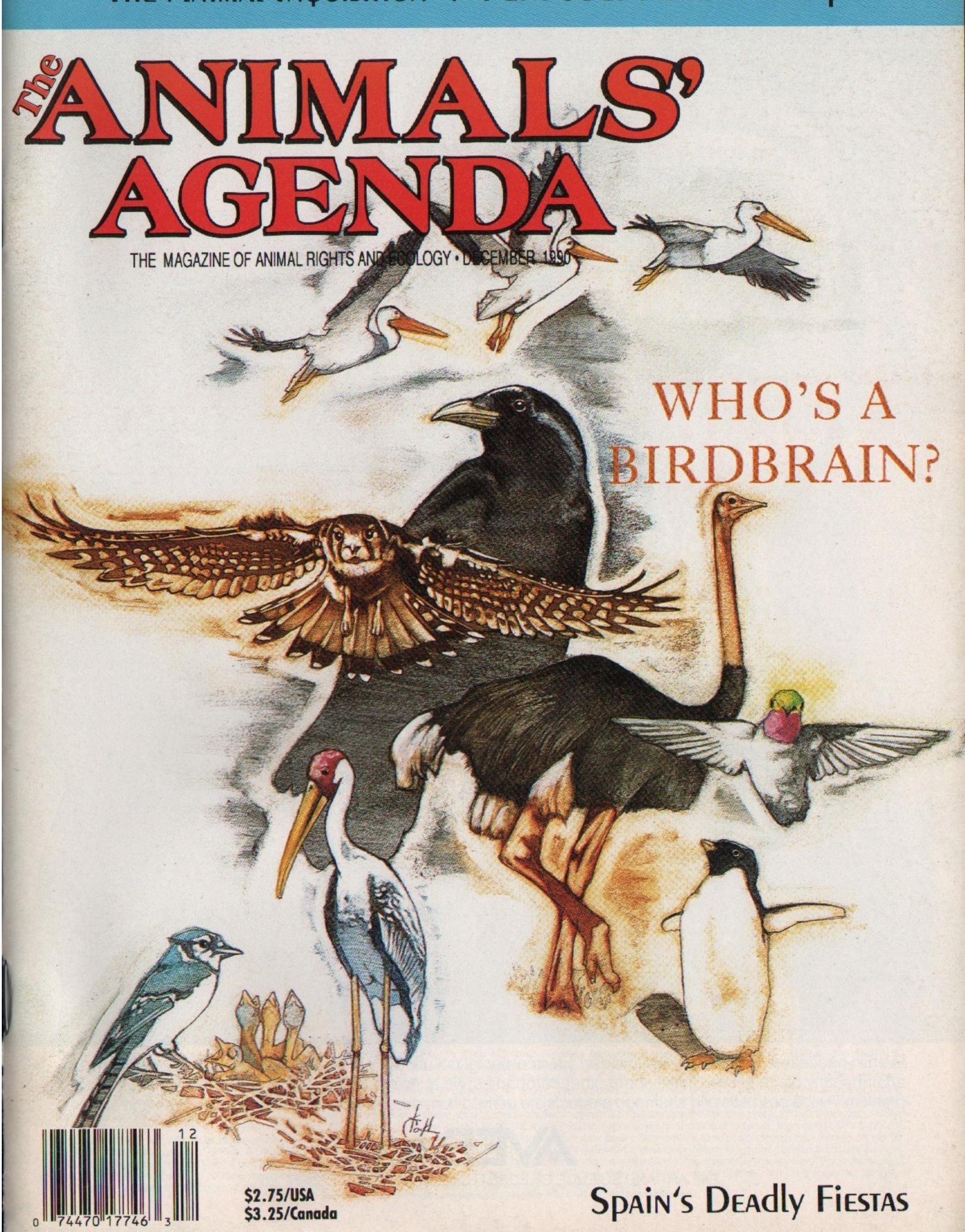
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ANIMALS AGENDA

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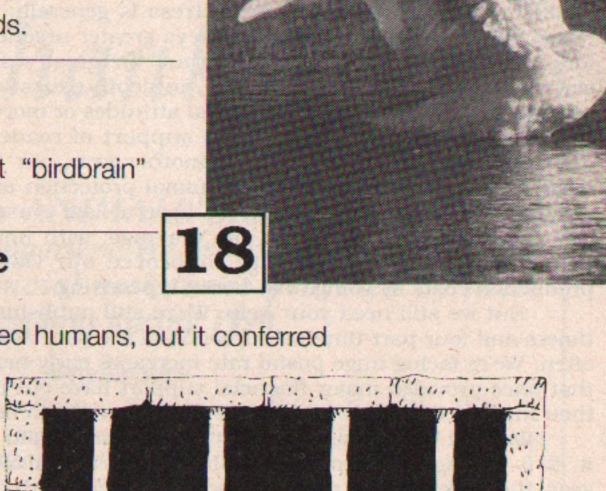
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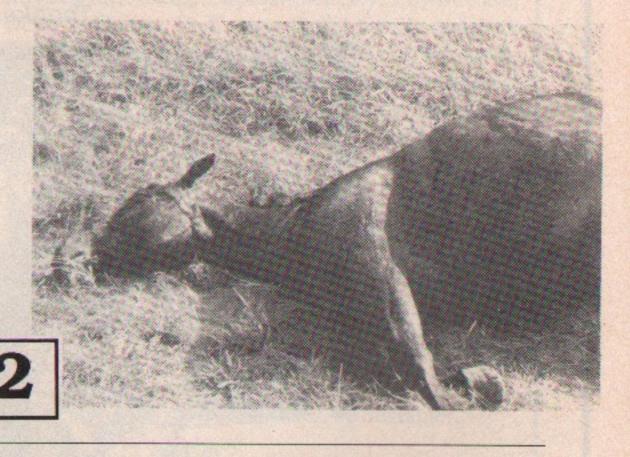
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PAGE TWO

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 (some of them 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 specifics on how the money will actually be used.

Here at The ANIMALS' AGENDA, we don't take that approach, preferring to state our needs plainly and hope that our work-the 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 longterm 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 cultural attitudes or mores.

But thanks to the generous support of readers who recognize its importance, The ANIMALS' AGENDA has survived another year, our tenth, as the most respected source of news and analysis in the field of animal protection and ecology. Between your contributions and our own determined effort, we have at last erased the deficit run up in our early years that still threatened us, only one year ago, with imminent extinction. We've increased our widely quoted timely coverage, improved our visual quality, and significantly cut our production costs by going to in-house typesetting.

But we still need your help. We're still publishing with a staff of only seven-three fulltimers and four part-timers—a fraction of the staff at commercial magazines appearing just as often. We're facing huge postal rate increases early next 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 and, we regret to note, our own editorial independence.

We're in better shape to meet the challenge than ever before, but make no mistake about it, it is a tough challenge. Publishing The ANIMALS' AGENDA costs upward of \$660,000 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 because at present there are still relatively few companies whose products are completely cruelty-free and safe for the earth, we can't hope to 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 legacies. Unlike many of the older and bigger 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

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 345, Monroe, CT 06468.

Thanks.



The staff of The ANIMALS' AGENDA.

Top row, left to right: Mary Jean Bernabucci, Alice Fox, Merritt Clifton, Kim Bartlett with Wolf Clifton, Peter Hoyt. Bottom row, left to right: David Patrice Greanville, Zooky, Debra Larson. DECEMBER 1990 Vol. X, No. 10

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December 1990

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

The Animals' Agenda

LETTERS

The Three Rs

I can understand and share the feelings of those who want to replace animal experimentation ("No Such Thing as 'Humane'?", Letters, Nov. 1990). However, there is an indivisible trinity that we must keep in mind: replacement/refinement/reduction. Replacement comes about through consciousness-raising. Our attempt to do this includes leading scientists toward more caring and alternatives that can ease suffering now. Our decision to publish articles that address refinement 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. Bernstein, 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 ethics above utilitarian considerations in making the case against animalbased 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 (noted by Gluck) opposes animal research on spiritual grounds, while declaring

Thanks!

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

LETTERS

Continued from page 3

foolhardy the insistence that no benefits have been thereby derived. Even if granted, the fact remains that the disadvantages and losses sustained by this method have been enormous. Compounding the psychological costs of diminished, warped, and repressed sensitivities is the human toll of bodily sufferings and premature deaths that could have been prevented if science had not become fixated

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 Germantown, MD

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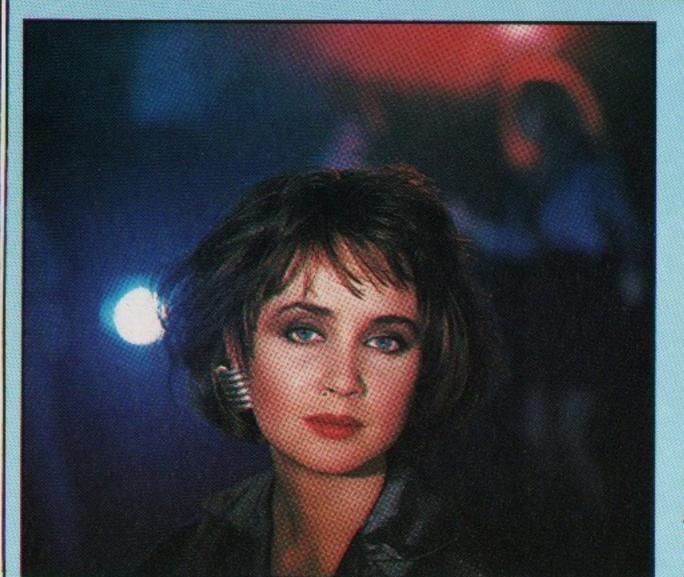
Anti-Cancer Quest

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 subscrip-

Your readers may like to hear about the nonanimal 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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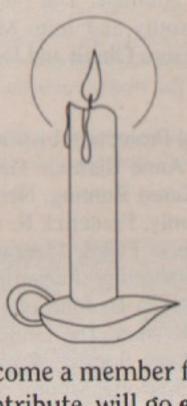
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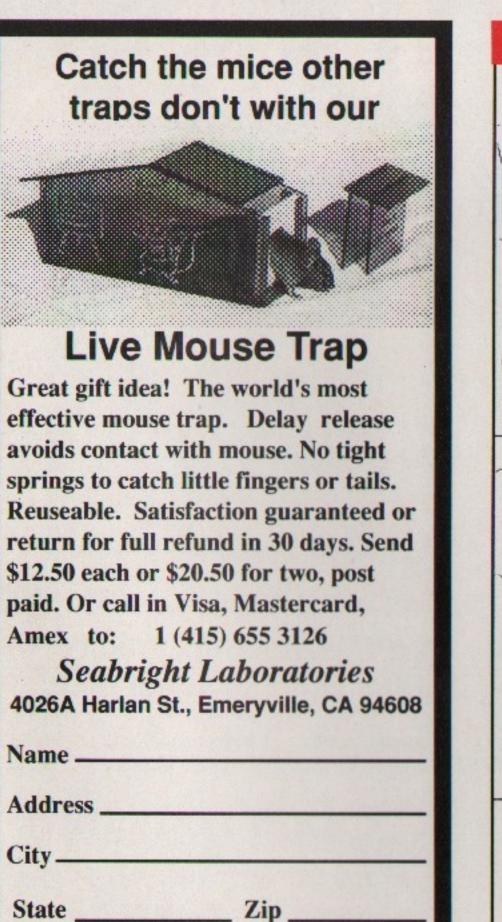
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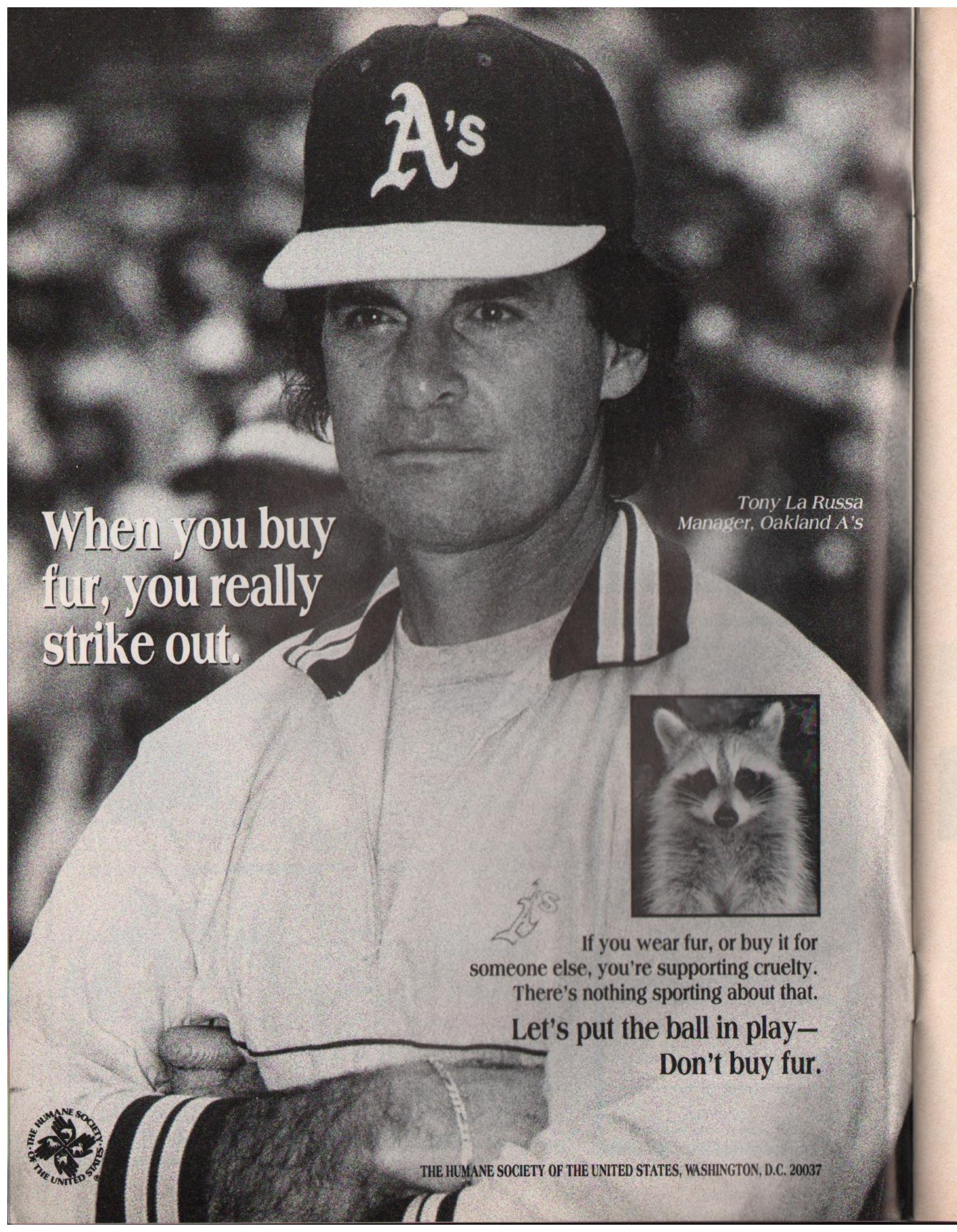
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Continued from page 4

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> -Jean Pitt, Founder **Quest Cancer Test** Woodbury, Harlow Road Roydon, Essex CM19 5HF United Kingdom

Editor's Note: When requesting material from charitable organizations, it's helpful to send a small donation (perhaps a dollar) to cover reproduction and mailing costs.

Sense of Humor Needed

Your October 1990 Network Notes suggestion to send letters protesting 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've 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 split a gut. I enjoy 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 Coaldale, 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.

A little 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 is always changing, but not the basic "I." This "I" is the link between all my experiences and dreams, the reasons for my hopes and pur-

> -Narasingha The League of Devotees RD1, Box 319 Moundsville, WV 26041

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 counterproductive 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

Continued on next page

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

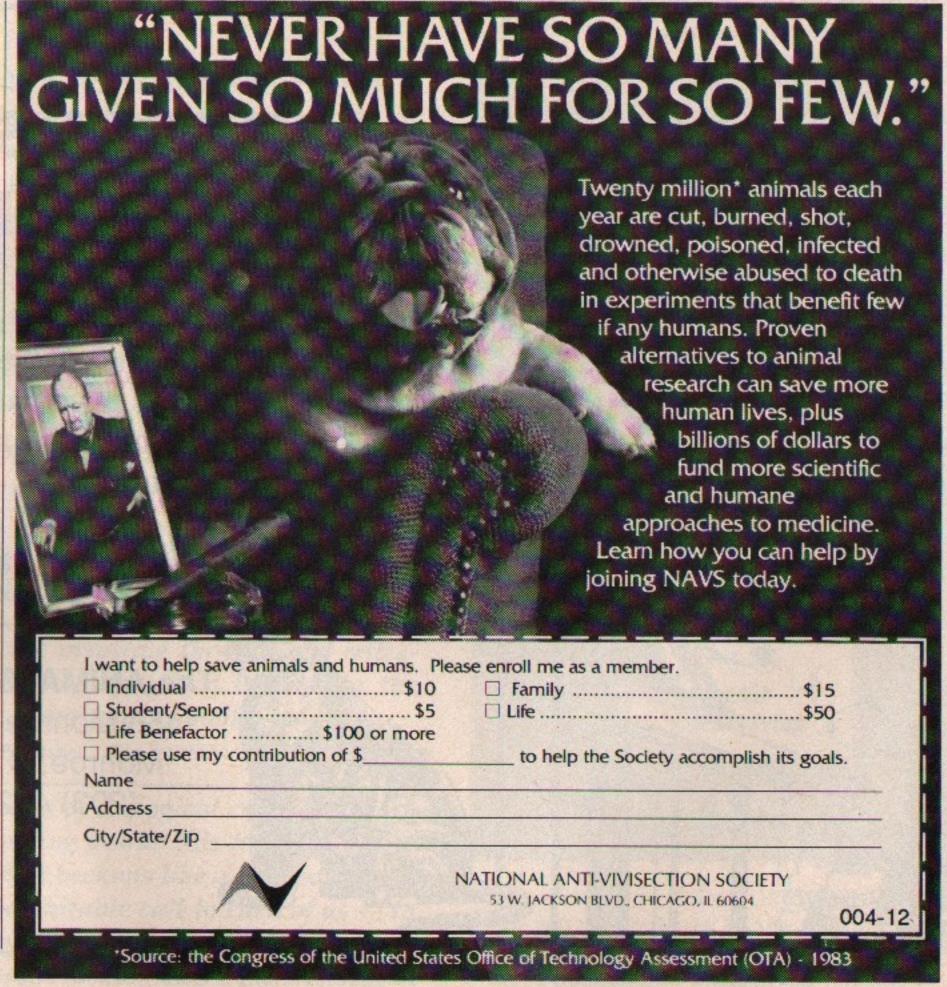
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December 1990

The Animals' Agenda

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.

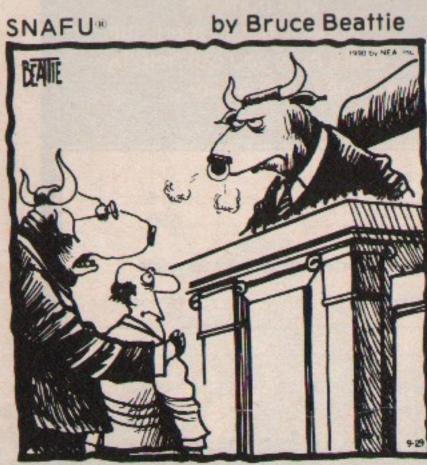
We must view ourselves as "salespersons" who are selling a point of view to the targeted population. As such, some valuable pointers can be learned.

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. Toutkoushian Minnetonka, MN



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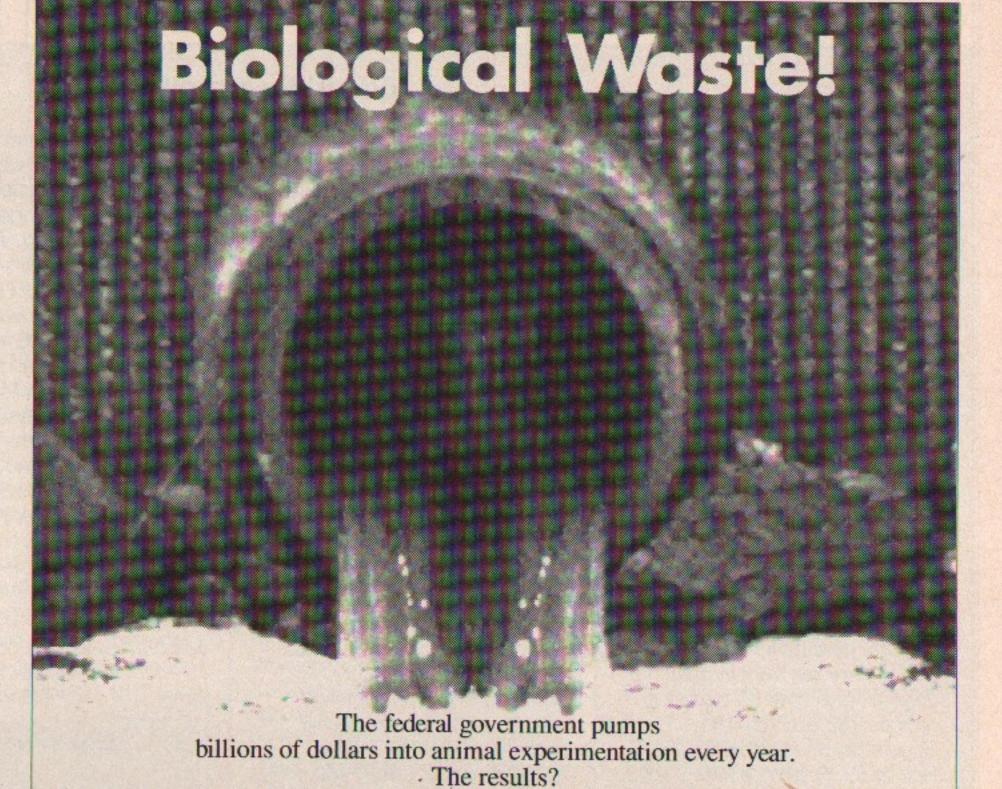
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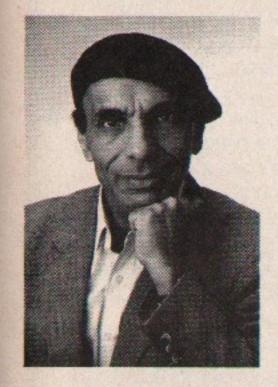
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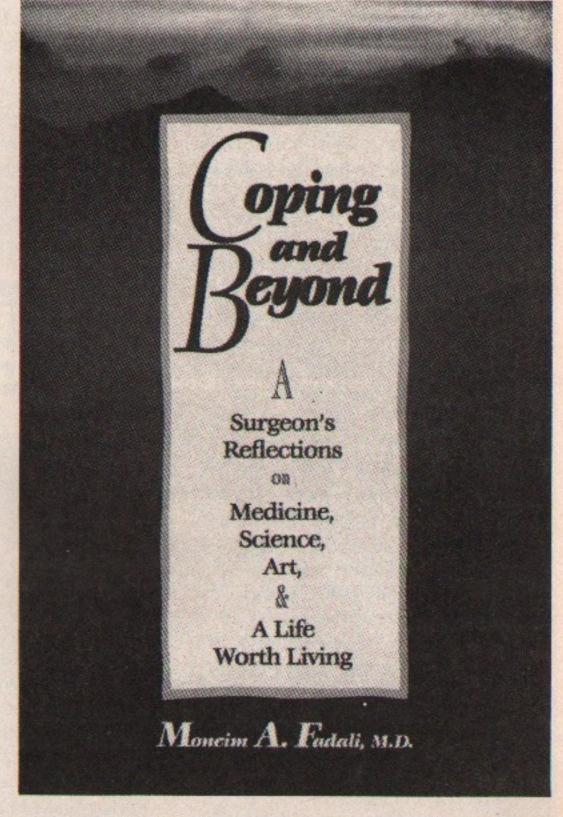
Gretchen Wyler, Vice Chairwoman - The Fund For Animals, Inc.

