

THE ECOLOGICAL PROMISE OF THE STEADY-STATE ECONOMY

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE OF ANIMAL RIGHTS & ECOLOGY • FEBRUARY 1989

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**The
VETERINARIAN:
How sincere
an animal
friend?**

**Cockfighting
on the Rise**



Wanted: Pachyderm Protectors

The African elephant, the greatest of land mammals, is doomed to extinction unless effective action is taken soon. The 1980's have witnessed the destruction of more than half of Africa's wild elephant population, and the decline continues to this day.

Elephants are being slaughtered and their tusks hacked off to provide ivory for international trade—including the U.S. market. In fact, about 25,000 elephants a year are destroyed just to provide ivory trinkets for the U.S. market.

Tragically, most of the mature, breeding elephants have already been killed off and ivory hunters are now aiming their sights at juveniles.

If the elephant goes extinct, and ivory can no longer be produced, its value will skyrocket. Therefore, greedy investors are hoarding ivory and banking on the elephant's extinction.

There is a solution

The only way to save the African elephant is to end the ivory trade. Friends of Animals is working at all levels to stop the commercial trade in ivory.

Internationally, we are seeking to include the African elephant on Appendix I of CITES, the endangered species treaty. Our aim is to achieve elephant protection at the October 1989 meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES. This would stop all legal and most of the illegal



PHOTO CREDIT: N. Myers/WWF

trade in ivory.

On a local level, we're asking for your help. We're asking protectionists to approach jewelry and gift shops, requesting that they discontinue trade in ivory. Friends of Animals will send the merchants you enlist our new Pachyderm Protector decal to spread the word. We're also circulating petitions which demand an end to the ivory trade at both the national and international levels.

Please join Friends of Animals' campaign to save the African elephant. Friends of Animals, National Headquarters, P.O. Box 1244, Norwalk, CT 06856.

Friends
of
Animals



National Headquarters
P.O. Box 1244
Norwalk, CT 06856

Attention: Priscilla Feral, President

\$_____ donation enclosed.

BE A PACHYDERM PROTECTOR. For a gift of \$20.00 or more, FoA will send you a Pachyderm Protector decal, a petition for the U.S. Government to include the African elephant on Appendix I of CITES, a Merchant's Voluntary Commitment form, and a year's subscription to Act'ionLine, FoA's magazine.

Name _____

Address _____

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This plea was made possible by a contribution from Regina B. Frankenberg.

