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Published monthly by the Animal Rights Network, Inc. except for combined issues in January/February and July/August. Offices are located at 1040 Monroe Turnpike, Middletown, CT 06457, U.S.A. (203) 422-9240. Address for editorial material and advertising inquiries: The Animal Rights Network, Inc., P.O. Box 999, Middletown, CT 06457. For subscription inquiries: (203) 422-9291. The periodical is printed in the U.S.A. Entire contents copyrighted. Nothing may be reproduced in whole or in part without permission from the publisher. Subscriptions in the U.S.A. are $22.00 per year, $39.00 for two years, and $65.00 for three years. Canadian/American prices: $27.00 per year, $50.00 per two years, $75.00 per three years. Other foreign subscriptions: $33.00 per year, $66.00 per two years, $99.00 per three years. The Animal Rights Network assumes no responsibility for advertisements. Newspapers or newspapers in full are not responsible for any advertisements. The Animal Rights Network assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of statements contained in the advertisements. For a full description of advertising terms, please contact the advertising office. All animals are edited for the Animal Rights Network. For more information, please contact the Advertising Office at (203) 422-9240. The Animal Rights Network is a non-profit organization. Its mission is to promote compassionate living. The Compassionate Shopper is a registered trademark of the Animal Rights Network, Inc.
Donations Make All the Difference

So many animal protection organizations wage direct mail campaigns these days that the typical animal advocate seldom visits the mailbox without picking up a heart-rending plea for donations, many times accompanied by one or more photos (of them mostly many years old) of animals suffering atrocities. The implicit message is, more often than not, "Send us money, or these animals will die." Often there is little or no factual information about the issue at hand or specific information on how the money will be used.

Here at THE ANIMALS' AGENDA, we don't take that approach, preferring to state our needs plainly and hope that our work—our magazine—will speak for itself. Unfortunately, the emotional appeal of animals in distress is generally more successful in raising money. The "Save This Animal" fundraiser conveys greater urgency than a plea for funds to continue our on-going educational efforts, and thus the greater share of the animal defense dollar goes elsewhere—even though systematic, in-depth education is the cornerstone of any successful attempt to permanently alter the attitudes or organs of our readers.

But thanks to the generous support of readers who recognize its importance, THE ANIMALS' AGENDA has survived another year, unlike the vast majority of such organizations. Our news and analysis in the field of animal protection and ecology, and your contributions and our own determined effort, have at least delayed the deficit run-up in our early years that still threaten us, only one year ago, with imminent extinction. We're increased our widely quoted timely coverage, improved our visual quality, and significantly cut our production costs by going to in-house offsetting.

But still we need your help. We're still publishing with a staff of seven—three full-time and four part-time—fraction of the staff at commercial magazines appearing post-war. We're facing huge postal rate increases each year. And several of the organizations that once provided major financial support have cut back or eliminated their funding, due to their increased fiscal conservatism.

We're in better shape to meet the challenge than ever before, but make no mistake about it, we're in a tough challenge. The ANIMALS' AGENDA costs upward of $600,000 a year, the bulk of it for printing and mailing. As with any magazine, your subscription dollars cover less than half of our total expenses. Commercial magazines make up the difference—and turn a profit—by selling advertising. But at present there are relatively few companies whose products are completely cruelty-free and safe for the earth, we can't increase ad sales enough to break even for years to come.

The gap between our revenues and costs is filled only by your donations and logistics. Unlike many of the other large animal protection and conservation groups, we don't have an endowment. Nor do we have a wealthy backer. It's the checks you send that keep us going, that pay the print bill, the post office, and our modest salaries when all other bills have been paid. We give you the eyes, ears, and voice you need to help animals all over the world—all year long. Please remember THE ANIMALS' AGENDA this holiday season with a check mailed to P.O. Box 343, Monroe, CT 06468.

Thanks.

Donations Make All the Difference

The staff of THE ANIMALS' AGENDA.

Top row, left to right: Mary Joan Bernabucci, Alice Fox, Merritt Clifton, Kim Bartlett with Wolf. Colin Phillips, Peter Blackett.

Bottom row, left to right: David Patrie Greeneville, Zocdy, Debra Larson.

December 1990
Vol. X, No. 10
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The future of THE ANIMALS' AGENDA depends on the generosity of its supporters. We are extremely grateful for the substantial financial assistance provided by these individuals and organizations during 1990.

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

The Three Rs

I can understand and share the feelings of those who want to replace animal experimentation ("No More Animal Experiments," Letters, Nov. 1990). However, there is an indivisible trinity that we must keep in mind: replacement/reduction/ or elimination. Replacing and reducing tests through consciousness-raising. Our attempt to do this includes leading scientists to more caring and alternatives that can ease suffering. Now our decision to publish articles that address replacement of experiments, as well as those that reduce numbers of animals used and replacement of animals altogether, is an effort to increase sensitivity to animal welfare. It is this sensitivity that we try to nurture, which we expect will lead to the replacement of more and more of the invasive animal research.

—Emmanuel M. Barrasso, Ph.D.

Journal Editor Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals

P.O. Box 87
New Gloucester, ME 04260

Combine Ethical With Utilitarian Arguments

I share Rob Gluck's view ("Ethics Should Be Emphasis," Letters, Oct. 1990) that the animal rights movement should place an emphasis on ethical over utilitarian considerations in making the case against animal experimentation based research. The concept of animal rights embodies this priority. However, the evidence mounts which shows that on practical scientific grounds alone, our dependence on animal models has been largely misguided. Ideally, the informed animal advocate should be able to combine ethical and utilitarian arguments against the use of animals in research, similar to the way these arguments can be combined against the use of animals for food.

Dr. Catherine Roberts (nominated by Gluck) opposes animal research on spiritual grounds. Gluck quotes Roberts as saying, "Continued on next page..."
LETTERS

Continued from page 3

foolishly the insistence that no benefits have been thereby derived. Even if granted, the fact remains that the dis- advantages and leases sustained by this method have been enormous. Compounding the psychologi- cally costs of di- minished, warped, and repressed sensitivities is the human toll of bodily sufferings and premature deat...s that could have been prevented if science had not become fixedated on animal models. I'm satisfied that an omniscient calculation would show that from a purely practical standpoint, the disadvantages of animal research have outweighed any advantages that might have accrued.

—Karen Davis
Germanbourn, MD

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Anti-Cancer Guest

Until recently when we received a copy of your magazine, we had no knowledge that an international magazine such as yours existed. With the many documents, papers, and other literature that I have to read, it is rare that I sit and read something from cover to cover as I did with The ANIMALS’ AGENDA, and we are taking out a subscription.

Your readers may like to hear about the non-animal research funded by our organization. I founded this charity after my son died from cancer. Right from the beginning, we determined that no animals would be used in the research, not merely because of the horror and moral implications, but just as importantly because over all the years that other cancer charities have been using laboratory animals, there was no test or other form of screening that might have saved Paul’s life—cancer was diagnosed too late

Continued on page 7

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Tony La Russa
Manager, Oakland A's

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The “Selling” of the Movement

As an animal rights advocate, I am concerned that many of the tactics practiced by several factions in the movement are counter-productive to our overall goal. In order to achieve our goal, it is necessary to convince meat-eaters, furriers, and medical researchers (to name a few) that they should alter their behavior. While we’d like

Sense of Humor Needed

Your October 1990 Network Notes suggestion to send letters portraying the Caesar’s Pizza TV ad depicting vegetarians fleeing from a meat pizza indicates that a sense of humor is sadly lacking in the animal rights movement. I have been a vegetarian for 15 years; I spent years relocating wildlife “pests” and long ago my solitary forays into the mountains to impede bighorn sheep hunters triggered the nation’s first “hunter harassment” law while earning me a host of death threats.

But when I saw the “offensive” ad, I nearly spit a gut. I enjoyed it every time I see it. Regardless of the righteousness of the animal rights issue, people who take themselves too seriously are usually boring, and sometimes a real pain in the ass.

—John Walker
Goodside, CO

What is Life?

Carol Adams respects and values the lives of women and animals, while dismissing the rights of “potential persons” (“Of Meat and Men,” Oct. 1990). I would ask her if she really knows what life is.

The analysis clearly shows that life is different from the vessel it inhabits. For example, our own bodies are continually changing, from the body of a baby to a teenage body to middle-age to old age. The body is always changing, but our basic sense of identity—what we refer to as “I”—is constant. True, our minds may also always be changing; what I may feel or want or even think I am always changing, but not the basic “I.” This “I” is the link between all my experiences and dreams, the reasons for my hopes and purposes.

Unless we are able to clearly define what is life, we are in no position to determine the actual status of the unborn, or indeed the right and needs of the born.

—Narasingha
The League of Devotees
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MORE LETTERS

Continued from previous page

to think that a rational being confronted with pertinent information would be persuaded, the manner in which the person is approached will likely have a large effect on whether this occurs.

We must view ourselves as "salespersons" who are selling a point of view to the targeted population. As such, some valuable pointers can be learned.

1) Treat the customer with respect. Can you imagine a salesperson trying to intimidate or berate a potential customer? Not only is this approach ineffective, it is also contrary to our philosophy of treating all species (including humans) in a humane manner. One effective sales technique relies on the salesperson's ability to relate to the potential customer. For example, when discussing vegetarianism, it might be helpful to state that you also used to eat meat if this is true). This approach may make your listener more receptive to your comments.

2) Dress for the job. I don't mean to imply that everyone should wear a three-piece suit or dress when discussing animal issues, but we live in a society where appearances are very important to many people. Again, people are more likely to listen to someone if they can identify with him or her.

As one who has both quit smoking and eating animal products, I know that it was only after listening to people I could relate to that I decided to change my behavior. Sometimes just being "right" is not enough.

—Robert K. Toukkouskal
Minnetonka, MN

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SNAFU

The Animals' Agenda
December 1990
Eating Like A Horse

By Merritt Clifton

The 18-year-old gelding was the beloved, much-groomed pet of a 13-year-old girl, who cleaned out stables all summer to earn the $800 he cost her—about 10 times what she’d have fetched at auction. And he was starving. His ribs pushed through his flanks as he limped to greet us on a stress-fractured foreleg. The injury was aggravated, and perhaps caused, by years of malnutrition at the hands of numerous well-meaning former owners who never realized a horse needs more to eat than just backyard grass and all-grade hay. Each one rode him for a summer, then passed him along to someone else equally ignorant, ordered rather than board him over the winter.

My companion, a concerned neighbor, gave him apples while I did a quick inspection. His hooves were too long, too much of his teeth showed, and despite his gentle disposition, he was clearly in pain. We called the local humane officer, who took one look, asked the weeping girl to look away, and put the horse down with his captive bolt pistol.

That case never made the papers. There was, of course, no prosecution of anyone for cruelty or neglect; the obvious errors had been wholly accidental, if no less excusable. Like most horse deaths due to malnutrition, it passed unnoticed.

Yet enough cases are recorded that The ANIMALS’ AGENDA has received information on 132 horse starvation cases within the past year, undoubtedly a small fraction of the total.

A decade of mustard roundups and thoroughbred breeding to take advantage of a recently closed lux loophole has brought the acquisition price of a horse within reach of almost everyone. See "Horse Slaughter Up," April 1980, and "They Shoot Up Horses Don’t They", Nov. 1990.) But the cost of proper feeding, shocking, and veterinary care has soared over the same period, as suburbs overrun the small farms that used to board horses and produce grain—rich, good-quality horse hay, while suburban veterinarians increasingly specialize in dogs and cats.

When replacing a horse costs less than looking after him, many owners deliberately skimp on care. Others, like the 13-year-old who owned the gelding, skimp mainly because they don’t know any better—but even if she had known better, she never really had the resources to keep a horse in the first place.

Some unwittingly copy the practices of riding stable owners, a percentage of whom underfeed cheap horses to increase their profits. Horses who become ill from malnutrition are sold to riders, who pay pennies on the pound, not enough to encourage proper feeding to get a better resale price.

