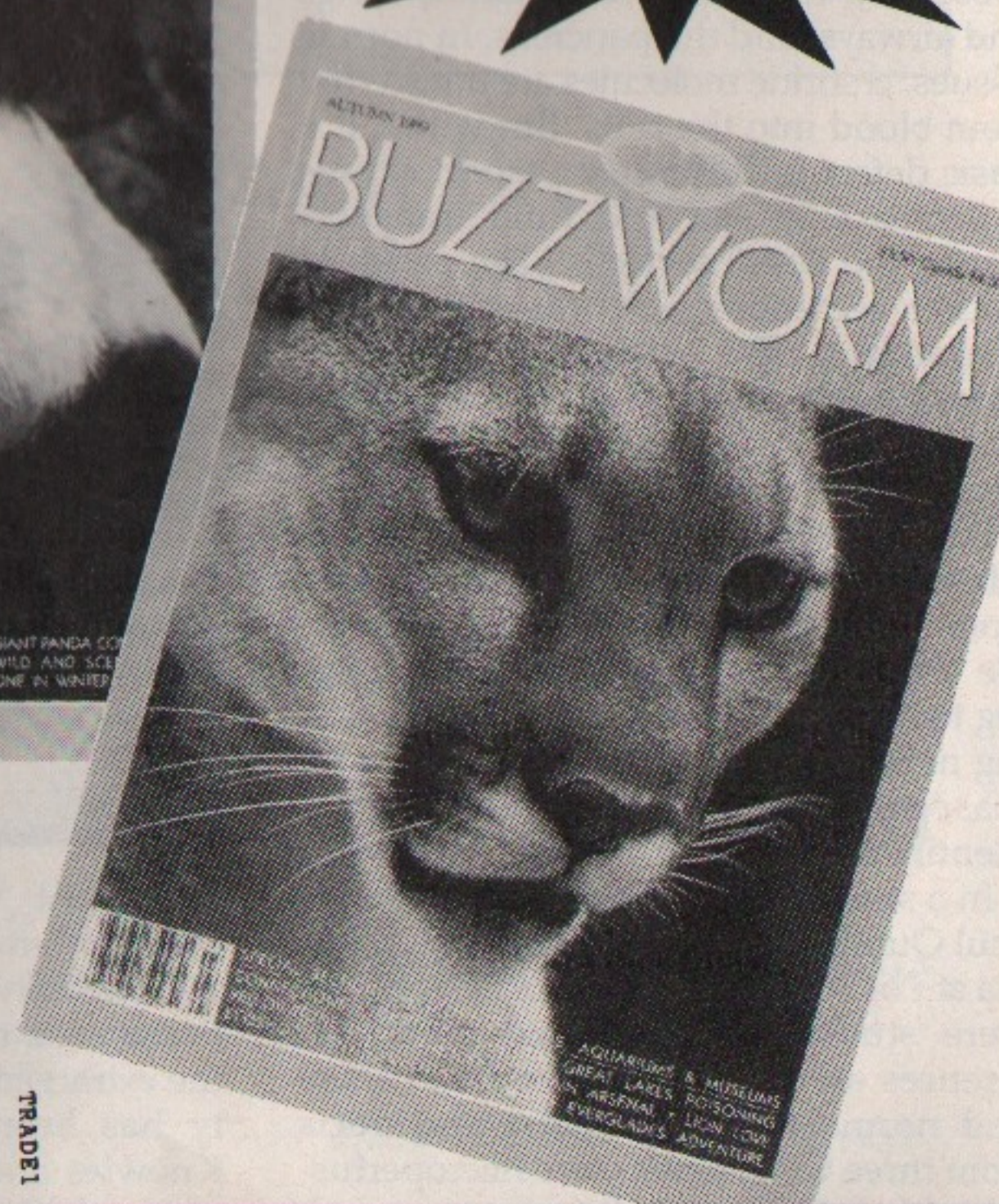
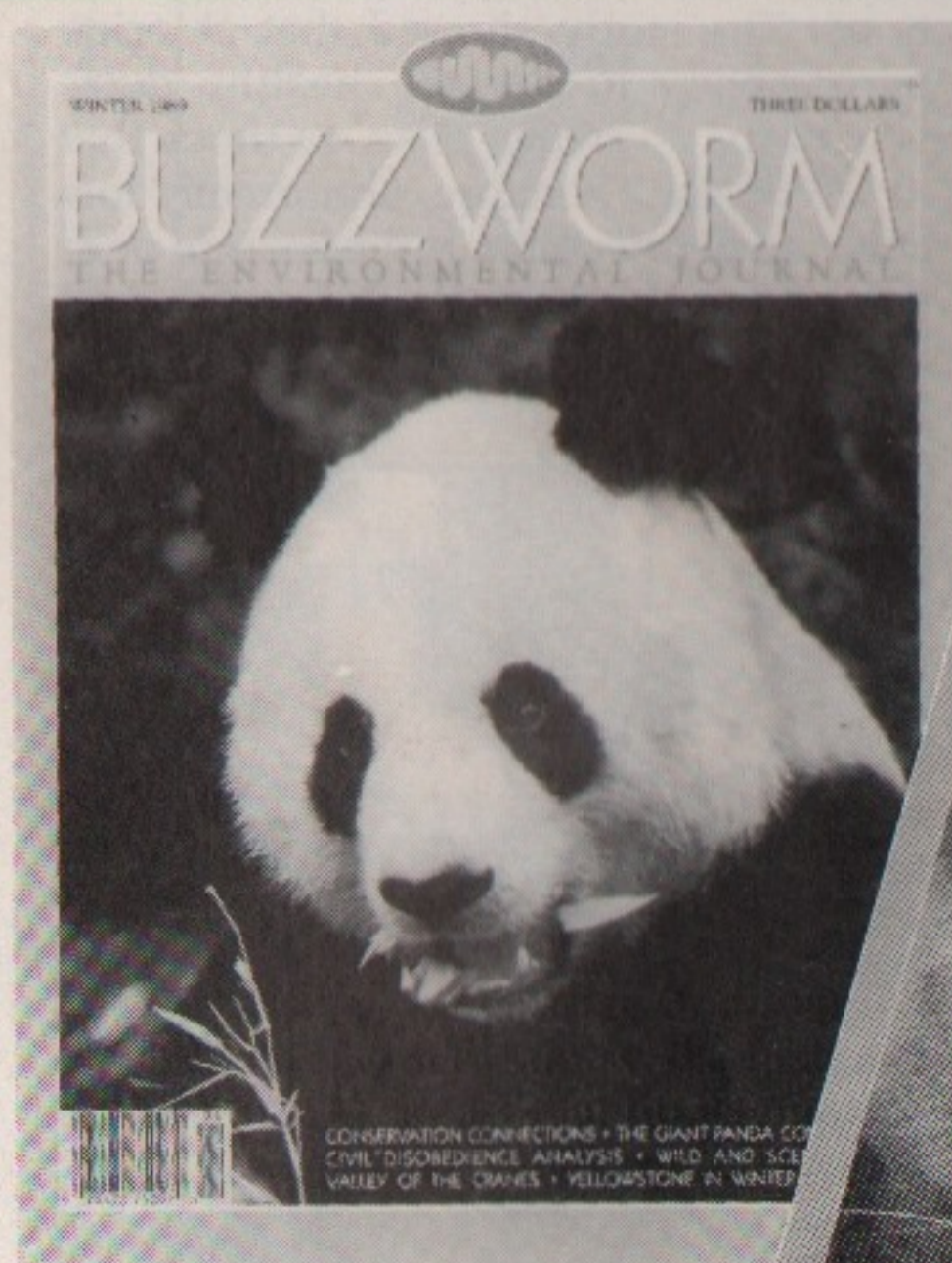
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Null's own healthy lifestyle starts with a reverence for life. "I respect the life of all animals; that's why I'm a vegan and why I encourage vegetarianism. Vegetarianism doesn't mean 'eating vegetables'; it means 'to enliven.' To eat the flesh of others isn't enlivening; it's deadening."

The concept of vital foods for vital people comes through in his nutrition books which include *The Complete Handbook of Nutrition*, *The New Vegetarian Cookbook*, and his latest *Good Food, Good Mood*. His own diet is exemplary, including three glasses

Continued on next page

Roger Troen: Courage and Conviction

Roger Troen is appealing his case. In March of 1988 he was convicted of theft, burglary, and conspiracy to commit burglary in connection with the Animal Liberation Front's rescue of laboratory animals from the University of Oregon research labs in October of 1986. This made him the first person in the United States to be tried and convicted for a crime in the name of animal rights.

Troen's sentence consisted of paying restitution in the sum of \$34,912.96, a three-month house arrest, five years probation, and 250 hours of community service. Although he played a relatively small part in the break-in at the university—transporting rescued animals to safety—the entire responsibility for damages done at the labs has been placed on his shoulders. He must pay \$165.00 a month until the end of the probationary period, at which time he must pay the balance. Troen has confidence that, with help, he will be equal to the financial challenge. At the time of sentencing, the judge mockingly advised him not to expect help from his coconspirators in paying the fine.

Troen was never given a jury trial. After he and his lawyer, Steve Houze, announced their intention to use a "choice of evils" defense, the judge decided not to permit a jury to hear the case. Needless to say, the state of Oregon opposed such a defense and the testimony it would elicit.

"Choice of evils" (under ORS 161.200), the defense Troen will use if his appeal is successful, is based on 1) the defendant's conduct being necessary to avoid an injury, 2) the injury being imminent, and 3) its being reasonable for the defendant to believe that breaking the law was a lesser evil than refraining from the forbidden behavior. Troen and his lawyer can offer evidence of all of these requirements at trial.

Troen's lawyer will argue that Troen felt it was necessary to remove the animals in order to save them from stress, pain, and ultimately death. Death or mutilation could occur at any time, so their danger could justifiably be called imminent. The last requirement will entail convincing the jury of Roger's dedication to the welfare of animals and to the animals in the University of Oregon labs in particular. In fact, Roger had spent years communicating with university officials and state legislators in addition to taking part in annual demonstrations, none of which efforts produced any results except increased resistance and secrecy. His fruitless attempts to help laboratory animals through legal channels should demonstrate that no recourse was available to save the animals from harm, save that of release.

An animal rights activist for many years, Troen has, since his conviction, become something of a local hero. A teacher in the Portland school district for ten years, he now runs his own printing business and devotes himself to the cause. He



is founder and director of Portland's Animal Advocates and his large house in North Portland serves as the Animal Rights Resource Center and also as a damage-proof playhouse for his two black Labrador retrievers. The center also houses three white rats. Rats are Troen's *cause celebre*. He champions rats because they are the animals most often used in laboratory experiments and also because they are perceived as the least lovable. Troen asserts correctly that they are actually very intelligent, sensitive, and affectionate.

A well-grounded philosophy plays a large role in Troen's attitude of peace and positivism and his unwavering reverence for all life. He is a Theosophist, and believes in reincarnation and the interconnectedness of all things.

Why did he do what he did? An anonymous voice over the phone asked him if he would participate. He said yes, without hesitating. "I wasn't thinking when I said I'd go down and transport the animals. I just did it. And everything turned out well. The amount and quality of media coverage alone has been a victory." He maintains that his higher self guided him. If this hadn't happened, he says, "I would never have met so many wonderful people. I think animal rights people are the best."

—Marilyn A. Burkhardt

Financial and moral support can be channeled through the Roger Troen Challenge Fund, P.O. Box 3453, Portland, OR 97208.

PROFILES

Continued from previous page

of freshly made mixed vegetable juice daily, at least one sprout salad, a sea vegetable, two grain/legume dishes, two fresh fruits, two or three root vegetables, and an assortment of herbal supplements including garlic, echinacea, and barley grass, plus vitamins C and B12. Spartan? Maybe, but he creates "different, exotic, and interesting gourmet fare" to keep things from becoming routine. This regimen and the exercise he gets in racewalking allow him to make the enviable statement, "I never lose or gain more than one pound."

His knowledge about food and nutrition have made Null a Research Fellow of the Institute of Applied Biology and Nutrition Research Division Director of the National Hypoglycemic Association. Even so, he sees diet and exercise as only part of the self-care picture. The other factors are inner ones: "meditation, yoga, quiet, reflective time and creative time alone, time for friends, working on projects that are important to us as part of our life process, and asking the simple question, 'Are we willing to be at the other end of everything we think and share with another person?' If not, we should ask ourselves, 'Why should the other person receive it?' That immediately negates thoughts of hatred, jealousy, possessiveness, greed, anger, avarice. It allows you to keep a constructive mindset in a world full of negativity."

Null's interest in the mental/spiritual aspects of health and his willingness to explore alternative ways of living, eating, and healing have given him the "New Age" label. It is one he vehemently rejects. "I'm not part of the New Age movement: I don't have to drink rose water or have Bach Flower Remedies in my bathtub to feel light and spiritual. I'm just a person who grew up in a small environment who never lost touch with just being a person. I don't believe in movements."

Nevertheless, he has given radio air time to many movements' leaders. Women's issues, gay rights, concerns of senior citizens, environmental issues from deforestation to pesticide use, toxic dumps, and acid rain have been showcased on his program, and ethical questions concerning nonhuman animals have been sympathetically treated there as well. An avowed animal protectionist—"Everything I do in my life shows respect for life, respect for everything that is part of the creative process of life that I'm a part of"—he cautions activists to examine their motives and methods. "We must look at what actually causes constructive change. It's like a rose: in an effort to pull the weeds up around it, you frequently disengage the rose."

Reminiscent of St. Exupery's "Little Prince," Gary Null looks for roses, for the causes behind the causes, for the work that is life-affirming. "I've been around the peace movement where the peaceniks sat around wishing dead the 'pigs.' I've marched with antinuclear forces who left their McDonald's hamburger wrappers, their alcohol bottles, their marijuana and cocaine all over the fields where they had been demonstrating against nuclear power. I've sat in restaurants watching someone scream at someone else because they were eating meat. There's no willingness to be open to the other person, to get a handle on their perspective. It doesn't mean you have to accept their perspective, but to deny it is to deny their experience as a human being. Who's that going to help? It's going to help no one. Changing a person's mind or heart has to come through peaceful coexistence."

—Victoria Moran

The Gary Null Show originates on WMCA-570 in New York City.

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New Groups

The Rainforest Information Center is forming an umbrella group to coordinate protest against logging the New Guinea rainforest, at P.O. Box 368, Lismore 2480, Australia. ♦ Compassion For Animals debuted with a protest at a convention of 20,000 hair stylists. Contact them at P.O. Box 2324, Corpus Christi, TX 78403; (512)852-6573. ♦ Community of Compassion for Animals has been sheltering abused farm animals since 1986; write P.O. Box 3141, Fairfield, CA 94533. ♦ The Green Earth Caucus advises the National Education Association on "survival" issues, including animal rights, endangered species, and environmental health. For details write Lorraine Porter, 7084 Augusta Blvd., Seminole, FL 34647. ♦ The Alaska Wildlife Alliance represents people who don't hunt, fish, or trap on Alaskan wilderness issues. Join at P.O. Box 190953, Anchorage, AK 99519. ♦ The World Wide Pet Lovers Society, a network of over 6,000 pen-pals, has moved to P.O. Box 1166, Hurst, TX 76053. ♦ The George Washington Society for the Abolition of Animal Research, a George Washington University student group, has formed at 811 25th St. NW, Washington DC 20037.

Campaigns

The International Society for Animal Rights wants to keep Toni, a 23-year-old African elephant, at Scranton's Nay Aug Zoo. Toni is the last inmate of the ill-reputed zoo, which is now slated for closure and replacement. Keeping Toni, say the Nay Aug authorities, would cost \$14,000 a month, depleting funds for the new zoo. Alternatives for Toni are transfer, hard at her age, or euthanasia. Contact ISAR at 421 South State Street, Clark's Summit, PA 18411. ♦ The American Federation of TV and Radio Artists, 65,000 strong, has extended union protection to animals, and is asking members to report animal abuse on set to their AFTRA local.

Victories

Animal rights groups helped kill Louisiana bills promoting pound seizure and dog racing. ♦ A factory hog farm run by

EDITED BY MERRITT CLIFTON



Educating beauticians at a Corpus Christi convention.

Sand Livestock Systems at Parma, Michigan has been ordered to cut the stench from spraying liquid manure on nearby fields, ending a six-year fight by neighbors and the Michigan Humane Society who kept the farm from expanding. ♦ Playtex U.S. "does not have any plans at this time" to renew funding for Toxic Shock Syndrome experiments on rabbits at the Vancouver General Hospital, says spokesperson Anne Marshall. ♦ The Rose Cafe, of Venice, Calif., quit serving milk-fed veal after a brief protest by the Westside Animal Action Network. ♦ The Saratoga County Animal Welfare League won a precedent when a jury convicted a man of killing his girlfriend's cat.

SCAW Lab Conferences

The Scientists Center for Animal Welfare will sponsor a meeting on "Effective Animal Care and Use Committees" on Thursday, December 7 at the Holiday Inn at Research Triangle Park in North Carolina, followed the next day by a workshop on "Guidelines for the Well-being of Rodents in Research." For more information, contact SCAW Conferences, 4805 St. Elmo Ave., Bethesda, MD 20814; (301) 654-6390.

Carriage Horses

Outgoing Mayor Ed Koch vetoed a New York City ordinance that would have confined horse-drawn carriages to Central Park except between midnight and 7:00 A.M., limit

each horse to eight hours in harness, mandated 15-minute rests every two hours, and barred horses from working in temperatures over 89 or below 18 degrees Fahrenheit. The Reno, Nevada town council meanwhile voted down an ordinance that would have allowed horse-drawn carriages.

Food

A reader wants a national directory of vegan restaurants. Does one exist? Let us know. ♦ The free-range hens who lay Nest Eggs are debeaked, confirms Farm Animal Concerns Trust founder Robert Brown. FACT sells Nest Eggs through health food stores in the Midwest as a

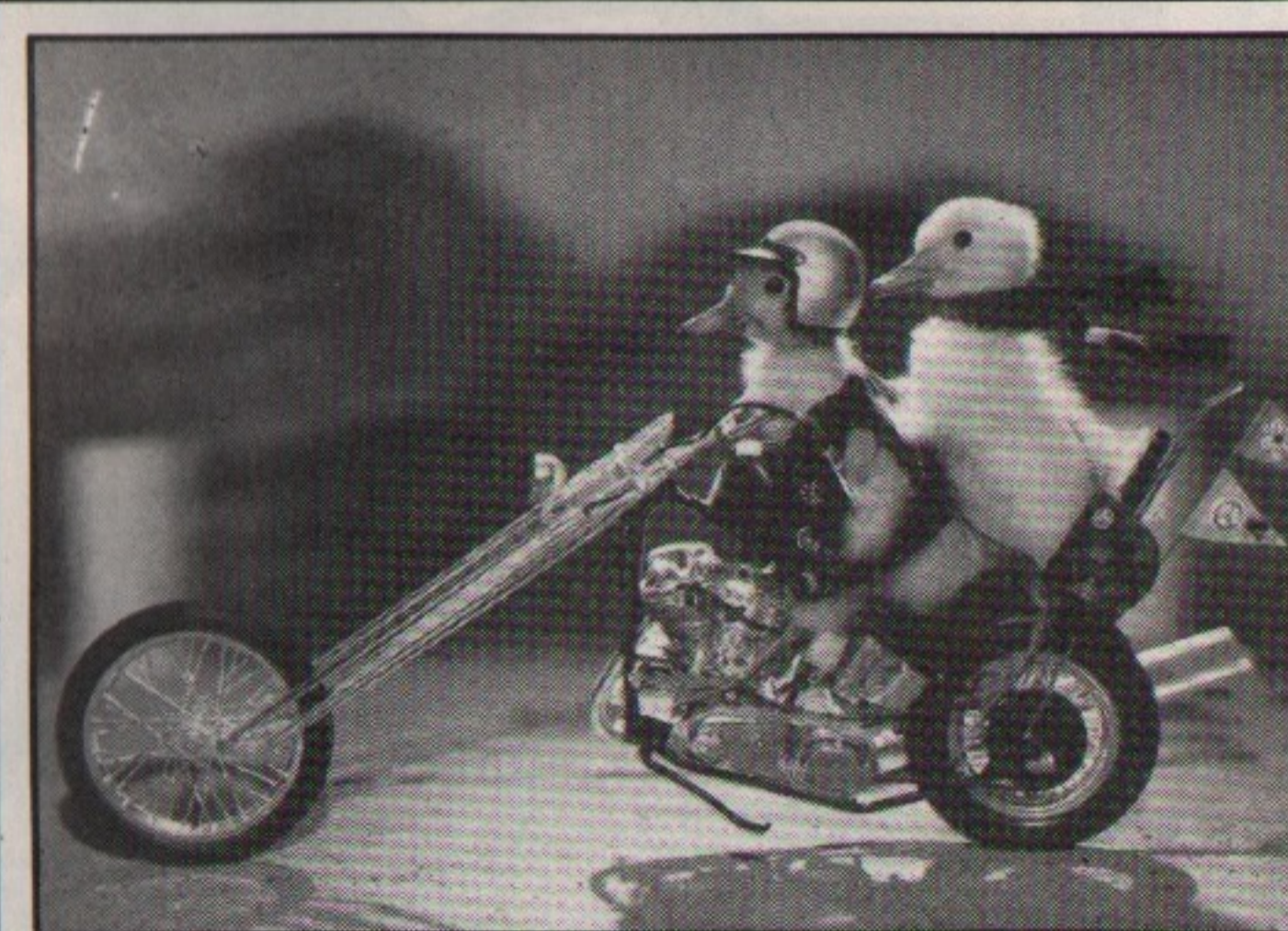
humane alternative to factory-farmed eggs. "When we started, in 1984, our hens were not debeaked," Brown states, "but there was just too much cannibalism." Brown says he doesn't know of an egg farm with more than a few hundred hens that doesn't debeak.

Good Trips

The Foundation for Field Research seeks paying volunteers to study chimpanzees in Liberia (a 16-day trip costing \$1,285) and the quetzal in Chiapas, Mexico (a 10-day trip costing \$782). Inquire at P.O. Box 2010, Alpine, Ca. 92001; (619) 445-9264. ♦ Wildlife Tours Ltd. offers visits to the harp seal nursery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Write 227 Wright St., Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 2E3, Canada. Be aware that though harp seals are no longer killed as newborn "whitecoats," upward of 80,000 are still massacred as slightly older "raggedy coats" and "beaters."

Letters

The PBS television show *Reading Rainbow* recently ran a segment uncritically showing a greased-pig chase. Let PBS know tormenting animals isn't suitable "fun" for children, at 475 L'Enfant Plaza, West SW, Washington, DC 20024.



Beware Of Cute Cards

Greeting card photographers often use dead, stuffed models for "cute" animal poses, e.g. the Hallmark card showing two ducks on a toy motorcycle. Note

examples and tell the card-makers what you think of them. Hallmark's address is Box 419550, 2501 McGee, Mail Drop 276, Kansas City, MO 64141.

Recent Events

Some 425 vegetarians from 149 groups met in August at North Adams State College, Massachusetts. ♦ Voice for Animals and PETA protested in San Antonio



Demonstrating against cruel Texas Tech experiments.

against Dr. John Orem's sleep deprivation experiments on cats, details of which were exposed via the recent Animal Liberation Front raid on Texas Tech. ♦ Two members of the International Society for Animal Rights were arrested August 22 after scaling the Basic Science Building at the University of California at San Diego to hang a banner protesting a dog lab. ♦ The Northwest Animal Rights Network, Progressive Animal Welfare Society, and International Wildlife Coalition picketed the Point Defiance Zoo and Aquarium in Tacoma, which is holding two beluga whales imported from Canada until Chicago's Shedd Aquarium is completed. Fifteen of 38 whales captured for show between 1977 and 1987 have died, including Kandu, an orca who rammed another orca on August 21 at the Sea World aquarium in San Diego and died of internal bleeding from a broken jaw.

Military Research

The Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine seeks letters of opposition to the notorious ballistic wound experiments on cats done by Dr. Michael Carey at Louisiana State University addressed to Richard Cheney, Secretary of

Defense, Room 3E880, Pentagon, Washington DC 20301. Begun in 1983 and funded through 1991, the studies are "redundant, scientifically flawed and ethically unacceptable," according to a PCRM statement signed by 200

physicians. The cats get no post-injury pain relief, while the studies have found only that creatures shot in the head stop breathing. ♦ In Defense of Animals seeks letters protesting leg-breaking experiments on former racing greyhounds at the Letterman Army Institute of Research in San Francisco. Address Major General Phillip Russell, Headquarters, U.S. Army, Fort Detrick, Fredrick, MD 21701-5012.

Offerings

American Humane Shoptalk carries job listings for humane workers. Inquire c/o AHA, P.O. Box 1266, Denver, CO 80201. ♦ The National Animal Control Association training guide for humane workers is \$22.95, from P.O. Box 321, Indianola, WA 98342. ♦ The Gulf States Regional Office of HSUS offers films at no cost to groups that can air them on public access TV. Contact HSUS at 6262 Weber Road, Suite 305, Corpus Christi, TX 78413. ♦ Buttons and stickers reading "Shed Dead Skin" are sold by the Campaign Against Leather and Fur, Box 17, 198 Blackstock Road, London N5, United Kingdom. ♦ The National Society of Musicians for Animals offers two tapes, *Let*

The Animals Live and Voice of the Voiceless, for \$7.50 each or \$10 for both plus \$1.50 postage and handling, from 61 Hedgely Road, Springfield, OH 45506. ♦ Earth First! has issued a special report on who's dealing in rainforest timber. Send \$3.00 to P.O. Box 7, Canton, NY 13617.

Be Heard!

The Idaho Dept. of Fish and Wildlife seeks public opinion at questionnaire boxes in stores that sell hunting and fishing licenses. Visit and be heard.

People

Friends of Animals presented its humanitarian of the year award to Professor Pierre Pfeffer, director of research at the Centre Nationale de Recherche in Paris. Pfeffer has distinguished himself in the struggle to save Africa's great mammals, especially the elephant, from human predation. FoA also presented an award to David Patrice Greanville, editor-at-large for The ANIMALS' AGENDA and head of Voice of Nature Network. Through VNN, Greanville has prepared print and TV campaigns for FoA highlighting the plight of elephants and dolphins. ♦ HSUS has presented distinguished achievement awards to whale biologist Roger Payne, who discovered hump-backed whales sing, and *Living With Animals* TV show host H.I. "Sonny" Bloch. Actress Candice Bergen has become an HSUS spokesperson in public service announcements on behalf of chimpanzees, and against ivory and the fur trade. Model/actress Carre Otis will appear in anti-fur print ads.

Vetoed

Maine governor John McKernan vetoed the Maine bill that would have let students opt out of dissection labs. Reported as passed here last month, the bill did pass the legislature, and will be reconsidered later this winter.