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ETWORK

Edited By Merritt Clifton

Coming Events

The New Jersey Animal Rights Alliance will host a conference on animals and the environment Feb. 15-17. Speakers include Dr. Neal Barnard, Syndee Brinkman, and Dr. Eric Dunayer. Get details from P.O. Box 703, Woodbridge, NJ 07095.

Offerings

The Whale Adoption Project supports the International Wildlife Coalition's efforts to protect marine mammals. Inquire at 634 North Falmouth Highway, P.O. Box 388, North Falmouth, MA 02556. Vegetarian Journal Reports collects the most popular articles from Vegetarian Journal, plus over 80 meatless recipes; \$6.00, from the Vegetarian Resource Group, P.O. Box 1463, Baltimore, MD 21203. ◆ Health With Humanity: The Case Against Using Animals for Research, edited by Steve McIvor, is an 80-page backgrounder costing 4.95 pounds from the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, 16a Crane Grove, London N7 8LB, United Kingdom,

Cleveland Amory and Loretta Swit gueststar in Safe House, an 80-minute video on safely adopting out animals, \$29.95 from Delta Productions, P.O. Box 9, Glendale, CA 91209. ◆ The Natl. Assn. of Biology Teachers has issued a handbook, The Responsible Use of Animals in Biology Classrooms, Including Alternatives to Dissection; \$17 from 11250 Roger Bacon Drive, #19, Reston, VA 22090. • Animal Use In Education: Proceedings of the 1989 Intl. Conference is now available from Euroniche, Lankforst 3013, 6538 JE Nijmegen, The Netherlands. Your Kindness Club Letter,

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animal fundraisers, and is selling a tape, Welcome Home, (\$4.00) to finance an anti-fur billboard to be placed on the Atlantic City Expressway. Contact Janet Romano, 7 Woodvale Drive, Atco, NJ 08004; 609-768-8912.

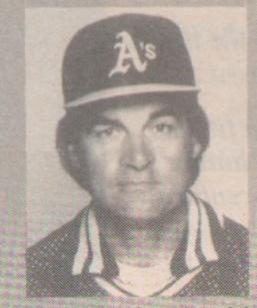
 Waldenbooks will plant a tree in Yellowstone for every copy sold of Harvey Diamond's book Your Heart-Your Planet, which promotes vegetarianism.

Good Trips

Atlantic Marine Wildlife Tours Inc. offers visits to the whitecoated baby harp seals off Prince Edward Island, Canada, For info, call 506-459-7325, or fax 506-459-3589. ◆ Nature Expeditions Intl. promotes nature-watching treks on all continents. Write P.O. Box 11496, Eugene, OR 97440.

People

Carriage Horse Action Committee founder Peggy Parker is the New York State Humane Assn.'s 1990 Humanitarian of the Year, Parker won passage of a carriage horse protection law in New York City—and has been sued by some of the carriage owners. Oakland Athletics manager Tony LaRussa is the Peninsula Humane Society's 1990 Humanitarian of the Year. A sale of lineup cards donated by LaRussa raised \$30,000 for Peninsula Humane. LaRussa also appears in HSUS anti-fur ads.



 Mary Warner, founder of the anti-pet theft group Action 81, is the Animal Protection Institute's 1991 Humanitarian of the Year. • The East Hollywood, Calif., Hunger Coalition serves weekly vegetarian meals, donated by the local veggie restaurant Kingsley Gardens. • The Canadian Federation of Humane Societies recently honored journalists Vernon Oikle, Christine Joanisse,

Roy MacGregor, and Doug Huskilson for their work on pet care. Dayton Hyde, founder of the Institute of Range and the American Mustang, won clothing maker Eddie Bauer's first Heroes of the Earth award. Hyde has set up two refuges for wild horses, totaling over 50,000 acres. ◆ The HSUS 1990 annual meeting honored Earth Day founder Denis Hayes, newsman Walter Cronkite, and Terry Gips of the Intl. Alliance for Sustainable Agriculture.

 Named Kraft General Foods "player of the month," tennis star Jana Novotnagave the \$1,000 prize to the Humane Society of New York. • The award-winning Bread and Puppet Theatre, of Glover, Vt., toured the U.S. recently with an anti-meat show titled "The Uprising of the Beast."

Group News

The Mexican Wolf Coalition of Texas seeks to reintroduce the Mexican wolf, nearly extinct, to its native habitat. Only 34 of the wolves survive, all in captivity. Due to flak from ranchers, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has repeatedly delayed a wolf reintroduction plan, to the point where successful reintroduction may soon be impossible. Contact the group at P.O. Box 851224, Richardson, TX 75085-1224; and urge your Senators and Congressional representatives to support reintroduction without further stalling. • The Panther Action Coalition has formed to fight the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's proposal to round up the last few dozen wild Florida panthers for captive breeding. PAC favors better protecting panther habitat. Contact PAC c/o 10830 S.W. 85th Ct., Gainesville, FL 32608; 904-495-9203. ◆ As Earth First! turned 10 years old, co-founder Dave Foreman led a wave of resignations due to internal differences over tactics and ideology. Earth First! seems to be moving away from the original focus on wilderness preservation, from tactics such as tree-spiking (over protest from Paul Watson of the Sea Shepherd Society), and from an awkward alliance with hunters and fishermen, to take part in other aspects of the environmental struggle, promote nonviolent civil disobedience. and strengthen links with animal defense. Due to staff resignations. Earth First! Journal is to cease publication in its current form with the Winter Solstice 1990 issue. A successor journal is in planning.

Actions

The Turkey Express crossed the U.S. again this past Thanksgiving, as it has each year since 1987, adopting out turkeys rescued by Farm Sanctuary (P.O. Box 150, Watkins Glen, NY 14891).



◆ The Farm Animal Reform Movement coordinated vigils, protests, and vegan dinners for the homeless in over 120 locales to mark World Vegetarian Day and World Day for Farm Animals (Oct. 1 and 2). Regional organizer Vicki Tatu arranged for eight vegetarian restaurants to serve over 2,000 free vegan meals at the Royal Palm Square Mall in Ft. Myers, Fla. Reading, Pa. activist Susan Mantz persuaded seven local restaurants to guit serving yeal. Eight activists were arrested for civil disobedience at a San Rafael, Calif. livestock auction. Five were arrested at a demonstration outside the USDA headquarters in Washington, D.C. Other civil disobedience actions were reported in New York City. ◆ The Intl. Society for Animal Rights has presented Lemon Awards for offensive use of animals in TV commercials to Clorox Inc. and Marriott Residence Inns. The Animal Welfare League takes a different view of Clorox, which supplies free cat litter to the AWL shelter in Chicago. Animal Advocates protested against the Miller High Life Championship Rodeo in Pittsburgh, Pa. on Sept. 22. ◆ The Animal Rights Coalition picketed a joint appearance by Rep. Vin Weber and Health and Human Services Secretary Louis Sullivan in Bloomington, Minn.,

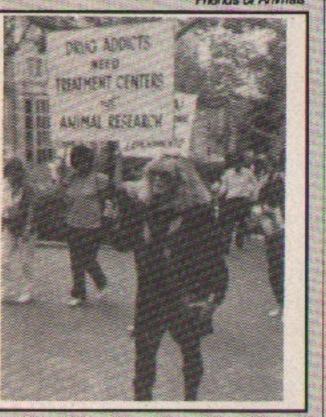
on Sept. 17. Sullivan has called

animal defenders "terrorists,"

while Weber founded the

Caucus to fight pro-animal legislation. Friends of Animals

Congressional Animal Welfare



◆ As Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration director Dr. Frederick Goodwin-an avowed foe of animal protection-accepted a humanitarian award Sept. 3, drug counsellors on either coast joined Friends of Animals in challenging his priorities. "Goodwin's emphasis on animal research is killing my patients," said the Rev. Craig Coleman, of Baltimore. Leah Bridger of Van Nuys, Calif., added that federal anti-drug programs allocate only one dollar in seven to treatment. There are over 10 million addicts in the U.S., but only 338,000 places for them in treatment centers. Among over 50 anti-fur pro-

tests coordinated by In Defense of Animals on the last weekend of Sept., the Spokane Animal Rights Committee, Voices for Animals, and Spokane People for the Ethical Treatment of animals used cages of stuffed toy animals as a dramatic prop in protesting a fur fashion show, while the St. Louis Animal Rights Team persuaded passers by to join their demonstration outside a shopping mall fur store. The Alliance to Work for Animal Rights and the Environment formed a 65-member human chain outside the Jindo Fur Vault store in New York City on Oct. 13. Each carried a numbered placard of a caged mink, symbolizing the number killed to

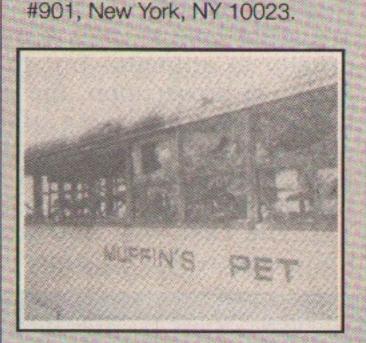
Dogs And Cats

make a coat.

The St. Tammany, La., Humane Society recently got state permission to attach signs promoting adoption to highway signs

that give directions to the shelter. Kathy Roth wants to hear from people who suspect their animals may have been harmed by Duratrol brand flea spray. Write her at 411 Powell Ave., Clarks Summit, PA 18411. The ASPCA has named the "Family Dog" its 1991 "Animal of the Year." ◆ FoA has begun a fund to put Muffin's Pet Station back on the streets of Brooklyn. A converted schoolbus filled with pet care, spay/neuter, and adoption info, Muffin's Pet Station placed 262 animals in less than two years, but was torched by vandals last Sept. 6. Write FoA at 11 West 60th St.,

OTES



Letters

Members of the Maryhill Hunt Club pay \$200 a year to shoot up 6,000 acres owned by the Maryhill Museum of Art—and write off \$150 as a "donation" to the museum. Point out to the IRS that promoting hunting is not among the usual nonprofit activities of an art museum: 1650 Mission St., San Francisco, CA 94103. Send a copy of your letter to the museum: 35 Maryhill Museum Drive, Goldendale, WA 98620. ◆ Thank Esquire for publishing Joy Williams' anti-hunting expose "The Killing Game," in the October issue: 1790 Broadway, New York, NY 10019. ◆The American Express Travel Related Services Christmas Catalog again features fur. Protest to: American Express Tower, World Financial Center, New York, NY 10285-4230. ◆ Protest fur and other animal products in the Orvis Christmas catalog to 1711 Blue Hills Drive, P.O. Box 12000, Roanoke, VA 24022-8001. ◆ The Autumn Classic Horse Show gave a fur coat to the top jumper this year. Object c/o New Hope Farms, Port Jervis, NY 12771. ◆ FoA reports that "The

Cayman Turtle Farm, a purported Service now allows post offices green turtle 'conservation' center to deliver parcels of live birds to a in the Cayman Islands, is really a humane society willing to accept turtle slaughterhouse and them, if they cannot be delivered vivisection lab." The governmentto the addressee or returned to owned farm releases 2,000 the sender within 72 hours of initial mailing. Next step: barring turtles each year, but kills over 4,000. Protest to McKeeva mailing of live birds altogether. Bush, Member of Parliament, Write the Postmaster General, Box 321, Town Hall Crescent, 475 L'Enfant Plaza S.W., West Bay, Grand Cayman, Washington, DC 20260-5300. Cayman Islands, British West People for Animal Rights Indies. Ask Woolworth's to strengthened links with stop selling live animals, c/o 233 environmentalists by co-Broadway, New York, NY 10279. sponsoring a conference on Los Angeles radio commen-"Large-Scale Composting As An tator Rush Limbaugh punctuates Alternative To Trash Incineration" Oct. 27 at the State Univ. of N.Y. frequent anti-animal diatribes with a tape of gunfire followed by in Syracuse. screams of pain—possibly from an animal, possibly from a Campaigns human being. He broadcasts on

The Rainforest Action Network urges a boycott of all Mitsubishi Group companies (including Nikon cameras and Kirin beer) to protest the firm's leading role in logging the forests of Borneo, the Philippines, Indonesia, Brazil, and Chile. Write to Mitsubishi Intl., 520 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10022. ◆ lowans for Animal Rights has demanded a public hearing on the Univ. of lowa's proposal to burn over 1,000 radioactive dog corpses. As the dogs were killed in research, IAR wants the hearing to probe the whole subject of UI animal studies. • HSUS has begun certifying cruelty-free products with the words "Pledged to the Humane Society of the U.S.-Not Animal Tested." ◆ AnimaLearn offers free guest speakers on humane and environmental issues to classrooms 6th grade through college anywhere in the Delaware Valley. Call 215-887-0816. ◆ Sangre de Cristo Animal Protection Inc., of New Mexico, gets anonymous tips on dogfighting and other cruelty via classified ads in local papers. • The Michigan Humane Society is seeking a state ban on bear hunting, as half the bears killed in Mich. over the past five years were juveniles—indicating that few bears are living to maturity. • Cambridge, Mass., on Sept. 17 passed a resolution criticizing the USDA and Office of Management and Budget for holding up enforcement of the 1985 amendments to the Animal Welfare Act, to improve care of

lab animals.

Hawaii 96720.

Victories

KFI 640AM, one of the most

powerful stations in the U.S.,

Bureau, FCC, 1919 M St.,

Amendment, his repeated

deliberate use of broadly

from 9:00 to 11:00 a.m. week-

days. Object to the Mass Media

Washington, DC 20554, noting

that while Limbaugh's views (and

yours) are protected by the First

offensive sound effects appears

contrary to FCC rules. Send a

copy of your letter to KFI, P.O.

Box 76860, Los Angeles, CA

Council of the Boy Scouts of

shoot Oct. 6. Protest to Ben

Love, Boy Scouts of America,

1325 Walnut Hill Lane, P.O. Box

152079, Irving, TX 75015-2079.

Remind Love of the sixth point of

Scout Law: "A Scout is kind. He

things without reason."

Under

Gamebreeders Assn., the Hawaii

County Council recently killed a

does not hurt or kill harmless

pressure from the Big Island

bill to ban cocklighting gaffs,

requested by Hilo police chief

Victor Vierra. Boycott Hawaiian

tourism, and explain why to the

Chamber of Commerce—Hawaii

180 Kinoole, Rm. 118, Hilo, HI

Mayor, Hawaii County, Hilo,

96720; also, to Lorraine Inouye,

America held a fundraising dove

90075. ♦ The Central Fla.

The Dept. of Veterans Affairs has ceased funding research on use of monkeys to assist quadruplegics. (See "Helping Hands," Nov. 1989.) ◆ At urging of mail carrier Sue Williams, corresponding secretary for the Bristol (Va.) Humane Society, the U.S. Postal

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Eating Like A Horse

By Merritt Clifton

The 18-year-old gelding was the beloved, muchgroomed pet of a 13-year-old girl, who'd cleaned out stables all summer to earn the \$800 he cost her—about 10 times what he'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 cattle-grade hay. Each one rode him for a summer, then passed him along to someone else equally as ignorant, 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 abuse to the horse had been wholly accidental, if no less inexcusable. Like most horse deaths due to malnutrition, it passed unrecorded.

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

A decade of mustang roundups and thoroughbred breeding to take advantage of a recently closed tax loophole has brought the acquisition price of a horse within reach of almost everyone. (See "Horse Slaughter Up," April 1990, and "They Shoot Up Horses Don't They", Nov. 1990.) But the cost of proper feeding, stabling, 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 renderers, who pay pennies on the pound, not enough to encourage proper feeding to get a better resale price.

Acquiring cheap 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 Heynan, 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 Heynans lease from the Canadian government. A week later, the RCMP confirmed the report and ordered the Heynans 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 Heynans 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 spokesmen W.C. Cameron and E.B. Gudmonson,



because veterinary pathologist Bryon Morden felt he couldn't convince the court that some horses died of starvation and neglect when others survived. Cameron and Gudmonson 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 1989-1990, the RCMP again had to order Klaas Heynan 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 Heynan'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 0A6, Canada.)

Convictions come hard in the U.S., as well. In May 1990, a jury in Sapulpa, 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 can cost a shelter as much as looking after dozens of dogs and cats, and since most shelters don't have facilities for handling horses, humane investigators are

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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 Woodard, of Gallatin, Tennesee, pleaded guilty to starving and neglecting at least seven horses in February 1990. At least four of them died. Woodard was sentenced to serve 10 days in jail, with a year in jail suspended, and to reimburse the Sumner County Humane Society \$300 in veterinary fees. A month later, Sheena Neumann of Enfield, 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. Figuring bales 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 hipbones show, a horse whose ribs show but whose stomach appears bloated, and a listless horse with dull eyes are all likely to be victims of malnutrition (which is often accompanied by worms, and may precede fatal bloat 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 seminars 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.)

PROFILE

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 led 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 Rosa Feldman, SACA's director, who organized the group with her husband Marshal 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 to be hassled with alternative lesson plans.

SACA predates by nearly a decade the national attention received by California tenth-grader Jenifer 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 antidissection campaign is not the major difference between SACA and other student-support efforts.

"Our handbook of nonanimal alternatives to dissection, 101 Non-Animal Bilogy 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."

Though she "played sick for two weeks" when her class dissected frogs in high school, Feldman refused to participate in either frogpicking 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 Maggitti

Student Action Corps for Animals can be reached through P.O. Box 15588, Washington, DC 20003-0588; 202-543-8983.



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Katie Wagner and her sisters Natasha and Courtney

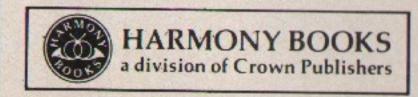
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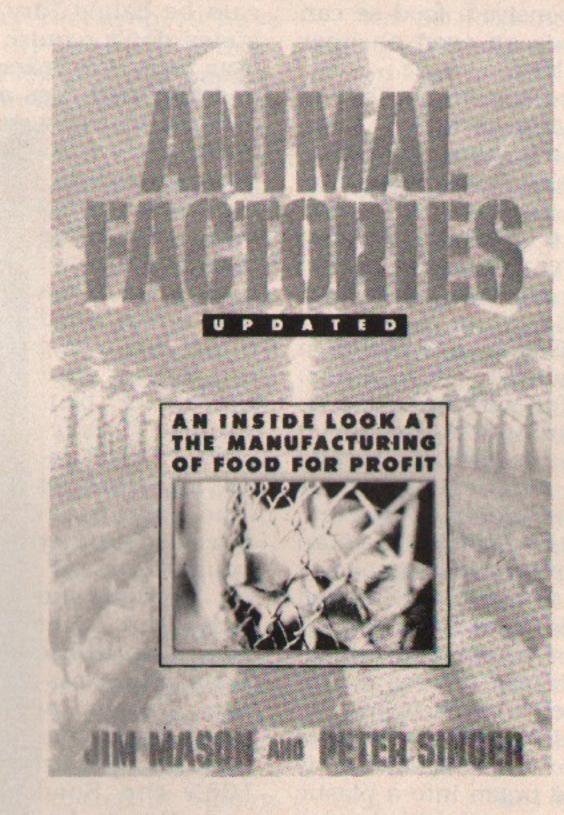
Photo: Firooz Zahedi

THIS CAN'T BE IGNORED!

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.

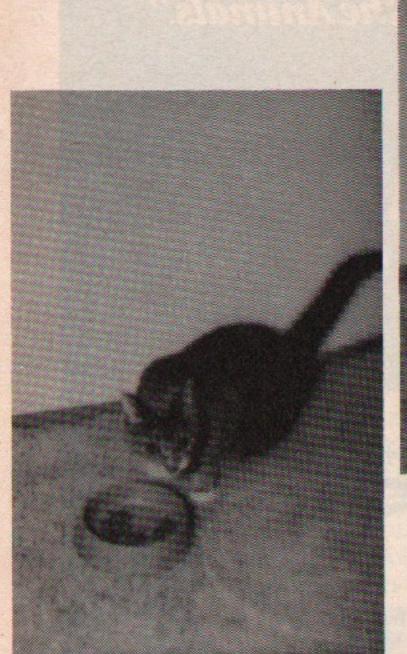




This book discusses:

- How did the Reagan administration change life for the small farmer?
- Do drugs given to farm animals affect the health of the consumer?
- Do farm factories have an impact on the environment?
- And many more crucial questions.

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Mark & Sandra Butkowsky

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espite the cuddly, wholesome image presented in pet food ads, most people harbor a sneaking suspicion that all is not quite as it seems to be 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 not because dogs and cats require large amounts of carbohydrates, but because grains are about as inexpensive 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 inglorious title 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 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 limelight 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 blotchy with pneumonia, assuring him again that it would never be sold for human consumption, but, "A lung like that is OK for dogs." Lobbing the diseased organ into a plastic drum marked "Dog Food," the inspector added, as a

Inside the American Pet Food Industry

BY MARK SUNLIN

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 cancerous 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 cuts 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 euthanized 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 they had dogs and cats in their product for years

and didn't know it until somebody squawked,' Eckhouse quoted one rendering plant executive. Ralston Purina apparently tried to avoid using dog and cat meat thereafter, but, said the executive, "I don't recall any other pet food manufacturer saying they wouldn't buy it."

American and Canadian pet foods also utilize foods with excessive levels of heavy-metal contaminants. In 1984 the Food and Drug Ad-

ministration decided to outlaw turkey kidneys from human foods such as hot dogs and commercial soupstocks 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

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 enough, it is also misleading, for the maximum limit for mercury in 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 the 600 times higher than the USDA limit for human food. maximum. Recently, veterinary researchers have disclosed that the average mercury level of American commercial cat food tuna was 2.5 times that of humanquality tuna, while cat food beef averaged 10 times the

> human consumpdiets comprised less energetic, less playful, less vocal, due to the nerve- be safe. damaging prothe mercury permitted in human





Mark & Sandra Butkowsky

17

(with average levels being correspondingly low), while Another heavy metal that keeps the price of pet foods Sweden's maximum for pet foods is only one-tenth that allowed in American human-quality foods.