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

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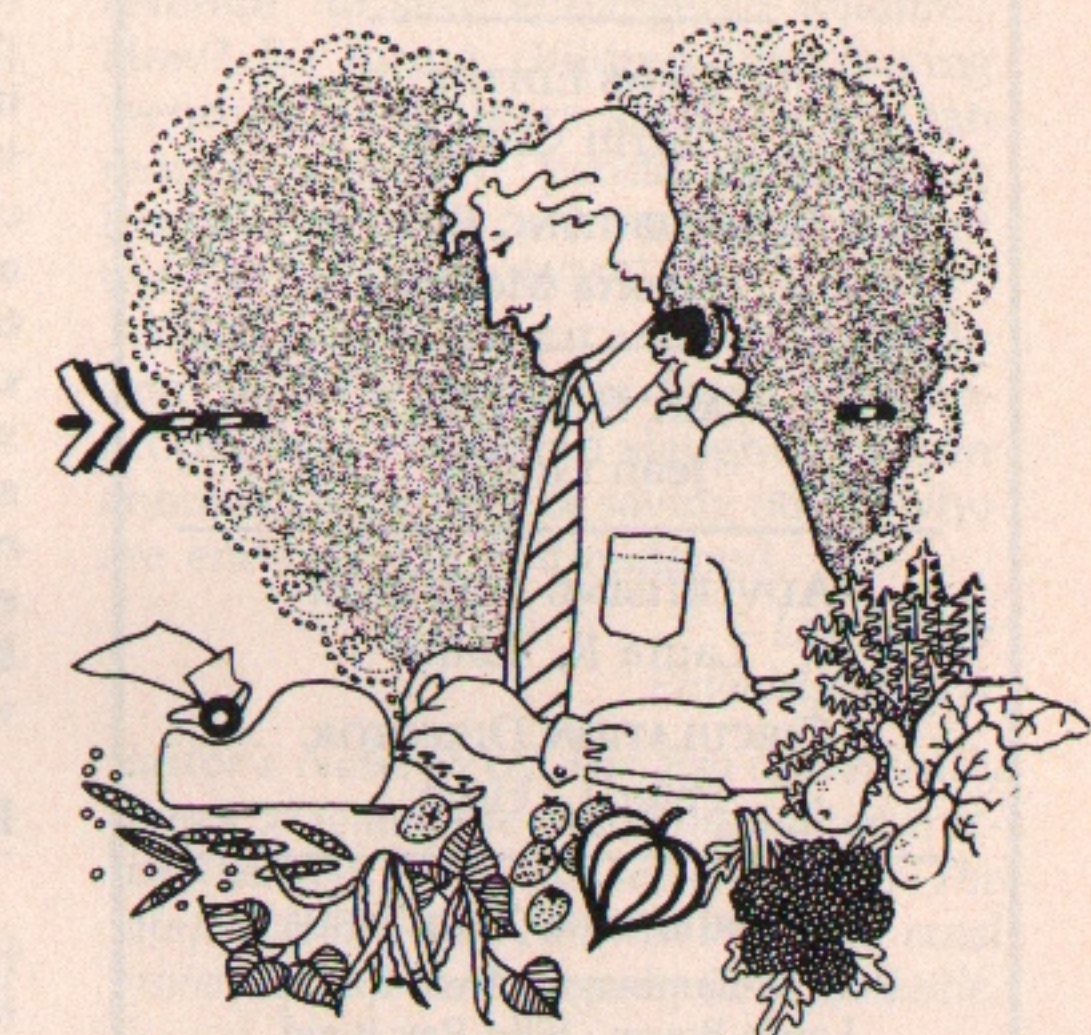
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Danger in the Extreme

"I have long believed that fanaticism is the intellectual poison of our century—its political manifestations have been genocidal," wrote David Everett, a subscriber from Texas. He was writing not about racial or religious overzealousness, but about the need for tolerance and humility among animal rights proponents.

In fighting a moral battle—and the struggle for animal liberation is indeed that—one tends to start dividing the world into "them" and "us." "They" are bad; "we" are good. In fact, very few people are either. Bad attitudes about animals do not spontaneously arise from the minds of "evil people"; these attitudes are deeply ingrained in most cultures. From a very early age, we are conditioned to view animals as food, as property, as nothing more than objects. Some of us were lucky in having parents who "allowed" us to remain somewhat empathetic to animals; others were fortunate in having some kind of eye-opening experience that led to a new understanding. But for the vast majority of people, the difficulty is not so much that they think bad thoughts, but that they don't think at all. The problems involved in creating a new relationship between humans and nonhumans are not individuals—or even industries—but ideas.

While the practical applications of animal rights philosophy are often debated by animal rights activists themselves as well as "opponents" (admittedly, many of the details are yet to be worked out), there is general agreement on the principles of the philosophy, which center on compassion, reverence for life, and non-violence. These principles are *nonexclusive*, that is, they do not exclude any sentient being. However difficult it may be at times to feel compassion or respect for the human beings who engage in violent or hurtful acts, we are ethically bound to try, and our actions must be held up to the light of our beliefs. Insofar as we fail to apply our principles in dealings with other humans, we betray our philosophy.

Roads kill

The fact that a million animals a day are killed on America's roads and highways is often talked about, but little is actually done to reduce the death toll. To help create a little awareness in the minds of drivers, we've prepared a bumper sticker with the slogan "Roads Kill. Watch for Wildlife!" For ordering information, see our ad on page 60. The slogan could be used for billboards and road signs, too, and we invite interested parties to borrow it from us.