Deaths

Amanda Blake, female lead of the *Gunslinger* TV series for 19 years, died August 16 of throat cancer. Blake spent her last two years as a live-in volunteer at the Performing Animal Welfare Society sanctuary. ♦ Bird painter Sir Peter Scott died August 30. Scott founded a

wildlife sanctuary on the Severn River in 1949, designed the logo of the World Wide Fund for Nature (a.k.a. World Wildlife Fund), which he cofounded in 1960, and in 1973 was knighted for his conservation work.

Dogwatch

Hartz Blockade is back in stores after passing an EPA-required toxicity review. In 1987 the flea and tick spray was implicated in over 500 poisoning incidents. Hartz hasn't changed the formula, but has cut the recommended dosage for dogs and cats. ♦ Dogs whose humans smoke are twice as likely to get lung cancer, says Colorado State University professor Dr. John Reif. ♦ National Dog Registry tattoos help owners recover lost animals. For details call 1-800-637-3647. Have your animals tattooed on the belly, not the ears, as some thieves simply cut tattooed ears off. ♦ Project Breed matches purebred and recognizably crossbred pound dogs with people seeking specific breeds. For details, write 18707 Curry Powder Lane, Germantown, MD 20874. ♦ Mission Wolf offers classroom presentations about wolves. Inquire at P.O. Box 211, Silver Cliff, CO 81249; (719) 746-2370.

Coming Events

Students Concerned for Animal Rights are holding a national conference in San Francisco during March, 1990. For details write Jill Mountjoy, c/o NEXA Program, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, CA 94132. ♦ Musicians from 34 nations will open 1990 with a 12-hour Earth Concert, portions of which will be held in numerous cities and broadcast worldwide. For further info, call the Earth Concert International Coordination Center, (418) 272-2931. ♦ Dr. Neal Barnard and Alex Pacheco will speak at a vegan dinner December 6 in Ann Arbor, Michigan, organized by Washtenaw Citizens for Animal Rights. Contact WCAR at P.O. Box 2614, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. ♦ The National Alliance for Animals is staging a march in Washington D.C. on June 10. Inquire at P.O. Box 2978, Washington DC 20013-2978. ♦ The Pike's Peak Film Council will host an Environmental Film Festival in Colorado Springs next April 27-29, coinciding with the 20th Earth Day celebration.

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Falling Profits for the Fur Industry:

Caught between escalating protest and falling profits, the fur trade is gaining a sense of what it's like to be trapped. Rages American Fur Industry president Elliot Lippin, "We're going to go after them [protesters]—intimidate and harass them," but anti-fur voices are much more acclimated to intimidation and harassment than furriers are to losing money.

The anti-fur movement was the target of 28 front-page items in *Fur Age Weekly* over one recent 20-week period. Quieter items inside told why. The Master Furriers Guild of America cancelled their annual Fur Expo this year for lack of committed participants. The Canadian wholesale fur business fell 27 percent, Canadian fur exports dropped 25 percent, and Canadian fur imports plummeted 29 percent. Hudson's Bay Toronto ended its April auction with half its mink, fox, fisher, and ermine unsold, along with substantial numbers of muskrat, wolf, and wolverine. Finnish Fur Sales cancelled its London fur auctions "due to the present state of the market," and now sell only in Finland. The Copenhagen Fur Center auction ended with 15 percent leftovers, with vendors congratulating themselves that their losses weren't worse. Danish Mink Breeders Association president Anders Kirkegaard blamed "two mild winters in a row," convincing few.

Evans Inc., a chain controlling 10 percent of U.S. retail fur sales, reported a 15 percent drop in business during fiscal year 1988-1989. The Fur Vault Inc. reported a 14.1 percent sales loss and a 3.5 percent decline in revenues. Fred Schwartz, better known as Fred the Furrier, sold 989,780 shares in Fur Vault, keeping just 2,000.

Wisconsin mink dealer Simon Gorwitz complained in July that "mink prices and wild fur prices have been near a disaster

this season for 75 percent of the farmers and fur trappers. Mink ranchers are getting prices way below the cost of production." The American Legend mink ranching consortium cancelled their summer membership meeting due to "poor market conditions."

Even in Japan, where fur sales rose the past two years while declining elsewhere, business was slow. Fur dealer Alan Tax told *Fur Age Weekly* readers that up to 25 percent of the Hong Kong fur manufacturing workforce had "left for more lucrative employment." Putting a positive slant on losses, Tax described "bargains" including coyote pelts down to \$60 from \$200 in 1986, muskrat pelts down to \$3.00 from \$8.50, fox pelts down to \$50 from \$150, and raccoon pelts down to \$25 from \$60. Tax predicted a rise in fur prices for 1990-1991, simply because fewer trappers will work at the present prices, decreasing the pelt surplus. The 1988-1989 fur season ended with 500,000 unsold muskrat pelts in storage around the country, along with 60,000 coyote pelts and

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Furriers Feel The Pain

BY MERRITT CLIFTON

Continued from previous page

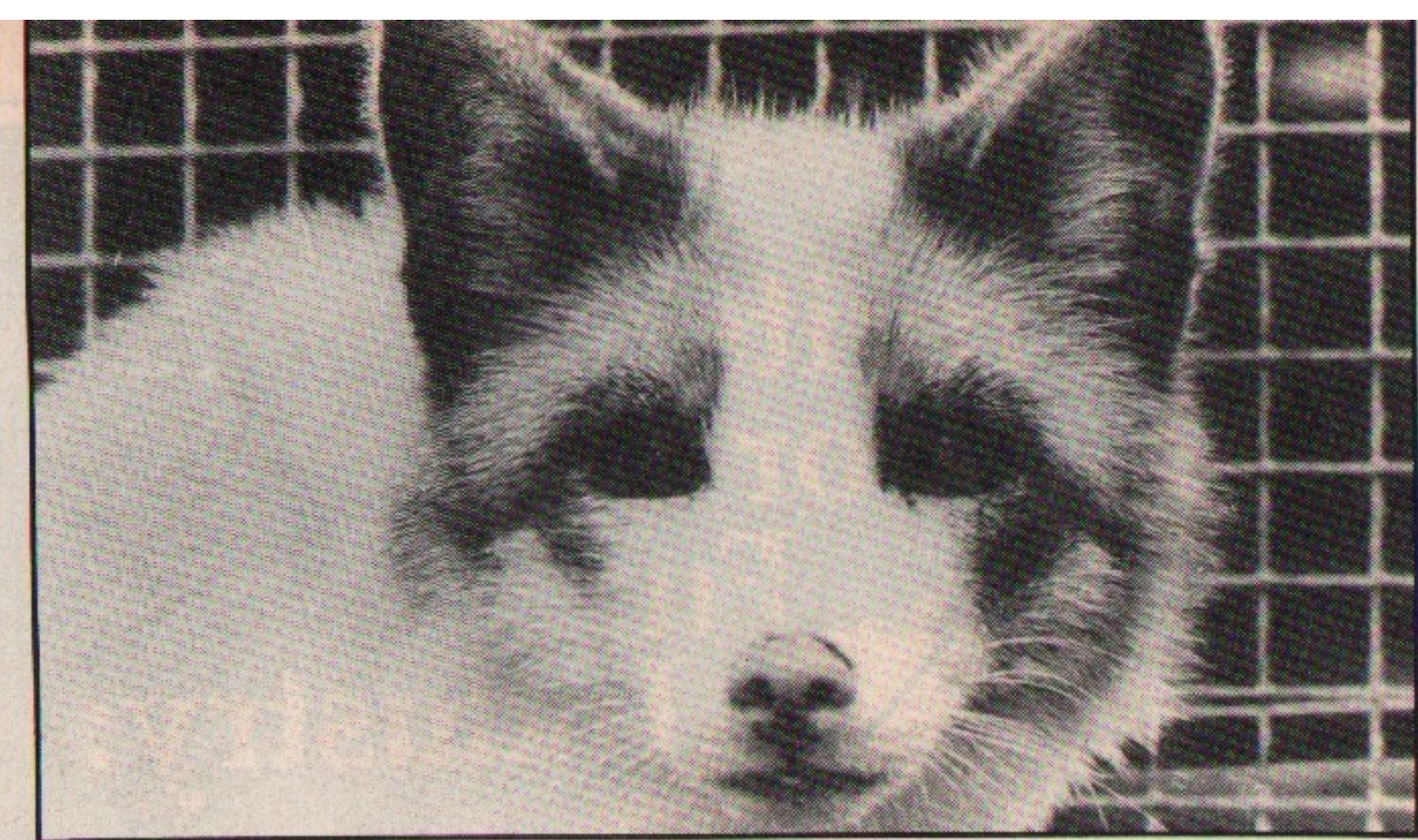
uncounted pelts of other species.

Tax was half right. *Fur, Fish, & Game* reported the 1988-1989 trapping take in some parts of the U.S. was down by 75 to 90 percent, though official state figures show more modest decreases. But as demand for fur continues to slump, prices are not going back up.

Partly in consequence, and partly because many shareholders find trapping distasteful, the largest U.S. trap manufacturer is in a precarious position. The Ekco Group, owners of Ekco Housewares, recently bought out Woodstream Corporation, "motivated," said president Robert Stein, "by our interest in their well-recognized consumer products," which came in a package with the trap business. The latter, according to Stein, "is neither strategic nor essential to our continued enterprise. We are investigating several potential avenues for Ekco to disassociate itself."

Scrambling to stay in business, furriers have responded by disguising fur garments as almost anything else. Manufacturers emphasized sheared or smooth furs this season, deliberately made to resemble synthetics. Many used fur mainly for linings rather than exteriors, the better to evade frowns on the street. Furs are also increasingly often disguised by patterning, printing, and dying. As *Fur Age Weekly* staffer Lisa Marcinek wrote, "Many collections left retailers asking 'This is fur?' Every fur that could be sheared was, including mink, nutria, muskrat, kolinsky, beaver, and fox."

Richer Furs of Montreal quit manufacturing furs for sale by other dealers, keeping only one boutique. Designers Bill Blass, Carolina Herrera, Giorgio Armani, and Oleg Cassini got out of the fur trade. Adrienne Landau, Claude Montana, and Christian Lacroix added fake furs to their collections. Featuring designs by Anna Mucci, who declared herself "appalled at the way animals are treated to make fur coats," Bloomingdale's proclaimed that "fake fur has become first choice of the fashionable mind." The Lillian Vernon catalog discontinued promoting fur storage bags "due to our customers' requests." Denying anti-fur protest had any influence, the Anne Klein Co. continued to market furs, but dropped them from its ready-to-wear collection. Fur trade promotional spending has grown exponentially over the past few years, in mirror reverse of fur profits. From 1984 through 1987, a period of record profits preceding current anti-fur campaigns, the U.S. fur industry promotional budget swelled from \$110 million to \$148 million. As a percentage of sales, the promotional



WSPA/Peter Senteur

budget grew from 74 percent to 8.2 percent. Since then, the budget has climbed up further, in excess of \$160 million, while sales have fallen from \$1.8 billion to \$1.6 billion or less.

The percentage of the promotional budget specifically allocated to fighting anti-fur protests tripled from 1984 to 1987, as spending reached \$9 million, from two to three times more than the total budgets of all anti-fur campaigns. For 1989-1990, defending fur may cost the industry over \$12 million, much of it spent in a multimedia whitewash orchestrated by

Burson-Marsteller, described by *Fur Age Weekly* as "the world's largest public relations/public affairs organization, with 50 offices in 22 countries." Burson-Marsteller's best-known previous campaign was to repopularize Tylenol after the 1985 scare over cyanide-contaminated capsules. Burson-Marsteller received \$50,000 from the Fur Industry Mobilisation Fund (FIMF) for its strategic outline alone.

FIMF emerged from the Pro Fur Committee, an umbrella group that spent much of 1988 raising the industry war

Know Your Traps

Trappers are moving away from the traditional steel-jawed leghold trap, partly to improve their image and partly because snares are cheaper. Where 15 years ago an estimated 89 percent of the traps set for furbearers were legholds, only 71 percent were legholds by 1987. This winter the balance may be half and half.

Other traps in common use include cable snares and copper wire snares, both cheaper than legholds, and so-called "quick-kill" Conibear traps, which cost about the same as legholds but are easier to pass off as "humane." In addition, a growing percentage of legholds are called "humane" because they have been padded with strips of hard rubber glued to their jaws.

Actually, no trap is truly humane. Conibear traps may quickly kill small mammals such as muskrat by breaking their necks, if the victims are properly positioned within the trap when it springs. But often Conibears just crush the victim's ribs, causing slow, painful suffocation. If the animal only steps or reaches into the trap, a Conibear trap functions exactly like a leghold, seizing the victim firmly by a single limb.

Both cable snares and wire snares supposedly kill quickly via strangulation, but again this depends upon how the victim enters the trap. Cable snares are set for larger animals, such as fox, coyote, and even bears. Wire snares are used against raccoons and smaller animals. Though the trapper may intend to catch the animal by the neck, snares as easily catch a foot or paw, hanging the victim by one limb indefinitely. I once found a raccoon who died only after stripping all the flesh from one hind leg, hip to foot, trying to get out of a wire snare.

Padded leghold traps are more humane than the old unpadded variety only if one holds that having a car park on one's foot is less painful than having one's foot slammed in the door. The hard rubber padding prevents some pelt damage by preventing deep cuts when the trap springs shut, but does not prevent or reduce broken bones or "wring-off," the frequent instance of animals chewing off their own limbs to escape. In tests by Woodstream Inc., the major trap manufacturer, two-thirds of raccoons and foxes, a third of coyotes, and all skunks caught in padded legholds suffered bone fractures, dislocated joints, and severed muscles.

For further details on trap types, read *The Skin Primer* by Susan Russell (Friends of Animals) or *Animal Traps And Trapping* by Martha Scott (HSUS).

—M.C.

Native/Animal Brotherhood Attacks Trapping

The Fur Institute of Canada and Indigenous Survival International were embarrassed this fall in their annual effort to link the fur trade to the aboriginal way of life, as articulate opposition emerged from the Native/Animal Brotherhood.

Ojibwa artist Paul Hollingsworth formed the group to counter FIC and ISI arguments he and other leading native environmentalists find offensive and incorrect.

"It was because of the fur trade that we strayed from our traditional way of life," reads the Native/Animal Brotherhood statement of purpose. "Now the Canadian government and the international fur industry are using the plight of the native people to ensure the survival of the fur industry, not the survival of native people. They have distorted history in order to save an industry which kills our brothers, an industry which doesn't profit native people," who make up only about six percent of all Canadian trappers, earning less than five percent of Canadian trapline income. The statement of purpose goes on to describe how fur traders introduced native peoples to commercial trapping as part and parcel of confining the natives to reservations, separating the old from the young, destroying the native culture. "It is time that we reunited with our animal brothers," the statement concludes, "to seek a world which respects Mother Earth and all beings."

The Native/Animal Brotherhood is the second Canadian group within a year to emerge in opposition to the government's support of the fur trade. The Canadian Anti-Fur Alliance, founded by the Toronto Humane Society, debuted in November of 1988.

Contact the Native/Animal Brotherhood at 106-90 Carden Street, Guelph, Ontario N1H 3A3, Canada. CAFA may be reached at 11 River Street, Toronto, Ontario M5A 4C2, Canada.

—M.C.

chest. Initial contributions were small; state trapping associations donated an average of under \$1,000 apiece. But Canadian International Fur Fair participants pledged 7.5 percent of their sales receipts to the Pro Fur Committee, while the American Fur Industry Inc. (AFI), the largest fur trade association, kicked in \$20,000 to underwrite a Manhattan benefit auction and \$250-a-head cocktail party. Ticket sales brought \$150,000, while the auction grossed \$183,000. A simultaneous auction in Seattle raised another \$27,300. But the evening ended in embarrassment. Operating as the United Fur Alliance, a trade name registered to the Furcare Center Corp., the Pro Fur Committee received a stiff warning from Furcare to cease and desist.

FIMF anticipates ongoing support from a .5 percent voluntary import levy on fur suppliers and purchasers. Meanwhile, FIMF has also banked \$1.5 million received from the International Fur Trade Federation, a 23-nation consortium. This amount may include \$1 million allocated by IFTA to the misleadingly named Fur Farm Animal Welfare Coalition (FFAWC) and the Fur Retailers Information Council (FRIC), which recently became FICA, the Fur Information Council of America, possibly because the acronym FRIC sounds like a euphemism for vulgarity.

The IFTA monies come from an .04 percent auction levy. Coincidentally, mink promotion at IFTA auctions is indirectly subsidized at \$1 million for 1989-1990 by the U.S. Mink Export Development Council, a branch of the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service.

FIMF has allocated \$100,000 to FFAWC,

to be used in support of new state lobbying associations such as Fur New York, which draws together fur farmers, furriers, and trappers. An association of mink ranchers organized specifically to fight the animal rights movement, FFAWC has published a set of *Standard Guidelines for the Operation of Mink Farms in the United States* that merely codifies common

abuses; the FFAWC-recommended cage sizes are from half to a quarter the size recommended, but not required, by the USDA. A forthcoming volume of fox ranching guidelines will recommend killing by lethal injection only, according to *Fur Age Weekly*—not for humane reasons, however, but because many people have what FFAWC spokesperson Wendy Wiberg calls an "esthetic" objection to the common procedure of electrocuting the foxes via steel rods rammed up their anuses (to avoid spoiling the fur).

While Burson-Marsteller tries to buy fur a positive image, FICA hopes to squelch press coverage of the anti-fur movement. The FICA newsletter for June/July 1989 promised FRIC would work to prevent the publication or broadcast of any item critical of fur, urged furriers to refrain from speaking to the media, and outlined a strategy for counterattacking protest by broadening the subject to medical research and farming. Though the fur trade still has big bucks, there are signs industry leaders fear the profits they enjoyed for a decade, 1978-1987, won't be back. Cutting costs and consolidating structure, AFI recently merged offices and staffs with the Associated Fur Manufacturers and American Fur Merchants Association, under leading fur spokeswoman Sandy Blye—who appeared to wear a cloth coat instead of fur in her press photo.

Anti-Fur Protests Already Underway

Year-round anti-fur work paid off as the 1989-1990 fur sales season started slowly, while protests gained momentum. The Franklin Mint marketed a doll clad in fox fur in early 1989, but switched to fake fur on March 21 after customers complained. "The Franklin Mint is a strong advocate of animal rights," a public letter of apology stated. "Unfortunately, we were not as sensitive as we should have been."

In Fargo, North Dakota, and Moorhead, Minnesota—near the geographical center of the North American fur-ranching and trapping industries—protests by the Society for the Ethical Treatment of Animals caused cancellation of a fur fashion show and influenced a furrier to close for a day rather than face TV cameras.

Fur sales in Texas hadn't declined as sharply as elsewhere in the U.S. the past two seasons, but are down now, perhaps partly because the Animal Connection of Texas continued anti-fur demonstrations in downtown Dallas right through the heat of summer.

PETA collected over 800 fur garments during the summer from people who could no longer stand to wear them. The garments will be used as props in protests. Peaceable Kingdom of Greenville, South Carolina, buried an assortment of unwanted furs.

As a new city council took office in Aspen, Colorado, consideration of a proposed ban on fur sales was postponed, but only until the newcomers could take care of housekeeping measures. Debate over the ban simmered in local papers throughout 1989. The ban is likely to go before Aspen voters for ratification some time this winter.

The Dutch anti-fur group Bont Voor Dieren has helped cut fur sales in the Netherlands by 90 percent since 1982, as 80 percent of Dutch furriers have gone out of business. Copies of their brochures and other tips from their experience are available from W.J. de Kok, P.O. Box 11733, 1001 GS Amsterdam, The Netherlands, or from Michael O'Sullivan, World Society for the Protection of Animals, P.O. Box 2098, Toronto M5A 3W9, Canada.

—M.C.

Wolves and Dogs : Canine Cousins

"Man's best friend"—this phrase has been used for centuries. It seems that even in the most remote areas of the world, the domestic dog has played a subservient role as human companion, guardian, and hunting assistant, dating back ten to fifteen thousand years. Who is the true ancestor of Lassie? Of Old Yeller? Of Benji? Some say it's the wolf, yet the wolf is feared and despised almost everywhere, even today. How could such a "useful" creature as the domestic dog have evolved from an animal so loathed and misunderstood by a majority of the populace? Let's take a look at possible origins of the domestic dog; then delve into the true picture of wolves, not the imagined, mythical images the human mind has conjured up over centuries past...

The author with wolf friend Tundra.



The evolution and later domestication of the dog (*Canis familiaris*) is a puzzle devoid of many pieces. Most people assume the German shepherd, collie, retriever, and even the French poodle descended directly from the wolf (*Canis lupus*), who—it is widely believed—was domesticated as a hunting partner for humans, a companion for warmth, a watchdog, and perhaps even as a food source. But this hypothesis has yet to be proven.

The family *Canidae* includes dogs and wolves and diverse species found on every continent. These "canids" are all cursorial digitigrades (they run on their toes) and range in size from the four-pound fennec to the 125-pound

wolf. Each wild canid has a unique characteristic, such as the diving-under-water habit of prey pursuit in the South American bush dog, the tree-climbing capability of the gray fox, and the hibernation of the raccoon dog. Because two species resemble each other in appearance does not necessarily mean they are closely related. It may be a result of their evolution to a certain lifestyle and habitat. For example, the hyena certainly appears to be a member of the dog family, when in actuality it is more closely related to felines. The thylacine, or Tasmanian wolf, (now believed extinct) resembles a peculiar species of canid, but is actually a marsupial, related to the kangaroo.

Canis lupus pallipes, the Asiatic wolf, is widely believed to be the true ancestor of all domestic dogs. Similarities in wolves and dogs include gregarious behavior in both species, the propensity to form packs, the response to a leader ("alpha" animal), territoriality, and similar vocalizations. There are significant enough differences between wolves and dogs, however, to persuade me that dogs did not evolve from wolves—they shared a common ancestor. The wolf was always a wolf; the dog was always a dog.

Canine evolution

Sixty million years ago, creodonts (mammals with flesh teeth known as "carnassials") developed in the Northern Hemisphere. From the creodonts developed the miacis, 40 to 50 million years ago. This weasel-like mammal, a member of the family *Miacidae* (from which all present carnivores eventually arose), gave rise to daphaenus and cynodictis. Daphaenus resembled the wolverine; its descendants were numerous ten million years ago in the Miocene period, and in the Pliocene period (five million years ago) evolved as bears. Cynodictis, a small wolf-like creature, is believed to be the grandparent of the entire canine family, which may have evolved in North America and dispersed from that continent. From cynodictis, in the Miocene period, arose temnocyon and cynodesmus. From temnocyon arose the cape hunting dogs of Africa and India. Cynodesmus, in North America, developed into an animal resembling the hyena and later became extinct. From cynodesmus in the upper Miocene period emerged tomructus, the most recent ancestor of the wolf, fox, and wild dog.

Fossil remains show that one to two million years ago the wolf appeared

much like the wolf we know today. The Dire wolf, a bit larger than our present day wolf, roamed in the Pleistocene era. Fossilized Dire wolf remains have been found in oil pools, and tracks of Pleistocene wolves have been discovered in sandstone quarries in Carson City, Nevada.

Foxes are also canids, and thus are related to domestic dogs. Fox-like canids split off from wolf-like canids on the evolutionary tree 12 million years ago in the Miocene period. There are approximately 21 subspecies of fox: seven *Dusicyon* foxes of South America; 13 vulpine foxes inhabiting the northern hemisphere; and one solitary species, the bat-eared fox of Africa, which has a greater number of teeth and is, therefore, in a group of its own. It is certain that dogs did not evolve as domestic forms of foxes; foxes have 34 to 38 pairs of chromosomes, while domestic dogs have 39 pairs. Moreover, foxes and dogs cannot produce offspring together.

The jackal, too, has been ruled out as the dog's ancestor, for reasons other than the fact it has only 37 pairs of chromosomes (dogs have 39). Behavior patterns of jackals differ markedly from those of domestic dogs, as do vocalizations (dogs are much more limited vocally than jackals who possess a wide range of calls). The jackal's most common sound is a wail, repeated three to four times, followed by three quick yelps. They only bark

sharply as an alarm call. Jackals show marked mate preferences, in contrast to the dog who will readily breed with any number of mates.

Fossil records show that a dingo-like canid existed during the Stone Age. This particular canid, rather than the Asiatic wolf, may be the dog's true ancestor, and was perhaps crossbred with wolves to produce such breeds as malemutes and huskies, who possess many wolf characteristics.

Dingo remains have been discovered from the period 8,000 to 10,000 B.C., and a 3,000-year-old dingo skeleton is on display in Australia. The dingo is thought to be a descendant of domesticated dogs brought to Australia 10,000 to 15,000 years ago, but, to date, there is no proof of its ancestry, place of origin, or arrival time in Australia.

The earliest remains likely to be those of domestic dogs found so far are 10,000 to 14,000 years old, and the oldest proven dog remains are dated to 9,500 B.C. By comparison, farm animals are believed to have been domesticated between 7,000 and 5,000 B.C., and the cat later still.

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Fossil records show that a dingo-like canid existed during the Stone Age.

BY DEBORAH M. WARRICK

—Jim Wuepper

DECEMBER 1989

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Domesticating animals

Domestication is defined as a process by which the breeding and containment of animals is under the control of humans, involving a metamorphosis (change in genetic structure) in the animal over many generations, affecting both its phylogeny (the evolutionary development of the entire species) and physiology.

Only a naturally gregarious species can be domesticated. It is difficult even to tame animals who are solitary by nature. For instance, the raccoon is a solitary animal. Like bears, it evolved that way, with a preference for solitude genetically imprinted. Raccoons tend to fare well in captivity until they reach sexual maturity. Then they become obstreperous and aggressive, and usually end up released into the wild or confined in zoos. Gregarious species, on the other



Though closely related, foxes and dogs cannot produce offspring together.

hand, need the companionship of others. Wildebeest and elk are gregarious; they have discovered there is safety in numbers. Wolves, too, are gregarious; they exist in packs and will become neurotic and sometimes dangerous in captivity if left in solitary confinement. An animal's innate behavior cannot be changed in one or two generations in captivity.

Darwinian selection, or survival of the fittest, is eliminated in the domestication process. Since domestic canids needn't compete for food or territory, many of those wild instincts have been "bred out" of the present-day domestic dog. Special foods, vitamins, warm homes, and veterinary care have relaxed natural selection and ensured the perpetuation and breeding of many dogs who would never have survived in the wild.