Finally, pet foods are frequently made from intestinal parts and body fat that contain accumulations of drugs and pesticide residues far beyond the levels deemed acceptable for human consumption. University of Nebraska researchers recently confirmed the death of human foods of one part per million is just that—the an 11-month-old girl from an adverse reaction to penicillin contained in dry cat food she had eaten. The Nebraska investigators noted in The American Journal of Cardiology that the penicillin level in the cat food was

The pet food industry counters that their products are nutritionally complete and balanced. But this was proven false in 1987, when veterinary researchers at the University of California at Davis revealed that as many mercury level of as 1.5 million cats were dying prematurely each year of beef sold for a heart disease called dilated cardiomyopathy, stemming from a nutritional deficiency in American pet tion. Cats who foods. The problem lay in the low-quality protein had been eating used-specifically, a deficiency of a protein-like unit, or amino acid, called taurine, which acts as a spark plug to solely of American generate each heartbeat. There had been no such cat food tuna problem in Europe. Dr. Alan Walker, scientific adviser to were found to be Spiller'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 and less respon- taurine levels of American pet foods-and now the sive than normal, British are considering adding even more taurine just to

Revelations such as these do nothing to support the perties of such American pet food industry's homey image or their boast mercury expo- that, as Ralston Purina puts it, they "are doing sure. By con- everything possible to help dogs and cats live longer, trast, England healthier lives." Instead, it seems more like a scene from and Germany al- Macbeth, with three witches stooped over a bubbling pot low their pet foods chanting, "Round about the caldron go; In the poisoned to contain a maxi- entrails throw." The problem can perhaps be best mum of only half summed up in a four-word caveat:

"Let the buyer beware."

foods in the U.S.

December 1990 The Animals' Agenda December 1990 The Animals' Agenda



Who's A Birdbrain?

By Merritt Clifton

A merica, 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." Cowards 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."

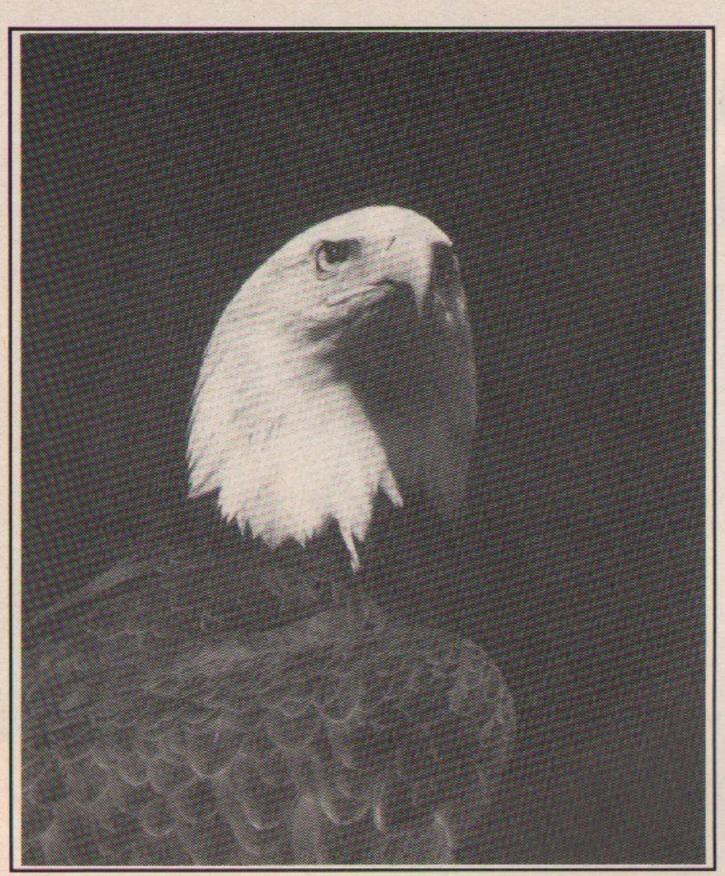
Yet some bird species have mystified and fascinated humans with their intelligence since ancient times—mapping continents at a single flyover, keeping highly complex and variable social orders, engaging in interspecies communication to a degree perhaps exceeding our own ability to converse with other 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 from previous page

University researcher Euan MacPhail put it a few years ago, "It is not currently possible to reject the hypothesis that there are neither qualitative nor quantitative differences in intellect between birds and mammals." Some birds are smarter than others; some mammals are smarter than others; but we all learn basic behavior in essentially the same way. Just as birds deprived of their natural parents need to be taught to behave as birds, children who don't get a reasonable amount of interaction with other humans in their early years often never fully adapt to human society. As University of Kentucky psychology professor Thomas Zentall has recognized in studies likening the learning processes of parrots and autistic children, rehabilitating socially deprived human beings requires patterning not all that far removed from the mock crane dancing of Archibald and Wellington.

Beyond patterning, humans eventually learn to bring memory and imagination to bear upon learning. We have evolved language, writing, printing, art, and photography to enable us to store and transmit more information than we can conveniently hold within our heads. But we've done all this only within the past five to ten percent of our total existence as a species. And some students of bird language believe the more advanced birds have also developed at least a rudimentary oral culture, a repertoire of songs that may transmit some historical knowledge as well as information useful in the present. If this is the case, a case can be made that some birds are as culturally advanced as many primitive human societies, uncomfortable as the recognition may be. The key to our much more rapid cultural expansion may be not that we are smarter than birds, but that we have the use of our front digits, giving us greater opportunity to use our intelligence in manipulating our surroundings.

Language Or "Parroting?"

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

But birds do, too.

Studying ospreys on the Nova Scotia coast, Erick Green of Princeton University reported in 1987 that the males swap fishing tips while feeding their nesting mates and chicks. "Successful foragers are conspicuous from a great distance because they fly with the fish held in their feet," Green explained. Other male ospreys look to identify the species caught. If the fish is a winter flounder, they go on about their business, aware that winter flounder swim alone. But if the fish is an alewife, pollock, or smelt, who swim in schools, the other males immediately try to retrace the successful osprey's 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

"Animals in the wild are not automatons," anthropology 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 redwinged blackbirds not only sing songs that convey specific meanings, such as availability for mating, the presence of danger, and territorial boundaries, but also seem to enhance the communication by varying sequences of 10 distinct short calls. While the individual calls seem to have no specific meaning, Beletsky believes the switches might.

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 emulating adults. Todt taught a parrot to talk by having one human give speech lessons, with rewards, to another. Within a few dozen hours of instruction, the parrot was competing for the rewards by butting in with whole sentences. Pepperberg went a step further. Her parrot, named Alex, got a reward only when he named it. Alex soon learned a large vocabulary of nouns describing food, toys, locations, and services, to precede requests with "Want," to say "No!" when offered something else, to identify colors and shapes by answering questions about "same" and "different," to distinguish between sound-alike words such as "toys" and "keys," and to recognize numbers of objects up to six. He grasped enough of the concept of language to issue spontaneous, contextually appropriate requests, retorts, and observations—putting his ability, after 13 years of work, at about the level of a one-year-old child. That's not bad, especially since his brain is much less than a thirteenth of the size of a normal one-year-old's.

An example exists of a bird in the wild apparently learning to communicate with humans, for the bird's own reasons. The greater honeyguide of central Africa frequently leads human beings to trees containing beehives. The humans smoke out the bees, expose the hives, and take the honey, while the honeyguides collect

the wax and larvae. In early 1989 ornithologists Hussein Isack and Heynz-Ulrich Reyer put the age-old partnership to a series of tests. They discovered that members of the Boran tribe, of Kenya, have rituals that attract honeyguides. A responding honeyguide invites the Boran to follow him by circling while singing a particular double-noted trill. A series of short flights follow. Each time, the honeyguide perches in a conspicuous place until the Boran arrive, then flies off leaf damage. again. The flights grow shorter as they approach the bee tree. At the bee tree, the honeyguide again flies in plovers, who feign a broken wing to lead suspected circles, singing a slower and softer song until the Boran find it. According to Isack and Reyer, Borans with honeyguides find bee trees in an average of three hours and twelve minutes. Without honeyguides, finding a bee tree takes them about nine hours. Of the nests they find with aid of honeyguides, 19 out of 20 would be inaccessible to the birds without human help.

Tools

A century ago, post-Darwinian theorists argued that the clearest distinction between human intelligence and the supposedly strictly instinctive behavior of animals appeared in our use of tools. Then ornithologists discovered the woodpecker finch, who not only uses sticks to pull termites from treetrunks, but also knows how to break a stick off to the right length for a given hole. Investigators also realized that seagulls are using tools, in effect, when they drop shellfish on rocks to split them open. By now many animals are known to use tools, including mammals, insects, and even protozoa as well as birds. But birds still seem to be the most prolific and innovative tool-users outside of the higher primates.

Further, the green-back heron, for one, refutes any notion that avian tool-use might be in itself purely instinctive. "Herons throw objects onto the water that attract fish," explains University of

Glasgow zoologist Michael Hansell. "Juvenile herons throw mostly twigs and leaves, which are always unsuccessful, and occasionally flies, with which they are successful about half of the time. Mature herons seem to have learnt that throwing flies is a good technique: they do it frequently and are usually successful. They persist in throwing twigs, but, unlike the juveniles, have some success with it, suggesting that their technique of capturing fish has also improved." Hansell insists this is not evidence "that there is something extraordinary about the learning process," yet human fly-fishing techniques are scarcely more advanced and rarely more quickly mastered.

James Reid of St. Andrews University some years ago discovered a crow who had learned to use a human tool, a drain plug, to stop up a pipe and make himself a birdbath. Through experimentation, Reid confirmed that the crow knew he was creating a birdbath, since he did it mainly on hot, dry days, and also knew enough to look for the drain plug until he found it when it was left in different places.

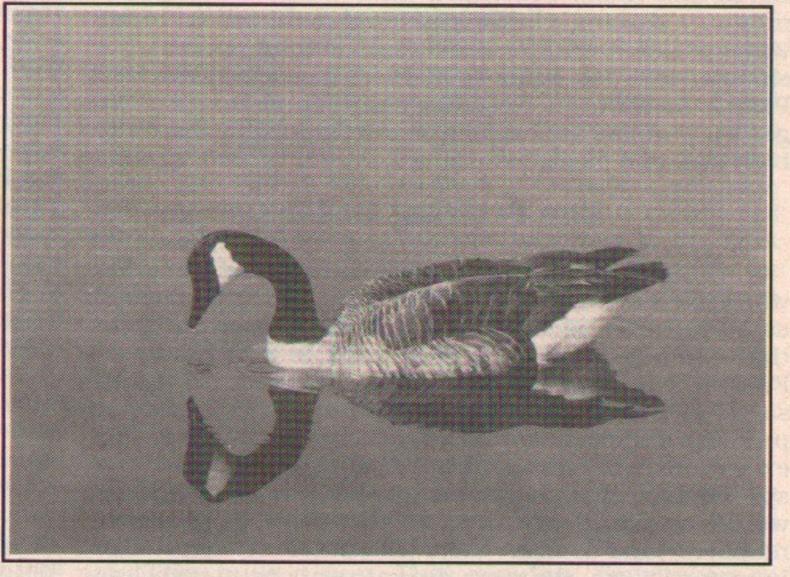
Further Thoughts

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

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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 trial and elimination. Kamil reportedly discovered blue jays applying learning sets to problems in the wild, as well as in laboratories: for instance, learning to identify the kinds of caterpillar to be found in a tree by analyzing

Investigating the decoy behavior of female piping predators away from their nests, ethologist Carolyn Ristau has documented response variations so complex as to suggest that the broken wing act is only partially instinctive or hormonally directed. The plovers respond 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



directed improvisation upon a single impulse. If the latter, the plovers' act would fall into the same category as our own response to danger: instinct urges us to fight or flee, hormones give us the adrenalin boost we need to get started, and the rest is the product of our learned behavior combined with our imagination of alternatives. Just as we decide how to fight or which way to run, the plovers decide where to begin feigning the broken wing and which way to take the predators.

It's by no means clear, however, that birds aren't capable of keeping multiple specific learned responses in memory, calling each one forth in the appropriate circumstance without doing anything we would recognize as analytical thinking. Harvard psychologist Richard Herrnstein has trained pigeons to memorize as many as 300 photographs, then sort them out by generic class: photos of trees, of people, even of people by subgroupings including age, sex, and race. But again, Herrnstein's pigeons have also managed to group raindrops with photos of the ocean, indicating a degree of abstract analytical thinking belying their apparent inability to pick out geometric patterns. Among the possible interpretations: water matters to pigeons. Geometry devoid of practical context does not. And, pigeons think in various different ways appropriate to circumstance—much as we do.

Behavioral psychologist Edward Wasserman of the

University of Iowa has confirmed Herrnstein's findings. "Pigeons commit new images to memory at lightning speed," Wasserman reports, "but the remarkable thing is that they organize images of things into the same logical categories that human beings use when we conceptualize." Wasserman proved in 1989 that pigeons can even recognize and categorize human facial expressions—and accurately interpret the expressions of strangers in photographs. Human babies don't usually learn to discriminate among facial expressions, independent of verbal cues, until they are several months of age.

Kamil and Russell Balda of Arizona State University recently tested avian longterm memory in the wild by studying how Clark's nutcrackers, pinyon jays, and scrub jays find the seeds they cache during summer and fall much later, in winter and spring, when many visual clues to location are obscured by snow and ice. Balda and Kamil concluded that, "The use of spatial memory during cache retrieval will prove to be widespread, perhaps universal, among corvids." A simultaneous lab study by Herbert Biebach of the Max Planck Institute in West Germany found that captive garden warblers are capable of coordinating memories of both time and place.

The Pecking Order

Humans are the only creatures, so far as we know, who have developed civilization, which may be defined as a system of dividing labor and keeping social order that extends familial relationships to non-relatives. From ant hills to baboon tribes, the most advanced social structures of most other species, like those of primitive humans, are based upon close kinship. The exceptions are among birds. A flock of birds, of any species, typically includes as many kin relationships as would be found in a human village of comparable numbers—and as many more distant relationships. Like human villagers, the more distant relations nonetheless observe the same social conventions. Flocks also seem to organize their activities in much the same way as primitive human societies, with one bird as apparent chief, several others alternating in secondary leadership roles, and many birds sharing sentry duty, relieving each other every few minutes as the flock feeds or roosts.

Some species even hunt and fight in wellcoordinated groups, much like pack-hunting wolves and lions. James Bednarz of the University of New Mexico documented in 1988 that as many as six Harris hawks at a time will team up to flush a jackrabbit from cover, then share the kill. Seagulls, of all varieties, respond to cries of distress from a fellow gull, massing overhead and then swooping one at a time in rapid succession to drive away presumed attackers. Their tactics inspired the "wagon wheel" method U.S. fighter pilots use to protect downed comrades until the arrival of a rescue helicopter. Crows and ravens, however, are the birds best known for military savvy. According to legend from sources as diverse as ancient Greece and China, North American natives, and medieval Europe, crows and ravens occasionally mass to wage war. Crow and raven wars have not been scientifically documented, but when a number of European jackdaws arrived in Montreal on a freighter in 1986, and immediately began driving native Quebec birds from the best nearby habitat, crows reputedly massed from all directions to beat them back.

In November 1989, from 50 to 70 ravens similarly massed and attacked residents of an apartment house at Kiryat Hayim, Israel, after one resident tried to trap a young bird. Wardens from the Israeli Nature Reserve Authority broke up the attack by shooting two ravens, but warned based on past experience that the survivors might continue guerilla warfare for months.

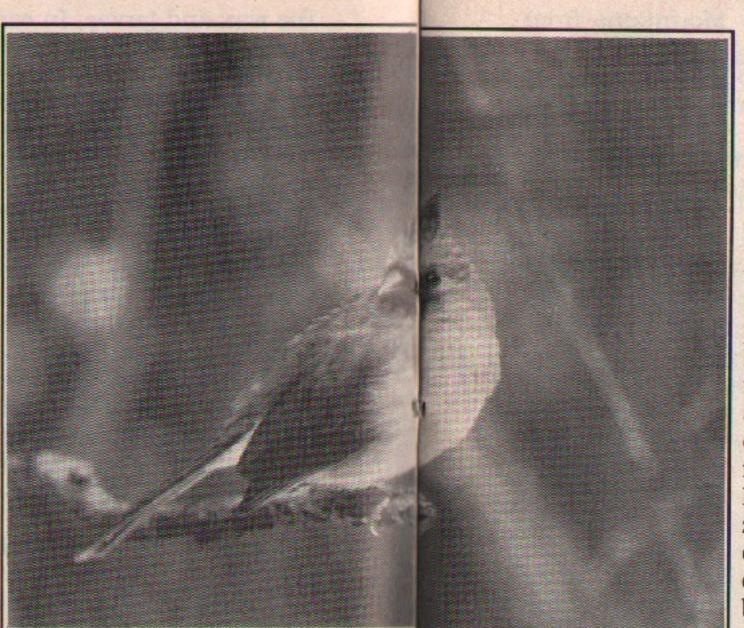
Flight pattern researcher Frank Heppner of the University of Rhode Island argues that despite these examples, the appearance of social structure in avian activity may be an illusion. Work by former jet fighter pilot Wayne Potts showed in

1983 that individuals within flocks of dunlin over Puget Sound seemed to recognize and follow patterns flown by the leading birds within a seventieth of a second—so quickly that they had to be starting their own maneuvers even before they could see exactly what it was the leading birds were doing. Using a combination of photography and math-based computer modeling, Heppner hypothesized in 1987 that this occurs because instead of actually following a leader, birds spontaneously respond in the same way to a particular stimulus, such as a gust of wind, the approach of a predator, or the appearance of an obstacle in the flight path. The most significant stimulus would appear to be the individual's position relative to other birds in the

Superficial or not, the apparent likeness of human and avian communities came early to notice. Medieval theologians cited the pecking order, or order of dominance that henkeepers observed within their flocks, as a natural correlative to the feudal social structure in which the Pope, claiming authority from God, in turn authorized kings to rule over dukes, barons, knights, squires, yeomen, peasants, and serfs, each politically, socially, and economically inferior to those above, but entitled to oppress those below. Below the male ranks were equivalent ranks of women; below women were animals, beginning with the "higher mammals," and extending down to the smallest insects then known.

If we today recognize the pecking order as an inferior form of social organization, we must at the same time admit that we shared it with the birds from the dawn of civilization about 10,000 years ago until almost the present. Two to three million years since the appearance of Homo erectus, and over 300,000 years old since the evolution of Homo sapiens, we have outgrown the pecking order only within the past 200 years—if at all; the pecking order still prevails in much of the world, in our socio-economic structure, our military system of ranks, and even in the structure of our sports.

Those who insist upon human superiority may insist that our pecking orders are far more complex than those of birds. But the more we find out about the structure of avian pecking orders, the less linear they seem, the less based upon direct physical dominance, and the more the criteria for status resemble our own.



"You laughed at me because I couldn't dance. You didn't even want me around." —The Contours, Do You Love Me?

show absence of parasites. (Ornith- gence-than humans. ologist Nancy Burley recently cated in a study of redwinged black- expected. After all, geese are human." birds by University of Washington

from female to female.

ganders rape (and often gang-rape) females whose mates are sired by males other than their mothers' nestmates. inadequately defend them. Even then, intelligence is an status themselves.

berry patch to find females whose inhibitions have been gifts, to marriage, fornication, and homosexuality.

animal behavior in the wild, the late Konrad Lorenz chicks together. noted the similarities between bird and human mating behavior over 70 years ago-but throughout his career insisted that the parallels exist not because birds think similar behavioral matrixes, which shape our every action.

the family father. But all this choice for monogamy is for greylag's mate. nothing if he is promiscuous afterward. If you

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statistically investigate human behavior-who does it with whom-you conclude that man is as monogamous as a greylag goose, but not more so. Greylags are known to change mates at any phase in the reproductive cycle. An incubating female may fall in love with a wandering gander, who must vanquish the female's husband. His In avian courtships, as in those of motivation is to gain a family, not copulation," an humans, it isn't just size and assertion flying in the face of those who believe all strength that gets a male into alliance reproductive behavior is driven by the urge to pass along with a desirable female. Male birds one's own genes. Among greylag geese, at least, what a typically win a mate by showing both father teaches appears to matter more to him than what physical appeal and intelligence. he provides in the way of genetic matter. This in turn Females favor bright plumage in suggests greylag geese place a higher value on males, possibly because bright colors learning—and therefore more highly value intelli-

"Years ago," Lorenz continued, "I asked my coreported that putting brightly colored worker Helen Fisher to find out how many pairs of our legbands on male Bengalese and greylags were entirely monogamous. She found only six zebra finches doubled their repro- pairs out of about seven hundred. I must have looked ductive success, a finding not repli- disappointed, because she said, 'I don't know what we

An estimated 94 percent of bird species were researchers.) But color display, like recently believed to be monogamous, because of the catching a lady's eye in a crowd, is tendency of couples to nest together year after year. But only the beginning of the typical avian courtship. Male Fisher's findings about avian fornication have been bower birds attract females with their taste in artful partially confirmed by Susan Smith of Mt. Holyoke arrangements of flower petals and colored stones; robins College and Patrick Weatherhead of Carleton University. compete to build strong nests; and whooping cranes, Studying black-capped chickadees, Smith discovered like The Contours, rely upon their skill at the bugalu. that females mated to males who were low in the flock Male cowbirds sing, as the females indicate their choice pecking order would occasionally leave their nests for of tunes with a slight lifting of their wingtips. Only when quick liaisons with higher-ranking males. She believes a male cowbird hits all the right notes does a female this gives the females the dual advantage of a reliable accept him—and the combinations of notes desired vary mate to help tend the young, and a chance to raise young with superior genes. Weatherhead meanwhile Sheer brute strength gets involved mainly among used DNA mapping to determine in early 1990, after four ducks and geese, as frustrated low-status drakes and years of study, that almost 30 percent of baby blackbirds

Lorenz also studied avian homosexuality, theorizing apparent factor, as University of Washington researcher it might be a mechanism for population control. "If you David Barash observed in a 30-month study of captive put two pigeons together," he told Omni, "they invariably mallards during 1974-1975. In 31 of 89 attempted pair. They build a nest. They copulate. Only when no rapes, the victims' mates tried a rescue, backing off eggs are laid, you realize both are females. In geese you much more often when multiple rapists were attacking. have the unexplained phenomenon of male pair Like human rapists, the mallard rapists learned to formation. Two ganders may form a friendship and live attack in groups, and to attack the mates of the drakes exactly like a pair, except for copulation. Pair formulation least likely to resist-who tended to be of relatively low ceremonies keep the two together, and they may be faithful to each other for ten years." A 1977 study of No one bird seems to take as many different paths western gulls on Santa Barbara Island, off California, to successful mating as humans, but no human mating found females frequently mating with one another behavior is without avian parallels, from cruising the because of a scarcity of males (caused by laboratory researchers who had removed large numbers of males loosened by fermented juices, to presenting lavish edible about 20 years before). Often one or both gulls copulated with a rogue male to produce offspring, who then Pioneering the science of ethology, or the study of returned to his usual mate while the females raised their

Bonding much like humans, birds similarly grieve upon loss of a mate, as Lorenz observed among greylag geese, and countless others have confirmed in studies of somewhat as we do, but rather because we inherit other species. When a goose's mate vanished, Lorenz saw, the bereaved goose would fly in search day and night, calling for the missing partner. Upon realizing the "Choosing a mate based on qualities like health, mate was lost, the bereaved goose would become so beauty, or intelligence has a survival value," Lorenz told apathetic from depression as to drop to the bottom of his readers of Omni shortly before his death. "A gander or her flock's pecking order. Lorenz also discovered geese courts by chasing away other ganders, thereby showing hellbent on avenging a lost partner, for instance a courage and faithfulness. So he displays during homosexual greylag who relentlessly attacked researcher courtship properties that will prove highly valuable in Paul Winker, and Winker's car, after he ran over the

Continued from previous page

Other researchers have noted bereaved Canada geese pining—refusing to eat—until death from starvation. Likewise, captive parrots and macaws pine for weeks or even months after loss of a cage mate. Wild parrots flap their wings, leap, and screech at a deceased mate in what appears to be a literal attempt to wake the dead.