And as horses in the spring, underfeeding them through the summer, and turning them loose to fend for themselves come winter has long been standard operating procedure for hunting outfitters in remote regions. Senior nature writer R.D. Lawrence described the pattern in his recent novel, The White Puma. As the novel appeared, Canadians for Ethical Treatment of Food Animals and the Animal Defense League of Canada appealed for letters to various authorities protesting the government’s failure to prosecute real-life outfitters Klaas and Edward Heyman, of Whitehorse, The Yukon.

This case, which observers believe is unique only in that it came to light, began in December 1988, when a witness notified the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that horses had apparently been turned out to starve on land the Heymans lease from the Canadian government. A week later, the RCMP confirmed the report and ordered the Heymans to provide the horses with proper feed and water. Nonetheless, horses were found dead on repeated occasions in January 1989. Eighteen horses were eventually evacuated to another farm, as the Humane Society of the Yukon pressed the RCMP for action. In March 1989, the Heymans were charged with cruelty to animals—but in May 1990, after repeated delays of prosecution, the charges were dropped. "The defense counsel was also the agent for the trial scheduling office," according to Tina Harrison of CETFA, describing a situation not uncommon in rural areas, where public officials often hold multiple jobs.

The case was not prosecuted, explained RCMP spokesman W.C. Cameron and E.B. Guimondson, because veterinary pathologist Bryon Morden felt he couldn’t convince the court that some horses died of starvation, neglect when others survived. Cameron and Guimondson noted that the dead horses might have entered the winter in worse shape than the others, due to underfeeding and overwork, but added that they didn’t think they could prove it.

Meanwhile, reported Tina Harrison of CETFA, in the winter of 1988-1989, the RCMP again had to order Klaas Heyman to provide adequate food, water, and care to the horses upon his lease. A local veterinarian publically stated that it was his opinion that some of Heyman’s horses were suffering from starvation in the winter of 1989-1990, just as others had the previous winter, and perhaps many winters before that. "It seems clear that without wide-spread publicity," Harrison continued, "this disgraceful saga may be repeated in the coming winter."

Letters urging stronger action in such cases, and general strengthening of Canadian anti-cruelty laws, may be addressed to The Solicitor General of Canada, c/o House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A8, Canada.

Convictions come hard in the U.S., as well. In May 1990, a jury in Sagulpa, Oklahoma, acquitted 71-year-old M.C. Hopper of letting 17 horses starve to death on his Kellyville farm during the winter of 1988-1989. Sheriff’s deputies rescued another 22 horses, who were so hungry they had eaten the bark off trees. Despite the deputies’ testimony and supporting testimony from a local veterinarian, Hopper convinced the jury the horses had suffered not from neglect, but from “bad feed” he had given them in the summer of 1987, when another 56 horses died.

Reports reaching THE ANIMALS’ AGENDA indicate that horse starvation cases are rarely prosecuted successfully anywhere. In most instances when charges are brought, they are dismissed in exchange for the surrender of the horses to humane authorities—who then have the burden of feeding and treating them until they have recovered sufficiently to adopt out. Since this is a shelter as much as it is during the dozens of dogs and cats, and since most shelters don’t have facilities for handling horses, humane investigators are sometimes reluctant to push a case in which this may be the outcome.

Even when prosecutions are successful, the penalties tend to be light—as in most cruelty cases. Donald Lee Woodward, of Gallatin, Tennessee, pleaded guilty to starving and neglecting at least seven horses in February 1990. At least four of them died. Woodward was sentenced to serve 10 days in jail, with a year in jail suspended, and to reimburse the Sumner County Humane Society $800 in veterinary fees. A month later, Sheena Neumann of Eastfield, Connecticut, was charged with letting seven horses starve, one of whom died. In August 1990, she was placed on accelerated probation, allowing her to keep only one horse, and was ordered to pay the Connecticut Humane Society $250. If Neumann isn’t convicted of other related offenses by August 1992, her record will be erased.

Ending horse starvation will require a combination of improved public awareness and tougher action in cases of deliberate neglect. All potential horse owners—and others who ride or care about horses—need to be made aware that the average equine needs at least 1.5 pounds of good quality hay or grain per day per 100 pounds of body weight. Figure of hay at about 60 pounds each, on average, a typical 1,000-pound horse would need at least a quarter bale per day. A horse, pony, donkey, or mule should also get from eight to 10 gallons of clean water a day when not working out, and as much as 30 gallons after warm-weather riding.

A horse whose spine and hips show, a horse whose ribs show but whose stomach appears bloated, and a lackluster horse with dull eyes are all likely to be victims of malnutrition which is often accompanied by worms, and may precede fatal bloom if the horse gets the chance to eat as much as he wants.

Recognizing and prosecuting horse starvation cases are only two of many topics covered in the American Humane Association’s frequent bulletins for horse abuse investigators. The AHA also conducts an annual school for horse abuse investigators in Durango, Colorado. (For information, call Rich Meyers, 303-792-9900.)

The Animals’ Agenda
Standing Up for Student Rights: The Student Action Corps for Animals

"Rah, rah, rah, rah, sis-boom-bah. Rah, rah, rah, rah..." —Be True to Your School, The Beach Boys

As true-to-your-colors traditional as keggers on the weekend and Sadie Hawkins Day, that's frog dissecting. A rite of passage enacted in three out of four junior high and secondary schools in the United States. A hands-on learning experience that puts young hands on more than three million frogs each year and tens of thousands of cats, dogs, mice, rabbits, pigs, and other creatures. An operation defended by most educators as the best way to master biology. A ritual condemned by animal advocates as a pointless exercise that teaches students to devalue the lives of other sentient beings.

Students who would sooner be true to their ethics than to their school curricula are refusing—in encouraging numbers—to participate in dissection. Their decisions often lead to confrontations with parents, teachers, and administrators, which leads to the establishment of hotlines that provide support and tactical advice to students unwilling to barter their beliefs for a grade.

Such is the mission of the Student Action Corps for Animals in Washington, D.C. Founded in 1981, SACA is "the only national, not-for-profit advocacy/education group in the animal rights movement that works exclusively to empower young people," says Rose Feldman, SACA's director, who organized the group with her husband, Mark Weisfeld.

SACA maintains a student helpline, publishes a triannual newsletter written largely by high school students from across the country, provides information or referrals on animal rights issues, produces handbooks and pamphlets for student use, and gives school presentations and movement workshops. All, says Feldman, "on a very frayed shoestring." (SACA's staff consists of Feldman, Weisfeld, "and our cats and dogs."

Its tangible assets are an IBM clone and WordPerfect 5.0. Its constituents—the ordinary source of any group's financial support—are mostly too young to hold jobs, or too conscientious to work in burger joints.

Feldman and Weisfeld started SACA "to give students the tools to become activists in their own right." The couple's experience in the animal rights movement and in several wildlife organizations, where Feldman served as education director, convinced them that adults are inclined to ask what students can do for the movement instead of asking what the movement can do for students.

"When young people refuse dissection, they need adult support," says Feldman. They're engaged in "frontline civil disobedience." Often their families are hostile to their ideas, their friends ridicule them, and their teachers don't want them to be hassled with alterative lesson plans.

SACA predates by nearly a decade the national attention received by California tenth-grader Jennifer Graham, when she refused to dissect a frog three years ago and took her school district to court after her biology grade was dropped from an A to a C in retaliation. But its early involvement in the anti-dissection campaign is not the major difference between SACA and other student-support efforts.

"Our handbook of nonanimal alternatives to dissection, 101 Non-Animal Biology Lab Methods, does not endorse graphic videos of dissection or any alternatives derived from animals, as other handbooks do," says Feldman. "Nor does it recommend materials that come out of biological supply houses. SACA's philosophy not only says no to dissection, but to the mindset which teaches that animals are tools for a lab." Students feel betrayed when "they're struggling to achieve a lifestyle change and they see resources come out of the animal rights movement that confuse the issue." This book has "allowed sick for two weeks" when her class dissected frogs in high school, Feldman refused to participate in either frog-picking or dissection at the University of Maine and was placed on academic probation. That experience, the years she spent teaching in alternative and public schools, and her training as a crisis-hotline counselor make Feldman a sympathetic and seasoned advocate for young people. But, she points out, advocates need advocates, too.

"SACA is an organization that students can think of as their own—which no other group in the movement really provides. The newsletter is a place where students can share their ideas, experiences, and frustrations. Supporting this kind of network for students is important, because students are the future of the animal rights movement."

—Phil Maggatt

Animal Factories raised a storm of controversy upon its original publication in 1980. With 47,000 copies of the original book in print, authors Jim Mason and Peter Singer have now updated their animal rights classic for the 1990s.

$12.95 paperback
Now at your bookstore.
Inside the American Pet Food Industry

BY MARK SUNLIN

Despite the cuddly, wholesome image presented in pet food ads, most people harbor a sneaking suspicion that all is not quite as it seems in pet foods. Rumors of poor people who have purportedly been eating pet foods are apt to evoke a grimace, yet without any clear reason as to why. Perhaps it is those ambiguous “by-products” listed on the label that suggest organ parts one would rather not hear about.

If only it were as simple as that. Livestock-grade grain is usually the main ingredient in American pet foods. This is because dogs and cats require large amounts of carbohydrates, but because grains are as healthful a food as can be found. However, in some cases an even cheaper source of “grain by-products” is exploited.

Bill Lafferty is director of a New Jersey-based organization with the honest if Ingrish name of “Food Conservation Through Swine” which is made up of some 400 hog raisers who utilize “recycled food waste” (i.e., garbage) as feed for their hogs. Lafferty laments that such wastes are becoming, as he says, “harder and harder to come by. They’re not free. We got to bid on them with other guys who want to use the stuff for dog food.”

It is in the meat, however, that raises the most concern among the ingredients used in commercial pet foods. This is because such meat is, for various reasons, considered unfit for human consumption. Journalist Orville Schell gained a firsthand insight into exactly what kinds of meat are used in American pet foods when he toured a slaughterhouse in Berkeley, California. Here, away from the dimlight of ad campaigns, he watched a veterinary meat-inspector examine a beef liver infested with worms which “looked like pieces of a whole-wheat noodle,” and then, at once assuring Schell that it could never be used as human food, allowed that it could be salvaged for use in dog food.

Next, he proudly showed Schell a beef lung bloated with mast cell tumors, assuring him again that it would never be sold for human consumption, but “A lung like that is OK for dogs.” Looting the diseased organ into a plastic drum marked “Dog Food,” the inspector added, as a footnote: “A lung like that has to be cooked, even if it is for dogs.”

Curious as to whether the use of diseased meat in pet foods had any limits, I myself asked a meat inspector with the Meat and Poultry Inspection Program of the Department of Agriculture in Alameda, California if cancerrous meats are ever used in pet foods. With surprising frankness he immediately responded, “Yes, they are. In fact, a good number of cancerous cows go into pet foods.” Rural renderers accept livestock dead of any cause for processing into pet food ingredients. Sunshine Pet Foods Inc. of Kentucky cut out the middleman by picking up “down” stock directly from the farmers. By contrast, in England, Germany, and Sweden, diseased meats such as these are prohibited from use in pet foods.

The rendered carcasses of dogs and cats utilized by pounds and shelters also often go into pet food. As John Eckhouse of the San Francisco Chronicle confirmed in a two-part expose during January 1990, California labeling law requires that rendered dogs and cats be called “dry rendered tankage.” Many other states don’t require special labeling to identify meat from pets. For years we sold Ralston Purina meat meal and had dogs and cats in their product for years and didn’t know it until somebody squeawicked.”

Food industry officials quoted one rendering plant executive. Ralston Purina apparently tried to avoid using dog and cat meat thereafter, but, he said, less responsive, “I don’t recall any other pet food manufacturer saying they wouldn’t buy it.”