Controlling the breeding process is of paramount importance in domesticating animals. Indeed, it is

often the goal. Breeding has reduced the gap between birth and maturity in dogs as well as other domesticated species, increasing the birth rate. The domestic dog reaches sexual maturity in six months, and, unlike monogamous wild species, males will breed with any female, allowing humans to decide with whom the dog will mate; and unlike male wolves, who produce sperm only during breeding season, the male domestic dog is always able to reproduce. For the most part, wild female canids go into estrus only once a year, while female domestic dogs have two to three heat cycles annually.

The reduced brain size of domestic dogs may be the result of generations in captivity, where each generation received much less stimulation than it would have in the wild. Tooth size has also diminished. Domestication tends to cause a generation degeneration and neoteny (the retention of juvenile characteristics in the adult), both

his wild behavior and instincts. But taming an animal is actually the first step towards domestication.

Wolves

"Wolf." I say the word and watch as eyes widen and postures stiffen. Tales of Little Red Riding Hood and Peter swim violently through people's heads when a wolf is mentioned. For some reason, those fairy tales never bothered me as a child. I suppose I always rooted for the "underdog," and brought home such "pets" as frogs, lizards, tarantulas, and even rattlesnakes. It only seemed logical that I would also be attracted to wolves.

The most misunderstood of predators, the wolf is believed to be one of the most intelligent species on earth. The wolf possesses a brain 30 percent larger in size than that of the domestic dog. The larger brain size in combination with the differently shaped skull, which allows better utilization of oxygen by the brain, has resulted in an animal superior in intelligence to the domestic dog. Like dolphins, whales, and some primates, wolves are gregarious and often altruistic. Wolves will take care of old and disabled pack members; they are not abandoned or banished from the pack because of illness, injury, or age.

And another fact: no human has ever been attacked by a healthy wild wolf. Rabies cases provide the only incidents of unprovoked aggression. It is the wolf's intelligence, rather than the wolf's ferocity, that has led to his persecution throughout the world. Humans have always viewed wolves as competitors, and have sometimes assigned to them a supernatural strength and cunning. Such mythology has generated respect for the wolf in some cultures, but in others a fear and loathing.

There are presently 38 subspecies of wolf recognized in the world, ranging from the large Arctic wolves (*Canis lupus arctos*), who reside in Canada, to the smaller red wolves (*C. l. rufus*) and Mexican gray wolves (*C. l. baileyi*), who live (or, I should say, *used to live*) in the southern United States. Wolves range in size from 26 to 36 inches high at the shoulder, and weigh up to

about 125 pounds. Their color runs from black to white, with black wolves tending to be more nervous and submissive by nature and lighter-colored animals being the more aggressive. Wolf fur consists of long outer guard hairs, which are coarse and shed water, and the undercoat, which is quite soft and thick in the winter, providing the wolf with warm insulation. Wolves carry their tails like ponies—floating out and down, never curling above the back.

The limbs of wolves have a much wider range of movement than the domestic dog. While the dog's skeleton is arranged so that the hind feet step either between the prints of the forefeet or outside of them, the wolf's hind feet step directly in the front paw prints, thus creating a more fluid motion, allowing wolves to travel between 10 and 30 miles daily without tiring. The adult canine teeth of wolves are 2.25 inches in length from root to tip, and their jaws have a bite pressure of 1500 pounds per square inch, compared to the German shepherd whose bite has 700 PSI.

Wolves usually form packs of two to eight members, including a male and female leader, or alpha pair. An alpha wolf may be genetically determined: the cub with the highest heart rate will most likely become the alpha of that pack, or will split to form his or her own pack at maturity. Sociability

and pack-forming behavior may be affected by food availability, however. Wolves in areas of low prey density, such as Italy and Portugal, are solitary and have become scavengers like the coyote. The normally solitary coyote, on the other hand, may form a pack in areas where prey species are abundant.

The range occupied by wolves is generally one wolf per ten square miles, but it varies, depending upon the abundance of prey in the area. A wolf pack will protect its range from other wolves, since too many predators in an area leads to depletion of the food supply. Thus if an unfamiliar wolf howls in the distance, the entire pack will howl back, each on a different note, giving the impression of a larger pack than there actually is and persuading the intruder to retreat. The howl is also voiced as a greeting to pack members, a signal to congregate for a hunt, to reassemble separated wolves, or simply for no reason other than to signify pack unity and companionship. Other vocalizations include the soft bark, sounded as an alarm only, and affectionate squeals and

squeaks directed at cubs and other packmates.

During the annual breeding season, solitary females may remain in estrus for up to two months awaiting a suitable companion. Cubs, usually two to five per litter, are born in earthen dens or caves at various times from February to May, depending on the subspecies. In a pack, only the alpha pair will breed and bear young; the remainder of the pack will assist in caring for their offspring, providing food for them as the cubs lick at their mouths, stimulating regurgitation of meat that may have been transported from a kill miles away. Wolf cubs' eyes open at 13 to 14 days and are dark blue, changing to amber, yellow, or even green (especially in black wolves) after about two months of age. They are precocious compared with dog pups; at six weeks of age they are as agile and aware as a dog pup of 12 weeks. Born darkly-furred, their natural coat color will not be apparent for several months. Their claws are extremely sharp and pointed, not unlike those of a cat, and the cubs' milk teeth are prehensile and quite long.

The wolf plays much more roughly than domestic canids. A golden retriever may gently lick your face, but the wolf likes to gently "tooth" it. If you back away too suddenly while they are greeting you in the typical wolfy manner, you could be injured accidentally. A wolf I raised was quite adept in the art of "tooth snapping." She would jump in my face, snapping

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her teeth together loudly. It was merely a gesture of nervous submission, but it can be quite frightening. Wolves also like to jump up and knock you flat. Those of us who work with wolves get used to the roughhousing, and even like it, but people who are unfamiliar with wolf behavior (especially children) are likely to scream and struggle, thereby triggering the predator/prey response, and possible disaster. Care must be taken when handling any wolf, and small children should not be allowed near them. It's not as if wolves look at kids as though the word "lunch" were stamped on their foreheads; small children shouldn't be allowed around any canid, domestic or wild, unsupervised. I've seen news clippings of babies killed in their cribs by dachshunds.

Tame wolves remain handleable by the person who bottle-fed them as infants, but they may become quite timid and sometimes aggressive towards strangers once the age of six months is reached. The reason is their



A wolf pup.

territorial instinct, which won't dissipate because they are in a backyard instead of on the tundra. When taken outside their home territory, they become anxious. Because they fear they may be trespassing onto another pack's territory, they are afraid for their lives and may become difficult to handle. The tame wolf's pack includes the humans he lives with, and strange people entering that pack's territory (the yard) may be subject to aggressive encounters if the wolf feels they are trespassing. There are wolves who accept strangers readily, however. Wolf behavior is highly individualistic. Nevertheless, a few generations of breeding within human confines will not erase the wolf's wild instincts. To domesticate the wolf would take about 10,000 years.

Captive wolves refuse to become housetrained and enjoy tearing things up. One of mine removed the carpet for me. (I liked the hardwood floor better, after all.) They're never the least bit reluctant to steal food either, whether it belongs to humans or other wolves. They must never be punished, however; to slap one could mean a broken bond. Wolves don't forget—ever.

As a general rule, people should not be allowed to keep wild animals as "pets." If, however, one thoroughly understands the animal, is able to pro-

vide adequate care and living conditions, and intends to use the particular animal as an "ambassador" of its species, then an exception might be granted. I'm referring only to captive-bred animals—animals should never be removed from the wild unless they would die otherwise. I've been quite successful over the years in turning wolf opponents into wolf advocates, a feat that could never have been accomplished without a tame wolf on hand to prove that these animals are not evil killers. I'm thrilled to see cautious, fearful countenances turn in-

Vanishing Species: Three Obscure and Unusual Wild Dogs

The Dhole

The dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), also known as the Indian wild dog, the Asiatic red dog, and the Siberian wolf, has been the subject of intense human hatred, and is hunted with a bounty on his head. The dhole's habitat includes Manchuria, Siberia, Borneo, India, and Burma.

Dholes weigh between 35 and 45 pounds and have dense, bushy tails. They rely on scent for hunting and communication, and do not bark, though a sort of "yap" is heard when a dhole is alarmed. They form packs, consisting usually of five to ten animals, but they have been observed in packs numbering 40. These large packs, however, eventually split up. Unlike wolf society, there seems to be no hierarchical structure to dhole packs. Dholes



will pair off during the breeding season, using caves or underground dugouts to raise their pups. The rest of the pack will remain in the vicinity, and will regurgitate food for the lactating female.

Though harmless to humans, the dhole is despised in its native lands due to its method of taking prey, who are literally eaten alive. However, the dhole will not kill more than it can consume, and will attack the easiest of prey.

In captivity, the dhole is a social, yet aggressive animal. They resemble young wolf pups, and enjoy lounging in water on hot days.

No census is available on the current dhole population. Habitat destruction, prey species elimination, and hunting has caused the disappearance of this animal from much of its former habitat. Distemper, rabies, and mange—transmitted by domestic dogs and jackals—also takes a toll.

The Raccoon Dog

Resembling the raccoon in appearance only, *Nyctereutes procyonoides* is a fox-sized, primitive member of the canid family. A solitary creature, the raccoon dog's home range is from 15 to 100 acres, overlapping with ranges of others of its species.

The raccoon dog's habit of roaming continually in the search of food has caused its population to spread rapidly. They can survive in climates ranging from tropical to subarctic. The raccoon dog's original range extended from eastern Siberia south to Korea and Manchuria, across mainland China, and into north Vietnam. It is native to Japan, where the "tanuki" is something of a folk figure, and was introduced into the Soviet Union in 1928. It has now populated Finland, Sweden, and Poland, where it's called "marten dog" and "civet dog." Raccoon dogs are bred on fur farms in Russia. The fur is called "Ussurian raccoon" by the Russians and "Japanese fox" on the Western market.

The omnivorous raccoon dog is the most adaptable of all the wild canids. Nocturnal, they begin foraging about two hours before sunset. They eat only small amounts at a time, and so are constantly hunting for food, which may include fish, insects, clams, mice, small birds, and fruit (they have the ability to climb trees to obtain it).

Being solitary by nature, encounters with others of their species can bring mixed results. Strangers may approach each other apprehensively, touch



noses, then lick each other's facial mask. Not all encounters are friendly. They may assume a threat posture, and hiss and spit like cats. Sometimes there is serious biting. The losing raccoon dog acts much like a submissive wolf: jaws agape and ears flattened, he may lie down and whimper. The dominant raccoon dog will immediately cease attacking, and the two will forage in peace.

Mating season commences in March, and a 60-day gestation period usually produces litters of four to six pups who are raised in ready-made shelters such as hollow logs or caves. The male guards the female throughout pregnancy and delivery, and helps rear the pups, never leaving them alone until they're over a month old.

From birth to 30 days of age, their physical development is rapid. From 30 to 80 days, the pups develop adult behavior patterns by watching their parents, as wolf puppies do. They feign attacks by pouncing and wrestling with each other, and torment dad by biting and climbing all over him. By the time they're three months old, they're as large as their parents, and begin hunting with them. Family ties usually dissolve in December, with the pups striking out on their own. Some pups roam with their parents until the next breeding season, however. The dogs are capable of breeding at a year old.

A very curious habit of the raccoon dog is its use of "latrines," particular sites where the animals go for elimination purposes. These sites are located on ridges, and may measure up to 60 inches in circumference. Each raccoon dog may utilize up to ten latrines within his home range. Since the animals can identify the scat of other individuals, it is theorized that the latrines are "information sites," possibly for reinforcing family ties and/or orienting animals within their ranges.

Known to be the only hibernating canine (in the colder habitats), the raccoon dog eats heavily in the fall and may increase its weight by 50 percent. Hibernation takes place from November through February in pairs or in fami-

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to smiles and laughter when people enter my wolf pen and are greeted by hundred-pound wolves who aren't vicious at all, and who don't have bloodshot eyes or blood dripping from their fangs. Instead they are met by highly intelligent social beings, who ask no more than a good belly scratch.

Wolves are peace-loving animals. Unlike humans, they never kill for "sport"—only to survive. Being opportunists, wolves will take the easiest of prey—usually the old, sick, and very young—thereby culling prey species and ensuring the survival of the fittest. Their diet consists of just about everything, from moose to rodents, lizards, snakes, fish, carrion, and an occasional piece of fruit. The wolf's stomach serves as a holding tank, able to carry up to 20 pounds of food at a time. Since wolf meals are few and far between, this large carrying capacity enables the animal to go for several days without feeding. When a large kill is made, the pack will feed until full and remain in the vicinity until the entire carcass has been consumed. They never waste food.

Even working as a pack to bring down prey, wolves fail much more than they succeed at the hunt. Their hunting success is approximately 78 percent, or six out of 77 animals pursued. Life as a predator is anything but soft, and their prey isn't exactly defenseless: one kick from a moose can kill a wolf; mountain goats are efficient climbers, effortlessly outdistancing the wolf into rocky retreats; and musk oxen form a circle of lethal horns and hooves, protecting their



The coyote, wild dog of North America.

young from attack. Survival of the wolf centers on an unending battle of endurance and cunning against the often uneven hand dealt by nature.

When "man" entered the wolf's habitat, he killed off much of the

Continued on page 57



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Toward More Effective Activism:

No doubt about it: the animal rights movement is succeeding. In the past year or so, the issue of animal rights has appeared on the cover of *Newsweek*, *Harpers'*, and *U.S. News & World Report*. The animal rights debate has been featured on *20/20*, *48 Hours*, *Donahue*, and a number of other television programs. There are even signs that certain practices—such as raising milk-fed veal, trapping animals for fur, or using rabbits to test cosmetics—are on the wane. Gradually, the animals' agenda is becoming the people's agenda.

Nonetheless, the animal rights movement can become even more effective if it draws on the lessons of other political movements and the results of psychological research on political activism. For example, animal rights activists can learn a great deal from the nuclear freeze campaign—a movement once as strong as the animal rights movement, but one that is now in serious decline.

Both movements underwent a meteoric rise in media attention after years of being ignored. Both movements originally relied on graphic images and shocking disclosures, moral arguments eschewing violence, the assumption that attitude change would lead to behavior change, and the hope that eventually the public would adopt the movement's values. In both movements, activists were first viewed as radical or extremist, and in both cases, much of the early writing was passionate and inflammatory.

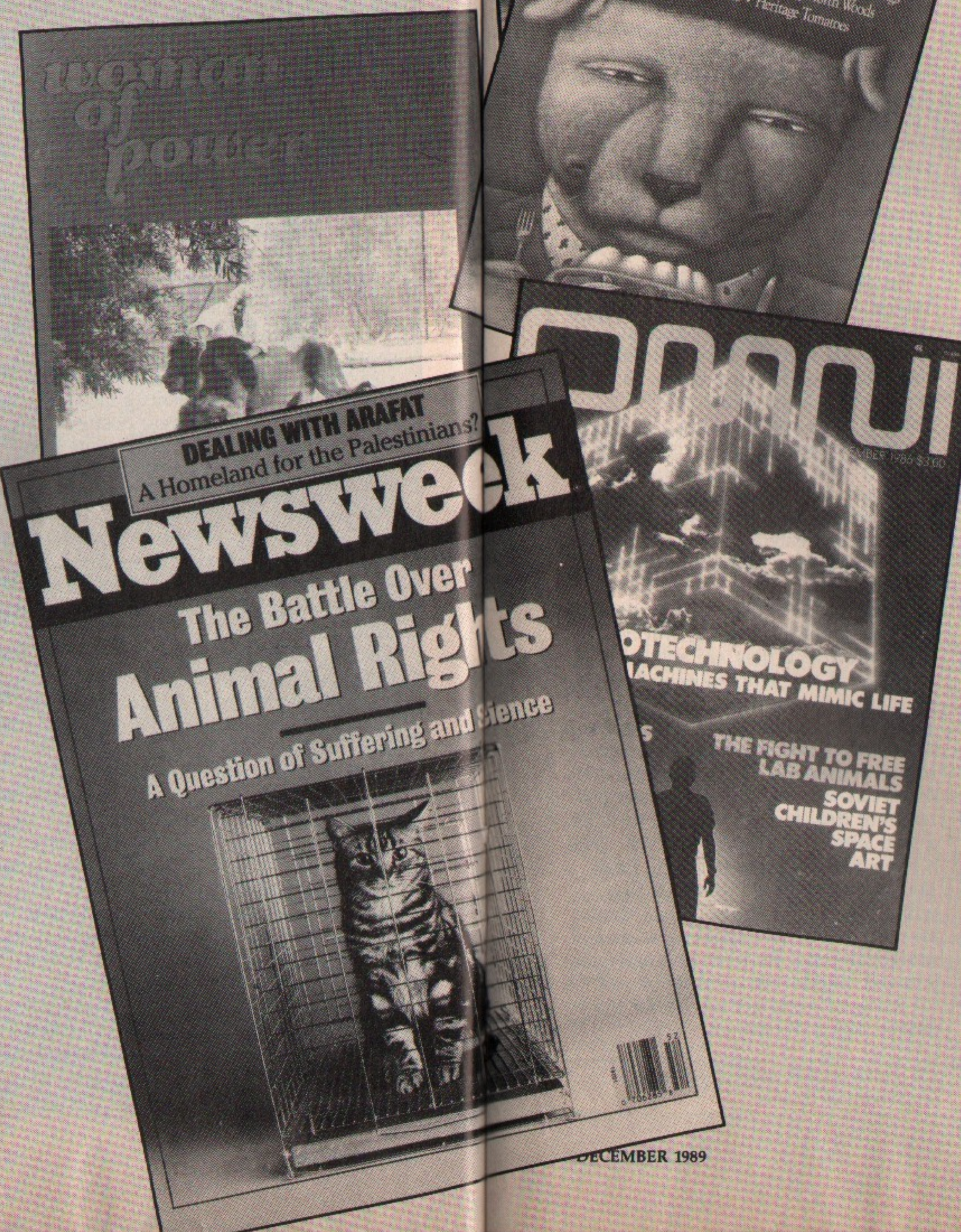
Will the animal rights movement suffer the same fate as the nuclear freeze movement? Will it heighten public awareness without leading to major changes in legislation and behavior? Or will the animal rights movement succeed in transforming how animals are treated?

In large part, the answer depends upon the approach used by animal rights activists. What follows are six general suggestions based on lessons from the nuclear freeze movement and the results of psychological research on how to change attitudes and behavior:

If your goal is attitude change, do not use graphic images unless they are accompanied by specific actions people can easily execute. Both the nuclear freeze campaign and the animal rights movement began by relying heavily on graphic images of death and destruction. Although these images are essential to a complete understanding of the

issues—and they have been indispensable in directing attention to these topics—such images run the risk of pushing people away rather than drawing them in.

Disturbing presentations rarely lead to sustained attitude change, and they are at their worst when people feel unable to prevent a negative outcome. In fact, some studies have shown that when people believe they have no effective way to control an outcome, emotional arousal can actually *reduce* intentions to act. Because a feeling of futility is the most common reason people cite for not becoming politically involved, animal rights activists will usually be more effective if they tone down graphic presentations.



Advice From a Psychologist

BY S. PLOUS, Ph.D.

Go to the public instead of asking the public to come to you. Most people are well-intentioned, but, for one reason or another, will never become directly involved in the animal rights movement. By recognizing the limits of public interest and involvement, activists can develop realistic strategies that capitalize on public good will without demanding more than people are willing to give.

One successful application of this principle is the boycott called to protest Nestle's unethical promotion of baby formulas in developing countries. The boycott succeeded largely because people were given two simple options (i.e., buy a Nestle's candy bar or buy a Hershey's candy bar) that were roughly equivalent in cost, effort, and value, but dramatically different in terms of perceived social justice. By making a simple form of protest readily available to the public—rather than asking the public to make fundamental changes—the boycott organizers were able to exert tremendous pressure on Nestle's. Animal rights activists should use the same principle to develop outlets for the public to express its support.

Don't assume that attitude change is necessary for behavior change. A large body of psychological research casts doubt on the proposition that the best way to change behavior is to begin by changing attitudes. In the first place, changes in attitude often follow changes in behavior, rather than the other way around. Yet even when changes in attitude clearly precede changes in behavior (as in the case of an awakened animal rights supporter who volunteers time or money), new attitudes rarely lead to sustained changes in behavior. In fact, the relationship between attitudes and behavior—regardless of which causes which—is often quite weak. Any event organizer who has been frustrated by the discrepancy between expressions of interest and actual attendance can attest to this.

Countless media campaigns have

Continued on next page

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shown that it is easier to inform than persuade and easier to persuade than to produce behavior change. Informing smokers of the link between cigarettes and cancer is easier than persuading them to try quitting, and far easier than getting them to actually kick the habit. Informing people how a leghold trap works is easier than persuading them to support a ban on trapping, and far easier than enacting such a ban.

Based on the assumption that attitude change would lead to legislative change, the nuclear freeze movement devoted most of its resources toward education and persuasion. The result was very little legislation and, as of this writing, no nuclear freeze. If the foremost concern of the animal rights movement is legislative change, resources should be allocated so as to reflect this priority (rather than assuming that public awareness or attitude change will ultimately translate into political change). Of course, changing attitudes can be a worthy goal in its own right, and there is nothing wrong with allocating resources to this end—as long as attitude change is viewed principally as an end in itself rather than a means to behavior change.

If behavior change is your goal, use moral arguments as adjuncts rather than main arguments. Moral views are difficult to change. It is much easier to gain support for a nuclear freeze by stressing the practical advantages of arms control than by emphasizing the immorality of the arms race. Similarly, it is much easier to convert most people to a meatless diet by discussing the health benefits of vegetarianism than by discussing whether the Bible gives people dominion over animals. Even though animal rights activists may be moved by moral arguments, they should not assume these arguments will affect other people in the same way. Moral arguments are useful adjuncts, but in most cases, they are not sufficient to change how people behave.

Embrace the mainstream. It is absolutely critical that the animal rights movement embrace people from all walks of life. Otherwise, the movement runs the risk of being discounted as radical or faddish. One problem the nuclear freeze movement encountered in building a broad constituency was that many antinuclear sympathizers did not support a nuclear freeze *per se*. The animal rights movement suffers from a similarly restrictive title: many people who care passionately about animals—perhaps even a majority—do not believe in animal rights. Indeed, many

of these people are either uncomfortable with arguments concerning animal rights or view such arguments as irrelevant to animal welfare. It would be a tragedy to lose the support of these people based on an unnecessarily restrictive definition of the movement. Instead, the animal rights movement should encourage the involvement of *all* people, regardless of whether they believe in the rights of animals.

Do not offend the people you seek to change. Research on persuasion shows that influence is usually strongest when people like the persuader and see the persuader as similar to themselves. Unfortunately, animal rights activists often alienate the very people they seek to change. For example, rather than courting the cooperation of veterinarians, a recent cover article in this magazine characterized the views of veterinarians as "standard fodder," "schizoid," "patently egregious," "pusillanimous," "puzzling," and "indefensible." Readers were told that "veterinarians and animal rights advocates make unlikely bedfellows," even though the article mentioned prominent counterexamples such as Michael W. Fox, Phillip Radlyn, and Nedim Buyukmihci.

This is not to say the American Veterinary Medical Association has championed the cause of animal welfare—far from it. As the article cogently argued, many of the AVMA's actions have been deplorable. The point is more circumscribed: by using derogatory language, activists make it unlikely that others will respond positively. Inflammatory language is rarely persuasive—particularly to those who are derogated—and it is unbecoming of a movement based on compassion.

No matter how much some practices deserve criticism, activists will be more effective if they are able to understand and empathize with people whose views differ from their own. As Zen master Thich Nhat Hanh wrote in connection with the nuclear freeze movement: "The peace movement can write very good protest letters, but they are not yet able to write a love letter. We need to learn to write a letter to the Congress or the President of the United States that they will want to read, and not just throw away. The way you speak, the kind of understanding, the kind of language you use should not turn people off."

I know of no better advice for the animal rights movement.

Dr. Plous teaches psychology at the University of Illinois.

DATELINE: INTERNATIONAL



Despite the drop in consumption, Europe remains by far the world's biggest market for horsemeat.

FRANCE/THE EEC— Horsemeat Consumption Hits Slump

With demand growing sluggish in France, Italy, Spain, and Belgium, where horse-meat consumption has traditionally been relatively high, the horsemeat industry is getting ready to wage a marketing offensive to recapture some of the lost ground. The drop in consumption throughout the European Community is widely attributed to rising prices and the influence of animal rights groups; current per capita demand is slightly over a pound annually, 50 percent of what it was a mere year ago.

Instead of tackling the issue head-on, as was done by beef and pork producers in the U.S. with mixed results, the horsemeat trade is approaching the problem in a more oblique fashion, concentrating on touting—in a cholesterol-sensitive age—the "superiority" of its product in terms of low fat, high protein value, and taste.

Several approaches are being tried. One trade group, the Federation de la Viande Hippophagique de France, is spending most of its ad budget promoting recipes. The federation has produced a cookbook, "Horsemeat Gastronomy," listing recipes for horse

spaghetti and horse pizza, generously sprinkled with a special bolognese sauce. And distinguished TV chefs—in a continent where the equivalent of Congressional medals for valor are routinely awarded for culinary prowess—are being approached to demonstrate gourmet recipes such as horse steaks and horse steak tartare on their shows.

Other trade groups in Paris, Brussels, and Rome have taken a different tack. Believing that these days health arguments pack more appeal than the promises of the palate, they have been busily sending copious nutritional data to physicians, urging them to prescribe horsemeat for patients who require low-fat, high-protein diets.

The subtle approaches are necessary because of the growing public revulsion at the thought of horses being killed for table consumption. "Can you imagine a television commercial plugging horsemeat?" asked Rene Laporte recently. Laporte is director of the French federation of meat producers. "We would risk doing more harm than good." Indeed. Posters designed by the federation normally feature happy, fit-looking

BY DAVID P. GREANVILLE

horsemeat enthusiasts, but never an actual horse. One, with a middle-aged couple in a country setting, simply carries the headline: "Horsemeat: For Energy."

Still, despite the drop in consumption, Europe remains by far the world's biggest market for horsemeat, having served 175,000 of these animals in 1987, the last year for which statistics are available. About two-thirds of this figure are imported, with most horses being five or six years of age when they reach the market after lives as work, sport, or companion animals. Many live horses are shipped by truck from Eastern Europe, but a huge amount of frozen and vacuum-packed horsemeat comes from Britain, Canada, and the U.S. According to the U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF), the U.S. sold \$82 million worth of horsemeat to Europe in 1988. Horsemeat is widely used in the U.S. as pet food, but consumption by humans is negligible.