If mourning behavior isn't widely remarked among other birds, it may be simply because people haven't looked for it.

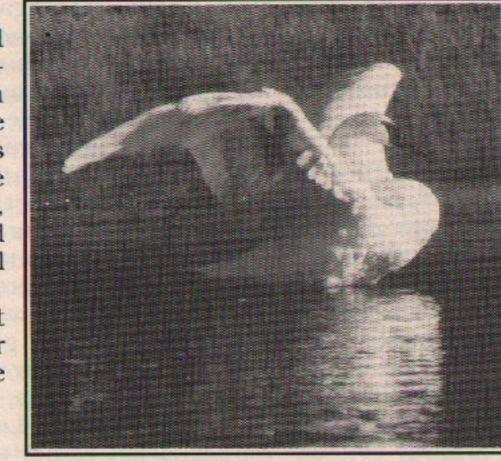
Navigation

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 the swallows of San Juan Capistrano, California, have completed their 6,000-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 legband radio transmitters and satellite tracking, a French team reported in March 1990 that lone albatrosses make circular foraging flights sometimes exceeding 9,300 miles in length, 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 55 days without eating. When the mate returned, the hungry albatross would make a comparably long flight.

Humans didn't achieve navigational ability equal to that of pigeons until the time of the Phoenecians, 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 perfected until the 1950s.

At that time, wildlife experts presumed migratory birds followed "flyways," defined by visual landmarks, much as human pilots

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did. Banding studies disproved that. Some birds went a different way each year, winding up at the same place. Other birds went essentially the same way for much of their journey, then split their flocks and went to different places.

In the early 1980s, ornithologists found that most migratory birds seem to navigate by the stars. Even very young birds seemed able to swiftly memorize random patterns of stars inside a planetarium, according to Cal Tech investigators. But many night-flying migratory birds also fly accurately when no stars are visible. Likewise, homing pigeons apparently navigate by the sun-but again, not exclusively. Even when both sun and stars are obscured by clouds, most birds navigate with astonishing precision.

The discovery of tiny iron particles in avian brains suggested that electromagnetism might play a role, that birds might actually have a built-in compass. This theory was refuted in 1988, but Science News reported in March, 1990, that "a new assessment of a large body of work from around the world suggests that birds are indeed capable of using magnetic fields—if they've learned to do so, and if the magnetic forces vary enough over the flight zone."

In other words, avian navigation is at least partially learned behavior. Somehow birds have been teaching one another for thousands of years what we didn't know or even guess at only 600 years ago.

Meanwhile, Italian studies determined that homing pigeons can also smell their way back home, creating an internal "odor map." And University of Pittsburgh researcher Melvin Kreithin found that pigeons can hear at frequencies allowing them to detect the oceans and the air disturbances

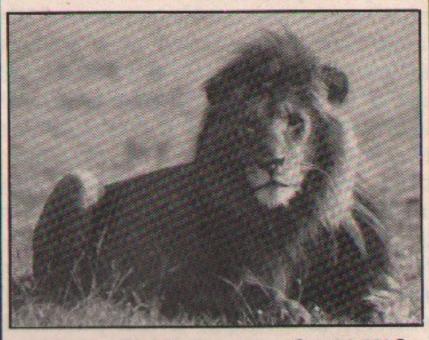
around the Rocky Mountains from the middle of the United States. Thus pigeons appear to have at least three separate navigation systems, all of which may be learned, each serving to confirm and correct the others.

"These are the hints that something rich is going on," says Kreithin. "We've got to watch out when we say 'dumb animals.' There are lots of other realities out there."

One reality may be that some bird brains do a lot more information processing per ounce than most of ours. They may be attuned to much that we don't perceive or 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 best exercise their intelligence. Poets and presidents, take heed.

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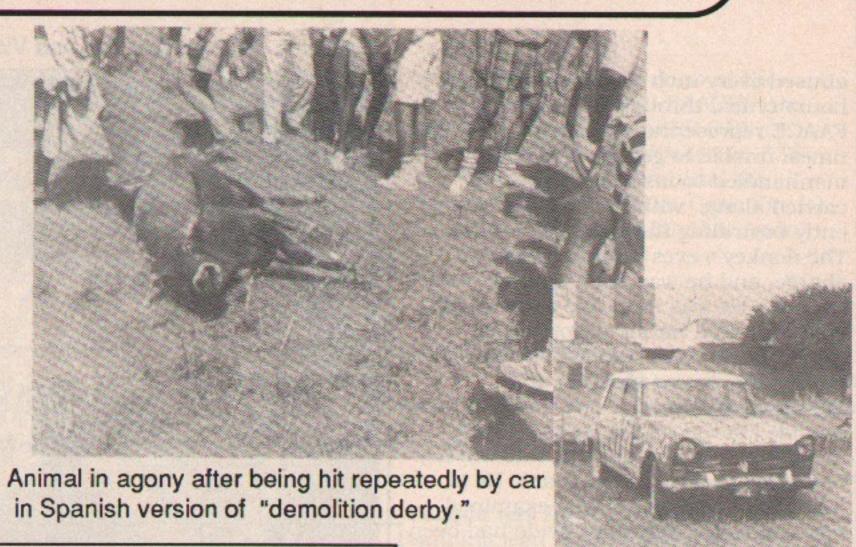
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SPAIN—Part I Animal Via Crucis Continues

An Exclusive Report

Apparently the contradictions in the Spanish character run deeper than in most other cultures. The nation that gave the world the noble vision of Don Quixote, forever battling injustice, venality, cruelty, and cowardice, is also a land in which not a day passes without some stomach-churning incident of animal abuse. Incidents such as that witnessed in the otherwise hospitable village of Cifuentes, where a young crowd, after chasing cattle through the streets of the town, capped the merrymaking by castrating and then bulldozing a young bull over a cliff amid general laughter and cheers. Or the curious celebration near Alcala de Henares, where a young cow was rammed repeatedly by a car in a new, very Spanish twist to the more conventional car demolition derby.

Indeed, the peninsula's record of animal mistreatment is so blatantly repugnant that many animal defenders in other lands, especially in the U.S., Britain, Germany, and Sweden, will feel justified in harboring feelings of extreme anger, self-righteousness, and even contempt toward "the vile Spaniards." If such is the case, it's sobering to remember that, according to surveys, up to 80 percent of the Spanish people share this revulsion, and that we, too, have our share of moral idiots in our midst. How else can we explain the Hegins (Penn.) pigeon shoot, or the Nucla (Colo.) prairie dog mass murder, hailed by townfolk as the year's most exciting event?

In the wake of Spain's joining of the European Community and the passing of the Francoist era activists throughout Europe expected a gradual,

By David P. Greanville

more civilized attitude toward animals in general, and bovines in particular. This, as the reports that follow make clear, has failed to materialize. In fact, perhaps as a result of a cultural backlash by a people fiercely clinging to their national identity in the face of "Europeanization", the number of socially-sanctioned assaults against animals appears to be on the rise. It is for this reason that an international response is now in order, a subject to which we'll return in Part 2 of this report.

The information for this article was compiled—often at great personal risk and expense—by two leading activists on the Spanish scene: Vicki Moore, a British actress and founder of Fight Against Cruelty in Europe (FAACE), and Jorge Roos, a distinguished writer and journalist based in Madrid, and this magazine's chief correspondent for the peninsula.

FAACE, with headquarters in Merseyside (U.K.), has been deeply involved in Spanish issues for several years. The organization's record of accomplishments, considering its puny resources, is simply impressive. In her work Vicki Moore has been primarily assisted by her husband, Tony, a fellow animal liberator, and by Pilar Alvarez, an indefatigable Spanish activist based in Alicante.

Valuable materials were also contributed by ALA (Alternative for Animal Liberation), a Spanish group that often fields joint campaigns with the Partido Verde (the Spanish Greens), and ADDA (Association for the Rights of Animals), a SPCA-type group based in Madrid. Their addresses appear at the end of this article. This is the first of a two-part series.

-D.P.G.

What makes Spain different? That

question has beguiled foreign observers for thousands of years. Roman conquerors found the native Iberians to be a fierce and indomitable race with a strange mix of Germanic and North African traits, and for many Europeans Spain signalled 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 forced so many of her sons to seek their fortune elsewhere, it is often the martial spirit, born, perhaps out of 800 years of uninterrupted warfare 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 Aegean fascination with bulls.

Still, modern Spain's malignant 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 aficionados find solace in the fact that, as several of the examples below illustrate, church officials are often conspicuous for their participation in such barbarities.

Pero Palo, Villanueva de la Vera: Brutalization of small donkey. (7 February 1989.)

The donkey, old and frail, and bought for slaughter was loaned to the village for use in the fiesta. As is often the case, crowds of youths drunk and uncontrollable subjected the animal to savage treatment. Three full bottles of spirits were forced down the animal's throat. He was kicked, punched, and Continued on next page

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abused every inch of his one-and-half hours ordeal through the streets. FAACE representatives saw him fall four times, unable to get up, and being manhandled to his feet, dragged or carried along, with his "rider" permanently bestriding the collapsed animal. The donkey's eyes were pouring discharge, and he was badly injured and terrified. He was then due to be slaughtered but, after subtle negotiations, FAACE (with ADDA's help) succeeded in buying the doomed animal and transporting him to a safe haven, a farm outside Madrid owned by two ADDA members. It is expected that he will live out the rest of his life in peace. He is now called Jose. A vet who examined him confirmed that insecticide had been poured into his eyes during the "fiesta."

Cifuentes: Mock bullfight. (September 1989).

Clowns and dwarves tortured and killed a young animal, in a so-called comedy spectacle. The sadism exhibited here is hard to recount, but it's noteworthy that hundreds of children laughed, giggled, and mimicked the animal's cries of agony throughout.

Morella: Brutalization of 3 firebulls, 9 cows, and 3 small calves. (20, 21, 22, 23 August 1990)

All the above animals were killed and eaten during this fiesta, after long hours of torment and terror. This fiesta was organized by the Quintos, 18-year-old males due for national military service. They normally organize some sort of going away party which usually involves the torture of animals. Some of the bloodiest fiestas in Spain are the handiwork of the Quintos.

A typical day includes running animals through the streets and into a rough holding pen. In the midst of firecracker explosions that sound like artillery barrages, the fear-stricken animals are driven along by men wielding sticks. One early morning, one of the cows was sent into a closed-off area where hundreds of men goaded, kicked, and tormented her for about an hour. The majority of the youths had been drinking all night at the local disco. The animal shaking with fear lost control of her bodily functions. The cow was subsequently removed for use later in the day. The animal used at that hour the previous day was not so lucky. After goading her, men used a door as a battering ram to break her horns and back. She was killed on the street.

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



Later that day, a two-month old heifer was sent into the streets. The little creature was kicked, pushed, punched, and dragged around by hundreds of men, youths, and children. For almost two hours, until gasping from exhaustion, she was hunted up and down the street. Finally, with mucus pouring from her mouth, she was bound with wire and forced through a small opening in the barricade. She was then killed and bought by the baker's wife, who wanted to use her for pies. This sordid event was supposed to be 'lun" for the children, but the ratio of the crowd was about 80 percent adult men and only 20 percent children-all vying with each other to humiliate and destroy the calf.

On two of the nights the highlight was a firebull. Well before midnight, the time when the event commenced, the streets and barricades seethed with people, some very drunk. At the rocket that signals the start, there was a frantic scramble for the barricades and fenced off doorways; some men were armed with cudgels to use on the bull. The animal was hauled on a long rope to a lighting post, but he struggled and screamed with terror, crashing into the barricades and falling. He was finally attached to the post, and the metal contraption with the inflammable balls secured to his horns. These are solid balls the size of a small melon, constructed of hemp bound with wire. They are packed solid with fiber, which is then soaked until saturated, in a mixture of resin and wax.

Depending on how they are made, these devices can burn for up to three or four hours, throwing off fierce flames and scorching heat. The animals scream with terror as this monstrosity is lit on their heads; they often try to dash it off, but only succeed in sending sheets of flame into their faces and eyes. In Morella (which is not the only town where firebulls are "celebrated"), townfolk had also fastened fireworks to the framework of the contraption. These ignited, showering the animal with sparks.

As soon as the fireballs are lit, the

rope binding the bull is cut and the animal rushes up and down the street in a frenzy trying to dislodge the burning hell from his head. While on the street the animal is subject, as usual, to torments which vary from village to village. In Morella, at 2 a.m., after two hours of being burnt, kicked, harried, and beaten, the exhausted and terrified animal was overwhelmed by the scrowd of men and killed in the street. After his death, the animal was jumped and danced upon, with a mob of youths piling on top of the corpse as the revelers sang and cheered while driving through the streets. Eventually the crowd dispersed, with most youths going back to the disco to continue their celebrations through the night. At 7 a.m. the next day, they would pile again onto the streets for the commencement of another day of torture and killing of animals.

The above events by no means exhaust the roster of savagery. Jorge Roos provides more eloquent examples:

—In Madrigal de las Altas

Torres (province of Valladolid), a few
hundred men hacked to death, with
battle axes, four calves.

—In the **Fuenlabrada** suburb, about 12 miles form Madrid, a mob killed calves with spears. These animals agonized on the streets, surrounded by drunks in a state of total frenzy.

—In **Arganda**, also next to Madrid, a band of hooligans told a TV crew that "they weren't violent toward people, only toward animals," as they regarded themselves as "bullfighting fans" in good standing.

—In Colmenar de la Oreja, right next to the capital, a priest organized a bullfight to benefit the local nuns, with himself clumsily finishing off an animal in the ring. The job was so badly botched that the animal agonized far longer than necessary. The priest in question is the vicar of a town called **Titurcia**.

—In Cazoña, next to Santander, the Nuns of Charity organized in late August a bullfight to benefit their own convent.

Considering the frequent involvement of churchpeople in these morally reprehensible acts, the question is why the Vatican, so quick with stern

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advice on other things, remains curiously indifferent to the suffering of so many helpless creatures. Perhaps Rome regards such a crusade against the "fiesta nacional" as a big waste of time and, possibly, political face. After all, in a country where the King himself is a bullfight aficionado, and where the Minister of the Interior declares, to

establishment applause, that bullfights must come before democracy itself, the chances are dim for immediate victories. Still, the deafening silence of the church vis-a-vis this issue cannot be allowed to continue much longer without challenge.

Readers wishing to contact and support activists engaged in the

Spanish struggle may do so at the following addresses: (1) FAACE, 19a, Stanley St, Southport, PR9 OBY, Merseyside, U.K. Tel. (044) 704-535-922. (2) Jorge Roos, Dracena, 40, Madrid, Spain. (3) ADDA, Gran Vía, 31, Madrid 28013, Spain. (4) ALA, Apdo. 38109, Madrid, Spain.

International Briefs

Anthrozoos, a scholarly journal on "People, Animals, and Environment," found in a survey of 167 British veterinarians that 87 percent feel a sense of failure after euthanizing an ailing animals; 67 percent are depressed; 54 percent feel a lump in their throats; 46 percent feel guilty; 45 percent feel angry; 37 percent want to be alone; 35 percent feel relief; 23 percent suffer insomnia; 23 percent yell at someone; 21 percent cry; and 15 percent want an alcoholic drink.

Veterinarians may donate their skills to developing nations via SerVet, c/o Dr. C.H. Giam, WSPA, 106 Jermyn St., London SW1Y 6EE, United Kingdom.

The Veterinary Services Dept. of Malaysia is experimentally raising mink and chinchilla, hoping to get into fur ranching just as most other producers are trying to get out due to crashing fur sales.

Iraq has warned the United Nations
that the multinational
force assembled in Saudi Arabia and
the Persian Gulf in response
to the Iraqui invasion of Kuwait could
pose "a direct threat to the region's
plants, animals, and marine life."

Bored U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia reportedly amused themselves staging scorpion fights, then grew bored with that, too.

University officials from 22 nations pledged to improve environmental education at an October conference held in Talloires, France, organized by the Tufts Univ.

Environmental Literacy Institute.

About 800 rain forest Indians, including women and children, marched 470 miles in September from Bolivian Amazonia to La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, seeking the return

Edited By Merritt Clifton

of 750,000 acres the government has deeded to loggers. Aymara 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 cheering residents.

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



Rita Legault

Lebanon's population of three million includes over 400,000

bird hunters, who opened fire this fall on the last 1,500 of thousands of Dalmation pelicans who used to migrate overhead, using automatic rifles and anti-aircraft guns.

Sewage and garbage from hotel complexes built in the Egyptian Sinai desert with German development aid have fouled the ponds used by highly endangered migrating storks, says the German group Aktionsgemeinschaft Artenschutz. Over 1,200 storks reportedly died of the pollution in 1989.

Canada has followed the U.S. in banning lead shot. Sunken lead shot poisons thousands 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, for as much as \$24.6 billion. As a condition of

much as \$24.6 billion. As a condition of the permit, Hydro Quebec is obliged to provide environmental impact studies for any future dam projects, including James Bay II. (See "Taking Power From The Animals," July/August 1990.)
Rather than produce a separate impact study for access roads, Hydro Quebec chairman Richard Drouin has stated the utility will consider barging in the heavy equipment needed, or even flying it in with huge dirgibles.

Wardens arrested 40 suspected poachers Oct. 4 at Port Daniel, Quebec, who were charged with over 500 offenses.

Quebec has began a \$125,000 effort to save the *dore*, fished to virtual extinction in the most populated parts of the province.

Trying to reduce the number of cormorants along the St.
Lawrence River, Quebec wardens have killed 4,000 and destroyed 95,000 eggs. Another 6,000 cormorants are to be killed over the next four years. Quebec claims the birds are overrunning other birds' habitat and polluting river islands with their droppings (just as they did for thousands of years before government officials showed up to take stock).

Continued on next page

The Animals' Agenda December 1990 December 1990 The Animals' Agenda

INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

Continued from previous page

The spruce budworm is making a comeback in eastern Quebec despite a decade of spraying with the biological insecticide Bacillus thuringiensis, says the Quebec Assn. of Forest Industries, which wants a return to use of chemical sprays such as fenitrothion, highly toxic to birds.

Lifeforce has charged Vancouver Aquarium veterinarian Dr. David Huff, researcher John Ford, and whale hunter John Hickes with cruelty to animals for their actions while capturing three beluga whales last summer. Arraignment was postponed until Nov. 5, while Lifeforce pursued similar charges against four other members of the aquarium team. Lifeforce tried to disrupt the whale hunt, but the group's two rented boats were rammed repeatedly by one of the three hunting boats. A Lifeforce volunteer was injured. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police charged the pilot of the boat that did the ramming with vandalism and dangerous operation of a marine vessel. After the belugas were flown to Vancouver, to join two others already there, someone shot holes in the moored boats Lifeforce had been using.

Indian animal welfare groups recently celebrated a Fortnight for Animals by holding free veterinary clinics in the streets, treating hundreds of draft animals and feeding thousands of strays. Kindness clubs were formed in over 500 schools.

The Soviet Union seized the Greenpeace Ship MV Greenpeace Oct. 7 and detained four crew members who landed to take radiation measurements at a nuclear weapons test site in the Barents Sea. The crew members were released Oct. 15.

The Communist Party in the Soviet district of Umba has formed a corporation to lure tourists willing to pay over \$10,000 apiece to go salmon fishing.

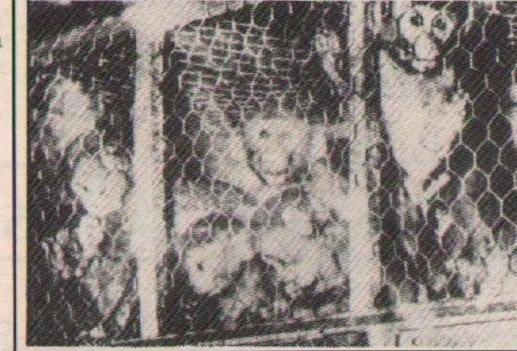
The first Soviet dogfood appeared in October, called "Dick," priced at 1.5 rubles a can.

Lichtenstein has banned experimentation on animals, as part of a new animal protection law.

Japan bought \$100 million worth of Maine sea urchins last year, whose reproductive organs are esteemed as a delicacy.

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



Poorly controlled monkey exports
threaten the Amazonia primate

population, warns researcher Marcos Malacco of Brazil's National Primatology Center. About 30,000 night monkeys and lesser numbers of other species are exported each year.

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.

Lions in South African game parks
have reportedly learned to stalk prey
under cover of the noise and dust
clouds raised by tourists' vehicles.
Eager to show clients a kill in progress,
some tour guides reputedly use their
vehicles to drive prey animals toward
the lions.

Touristic development on the Greek island of Zakynthos imminently threatens the most important sea turtle nesting site in the Mediterranean, reports the German group Aktionsgemeinschaft Artenschutz. Armed gangs have assaulted people trying to protect the turtles so often that anti-poaching patrols have been suspended. Inprotest, Aktionsgemeinschaft has called a boycott of visits to Greece.

Armed anti-poaching patrols cut sea turtle egg poaching along Nicaraguan beaches this fall—but angry poachers took to netting, killing, and stripping the eggs from the turtles offshore. Of every 1,000 turtle hatchlings, only three survive, and fewer turtles are nesting now than ever before.

Mexican police have arrested a fatherand-son team who poached and stuffed endangered river turtles for sale to tourists. They had 3,700 dead turtles in their possession.

The World Bank boasts that of 107 current development projects, nearly half include environmental safeguards. The Rainforest Action Network counters that less than two percent of the \$21 billion in current World Bank loans is to be spent meeting environmental goals.

Leading Thai wildlife conservationist Sueb Nakaathien reportedly shot himself Sept. 3 at the Huay Khakeng Wildlife Reserve, discouraged at his inability to stop poaching.

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 59,000 in 1989 to 9,500 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 rainforest clearing, meanwhile, dropped from 1.5 million acres in 1989 to 500,000 in 1990.

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 1980 and 1983. Contraband dogs in Beijing were reportedly selling for over twice the average worker's annual income. Protest to H.E. Han Xu, Ambassador, People's Republic of China, 2300 Connecticut Ave., Washington DC 20008.

China's first modern census found a population of 1.13 billion, well over the government's preliminary estimate of one billion.