The American and Canadian pet foods also utilize meats with excessive levels of heavy-metal contaminants. In 1984 the Food and Drug Administration decided to outlaw turkey kidneys from human foods such as hot dogs and commercial soups because they were found to contain excessive levels of cadmium—a suspected carcinogen and liver-damaging agent. But there are no regulations banning these items from pet foods. Beef kidneys, which contain the same cadmium levels as turkey kidneys, often make up substantial portions of commercial pet foods.

Another heavy metal that keeps the price of pet foods down is mercury. In 1983, the FDA countered public concerns over high levels of mercury in pet foods by stating that an examination had disclosed that pet foods contained mercury levels within the limits of what is allowed in human foods. While this is true, it is also misleading, for the maximum limit for mercury in human foods of one part per million is just that—the maximum. No commercially distributed human food comes close to the maximum mercury level: sport fishermen are warned against eating fish that might even approach it. But pet foods routinely approach this maximum. Recently, veterinary researchers have disclosed that the average mercury level of American commercial cat food tuna was 2.5 times that of human-quality tuna, while cat food beef averaged 10 times the mercury level. Beef sold for human consumption. Cats who had been eating diets comprised solely of American cat food tuna were found to be less energetic, less playful, less vocal, and said the executives, “I don’t recall any other pet food manufacturer saying they wouldn’t buy it.”

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For the problem lay in the low-quality protein used—specifically, a deficiency of a protein-like unit, or amino acid, called taurine, which acts as a spark plug to generate each heartbeat. There had been no such problem in Europe. Dr. Alan Walker, scientific adviser to Spliter’s Foods Ltd. in England, informed me that British pet foods had been dominated by high-quality protein foods containing some four to nine times the taurine levels of American pet foods—and now the British are considering adding even more taurine just to be safe.

Revolutions such as these do nothing to support the American pet food industry’s honey image or their boast, as Ralston Purina puts it, “Our doing everything possible to help dogs and cats live longer, healthier lives.” Instead, it seems like a scene from Macbeth, with three witches swooped over a bubbling pot chanting, “Round about the cauldron now the witches doth brew; Inside the American Pet Food Industry

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Who's A Birdbrain?

By Merritt Clifton

America. Allen Ginsberg alleges, is under the influence of an avian mastermind, Birdbrain, who inspired his punk rock poem of that title and telepathically controls the White House.

George Bush would probably deny that, if asked, but also expresses low regard for avian intelligence. "These aren't animals, these are wild quail," he remarked, as he celebrated his 1988 election victory by blasting birds at a Texas ranch. "I don't think I could shoot a deer. Quail, that's something else."

The myth of avian stupidity is as entrenched as the use of "turkey" to mean "dolt" and "pigeon" to mean "sucker." Cows are "chicken," despite the courage of hens defending their eggs; second-rate healers are "quacks"; and a child with irrational fears is a "silly goose."

Yet some bird species have mystified and fascinated humans with their intelligence since ancient times—migrating continents at a single flyer, keeping highly complex and variable social orders, engaging in interspecies communication to a degree perhaps exceeding our own ability to converse with other humans who speak different languages, and in some cases mastering more human vocabulary than many humans of only slightly impaired mental capacity.

There's no doubt that birds don't think as we think, but avian intelligence researchers are increasingly inclined to credit many bird species with an average I.Q. exceeding that of all mammals but the highest primates. The typical crow may be as bright as an especially bright dog or cat, and is certainly smarter than one of our own relatives, the lemur.

Patterning

Intelligence is essentially the ability to learn. Avian learning begins through patterning, as hatchlings imitate their elders—or whomever else happens to be there to set a behavioral example. It's easy to laugh as International Crane Foundation founder George Archibald and his assistant Marianne Wellington run up and down hills near Baraboo, Wisconsin, flapping their arms, leaping, bowing, bobbing, and making strange noises to teach captive-bred whooping cranes their mating dances. It's also easy to laugh when orphaned ducklings, hatched beneath a lamp, waddle awkwardly after a befuddled dog. In a human-dominated environment, avian patterning can lead to some superficially bizarre scenes—but it doesn't really differ from the first learning behavior of human infants, who decide who their parents are through the post-birth patterning process more fashionably referred to as "bonding."

Like baby birds, we begin meaningful vocalization by imitating the sounds adults make, learn to walk by emulating adults' movement, and go on copying the behavior of various role models throughout life. We tend to have more role models than birds, but as York

Continued on next page
Language Or “Parroting?”

Of course, we also talk, using vocalization as well as gesture to communicate.

So can birds do too.

Studying oropies on the Nova Scotia coast, Eck Green of Princeton University reported in 1987 that the males not only create greeting flight-making mates and chicks. “Successful foragers are conspicuous from a great distance because their fly with the flaps in their wings,” he explained. Oropies look to identify the species caught. If the fish is a winter flounder, they go on about it. But if the fish is a alewife, pollock, or smelt, which swim in schools, the other males immediately try to retrace the successful with a flight path, knowing there will be more fish where that one came from.

This isn’t just a matter of copying tactics. Especially when fish have been scarce. Green observed, successful males “call persistently and fly in an undulating fashion toward the colony,” making a point of sharing their news.

Animals in the wild are not automations,” anthropologist researcher Irene Pepperberg of Northwestern University acknowledges. “They process information and make decisions. Their communication may be much more complex than we thought.” Les Beletsky of the University of Washington reached similar conclusions in 1987 after discovering that male red-winged blackbirds not only sing songs that convey specific meanings to other males in their territory, but they can recognize the presence of danger, and territorial boundaries, but also seem to enhance the communication by varying the sequences. He also discovered that the birds “call seem to have no specific meaning.” Beletsky believes the switches might.

While Pepperberg and German ethologist Dietmar Todt have recently demonstrated that so-called talking parrots aren’t necessarily just “parroting” when they use human language. They began by finding that young parrots in the wild don’t make sounds meaningful to other parrots instinctively, but rather learn to communicate by imitating adults. Todt taught a parrot to talk by having one human give speech lessons, with words being taught during a few 15-minute sessions. Within a few days, the parrot could respond to words such as “eat,” “drink,” “and,” “please.”

Further, the green-back heron, for one, refutes any notion that avian tool-use might be anything but purely instinctive. “Heron throws objects into the water that attract fish,” explains University of Chicago psychologist Michael Mysen. “Mature herons throw mostly twigs and leaves, which are always underwater and usually with fish, with which they are successful about half of the time. Mature herons seem to have learned that throwing tools is a good technique: they are not born with that ability. They persist in throwing twigs, but, unlike the juveniles, have some success with it, suggesting that their technique of capturing fish has also improved.” Mysen insists this is not evidence “that there is something extraordinary about the learning process,” yet human fly-fishing techniques are understood and used more quickly mastered.

Among the first to voice that St. Andrews University some years ago discovered a crow that had learned to use a human tool, a drug rail, to stop up a pipe and make himself a birdbath. Reid confirmed that the crow knew he was creating a bird bath, since he did it mainly on hot, dry days, and also knew enough to look for it when it was left in different places.

Further Thoughts

Communication and use of tools are only two of many ways in which birds use applied intelligence, adapting their responses to suit circumstance. Researchers including Joe Crocker and Alan Kamil of the University of Massachusetts have found that crows, blue jays, greater hill mynas, and even chickens are all capable of forming ‘learning sets,’ or systematic means of tackling complex problems through systematic elimination. Kami has reported the crows playing musical sets in problems in the wild, as well as in laboratories: for instance, learning to identify the kind of caterpillar to be found in a tree by analyzing leaf damage.

Investigating the decay behavior of female pigeon plovers, who feign a broken wing to lead suspected predators away from their nests, ethologist Carolyn Ristain has documented response variations so complex as to suggest that the broken-wing act is only partially instinctive. Pigeon plovers would drop return to proximity, direction of gaze, speed of approach, and familiarity of the creature approaching. Their act could be explained as the product of implausibly numerous instinctive and hormonal impulses—or as consciously
In November 1989, from 50 to 70 ravens similarly massed attacked the
residents of an apartment house at Kriyat Hayim
in Jerusalem, Israel, all with an apparent aim to
trap a young bird. Our observations suggest that
birds, from the Israeli population and elsewhere,
were gathering in mass for the purpose of
assaulting the flying in the face of the ones who believe all
birds are birds of prey and that birds are
driven by the urge to pass along to their
one's own genes. Among birds, at least, geese, at
least, geese have the tendency to mate for life,
and therefore mate with a desire for a desirable
dam,
Navigation

Of all the intelligent behavior displayed by birdbrains, the activity most mysterious to humans—and most envied—is navigation. Homing pigeons have found their way back to their coops across hundreds of miles of unfamiliar terrain. Migratory songbirds and waterfowl journey the longitudinal length of the Americas, Africa, and Asia, with such precision that they can fly from San Juan Capistrano, California, to a non-stop 1,000-mile trip north from Goya, Argentina, on March 19 for each of the past 214 years and (maybe longer) that’s just when people began keeping track. But the albatross beats them all. Using radio transmitters and satellite tracking, a French team reported in March 1990 that lone albatrosses make circular foraging flights sometimes exceeding 9,000 miles in a month. Traveling up to 560 miles a day at an average speed of 35 miles an hour. While one albatross from a nesting couple flew, his or her mate would sit on their egg for as long as 56 days without eating. When the mate returned, the hungry albatross would make a comparably long flight.

Humans didn’t achieve navigation until the time of the Phoenicians, only 2,800 years ago. To travel as far as accurately as migratory songbirds and waterfowl, we need sextants and compasses developed in the late Middle Ages. To fly 9,300 miles over trackless ocean and return precisely to a nest a few feet across, we’d need the radio compass, invented in the 1920s but not really popularized until the 1950s.

At that time, wildlife experts presumed migrating birds followed "flyways," defined by visual landmarks, much as human pilots around the Rocky Mountains from the middle of the United States. These pigeons appear to have at least three separate navigation systems, all of which may be learned. Each bird is apparently coming and correcting the others.

These are the hints that someone is going on." We’ve got to watch out when we say dumb animals. There are other real creatures out there.

One reality may be that some bird brains do have more information processing power per ounce than most of ours. They may be attuned to much more than we perceive. Understand, even now, with all our technology and ability to externally store and retrieve information, it’s possible that in assessing avian intelligence by the standards applied to human intelligence, we’re missing whole other modes of thinking.

Even if that isn’t the case, it is certain we still have much to learn from bird brains, through observation of birds on their own terms, in their own habitat, where they have all their natural equipment.

Poets and presidents, take heed.

Wildlife Photographs

Killing bull in the head as the animal is restrained by fellow "bullfight aficionados."

SPAIN—Part I
Animal Via Crucis Continues

An Exclusive Report

Apparently the contradictions in the Spanish passion play are greater than in most other cultures. The nation that gave the world the name Don Quixote, forever battlingizziness, external reality, and things don’t quite add up. Even a land in which not a dog passes without some stomach-churning incident of animal abuse. Incidents such as that witnessed to in the otherwise hospitable village of Cibelles, where a young crow, after chasing cattle through the streets of the town, found itself perpendicularly eying by a straw and then building a young nest over a cliff amid general laughter and cheers. Or the curious orientation near Alcalá de Henares, where a young cow was rammed repeatedly by a car in a new, very Spanish twist to the more conventional animal abuse.

Indeed, the peninsula’s record of animal mistreatment is so brutally repugnant that many animal defenders fight other animals, and not just in the U.S.

Britain, Germany, and Sweden, still feel justified in harboring feelings of extreme anger, self-righteousness, and even contempt toward the "evil Spaniards." If such is the case, it’s sobering to remember that, according to surveys, up to 60 percent of the Spanish people share this reaction, and that too, we have no share of renal soles in our midst. How else can we explain the Negros (Pepes) pawns shorn, or the Madrid corrida, where the Moors are butchered until they’re fat enough to be eaten by. And yet another most exciting thing is the joint project to save the animal from the end of the line.