The image problem presented by horsemeat is likened by trade groups to that of veal. "These public perceptions are difficult things to deal with. Those [calves'] big brown eyes draw a lot of emo-

tion," declared Mark Gustafson, a USMEF vice president, in a recent interview with the *Wall Street Journal*. Keenly aware that such strong sympathy for the equines is precious capital in the battle to enlighten the public about these issues, activists, especially in the U.K., have staged successful demonstrations and sit-ins at ports from which horses are shipped. "Horses are very sensitive, nervous animals," says Shirley Walbancke, of the Horse Rescue Fund in Suffolk, England, whose group was instrumental in getting a law passed banning the international shipment of live horses for slaughter. "They hate the smell of blood. They are not used to being cooped up in filthy lorries and often die or injure each other in transit."

With beef and poultry easily accessible to most North American consumers, the U.S. public has historically viewed horsemeat as a "hardship" table choice. This attitude may not be entirely groundless. Horsemeat eating is a practice traceable all the way back to prehistory, but the image of horsemeat as a "hardship" food has far more recent origins, as during and immediately after both world wars and the Great Depression, cheap, abundant horsemeat was the only red meat available to many Europeans and Asians. Today, however, price is no longer a

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relevant factor, and most consumers who choose horsemeat over beef and poultry do so for reasons of taste and health rather than economy.

With public sentiment so clearly aligned against them, efforts by trade groups to revitalize the horsemeat market may eventually prove fruitless, at best slowing down for a while the downward slide in consumption. In the developed world, especially in Western Europe, tastes are changing rapidly, and views on animal rights show an increasing ability to determine marketplace choices. In fact, in the continent even school cafeterias and food charities, which at one point relied on horsemeat as a mainstay, are no longer major purchasers. "Horsemeat is not served here," said a cafeteria manager at one Brussels school in a recent interview. "The students and teachers simply don't seem to like it." At the retail level, butcher shops specializing in horsemeat are also running into increasing market resistance, and a considerable number of outlets have been forced in recent years to carry other types of meat to make up for the lost trade.

The new promotional effort to reawaken and expand Europe's interest in horsemeat may have the unexpected result of actually galvanizing pro-horse activists on both sides of the Atlantic. If so, the battle to save the horses may soon spill over into other fields of major equine abuse, particularly pet food, an issue on which few activists seem to agree. As many readers of this magazine know, over the years pet food companies (and soap manufacturers) have relied heavily on equines, and contributed significantly to the brutal decimation of feral horses all over North America. *Main sources: The Wall Street Journal, The ANIMALS' AGENDA correspondents.*

GLOBAL— France and Australia Kill Pact on Antarctic Exploitation

An agreement designed to permit the international exploitation of Antarctic resources was effectively killed when France and Australia decided to withdraw their support last August. The accord, the object of complex

negotiations among 33 nations since 1983, was initiated in June of 1988. If approved, it would have opened the road to commercial mining and drilling in a continent whose ecosystems have been hitherto spared the ravages of industrialism. According to French and Australian statements on the issue, their joint decision to scuttle the accord is based on the fact that, in their view, no agreement that would endorse "even [the] strictly regulated exploitation of Antarctic resources could be acceptable to either Government, even in principle, as mining is not compatible with the protection of the fragile Antarctic environment." Supporters and opponents of the mining convention have repeatedly proclaimed their desire to protect the wildlife and ecosystems of Antarctica's landmass, coastal waters, and atmosphere, but France, Australia and several other nations now believe that mineral and oil exploitation must be completely banned if this goal is to be achieved. Assuming a "pragmatic stance," the U.S. and New Zealand have strongly disagreed with this position, arguing that exploitation of Antarctica's vast resources is inevitable, and that in a legal vacuum unbridled exploitation could have even more deleterious consequences. At present, Antarctica is protected by an informal moratorium on mineral and oil prospecting that has been in effect for the last nine years.

France's withdrawal from the treaty is to a large extent the result of French naturalist Jacques Cousteau's lobbying at the highest levels of the French Government. In the past year, Cousteau persuaded President Francois Mitterand and other French leaders that France should back out of any agreement on industrial activity in the virginal continent, and he is now busily trying to persuade other nations. Belgium and India have already announced their intention to abandon the agreement. In a recent interview with *The New York Times*, Cousteau declared that, "the survival of the human race depends on the survival of Antarctica, and that an oil spill in those waters could damage the food chain for decades, affecting people and animals even in the Northern Hemisphere." Cousteau and other leading environmentalists are working to have Antarctica declared a wilderness reserve protected by all nations. "The U.S. State Department argument that we are wasting six years of negotiations is just silly," said Cousteau.

"The important thing is to get an agreement that [will] safeguard these delicate environments." Echoing these sentiments, the Australian Government has proposed an indefinite extension of the present informal moratorium on mineral and oil prospecting, with a world declaration affirming Antarctica's status as a wilderness preserve eventually superseding this arrangement. "Anyone who jumped the gun by attempting to extract minerals or oil would be subjected to the full weight of in-

ternational opprobrium," declared a spokesperson for the Australian Government. Antarctica, with a landmass approximately the size of the U.S. and Mexico combined, lies almost entirely under ice. At the South Pole, the ice cap is nearly three miles deep, and while vast mineral resources are widely assumed to exist under its continental shelf, the evidence so far remains inconclusive. *Main sources: The New York Times, Greenpeace, The ANIMALS' AGENDA correspondents.*

INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

by Merritt Clifton & D.P. Greenville



The David Sheldrick Trust protects baby elephants orphaned by poachers at Tsavo National Park in Kenya. Donations may be sent to the Trust at Box 15555, Nairobi, Kenya.

The Zoo Animal Protection Society suggests thanking Japan's leading piano manufacturers for stopping the use of ivory to make keys. Address the Kawai Musical Instrument Mfg. Co., 200 Terajima-Cho, Hamamatsu, Japan; and the Yamaha Corp. Musical Instrument Division, 10-1 Nakazawa-Cho, Nippon Gakki-Skk, Hamamatsu, Japan. Japan now bars the importation of ivory from non-producing nations, but received from 20 to 30 tons, mostly from Hong Kong, just before the ban took effect. Annual Japanese ivory consumption is estimated at 100 tons a year, down from 475 tons in 1983. The World Wildlife Fund says the price of ivory has fallen from 30 to 50 percent since 21 nations imposed import bans of varying strength last June.

Five of the 80 macaques who broke out of the Parc Safari zoo in Hemingford, Quebec in June were still at large, mocking would-be captors, in early October.

Genetic engineering critic Jeremy Rifkin of the Foundation for Economic Trends says he'll soon try again to enlist the Pope in the world environmental struggle. Rifkin had been scheduled to meet with the Pope while in Italy to support the Green Party during the recent European Parliament elections, but the Vatican cancelled the meeting at the last minute lest it be interpreted as showing political favoritism.

Brazilians are burning less jungle, as conservation efforts pay off—but then, there's much less jungle left to burn. Jungle-burning to clear land dropped 37 percent in 1988 and again this year, according to satellite photos taken for the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, but it still defoliates an area the size of New Jersey and

Connecticut combined each year.

Concluding that "annual pickings of 68,000 snakes on average over the past seven years has exceeded the population's ability to replenish itself," Manitoba has declared a year's moratorium on the capture of red-sided and western plains garter snakes. Snake-picking is likely to go on a quota system next year. Most of the snakes go to classroom dissection labs elsewhere in Canada and the U.S.

Forest fires swept 547,000 acres in northern Spain this year. Up to 96 percent are said to have been deliberately set.

Responding to international pressures, Japan has announced it will cut the size of its driftnetting fleet in the North Pacific by two-thirds; but driftnetting will continue pending completion of a longterm impact study by the Japanese government. (See "Stripping The Seas," October 1989.) An estimated 200 South Korean, Italian, and Spanish vessels are now driftnetting in the Mediterranean. Over the past two years French and Italian researchers have counted more than 200 corpses of marine mammals who drowned in the nets or were hacked apart by fishermen after getting snagged. Turtles have been found with legs amputated, and port officials in San Remo, Italy received death threats after calling driftnets a navigational hazard.



The USDA has barred import of ostriches and other flightless birds, after 18 exotic ticks were found on imported ostriches in Ohio, Oklahoma, and Texas. The ticks could transmit diseases fatal to cattle, sheep, goats, elk, moose, and deer.

More Britons are keeping guard dogs, causing a 20 percent increase in attacks on mail carriers last year and a 40 percent increase this year, to more than 10,000.

Forty-two riders competed in the 21st annual Tournament of Cowboys at Tolfa, Italy. Bronco and bull-riding and calf-wrestling aren't part of Italian rodeo, which emphasizes feats of coordination, but still can be quite dangerous for both horses and humans.

Rabbits born beneath three power lines at Courtenay, British Columbia, suffer from bizarre mutations that local activists attribute to electromagnetic radiation. British Columbia Hydro denies the claim. Electromagnetic radiation has already been linked to neurological and chromosome damage in both animals and humans.

John Abbott Community College of Montreal offers two sections of a full-credit course titled "Animal Rights and Human Obligations," taught by humanities professor Richard Stanford. Stanford is willing to share his curriculum with other educators at (514) 458-2632.

An international petition drive led by Compassion In World Farming



is underway to elevate farm animals to "sentient animal" status under new European Economic Community agricultural trade rules. This would become a means of improving animal care in all 12 EEC nations.

Seventy-nine of 100 eight-month-old beagles en route from a British kennel to a Swedish pharmaceutical lab suffocated in unventilated cages during the 24-hour trip.

Kiko Kawashima, engaged to Japanese prince Aya, told reporters she became attracted to the prince by his affectionate approach to animals.

Japan's Toba Aquarium is trying to capture and exhibit a live coelacanth. The oldest living vertebrate species, dating back 150 million years before the first dinosaurs, coelacanths were believed to have gone extinct 90 million years ago until one was caught by accident in 1938. Poachers serving a black market in rare specimens may wipe out coelacanths entirely within "10 or 12 years," warns Mike Bruton, director of the J.L.B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology at Grahamstown, South Africa. "The money [for capture] would be 1,000 times better spent by preserving the population in the wild." Adds West German scientist Dr. Hans Fricke, who filmed coelacanths on the ocean bottom last year, "What the Japanese are doing is killing history." Coelacanths have never survived in captivity longer than 48 hours.

The poaching epidemic plaguing African wildlife sanctuaries has spread to the Manas and Laokhowa wildlife parks of Assam province, India. Separatist tribal groups may be financing their attacks by the sale of rhino horn and other parts of rare animals.

Cinema International sent 700 live Chinese rat snakes to London video rental shops to promote a new horror film, with incorrect care instructions. Two South Korean film directors meanwhile hired a man to release non-poisonous snakes in theatres showing American-made movies. When the two were arrested, 20 colleagues began a hunger strike.

Venezuela, food-self-sufficient only in beef, recently opened a school to teach "advanced tropical farm management"—but the focus is still upon animal husbandry rather than environmentally-friendly cultivation.

The Granby, Quebec zoo didn't get the Nocturama it announced last spring would open for 1989, but the exhibit is still planned for when funding comes through, and the idea is still to keep nocturnal animals in bright light all night so they can be observed in a darkened building during daytime.

Though Saskatoon, Saskatchewan judge J.R. Smith said he didn't know how to express his abhorrence of how would-be Mountie Ronald Polson fatally injured a cat, Smith granted Polson a conditional discharge on grounds that a cruel-

Continued on next page

INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

Continued from previous page

ty conviction would have resulted in a criminal record that would have kept him from becoming a police officer. Suggest to the Office of the Solicitor General that the Mounties don't need cat-killers, c/o House of Commons, Ottawa K1A 0A6, Canada.

Lifeforce informs us it was the Victoria SPCA, not the Vancouver SPCA, that recently shut down cruel experiments at the University of Victoria, British Columbia. (International Briefs, September 1989.) "For years," charges Lifeforce director Peter Hamilton, "the Vancouver SPCA has protected vivisectionists. At a pet symposium, SPCA executive director Jack Holmes included in his presentations about 'working dogs' a live pound dog that was being subjected to experiments at the Vancouver General Hospital. The present SPCA spokesperson, Michael Weeks [who wrote THE ANIMALS' AGENDA to deny that anyone raided the University of Victoria, contrary to Canadian Press reports], denied that vivisectionists were burning animals at Vancouver General Hospital. Lifeforce later proved that animals were put in boiling water and also discovered that hundreds of kittens and cats were intentionally blinded each year. The Vancouver SPCA refuses to openly oppose the experiments and Mr. Weeks sits on the University of British Columbia animal care committee which allowed the burning and blinding of animals." Lifeforce continues campaigns against the burning and blinding at Box 3117, Main Post Office, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3X6, Canada. In a related development, British Columbia members of the International Association of Firefighters recently lobbied against the burn experiments at the annual IAFF conference in Las Vegas. The burnings were financed by the IAFF without knowledge or support of the B.C. chapter.

The Paris office of Greenpeace has reopened, two years after French secret agents sank the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior, killing a photographer. France paid Greenpeace \$8 million in damages, but no real apologies were offered.

The Quebec and Canadian governments and the town of Richmond are putting up \$500,000 to build a rennet plant. Rennet, an enzyme from the stomachs of unweaned calves, is used as a catalyst in cheesemaking.

Pet Plan, a 13-year-old insurer of companion animals, handles over 2,000 claims a week in Great Britain and has now set up shop in Canada. Premiums for dogs are \$10-\$15 a month, and for cats \$8-\$12 a month—lower because veterinary care for cats tends to cost less.

The World Wildlife Fund invites all Canadian groups to endorse the Canadian Wilderness Charter. Inquire at 60 St. Clair Ave. E., Suite 201, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1N5, Canada; (416) 923-8173.

Two of five chimpanzees slated for shipment from Australia's Taronga Zoo to the Detroit Zoo died in quarantine, one from tuberculosis and the other from complications of bowel surgery. The latter chimp was an elderly 33 and blind. The tuberculosis death delayed shipment of the remaining chimps.

"Contrary to certain reports," asserts Tom Siddon, Canadian minister of fisheries and oceans, "seals are naturally buoyant and do not sink during the spring harvest. Seal fishermen report recovery rates in excess of 99 percent." That's because unrecovered kills they report come off their quotas, Tom; and a two-week-old seal who drowns after being shot through the lungs doesn't float back up for some time, even if the corpse doesn't get stuck under ice.

The Canadian Federation of Humane Societies has called upon Ottawa to introduce legislation to protect lab animals.

A conference of 211 leading Soviet and American environmentalists convened in Sundance, Utah by actor Robert Redford has asked President Bush and Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev to form an environmental security alliance to fight global warming caused by the greenhouse effect.



For upwards of \$12,500, Vancouver broker Blair Down advertises he can deliver polar bear hides to Americans "almost anywhere else in the world" but the U.S., which bans importation of such items to protect the species. Down claims he has an exclusive purchase arrangement with an Eskimo band—which apparently isn't sticking to subsistence hunting as allowed by treaty.

Turkey consumption is up in Japan with the decline in fishing catches. Japanese consumers prefer turkeys of natural size, about six pounds, rather than the hormone-fattened giant turkeys favored in the U.S.

Petro-Canada "has agreed to do all the things" the World Wildlife

Fund requested to insure that a road to an oil-drilling site in Ecuador doesn't lead to rainforest destruction, and is helping the Fund raise \$300,000 through the sale of pins and stickers.

Indian woodcutters have discovered that wearing masks on the backs of their heads prevents tiger attacks. In an area where tigers kill 60 people a year, no one wearing a mask has been killed in three years.

The Sherbrooke, Quebec University Hospital, which last year unsuccessfully sought to build its own small-scale nuclear reactor, is now spending \$40,000 to study setting up an adjacent biomedical industrial park.

Pennsylvania Pigeon Blow-Away Won't Go Away

Protesters outnumbered gunners 400 to 200 at this year's Hegins, Pennsylvania pigeon shoot, held over the Labor Day weekend—but the number of pigeons slaughtered still exceeded 6,000, reported Trans-Species Unlimited, the primary protest organizing group.

According to Guy Hodge of HSUS, who recently testified before the Pennsylvania General Assembly, the annual toll includes not only the 6,000 pigeons

killed during the Hegins shoot itself, but also about 6,000 birds killed in a warm-up shoot at the nearby Valley View Gun Club plus 3,000 furnished for live target practice.

"Competitors using shotguns stood about 20 yards from the birds, which were released one at a time from metal cages," reported Terry Mutchler of Associated Press. "After a group of birds was shot, a group of 'trapper boys' ran onto the field to retrieve them. Many birds were only wounded by the gunshots, and fluttered on the ground until

Holiday at Hegins

COMMENT

I was one of several hundred activists who gathered in Hegins, Pennsylvania early on the morning of September 4. We were there to protest the 54th year of the annual Labor Day Pigeon Shoot, a day set aside by shooters and their families to annihilate thousands of pigeons, a day to catch up on visiting, a day to drink beer and eat barbeque, a day to teach children lessons of brutality and callousness.

Although my youth was spent participating in the "sports" of hunting and fishing, and testimonies of my prowess were measured by the corpses of deer, birds of all sort, squirrels, skunk, gophers, and even a bobcat, I was unprepared for this event.

There are few more beautiful places in the world than the gently rolling hills of Pennsylvania. You may imagine the contrast, then, as booms from heavy-gauge shotguns tore apart the tranquility of the morning, and feathers from doomed and wounded birds began to cover the ground. "Stop!" we screamed, while yet another group of pigeons were crammed into boxes to be released before guns. "Please stop!"

But, they would not—or they could not—and the killing continued. Youngsters collected the wounded birds, twisted off their heads, and threw the remains into barrels for the dump. Their parents smiled their approval and told their sons and daughters we were fools.

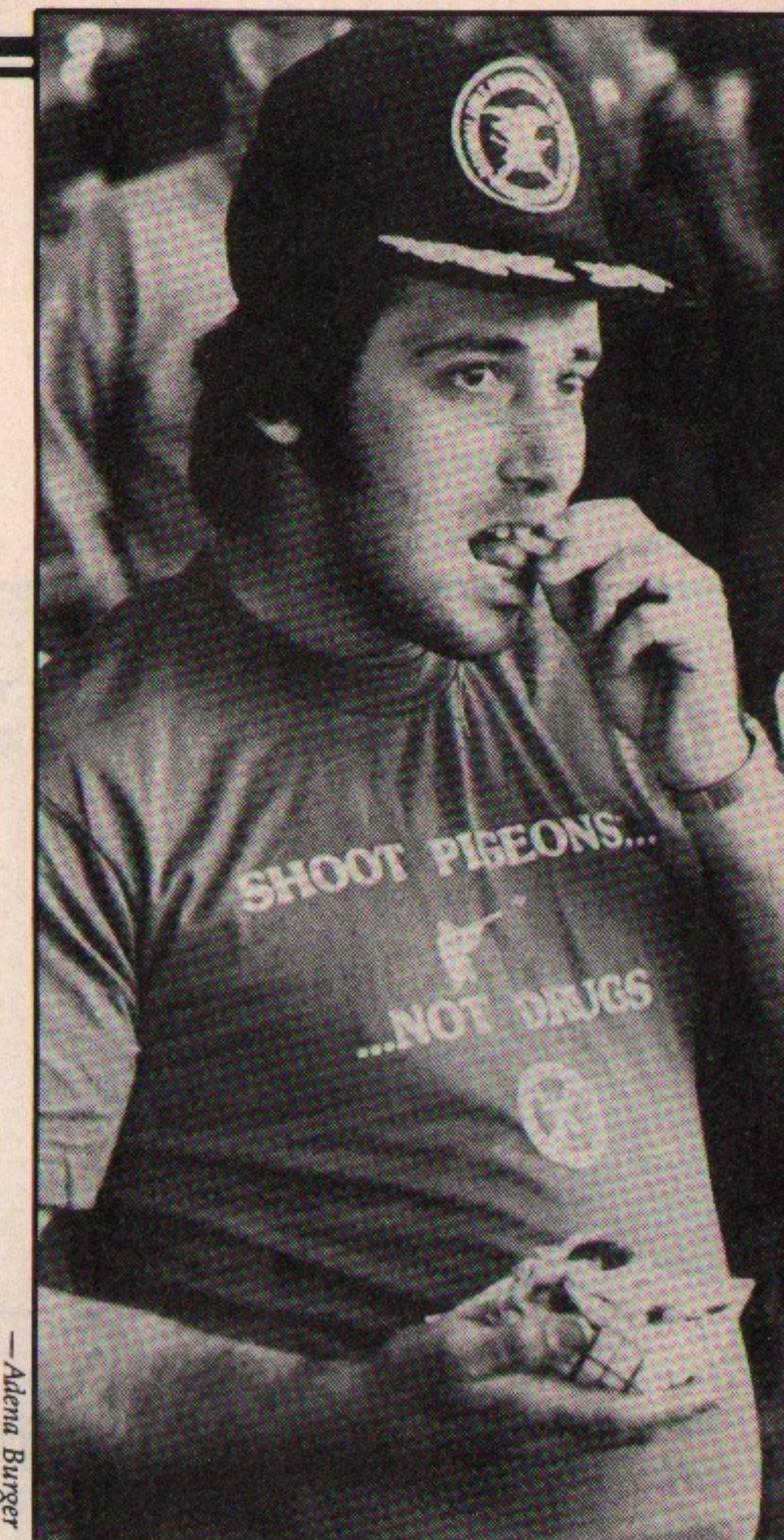
We marched in a giant circle, chanted, held our signs. Some of us cried openly; those of us who had no tears raged inside as we marched to the irregular beat of the guns. Finally, we left, our steps quickening as we escaped from the carnage.

But as we approached our buses, catapult-launched water balloons began smashing into the road near us. Several young boys, 10 to 12 years of age, were launching these missiles from the yard of a large and beautiful home on the hill about 100 yards away. We tried to ignore them, but, when one balloon sailed over our bus and narrowly missed another group of activists, a few of us, both males and females, decided to do something about this attack, and, with the intent of speaking with the parents of these children, began walking toward the house. As we got closer, we saw the parents. They were with the children, urging them to attack us!

My heart sank even further. I suppose I've become somewhat inured to humans abusing other animals. Perhaps I've even "excused" these humans because of conditioning by their parents, their peers, their entire communities. But, here were parents exhorting their children to violence toward other humans. Now, we were the pigeons, in the minds of these provincial natives.

I have come to believe that if we cannot pass legislation this year to ban pigeon shoots in Pennsylvania, then we must stop marching in circles and stage a mass sit-in on the firing line. I hope I don't have to do that, but, if I do, I hope I'm joined by a thousand other activists willing to take a stand against violence. Protesting the massacre at Hegins isn't only about animal rights. It's about people, too.

—Donald J. Barnes



—Adena Burger

the children came out and pulled their heads off or wrung their necks. Community members attending said the event is a place for family fellowship. Protesters, they said, had no business spoiling their day."

As many as 6,000 spectators jeered the protesters, one of whom was arrested after a heckling incident for disorderly conduct. While some protesters indicated willingness to attempt a run between gunners and their targets, TSU advised against civil disobedience with an anti-captive bird shooting bill pending before the Pennsylvania legislature.

The legislation was shot down on October 18th, however, losing 66 to 126, largely due to lobbying by the National Rifle Association which characterized the bill as anti-hunting. Beginning to fall out of favor in more progressive states, the NRA continues to wield considerable clout in Pennsylvania, which has more licensed hunters than any other state. The NRA's successful opposition to the bill clearly demonstrates the "ethics" of the sport-hunting fraternity. Observes Guy Hodge, "Pigeon shoots have nothing to do with the 'management' of wildlife;

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

they take place purely for amusement and profit."

Although Hodge says he believes the Hegins shoot and others like it could be stopped under existing Pennsylvania anti-cruelty laws, the Schuylkill County district attorney has refused to prosecute.

Specific anti-captive bird shooting laws exist in 13 states, according to Hodge, while "most other states have court precedents against captive bird shoots under anti-cruelty legislation." Although captive bird shoots are commonly held in Texas and have never been prosecuted, the state's attorney general opined in 1973 that they are illegal. Likewise, captive bird

shoots are illegal though commonly held in Kentucky and Illinois. Until recently such shoots were held by some Nevada casinos, but a Nevada court recently blocked those on grounds of cruelty. The shoots have never been successfully prosecuted in Kansas and Mississippi. Captive bird shoots are also specifically illegal but still commonly held due to lax law enforcement in Quebec province, Canada.

Almost any kind of bird may be used in captive shoots, but slow and low-flying pigeons are most popular. Originally, shooters used easily captured passenger pigeons. In 1881 the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game gunned down 20,000 passenger pigeons at a single shoot on Coney Island. After passenger pigeons were hunted to extinction, shooters turned to domestic pigeons, who are considered a nuisance in many urban areas. Some target pigeons are trapped and resold by exterminators; some dealers pay youths to trap pigeons; and dealers have recently been caught illegally trapping pigeons

for use by shooters in city parks of both San Francisco and Philadelphia.

In addition, recalls Hodge, after HSUS stopped Lexington, Kentucky from burying trapped pigeons alive in the city dump earlier this year, the city got queries from dealers who said they wanted the pigeons for gun dog training.

Letters supporting the anti-captive bird shoot bill in Pennsylvania may be addressed to the State Capitol, Harrisburg, PA 17120.

—M.C.

Fighting Over Who Gets To Kill What, Where

As species and habitat diminish faster than the bloodlust of hunters, the annual pre-hunting season political fights over who gets to shoot what are increasingly acrimonious. The pressure on regulatory agencies to sell more permits for rare trophy species is immense.

Florida got 20,163 applications for 229 alligator hunting permits this year, up from 5,828 last year, when 230 hunters killed 2,988 gators in the first legal hunt since 1962. The state estimates the alligator population at one to three million—meaning it doesn't know.

In the midst of controversy over logging 50 acres of pinon pine that supposedly kept scarce bighorn sheep from seeing almost equally scarce mountain lions coming, California got 2,545 applications for sheep hunting permits. Eight permits were awarded by lottery and a ninth was auctioned for \$40,000. Hunters argued that mountain lion permits should also be issued. The California mountain lion season has been cancelled three years in a row because the state has no idea how many lions survive.

The hunt saboteurs who have disrupted the bighorn hunts since they began in 1986 have pledged to return.

The pressure from target-hungry hunters leads to some bizarre regulatory amendments. Massachusetts, where hunters killed 37 bears last year, the least in any state where bears were found at all, opened the bear season early so that hunters could "protect" the state's equal-

ly meager corn crop—even though damage complaints were down. New Hampshire opened a bear season in northern Merrimack County against the advice of the state bear biologist. And, claiming last year's shorter shooting hours didn't demonstrably save waterfowl, now scarcer than ever, U.S. Fish and

Wildlife let hunters go back to blasting ducks and geese before dawn.

Utah resumed sand hill crane hunting this year, issuing permits by lottery. However, well-organized anti-hunters won and didn't use about half the permits.

Saving animals isn't the only issue in-

involved. Boulder, Colorado outraged waterfowlers by finally enforcing an ordinance against shooting at the city reservoir. There and at other reservoirs, hunters have long polluted drinking water with now-banned lead shot. Lead ingestion is a major cause of brain damage in small children. —M.C.