As salmon ranching declines in the U.S. (see related Animal Newsline item), it's booming in the lakes of the Chilean highlands, where fish cages have rapidly become a major pollution source.

The Church of England has rejected an appeal from Archdeacon Ernest Stroud and the Rev. Andrew Linzey to ban factory farming and sport hunting on church lands. Linzey termed clerical arguments against the ban "theologically infantile," and said it had made him ashamed to be a church member.

International Briefs

Japanese per capita animal fat consumption has quadrupled since 1950, stoked by increasing interest in American fast foods.

The Bolivian group PRODENA and the German group Aktionsgemeinschaft Artenschutz have combined efforts to successfully return to the wild 36 of 180 endangered black caimans who were found in breeding ponds at a private ranch. The groups hope to be allowed to resettle the

remaining caimans soon—the survivors of a population that once exceeded 1,500, but had been forced into cannibalism by 10

years of overcrowding and neglect.

Friends of Animals has delivered 37 trucks donated by the U.S. Army to nine African nations, for use in antipoaching patrols, and is raising funds to deliver up to 73 more. The African Wildlife Foundation, in a complementary effort, has set up a mobile vehicle repair shop in Tanzania—both to keep donated vehicles running, and to train native mechanics.

Free-range pig farming is gaining against intensive confinement in Britain, says Agscene. About 10 percent of British pigs are now raised outdoors, and as many as 25 percent will be within five years, as the supply of suitable breeding stock increases. About 55 percent of British breeding sows are now kept indoors, but the number is expected to drop to 32 percent by the end of 1992.

Detectives Allan Thornton and Dave Currey of the Environmental Investigation Agency won the Animal Welfare Institute's 1990 Albert Schweitzer Medal for their probes of elephant, dolphin, and wild bird slaughters.

The International Olympic Committee has delayed action on complaints that pigeons released at the opening of the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, Korea (in lieu of more costly doves) were burned alive when the ceremonial flame was lit while many of them perched on the cauldron.

Three Mexican policemen have been arrested for hanging and slashing the throats of about 150 stolen horses over the past summer as sacrifices to Satan.

Bumble Bee Seafoods blamed dolphinsafe tuna fishing requirements for the recent layoff of 800 workers at a plant in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. The European Parliament has asked the European Economic Community's executive commission to impose a ban on imports of leghold-trapped fur by 1995, rather than 1996, to oblige labeling of all wild-trapped fur in the interim, and to expand the list of species covered by the labeling rule and ban.

Avian researcher David Bird is leading a campaign to legalize falconry in Quebec, which could lead to further loss of raptors, already scarce in much of the province due to pollution and habitat destruction.

University of Rhode Island researchers have discovered a previously unknown "pygmy mouse-opossum" in the rainforest of Sergipe province, Brazil.

The TSB Environmental Investor
Fund recently sold stock in British Gas
Ltd. after receiving a report from
biologist Morley Read that gas
explorations are damaging the
Ecuadoran rainforest. Bored gas drillers
have apparently spent offhours
dynamiting fish, hunting endangered
species, and passing venereal diseases
to the natives.

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 large stocks when
the global CITES ban went into effect
last year. Britain delayed enforcing the
ban against Hong Kong for six months.

International Notes: The Brazilian group Uniao em Defesa das Baleias wants to get a TV soap opera based on rodeo cancelled. Contact the group at Rua Granja Julieta 345, 04721 Sao Paulo SP, Brazil. ◆ The Manitoba Trappers' Assn. wants to put a trapping museum inside the Whiteshell's Alfred Hole Wild Goose Sanctuary. Protest to Manitoba Minister of Natural Resources Harry Enns, 314 Legislative Bldg., 450 Broadway, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0V8, Canada. ♦ Protest Australian kangaroo massacres (and the export of mounted kangaroo heads) to Michael J. Cook, Ambassador, Australian Embassy, 1601 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington DC 20036. ♦ The SPCA in Port Elizabeth, South Africa, bought two captive-raised European bears from a bankrupt private zoo, and is raising funds to place them in a semi-natural enclosure. Contact the group c/o Michelle Sonderup, 1 Clarendon St., Mt. Pleasant, Port Elizabeth, South Africa 6001.

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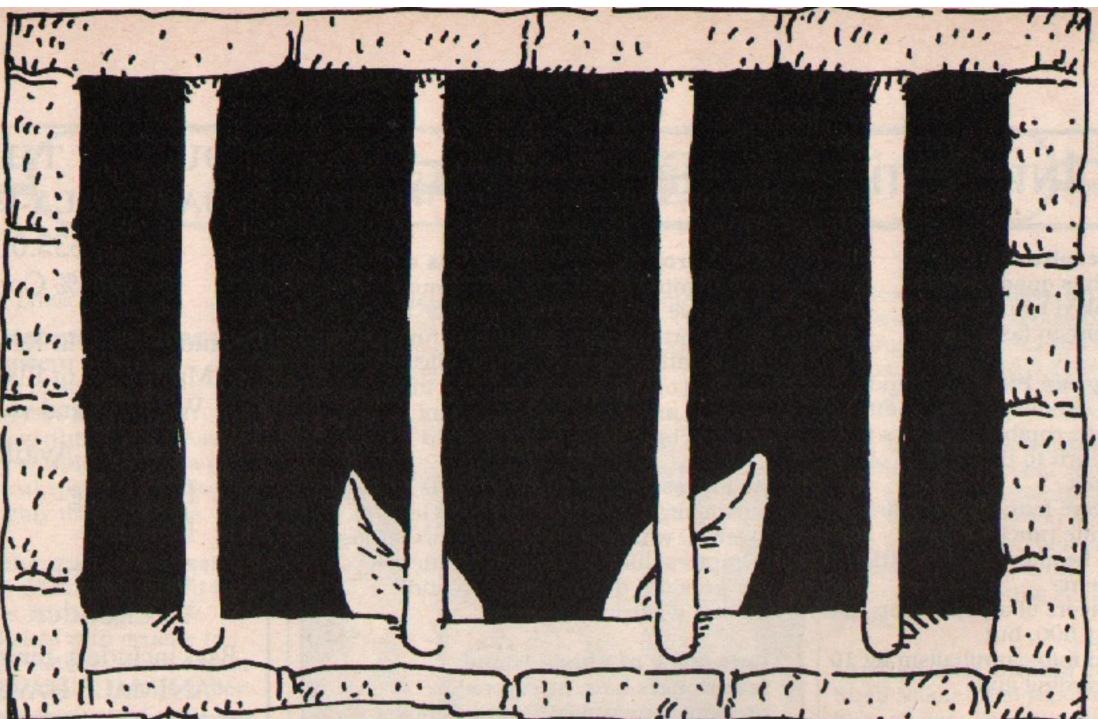
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The Fur, Feathers, and Scales of Justice

BY GARY JENNINGS

ecile 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 Laon, France, who condemned her with these words:

"We, in detestation and horror of the said crime, and to the end that an example may be made and justice maintained, have said, judged, sentenced, pronounced and appointed, that the said pig, now detained and confined as a prisoner, shall be hanged and strangled on a gibbet of wood, near and adjacent to the gallows and high place of execution."

That was in 1494. Cecile had been fairly tried and pronounced guilty of causing the death of an infant child. But her case was not unique. In going so dramatically to her execution, the sow joined a long procession of beasts, bugs, birds, and fish who have momentarily, and usually to their discomfiture, stood equal with human beings before the bar of justice.

The records of animal prosecution and punishment extend from antiquity down to very near the present day. Especially during the Middle Ages were court records liberally salted with cases of animals brought to trial. To a chronicler of today, such proceedings seem silly and childish, but they were carried out with all the pomp, solemnity, and legal hocus-pocus that attended the trial of human malefactors.

Animal and human criminals were confined in the same prisons and accorded the same treatment. An existing ledger from a 15th-century French jail lists the expenses of keeping a criminal pig at two deniers tournois per day, the same as for boarding a human. Animals, like people, were even put to the rack in a pretense of extorting confessions of their crimes. In a further travesty of justice, the condemned animal was often dressed in human clothing when he or she went to the gallows, the ax, or the stake.

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 up in taking the oath. An arsonist was burned alive. A man convicted of displacing land-boundary stones for his own aggrandizement was sentenced by a Bulgarian court to be buried up to his neck, and his head plowed off. A Turkish ambassador who did not remove his turban before Russia's Prince Ivan Basilovich had it nailed to his head.

And so, when the Tribunal of Falaise, France, in 1386, sentenced a sow to be mangled and maimed 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 possible future porcine transgressors, a fresco of the execution was painted on a transept wall in the Holy Trinity Church of Falaise. It remained there, a gruesome reminder to all pigs—or at least those attending church—for nearly four and a half centuries before it was painted over in 1820.

It may appear, from the few cases just cited, that pigs bore the brunt of society's judicial anger back then. Actually, the animals who have been prosecuted for one crime or another include oxen, roosters, eels, goats, donkeys, ewes, mules, and wolves.

In 1712, when a snappish dog bit a councilman of an Austrian town, he was sentenced to spend a year in the marketplace pillory. A bull was hanged on the common gallows of the village of Moisy, France, in 1314 for attacking and goring a man. In 1697 a mare was burned at the stake on the order of the Parliament of Aix.

But pigs did appear in court more frequently because of their greater number and the freedom with which they roamed the medieval countryside. They were turned loose to forage for their own food, and to act as garbage collectors in so doing. Unfortunately, their propensity for eating anything—including small

children—quite often landed them in court.

Nor were animals executed for homicide only; they could be brought to justice for killing one of their own kind. In old Welsh law, an animal who killed an animal belonging to someone else was hanged by her tail so that her nose touched the ground. Then wheat was poured over her until her body was entirely covered and the animal had suffocated. The value of whatever amount of wheat this required was the sum of damages paid to the "bereaved" owner.

This matter of damages levied on the keeper of a criminal beast was sometimes curiously applied. In 1864, in Slavonia, a pig was tried and executed for having chewed off the ears of a year-old infant girl. In addition to the loss of the pig, his owner was put under bond to provide a sizeable dowry for the mutilated girl, so that her earlessness should not interfere with her making a proper marriage.

Perhaps the most recent authenticated record of a formal, organized prosecution of an animal was reported in a New York *Herald* news story in 1906. Two bandits, armed only with a vicious dog, ambushed a traveler near Delemont, Switzerland. In the course of the robbery, the dog killed the victim. When the culprits were caught and tried, the two men were sentenced to life imprisonment, but the dog was condemned to die.

In punishing animals, the sins of the fathers were sometimes visited on succeeding generations. For example, the sacred geese who saved Rome from the attack of the Gauls were honored by an annual celebration thereafter, during which their descendants were adorned with jewels and paraded in palanquins. At the same festivals, the Romans customarily crucified a dog, in token punishment of her ancestors for not having cried the alarm like the geese.

Ecclesiastical jurisprudence

Besides having the shadow of secular courts loom-

ing over them, animals came in for a share of misery from church authorities as well. If a common domestic animal committed a crime, he was usually easily apprehended, tried, and punished. But when such elusive "evildoers" as rodents and insects started a crime wave, the harassed people could only turn to the priests and request a ban of anathema, exorcism, or excommunication to get rid of them.

In the 15th century, the Bishop of Lausanne, Switzerland, thus freed Lake Leman from an overpopulation of eels who interfered with bathing and laundering. Later, he also expelled from the same lake an infestation of leeches who were killing off the salmon, the people's fav-

orite fast-day food.

The Bishop of Trier, Germany, was so annoyed by a flock of swallows who nested in his church, interrupted his services, and soiled his robes with their droppings, that he forbade them to enter the cathedral on pain of death. According to one historian, it's still a popular superstition in Trier that a swallow flying into that church will immediately drop dead.

The Abbot Wilhelm's biography of St. Bernard relates how that holy man excommunicated a swarm of flies who pestered the clergy and parishioners of a Foigny church. At the instant of execration, he claims, the flies fell in such numbers that they had to be shoveled out the door.

The city of Rome, plagued by locusts in the year 880, offered a goodly reward for their extermination, but the insects multiplied faster than the citizens could stamp them out. Pope Stephen VI finally resorted to exorcism, sprinkling the streets with vast batches of holy water blessed for the purpose. According to the chronicle, it worked, and the locusts departed.

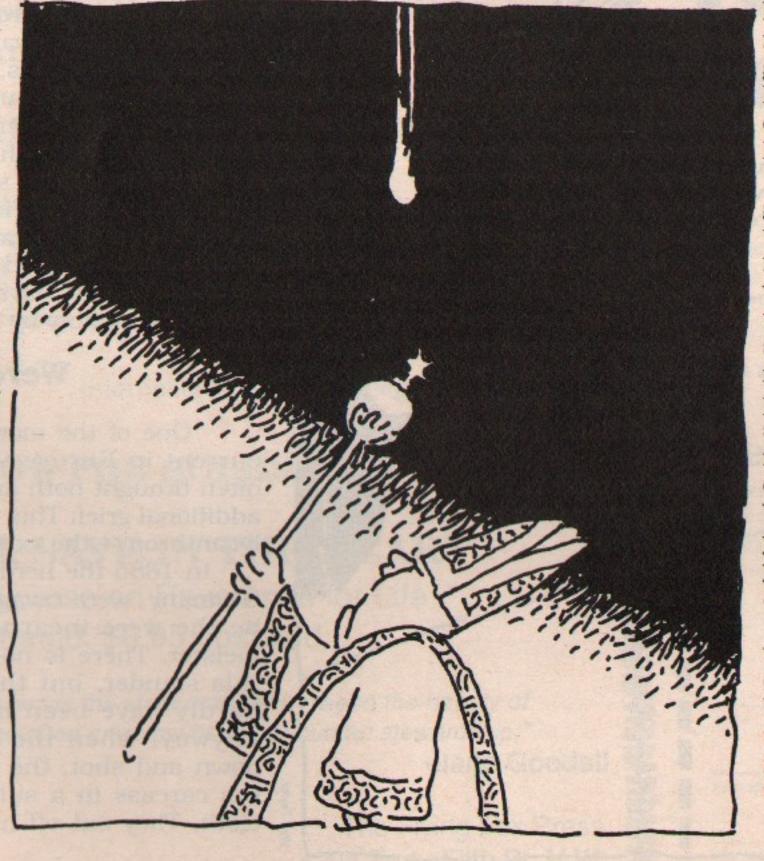
It might be supposed that a swarm of insects or whatever would be somewhat underwhelmed by the formula: "and if they heed not this command, we excommunicate them and strike them with our anathema." Nevertheless, all the recorded cases laud the success of the treatment—which may be why they are recorded. Persons of less than consummate faith have attributed those successes to a sudden frost or cold snap that froze out the insects, or to the likely premise that they had simply finished eating everything green in sight and just went elsewhere.

The list of creatures banned or excommunicated includes moles, serpents, field mice, caterpillars, horseflies, rats, cockroaches, snails, beetles, worms, grasshoppers, termites, porpoises, and turtledoves. The interdicts were laid down in parts of the world as disparate as Italy, France, England, Switzerland, Spain, Germany, Portugal, Russia, and Canada. But what

heresy, felony, misdemeanor, or nuisance the gentle turtledoves and happy-go-lucky porpoises could have been guilty of, history does not recall.

Sometimes the exorcists gave the victims a chance to plead in their own defense. Witness the bishop who commanded an infestation of crop-eating insects "to depart within the next six days, from all places where you have secretly or openly done or might still do damage..." or else "...to appear at Wifflisburg, there to justify yourselves or to answer for your conduct through your advocate."

Oh yes, the animals were entitled to legal counsel, and often got the best. One of those attempts at purging an insect blight resulted in a trial that dragged on for



Continued from previous page

months and enlisted the services of the most eminent jurists of its day. It happened in 1587, when a plague of some kind of weevils 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 treacle oozed on, the afflicted winegrowers held a meeting and proposed a compromise. They would all 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 protested-God only knows why. He complained that the proposed asylum land was barren, ugly, and deficient in food to sustain his clients.

And so it went on and on, while the weevils got fatter and the bedeviled winegrowers got apoplectic. 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 presupposition that they knew right from wrong, and so sinned deliberately. In many parts of the world, down to quite modern days, belief in evil spirits was still extant, and it was an easy step to believe that an animal wrongdoer had been possessed by some demon. After all, the Bible presented such bogies in the incarnation of adder, asp, leviathan, the serpent of Eden, and other creatures. Beelzebub means "lord of the flies." Satan traditionally wears the goat's hooves. Firmilianus wrote, "Through the exorcists, by the voice of man and the power of God, the devil may be whipped and burnt and tortured.'

In 864, the Council of Worms decreed that a swarm of bees who had stung a man to death should be suffocated in the hive before making any more honey. Otherwise the entire contents would be demoniacally tainted and unfit to eat.

A young lady of Joachimstal, in 1559, swallowed a fly while drinking beer. The malign spirit occupying the fly at the time thus took over the girl and made her life miserable-compelling her to blaspheme and perform degrading acts-until the parish priest, with considerable difficulty, drove out the demon.

When a Swiss naturalist, in the late 1500s, presented an elk to the zoo of the city of Basel, the huge and unfamiliar animal was looked on rather askance, as being undoubtedly the personification of some foreign demon. An old lady came to Basel's rescue and got rid of the "devil animal" by feeding it an apple stuck full of broken needles.

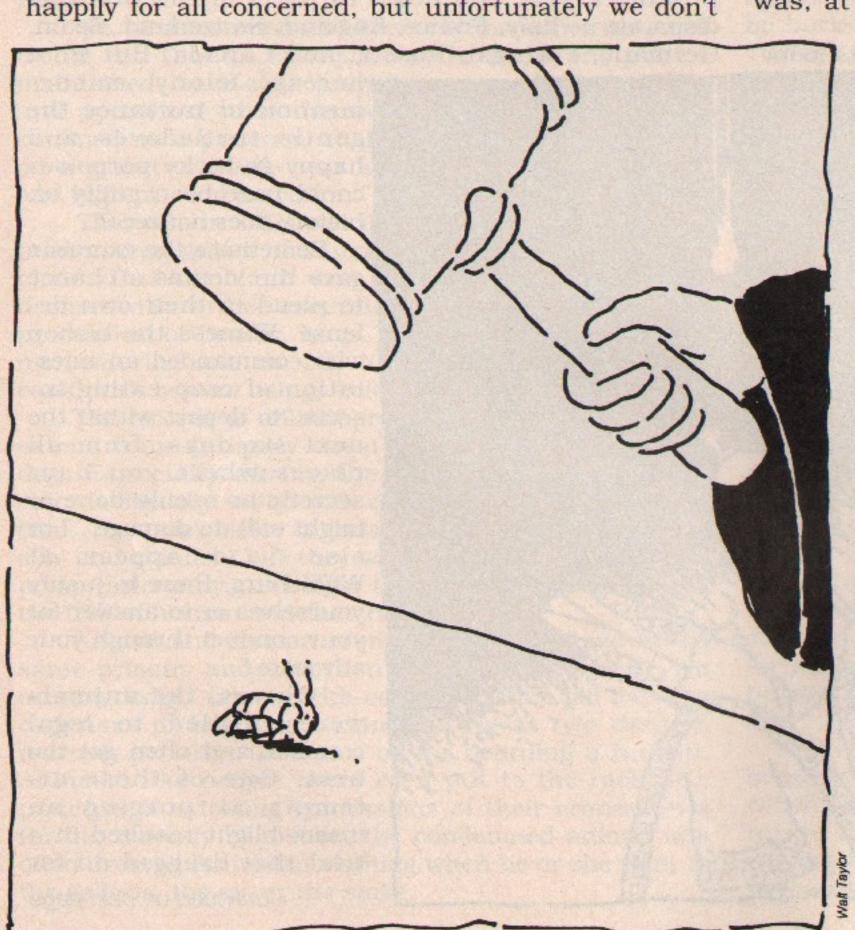
A belief in demons inhabiting the bodies of animals was, at various times, extended to cover inanimate

objects. In ancient Athens, any weapon or object that had killed a human was publicly condemned and thrown beyond the Athenian boundaries. Thus was punished a marble bust of the poet Theognis, which fell on a man and brained him. In Maryland, in 1637, a falling tree squashed a man, and the inquest jurors solemnly decreed "that the said tree moved to the death of the said John Bryant; and therefore find the said tree forfeited to the Lord Proprietor." In China, in the 19th century, 15 wooden temple idols were sentenced to decapitation for having caused the death of a man, presumably by falling on him.

Werewolves

One of the most shuddery superstitions, current in Europe until near modern times, often brought both animals and humans in for additional grief. This was the prevalent belief in lycanthropy—the existence of the werewolf.

In 1685 the herds of the town of Ansbach, Germany, were ravaged by a wolf, supposed to be the were-incarnation of a dead burgermeister. There is no record of the reason for this slander, but the exburgermeister could hardly have been beloved by his townfolk. Anyway, when the wolf was finally hunted down and shot, the ghoulish citizens dressed the carcass in a suit of human-flesh-colored cloth. They cut off his muzzle and fitted what



was left of his head with a mask representing the burgermeister's face. Lastly, they added a wig and a false beard, and then ceremoniously hanged this ghastly, already dead caricature.

In 1574 the Parliament of Dole, France, condemned to burning a certain Gilles Garnier, accused of the pernicious habit of loping around the forest on all fours, waylaying and eating little children-"even on a Friday." The chronicle does not say specifically whether Garnier was executed as a werewolf, a cannibal, or simply a reprobate.

The belief in lycanthropy began to lose ground in the early 17th century, when an accused werewolf, Jean Grenier, was convicted at Bordeaux-but on the lesser charge of being nothing worse than a human lunatic. Later, James I of England-though he still hunted down witches with gleeful zeal-denied the existence of "warwoolfes" and deemed them simply human victims of "a natural superabundance of melancholic." However, the dread word "werewolf" was used again as late as 1849, in the Paris trial of an otherwise honorable, law-abiding, God-fearing man caught digging up, mutilating, and feasting on graveyard copses.

Scapegoats and other substitutes

The scapegoat 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 goat, onto which a high priest of the ancient Hebrews confessed all the sins of Israel before pitching it over a cliff or turning it loose to starve in the desert. Barbarisms reminiscent of this biblical practice occur in Spanish fiestas today.

But often humans have also been scapegoats, as in the Athenian Thargelia festival. The two ugliest men who could be found—one each to expiate the sins of the men and of the women of Athens-were ceremonially tortured in the genitals and then stoned to death. Another Athenian sacrifice, the Dipolia, appears confusedly wacky from this distance in time. A number of oxen were paraded around an altar to Zeus, on which reposed a few cakes. The first ox who nosed at one of the goodies was immediately brained with an ax, chopped up and eaten by the officiants, who refused a share to the man who had struck the blow. Then the ox's hide was stuffed with weeds and yoked to a plow-and just left lying around, apparently, because the next step was for all the participants to mill about and accuse each other of ox murder. Finally the ax was thrown into the sea. Regarding this celebration, even the Encyclopedia Britannica can only mutter, "The interpretation of the rite is uncertain."

Now to compare those benighted, brutal, bygone days with our enlightened modern times? The persecution, torture and annihilation of the so-called lesser animals still goes on. The only difference is that those atrocities are no longer committed in public.