Remember deadlines

We ask readers to send items for possible inclusion in *Animal Newsline*, *News Shorts*, or *Network Notes* at least three months prior to desired publication date. Unless an item is exceptional, it cannot be considered for publication in the next issue if it is received later. Absolute deadline for all editorial sections is two months prior to publication; even urgent notices cannot go in after that time. News items should be submitted in writing, with documentation and photographs if applicable or available. Feature articles are commissioned with writers four to twelve months ahead of publication, and letters from readers may be published from three to six months after they have been received.

The advertising deadline is the eighth of each month for the issue dated two months later. In other words, ads for the April issue must be reserved with advertising director Laura Yanne by February 8.

Thanks to American A-V

We are very grateful to the American Anti-Vivisection Society for renewing its grant to provide subscriptions for 2,800 libraries. For many years, American A-V has provided major funding for our educational outreach efforts. The ANIMALS' AGENDA sends special thanks to Mr. William A. Cave, the organization's president.

Put your money where your heart is

The ANIMALS' AGENDA needs Sustainers, contributors who pledge upwards of \$250 a year towards its work. To sign up as a Sustainer, see the ad on page 52.

—The Editor

Encyclopedia of Cruelty?

An encyclopedia on animal abuses and means of exploitation would be very helpful for people researching issues or working within a specific area of animal concern. To be effective, it would have to define the abuse; provide data on where, how, and why it is perpetrated; and name organizations trying to combat it and government agencies involved. Because there is no way to cross-reference or identify all the grassroots and major organizations involved in certain issues, valuable time and energy is often expended in duplicating efforts.

—Jean Lauren
Philadelphia, PA

Plastic Not Cruelty-Free

I was deeply touched by the story of the chital deer in the Sept./Oct. issue. Once again, the animal kingdom has borne the brunt of our love affair with modern conveniences—this time plastic packaging.

Although I am an advocate of animal-free products, I am often ambivalent about such purchases. With so few brands available, one must often accept plastic packaging. Manufacturers should be encouraged to adopt environmentally-benign packaging: paperboard from recycled fibers, glass bottles, and—when we must have plastics—make them photo-degradable. A product is not cruelty-free if it contributes to the senseless maiming and suffering of wildlife.

—Beverly DeAngelis
Staten Island, NY

Cruelty-Free Symbol Needed

Why hasn't someone, or some organization, attempted to design and promote a symbol that would indicate a cruelty-free product, along the lines of the symbol that denotes a Kosher item? Its appearance on products of all types would readily declare it free of animal suffering. A symbol designed by some internationally known artist, sculptor, or designer would facilitate its worldwide recognition.

—Sharon Huston
Carrollton, TX

Petfood Dilemma

I agree with Paul Watson (*Interview*, Nov. 1988) that petfood industries are responsible for the deaths of millions of

animals whose meat they process for dogs and cats. Those who feed the products to their animals share that responsibility. However, as one who has companion animals, I am frustrated by my lack of knowledge of practical alternatives. Please address this problem.

—Jakota Herring
Nashville, TN

Editor's Note: Vegetarian diets for dogs were discussed in an article by veterinarian Michael W. Fox in the April 1988 issue. Contrary to what one hears in TV ads, dogs don't need meat. Nature's Recipe markets a vegetarian dogfood which can be ordered and shipped from Wow-Bow Distributors, 309 Burr Rd., East Northport, NY 11731; (516) 499-8572.

While it's easy to keep a dog healthy and happy on a meatless diet—commercial or homemade—cats present difficulties. Felines require nutrients naturally found only in meat. The controversy over cat diets was discussed in a May 1987 article, and in the October and December 1987 Letters section. A food additive that may bring vegetarian meals up to adequate nutrient levels for felines is Vegecat powder, a supplement available from Harbingers of a New Age, P.O. Box 146, Swisshome, OR 97480.

WWF Hypocrisy Hurts

In a world of rampant animal abuse, "burnout" comes frequently and hard. Yet, nothing so numbs the spirit than when an organization misleads the public into believing it exists for the protection of animals but in reality does not. One

such organization is the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) [known internationally now as the World Wide Fund for Nature].