Burrowing Owls Making Comeback

Highly endangered burrowing owls are slowly coming back from the brink of extinction in western Minnesota. Only 10 nesting pairs were seen from 1965 through 1985; nine nesting pairs have been seen in the past two years. Mark Martel of the University of Minnesota Raptor Center has released about 20 burrowing owls a year for each of the past three years, but is uncertain whether there's a connection, because he hasn't been able to trace their migrations. Burrowing owls spend the warm months in former prairie dog holes, but where they winter is unknown, says Martel, and they also have high mortality, mostly from anti-grasshopper spraying and collisions with cars.



Ranchers who poison prairie dogs have substantially diminished burrowing owl habitat, but Martel argues there's still much more habitat than there are owls. Although badgers, weasels, ferrets, coyotes, foxes, and great horned owls all eat burrowing owls, Martel believes they can hold their own against predation, adding that predator control is not part of the burrowing owl project. The University of Minnesota Raptor Center became controversial after killing 17 great horned owls from 1984 to 1987 to protect fledgling peregrine falcons in a release program and advising the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to do likewise.

—M.C.

Look Out For Libel

Libel suits, though rarely won in the U.S., are increasingly being filed against activists as a harassment tactic by the targets of protest. Such suits oblige activists to spend their resources defending themselves, rather than on furthering the protest.

Libel suits lost can be catastrophic, as Cathy Blight and Mary-Lou Durbin of Michigan learned recently when assessed over \$500,000 apiece in penalties and interest in a case dating back to 1981. Durbin, a 62-year-old teacher of the mentally handicapped, had her home seized and bank accounts frozen on August 21. A dog dealer sued them both for allegedly "libeling researchers" in separate letters to a local newspaper in which they urged Garden City, Michigan to cancel the dealer's pound contract. Garden City was also sued and paid substantial damages. Although the first appeal reversed the

jury conviction, the initial verdict was reinstated on technical grounds by the Michigan Court of Appeals.

At deadline, Legal Action for Animals of New York and noted civil liberties attorney Henry Kaufman were attempting to organize an appeal to the Supreme Court. "I think this decision does grievous harm to the First Amendment, and the Supreme Court should definitely have a look at it," said Legal Action attorney Jolene Marion. "It puts the whole American way of life in jeopardy."

Although journalistic creed has always held that "the truth is the best defense against libel," being specific and accurate in allegations isn't necessarily protection against libel suits, says Shirley McGreal of the International Primate Protection League. The Austrian pharmaceutical firm Immuno-AG received a \$100,000 settlement from McGreal's insurance com-

pany in a libel case eventually won by one of her codefendants. McGreal advises homeowners to protect themselves by carrying umbrella insurance.

A move to tighten libel law to prevent harassment lawsuits appears stalled in Congress. Meanwhile, at least one libel suit is underway among dissenting animal rights activists, as the American Humane Association and its West Coast director Betty Denny Smith filed against Bob Barker and Nancy Burnet of United Activists for Animal Rights on August 30.

For more information on harassment lawsuits, see "Constitutional Rights At Risk" (December 1988) and "IPPL Court Decision" (May 1989). Help for the two Michigan activists may be sent to Cathy Blight at 1319 Lakeside, Howell, MI 48843, and Mary-Lou Durbin at 11341 Parkview, Plymouth, MI 48170.

—M.C.

—Adena Burger

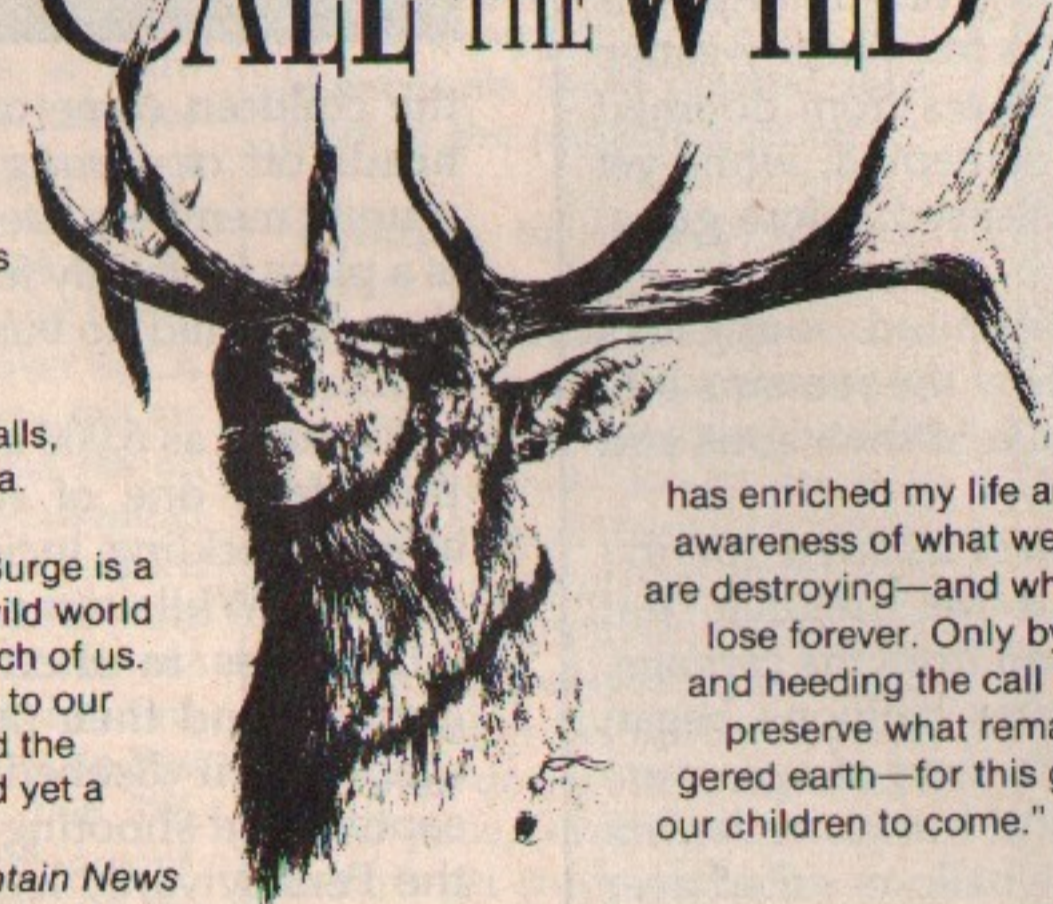


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Doping The Cows

Farmers don't want it and consumers don't want it, but the lactation stimulant *bovine somatotrophin*, BST for short, may soon be used as routinely in the dairy business as milking machines. Promoted by Eli Lilly, Monsanto, Upjohn, and American Cyanamid, BST was approved by the USDA as safe for human consumption in 1985; approval for general use is expected to come early in 1990.

University of Vermont economist Rick Wackernagel estimates the introduction of BST would raise maintenance costs for a 67-cow herd by \$15,500 a year, well under the \$12,000 estimated revenue for the extra milk. While BST could benefit corporate factory farms, whose maintenance cost per cow is much lower, it would destroy the New England dairy industry. The average New England dairy farm has under 100 cows and insufficient land to feed more.

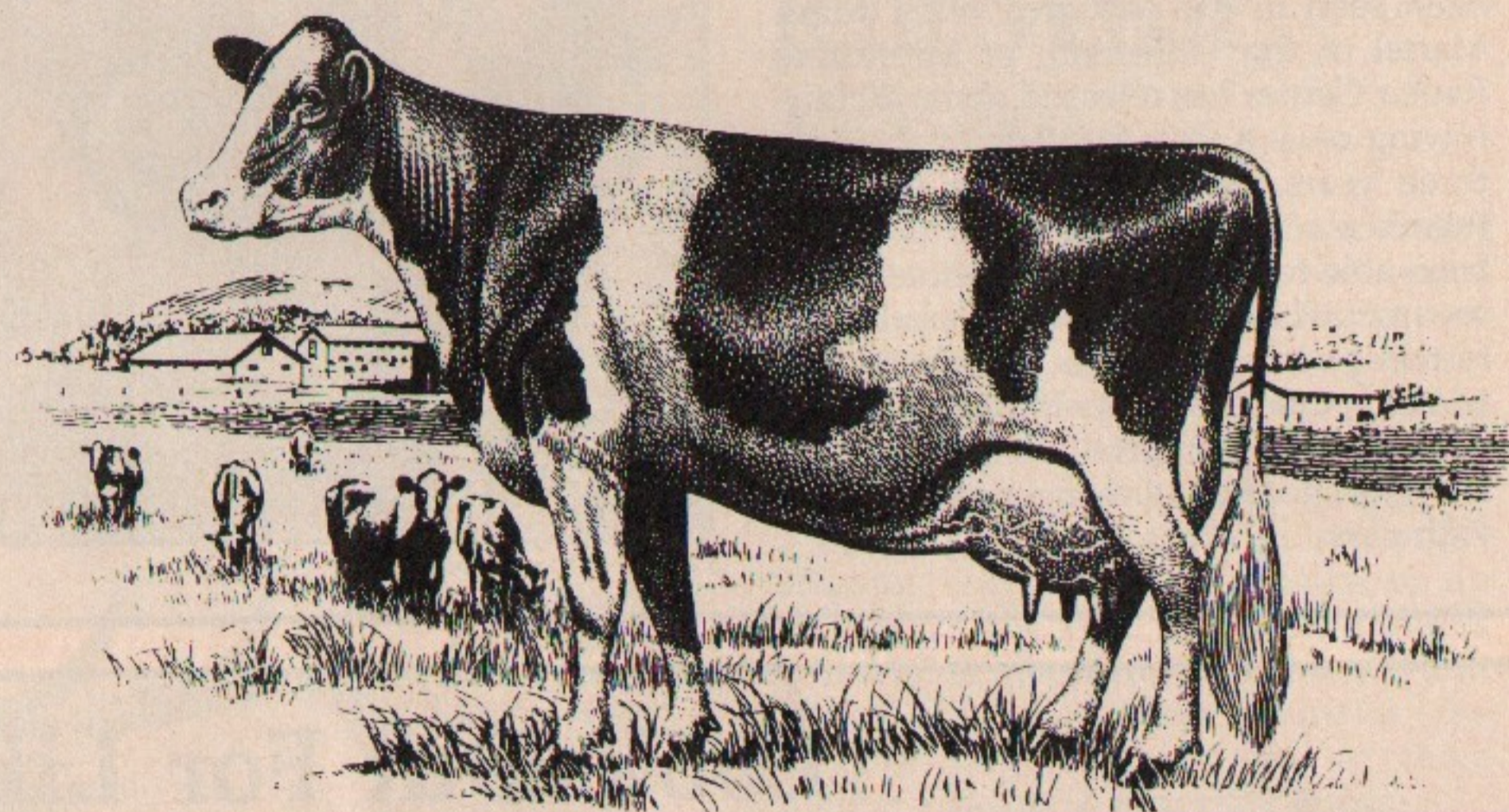
Supporting Vermont farmers, the Vermont-based Ben and Jerry's ice cream chain printed anti-BST slogans on six million pint boxes of their product. The Kroger, Safeway, Stop and Shop, Supermarkets General, and Vons grocery chains simultaneously announced they would not stock milk products from BST-treated herds. The grocery stores were motivated mainly by publication of a research paper by University of Illinois medical professor Dr. Samuel Epstein who warned BST could produce hormonal abnormalities in humans, possibly

including premature breast development in infants and breast cancer in adult women.

Even some generally pro-technology voices are critical of BST. "If BST, after years of costly development and marketing, is harassed out of the marketplace," wrote *Science & Government Report* editor Daniel Greenberg recently, "its fate will be ironic and just. Governments now spend billions buying up and storing surplus dairy products. Per capita consumption of dairy products declined from 653 pounds in 1960 to 594 pounds in 1986. As for BST boosting the productivity of dairy herds in impoverished nations, that is unlikely given the large quantities of high-quality feed that must

accompany use of the bioengineered product."

But the drive to introduce BST got a boost in early September when large-scale purchasing by distributors who supply school lunch programs created an unexpected milk shortage in New England. The Massachusetts and New Hampshire state agriculture departments claimed the shortage was caused by dairy farmers dropping out of the business faster than the remainder could expand their herds. Thus milk had to be imported from bigger farms in the Midwest, exactly where the whole dairy business would be concentrated if the use of BST put New England's surviving small dairy farms under. —M.C.



Shake-Up at Sleepy Hollow

Carme Inc., makers of Mill Creek, Sleepy Hollow, and other lines of cruelty-free personal care products, has been purchased by International Research and Development Corporation. According to USDA statistics, IRDC ranks 25th among corporations in number of animals used in testing—some 60,000 a year, including over 1,400 dogs, 700 primates, and 50,000 mice, rats, hamsters, and rabbits.

"It should be obvious that the animal rights movement will not support those whom we vehemently and strenuously oppose," ANIMALS' AGENDA advertising director Laura Yanne responded, suspending publication of Carme ads until and unless IRDC pulls out or Carme, by other means, can again be described as free from cruel connections.

Two major cruelty-free distributors, Nature's Best and Feather River Co., announced they would boycott Carme. Together they account for \$1.5 million in retail business, nearly 20 percent of Carme's total volume. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals cancelled a Christmas promotion of Carme products to its 250,000 members.

Carme had been a family enterprise, run by father Jim and sons Mark and Scott Egide, but the stock was openly traded and distributed among over 1,200 shareholders. After founder Jim sold his 49 percent to IRDC for \$5.00 a share, well over the listed value of \$3.25, the takeover was virtually assured. IRDC was prepared to offer \$5.25 a share to acquire the additional two percent needed for a

controlling interest, and announced intentions of making Carme a wholly-owned subsidiary, "to expand market share."

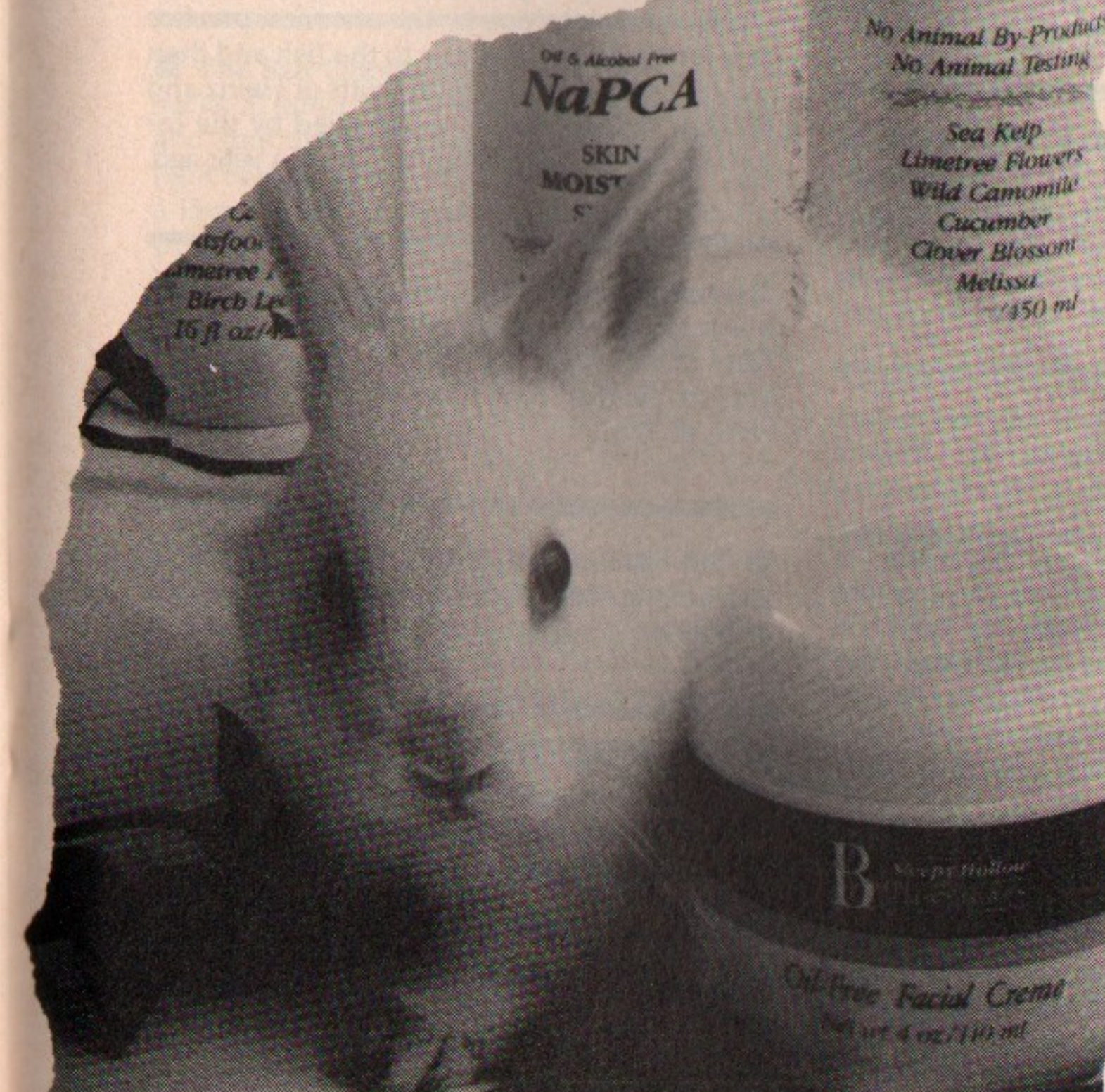
Calling his father's decision to sell "intolerable and a great tragedy," Scott Egide resigned September 1; brother Mark quit two weeks later. Both are now involved in setting up a firm to be named Genesis which will distribute Beauty Without Cruelty products and cruelty-free products from companies other than Carme. BWC has been "released by mutual agreement" from a deal whereby Carme would have distributed BWC products to U.S. health food stores. Carme will now have no involvement in BWC imports.

Under terms of the IRDC acquisition, Carme will operate as before, directed by Jim Egide, through 1992. After that, the future of the company depends upon IRDC—and the success of the movement-

wide boycott now underway.

The takeover is also making waves in the natural health and beauty aids industry. Increasingly, animal rights are being defended by ethical manufacturers, and the IRDC sellout is widely perceived as a betrayal. Some companies, sensing a need to reassure their customers, are reiterating their pro-animal positions. Stated Leo Weinstein, president of Nature's Gate, "Since its inception, Nature's Gate has produced natural products harmful to no one...environmentally friendly...and untainted by animal testing. We intend to continue on that same path, despite possible short-term gain or market pressure to do otherwise." Nature's Gate has contracted with The ANIMALS' AGENDA to replace Carme's back-cover ads.

IRDC animal care standards became subject of both state and federal investigations last summer after three monkey handlers at the firm's plant in Mattawan, Michigan became infected with the deadly herpes B virus. One handler died. The Michigan Division of Occupational Health fined IRDC \$30,600 for six "serious" and "willful" violations of law, while documents obtained by the International Primate Protection League through the Freedom of Information Act showed IRDC had routinely hindered USDA cage inspections. —M.C.



ACTIVISTS' AGENDA

How To Hold A Protest

Holding a protest looks easy—until you try to do it. The Ohio Coalition Against Pound Seizure offers the following tips, to insure your demonstration will have maximum effect.

First, select your demonstration spokespersons. Make sure they have specific, detailed information about the focal point of your protest. If you are picketing a fur store, for instance, be sure they can distinguish trapped furs (coyote, most fox) from ranched furs (mink, chinchilla, some fox). If you picket a laboratory, be sure they know exactly what experiments that lab performs, on what kind of animals, under what conditions. Detailed lab data may be found through the *Science Citation Index* available in academic libraries. By using the geographic section of the index, you can locate experiments done in your community, and by following the references to medical and scientific journals, you can obtain published details.

Give members of your group an itinerary for the protest, including the hour, date, meeting place, target issue, theme, essential information on any special activity (e.g. a mock funeral procession), and the route any procession will take.

Send out press releases a week in advance, with follow-up telephone calls the day before. Keep releases brief and to the point, stating the who, what, where, when, why, and how of the event. At the upper right, give the spokesperson's name and telephone number. At the upper left, state "For immediate release." If you distribute photos, make sure they're high quality black-and-white—never color—and make sure media have them within an hour or two of the event. Make sure the spokesperson is easily identifiable and accessible at the site. Rehearse responses to hard questions so as to avoid misstatements.

Have plenty of handouts, including information on how people can join your group. Order literature from national organizations two months ahead. If you print literature of your own, have it ready a week ahead. Assemble packets of all pertinent literature for the media, who usually do their research in haste, on short notice.

Get any permits you need to demonstrate, and find out what the local ordinances are concerning obstruction of sidewalks, driveways, and entrances.

Set up a calling committee or "telephone tree" to insure everyone arrives at the right time and place, wearing appropriate clothing, with appropriate signs. Make sure signs are clear, specific, double-sided, and easy to read from passing cars. Talk to the public during a protest, not to each other. State your views, but avoid arguments.

—M.C.

NEWS SHORTS

EDITED BY MERRITT CLIFTON

■ **Two fishermen who blew up a sea lion** at Redondo Beach, California last year with a bomb stuffed into a fish got the maximum: a year in prison and \$500 fine for the bomber; 60 days, \$500, and 1,200 hours of community service for his accomplice.

■ **A Florida man** who made a career of stealing endangered sea turtle eggs for resale got two years in prison, the longest sentence yet under the Endangered Species Act.

■ **A research report by Find/SVP**, a private think tank, predicts sales of veterinary health care products will rise at 3.9 percent, with sales reaching \$3.1 billion by 1992. The rise will be stimulated by advances in factory-farm-oriented biotechnology.

■ **Sotheby's auction house executive Robert Wooley** keeps 50 rare birds in a 750-cubic-foot cage in his apartment.

■ **Among the mice sold for research** by Jackson Laboratory are the Twitcher, the Waltzer, and the Shiverer, whose names describe their inbred neurological traumas.

■ **Lane Frost, 1987 world champion bull rider**, was fatally gored before 10,000 fans at this year's Cheyenne Frontier Days Rodeo. Frost's ride won \$3,950.

■ **Northglenn, Colorado** is considering making harboring rodents illegal, to prevent lawn damage by prairie dogs.

■ **President Bush has signed into law** a bill protecting the Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary off Point Reyes, California, from oil, gas, and mineral exploration.

■ **Declaring the species has recovered** from near annihilation by pollution and overfishing, Maryland is lifting a four-year ban on catching rockfish.

■ **Many of a load of 44 horses** en route to slaughter were shot along the road instead, when the truck crashed near Golden, Colorado, killing two people in another vehicle.

■ **Denver District chief judge John McMullen** has refused to grant an injunction against Denver's new anti-pit bull terrier ordinance, which requires the dogs to be registered, neutered, tattooed, confined, and insured for \$100,000 liability. Five groups led by the Colorado Humane Society seek to have the ordinance ruled unconstitutional.

■ **Founded in 1984, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation** has put \$487,000 into elk habitat improvement, chiefly burning woods and grassland—to encourage the young second growth elk prefer. The Colorado Division of Wildlife recorded a record elk kill of 32,000 last year, and wants another record kill this year, claiming the 180,000 on the range now are too many.



■ **Humphrey the whale**, whom activists herded out of the polluted Sacramento River to safety in 1985, was still alive and well as of August sightings near San Francisco. Two rare beaked whales beached themselves at San Francisco, meanwhile; one died and the other was near death at Marine World in nearby Vallejo.

■ **The International Crane Foundation** is moving 22 of the 54 whooping cranes in captivity from Maryland to Wisconsin, hoping to avoid loss of all to a single disease or disaster. A single flock of about 140 whooping cranes survives in the wild.

■ **A leopard who escaped** from Pennsylvania exhibitor Bob Cline's menagerie killed Cline's 16-month-old son.

■ **Sued by several groups** for nonenforcement of federal law, the Commerce Department has resumed requiring shrimp nets to incorporate turtle exclusion devices—pending review by President Bush. The requirement was administratively suspended in July only days after Congress passed it.

■ **The Wisconsin Agri-Business Foundation** has published a school-oriented defense of factory farming, including veal and fur farming, titled *Our Farmers Care*. Get a copy and be prepared, from 1400 East Washington Ave., Madison, WI 53703-3041.

■ **Pork bellies fell** to their lowest price since 1971 this year, while the supply in cold storage has tripled since 1987. Brokers blame a change in American eating habits. The industry is also alarmed at an outbreak of bristle disease in Iowa, a form of leptospirosis never before found in U.S. pigs. It causes stillbirths, abortions, and weak litters, and can be passed to humans through contact with infected animals.

■ **Cattle futures are also down** this year, indicating a drop in beef consumption. But Asia now consumes eight percent of U.S.-ranch beef, up from three percent in 1987. The U.S. shipped \$841 million worth of beef to Japan last year, and expects bigger sales when Japanese quotas on meat imports expire in 1991. The Japanese now eat 12 pounds of red meat per person, compared to 75 pounds per American.

■ **Only 47 eaglets survived** from 360 nests found near the Exxon Valdez oil spill, says the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Leading wildlife rehabilitators have accused Exxon of withholding data about animal casualties to reduce legal liability. Calling "Exxon's current policies and practices...not consistent with those of good stewards," the Center for Marine Conservation has declined an Exxon funding offer.

■ **In a switch from the industry norm**, the crew of the tuna boat Eileen Marie gave up their catch August 30 to free a young humpbacked whale from their net. Friends of Animals has launched a nationwide advertising campaign to encourage the boycotting of all canned tuna to protest the slaughter of small whales and dolphins by the common practice of following the mammals to the fish and then scooping up everything. Boycotts of Heinz and Ralston Purina brands were called by the International Marine Mammal Project a year ago.

■ **Timber rattlesnakes survive** only in western Massachusetts and adjacent parts of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Connecticut. The only known deaths from timber rattlesnake bites were in 1761.

■ **Ted Carson, descended from Kit Carson**, was among six Coloradoans recently convicted of poaching endangered species.

■ **Los Angeles police buried** with honors a German shepherd stabbed while apprehending his 243rd suspect in five years. The Chicago Transit Authority recently expanded dog patrols, while Berkeley is acquiring drug-sniffing dogs. Nationally, dog patrols fell into disfavor during the 1960s due to lawsuits and publicity over abusive crowd control use, but have returned to vogue during the 1980s.

NEWS SHORTS



■ **All a 10-year-old who shot and killed** the seven-year-old neighbor girl did wrong was "kill the wrong animal," according to Cleveland State University law professor Victor Streib.

■ **The Beef Industry Council** has given up seeking celebrity endorsements in favor of a folksy approach.

■ **According to the Chicago Tribune**, University of Illinois professor of medicine Ralph Nelson hopes to patent a cure for uremia and osteoporosis derived from the digestive systems of black bears, possibly related to the fetish for bears' gall bladders in Oriental medicine.