Gary Jennings writes historical novels (Aztec, The Journeyer, Spangle). For more information on the subject of animal "lawbreakers," readers may refer to The Criminal Prosecution and Capital Punishment of Animals: The Lost History of Europe's Animal Trials by E.P. Evans (1906, 1987; Faber and Faber, 50 Cross St., Winchester, MA 01890). This book was reviewed in the December 1988 issue of The ANIMALS' AGENDA.

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and world affairs, for the diverse opinions we present.



Decause 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 professed and practiced deep respect for all life. She traversed the country seven 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 stationery 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 beauties of nature around me. I have my health. And even financially I'm richer than you because I have no debts!"

Although Peace was killed in an auto accident in 1981, her wisdom is more timely today than ever and, as the reader who suggested this column recognized, much of what she shared could be of value to us as animal advocates. This work can call for more courage and tolerance, more selflessness and flexibility than any of us is likely to come by accidentally. To develop within ourselves what Peace Pilgrim called 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 to discover life's verities and realities; 2) Live good beliefs—start by putting into practice the good things you already believe; 3) Find your place in the "Life Pattern"—give the good things you are motivated toward priority in your life; and 4) Simplify life to bring inner and outer wellbeing into harmony—lives that are cluttered with unnecessary possessions and meaningless

The Legacy of Peace Pilgrim

activities require simplification.

Four Purifications: Of the body through sensible health habits; of the thoughts through ceasing to harbor those that are unkind; of the desires—focusing them on coming into harmony with the laws governing human conduct; and of motives—the best motive is to be of service.

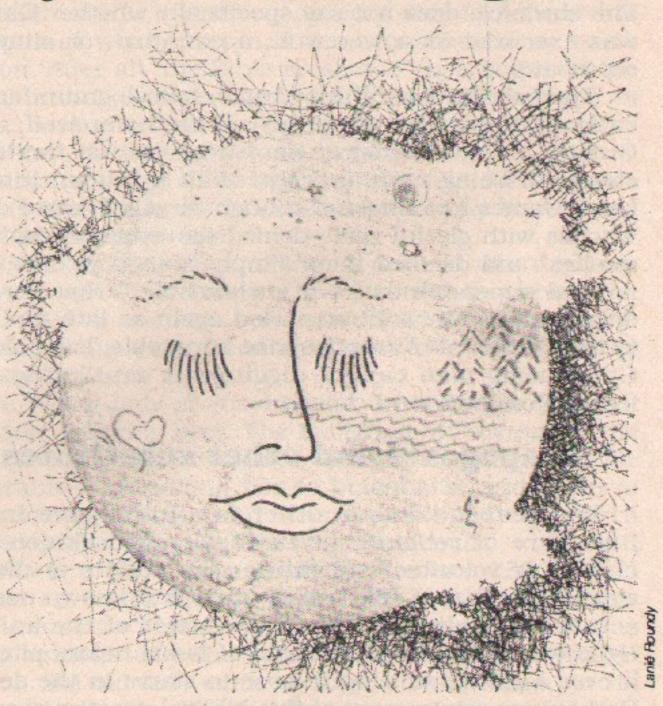
Four Relinquishments: Of self will-transforming selfish impulses into those that would have wider benefits; of the feeling of separateness—"You can only find harmony when you realize the oneness of all and

work for the good of all"; of attachments—not clinging to possessions that have outlived their usefulness and by not attempting to possess people at all; and relinquishment of all negative feelings—"If you realize 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 catechistic list of "thou shalt's," but people who try them 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, thoughts that are particularly pertinent to those working for nonhuman animals.

"Physical violence can end even before we have learned the way of love, but psychological 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."



"Know that every right thing you do—every good word you say—every positive thought you think—has good effect...Never think of any right effort as being fruitless—all right effort bears good fruit, whether we see results or not."

"You cannot change anyone except yourself. After you have become an example, you can inspire others to change themselves."

"Your motives must be good if your work is to have a good effect."

"Judging others will avail you nothing and injure you spiritually. Only if you can inspire others to judge themselves will anything worthwhile have been accomplished."

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, 43480 Cedar Avenue, Hemet, CA 92344. The organization also publishes a newsletter and offers audio and video tapes and other materials.

NEWS SHORTS

Ordered to cut the state deer herd by 10 percent, the Pennsylvania Game Commission allowed antlerless deer hunting by bow and arrow within 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 35 percent above the normal carrying capacity for the land. Similar policies have brought the Michigan and Wisconsin deer herds to 70 and 20 percent above carrying capacity, respectively.

Pennsylvania has ended an outbreak of bovine tuberculosis, at cost of \$200,000 in 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 swamp fever since 1985. At least 26 horses have been killed, 144 quarantined, and 500 tested.

A Pennsylvania judge recently reversed the poaching convictions of two hunters who fired on a stuffed deer, ruling that the decoy didn't meet the definition of "wildlife" because it wasn't alive. A similar ruling in New Hampshire in 1989 resulted in policy amendments and a string of fresh convictions.

A Quebec game warden was killed in 1987 when he heard poachers coming, set up such a decoy, and hid behind it.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service asked Delray Beach, Fla., to dim beachfront lights a year ago, when over 200 newly hatched sea turtles wandered toward the lights and were killed by cars. The city complied this year—but only after at least 65 more turtles died. Increased human use of beaches at night has discouraged sea turtle nesting throughout Florida. False crawls, or failed attempts to find nesting sites, had never outnumbered actual nestings until 1989, but outnumbered nestings by about 35 percent in 1990. The inland-dwelling Florida gopher tortoise is also declining from human encroachment on habitat. The Fla. Game and Fresh Water Fish is considering requiring developers to preserve a 50foot radius around each burrow, or relocate the tortoises.

United Farm Workers leader Cesar Chavez, a member of The ANIMALS' AGENDA advisory board, has begun a boycott of the Vons and Tianguis supermarket chains for allegedly breaking a 1989 pledge to sell only



pesticide-free table grapes. The UFW blames pesticides used by grape growers for causing a high cancer rate among the pickers. The pesticides also harm birds who eat either grapes on the vine or contaminated insects. Challenging an injunction against picketing the stores, as a violation of his First Amendment rights, Chavez was arrested Sept. 12 in Montebello, Calif.

Interviewed about his critical portrayal of hunting in his new film White Hunter, Black Heart, macho star Clint Eastwood told readers of Marbella that he hadn't shot an animal since childhood, adding, "When I feel like destroying something, I put a golf ball on a tee and try to kill it."

had a healthy year-old male elk shot on August 28, in apparent defiance of orders from the Detroit City Council to either halt euthanasia or inform them of killings in advance. More animals were likely to be killed, as Graham annually trims the zoo population before the onset of winter. Under fire from animal defenders for years, Graham recently was penalized a week's pay for reportedly calling several black employees "monkeys," and is now critized by black community leaders as well.

Gary Rall, of Arlington, Texas, has been fined \$2,000 and ordered to work 150 hours with the local humane society, after pleading no contest to killing a poodle with a bow and arrow. The sentence was one of the stiffest for cruelty charges in Texas yet.

Former federal judge Walter Nixon of Mississippi, impeached for lying to a grand jury, faces loss of parole for carrying shotguns and allegedly trying to persuade his parole officers to overlook the offense. Nixon and former state

game warden Austin Shattles were convicted in July 1990 of conspiracy to hunt over a baited field.

Los Angeles, Calif. has banned animal sacrifice. At least 300 incidents of animal sacrifice have been reported in Los Angeles this year.

The Natl. Research Council has called for major changes in U.S. biology education—including more classroom use of live animals.

Outfielder Mel Hall of the New York Yankees has been arrested for illegally importing and keeping a pair of declawed cougar kittens. Allegedly bred in captivity in Florida, the cougars were placed in temporary custody of a West Hartford, Conn., veterinarian.

Greyhound owners William and Rodney Boatright of Mayfield, Kansas, have been charged with cruelty to animals, commercial dog training without a permit, and conspiracy to train dogs with wildlife. The two allegedly broke the front legs of live jackrabbits to make them squeal as the hounds pursued them.

Testing greyhounds and horses for use of illegal performance-boosting drugs cost \$27.6 million in 1989, according to the Assn. of Racing Commissioners. Illegal drugs were found in 677 of 218,393 dog tests and 1,956 of 776,711 horse tests, confirming a total of 759 drug violations.

Fighting erosion, the Calif. Dept. of Parks and Recreation poisoned 400 of the estimated 500 ground squirrels at San Elijo State Beach last summer, using oat grain doused with the anticoagulant Diphacinone.

NEWS SHORTS

Continued from previous page

The Metropolitan Water District of Riverside County, Calif., is spending \$500,000 to experimentally live-trap and relocate up to 500 endangered Stephens kangaroo rats. The rats now occupy a site the MWD wants to use for treatment plants and reservoirs.

A cow defending her newborn calf sent former North Carolina governor Jim Hunt to the hospital with multiple broken ribs and a broken collarbone.

The Ringling Bros. Barnum and Bailey Circus has opened circus theme stores in Farmington, Conn., Short Hills, N.J., and Fairfax and Vienna, Va.

Pet cemeteries exist only as long as the operators care to run them, and are rarely obliged by law to maintain either separate plots or records of burials by location. If you patronize one, get all promises in writing.

Rat food bars custom-made for NASA space shuttle experiments cost \$30-\$50 apiece.

Four former USDA meat inspectors
have been convicted of taking bribes to
ignore adulterated and misbranded
meat products made by the Sandy Mac
Food Co., of Pennsauken, New Jersey.
M. Richard Cohen, owner of Quality
Foods Co. in Camden, N.J., has been
fined and placed on probation for
routinely adulterating chipped beef
steaks, while the owners of Craig's
Processing and the Hixon Packing Co.,
both of Tennessee, have been fined for
selling meat from disabled and diseased
cattle to local stores and restaurants.

The Equity Group, a meat supplier to McDonald's, has laid off 54 workers—reportedly because of falling hamburger sales.

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Cats are banned from the Marin Lagoon development in San Rafael, Calif., to protect an endangered field mouse.

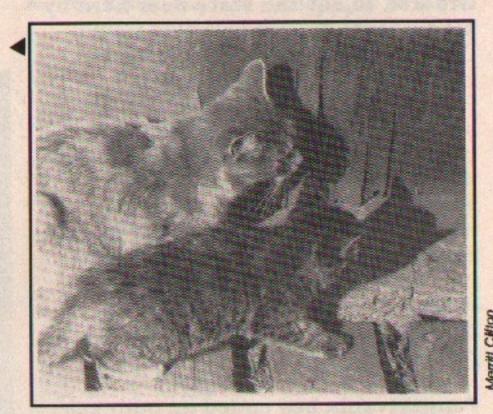
A Himalayan cat was rescued in Grafton, Va., after spending 37 days inside an empty vending machine.

An Animal Kingdom pet store in Chicago not only sells live animals, but also rents a menagerie of 35 exotic animals for use in parades, commercials, and at parties.

"The most significant threat to the health of the colonists," who settled the eastern U.S., "was themselves," according to American University historian Thomas DiBacco. "They ate poorly: too much meat and too few vegetables... Excessive eating was often accompanied by excessive drinking. Since many of the meats were cured with salt, things went better with fluids, particularly spirits."

The American Assn. for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care, an animal users' group, has a pamphlet of general information about itself and its standards, available on request from 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20814.

Engineers are rebuilding 20-acre Queen Bess Island, a major brown pelican rookery in the heavily eroded Mississippi delta. The pelicans, Louisiana's statebird, were wiped out by pollution (principally from the pesticides Endrin and DDT) 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.



A seven-year-old pigmy chimpanzee named Kunzi uses proper grammar in language experiments, according to researchers Patricia Marks Greenfield of UCLA and E. Sue Savage-Rumbaugh of Georgia State University. This indicates a level of ordered thinking that linguists previously believed was unique to humans.

A 10-year study of 838 heart patients done by the Natl. Heart, Lung and Blood Institute has established that lowering cholesterol intake prevents heart disease. "This is the smoking pistol," said Dr. Anthony Gotto, former president of the American Heart Assn., now chairman of the Baylor College of Medicine dept. of internal medicine. The study was published in the Oct. issue of The New England Journal of Medicine.

A Gaylord, Minnesota jury has awarded \$1 million to three dairy farmers who held that stray voltage from Northern States Power Co. lines had cut their cows' milk production. Stray voltage from poorly grounded wires commonly injures cattle who are tethered with metal chains, especially in wet weather.

An estimated 74,000 acres of farmland will be turned to marsh as part of a \$120 million plan to restore Florida's drought-stricken and heavily polluted Lake Okeechobee, heart of the Everglades. The cost will be borne by local sugar growers, the South Fla. Water Management District, and the state, in equal \$40 million shares. Meanwhile, pollution, shallow waters, and high temperature combined to cause oxygen depletion that killed several hundred thousand fish in Everglades Natl. Park.

Florida has barred commercial fishermen from using aircraft to spot schools of mullet.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is wrigh considering threatened species status felony

for the Florida black bear, a subspecies whose numbers may have fallen to as few as 400. The bear is already considered a threatened species by the Fla. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission—which nonetheless let hunters kill 60 this year.

The Colorado Div. of Wildlife has refused to investigate evidence of grizzly bears surviving in the San Juan Mountains, collected by Humane Society of the U.S. senior scientist Tony Povilitis last summer. Colorado officials pronounced grizzlies extinct in the San Juans in the late 1940s. After a hunter killed one in 1979, a two-year search found no evidence of any others. Discovery of a grizzly population could hold up major ski development planned for the region.

The Army Corps of Engineers has dropped wetlands drained for farming prior to 1985 from the list of federally protected wetlands, cutting the protected areas by 60 million acres (about a third). This allows farmers to sell former wetlands for development.

The Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept. has arrested a ring of 34 game fish poachers, who face fines totaling \$80,000.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in late September began an eight-year effort to eradicate Lake Champlain sea lampreys by poisoning their spawning streams. Vermont Federal Court Judge Fred Parker denied a Preserve Appalachian Wilderness request for an injunction to halt the poisoning, which has been criticized by the EPA. The object of the poisoning is to increase the Champlain trout and salmon populations. Sale of Lake Champlain fishing licenses accounts for half of the Vermont Fish and Wildlife Dept.'s annual income.

Nolo Press, of Occidental, Calif., has sued T.F.H. Publications, of New Jersey, alleging T.F.H. plagiarized and bowdlerized the Nolo classic *Dog Law* to produce a book salable through pet shops. *Dog Law* author Mary Randolph had included material critical of pet shops and the puppy mills that supply them with animals for resale; the T.F.H. book advises readers to get their animals from pet shops.

Former Colorado TV journalists Wendy Bergen, Jim Stair, and Scott

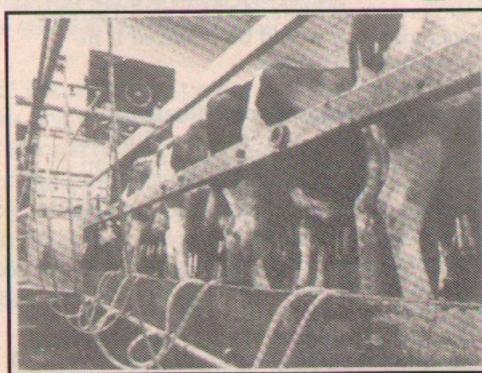
December 1990

Wright have been indicted on nine felony counts of dogfighting and perjury. The trio allegedly staged the dogfights they "exposed" on KCNC in Denver last April and May, assisted by one Mark Labriola, who turned state witness in exchange for immunity from prosecution. Labriola has a long prior record. The case was brought to light by Robin Duxbury of the Rocky Mountain Humane Society.

NEWS SHORTS

Two contracting consortiums who were negotiating with the Hawaiian Electric Co. to develop geothermal wells in the Hawaiian rainforest withdrew their bids, after 48 members of the House of Representatives signed a letter opposing federal subsidies for the necessary exploratory drilling. (See "Losing The Green From Blue Hawaii," April 1990.)

As dairy herds shrink in other states, the New Mexico dairy herd has grown 12 percent in 18 months, now totaling 71,000 cows on 105 farms. New Mexico ranks first in the U.S. in milk yield per cow, according to the USDA, at 18,552 pounds of butterfat each. New Mexican milk sales came to \$160 million in 1989, while related veal calf sales fetched \$5 million and cull cow sales brought \$15 million.



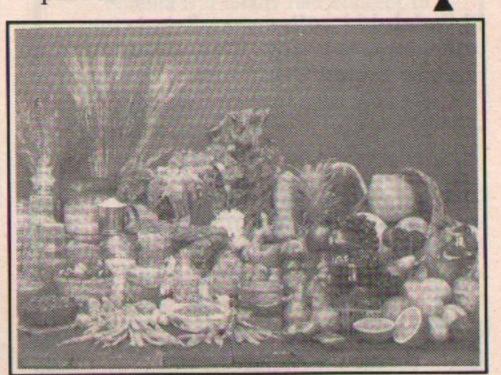
J. A. Kel

The California condor, bred in captivity for the past two years, may be restored to the wild at the Nature Conservancy's 500-acre Grey Ranch in southwestern 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, Beauveria bassiana, that kills fire ants as effectively as pesticides, while doing minimal ecological harm.

Bison who broke out of pastures on the Onandaga Nation Reservation recently blocked interstate traffic near Syracuse off and on for days.

"Diets rich in fruits and vegetables tend to reduce human cancer," the Sept. 21 issue of Science editorialized. "The rodent maximum tolerated dose test that labels plant chemicals as cancer-causing in humans is misleading. The test is likewise of limited value for synthetic chemicals. The standard carcinogen tests that use rodents are an obsolescent relic of the ignorance of past decades."



The EPA's Science Advisory Board

has recommended in 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 acquiring and analyzing environmental data," and "should integrate its environmental programs with broader public policies involving energy, agriculture, taxes, and foreign affairs."

The pro-hunting American Elk
Conservatory, which bought two game
ranches catering to trophy hunters from
the Chama Land and Cattle Co. last
January, has sued New Mexico Game
and Fish Director Bill Montoya for \$3
million. Accusing AEC of acting in
bad faith, Montoya has refused to
license the group to keep wildlife.

Stan Curtis and John Thurmon of the University of Illinois have developed a machine for anesthetizing piglets before castration, which costs under a penny a pig to use. "We are not saying pigs should be anesthetized for castration," Thurmon told Successful Farming magazine. "We are simply saying that if legislation comes through requiring anesthesia, we'll have something that's practical on the shelf ready for farmers."

Continued on next page

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NEWS SHORTS

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 quits putting dolphins in "petting pools" that expose them to germs from the public and to high levels of chlorine, which irritates the dolphins' skin, eyes, and breathing passages.

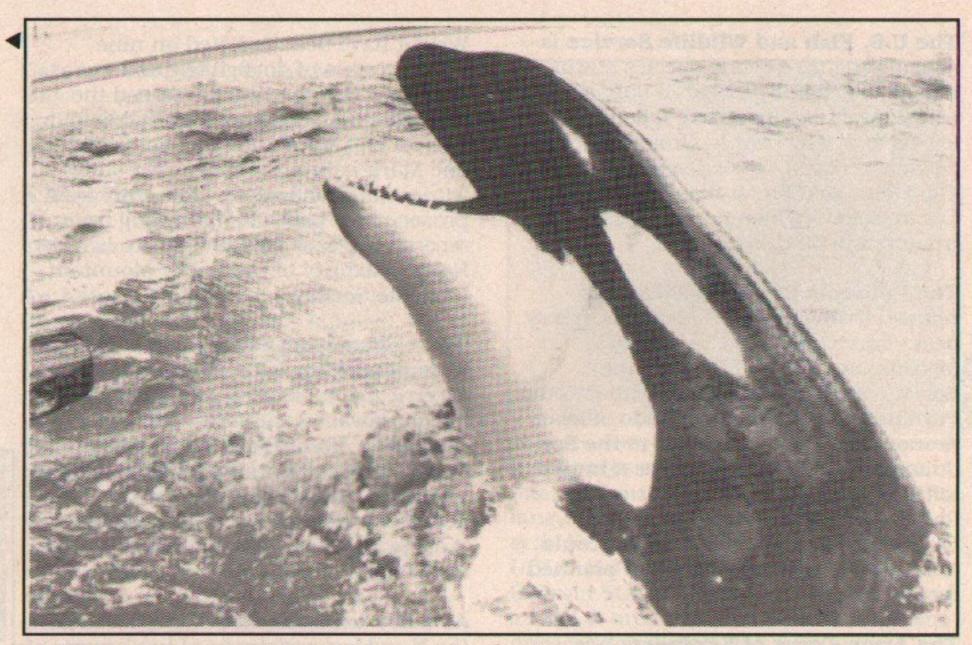
Philadelphia police say alleged con artist John Kennedy, a.k.a. Craig Robinson, used forged money orders to bilk dog and rare bird dealers and breeders out of dozens of animals plus tens of thousands of dollars.

Outgoing Calif. governor George Deukmejian has signed bills giving \$19.5 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 holding facility standards. The citations came a month after Humane Society of the U.S. vice president for wildlife matters John Grandy 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 film makers who used zoo animals or facilities. Thomas then resigned. He had been fired by the Los Angeles City Council in 1986, over similar irregularities, but was reinstated when a federal judge ruled that the city

The American Assn. of Zoological Parks and Aquariums has suspended Arkansas exotic animal breeder, trader, and transporter Earl Tatum's accreditation for the balance of 1990 over unspecified ethics violations. Last January, Tatum was fined \$7,000 for

had violated his civil rights.



illegally selling an endangered snow leopard in 1986. A month later, the TV program 60 Minutes alleged that Tatum used middlemen to sell animals at auctions, violating AAZPA rules. Some of the animals were later killed at hunting preserves. Tatum was also fined \$1,000 in 1982 for selling two pigmy hippopotamuses and a white rhinocerous to a Mexican buyer without the proper permits. AAZPA said Tatum's accreditation would be restored if he pays his 1991 dues.

State and federal wildlife agents raided the 160-acre Texoma Hunting Wilderness of Bennington, Okla., on Oct. 13, apparently at invitation of THW manager Herb Hill. Hunters had paid up to \$4,000 each to kill several hundred captive-raised black bears, grizzly bears, cougars, and elk-some allegedly from zoos-in a fenced area the size of a football field. "This wasn't hunting," Hill said. "It was target practice."

The Philadelphia Zoo has began a \$5.86 million renovation program intended to place all animals in seminatural settings by 1992.

Moose hunter Roy Sadler of Petersburg, Alaska, rescued two stranded bucks off an ice floe, then told reporters that after the experience, he was no longer really into hunting.

The corporate world is finding proanimal deeds are good publicity. Using only 15 percent of a 700-acre tractor 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 Reviva 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, claims in magazine ads that nuclear power doesn't hurt wildlife. In fact, radiation leaks and contaminated water have severely harmed wildlife around many reactors and nuclear waste storage sites. The Yakima, Klickitat, Nez Perce, and Umatilla tribes of Washington state believe they may be suffering high cancer rates because radioactive waste from the Hanford nuclear complex has polluted fisheries up to 300 miles away.