In the case of Spain’s plight of the European Union, the passing of the Priona et al.

In the Spanish version of “demolition derby.”

By David P. Greenville

What makes Spain different? That question has begged foreign observers for thousands of years. Human conquerors found the native Iberians to be a fierce and indomitable race with a strong sense of Romantic and North African traits, and for many Europeans Spain signifies for centuries the beginning of Africa, a land mostly alien to the spirit of Western civilization.

One thing is for sure. Spain is intense. And in this harsh, unforgiving land that has fostered so many of her sons to seek their fortune elsewhere, it is often the martial spirit, born, perhaps, out of 800 years of uninterrupted war against the Arab invaders, and later reinforced by Spain’s military conquest of much of the world, that often carries the day. That, of course, plus the cultural remnants of Phoenician and Roman savagery, plus fascist domination with bullfight.

Still, modern Spain’s magnificent fascination with bulls remains a deep enigma. What’s more, in a country where religion has always played a strong part in shaping custom, bullfight oozes a tale the fact that, as several of the examples below illustrate, church offices are often conspicuous for their participation in such barbaries.

Fero Palo, Villanueva de la Vera: Brutalization of small donkey.

The denky, old and fruit, and bought for slaughter was loaned to the village for use to the fiesta. As is often the case, crowds of drunk and undisciplined people forced the animal to save treatment. Three full bottles of spirits were forced down the animal’s throat. He was kicked, punched, and

Continued on next page
FAACE'S Pilar Alvarez (L), and Vicki Moore

Dietine: International

FAACE's Pilar Alvarez (L), and Vicki Moore

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Dietine: International

Edited by Merrill Clifton

of 750,000 acres the government has decided to log. Asymmetrical Indians from the Andes joined them for the last 25 miles of the trek, after sacrificing a llama. They were greeted in La Paz by tens of thousands of cheerful spectators.

A wild fox dropped in on ceremonies marking the establishment of an ecological reserve at Mt. Megantic, Quebec.

Canada has followed the U.S. in banning lead shot. Shotguns load pellets of migratory waterfowl every year—and contributes to mental retardation in children who drink water from reservoirs whose fringes are open to hunters.

Hydro Quebec has won permission from the Canadian National Energy Board to sell 1,450 megawatts of electricity to New York and Vermont utilities over the next 22 years, as much as $24.4 billion. As a condition of the permit, Hydro Quebec is obliged to provide environmental impact data for any future dam projects, including James Bay. See: "Energy Power from the Animals," July 1980.

Rather than produce a separate impact study for access roads, Hydro Quebec chairman Richard Drouin has stated the utility cannot fund the extra cost of preparing the heavy equipment needed, or even flying it in with huge dirigibles.

Wardens arrested 40 suspected poachers Oct. 3 at Port Daniel, Quebec, who were charged with over 500 offenses.

Quebec has begun a $615,000 effort to save the fish, thanks to virtual extinction in the most polluted parts of its home.

Lebanon's population of three million includes over 400,000 bird hunters, who opened the fall season on the last 1,500,000 of thousands of Dalmatian pelicans who used to migrate . . .

Sewage and garbage from hotels clumped all kinds of ways. In desert with German development had flooded the ponds used by highly endangered migrating storks, says the German group Artillonschaftsbau Artebene. Over 1,200 storks reportedly died of pesticide in 1980.

Continued on next page
INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

Venezuela has pledged to create an ecological reserve for the Tsimane natives of northern Venezuela within six months.

The World Bank boasts that of 107 current biodiversity projects, only half include environmental safeguards. Thus, the World Bank, which is under increasing political pressure to do better, is now being asked to step up its environmental efforts.

Italian police have arrested a farmer and son-in-law who poached and sold sturgeon eggs for sale to tourists. They had 3,700 dead turtles in their possession.

A force of 300 fire control agents working with U.S.-supplied satellite photos has cut the number of fires set to clear land in the Brazilian rainforest from 50,000 in 1989 to 5,500 in the first half of 1990. The average size of the fires has dropped from 12,000 acres to under 3,000. The amount of authorized rainfall clearing, meanwhile, dropped from 1.5 million acres in 1999 to 590,000 in 1999.

On the eve of the Asian Games, held at Beijing in September, residents were urged to "beat and kill" their dogs in compliance with dog bans issued in 1999. Among the dogs being reportedly killed are over 10 percent of Beijing's dog population. A recent UN report said approximately 3,000 dogs are killed in China each year.

In South African game parks, poachers have reportedly been strolling across the plains to reduce the noise and dust clouds raised by tourists' vehicles. Eager to show clients a kill in progress, some tour guides repeatedly use their vehicles to drive prey animals toward the hunter.

The International Primate Protection League recently stopped the export of 3,000 vervet monkeys from Uganda to Soviet researchers by pointing out to Ugandan officials that the sale price of $25 each was less than a twentieth of the going international rate.

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Tourist developments on the Greek island of Zakynthos innumerably threaten the most important sea turtle nesting site in the Mediterranean. Experts report about 650 turtles are nesting annually. Arribada communities have been organized in an attempt to protect the turtles from poaching.

Tourists whoikh to the island of Zakynthos in Greece have been attacking the sea turtles, causing serious injuries and even deaths.

The Church of England has rejected an appeal by the Anglican archbishops of Sicily and the Rev. Andrew Lynam to ban factory fishing and sport hunting on church lands. Lynam's legal arguments against the ban failed to convince the bishops. The Church of England has rejected an appeal by the Anglican archbishops of Sicily and the Rev. Andrew Lynam to ban factory fishing and sport hunting on church lands. Lynam's legal arguments against the ban failed to convince the bishops.

The United Nations Environment Program has announced plans to combat illegal logging by providing training to forest rangers and law enforcement officers. The program, which will cost $10 million over three years, aims to reduce deforestation rates by 50 percent.

The European Parliament has passed a new law that requires all member states to report on their progress in protecting endangered species. The new law is expected to significantly increase interest in American fast foods.

The Bolivian government is planning to introduce a new program that will provide incentives for the conservation of forests in the Amazon basin. The program is expected to benefit local communities and help reduce deforestation rates.

A team of researchers has discovered a previously unknown "pygmy mouse-opossum" in the rainforests of Southeast Asia.

The TSB Environmental Investor Fund, recently sold stock in British Gas Ltd, after receiving a report from a research institute that gas exploration is damaging the Ecuadorian rainforest. The fund's researchers have found that drilling for gas is causing significant environmental damage.

British trade minister David Heathcoat-Amory has suggested lifting its trade ban on ivory, apparently to please Hong Kong and South Africa, who were stuck with huge stocks when the global ban went into effect last year. Britain delayed enforcing the ban against ivory sales over the past six months.

International News: The Brazilian government has announced plans to build a new airport in Belo Horizonte, in an effort to diversify the country's economy. The airport is expected to be completed in 2005.

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Cecile had just passed her fourth birthday when she was sentenced to hang for murder. But four years is an estimable age for a pig, which is what Cecile was, and certainly old enough to know right from wrong. Or so decreed the Grand Mayor of St. Martin de Lasaun, France, who condemned her with these words:

"We, in desperation and horror of the said crime, and to the end that an example may be made by proper justice maintained, have said, judged, sentenced, pronounced and appointed, that the said pig, now detained and confined as a prisoner in the manger, and held for the purpose of execution, is to be placed on a gibbet of wood, near and adjacent to the gallows and place of execution, in the said town of Lasaun, on the 24th day of July, 1464.

That was in 1464. Cecile had been fairly tried and pronounced guilty of causing the death of an infant piglet. But the case was not tried faster than it was dramatized to her execution. The sow joined a long procession of beasts, hogs, birds, and fish who have been executed for their senses, or for crimes that were not crimes at all, but which were so classified because they were wrong. The executioner, holding the pig by the ears, placed it on a gibbet and the pig was promptly executed by a blow to the head. The pig's head was then cut off and the body was buried in a shallow grave. The pig's head was then removed and placed on a spike in front of the townspeople as a warning to others who may commit similar crimes.

The sentences meted out in olden days, for humans and animals alike, were on the order of "an eye for an eye." For instance, a perjurer was punished by the amputation of the two fingers he held in the oath. An arsonist was burned alive. A man convicted of murder was hung from a tree and left to die. A peacock was sentenced to death by being forced to eat a poisonous plant. The sentence was carried out by the executioner, who would feed the peacock a mixture of poison and grass. The bird would eat the grass and then die. The executioner would then cut off the bird's head and hang its body from a tree. The bird's head would then be placed on a spike in front of the townspeople as a warning to others who may commit similar crimes.

And so, when the Tribunal of Palatinate, in 1466, sentenced a sow to be mangled and married in the head and forelegs before she was hanged, it was because the beast had similarly mangled the face and arms of a child. As if to warn other parents that their children might be in danger, the pig was paraded through the streets of the town, with its head and forelegs tied to a pole, and its body tied to a stake. The pig was then roasted over an open fire and the meat was eaten by the townspeople.

Ecclesiastical jurisprudence

Besides having the shadow of secular courts looming over them, animals came in for a share of misery from church authorities as well. If a cow committed a crime, the priest was required to order it to stop committing crimes. If a dog was found to be biting other dogs, the priest would excommunicate it and order it to be put down. If a horse was found to be kicking other horses, the priest would excommunicate it and order it to be put down. If a cat was found to be killing chickens, the priest would excommunicate it and order it to be put down. If a sheep was found to be eating grass, the priest would excommunicate it and order it to be put down. If a goat was found to be eating fruit, the priest would excommunicate it and order it to be put down. If a rabbit was found to be eating vegetables, the priest would excommunicate it and order it to be put down. If a bird was found to be eating insects, the priest would excommunicate it and order it to be put down.
Continued from previous page

months and enlisted the services of the most eminent jurists of its day. It happened in 1857, when a plague of some kind of weevil descended on the vineyards of St-Julien, France. The winegrowers begged for an anathema on the insects and—as was the procedure—the weevils were first brought to trial before a civil court. Both a prosecuting and a defending attorney were assigned to the case.

The defense pleaded for the weevils on the precedent implied in the Book of Genesis: that the animals were created before humans were, and were also commanded by the deity to be fruitful and multiply. The counselor argued that it was obviously intended that these creatures should have suitable means of support, and contended that the accused were only exercising their legitimate rights.

The prosecution replied testily that such animals were intended to be subservient to humans. He cited the psalms and the apostle Paul for precedent. While this legal dispute ozed on, the afflicted winegrowers held a meeting and proposed a compromise. They would contribute funds to buy and set aside a large patch of uncultivated land—a sanctuary full of juicy greenery and clear springs—for the sole use of the weevils. They would even draw up a legal and valid deed of conveyance made out to the insects.

The prosecution recommended that the court accept this offer and notify the weevils to vacate the vineyards on pain of excommunication. The defending attorney indignantly explained that the proposed asylum land was barren, ugly, and deficient in food to sustain its clients.

And so it went on and on, while the weevils got fat and the bedeviled winegrowers got apolitical. It would be nice to relate that this controversy turned out happily for all concerned, but unfortunately we don’t know how it turned out. The last page of the court records is shredded. It appears to have been eaten at some time during the intervening centuries. By weevils perhaps.

The basis for the prosecution of animals was not always the presses. Sometimes they knew right from wrong and commented deliberately and firmly upon the deeds of other parts of the world, down to quite modern days. Belief in evil spirits spread to the Serbs, so widely they were mistaken for an animal wrongdoer had been possessed by some demon. After all, the Bible presented such bogies in the incarnation of the devil, an aspect of the powers of Satan, of Eden, and other creatures. Beetlebeau means “lord of the flies.” Satan traditionally wears the goat’s hooves. And the mark of the beast was usually a goat or something similar. The identity of man and the power of God, the devil may be whipped and burned, but he is not destroyed. He exists in the persecutors’-ter- ritories—and deemed them simply human victims of a natural superabundance of melancholic.” However, the dread word “werewolf” was used again later, in the 18th century, in the Portis trial of an otherwise honorable, law-abiding, God-fearing man caught digging up multihabit, and reading on graveyard copies.