■ **The San Onofre, California nuclear plant** sucks 20 tons of fish a year into cooling intakes and stirs up enough sediment to cut natural light on nearby ocean bottom 16 percent, says a 15-year study done for the California Coastal Commission.

■ **A Hispanic shepherds' co-op** drove 2,000 sheep into the Los Ojos, New Mexico state wildlife reserve, menacing elk habitat, after their grazing lease on Apache land ran out.

■ **A General Accounting Office report** indicts power boating, off-road vehicles, stock grazing, oil and gas drilling, military overflights, and other secondary uses for harming habitat on up to 92 percent of federal wildlife reserves.

■ **The Bureau of Land Management** has placed a temporary emergency quarantine on 37,700 acres of the Mojave Desert to protect endangered desert tortoises and cancelled two off-road vehicle races through turtle habitat. In Las Vegas, developers griped that naming the desert tortoise an endangered species is keeping them from building new suburbs to house casino workers.

■ **The raccoon who shorted out** the Jet Propulsion Lab in Pasadena 15 months ago may soon return to the wild, says Martine Colette of Wildlife Waystation. The raccoon survived a 16,000-volt shock after tripping a master switch. A mother bear was reunited with her lost cub in Albuquerque after surviving a 7,200-volt shock and a fall from a power pole that may have permanently crippled her. The mother went looking for the cub in a suburban area; animal control officers chased her up the pole and shot her with a tranquilizer gun.

■ **Over 1,000 bats descended** on downtown Fort Worth in broad daylight September 8; record heat may have forced them from their hiding places.

■ **Fires that burned 11,000 acres** last summer, manure runoff from farms, and water projects on Lake Okeechobee have put the Everglades "close to extinction," says Wilderness Society president George Frampton.

■ **While zoos praise themselves** for preserving rare species, three clouded leopards died of overheating at the Kansas City Zoo, after a keeper left them overnight in "nest boxes" used to confine them during cage-cleaning. Days earlier, a male aardwolf was locked up with two aardwolf puppies during cage-cleaning and killed both. The Cheyenne Mountain Zoo meanwhile killed nine Rocky Mountain goats, 17 Alpine ibexes, and 21 Himalayan tahr after four years of failing to cure them of a microbial infection. The same week a panda cub died of infection at the National Zoo in Washington. Of six cubs conceived since the parents came from China in 1972 none have lived.

■ **The biotech firm Genentech** has patented a means of making beef cattle grow artificially large through use of antibodies rather than steroids. U.S. ranchers may employ this to get around the ban on steroid-fattened beef imposed by the European Economic Community.

Continued on next page

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NEWS SHORTS

■ **Public Voice for Food and Health Policy**, a consumer health group, says two-thirds of 177 school food service directors polled name the USDA's commodity distribution program as a major barrier to cutting fat out of school lunches. The commodity distribution program furnishes 24 million children at 91,000 schools with farm surplus, heavy in fatty animal products.

■ **Farm chemicals** don't markedly help productivity, says a new study from the National Academy of Sciences. NAS recommends abolishing federal subsidies that encourage chemical use. The late Rachel Carson pointed out nearly 30 years ago that farm chemicals destroy ecosystems on which crops depend.

■ **Roadkills are up all over** this year, as shifting weather patterns encourage animals to use roadside greenery as migration paths and seek food along the pavement, including both litter and carrion from previous roadkills. The toll is at least a million animals a day, of which 60 percent are birds, says Guy Hodge of HSUS.

■ **Members of the Sea Shepherd Society** spent late summer trying to keep Gulf World from capturing six dolphins in Pine Island Sound, a Florida aquatic preserve. State law forbids taking animals other than shellfish from aquatic preserves, but Florida Natural Resources director Tom Gardner refused to act, and the National Marine Fisheries Service refused to cancel Gulf World's federal capture permit without a request from Gardner.

■ **The right-wing Mountain States Legal Foundation** has set up an information bank to help companies and institutions sue "environmental terrorists."

■ **Wildlife biologist Richard Thompson** and tracker James Halfpenny have found evidence that lynx and wolverine survive in parts of Colorado slated for ski development. Though both are on the state endangered species list, the state can only recommend protective measures.

■ **Douglas County, Colorado** has banned feeding or harboring wildlife, to keep hunters and photographers from luring bears, deer, raccoons, and mountain lions into places where they might endanger people or property.

■ **The Stroh Brewing Co.** withdrew \$600,000 funding for National Audubon Society TV specials, after loggers upset with a special on the defense of spotted owl habitat in eastern Oregon threatened a boycott. The brewery denied any connection. The 9th Court of Appeals meanwhile overturned an injunction protecting some spotted owl habitat, allowing logging to proceed except where the government has official knowledge owls exist.

COMMENT

The Psychology of

VIVISECTION

BY SYDNEY SINGER

In the struggle against animal research it is important to understand the psychology of vivisection, so that we can anticipate how they will hear and respond to our arguments. Through my contact with vivisectionists, I have come to realize that many actually "like" animals. One researcher I knew would pet a rat affectionately, but then slice the rat's head off a moment later with a guillotine. This apparently contradictory behavior symbolizes the internal conflict of biological science. Academic science is reductionistic, claiming that to understand living beings you have to take them apart and study their components, like you would study the workings of a clock by opening its back and removing the springs and gears. Biology "requires" killing and dissection, even if the reason you were attracted to biology was because you liked animals.

To deal with this contradiction, vivisectionists have had to develop one of three psychological defense mechanisms. S/he can justify the suffering of animals as necessary for the higher value of human welfare; s/he can suppress her affection for animals; or s/he can believe that animals do not suffer when vivisected.

The first rationalization causes the greatest direct conflict when challenged by antivivisectionists, since it is through this belief that vivisectionists see themselves as heroes fighting for humankind. In fact, the more these vivisectionists realize and lament that animals suffer in research, the more virtuous they feel. They see themselves as warriors who battle disease and must accept the pain of "sacrificing" innocent animals for the cause. After all, war is hell. It takes integrity and courage, they believe, to be the one who causes regrettable suffering to animals in the name of human welfare.

Debating with these vivisectionists is difficult because of their psychological investment in feeling virtuous. When we argue that vivisection is unnecessary—or worse, bad science—we are essentially telling them that all the suffering they have caused animals is for naught. They are covered with the blood of animals for whom they have felt some empathy as they are stripped of their sole rationalization for the carnage. How can a vivisectionist psychologically acknowledge that the thousands of animals s/he has killed over the years in painful experiments were killed unnecessarily?

Few vivisectionists have the courage it takes to admit this. Instead, most will fight antivivisection arguments with all their might, sanctifying their bloody, cruel laboratories by a faith in vivisection. In fact, to counteract any doubts that might have touched on their subconscious, and to psychologically recommit themselves to their position, some vivisectionists may actually increase their use of animals and/or increase the cruelty of the experiments.

As vivisectionists demonstrate to themselves and others their commitment to vivisection by increasing the magnitude of their work, they begin to manifest the denial characteristic of the other two rationalizations mentioned above—namely, that animals don't suffer, or that animals are not worthy of affection anyway. In each case vivisectionists are no longer acting on a rational basis, but on a neurotic, emotional one.

The conclusion is not that we must pity the vivisectionists. Rather, the point is that we should realize that the perpetrators of animal cruelty are psychologically invested in denying or justifying their cruelty. Perhaps the greatest challenge antivivisectionists face is finding a way to help animal researchers transcend their psychological barriers and recognize their behavior as cruel.

Sydney Singer is a student at the University of Texas Medical School at Galveston.

NEWS SHORTS

■ **Oregon state police** recently nabbed 17 bear and big cat poachers serving the Oriental medicine market. Accomplices were sought in Ohio and Florida. Two alleged smugglers of bear parts were arrested at Los Angeles International Airport, totting 27 bear gall bladders, 36 claws, and five sets of genitals. Poachers apparently killed 32 alligators at Lake Okeechobee just to get back at a warden who arrested one of their number.

■ **Seven major aquariums** are now in planning or under construction and expansion in the U.S., at Chicago, Boston, Charleston, Corpus Christi, Chattanooga, New Orleans, Baltimore, Camden (New Jersey), and Tampa, whose 160,000-square-foot facility will cost \$84 million. City officials estimate revenues at \$25 million per year. U.S. zoos added seven million square feet of animal space worth \$500 million in 1989, up from an average since 1985 of 5.7 million square feet worth \$396 million.

■ **Olympic National Park rangers** want to oust non-native mountain goats. If 900 of the estimated 1,000 goats can't be moved next year, park superintendent Donald Jackson says, they'll be shot the year after. Jerry Gorsline of the Washington Native Plant Society favors "complete and timely elimination," to protect endangered wildflowers.

■ **"The entire [veal] industry** should unite in a public repudiation of the entire concept of confinement," the trade journal *Meat Processing* recently editorialized. Added bioethics professor Bernard Rollin in a speech to the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association, "Treating animals humanely and making money are not incompatible." But Rep. Vin Weber of Mankato, Minnesota, a beef-packing center, says he plans to form a Congressional coalition to keep animal rights ideas out of the 1990 Farm Bill.

■ **The USDA finds three times as many drug violations** in formula-fed calves as in non-formula-fed calves. This may lead to increased inspection of veal calves.

■ **Twelve of 60 incoming Tufts veterinary students** have opted for an experimental program that excludes vivisection.

■ **Four of 18 lynx** released in New York state a year ago in a reintroduction bid have already been killed by cars, while a farmer shot a fifth for stealing chickens.

■ **A riding stable for high officials**, including vice president Dan Quayle, is bleeding public programs including upkeep at Manassas National Battlefield Park.

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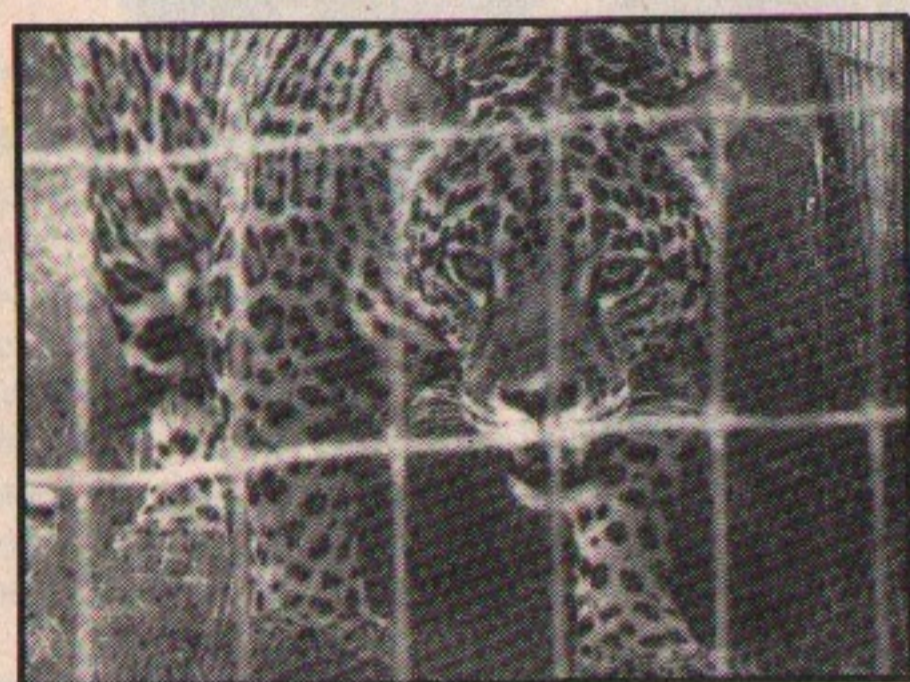
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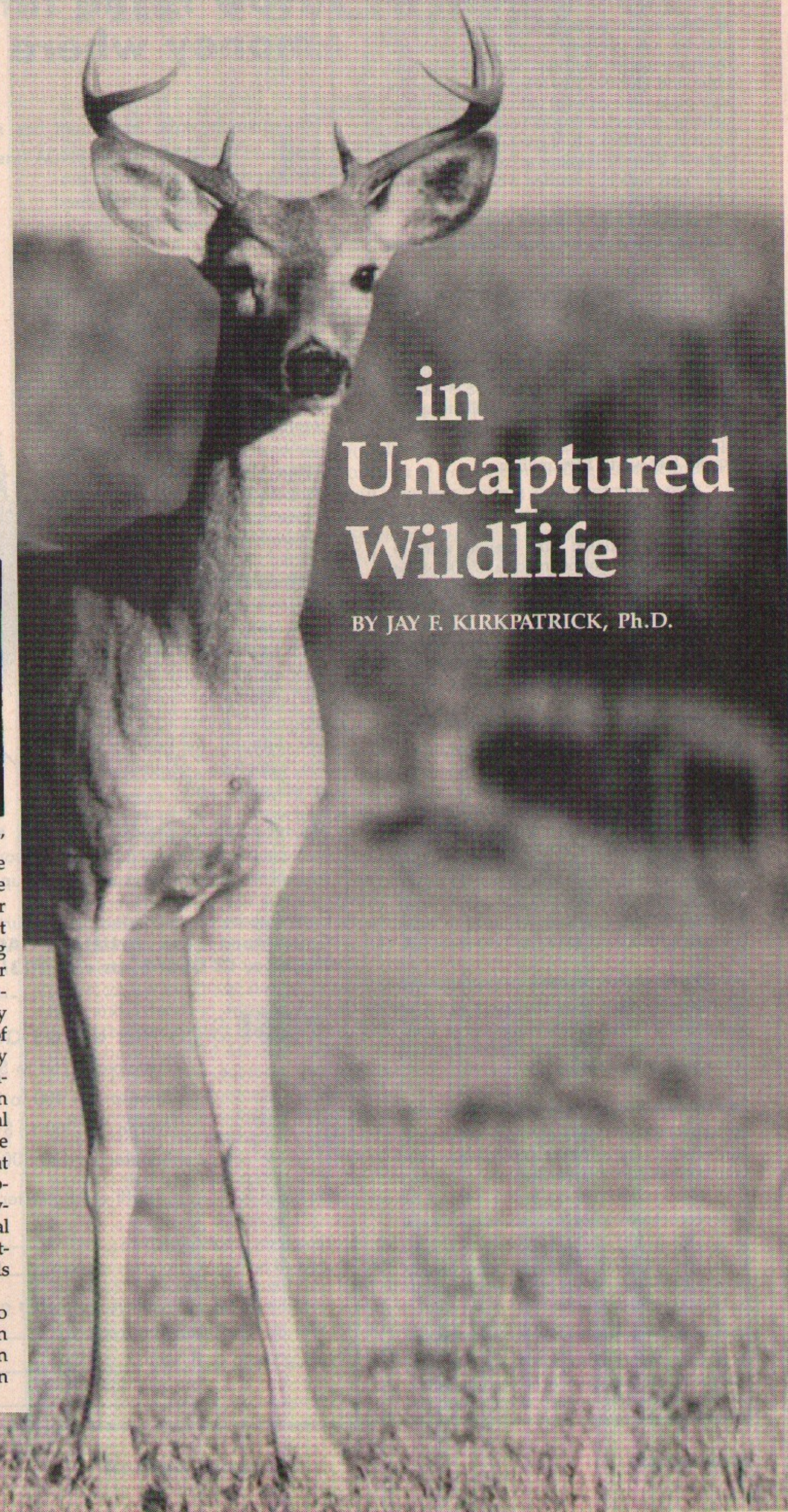
The management of wildlife rests upon our understanding of basic animal biology. The more we know about a particular species, the better our ability to help it survive in a healthy manner in a world which either won't tolerate too many of its kind, or which has reduced its numbers to dangerously low levels. Paradoxically, we have very little understanding of physiology and reproduction in large free-roaming species. A point of contrast is the immense body of knowledge we have accumulated in understanding the reproductive physiology of humans, primates, domestic livestock, and some well-studied captive species.

A great deal of wildlife biology can be accomplished without disturbing individual animals or the social order of populations. Behavioral studies need rely only upon observation, and what particular animals eat can be determined by watching them or analyzing their droppings. Population biologists can fly over deserts and tundra and count animals, and even determine young/adult ratios. It's even possible to record bird sounds,



make sonographs, and learn the "speech" of these creatures. Such observations are extremely valuable; however, at some point scientists may feel limited in their ability to study animal biology without capturing the subjects. Understanding the physiologic processes necessary for successful reproduction for example, requires the analysis of hormones in body fluids. Similarly, the nutritional state of animals is often not apparent by simply observing what they eat. Stress is as common a physiological phenomenon in wildlife as it is in humans, and visual observations are inadequate to determine if animals are stressed and to what degree. Whereas dominance or submissive behavior is fairly easily observed visually, the underlying physiological bases remain unknown, and until recently these conditions in uncaptured animals could only be inferred.

Capturing wild animals in order to study physiological processes varies in cost, difficulty, and risk depending upon the species. Small animals and birds can



in Uncaptured Wildlife

BY JAY F. KIRKPATRICK, Ph.D.

be live-trapped fairly easily and released without causing them harm, but large free-roaming species are another story. The study of physiological processes in animals such as deer, wolves, feral horses, bison, and even elephants traditionally required capture or immobilization, events which cause enormous stress for the animal, and sometimes even death. The cost of "safe" immobilizers often exceeds \$50 per dose, and depending upon the species, capture and handling can be hazardous to the investigator as well. Mortality rates as high as 10 percent have been reported for captured or immobilized feral horses, axis deer, and white-tailed deer.

Recent developments in studying physiology in uncaptured large free-roaming animals emerged not from wildlife biologists but from zoos, which face many of the same problems as the wildlife biologist. For example, it is often important to learn about the nutritional state of animals in order to evaluate their diet. And in the case of rare or endangered species, ovarian function must be understood in order to assist in their propagation. Of course zoo animals are captive and it would appear to be a simple matter to restrain them for the purpose of studying their physiology. That however, is not really true. Some species, like the rare okapi, for example, are so high-strung that repeated handling can actually cause death. With species such as the rhinoceros, the animal is extremely dangerous and poses a clear hazard to investigators. Still another problem facing zoos is the sexing of monomorphic birds, in which there are no external clues. In this case, not even the ability to handle the bird will reveal the sex unless visualization of the internal organs is performed through laparoscopy.

The research staff of several zoos began a quest for ways of studying animal physiology with non-capture techniques. During the 1970s, Arden Bercovitz, Nancy Czekala, and Bill Lasley of the San Diego Zoo first showed that it was possible to determine sex in a variety of Psittacine parrots by determining the ratios of the female and male sex hormones, estradiol and testosterone, in their droppings. The birds were never handled and the droppings were merely collected from the floor of the exhibits and the appropriate hormonal analyses were performed. Following this, the technique was extended to bald eagles, swans, and a variety of other monomorphic birds.

Attention then turned to reproductive studies in captive mammals. The San Diego team, led by Lasley, Czekala, Susan Shideler, Nadia Loskutoff, and others, learned how to diagnose pregnancy and evaluate ovarian activity in a broad range of animals by measuring certain steroid

hormones or their metabolites in urine. Some of the species studied by these investigators included the gorilla, ruffed lemur, lion-tailed macaque, Indian rhinoceros, giraffe, okapi, and the wild horse. Because the animals were captive, it was relatively easy to place them in holding cages, over a hard surface where the urine would pool and could be collected. What wasn't so easy was determining which hormone metabolites were present in the urine and how to accurately measure them. Investigators at other zoos were able to do the same with vervet and rhesus monkeys, baboons, and a variety of other species. Steve Monfort at the National Zoo has analyzed the complete annual reproductive cycles of an exotic deer species and the giant panda using these techniques. The real benefactors of this work were the animals. Without suffering the stresses of handling, information regarding reproductive biology became available, and in many cases captive breeding programs led to increased numbers of rare and endangered wildlife.

Much of this science went unnoticed outside of zoo circles, but in 1984 Joyce

mobilize the bulls, Dr. Poole followed them through the bush at close range—a dangerous enough pastime—and aspirated fresh urine from pools left behind on the ground. The urine samples were sent to the San Diego Zoo, where they were assayed for the male sex steroid testosterone by Lonnie Kasman, Ed Ramsay, and Bill Lasley.

For some time I had been interested in finding a way to determine pregnancy in free-roaming feral horses. It occurred to me that with horses, who have distinctive markings and can be easily identified, we could also study fetal loss by comparing pregnancy rates in the fall with foaling rates the following summer. Horses, however, do not leave behind large pools of urine the way elephants do. To overcome this problem we collected the urine-soaked soil left behind by mares from the Pryor Mountain National Wild Horse Refuge in Montana, placed it in gauze-lined plastic coffee cups, and simply squeezed the urine out. After analysis of the hormone metabolite estrone sulfate in these urine samples and a comparison with values from domestic horses, de-



Ginny Kincy of Eastern Montana College collecting bison urine samples in northern Wyoming.

Poole, now with the African Wildlife Foundation in Nairobi, Kenya, became interested in the behavioral phenomenon of musth in African elephants. Musth is a condition in male elephants during which they become extremely aggressive and dangerous, destroying native huts, damaging crops, and often attacking humans. The behavior was well-understood in Indian elephants, but its very existence in African elephants had not been proven. Nor were the underlying hormonal correlates of the behavior understood. Instead of attempting to im-

rived earlier by the San Diego team, we were able to detect pregnancy. The following summer we returned to the Pryor Mountains, re-identified the mares, and confirmed our results, which turned out to be very accurate. We have since used this technique to predict pregnancy among feral horses on Assateague Island, Maryland, where we are conducting field tests of a contraceptive vaccine.

Both Dr. Poole's studies with elephants and ours with feral horses relied upon actually witnessing the animals urinating,

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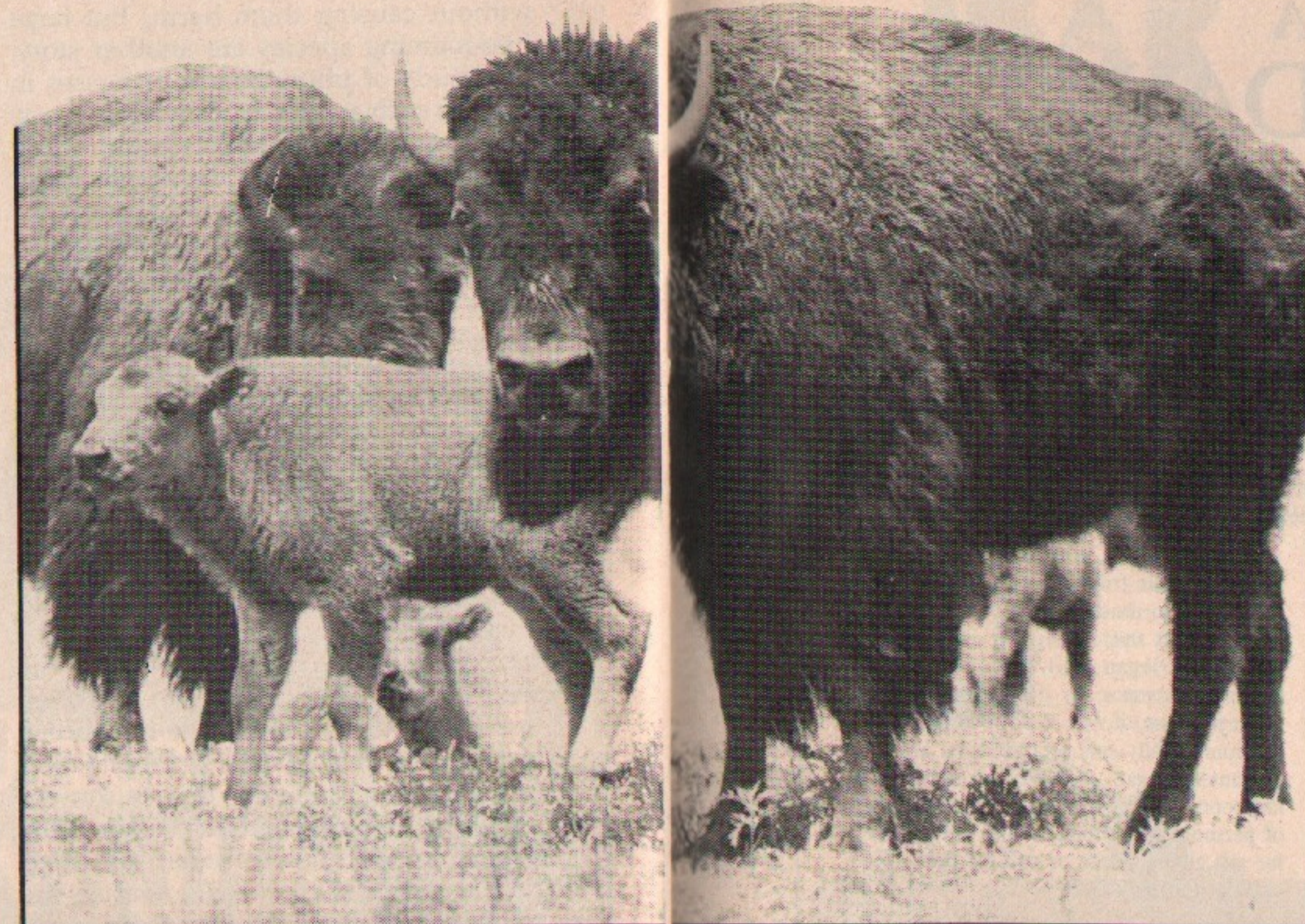
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a time consuming task. David Mech of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service advanced this non-capture approach by utilizing urine-soaked snow. He followed free-ranging wolves in northeastern Minnesota and collected urine-soaked snow adjacent to deer carcasses. Later, in the laboratory, the snow was melted and measured for urea nitrogen, creatinine, calcium, sodium, and potassium. All of these substances are useful in determining the winter condition of wolves. Once again, no animals were captured or disturbed, yet valuable information was collected.

Intrigued by the possibilities, I next collected urine from free-ranging North American bison in Wyoming. Bill Lasley, now at the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of California at Davis, and I measured the hormone metabolites of progesterone, which provided a very accurate measure of pregnancy. Following this, I was able to measure immunoreactive cortisol, which may be useful in quantifying social rank, stress, or even reproductive potential. In another related project I have been able to measure a metabolite of testosterone in the urine of feral mares on Assateague

Island. This hormone may be useful in diagnosing pregnancy, predicting the sex of the fetuses, or possibly determining the social rank of mares within a band. The availability of more sensitive and specific hormone assays, which are well along the way in development, will expand further our ability to learn more about wildlife in its natural setting.