NEWS SHORTS

The environment dept. of Karnataka, India, cancelled a tiger-tracking experiment partially funded by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service after five tigers died. The official release stated that the government had become "convinced that conducting research on wildlife is neither useful to the department nor helpful to the living conditions of the wildlife." Likening himself to Galileo, tracking project chief Ulhas Karanth has sued Karnataka.

A 10-million-year-old fossil found in Liaoning Province, China, has been identified by U.S. paleontologists as the earliest known bird, a missing link between Archaeoptrix and modern birds. The fossil bird had the fused, keeled breastbone believed necessary for flight, and a short tail, indicating she lived in treetops, but had a dinosaurian pelvis and vestigial claws at her wingtips.

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



Boundary and Water Commission has agreed to leave more brush alongside the lower Rio Grande, as result of suits filed by the Sierra Club, Natl. Audubon Society, and Frontera 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 Multicenter Evaluation of In Vitro Cytotoxicity, which validates non-animal testing methods by comparing data from numerous independent studies.

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The Animals' Agenda

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PROFILE

Johnny Appleseed: Pioneer of Animal Rights

BY THOR JANSON

e've all heard stories about that semi-mythical folk hero who wandered throughout the American frontier planting apple seeds, but few know the whole story about the man who became known as Johnny Appleseed. He did not just walk around planting apple seeds without an aim, for very often he would return to his planting sites several years later and collect the seedlings. These he would sell to the pioneering families and the money earned he would use 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 yearsapparently 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 the banks of Licking Creek. Soon Johnny began transporting seed by river with a peculiar craft made of two canoes lashed together. And his appearance must have been the cause of much curiosity wherever he went. More often than not he rejected even the hand-me-down clothes that people gave him and wore a simple tunic fashioned out of an old burlap coffee sack which he pronounced "a very serviceable cloak, and as good clothing as any man need wear."

Johnny was described as being a small, wiry man, full of restless activity; he had long black hair, a scanty beard that was never shaved, and keen black eyes that sparkled with a peculiar brightness. Generally, even in the cold of



winter, he went barefoot, but sometimes for the purpose of a very long journey he would make himself a crude pair of sandals or else he would wear any castoff footcovering that he chanced to find, often being seen with a boot on one foot and a moccasin on the other. His taste in head gear was just as unique. For a while, he used as a hat the same tin vessel he used to cook his mush. But he found some objection to this arrangement because it did not provide much shade for his eyes and face. In the end, he settled upon a cap he made out of cardboard with a very large bill-an ancestor of the modern baseball cap, which, indeed, Johnny often wore in village ballgames. His baseball bat carved of apple wood doubled as a walking stick.

It was not many years before this oddly 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, so much were they impressed by 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 hurry to the scene, purchase the creature, and give him or her to some more humane settler, always on condition that the animal would be kindly treated and properly cared for. It frequently occurred that new settlers pushing into the wilderness would abandon lame and broken-down horses to die. 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 animals until the following spring, at which time he would lead them away to some good pasture for the summer. If they later recovered and became capable of work, he would never sell them. Rather, he would give them or lend them to settlers he thought to be kind, always making it clear that they could have the animals only as long as they were treated well.

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. To injure or cause harm to any of

having a rather keen sense of humor, which he gave vent to on occasion. One time, as he arrived at Mansfield, he came upon an open-



them would be the same as causing injury to God. One time, while Johnny was mowing some tall grass inorder to prepare a spot to plant, he by accident stepped upon a rattlesnake and was bitten. He described the event with profound sadness in his voice, "Poor fellow, he only just touched me, when I, in the heat of my ungodly passion, put the heal of my scythe in him, and went away. Sometime afterward I went back, and there lay the poor fellow dead."

reverence for all life have been preserved. There was a time when he was camped out during one of the tree planting expeditions and had built a fire to warm himself. But upon seeing that many mosquitoes were being attracted into the flames to their deaths, he at once put the fire out. "God forbid that I should build a fire for my comfort which should be the means of destroying any of his creatures," he later commented on the incident. On another occasion, Johnny was helping some settlers build a road through the woods when they accidentally destroyed a wasps' nest. Before long, one of the angry insects became trapped underneath Johnny's coffee sack and was stinging him repeatedly. Even so, Johnny took great pains to remove the insect with gentleness. The other men laughed and asked him why he did not kill it, to which Johnny gravely replied, "It would not be right to kill the poor thing, for it did not intend to hurt me."

Johnny was also reported as

air religious service with a minister preaching fire and brimstone. The preacher was paying special attention to denouncing sins of extravagance and indulgence in such unnecessary vanities as "store tea" and calico dresses. The sermon was punctuated at intervals when the minister would look out into the crowd and ask, "Where now is there a man who, like the primitive Christians, is traveling to heaven barefoot and clad in coarse raiment?" Finally, when these Many stories telling of Johnny's interrogations had continued far

beyond reasonable endurance, Johnny, whose ambition it was to emulate John the Baptist, got up from the log where he had been sitting, placed one of his bare feet on the stump that served as the pulpit, and pointing to his coffee sack, he said quietly, "Here is your primitive Christian!" The wellclothed missionary stood speechless, and then stammering, he dismissed the congregation with Johnny standing by his side looking much more a primitive Christian then the preacher cared to copy.

As Johnny made his rounds planting apple trees, he was always welcome to stay a night at the cabin of almost any of the settlers in the wilderness. If invited to have dinner, he would first inquire if there was sufficient food for all the children. Only when he was satisfied that there was would he seat himself at the table. He had a special fondness for children, and always

carried bits of ribbon or calico to give to little girls and whittled wooden animals for the boys. After dinner, Johnny would lie

down on the earthen floor and inquire of his hosts if they would like to hear "some news right fresh from heaven." He would bring out several of his tattered books which were always with him, including the New Testament and books by the philosopher Emanuel Swedenborg. Then he would read to the largely illiterate settlers long into the night, doubtless taking advantage of his position to expound upon how great a sin it was to inflict suffering upon any creature. A lady who knew him in his later years described one of his reading sessions as follows: "We can hear him read now, just as he did that summer day, when we were busy quilting upstairs, and he lay near the door, his voice rising denunciatory and thrilling-strong and loud as the roar of wind and waves, then soft and soothing as the balmy airs that quivered the morning-glory leaves about his gray beard. His was a strange eloquence at times, and he was undoubtedly a man of genius."

Johnny continued his treeplanting campaign until he passed away at a remote cabin in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1847 at the age of 72. By then his labors had literally born fruit over a



hundred thousand square miles of territory, and had inspired disciples to take apple trees in the same manner to Washington, Oregon, and northern California.

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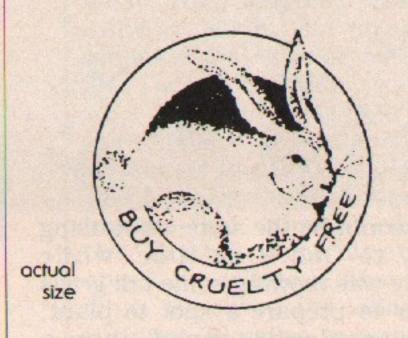
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Animal Newsline

COURT CALENDAR

Velucci Arrested For ALF Action

Journalist and National Found ation for Animal Law co-founder Cres Velucci of Sacramento, California, was to be arraigned October 16 for burglary and conspiracy in connection with the October 1986 Animal Liberation Front raid on the University of Oregon. Velucci was arrested late Friday, Oct. 12, and held over the weekend for lack of \$200,000 bail.

The arrest, on an Oregon warrant, was the first other than for refusal to testify to result from a Sacramento grand jury's year-long probe of the ALF. Local activist Debra Young, jailed in August for not testifying, was released in September after finally answering the grand jury's questions. Several other activists, including Chris DeRose of Last Chance for Animals, have been subpoenaed and may also be jailed eventually if they don't answer questions.

The OSU raid, which released about 150 animals, also led to the only conviction to date for ALF activity. Found guilty of theft, burglary, and conspiracy to commit burglary in January 1988, raid participant Roger Troen drew 250 hours of community service and was ordered to make restitution of \$34,912.96.

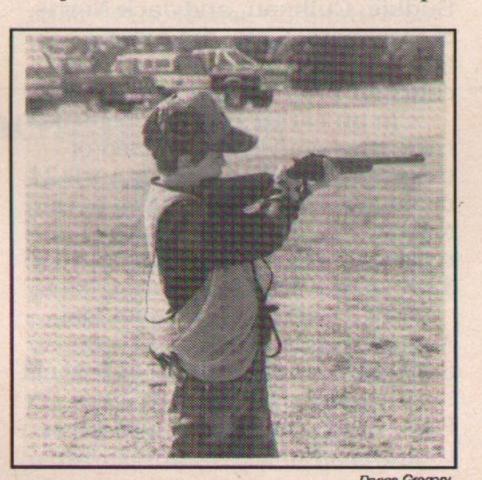
Anti-Hunting

The Fund for Animals on October 3 lost a bid to cancel California's bear hunting season for the second year in a row, when Superior Court Judge Cecily Bond ruled that the Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game had finally produced an acceptable environmental impact statement. On previous Fund motions, Bond had cancelled California's 1989 bear and tule elk seasons, and a proposed archery season for bears earlier this year. Fund national director Wayne Pacelle immediately announced a "vigorous legislative"

push" to ban bear hunting within the state, much as mountain lion lion hunting was banned by referendum last June. Pacelle asked all Californians to support a ban on bear hunting with letters to their state representatives. Bears are more commonly seen in populated parts of California than a few years ago, due to prolonged draught that has devastated their highland habitat, but heavy poaching coupled with low reproduction because of the drought is widely believed to have put the species in steep decline.

The Fund continues fighting hunter harassment laws on multiple fronts, opening a new one October 6 when Fund staffer Heidi Prescott and Mitchell Fox of the Progressive Animal Welfare Society were among 18 people arrested for walking into the vicinity of a pheasant hunt in Washington state. Prescott, on foot, reportedly eluded state troopers for over three hours.

Ten activists convicted of hunter harassment in Maryland last April were thwarted August 22 in their effort to overturn the state's hunter harassment law on appeal, when four hunters subpoenaed as prosecution witnesses failed to appear. Prosecutor Alex Foster then dropped the charges, and the court refunded the activists' fines. Both Pacelle and Foster speculated that the hunters might have stayed away in a concerted action to keep



Donna Gregory

September 15, 10 more activists were arrested for hunter harassment as the Fund protested the opening of the Maryland deer season. The demonstrators met a counter-demonstration staged by members of the Maryland Bowhunters Society, who showed up wearing business suits.

Wisconsin Hunter Harrassment Law Overturned

Hunters and fishermen themselves overturned Wisconsin's hunter harrassment law in early September. Donald Olejniczak, James Bagley, and Tommy Thompson of Eagle River, Wisc., were charged April 25 with verbally abusing Chippewa spearfishermen at nearby Catfish Lake. Sport fishermen opposed to Chippewa fishing rights—guaranteed by treaty-have frequently clashed with the spearfisherman over the past several years, often wearing t-shirts reading, "Save A Fish: Spear An Indian." Forest County Circuit Judge Robert Kennedy dismissed the charges in September with a 17-page decision holding that the hunter harrassment law violates the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Two sponsors of the law, state representatives Robert Thompson and Thomas Ourada, said they expected Kennedy's ruling to be appealed.

Hegins Convictions

Three Hegins pigeon shoot protesters were convicted of disorderly conduct Sept. 29 and fined \$354 each, as Schuykill County District Justice Earl Malz—a former state trooper—invariably accepted the police version of events regardless of evidence to the contrary, including several videotapes.

Bernard Unti of the Philadelphia-based American Anti-Vivisection Society was convicted for purportedly defying police orders not to use a bullhorn. Defense witnesses testified Unti

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was on a chartered bus en route to the scene when police claimed the order was given directly to him. At deadline Unti 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 protester, Debra 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.

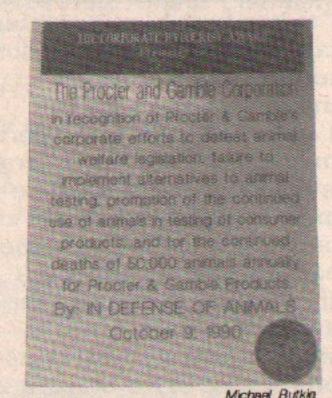
Malz dropped charges against Michael Andrews, who allegedly struck several protesters with his car, including protest organizer Steve Hindi of Plano, Ill., who rode several hundred feet on Andrews' hood, then kicked in his windshield. Facing a November trial for criminal mischief, Hindi did not appear to testify against Andrews, on advice of his lawyer, Guy Brooks of the National Foundation for Animal Law.

Rather than appeal their convictions and face retrial in the same county, Greg Hindi challenged primary prosecuting witness Corp. Glenn Cousins of the Pa. State Troopers to take a polygraph test with him. Eight other participants in the Hegins protest also volunteered to take the test, including Mobilization for Animals president Joe Taksel and Wayne Pacelle of the Fund for Animals. Polygraph machines, which measure response to stress, have been called "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 granted In Defense of Animals' request for an injunction against the U.S. Navy's plan to poison squirrels at the Concord, Calif., Naval Weapons Station. IDA

argued that the Navy's chemical bait could also kill endangered kit 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 Procter & Gamble shareholders meeting in Cincinnati. While six of the group were arrested at the door for trespassing, Ellen Cullinan 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 continued deaths of 50,000 animals annually for Procter & Gamble products."

Four of the activists pleaded no contest and were fined \$1.00 each plus \$32 in court costs, while the judge told an attorney supplied by NFAL that since they held valid proxies to attend the meeting, they should have pleaded innocent. Budkie, Cullinan, and Jack Norris, of Sycamore, Ohio, did 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 \$150 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 on Constitutional 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 part 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 clubs time to comply with a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ban on feeding waterfowl within 10 days of the start of hunting. Chief U.S. District Judge Gordon Thompson has taken the ban under advisement, by request of 12 of the clubs, who claim it will have an adverse environmental impact because they won't bother to maintain wetlands if they're not allowed to bait ducks into easy shooting range.

The legal staffs of several groups are looking at the possibility of filingqui tam actions against biomedical researchers for alleged scientific misconduct. At least three qui tam suits are already underway in non-animal related cases. In a qui tam case, a third party sues a recipient of government funds on behalf of the U.S., charging misuse. Such cases are heard by Federal Court jury—and the party bringing the suit may keep up to 30 percent of any damage award.

-M.C.

Animal Newsline ...

Pet Theft Act Passes; Other Bills Dead

he Farm Bill passed at the end of the 1989-1990 Congressional session included most of the Pet Theft Act plus a clause enabling the USDA to shut facilities found in violation of the Animal Welfare Act pending the outcome of prosecution. Congress also passed an amendment to the Magnuson Fisheries Act to set standards for dolphinsafe tuna labeling.

Farm Bill section 2503 amends the AWA so that facilities selling dogs or cats to research must hold random source animals for at least five days, "to enable such dog or cat to be recovered by its original owner or adopted by other individuals," and must tell people who provide the animals that this may be their fate. Also, papers naming the origin of each animal must follow him or her throughout life. The amendment applies to any pounds or shelters who sell animals, as well as to dealers.

All four bills supported by the June 10 March for Animals in Washington D.C. meanwhile failed. The Consumer Product Safe Testing Act was crushed by a role call vote, 62-29, on July 23, when offered as a floor amendment to the Senate version of the Farm Bill by Senator Harry Reid (D-Nev.). Both the Senate and House held hearings on the Veal Calf Protection Act, but it died in committee. The Wildlife Refuge Reform Act, which would have barred hunting and trapping in federal wildlife sanctuaries, never got as far as hearings, despite having the support of a broad coalition of environmental and



humane 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 Republicans had favored a bill that would have set aside 2.1 million acres of desert, while permitting livestock grazing and use of off-road vehicles.

Congress was meanwhile believed ready to pass a new fiscal authorization bill for the National Institutes of Health that would include language from an antilaboratory break-in bill authored by Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), who is chair of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce subcom-

mittee on health. The Waxman language would make it a federal offense "to knowingly release or injure any research animal in a federally funded facility, to knowingly alter research records, or to knowingly deter, through intimidation or any degree of physical restraint, people from entering or exiting such facilities."

The Waxman clause got around Justice Department and American Civil Liberties Union opposition to the anti-break-in bills authored in 1989 by Senators Howell Heflin (D-Ala.) and Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), and earlier in 1990 by Representative Charles Stenholm (R-Tex.). The Heflin/Helms and Stenholm bills were criticized for passages outlawing the use of documents from federally funded facilities that hadn't been officially cleared for release. This might have inhibited the Constitutionally protected work of journalists and private citizens seeking enforcement of existing anti-cruelty laws.

As the Congressional session ended, Helms received a sarcastic "Lifetime Achievement Award" from Environmental Action, for having vigorously fought anti-pollution bills throughout the past decade. Heflin, meanwhile, was the only Democrat named to Environmental Action's 1990 "Dirty Dozen" list of the Senators and members of Congress who most aggressively oppose anti-pollution measures. Both won their honors without consideration of their equally poor records on animal issues.

-M.C.

Salmon Ranching Flops

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

Circa 1980, hatchery salmon made up 25 percent of the coho catch off the Oregon coast, and investors including British

Petroleum and the Weyerhauser timber empire rushed to build hatcheries of their own. But from 10 million chum salmon eggs imported from the U.S.S.R. and released by OreAqua, the Weyerhauser venture, only seven adult fish returned to the hatchery. OreAqua lost \$40 million before selling out to Oregon Salmon Inc., which is now deeply in debt and

appealing for donations. Of the other three hatcheries still nominally in business, the B.P. firm, Anadromous Inc., is reportedly in the process of closing down; Nehalem Land and Salmon had no fish return last year; and Oregon Pacific Salmon Ranch is under state investigation. Apparently ranched salmon couldn't survive in the ocean—and were easy pickings for Asian driftnetters. (See "Factory Farming Goes Fishy," July/August

1987, and "Driftnets: Scourge of the Seas," Nov. 1989.)

Because struggling Alaskan fishermen feared hatchery competition, Alaska banned commercial salmon ranching. But it was an Alaskan troller that recently caught 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.

Driftnetting in recent years plus decades of damming and siltation of spawning beds caused by logging have also critically depleted many natural salmon runs. The Natl. 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 it up the drought-stricken American River.

However, Alaskan fishermen reported catching 43 million pink salmon this past summer, nearly half again more than the previous record. Since pink salmon have a two-year life cycle, these salmon would have been just entering Prince William Sound from their spawning streams at the time of the Exxon Valdez oil spill—as Exxon quickly pointed out, trying to minimize longterm 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 natural predators birds, bears, and sea lions-were killed by the spill. Further, a study by the Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation found that the salmon (and other fish in the sound) had developed significantly elevated levels of an enzyme that breaks down oil compounds in their cells, but also creates carcinogens and disrupts reproduction. In short, the real longterm effect of the oil spill upon salmon won't be known for at least another two years.

-M.C.

Flattery Will Get Them Nowhere

he American Medical Association assembled an all-star cast of notorious vivisectors 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 Carey of Louisiana State University, who shot thousands of unanesthetized cats in the head to "discover" that 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 vivisectors' claims came together in response to the AMA press conference, as six groups including PCRM, the Medical Research Modernization Committee, Disabled and Incurably Ill for 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, the Coalition to Update Research and Education (P.O. Box 6036, Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10163-6018; 212-876-1368 or 212-719-2076).

According to the Association of

FEED THE PEOPLE

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The ANIMAL RIGHTS MOVEMENT is an immediate chrest to the food producing larger and to the food spocy it is Bell. It is pagen it is DANGEROUS. The Animal Rights Monament threatens to cause even more hunger, America's street Desore, the homeless and hunger do not deserve such an immoral effort to strack the food sapolity. What kind of wimpish and immorel characters would strack themselves to a known drug-using concert star who has spent three decades in the rock counter-outs, to promoting the use of drugs? Highest multi-militarists McCartney done enough to influence our youth to go down the path of drug usage without going after she feed supply as well? Has he ever used his milition do far influence to fight for a food policy that would expand food production to thos starvation and hunger? Animal worship and drugs go hand in hand with most forms of Satanian. Now, it is being used to destroy food producers. Faul McCartney did not invite the Animal Rights people to arrand his concerns just because he's a regrance, or because he believes it's immoral to set meet and wents to stop browley to animals. He didn't invite the Animal Rights become the Ames, because he wants to keep the few feed producers that are left Adolf Hilter is one of the most notatious regetar an advocates in recent history. He condemned people for eating meet yet had little composition for, at he dailed them, "heriest esters," If animals have rights equal to people, then people are pulled down to the level of a base. The samelinghts movement is anti-Change. How could a perion choose to spend volunter time working for Animal Rights to and invisions pro-duction instead of working to help shelter and feed homeling and hungry human beings? How could a perion juttify spending even \$10 to join an animal nights group when this same \$10 could help trock the shelter of a food paritry of the hungry? Animal rights is animal working. Animal working is fastist-in-Farmers and other moral thinking dititers stand on the moral high ground in opposing the animal The Animal Rights Campaign is a consistent that will destroy mest production. It is financed by wealthy people and portayed as a gressions effort. This is a food war for the control of food production. Olive qualities and arrived rights extremets don't feed people. They use their manay to destroy minds and bodies. Paul McCamney didn't come to ferre to feed people. That is why farmers and livestock produced must sefequent the food supply from attacks by unimal rights extremets. The Animal Rights Movement is an evil aready or food production and the supply of food for all people controlled in the world. The Animal Rights Movement has a hidden agenda to end the entire agriculture industry.

Farmers will protest the production of food, reliquend the food supply and not allow animal war

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, breakins, 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 time 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 security personnel, insurance, record-keeping, and complying with new regulations," which is almost the five-year total in only one year, and lumps in many items that most accountants would consider just routine costs of business.

Trying to counter the growing trend among students to question 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 on TV, recently warned readers of Cook's magazine that "If we are not careful in dealing continue?"

A previously unknown group the control of food production."

Al 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 \$90 million a year. The problem for hunters, he claims, is that "these people can't go out and watch grandma wring a chicken's neck for Sunday dinner."

Lonnie Williamson of Outdoor Life believes, however, that "Sport hunting will disappear only when the final game habitat is destroyed by unbridled human procreation. Then, we will hunt one another,

Putting People First, a front group backed by the fur trade, might consider Williamson the enemy, since according to a PPF petition enclosed in Fur Age Weekly, "Animal rights zealots proclaim, 'Humans have grown like a cancer. We're the biggest blight on the face of the Earth. Neither this nor any of eight other quotes purportedly from animal defenders was attributed.

Animal Newsline

with these animal rights and moral vegetarian groups, they may well succeed in banning traditional veal from the marketplace by appealing to the 'humanitarian' emotions of ignorant non-gastronomes...If these 'natural' cultists win out...they will take on all the rest of our food animals—noble lobsters penned 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 bunny rabbits, need I

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 immediate threat to the food supply. It is Evil. It is pagan. It is DANGEROUS." The release went on to claim, "Animal worship and drugs go 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

because we can't help it."

-M.C.