Scarehoax and other substitutes

The scarehoax is another familiar figure in the literature of religion, mythology, and folklore—the chosen or volunteer substitute who suffers or dies to cleanse another of sin. It was, in its first known use, an actual act, over a high priest of the ancient Hebrews. The High Priest of Israel, as a requirement of this biblical practice occur in Spanish fiestas today.

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Wolves

One of the most shuddery superstitions, current in Europe until near modern times, often brought both animals and humans in for additional grief. They were probably inherited from the ancient superstition that the wolf was the reincarnation of a demon of the earth. In 1685 the herds of the town of Anzach, Germany, were infested with wolves, supposed to be the reincarnation of a dead burgomaster. There is no record of the reason for this sudden belief in lycanthropy—the existence of the werewolf. In 1685 the herds of the town of Anzach, Germany, were infested with wolves, supposed to be the reincarnation of a dead burgomaster. There is no record of the reason for this sudden belief in lycanthropy—the existence of the werewolf. In 1685 the herds of the town of Anzach, Germany, were infested with wolves, supposed to be the reincarnation of a dead burgomaster. There is no record of the reason for this sudden belief in lycanthropy—the existence of the werewolf. 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Because someone requested that I do a column about Peace Pilgrim, I’ve spent the last week immersed in the words of a remarkable woman who walked the length and breadth of this country carrying the message of personal peacemaking. Peace, as she was called, was a vegetarian who both practiced and preached the principles of love and nonviolence. She traveled the country several times over nearly 30 years, recognized by her canvas sneakers, slacks, and navy blue tunic. In her pockets she carried everything she owned—the basics like a comb and stationary supplies for answering the letters that came to her at a New Jersey post office box maintained by a friend. She believed in living simply, at “need level.” For her, that meant “walking until given shelter, fasting until given food.” When someone asked how she could stand being so poor, she replied, “I’m not poor. I have the beauty of nature around me. I have my health. And even financially I’m richer than you because I have no debt.”

Although Peace was killed in an auto accident in 1981, her wisdom is more timely today than ever and, as a species, we need it more than any of us is likely to come by it accidentally. To develop within ourselves the qualities that are the “spiritual maturity” necessary to be of true service, she offered a dozen succinct suggestions.

Four Preparations: 1) Assume right attitudes toward life—get below the surface and face the realities; 2) Live good beliefs—stick to the principles that you believe are good, keep practicing the good things you already believe; 3) Find your place in the “Life Pattern”—give the good things you are motivated priority in your life; and 4) Simplify life to bring it into a state of well-being into harmony—lives that are cluttered with unnecessary possessions and meaningless activities require simplification. Four Purifications: Of the body through sensible health habits; of the thoughts through ceasing to harbor those that are unhealthy; of the desires—focusing on goals that can bring peace and harmony with the laws governing human conduct; and of motives—the best motive is to be of service. Four Realignments: Of self—transforming selfish impulses into those that would have wider consequences of the feelings of separateness—you can only find harmony when you realize the oneness of all and work for the good of all; of circumstances—not clinging to possessions that have outlived their usefulness and by attempting to possess people at all and realignment of all negative feelings—“If you recognize that those who do mean things are psychologically ill, your feelings of anger will turn to feelings of pity.” At first reading, these may sound like a catechism list of “thou shalt’s,” but people who try to discover within them an immense practical significance enough so that John Robbins included Peace Pilgrim’s pamphlet Steps Toward Inner Peace in the first mailing of the EarthSave Foundation. The following thoughts are excerpted from there, though that are particularly pertinent to those working for nonhuman animals.

Physical violence can end even before we have learned the way of inner peace and of the human violence will continue until we do. Only outer peace can be had through law. The way to inner peace is through love. “If you want to teach people, young or old, you must start where they are at their level of understanding. If you see they are already beyond your level of understanding, let them teach you. Most of us can teach one another.”

The pamphlet Steps Toward Inner Peace and the book Peace Pilgrim—Her Life and Work in Her Own Words are available free of charge or for a freewill donation from Friends of Peace Pilgrim, 43490 Cedar Avenue, Hart, CA 92344. The organization also publishes a newsletter and offers audio and video tapes of lectures.

The Animals’ Agenda
December 1990

The Legacy of Peace Pilgrim

Ordered to cut the state deer herd by 10 percent, the Pennsylvania Game Commission allowed antlerless deer hunting by law to continue. Philadelphia city limits this year, over strenuous objections from many residents. After decades of management policies that promoted population growth, the Penn. deer herd is 25 percent above the normal carrying capacity. The Game Commission have brought the Michigan and Wisconsin herds above 100 percent above carrying capacity, respectively.

Pennsylvania has ended an outbreak of bovine tuberculosis, at cost of $500,000 to public funds. By testing 12,000 cows in that state and 10 others. Over 120 cows were killed to keep the disease from spreading. Health officials are still fighting Pennsylvania’s worst outbreak of bovine fever since 1985. At least 20 horses have been killed. 144 quarantined, and 500 tested.

A Pennsylvania judge recently reversed the poaching convictions of two hunters who killed a striped deer, ruling that the deer didn’t meet the definition of wildlife because it wasn’t alive. A similar rule in New Hampshire in legal effect results in a license and a string of fresh convictions. A Quebec game warden was killed in last when illegal poachers coming up are set down a setup, and had behind it.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has so far this year, the peak beachfront light a year ago, when over 300 newly harpooned beached whales were sold for an estimated value of $1.9 million. The city compiled this year—only the more severe incident has been increased human use of beaches at night has discouraged sea turtle nesting throughout Florida. False cries of the night to find nesting sites, had not revealed actual nesting numbers not known. Weather conditions, storms, and fog have made it impossible to locate any birds. The state now has 82,000 and worked to order 150 hours with the local humane society, after pleading to continue to kill a pike with a pole and arrow. The sentence was one of the stiffest for cruelty charges in Texas yet.

Former federal judge Walter Nixon of Mississippi, imprisoned for being to bring a grand jury, faces loss of parole for carrying a gun, drug charges, and allegedly trying to persuade his parole officer to back him in parole. Nixon now faces state and federal charges of fraud.

Dec.1990 The Animals’ Agenda

NEWS SHORTS

Outfitter Me Hall of the New York Yankees has been arrested for illegal importing and keeping a pair of dead coyote kittens. Allegedly bred in captivity in Florida, the coyotes were placed in temporary custody of a West Hartford, Conn., veterinarian.

Xplobdon owners William and Rodney Beatright of Mayfield, Kansas, have been charged with cruelty to animals, criminal uttering, and possession of a cat without a permit, and conspiracy, after a bar fight in a local Wildlife. The two allegedly broke the front legs of live raccoons to make them squeal as the hunts pursued them.

Testing for horse pneumonia for use of illegal performance-enhancing drugs at $67.7 million in 1989, according to the Asse. of Racing Commissioners. Illegal drugs were found in 677 of 218,903 dog tests and 1,998 of 796,711 horse tests, confirmin a total of 795 drug violations.

Fighting erosion, the Calif. Dept. of Parks and Recreation purchased 400 of the estimated 500 ground squirrels at San Ildefonso State Beach last summer, using funds allocated with the anti- sympathizer Ophthalmic.
Cats are banned from the Marin Lagoon development in San Rafael, Calif., to protect an endangered field mouse.

A Hawaiian cat was rescued in Grahamb, Va., after spending 37 days inside an empty vending machine.

An Animal Kingdom pet store in Chicago no longer sells live animals, but it also roasts a menu of 25 cat treats for use in parades, commercials, and at parties.

"The most significant threat to the health of the colony," said the eastern U.S. "was themselves," according to American University historian Thomas Difnorco. "They ate too much meat and too few vegetables." Excessive eating was often accompanied by excessive drinking. Since many of the measles were cured with cals, things went better with funds, particularly spirit.

The American Assn. for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care, an animal users' group, has published a general information sheet for itself and its standards, available on request from NCSU Rockefeller Halls, Bethesda, MD 20014.

Louisiana and the Army Corps of Engineers are rebuilding 30-acre Queen Bess Island, a major brown pelican nesting area in the heavily eroded Mississippi delta. The pelicans, Louisiana's state bird, were wiped out by storms and drought occasionally from the post-apocalyptic Edand and EDJF about 30 years ago. A population brought to Queen Bess Island from Florida in 1968 has slowly grown and spread out, but the pelicans remain on the endangered species list.

An estimated 7,000 acres of farmland will be turned to marsh as part of a $1.6 billion plan to restore Florida's drought-stricken and heavily polluted Lake Okeechobee. Heart of the Everglades project.

Florida has banned commercial fishermen from using aircraft to spot schools of sardine.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is considering threatened species status for Florida's snowy egret population whose numbers may have fallen to as few as 400. The bird is already considered a threatened species by the Fla. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The snowy egret populations let hunters kill 60 this year.

The Colorado Div. of Wildlife has refused to investigate evidence of grossly abused animals on a Visian, Co., ranch located on the San Juanas in the late 1940s. After a hunter killed one in 1979, a two-year search found no evidence of any others. Discovery of a grossly abused population could lead to major ski development plans for the region.

The Army Corps of Engineers has dropped wetlands drainage for farming plans near the new federal wetlands, cutting the protected areas by 60 million acres in about a third. This allows farmers to sell farm wetlands for development.

The Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept. has arrested 10 suspected poachers, who face fines totaling $10,000.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in late September began an eight-year effort to eradicate Lake Champlain sea lampreys by pumping infected smallmouth bass into the lake. Vermont Federal Court Judge Robert M. H. Beacher, after hearing a two-year-long Appalachian Wilderness request for $5 million for lake restoration, which has been criticized by the EPA. The site of the poisoning is to increase the Lake Champlain sea lamprey and salmon populations. Sale of Lake Champlain sea lamprey eggs will run for 50 cents per pound.

The California condor, bred in captivity for the past two years, may be restored to the wild at the Nature Conservancy's 500-acre Gray Ranch in southeastern New Mexico, says the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service—but probably not for another 10 years. Fossils show the giant condors nested in the area about 11,000 years ago.

The Univ. of Florida has patented a natural fungus, Boccardia leonis, that kills fire ants as effectively as pesticides, while doing minimal ecological harm.

Bison who broke out of pastures on the Orono/Craven Reservation recently blew several cranberry fields near Synacos and, on for days.

"Diet rich in fruits and vegetables tend to reduce human cancer," the Dept. 33 issue of Science editorialized. "The most common factor in the prevention of human cancer is smoking. Lysine is another factor. The test is likely of value for synthetic chemicals. The test is simple and easy to administer. Cancer tests that use rodents are an obsolete relic of the ignorance of past decades."

The EPA's Science Advisory Board has said it would recommend a review of agency priorities that it "should attach as much importance to reducing ecological risks as it does to reducing risks to human health, should do a better job of assessing and acquiring environmental data," and "should integrate its environmental programs with broader public policies involving energy, agriculture, taxes, and foreign affairs."

The pre-burnt American Elk Conservancy, which bought two ranges cattle ranches from the Chaum Land and Co., has held a January, has used New Mexico Game and Fish Director Bill Thompson for $8.3 million. Accusing ARC of acting in bad faith, Montoya has refused to license the group to keep wildlife.