Interest is now growing in the use of fecal matter for learning more about the physiology of large animals. A group at Michigan State University's School of Veterinary Medicine recently had some encouraging results looking at fecal estrone sulfate in domestic mares for the purpose of diagnosing pregnancy. In Austria, a group of investigators led by Drs. E. Mostl and H.S. Choi has been very successful in diagnosing pregnancy in domestic cows and pigs by measuring fecal estradiol, a metabolite of the female sex hormone known commonly as estrogen. The value of being able to collect important physiological data from fecal samples instead of urine samples came into focus last year, when I was collecting urine samples from a herd of bison near Yellowstone Park. A very annoyed bison cow chased me up a tree and kept



me there for four hours. It was an unpleasant experience for me, since I barely reached the tree ahead of the bison, but

necessity is the mother of invention, and this experience led to an intense research effort to gather important reproductive

data from fecal samples in my laboratory in Billings. In short order, I was able to diagnose pregnancy in both bison and feral horses from as little as a half gram of feces. Currently, Dr. Lasley, John Turner (a colleague at the Medical College of Ohio), and I are attempting to sex grizzly bears in Yellowstone National Park by measuring fecal steroids. If we are successful, the Park Service can gather important population data without capturing or immobilizing these endangered animals. Michael Fry, a toxicologist at the University of California at Davis has applied this technique to a very practical problem. In order to study oil pollution off the California coast, and more recently in Prince William Sound, he studied reproductive function in Cassin's Auklets and other seabirds from suspected polluted areas and pollution-free areas. In one study, he collected 1450 fecal samples during the breeding season and measured corticosterone, testosterone, estradiol, and progesterone. Since the reproductive process is extremely sensitive to environmental contaminants, this non-capture technique has proved very valuable.

The interest in learning more about the

physiology of free-roaming species is growing and the development of non-capture methods of studying has advanced our understanding of wildlife biology, but we have only scratched the surface of the potential of this area of research. A cursory review of common hospital urinalysis procedures which could be applied to wildlife indicates a large number of tests that would shed light on such parameters as nutrition, reproduction, behavior, stress, and environmental contaminants.

Good wildlife biology may not eliminate completely the need for occasional capture or immobilization of large animals, but there is a myriad of valuable information which can be collected without it. Wherever possible, the first choice for studying wildlife should be non-capture techniques. Additional research in the coming years will expand the capabilities, but the well-being of many wildlife species and an expanded understanding of their biology will depend upon scientists' willingness to try these new methods.

Dr. Kirkpatrick is an associate professor of physiology at Eastern Montana College.

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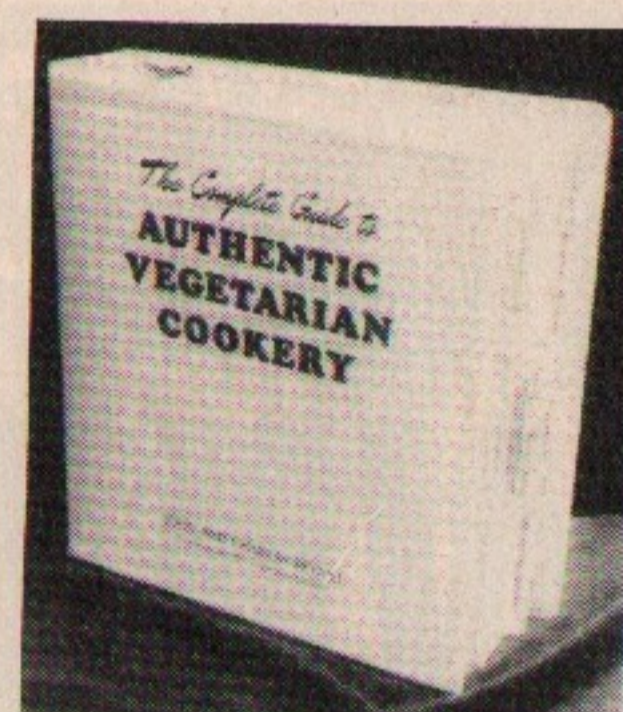
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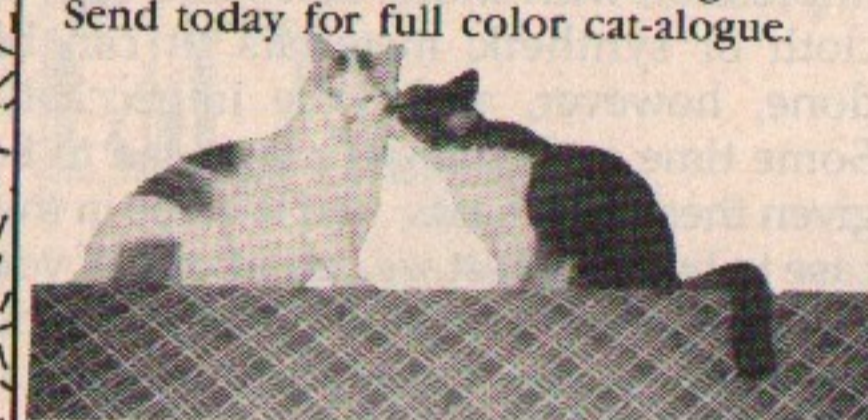
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Good

How can I write a column about how to dress for animal rights work? I'm wearing jeans that can no longer be called blue and a collector's edition PETA rabbit t-shirt. On the other hand, if I were at a demonstration or giving a talk, I'd try to look like an investment banker. Fashion schizophrenia? No: effectiveness. "Despite the old adage, people *do* judge a book by its cover," say Sue Brebner and Debbi Baer in *Becoming an Activist*, PETA's guide to animal rights organizing. "People are more likely to listen to you when you look like them. By adapting your dress to the style of your audience, you're saying, I'm like you. I'm normal..." Rather than be distracted by your appearance, people will hear your message.

Among those we want most to hear it are legislators, print and broadcast journalists, university administrators, scientists, physicians, the clergy, educators, and men and women financially able to buy fur coats but who may not because our message reaches them. Making a positive first impression on such people doesn't demand a colossal clothing budget or a subscription to *Vogue* or *GQ*. It does help, though, to develop a sense of the understated, of "less is more." That means acquiring a few flawlessly tailored, well-fitting clothes made from good fabrics that span the seasons. For women, simple dresses that change their look with a new belt or scarf are real investments—even if the investment was a minimal one at the Junior League thrift store.

These timeless, conservative clothes are ideal for activities like lobbying and lecturing. A carefully selected suit is essential for a man and an excellent option for a woman. It says, "I mean business," before the first remark is made. Muted colors and classic designs can be trusted. With them, one can look pulled together and yet be remembered for what is said, not what is worn.

Choosing shoes can present a problem. Even after deciding to buy no more animal skins, many of us keep the leather and suede items we already have until they're worn out. That's an individual choice, but it's not smart to wear these

when we're representing the animal rights movement. An observer looking for inconsistency may vivisect primates for a living and do trophy hunting on the side, but he can make a leather watchband on one of us look like a monumental moral lapse. Even so, expensive leather is still seen as an earmark of the well-dressed, and it takes some know-how to give that impression with shoes, belts, and bags of cloth or synthetic materials. It can be done, however, and done impeccably. Some time and thought may need to be given these purchases, and it helps in this case to buy the best we can afford. If you can't see your way past Chinese cotton oxfords, get to know the people at Heartland Products Ltd. (Box 218, Dakota City, IA 50529) or Aesop Unlimited (Box 315, Cambridge, MA 02140). These mail-order suppliers of nonleather accessories for both sexes are knowledgeable and eager to help.

We don't have to abandon our Chinese shoes, though. Different types of activism have different "dress codes." Marches and rallies are the most casual. It's here that slogan t-shirts and buttons serve their most useful purpose, and comfort can take precedence over polish. Reliable shoes for walking and removable layers to deal with temperature changes during the day make good sense. When we're organizers or spokespersons at these events, however, we do want to pay some attention to the clothes we select since they're likely to be seen on the six o'clock news or in next morning's paper.

Being in the public eye through the eye of a television camera has its own rules. Whether appearing on a talk show, giving a news interview, or making a video, it's better to wear plain, solid colors. *Becoming an Activist* recommends green and blue as particularly camera-friendly. The bold colors—white, black, bright red—tend to wash out complexions; patterns can be dizzying, and are best avoided.

But, still—some will continue to ask—why should we fuss over our appearance when we're dealing with life and death issues? "I dress for this movement to show the respect I have for it," said an activist who always looks terrific. I don't think any of us want to do less.

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Holiday Hazards for Dogs and Cats

BY ANNETTE WALKER, D.V.M.

The holiday season is upon us once again. For most of us it's a time to decorate the house—inside and out—with happy symbols and brighten up our lives with parties and other festivities. The thought that these joyful traditions might present hazards to companion animals is far from our minds. Here are some pointers that can keep tragedy from your door.



People often find it necessary to handle antifreeze during the cold winter months. Animals find antifreeze very palatable because of its sweet flavor, but even a small amount can be fatal in a short period of time. The antifreeze is metabolized to form crystals that plug up the kidneys, causing them to fail. The signs of intoxication include vomiting, staggering, lack of urine production, and coma. If you see an animal licking or drinking antifreeze, try to induce vomiting immediately by forcing the animal to drink hydrogen peroxide. Then take the animal to a veterinarian immediately. There is no specific antidote and once the animal is showing signs of intoxication, the survival rate is close to zero. So handle antifreeze with care, avoiding spills on the ground, and keep it well out of the reach of animals.

Alcoholic beverages are palatable to dogs, and because they have no social awareness of the consequences of imbibing, they will often drink to the point of becoming comatose. They can die from the effects of alcohol intoxication and should be treated by a veterinarian immediately.

Holly, mistletoe, and poinsettia plants are festive additions to the home during the holiday season, and cats in particular find them enticing to eat. If ingested, they can cause nausea, severe vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain. So seek alternatives or keep these plants well out of reach of your favorite felines.

This article is reprinted from Shelter Life, the newsletter of the Humane Society of Huron Valley in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Another holiday hazard involves the feeding of seemingly innocent treats to pets by well-meaning guests. Most people are unaware that chocolate can be toxic to dogs and cats, though cats are usually not affected because of their finicky eating habits. As little as 1.5 ounces of milk chocolate or 0.25 ounces of unsweetened baking chocolate per pound of body weight can be deadly. Theobromine is the compound in chocolate which can cause cardiac irregularities, seizures, and coma in animals. The predominant signs in dogs are vomiting, diarrhea, depression, ataxia or incoordination, muscle tremors, and eventually seizures, coma, and death. There is no specific antidote for theobromine toxicity, so your veterinarian will need to hospitalize the animal and treat him with medications to control heart arrhythmias, respiratory difficulties, or seizures and also try to prevent further absorptions and hasten elimination of the theobromine from the gastrointestinal system.

Feeding fatty, rich, or spicy holiday foods to animals can lead to general gastrointestinal upsets such as vomiting, diarrhea, and flatulence. More importantly, it can lead to pancreatitis, a painful and serious inflammation of the pancreas. This disease is more common in overweight, middle-aged female dogs, but can be a problem for any dog or cat.

Tinsel is a common addition to a well-dressed Christmas tree but it can prove deadly to cats. Cats are attracted to the movement and glitter on the tree. Once they grab the tinsel to play with it, it can get caught in their mouths. Often they cannot work it out because it gets trapped on their raspy tongues and must be swallowed. Once inside, the movement of the intestines attempts to work the tinsel through the intestinal tract. The intestines can become bound up on the sharp edges of the tinsel, which can eventually perforate the intestinal wall. This leads to peritonitis (infection of the abdominal cavity) and death if not treated immediately. Emergency surgery is necessary to remove the tinsel and sometimes sections of damaged intestine. If not caught early enough, some cats cannot be saved. Signs include lack of appetite, vomiting, diarrhea, pain in the abdomen, and lethargy. If you suspect your cat has ingested tinsel, seek immediate veterinary care. If you live with cats, please keep tinsel off your tree.

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The Bear

The Bear

Directed by Jean-Jacques Annaud; produced by Claude Berri; screenplay by Gerard Brach; starring La Douce as Youk, Bart as Kaar, Jack Wallace as Bill, Tcheky Karyo as Tom, and Andre Lacombe as the Dog Handler; a Tri-Star release rated PG; running time 93 minutes; based on *The Grizzly King* by James Oliver Curwood. (The book has been republished by Newmarket Press, New York [November 1989, 208 pages, \$16.95 hardbound, \$5.95 paper], which will release *The Odyssey of the Bear: The Making of the Film* by Jean-Jacques Annaud in December 1989 [192 pages, \$14.95].)

Feature films that present a strong anti-hunting message as a central theme have been few and far between. There was Walt Disney's *Bambi*, now being discovered by a new audience due to its recent release on videocassette. And there was Stanley Kramer's controversial *Bless The Beasts And Children*. It can be argued that both were flawed works, in that one (*Bambi*) made the mistake of anthropomorphizing the animals, and the other (*Bless...*) overly sentimentalized the subject.

The Bear, however, falls victim to neither shortcoming and, thus, is perhaps the finest anti-hunting movie ever made. It's an unusual one, to be sure; for instance, there is practically no dialogue (the three human characters speak a total of just over 600 words during the film's hour-and-a-half running time), and there is no narration. This is nothing new to director Annaud, whose 1982 film about prehistoric humans, *Quest For Fire*, was also notable for its lack of words. But *The Bear* is also unique in that it presents the story almost completely from the perspective of two grizzly bears. One, the cub Youk, is orphaned early in the film; the other, Kaar, is an enormous adult male. We experience their world, the Canadian Rockies of the late 19th century, through their eyes. A stunning aspect of entering the bears' minds are visual sequences depicting the cub's dreams, and also his hallucinations after eating psychedelic mushrooms.

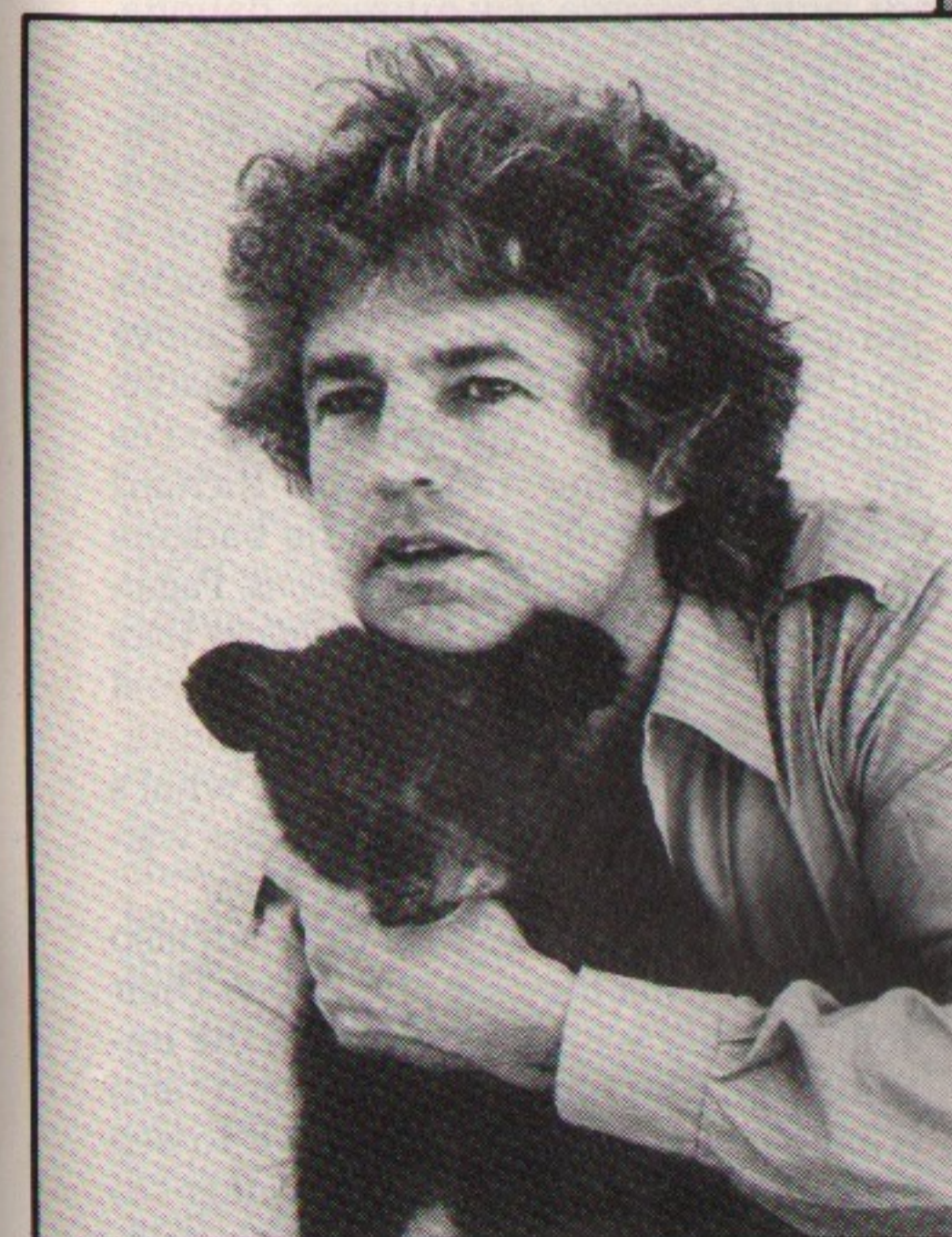
The story, based on James Oliver Curwood's 1916 novel *The Grizzly King*, is suspenseful from the beginning, but the sense of foreboding is regularly broken with scenes of Youk at play. One particularly charming segment had him jumping after a frog. By contrast, there are several scenes of intense savagery, including confrontations with hunters and their dog pack, as well as with an attacking cougar. And, in one scene, the bears hunt and kill a deer. We are reassured by opening and closing statements from the filmmakers, however, that no animals were harmed in the making of this movie, and we earnestly hope that this is so.

Ethical questions are, of course, raised by the mere use of animal actors, but it does not appear that any wild creatures were captured for use in the film. The bear cubs were born in European zoos, and the adult animals were already in training when the film was conceived. According to the producers, the bears were trained for this film by "positive reinforcement" methods only over the course of several years. Further, the bears don't do "tricks" *per se*. Instead, these tame animals have been taught to behave as wild bears. One way the animals were protected from injury was through the use of a technique perfected by Jim Henson of Muppets fame. Called "Animatronics," the technique allows for the use of "puppet" animals in violent scenes. An exception is a segment in which the bears kill and eat real fish.

The Bear was released in the U.S. last



—Marianne Rosenthiel



Film director Jean-Jacques Annaud with La Douce.

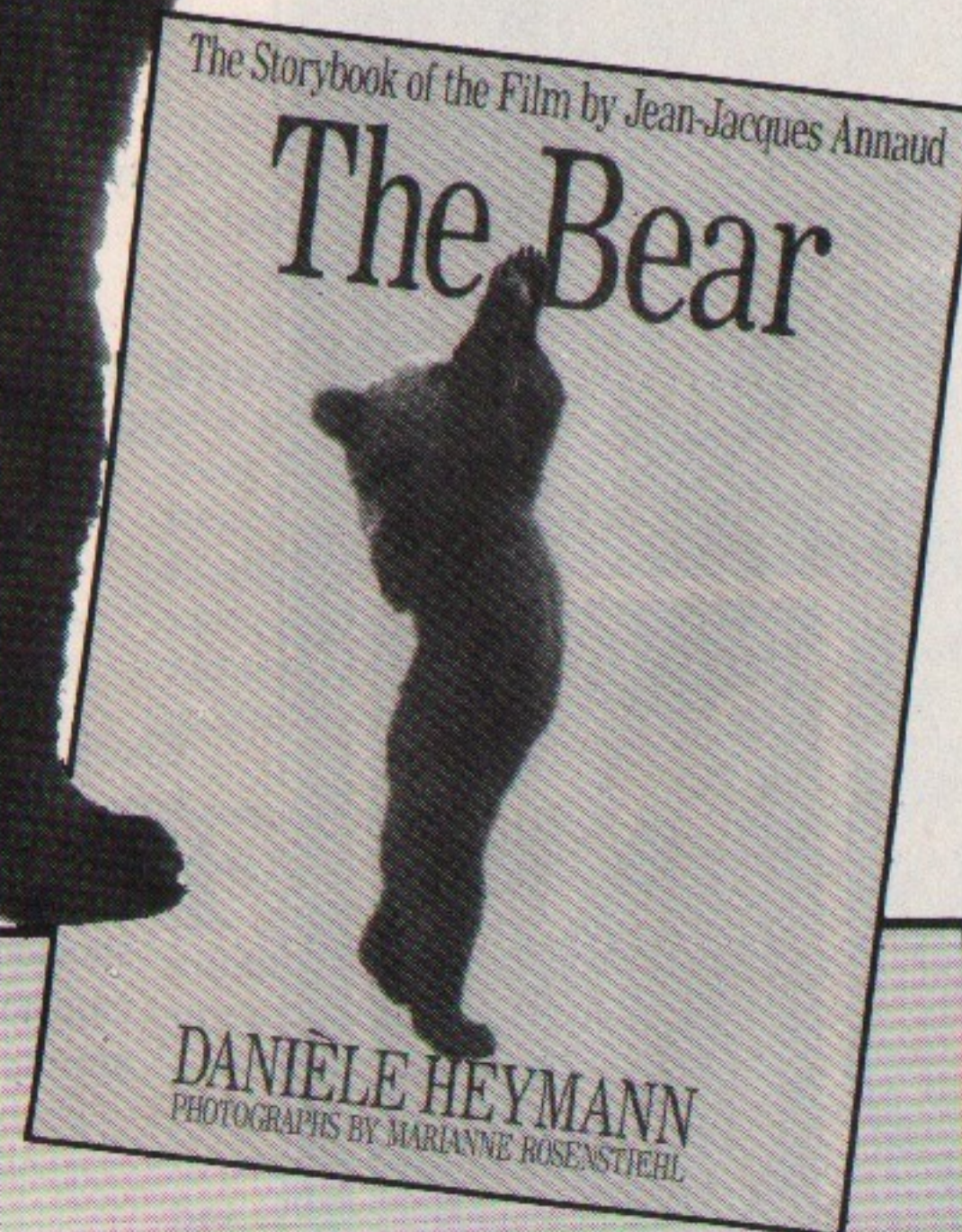
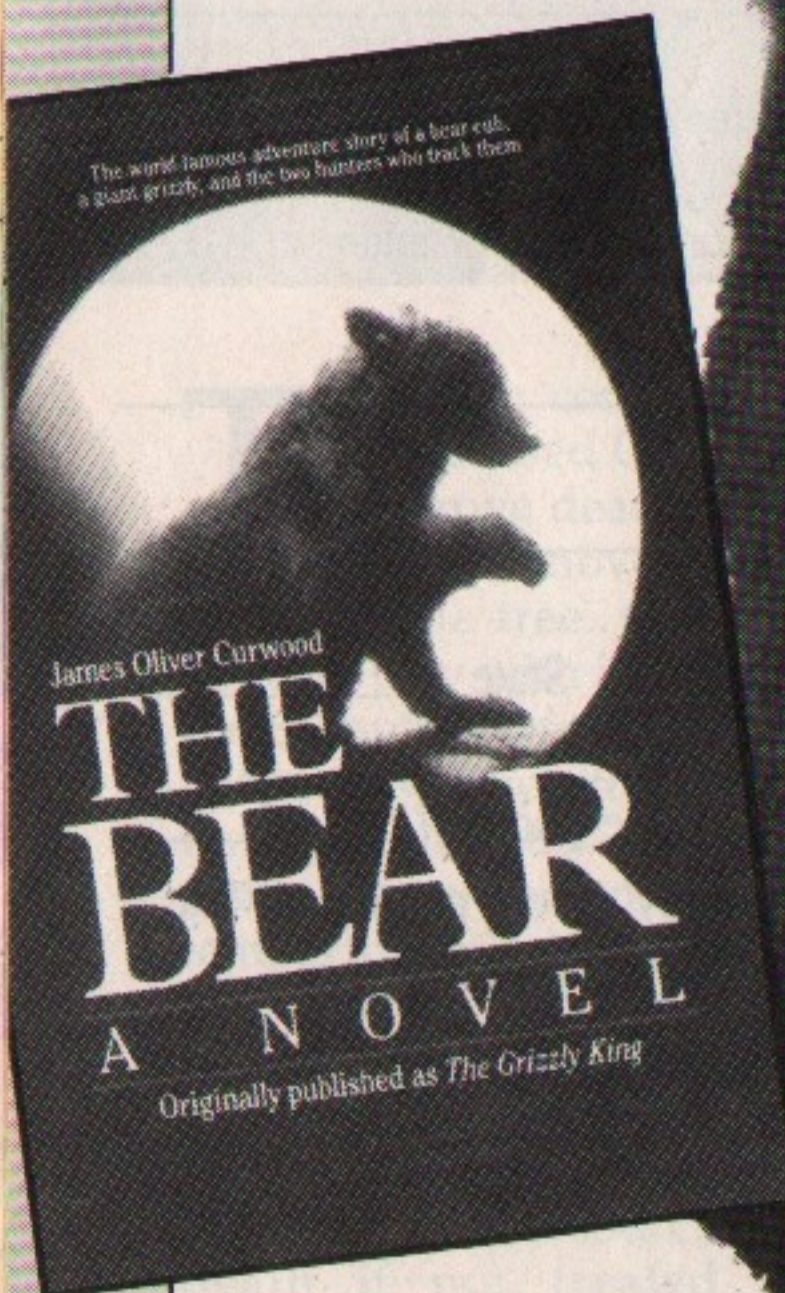
month, but it has already played in Europe, where it has grossed over \$100 million in box office sales. The scenery (which is supposed to be British Columbia, but is actually the Italian Alps) and the musical score are alone worth the price of admission. What's more important, though, is the message of *The Bear*, which is undeniable, powerful, and direct: in an epiphany, a hunter is transformed. The amazing event that triggers this change is directly inspired by author Curwood's real-life encounter with a bear.

The closing line of the film, taken

directly from Curwood's novel, reads: "The greatest thrill is not to kill but to let live." That's the explicit theme of this exceptional film. At a time when bears are decreasing in number as bear hunting increases in popularity, *The Bear* has the potential to arouse the public into demanding protection for these majestic creatures.

—Sean O'Gara

Sean O'Gara is with the Fund for Animals, an organization that has worked for many years to protect bears.