Carme Boycott Continues

he year-old boycott of Carme personal care products called after the firm was acquired by the International Research and **Development Corporation** continues. While Carme products are advertised as "cruelty-free," IRDC kills 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 publicized the Carme takeover and boycott.

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

-M.C.

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Animal Newsline

Dirges In The Fur District

Carlton Thomas, of Dorchester County, Maryland, spent his fall weekends and holidays serving 16 days in jail for shooting a bald eagle near one of his muskrat traps.

But Thomas probably wasn't the most miserable man in the fur trade. Fur Age Weekly was the usual chronicle of misery entering the Christmas season, the traditional peak for fur sales-and for once animals weren't the only ones suffering. Railings against animal defenders shared headlines with a new 10 percent luxury tax

Washington; Rexdale, Ontario; and Carlstadt, 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 the IFTF hands out each year and to whom, afraid that the information will fall into activists' hands," the editors

WSPA activists opened anti-fur campaigns in Italy, Spain, and the Soviet Union (where 12 million ranched mink, 1.5 million ranched foxes, a million ranched nutria, and four million wild animals are skinned each winter). Friends of Animals followed up last year's award-winning "Get a feel for furslam your hand in a car door" antitrap ads with placards showing a device used to anally electrocute several hundred thousand ranched foxes each fall. The fur trade took brief hope from a Sept. 17 mailing by Humane Society of the U.S. Gulf States regional director James Noe that suggested "This may be the last year for our campaign, as the fur industry continues to collapse," but according to HSUS anti-fur campaign engineer Pat Ragan, the furriers got the wrong message. "We have no intention of letting up the pressure," Ragan stated. "We intend to continue our anti-fur effort for as long as it takes to put them all out of business."

AnimalLiberation and PETA kicked off their anti-fur push with a benefit rock concert on Thanksgiving night at Orlando, Florida. The fur trade tried to counter an impressive lineup of anti-fur stars by paying over-thehill Farrah Fawcett \$400,000 to do

four magazine ads.

Some of 1990's most offensive fur ads came from The African Market, who promoted zebra skins, trophy heads, and bleached skulls along with garments by mail order from 3870 Aborn Rd., San Jose, CA 95135: and Fun With Furs, who pushed a similar line from 300 West Grand Ave., Chicago, IL 60610. The 1990 Ski magazine Buyer's Guide included fur in its fashion pages, but not one advertiser promoted fur. Most New York fur sellers continued huge "summer" discounts right into the snow season, including the liquidator Filene's Basement, who tried to get rid of stock dumped when Harrod's of London discontinued furs last year.

-M.C.



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IFTF Votes T Pro-fur groups are loathe to Up Auction tell Fur Age Weekly exactly how much money the IFTF hands out each year and to whom, (afraid that the information will fall into activists' hands) but the October issue of The Animals' Agenda (a prominent animal rights magazine) reports numbers that correspond with industry rumor. Industry representatives admit

Still No Deg On Fed furs priced over \$5,000.

Furriers called that a victory, as Congress initially

proposed to tax all furs priced over \$500. 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 pelt auctions into one. Auctions are now held in Seattle,

were obliged to quote The ANIMALS' AGENDA for their information (see insert). Former Fur Information Council of America flak Tom Riley meanwhile begged for stamp money to underwrite a mass mailing to junior high school 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).

Anti-fur efforts only gained momentum. In October the World Society for the Protection of Animals distributed anti-fur materials, available in 25 languages, to 1,500 animal defense groups in 60 nations. A WSPA anti-fur exhibit was to tour Japan, while other

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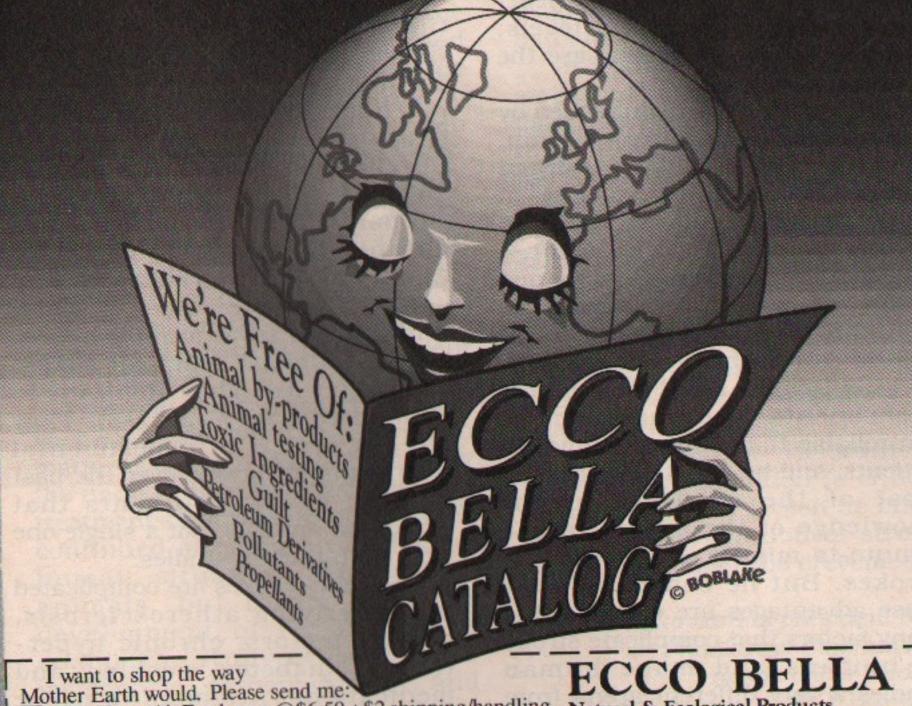
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MEDICINE:

Animal Experiments in Stroke Research

Troke is the third most common cause of death of American adults. But most stroke victims do not die. 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 to 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 as for heart disease: high cholesterol levels, hypertension, and smoking are the principal culprits.

The journal Stroke, published by the American Heart Association, has been the forum for a spirited debate over animal experiments. In an October 1988 editorial, Gaetano F. Molinari of the George Washington University complained of the failure of human studies to replicate the results of animal experiments ("Why Model Strokes?" 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

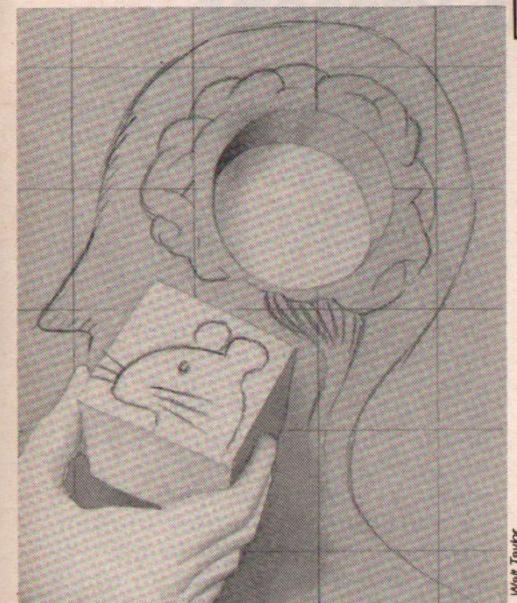
differences between human strokes and those produced in animal experiments: "A human might easily not notice a loss of cerebral tissue equal to the mass of an entire rabbit's brain. The human middle cerebral artery is comparable in size to a rat's aorta. Humans continue to recover from strokes on a time scale longer than the entire life span of many laboratory animals. On a fluid dynamic level scaling over two orders of magnitude in several dimensions is severely problematic....The repeated failure of laboratory-proven stroke therapies in humans can be due only to the inapplicability of animal models to human cerebrovascular disease" ("Clinical Relevance of Stroke Models" 20:699-700). Neff felt that animal experiments should be fewer and more carefully chosen.

Medical Center noted the many

In December 1989, Myron D. Ginsburg and Raul Busto of the University of Miami described advantages of the use of rodents, particularly rats and gerbils, in stroke research ("Rodent Models of Cerebral Ischemia," Stroke 20: 1627-42). But in the next issue, January 1990, David O. Wiebers and his colleagues at the Mayo Clinic and the University of Iowa called the relevance of most information from animal experiments "dubious" ("Animal Models of Stroke: Are They Relevant to Human Disease?" 21:1-3). They cited a review of experimental treatments for stroke over the past decade: of 25 treatments that worked in animals, not a single one worked in human studies.

Human strokes are complicated by underlying atherosclerosis, genetic factors, chronic hypertension, diabetes, smoking, and medications. Attempts to cause strokes in animals are highly artificial and can send armies of researchers down blind alleys,

LAY TERMS



wasting precious time and money. As Wiebers and his colleagues wrote: "Each time one of these potential treatments is observed to be effective based upon animal research, it propagates numerous further animal and human studies consuming enormous amounts of time and effort to prove that the observation has little or no relevance to human disease or that it may have been an artifact of the animal model itself." 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 imaging detail in living humans." Their criticisms did not extend to the use of animals for safety testing.

By Neal D. Barnard, M. D.

and colleagues were criticized for ignoring the contribution of animal experiments to treatments for strokes caused by arterial spasms which can occur after bleeding. the human disease.

and James Grotta agreed that "drug studies in animal models have not yet translated into effective therapy in 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" 21:981-83). Furthermore, they felt that positron emission tomography (PET) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) had problems of their own.

stroke experiments have yielded data, the relevance of such data to human treatments remains doubtful. Such research may be a bit like recording the second-to-second events as a train crashes into a stalled automobile. Elucidating these details does not necessarily provide 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 devastation of strokes, most can probably be prevented.

> Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (P.O. Box 6322, Washington, DC 20015; 202-686-2210).

In the July 1990 issue, Wiebers Wiebers countered that such treatments had come from human 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

In the same issue, Justin Zivin

It appears that while animal

Dr. Barnard is president of the

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Animal Rights, Past and Present

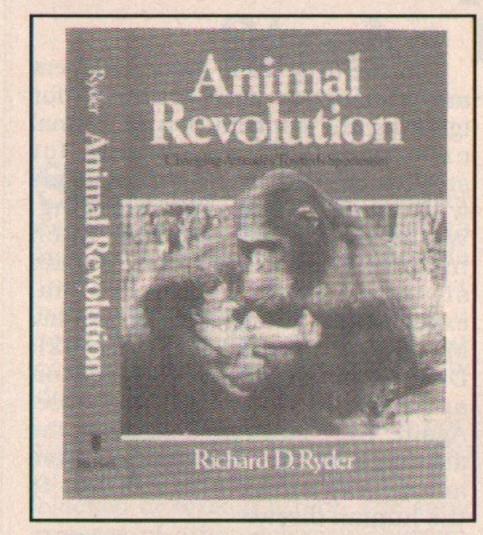
Animal Revolution: Changing Attitudes Towards Speciesism

By Richard D. Ryder; Basil Blackwell Ltd. (108 Cowley Rd., Oxford, OX4 1JF, U.K.; 3 Cambridge Center, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA), 1989; \$24.95, hardcover, 385 pages.

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 an 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 1960, and the second deals in much greater detail with the mushrooming 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, it is this 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 comprehensive in bearing witness to it. But on occasion the slightest proanimal 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 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 Parliamentary office himself. However, he carefully avoids the abyss 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 factory farming, and-not shirking problem areas—an illuminating chronicle of violent incidents and animal liberation strategies.

The difficulty of writing objectively about recent history is something that Ryder has managed, and it ensures that Animal Revolution will become a key reference work for future historians of the movement.

-Macdonald Daly

Macdonald Daly is vice-chair of Animal Concern (Scotland) and a member of the executive committee of the British Union for the

Tallying the Hidden Cost of Modern Agribusiness

Animal Factories (Revised and Updated Edition)

By Jim Mason and Peter Singer; Harmony Books Division of Crown Publishers (201 East 50th St., NY, NY 10022), 1990 (first edition 1980); \$12.95, softcover, 240 pages. Available from The ANIMALS' AGENDA for \$14.95 postpaid. 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 Mason and Singer reveal, "the 'controlled environment' of the

Continued on next page

REVIEWS

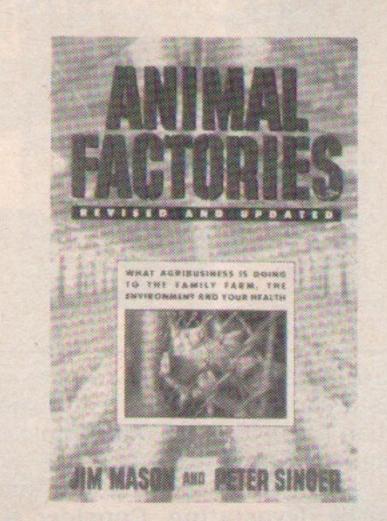
Continued from previous page

animal factory can be a hothouse of air pollution and airborne germs."
Add to that the stress of intensive confinement, the lack of natural feed, and constant medication, and you have the potential for disaster on all levels of the food chain.

This is not the farm of contented cows and clucking chickens that children grow up believing in. Farmers of that ilk are dropping out of agriculture faster than they can be counted, or are converting to factory systems. Convinced by extension services and corporate experts that expansion is the only way to survive, too many farmers sell their birthright simply to stay on the land. All too often the added expenses of equipment and drugs overwhelm their resources, and they go broke anyway. "This is the irony of 'labor-efficient farms," the authors note, "the financial burdens are so great that farmers must work harder than ever to meet payments."

farmers to factory methods by convincing them of their efficiency. Mason and Singer show that this is far from the truth. Not only does the factory system cost more to operate, it creates more waste than the traditional farm. Feed is wasted when animals succumb to

"animal factories are especially gluttonous of energy," the authors warn. Just the cost of running heat lamps instead of using bedding to keep animals warm is prohibitive.



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. And some of the profits undoubtedly end up in political campaign contributions to ensure that government policies favor agribusiness practices.

The agribusiness complex would have the public believe that milk is a health food and meat is the choice of "real men." Mason and Singer describe how government and industry work together to convince consumers of the value of animal products.

Yet factory farms are inhumane, dissolving the bonds that once existed between the farmer and the farm animal. Just as consumers have come to see meat, milk, and eggs as commodities on a supermarket shelf, so, too, is the farmer encouraged to view chickens, pigs, and cows as machines to be manipulated. The farmer has abandoned animal "husbandry" to become something more akin to an assembly-line worker.

The reader cannot help but agree that "the evidence requires us to examine closely our notions of human needs and necessity." Animal Factories looks at all the possibilities for change, from the difficult task of changing government policies to our individual choices at the market. This book is more a catalyst than an attempt at a final solution, however. It should be made available to farmers, legislators, and educators, as well as to average consumers. It will take that concentrated an effort to make farming a more "human" occupation than it is now.

—Cathy Czapla

A Sequel for Many Seasons

The Cat and the Curmudgeon

By Cleveland Amory; Little, Brown & Co., New York, 1990; hardcover, 296 pages, \$17.95.

Risk-taking is anathema to big corporations, and in few areas is this phobia more in evidence than in the book publishing, motion picture, and television industries, where huge conglomerates have recently pretty much consolidated their hold. Now, as the perennial disaffected artists, subversives, and other assorted malcontents would have it, conglomerates are these

days the chief culprits for the wave of opportunistic cinematic flotsam that passes for legitimate entertainment. Pointing, in particular, to the still-proliferating Rambos, Rockys, Deathwishes, Diehards, Lethal Weapons and other blockbusters, they stress the fact that sequels are now the favorite type of investment in an industry that never had too much guts to try real originality in the first place.

I'm no film critic or historian so I'll have to take these disgruntled folks' word for it, but, if we recognize (not necessarily celebrate) the iron laws of business, it's easy to see why the beancounters (whose job it is, after all, to protect

the bottom line) adore the sequel, and why even blatant plagiarism won't ruffle their carefully cultivated sense of propriety. For the sequel is far more bankable than an entirely new production. After all, in a world where the average film costs from \$40 to \$50 million; where any television episode may tip the scales at \$650,000 or more; and where famous (and infamous) authors routinely ask for (and get) multimillion-dollar advances, what profit is there in plunking down millions for an unknown ticket which may prove a dud?

Now the reason for delving into

REVIEWS

Continued from previous page

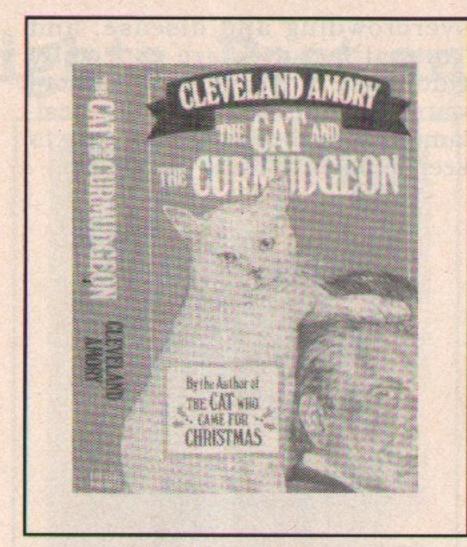
the commercial genesis of sequels is that while, as a rule, these ventures guarantee a safer return to investors, they also guarantee a dreadful return to most of the reading and viewing publics. Synthetized from what the producers identify as the "hot" elements in the hit (car chases, steamy sex scenes, 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-

That's why the subject of this review, The Cat and the Curmudgeon, is such a cause for celebration. For here we not only have the latest and most delightful installment on the saga of that oddest of New York couples-the nation's foremost curmudgeon, 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 laboring curmudgeon assured me that selfdoubt, a rare occurrence in Amory's experience, raised its head at least once, and for a full hour.)

Well, we needn't have worried. 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 that Amory's humor never stoops to meanness or bitterness, a remarkable feat, considering the rather ample targets of opportunity afforded by the self-impressed characters he frequently recollects. 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" personas: the unreconstructed tightwad; the selfdeprecating, and slightly hypochondriac sophisticate; the



transparently self-impressed Bostonian; the hapless "cat-owned" urban bachelor; and the harmlessly 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,

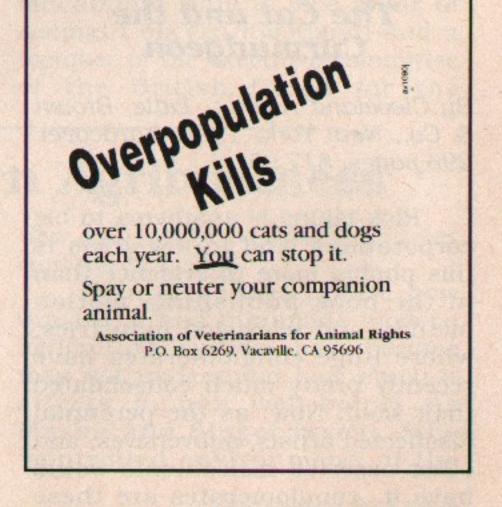
having bought the book, were both reading it together while they waited in line. Now I submit that there are few authors alive, and I daresay few dead, who can resist approaching someone who is actually in the process of reading his book. In particular you always want to know where in the book they're reading. I had been a lecturer several times on cruise ships, where I have most often had this 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 walk 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 one occasion when, earnestly engaged in this pursuit, I noticed that one woman over whose shoulder I had looked the preceding afternoon had made only two pages of progress from my previous day's surveillance. I asked her sternly what seemed to be the trouble. "I went to the movies last night," she said. I told her graciously that I would understand that time but to 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 Exupery, 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 Curmudgeon 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 Curmudgeon is, I bet it's only a matter of time before it claws its way to the top of the best-selling list—where it belongs.

-David Greanville





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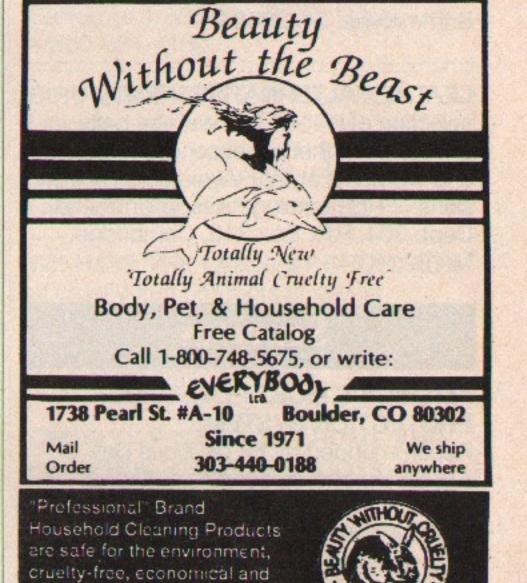
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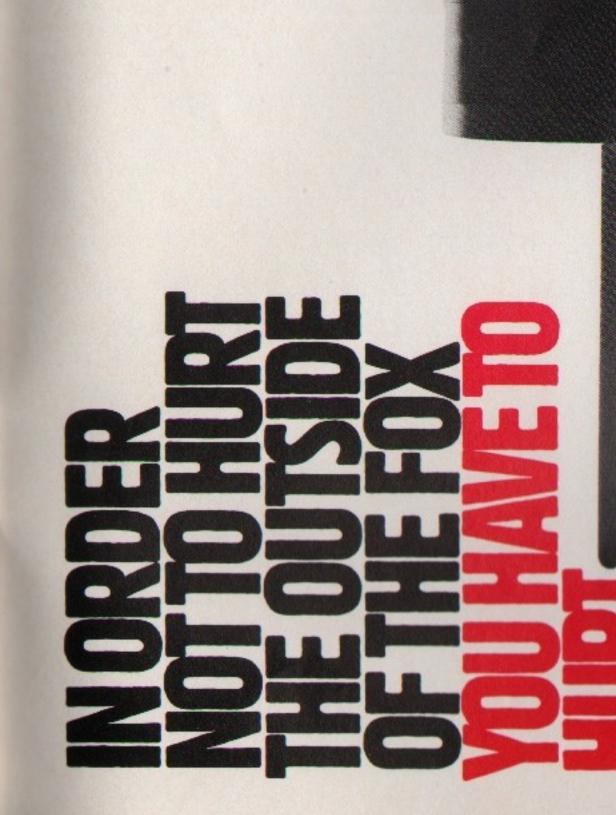


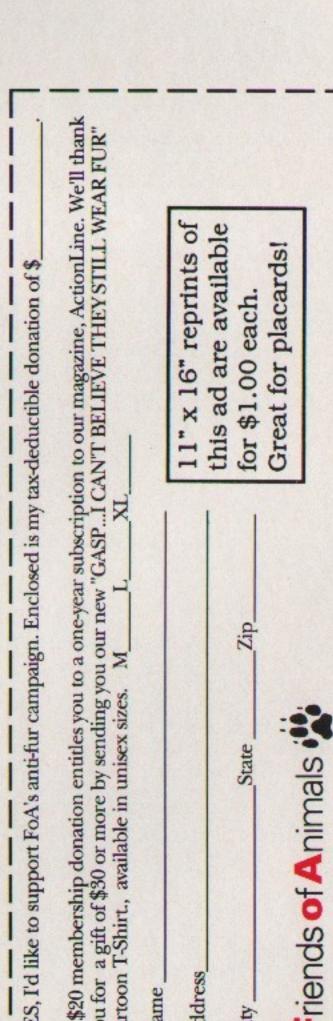


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