Stan Curtis and John Thurman of the University of Illinois have developed a microtome for amnestating pigs before castration, which costs under a penny a pig to use. "We are not just trying pigs should be amnestated for castration," Thurman told successful Purdue magazine. "We are simply saying that legislation comes through requiring amnestation, we'll have something that's practical on the shelf ready for farmers."
The next-to-last orca whale in Sea World’s captive breeding program died Sept. 20 of unknown causes. Sea World, owned by Anheuser-Busch, still has 13 female orcas, scattered among marine parks in Florida, Texas, Ohio, and California. Of 30 orcas captured for Sea World since 1965, 14 are now dead. The Dolphin Project and Sea Shepherd Conservation Project have called for a boycott of Anheuser-Busch products until Sea World stops using captive dolphins in “petting pools” that expose them to germs from the public and to high levels of chlorine, which irritates the dolphin’s skin, eyes, and breathing passages.

Philadelphia police say alleged con artist John Kennie, a.k.a. Craig Robinson, used forged money orders to bilk dog and rare bird dealers and herders out of dozens of animals plus thousands of dollars.

Outgoing Calif. governor George Deukmejian has signed bills giving $9.5 million to the Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game, which had threatened to cancel hunting seasons because falling license sales had cut agency income. Deukmejian vetoed a bill that would have changed the DFG’s name to the Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, emphasizing work to benefit non-hunted species. Deukmejian also signed a bill requiring pet shops to inform customers if an animal has received veterinary care.

The USDA has cited the Los Angeles Zoo for what USDA veterinarian Kathleen Garland called an “unheard of” number of violations of food storage and animal handling facility standards. The citations came a month after Humane Society of the U.S. president for wildlife matters John Craigie told the USDA that the zoo housed animals in an “irresponsible and inhumane manner.” A city investigation of the charges soon expanded to include an auditor’s probe of a special fund kept for zoo director Warren Thomas by the Greater Los Angeles Zoo Assn. The fund included sums received from pet food manufacturers and fills makers who used zoo animals or facilities. Thomas then resigned. He had been hired by the Los Angeles City Council in 1986, after irregularities, but was reinstated when a federal judge ruled that the city had violated his civil rights.

The American Assn. of Zoological Parks and Aquariums has suspended Arkansas exotic animal herder, trainer, and transporter Karl Tatum’s accreditation for the balance of 1990 over unspecified ethics violations. Last January, Tatum was fined $70,000 for illegally selling an endangered snow leopard in 1986. A month later, the TV program 60 Minutes alleged that Tatum was a middleman to sell animals at auctions, violating AAAP rules. Some of the animals were later killed at hunting preserves. Tatum was also fined $1,000 in 1982 for selling two iguana lizards to a woman in a Mexican buyer without the proper permits. AAAP said Tatum’s accreditation would be restored if he pays his 1981 dues.

State and federal wildlife agents raided the 10th-acre Tacoma Huntng Wilderness of Bennington, Okla., on Oct. 13, apparently in violation of THW manager Herb Hill. Hunters had paid up to $450 each to kill several hundred captive-reared black bears, grizzly bears, cougars, and elk—all allegedly from ooc—into a fenced area the size of a football field. “This wasn’t hunting,” Hill said. “It was target practice.”

The Philadelphia Zoo has been allowed to turn all animals into semi-natural settings by 1992. Moose hunter Roy Sadler of Petersburg, Alaska, rescued two stranded burls off an ice floe, then told reporters that after the experience, he was no longer really into hunting.

The corporate world is finding pro-animal deeds are good publicity. Using only 15 percent of a 700-acre tracter test lot, Caterpillar Inc. of Peoria, Ill. has registered the site as a no-hunting allowed wildlife sanctuary. Oklahoma Gas and Electric Power maintains a protected 11.5-acre prairie dog colony at a plant near Mustang, Okla. The cruelty free personal care products maker Neiva Labs, of Haddonfield, N.J., recently mailed a national fundraising appeal for the Marine Mammal Stranding Center at nearby Brigantine, N.J. But not all the gestures are what they seem. Citizens for Nuclear Energy, an industry front group, claimed in a magazine ad that nuclear power doesn’t hurt wildlife. In fact, radiation leaks and contaminated water can severely harm wildlife around many reactors and nuclear waste storage sites, The Ykins. Klickitat, Net Perce, and Umatilla tribes of Washington state believe they may be suffering high cancer rates because radioactive waste from the Stanford complex has polluted fisheries up to 300 miles away.

The environment dept. of Karnataka, India, cancelled a proposed cage-transportation project partially funded by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service after five tigers died of pneumonia and salmonellosis in a press release that stated that the government had become “concerned that conducting research on wildlife is not as scientifically sound and justifiable to the department nor helpful to the living conditions of the wildlife.” The program will now be headed to Galilee, tracking project chief Ulhas Karnath has said Karnataka.

A 10 million-year-old fossil found in Lebanon, China, has been identified by U.S. paleontologists as the earliest known bird, linking Archaeopteryx and modern birds. The fossil bird had the furred, keeled breastbone believed necessary for flight, and a short tail indicating it lived to treetops, but had a dinosaurian pelvis and vestigial claws at her wings.

The hole in the Antarctic ozone layer observed in 1987 and 1989 has reappeared.

The U.S./Mexico International Boundary and Water Commission has agreed to conduct tests to determine if the Rio Grande, as result of suits filed by the Sierra Club Natl., Audubon Society, and Frontier Audubon Society. This will improve the habitat for jaguarundis and ocelots.

The American Fund for Alternatives to Animal Research has granted $40,000 to the Swedish-based Multi-center Evaluation of In Vitro Cytoxicity, which validates non-animal testing methods by comparing data from numerous independent studies.

For those who suffer the heartbeat of knowing that presently there are more companion animals than can ever find homes, this book is one that not only deals with the burgeoning problems of animal control, but explores new approaches to a veterinary, the teacher, the attorney, the shelter director, the animal control officer, and the animal rights philosopher. Among the issues considered are:

- Responsibilities of shelters
- Psychological bases of resistance to spay/neuter and euthanasia
- Characteristics of food
- Population control of feral cats

Participants: John Kulthug, Christine Stevens, Ingrid Nevskiy, Tom Regan, Murry Carchan, Lea Lieberman, Barbara Cassidy, Ann Coffet, Rob Scott, Margaret Granachy, Jocelyn Reynolds, Gretchen Wyze, Annadel Vanwou, Gordon Robinson, Kathleen Young, John McArthur, Arthur Beader, Robert Gage, Wolfgang Joche, and Terry Trainer, David Samuel, and Illion Molsgen

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December 1990

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PROFILE

JOHNNY APPLESPEED:
PIONEER OF ANIMAL RIGHTS

BY THOR JANSON

W e've all heard stories about that semi-mystical folk hero who wandered throughout the American frontier planting apple seeds. Few, however, know the whole story of the man who became known as Johnny Appleseed. He did not just walk around planting apples and without an aim, for very often he would return to his planting site several years later and collect the seedlings. These he would sell to the pioneering families in the area, and in return he would use the proceeds to protect abandoned, abused, and injured animals.

According to Johnny's own words he was born in Boston, Massachusetts in 1775 as Jonathan Chapman. Little else is known of his early years—are apparently he did not like talking about his personal past—and the first reliable historical reference found him entering the territory of Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1801. Settlers observed him hauling horseloads of seed to plant around those first homesteads. To cover the cost of seed, Johnny began transporting seed by river with a peculiar craft made of two canoes lashed together. His appearance must have been the cause of much curiosity wherever he went. One story has it that he was rejected even the hand-me-down clothes that people gave him. Instead, he wore a cap made of cardboard with a very large bill—an ancestor of the modern baseball cap. Indeed, Johnny often wore in village ballgowns. His baseball cap made of apple wood doubled as a walking stick.

It was not many years before this oddity attired, mild-mannered man was spoken of in every cabin from the Ohio River to the Northern lakes, and westward to the prairies of what is now the state of Indiana. And it is said that even the Indians, who were at that time warring with the whites, treated Johnny with the greatest kindness and considered him a great medicine man, much more so than in response to his self-imposed poverty and great resistance to cold and pain. In 1812 he learned from the Indians that tribes allied with the British were about to attack the village of Mansfield, Ohio. He saved the village by running 30 miles to summon troops.

Johnny believed it to be a sin to kill any creature for food; and proclaimed that all that was necessary for human sustenance was produced by the soil. He dedicated himself to the work of protecting animals. Whenever Johnny heard of an animal being mistreated, he would go to the scene, and purchase the creature, and give it or her to some more humane settler. Always on condition that the animal would be kindly treated and properly cared for. Johnny would keep a few hogs, that new settlers pushing into the wilderness would abandon alone and left. In the autumn, Johnny would make a diligent search for all such animals, and, gathering them together, he would pay whoever might be living nearby to provide food and shelter for the hogs until the following spring, at which time he would lead them to the settler's breeder to copy for the summer. If they later recovered and became capable of work, they would never be used for meat. Rather, he would give them or lend them to settlers he thought to be kind. It was unusual that they could have the animals only as long as they were put to good use.

Johnny's conception of the absolute sin of inflicting pain or death on any creature was not limited to the "higher forms" of animal life. He considered all creatures, large or small, to be endowed with a divine essence. One time, as Johnny was walking near Mansfield, he came upon an open

...continued...
Tens of Thousands of Animals suffered horrible deaths because of Exxon’s greed and carelessness. Show that you are not fooled by Exxon’s smooth “PR” campaign. Help put Exxon in its place! You will love this very colorful 100% Cotton Power T! 20% of the profits go to THE FUND FOR ALASKA which fights the opening of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and protects wildlife. Makes a Great Christmas present for all of your environmentally concerned friends. Buy 5, get one free! Only $15.00 plus $2.00 S/H per shirt IMMEDIATE DELIVERY! Please specify Med., Lg., or XL Direct Action Box 21743 Charleston, S.C. 29413-1743 IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FOR CHRISTMAS!!!
Continued from previous page

was on a chartered bus en route to the scene when police claimed the order was given directly to him. At deadline Unit was still considering an appeal and whether to file civil charges in connection with a separated shoulder he suffered during his arrest.

Theresa Barr of Monroe County, Pa., was convicted for fighting, even though arresting officer Casey McCormick picked out another perpetrator, Debora Hartman of Troy, when asked to identify Barr. Greg Hindi of Wichita, Kansas, was convicted of lying on the ground to obstruct a mounted trooper; a video showed Hindi was knocked to the ground, probably by a trooper, asked “Who hit me?” and immediately stood back up. Mals dropped charges against Michael Andrews, who allegedly struck several protesters with his car, including protest organizer Steve Hindi of Plano, Ill., who rode several hundred feet on Andrews’ hood, then kicked in his windshield. Facing a November trial for criminal mischief, Mals did not appear to testify against Andrews, on advice of his lawyer, Guy Brooks of the National Federation for Animal Law.

Rather than appeal their convictions, they list a number of incidents in the same county, Greg Hindi challenged his conviction with a $6,000 state prosecutor’s fine. młone Cousins of the Pa. State Troopers to take a polygraph test with him. Eight other participants in the Pigs protest also volunteered to take the test, including Mobilization for Animals president Joe Taksle and Wayne Dechele of the Fund for Animals. Polygraph machines, which measure response to stress, have been described as “lie detectors,” but so-called polygraph evidence has been barred from most courts for over 20 years.

IDA Victory

Oct. 4, U.S. District Judge Thelton Henderson dismissed the charges against protesters’ request for an injunction against the U.S. Navy’s plan to poison squawks at the Concord, Calif., Naval Weapons Station. IDA argued that the Navy’s chemical bat could also kill endangered litoral foxes and salt harvest mice.

More Civil Disobedience

Michael Budkie, Midwest coordinator for In Defense of Animals, was among seven activists arrested Oct. 9 at the annual Proctor & Gamble shareholders meeting in Cincinnati. While six of the group were arrested at the door for trespassing, Ellen Cullman of Louisville, Ky., got inside to present the firm with a “Corporate Hypocrisy Award” for “efforts to defeat animal welfare legislation, failure to implement alternatives to animal testing, and for the record deaths of 50,000 animals annually for Procter & Gamble products.”