Buggin' Off

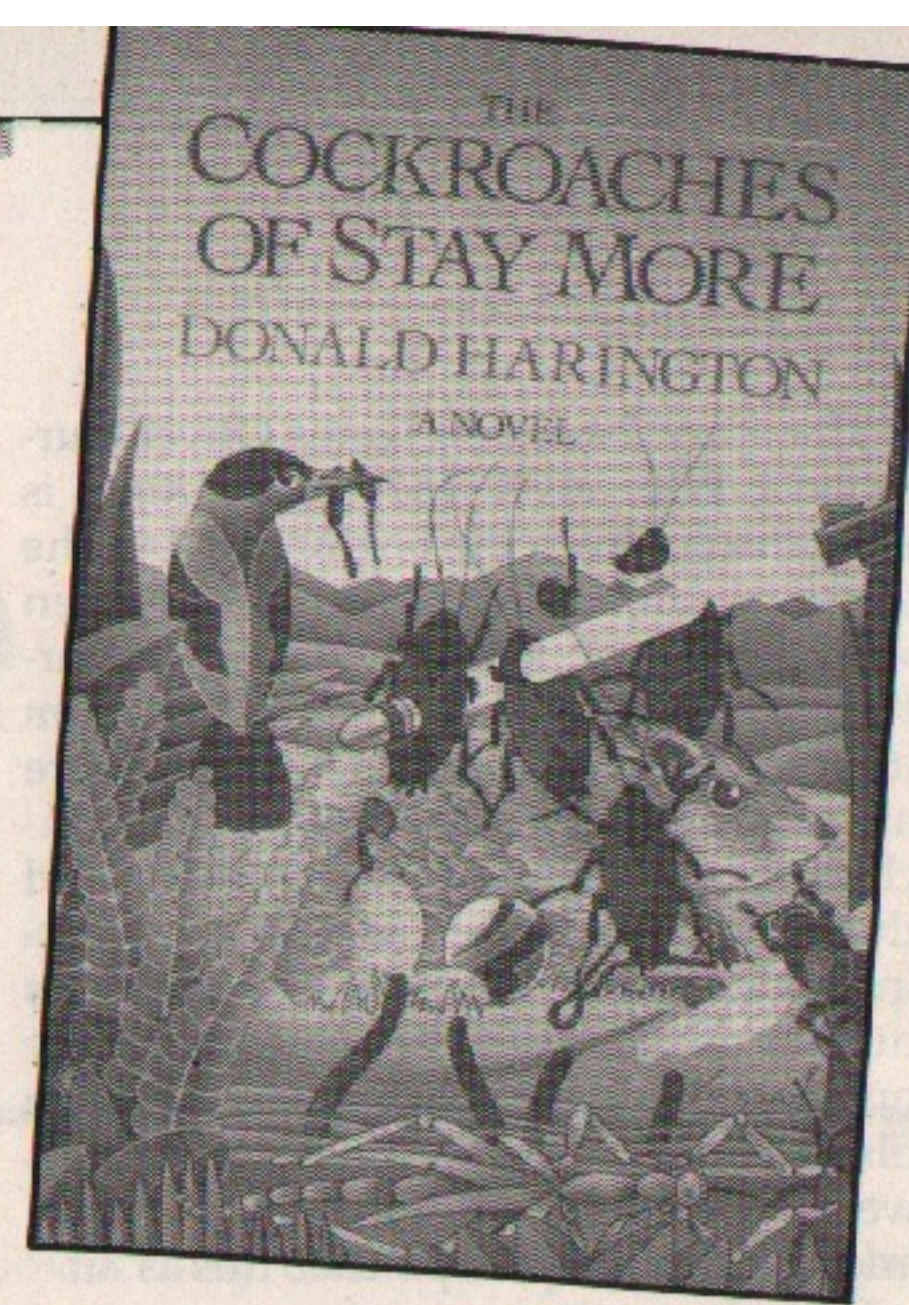
The Cockroaches of Stay More

By Donald Harington; Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, New York, 1989; 344 pages, \$19.95, hardcover.

The characters in Donald Harington's *The Cockroaches of Stay More* are not, in the tradition of William Kotzwinkle's *Trouble in Bugland: A Collection of Inspector Mantis Mysteries* (1983) or the much earlier *The Butterfly's Ball* (William Roscoe 1807), humans in bug-bodies. They are real cockroaches, or, as they prefer to be called, "roosterroaches." The reader is never allowed to forget that they neither look nor behave like humans and yet, after the first few pages, is easily caught up in the drama of their risky lives. The plot, simplified because Stay More, Arkansas, is virtually a ghost town with only two human inhabitants and therefore a limited cast of roaches, illustrates the novel's dual theme: the interdependence of human and roach and the attitudes of each to the other.

While the events of the plot convince the roaches that Man (Larry, a writer who drinks more than he writes and who has

come to Stay More to court the Woman, Sharon, who inhabits her grandmother's store, known to the roaches as the Parthenon) is not divine, the roaches continue to care for and about humans. They understand the interdependence of the two species as Man does not. Woman comes closer to seeing the roaches as "beings with biographies," a phrase Tom Regan recently coined to suggest the consciousness of other-than-human beings. After the roaches lead Sharon to the dying Larry, who has shot himself in the foot while shooting at roaches, she rescues the roosterroach hero, Sam Ingledew, and his wife-to-be, Letitia Dingletoon, from her toilet bowl instead of flushing them. She gives them names, interestingly guessing Letitia's name correctly, which reinforces a theme of the unity of all feminine intuition that runs throughout the novel. It is the Woman/Sharon who finds in Larry's



typewriter a poem extolling Man to reconsider his own and the roach's fate: "Ring out bomb-doom and ring us true./You live, we are, you die, we do."

More than likely Sharon will attribute her insight into the reality of cockroachness to one too many gin and tonics. Sam notes earlier in the novel: "Dandelion, plantain, dock, horsenettle, toadflax, sowthistle: their names...suggested unwanted, creeping, striving things, like roosterroaches, despised by man but useful, each with its purpose in the grand scheme." He hopes to live long enough "to understand the peculiar communication of one plant speaking to another in the night, by fragrance alone." Man has no such awareness of the voices of other-than-human-beings and therefore no such desire to learn to understand them.

On the other hand, perhaps the existence of Harington's novel denies that. Certainly he has done his homework. He is aware both of the cockroach's possession of consciousness and of what it might be like to see from a cockroach's perspective. His roaches' bodies move and behave naturally. Their mating habits and society are as accurately described as are those of the rabbits in Richard Adams's *Watership Down* or the badgers in Aeron Clement's *The Cold Moons*. Pagan Kennedy, in her review in *The Village Voice* (May 23, 1989), notes that they, like real roaches "spit, scatter their legs around, get drunk off our stale beer, know what's inside our trash cans. They're always watching us; they see our secret lives."

And through Harington, they can also talk about what they see and know. Their ability to talk seems no strain on the imagination. The novel's roosterroach hero is made to comment, "You have to see everything in a different language to understand it," and roosterroach talk, much like the Ozark dialect of many of the characters in Harington's earlier

novels, helps the reader see both the roach and human worlds more clearly. Roach religion and philosophy seem exactly what, given the context, a roach might devise. In general, their concern not with avoiding their individual deaths but with avoiding the holocaust promised by Man's Bomb seems more intelligent than most human concerns.

Harington has also done his literary homework. Although, as Margaret Blount observes in her *Animal Land: the Creatures of Children's Fiction* (1975), "Insects have not had much attention in recent years," Sam Ingledew's full name, Gregor Sam-sa Ingledew, alludes to the best known of the literary roaches in Franz Kafka's "The Metamorphosis" (1915). Unlike Kafka's hero, Sam is not a human turned roach. He is therefore able to turn away from self-centered deafness and take his proper place as a leader in his community once he meets and falls in love with Tish (Letitia). Love is nonexistent in Kafka's world and, by extension, all but absent in the worlds of Stay More's humans. But interspecies love was the mainstay of the other well-known predecessor of *The Cockroaches of Stay More*, Don Marquis's *archie and mehitabel* (1927).

The old manual typewriter on which Marquis's cockroach, archy, recorded his memoirs as well as the life of his beloved, mehitabel the cat, is replaced by an electric typewriter and, when the roaches of Stay More barely manage to type a message to Sharon about Larry's plight, the allusion is obvious. "It was Archy [Tish's other suitor] who realized that if enough pressure was exerted against the buttons, it would cause the machine to impress a letter upon the sheet of paper..." Just as Marquis's archy cannot type capitals because he cannot reach the shift key, Harington's can only type capitals because the cap lock is on (as, luckily, is the machine's power!). Where Marquis's archy earned a large human readership, Harington's single sheet message is blown away by the wind and the roaches are forced to employ a more dramatic mode of communication to catch the attention of the Woman. The cat mehitabel is replaced by an escaped white laboratory rat who comes to Stay More after his escape by a complex series of changes (the roosterroach heroine, Tish, believes strongly in what she calls the Fate thing).

Humans have accepted with reluctance that the ecological balance of the planet depends on the coexistence of rabbits and badgers, whales and dolphins, even wolves and bears. Understanding that the planet's survival demands as well the survival of snakes and slugs and rats and

cockroaches seems far off. Yet, as Harry Middleton concluded in his review in *The New York Times* (April 23, 1989), "There hasn't been such useful news from the natural world since E.B. White gave us Charlotte, the spider who spun messages

in her web." Perhaps the novel's ending in future tense is a prophecy of such an understanding aided by the work of writers like Donald Harington and novels like *The Cockroaches of Stay More*.

—Marion Copeland

The Slaughter of Terrified Beasts: A Biblical Basis for the Humane Treatment of Animals

By J.R. Hyland; Viatoris Ministries (P.O. Box 25354, Sarasota, FL 34277; 813/924-8887), 1988; 74 pages, softcover, \$6.95 (\$8.50 postpaid).

J.R. Hyland is an ordained evangelical minister who believes that the Bible—both the Hebrew Scriptures and the New Testament—calls human beings to be compassionate caregivers to nonhuman creatures. The fault with religion lies not with God, he believes, but with God's interpreters.

In *The Slaughter of Terrified Beasts*, Hyland challenges the traditional Judeo-Christian interpretation of the scriptures. He points out the coexistence of opposing viewpoints in the Bible, and uses the words of the latter prophets (Isaiah, Jeremiah, Amos, Hosea, and Micah) to

demonstrate that sacrificial worship—in which Israelite priests had a vested interest—was repugnant to the Jewish God and was, in fact, rejected by a significant segment of the ancient population.

The writers of the New Testament repeatedly identify Jesus with the animal kingdom, and Hyland finds in chapter four of *Revelations* proof that animals will be found in the heaven where "God shall wipe away all tears."

The Slaughter of Terrified Beasts is a valuable addition to the growing volume of humane religious literature.

—K.B.

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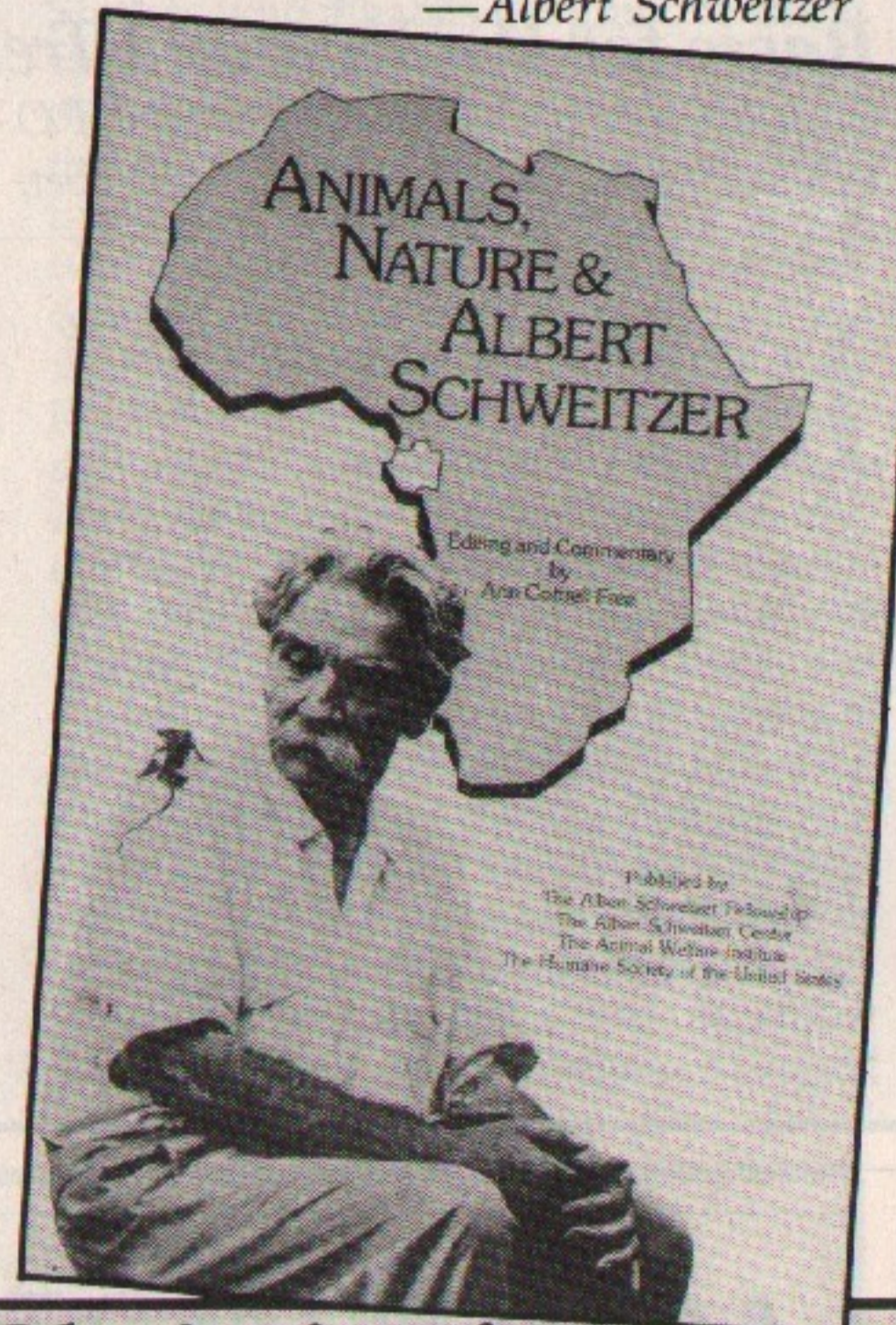
Editing and Commentary by Ann Cottrell Free: Flying Fox Press (4204 45th St. N.W., Washington, DC 20016), 1988, Revised Edition; 81 pages, \$7.95 postpaid, softcover.

"Thought must be active. It must affect something."

—Albert Schweitzer

The thought of Albert Schweitzer is being rediscovered and explored by a new generation. While Albert Schweitzer was perhaps best known for his humanitarian work as a physician in the African country of Gabon, Schweitzer was also a composer, concert organist, Christian theologian, and animal rights ethicist. A winner of the coveted Nobel Peace Prize in 1952, this complex man established early in this century a modern beachhead from which those committed to the abolition of animal suffering may move forward.

From his earliest days, Schweitzer pondered the meaning and mystery of life. *Animals, Nature & Albert Schweitzer* gives the reader a clear portrait of the development and maturity of this intellectual and spiritual giant. Here we learn of Schweitzer deliberately investing time in the primordial jungle; here we observe his challenging of cultural mores and theological systems which have dismally



failed to comprehend the special nature and importance of the animal creation.

It has been put forth by those who have known and studied Schweitzer that he was perhaps the most important figure in this century to raise the serious implications of our moral responsibility for nonhuman animals. Certainly, Schweitzer's concept of "reverence for life" is well known and often quoted by those working on behalf of animals. The already significant impact of Schweitzer's convictions is deserving of further exploration. Even more important, the potential of Schweitzer's contemplation must be activated if we are to witness the extension of the circle of compassion.

Many people today have difficulty in identifying the numerous contributions made by Schweitzer during his 90-year life. While academic studies of Schweitzer have helped to reveal the complexity and systematic thought of the man, they have often remained too obtuse for the general reader. Thanks to the fine editorial work of Ann Cottrell Free, that barrier has been overcome. With the issuance of the second edition of *Animals, Nature & Albert Schweitzer*, the importance of Schweitzer's ethical belief system regarding the animal creation is now available to a larger audience.

Readers of The ANIMALS' AGENDA, animal welfare workers, animal rights activists, humane educators, clergy, and others interested in making life on planet earth more just and peaceful should definitely add this 82-page review of Schweitzer to their libraries.

—Marc A. Wessels

Dr. Wessels is executive director of the International Network for Religion and Animals.

documents they say come from the same era and area as those accepted for the Bible, the Edenites offer beautifully written gospels of Jesus that portray him as a rescuer of stray and abused animals, including temple livestock. Along with many scholars, they complain about the continued inaccessibility of the Dead Sea Scrolls. It is suspected that the 2,000-year-old scrolls contain material that will disturb the religious *status quo*.

The Vegetarianism of Jesus Christ should be of interest to those looking for a fresh meaning in Christianity. If enough theologians were exposed to these new theories about Jesus, Christianity might become a religion animal protectors could live with.

—Joan Gilbert

THE VEGETARIANISM OF JESUS CHRIST

The
PACIFISM, COMMUNALISM
and
VEGETARIANISM
of
PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANITY

by
Charles P. Vaclavik

Historical evidence that Jesus and his disciples were not only vegetarian, but they also taught the practice to their followers.

Rediscovering Christianity

The Vegetarianism of Jesus Christ: The Pacifism, Communalism and Vegetarianism of Primitive Christianity

By Charles P. Vaclavik: Kaweah Publishing Co. (Box 745, Three Rivers, CA 93271), 1986; 352 pages, hardcover, \$25.95 postpaid.

Honoring St. Francis is as close as many animal protectors get to organized religion. They cannot reconcile the anthropocentricity and compartmentalized compassion of established Christianity with service to a supposedly gentle and all-loving Creator.

According to Charles Vaclavik, a Quaker physician, the problem is that modern Christianity doesn't reflect the teachings of its founder. Vaclavik carefully documents his contention that Jesus was a vegetarian who taught consideration for animals. In his view, the story of Jesus was edited by one branch of early Christianity that prevailed over two others.

Vaclavik is not the first to say Jesus was a vegetarian. He was influenced by a group called the Edenites. Quoting

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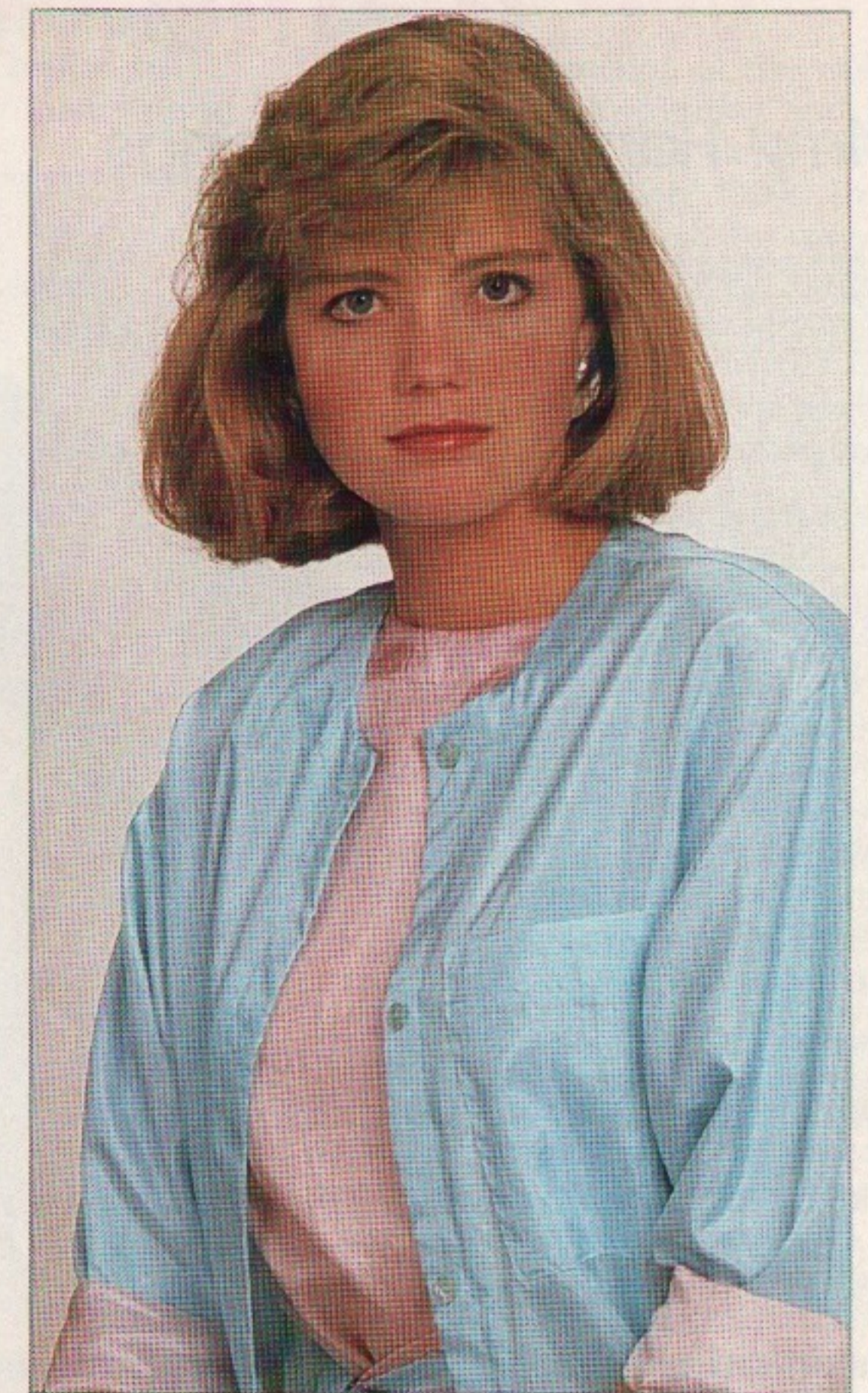
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A. Spirit of the North
with mountains and Northern Lights

B. Eyes of the Wilderness

Continued from page 23

wolf's natural prey and substituted domestic stock on the land. The wolf then had no alternative but to eat

those animals to survive, and so was branded for execution. Wolves were speared, shot, poisoned, beaten to death, and trapped—only for trying to

survive in a human-controlled environment.

The near extinction of the wolf in the U.S. is due to hunting and trapping in the 1800s and strychnine poisoning in the early 1900s. In Europe, the wolf is on the verge of extinction. In recent years, however, our awe of the wolf has begun to overcome our fear and hatred. The wolf has become a symbol of all that is wild and free—and endangered.

"Better to starve free than to be a fat slave," said the wolf in Aesop's fable. In the story, a dog met a ravenous wolf. The dog told the wolf he would have food aplenty if he would join him in working for his human master. The wolf readily agreed, until he noticed that the hair on the dog's neck had been worn bare by the tight collar. The wolf then refused; he preferred his freedom even to life itself.

Deborah Warrick has raised and studied wolves for over ten years, and is editor and publisher of *Wolves and Related Canids*, a bimonthly journal (P.O. Box 1026, Agoura, CA 91301). Ms. Warrick lives with "Nova," a malemute/wolf hybrid, and two pure wolves named "Nakiska" and "Chinook."

Continued from page 23

ly groups, though the dogs will awaken and hunt if the weather warms. Undernourished animals will sometimes remain active year round, even in the coldest regions.

Like other wild canids, the raccoon dog is threatened by habitat destruction, pelt hunters, and "pest control" practices.



The Bush Dog

The bush dog of South America (*Speothos venaticus*) is also known as the zorzo vinagre (vinegar fox), perro de monte (mountain dog), and perro de agua (water dog). The bush dog is small (approximately 15 pounds), badger-like in appearance, and sports the shortest tail of any wild canid.

A pack hunter, this rare, semi-aquatic animal feeds on pacas (rodents), who attempt escape by diving into rivers, unaware of the bush dog's excellent swimming and diving abilities. The bush dog pack uses the wolf's cunning to capture prey; one dog will wait along the shore while others enter the water and drive the paca towards the river bank, into the waiting jaws of the waiting dog. Deer, rhea (birds of the ostrich family), and the aquatic capybara (the world's largest rodent) are also preyed upon. While hunting, the bush dog emits whistles and chirps, and an ear-splitting squeal can be heard when the animal is excited or in danger. Bush dogs are both nocturnal and diurnal, enabling round-the-clock foraging.

Female bush dogs enter their estrus cycle twice yearly like the domestic dog, and dig underground dens which are utilized throughout the year. Breeding behavior is similar to that of other canids, except for the strange territorial marking practice of the female in estrus. She will actually back up a tree, climbing upwards with her hind legs until she is almost standing on her head. She will then urinate on the tree.

There is an extremely strong bond between a bush dog couple, to the extent that the female will not care for her young unless the male is present. Zoos found they were unable to successfully breed bush dogs in captivity unless they left the male in with the pregnant female. The male's role in family care includes feeding both the puppies and the mother.

Indians in South America have successfully raised bush dogs as "pets," finding them similar in intelligence and behavior to the domestic dog. Tame bush dogs will squeal and wag their tails, and enjoy having their bellies rubbed and ears scratched. They will dig dens in their enclosures and dive into swimming pools.

The bush dog may soon become extinct in the wild because of habitat destruction.

—D.M.W.

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1. Title of publication: The ANIMALS' AGENDA (ISSN 0741-5044)
2. Date of filing: October 1989
3. Frequency of issues: Monthly except February and August
(a) No. of issues published annually: 10
(b) Annual subscription price: \$22.00
4. Location of known office of publication: 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468
5. Location of the headquarters or general business offices of the publisher: 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468
6. Names & address of publisher and editor: Publisher—Animal Rights Network, Inc.; Editor—Kim Bartlett
7. Owner: Animal Rights Network, Inc., 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468
8. Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1% or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities: None
9. The purpose, function and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for Federal income tax have not changed during the preceding 12 months.
10. Extent and nature of circulation:

	Average no. copies each issue during the previous 12 months	Actual no. copies single issue published nearest to the filing date
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HAIR CARE ...THE WAY NATURE INTENDED

Fresh dew glistening on new grass at dawn... the sensuous feel of antique wood and fine country linen... and the aroma of nature's herb garden after a sudden summer shower.

When the harshness of today's busy world begins to wear, it's time to get back to the basics... the Rainwater Collection of fine Herbal Shampoos and Conditioners.

Made the way nature intended, with painstaking care and the finest of natural ingredients.

Choose from over 10 different formulations. Each drop intensely rich and bursting with herbal extracts to soothe and nourish every hair type.

We carefully select from over 15 of the finest freshly-cured herbs, and blend them lovingly with natural Coconut Oil base and purified water so soft, we call it Rainwater.

Only Rainwater offers true herbal action. Every hair is actually bathed in nourishment during the gentle cleansing action. Damaged areas are left stronger, smoother and with greater flexibility and elasticity.

Get back to nature with Rainwater Herbal Shampoos and Conditioners. Enjoy hair that's healthier, more luxurious, and glowing with beautiful highlights...naturally.

As always, Nature's Gate's products are produced with no animal by-products and without any animal testing.

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Nature's Gate Herbal Cosmetics
Chatsworth, California 91311

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