Meanwhile, the activists pleaded no contest and were fined $1,000 each with court costs, which the judge told an attorney supplied by NFAL that since they held valid proxies to attend the meeting, they should have pleaded innocent. Budkie, Cullman, and Jack Norris of Sycamore, Ohio, did not plead innocent, and were to return to court for pretrial motions Oct. 19.

In an earlier civil disobedience case, nine activists convicted of trespassing during PETA’s April 24 demonstration at the offices of the National Institutes of Health received fines ranging from $175 to $250, and a year’s probation each.

All 31 activists arrested last August during a series of Hunt Saboteurs Assn. protests of tule elk hunting at Grizzly Island State Park, Calif., have demanded jury trials, according to attorney Dan Whaley of NFAL. The activists are challenging laws on Constitution grounds a law specifically barring animal defenders and hunt saboteurs from the vicinity of the tule elk hunt. Solano County, Calif., is demanding that each activist pay a proportional share of the cost of the police presence at the protests.

Pending Actions

Nov. 13, U.S. District Judge Mark Wolf of Boston was to hear a suit against the New England Aquarium filed by Citizens to End Animal Suffering and Exploitation. CEASE is trying to prevent the aquarium from giving a male bottlenose dolphin to the Navy.

The U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals will this month hear a last-ditch appeal of the Univ. of Arizona’s plan to build an observatory atop Mt. Graham, home of the endangered Mt. Graham red squirrel. The project has been held up by environmentalist opposition since 1984.

The Calif. Fish and Game Commission delayed the opening of duck season by two weeks on Oct. 4, to allow about 30 duck-hunting days with a 5-day bag limit. A Fish and Wildlife Service ban on feeding waterfowl within 10 days of the start of hunting. Calif. State District Judge Gordon Thompson has denied a motion to hold the ban under advise, by request of 12 of the clubs, who claim it will have an adverse environmental impact, and that they won’t bother to maintain wetlands if they’re not allowed to bait ducks into the hunting range.

The legal staffs of several groups are looking at the possibility of bringing federal actions against biomedical researchers for alleged scientific misconduct. At least three quit suit cases are already underway in non-animal related cases. In a quit case, a third party Federal Court jury—and the party bringing the suit may keep up to 30 percent of any damage award.

Salmon Ranching Flops

An industry with booming prospects only three years ago, salmon ranching has jumped big in the Pacific Northwest, following similar failures in such cases as Japan, Argentina, New Zealand, and Chile.

Circa 1986, hatchery salmon made up 25 percent of the catch off the coast of Oregon and Washington State. This situation clearly validated the stance of marine biologists and environmental organizations. Also killed in committee was a bill to preserve eight million acres of southern California desert.

Introduced in slightly different forms by Senator Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) and Mel Levine (D-Calif.), the bill would have expanded the Joshua Tree and Death Valley national monuments into national parks, created a 1.5-million-acre East Mojave National Park, set aside 81 separate tracts totaling 4.4 million acres as permanent wilderness, and added 20,500 acres to Red Rock Canyon State Park. House Rep. Jim Garamendi had favored a bill that would have set aside 3.1 million acres of desert, while permitting livestock grazing and use of off-road vehicles.

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Introdu...
Animal Newsline

Continued from previous page 1987, and "Driftnets: Scourge of the Sea," Nov. 1989.)

Because struggling Alaskan fishermen feared that drift-netting legislation would devastate their industry, Alaska banned commercial salmon fishing. But it was an Alaskan tradition that was seriously threatened when one of the few hatchery salmon whose fate was confirmed, readily identified because it was also the first Atlantic salmon ever found in Alaskan waters.

Drift-netting in recent years plus decades of damming and siltation of spawning beds caused by logging have also critically depleted many natural salmon runs. The National Marine Fisheries Service recently agreed to consider recommending "endangered" or "threatened" species status for five varieties of wild salmon found in the Columbia/Snake river system of Oregon and Washington. Only 484 salmon returned to California's Sacramento River this year, and virtually none made up the drought-stricken American River. However, Alaskan commercial fishermen reported catching 43 million pink salmon this past summer, nearly half again more than the previous year. Since pink salmon have a two-year life cycle, this salmon run would have been just entering Prince William Sound from their spawning streams at the time the Exxon Valdez oil spill—as Exxon quickly pointed out, trying to minimize long-term ecological damage. But the record catch probably came at least in part because the oil spill kept fishermen out of the area in 1989, while thousands of other salmon competed in the open ocean.

Carmel Boycott Continues

The year-old boycott of Carmel personal care products continued after the firm was acquired by the International Research and Development Corporation. While Carmel products are advertised as "cruele-free," IRDC plans to kill over 60,000 animals a year in product testing at facilities in Mattawan, Michigan, and has been repeatedly cited for violating USDA animal care regulations.

Highly sensitive to criticism, IRDC has also obtained court injunctions that require protesters to notify the Mattawan police chief seven days before any activity near the firm's headquarters, and restrict the number of protesters to 20 or less. Further, IRDC has legally threatened publications, including The ANIMALS' AGENDA, who professed their support for the Carmel takaways and boycott.

Carmel products continue to bear a label asserting that 25% of revenue will be donated to animal rights groups from each purchase, but recipients are hard to find. Pleading leading pro-animal organizations. Chris Anderl and Nancy Huft Robbins of For Animals Inc. found that PETA received undisclosed sums before the takeover. The ANIMALS' AGENDA got $500, the Inland Society for Animal Rights received $250, and Friends of Animals received $50, but all four now refuse Carmel money.

My Planet Too

10% of our profits go to Animal and Environmental groups

A Sealife in Rich colors on Turquoise
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D Wolf Family in Glow in the Dark (not shown)
E Land Animals in Pastels on Light Blue (not shown)

Adult Sweatshirts: $28.95 T Shirts $18.00 S, M, L, XL
Children Sweatshirts: $25.00 T Shirts $15.00 S, M, L

For each order up to $50.00 add $5.00 Shipping and Handling. For each order over $50.00 add an additional $1.50

California residents add 6.34% Sales Tax
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Animal Newsline

Flattery Will Get Them Nowhere

The American Medical Association assembled an all-star cast of professional witnesses in Washington D.C. on October 4 to denounce animal defenders. Among those testifying that protesters had destroyed their work and their lives were: Michael Cairey, a Northwestern University, who shot thousands of unconscious cats in the head to "discover" how severe brain damage often leads to cessation of breathing; John Orem of Texas Tech, whose sleep deprivation studies on cats have yet to yield any medically useful findings; and Adrian Morrison of the University of Pennsylvania, who has built a career on defending virtually every atrocity done in a U.S. research lab within the past dozen years.

Earlier, the AMA House of Delegates approved a motion specifically registering "strong objections to the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine," for criticizing medical reliance upon animal models to study human ailments. The St. Louis Animal Rights Team won similar distinction when identified on the front page of the August 1990 issue of Comparative Medicine News, published by the Washington University School of Medicine, as "highly organized with clearly delineated goals...a formidable force.

Yet another formidable force to challenge vestrymen's claims came together in response to the AMA press conference, as six groups including PCRM, the Medical Research Commission, the Alternatives to Animal Research, the Health Care Consumer Network, the Cambridge Committee for Responsible Medicine, and the Alliance for Research Accountability formed an umbrella group, Coalition to Update Research and Education (P.O. Box 6090, Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10163-6018; 212-876-1368 or 212-718-2078). According to the Association of American Medical Colleges, animal defenders have cost U.S. medical schools $17.6 million since 1985—only $6.3 million of it directly related to demonstrations, break-ins, and vandalism. Further, at 22 of the 76 schools reporting property damage, the damage was apparently not directly linked to animal defense protest. The schools spent $6.8 million on tighter security, and $4.5 million was the estimated value of research lost. From these figures compiled over a five-year period, the AAMC somehow estimated animal defenders are costing medical schools annual ongoing expenses near $17.3 million and 170,000 hours for personnel security, insurance, record keeping, and complying with new regulations, which is almost the five-year total in only one year, and humps in many items that most accountants would consider just routine costs of business.

Trying to counter the growing trend toward animal defense, the AMA adopted guidelines to "help deal with the use and abuse of lab animals." The California Biomedical Research Association has awarded $1,750 in scholarships to five high school students who won a pro-vivisection essay contest.

The AMA does have allies in its anti-animal defense campaign. Julia Child, who once pulled the legs off a live crab in TV, recently praised readers of Cook's magazine that "If we are not careful in dealing with these animal rights and moral vegetarianists, they may well succeed in banning traditional fare from the marketplace by appealing to the 'humanitarian' emotions of ignorant, non-gastronomes...If these 'natural' culists won out...they will take on all the rookeries of the animal trade, the lobster pens up in floating tubs, laying hens cooped in tiny cages, chickens hung in droves by their feet while their throats are slit, and as for the farm rabbits, feed 'em clockwise.'"

A previously unknown group called Feed The People, located at P.O. Box 414 in Baxter, Iowa, amplified the paranoia with a recent press release, which began, "The ANIMAL RIGHTS MOVEMENT is an insanity according to the food supply. It is evil, it is pagan, it is DANGEROUS." The release went on to claim, "Animal worship and drugs hang in hand in hand with most forms of Satanism," and concluded, "The Animal Rights Campaign is a conspiracy...financed by wealthy people," who are waging a "war for the control of food production."

At Walter of the pro-hunting Wildlife Legislative Fund of America is also worried. According to Walter, over 7,000 U.S. animal defense groups annually raise $60 million a year. The problem for hunters, he claims, is that "these people...are not just killing our grandmas who're shooting a chicken's neck for Sunday dinner.

Williamson of Outdoor Life believes, however, that "Sport probably gets people to the game when the final game habitat is destroyed by unbridled human procreation. They want the government to do nothing, because we can't help it."

Putting People First, a front group for the People's Petition Project, might consider Williamson's energy according to a Fifth Circuit, signed in 1961, "Animals' rights zealots...perpetuate "Humans have grown like a cancer. We're the biggest blight on the face of the Earth. Everything else is in proportion, other quotes purportedly from animal defenders was attributed."

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Dirges In The Fur District

Washington: Rexdale, Ontario, and Carlsbad, New Jersey. The ranchers believe a merger would cut their marketing costs.

With declining funds for fur promotion, due to declining sales, the International Fur Trade Federation voted to double its auction levy, from one percent to two percent of gross. Because "Pro-fur groups are loathe to tell Fur Age Weekly exactly how much money theIFTF hands out each year and to whom, afraid that the information will fall into "activists' hands," the editors

we were obliged to quote The ANIMALS' AGENDA for their information (see insert). Former Fur Information Council of America (FICA) Tom Riley meanwhile begged for stamp money to underwrite a mass mailing to junior high schools, principals urging them to look out for classroom animal activists, who "might promote anti-business, anti-farming and unhealthy practices," such as vegetarianism (which extends the average human lifespan by about 10 percent).

Furriers called it a victory, as Congress initially proposed to tax all furs priced over $5,000. Planning to skin three million mink this winter, sharply down from 5.6 million in 1989-1990, mink ranchers urged the fur trade to merge the three major North American pelts auctions into one. Auctions are now held in Seattle, Washington; Rexdale, Ontario; and Carlsbad, New Jersey.
MEDICINE:

Animal Experiments in Stroke Research

Stroke is the third most common cause of death of American adults. But stroke victims do not die immediately; instead, they suffer partial paralysis, loss of speech, loss of sensory functions, or loss of cognitive abilities. Strokes can be devastating.

A stroke is the death of a portion of the brain, caused by a loss of blood flow, generally due to a blocked or broken artery. The same process of atherosclerosis (hardening of the arteries) that can block the blood flow to the heart muscle and lead to a heart attack can do the same in the arteries that supply the brain. Blood clots can plug a narrowed arterial passage, and broken blood vessels can also impair effective blood flow. Risk factors for stroke have been identified through human epidemiologic studies, and they are essentially the same in all three diseases: high cholesterol levels, hypertension, and smoking are the principal culprits.

The journal Stroke, published by the American Heart Association, has for a spirited debate over animal experiments. In an October 1988 editorial, Charles F. Molnar of the George Washington University complained of the failure of human studies to replicate the results of animal experiments. ("Why Model Stroke?" 19:1195-97). He noted that animal experiments are much more controllable than clinical studies of patients, and he credited them with most of the existing current knowledge of the events in the minute-to-minute progression of strokes. But he concluded that these advantages are offset by the many factors that complicate stroke in humans and make human studies a very different arena from animal experiments.

In the May 1989 issue of Stroke, Samuel Neff of the New England Medical Center noted the many differences between human strokes and those produced in animal experiments: "A human cannot easily not notice a loss of cerebral tissue equal to the mass of an entire rabbit's brain. The brain's middle cerebral artery is comparable in size to a rat's sorta. Humans continue to recover from strokes on a time scale longer than the entire life span of many laboratory animals. A fluid dynamic level scaling over two orders of magnitude in several dimensions is severely problematic... The repeated failure of the spontaneous stroke to produce strokes in mice is due only to the inapplicability of animal models to human cerebrovascular disease" ("Clinical Relevance of Stroke Models" 20:277-78). Neff felt that animal experiments should be fewer and more carefully chosen.

In December 1989, Myron D. Ginsburg and Raul Bustoso of the University of Miami described advantages of the rodent, particularly rats and gerbils, in stroke research ("Modern Cerebral Ischemia," Stroke 20:1067-72). But in the next issue, in January 1990, David O. Wiebers and his colleagues at the Mayo Clinic and the University of Iowa described critical information from animal experiments ("Animal Models of Stroke: Are They Relevant to Human Disease?" 21:1-13). They cited examples: barbiturates protected animals from brain damage due to stroke, but have "little or no protective effect in humans"; MK-801 appeared to protect some species but not others, and had not made a case for any relevance to humans. They concluded that "an over-reliance upon such models may impede rather than advance scientific progress in the treatment of this disease.

How shall we research stroke? Wiebers wrote that "the answers to many of our questions regarding the underlying pathophysiology and treatment of stroke do not lie with continued attempts to model the human situation perfectly in animals, but rather with the development of techniques to enable the study of more basic metabolism, pathophysiology, and anatomical detail in living humans." Their criticisms did not extend to the use of animals for safety testing.

IN LAY TERMS

BY NEAL D. BARNOARD, M.D.

In the July 1990 issue, Wiebers and colleagues were criticized for ignoring the contribution of animal experiments to treatments for strokes caused by arterial spasms which can occur after bleeding. Wiebers countered that such treatments had contributed to studies rather than animal experiments ("Relevance of Animal Models to Stroke," 21:1091-92). Dozens of treatments tested on animals did not work in people. Again, they cautioned against the assumption that information from animal experiments is relevant to the human disease.

In the same issue, Justin Zivin and James Grotta agreed that "drug studies in animal models have not yet translated into ANIMALS for humans," but felt that it was unfair to discount animal experiments entirely, which they felt had value ("Animal Stroke Models: They are Relevant to Human Disease?" 21:1081-83). Furthermore, they felt that positron emission tomography (PET) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) had problems of their own.

It appears that while animal stroke experiments have yielded data, the relevance of such data to human treatments remains doubtful. Research may be a bit more than recording the second-to-second events as a treatment is used in a laboratory animal. Elucidating these details does not necessarily mean that the capacity to undo the damage.

Researchers are calling for other lines of research, particularly new imaging techniques that are already in clinical use. In addition, research in prevention is critically important. While we can do little to undo the damage of strokes, most can probably be prevented.

Dr. Barnard is president of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (P.O. Box 6222, Washington, DC 20015; 202-686-2210).
Animal Rights, Past and Present

Animal Revolution: Changing Attitudes Towards Speciesism

A former animal experimenter on both sides of the Atlantic, Richard Ryder came to realize the moral bankruptcy of what he and others were doing, and in 1975 published Victims of Science, which did much to advance the notion of animal rights beyond the restricted sphere of academic philosophy. Despite a second British edition in 1981, however, Victims of Science was repeatedly rejected by American publishers, possibly because it seemed too radical at that time.

Americans have an opportunity now to benefit from Ryder's work with the publication of his new book, Animal Revolution. In it, Ryder presents a historical account of human responses and challenges to animal cruelty in the western world (and particularly in Britain) from ancient times to the present. The first half of the book covers the period up to 1900, and the second deals in much greater detail with the modern animal rights movement after that date.

Some of the limitations of Ryder's historical account need to be stressed. He himself acknowledges the dangers of relying solely on the written record, a practice that rests on the dubious assumption that the creations of writers and intellectuals accurately represent the "mindset" of their times. Nonetheless, this is an approach which he adopts.

The other difficulty involves Ryder's tendency to record rather than analyze the evidence he presents. He has industriously unearthed so much humane material from the past that it is right for him to be so compre- hensive in bearing witness to it. But on occasion the slightest pro-animal sentiment can be accorded an importance it does not really deserve; and sometimes in enumerating and quoting key passages from literature, the contradictions their authors demonstrated over the animal question remain unexplored. The reactions to animal cruelty of men such as Alexander Pope and Samuel Johnson were, I would argue, deeply ambiguous, and to depict them without qualification as early champions of animal rights is simplistic. Ryder, however, prefers a rose-tinted view of the 18th century.

The history of the post-1960 movement is where Ryder excels and makes it a truly original contribution. Ryder has been closely associated with many of the largest British animal rights groups, serving as chair of the RSPCA between 1977 and 1979, and is a major advocate of political organization on behalf of animals—at least once having stood for Parliament in this country himself. However, he carefully avoids the abuse of self-promotion into which many accounts of current struggles plunge, in favor of a carefully researched and well-paced narrative of the growth and spread of animal rights as an international phenomenon. He wisely organizes his material around specific issues, so that there are individual chapters dealing with the protection of wildlife, vivisection, and so forth, and reveals the major problem areas—an illuminating chronicle of violent incidents and animal rights' strategies.

The difficulty of writing objectively about recent history is something that Ryder has managed, and it ensures that the book becomes an invaluable reference work for future historians of the movement.

Macdonald Daly

Animal Rights, Past and Present

Planting the Hidden Cost of Modern Agribusiness

In the ten years since Animal Factories was first published, so many small family farms have disappeared that even the government has begun to show concern. Newspapers now frequently report on the contamination of eggs, milk, and meat, as well as the environmental costs of factory farming. The timing of this new edition of Animal Factories couldn't be better.

Even those who realize how unnatural and inhumane modern agricultural systems have become may not understand how much it affects human well-being. As the book proclaims, 'the controlled environment' of factory farming has become a larger and larger part of our lives. According to the book, these farms not only produce our food, but also contribute to the destruction of our environment and our health. The book also includes a section on how to change the system, including tips on how to support local farmers and reduce your consumption of factory-farmed products.

Who profits from this system then? Feed and chemical companies who use part of these profits to fund research into more "wonder drugs" and feed additives. Some of the profits undoubtedly end up in the pockets of people who take that concentrated effort to make farming a more "human occupation." It is now.

Cathy Culp

The Cat and the Curmudgeon


Who's the feline villain in this tale? The feline villain in this tale is the Dr. Endymion Amory, the country cat who is the real star of the show.

Birds of paradise are all in a flutter over the new edition of Animal Factories. The book is a must-read for anyone interested in the humane treatment of animals. The book is a must-read for anyone interested in the humane treatment of animals.

The Cat and the Curmudgeon


Birds of paradise are all in a flutter over the new edition of Animal Factories. The book is a must-read for anyone interested in the humane treatment of animals.
REVIEWS

Continued from previous page

... the commercial genesis of sequels is that while, as a rule, these techniques guarantee a safer return to investors, they also guarantee a dreadful return to most of the reading and viewing public. Synthesized from what the producers identify as the "hot" elements in the hit tear jerks, steamy sex scenes, a star's mannerisms, explosions, shootouts, etc., they usually replicate—in excess—the anatomy but not the soul of the original model. In short, more often than not sequels are opportunistic rip-offs.

That's why the subject of this review, The Cat and the Cumudgeon, is such a cause for celebration. For here we do not have the latest and most delightful installment on the saga of that oddest of New York couples—the nation's foremost cumudgeon, Cleveland Amory, and his impossibly independent feline, Polar Bear—but also an example of a sequel that easily measures up to (and at times surpasses) the high standards set by the parent.

Trying to match his 1987 bestseller The Cat Who Came for Christmas must have surely proven a daunting challenge even for as robust an ego as Amory's. Indeed, sources close to the broadcasting cumudgeon assured me that self-doubt, a rare occurrence in Amory's experience, raised its head at least once, and for a full hour.

Well, we needn't worry. Amory, easily this nation's top raconteur and most underrated social commentator, is also a master of the satirical narrative. But with a twist. And that is Amory's humor never stooping the meanness or bitterness, a remarkable feat, considering the rather ample targets of opportunity afforded by the self-impressed characters he so deftly collects. Instead, gentleman that he is, he usually prefers to direct the barbs at himself.

This he does, of course, while adopting any one of his numerous hilarious "official capacities"—the unconstructed uptight, the self-deprecating, and slightly hypochondriac sophisticate; the transparently self-impressed historian; the hapless "cat-owned" urban bachelor; and the helplessly pompous author.

In the latter incarnation Amory can be devastating. Consider this notable passage, where Amory, who just a few pages earlier was feigning indignation at having a TV host introduce his book as "a children's book," finds himself in a bookstore autographing session in Detroit during a promotional tour:

"Suddenly I noticed two women who, having bought the book, were both reading it together while they walked in line. Now I submit that there are few authors alive, and I daresay few decent, who can resist approaching someone who is actually in the process of reading his book. In particular you always want to know where in the book they're reading. I had been a lecturer several years on cruise ships, where I have often found that happen. Cruise ships are, after all, very close to the Promised Land for an author because here you have, first, a captive audience to whom, after you lecture, you can sell your book, and second, you can then cook around the deck and look over the shoulders of people, at least some of whom will be reading your book in the deck chairs. I remember on occasion when not having engaged in this pursuit, I noticed that one woman near whose shoulder I had looked the preceding afternoon had made only two pages of progress from my previous day's surveillance. I asked her sincerely what seemed to be the trouble. "I went to the movies last night," she said, I told her generously that I would understand that time but please not let it happen again.

The above, incidentally, illustrates one of Amory's stylistic gifts: he's one of the few writers around who can effortlessly crank out sentences that are both convoluted and perfectly clear. I'm impressed by this ability because except for Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, whose Little Prince has become a timeless classic and who wrote in French, I can't think of any other modern author capable of addressing both young and adult audiences with equal charm and effect. Furthermore, being myself a reckless practitioner of the convoluted sentence, I know how hard it is to turn it out fully intelligible every time.

Will the The Cat and the Cumudgeon in turn spawn a sequel? That's hard to tell, but here a fascinating opportunity presents itself. Since Amory is still obviously hoarding a vast reservoir of superb anecdotes, not to mention fascinating insights relating to his many non-literary pursuits (including, as readers of this magazine are well aware, his lifelong defense of animals and the environment), it would seem a matter of elementary decency that he now sit down to write the book so many people have been waiting for: his autobiography. Meanwhile, considering how rewarding The Cat and the Cumudgeon is, I bet it's only a matter of time before it climbs to the top of the best-selling list—where it belongs.

—David Groanville

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Welcome to our 1991 directory. We have organized this directory into alphabetical sections for easy referencing. Our goal is to provide a comprehensive guide to animal-friendly options. We believe in promoting animal welfare and have included a variety of organizations and businesses that share our values. Thank you for supporting the animal rights movement.
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