WWF's hypocrisies are numerous, for example: Prince Philip of England, a high ranking WWF official, participates in "shooting parties" with regularity; in the last session of Congress, WWF lobbied against a complete ban on ivory from elephants [see "Legislative Update," *Animal Newsline*, Nov. 1988]; and the group does not oppose the wearing of fur—in fact, chapters in some countries have received funds from furriers. Now, the organization has joined with the Wendy's fast-food chain to garner more revenue "to save endangered wildlife." How? By luring children into buying Wendy's hamburgers so that they can receive a stuffed panda, tiger, snow leopard, or koala, with a percentage of the sales going to WWF.

WWF is sending out a message to children and the public at large: it is appropriate to abuse and slaughter certain animals for the sake of saving others who are endangered or threatened.

—Lou Peluso
Philadelphia, PA

Editor's Note: WWF has also conveniently chosen to ignore the environmental destruction that goes along with beef production. The rainforests of South America are being razed primarily to provide grazing land for cattle.

Army Atrocities

As a former employee of Letterman Army Institute of Research (LAIR), 1979 to 1984, it was heartening to read of Vigil for Animals' protest march in the Sept./Oct. *News Shorts*. Built in the early 1970s with the promise of a continuing Vietnam War, LAIR has since served to warehouse medicos conducting research for WWII. Renewed optimism flourished in the Reagan years, with added perks for the military and the prospect of war in the Middle East and Central America. But at the time of my arrival, LAIR and the Letterman Army Medical Center (LAMC) had already earned dubious recognition for their use of human subjects and their redundant research.

Time and distance have not dulled LAIR's images in my mind. My contact with animals was sporadic and inadvertent, as my civilian position as illustrator was sequestered off limits to the laboratory annex. Only once was I requested to draw in the operating room. "You'd better work fast," the veterinarian told me in advance, "the pigs usually die during

Continued on next page

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LETTERS

Continued from previous page

heart catheterization." I declined the invitation and was later reprimanded.

A landmark addition to LAIR was the ballistics lab or "shooting gallery." Dead or moribund pigs fresh from other procedures would be shot. Rhesus monkeys were the tools of LAIR's would-be ophthalmologists. These monkeys were elaborately trained to respond to visual cues with rewards of Tang and shock punishments. Monkeys used in visual experiments were chaired indefinitely. I recall being presented with a set of photos of a chaired monkey by an investigator. Would I illustrate an animal more comfortable, with more arm and torso room? I was not-so-gently chided for declining and asking "irrelevant questions." Special projects required guest researchers for the development of pain-free animals through deafferentation (surgical cutting of nerves). Some LAIR personnel denied the sentence of animals, while others studied the effects of pain.

Once, I lunched with a new employee who invited me to tour the insectary. In an interior room stacked with cases teem-

ing with mosquitoes, a glass container held a tiny, writhing mouse. His body was encrusted with fleas feeding through the nearly hairless body. Later, I observed a similar experiment, which had been filmed, using the shaved backs of rabbits for mosquito nourishment. Finally, there was the chagrined young man who had been promised a cat by a LAMC researcher. But the cat, as well as several others imported from an Ohio breeder for a Sudden Infant Death Syndrome study, had died due to a malfunction of the endotracheal tube; their lungs had burst.

I drew countless diagrams, charts, graphs, and slides representing the tortured lives and deaths of hundreds of LAIR animals. LD50 and Draize tests were staples. Dots, Xs, and circles measured the results of shock, poisons, exsanguination, irradiation, contaminants, insecticides, and trauma on dogs, pigs, rodents, turtles, and cats. Condescending officials would warn 300 staff members in auditorium lectures that "our mission here is not cocktail hour conversation." Such group sessions progressed to slide shows of convicted traitors with

The Far Side by Gary Larson



"Hey! I got one! I got one!"

broad threats of treason charges for active objectors. Predictably, employee intimidation paralleled media attention.

Significantly, LAIR ceased publishing annual reports in 1982. Public pay phones had been removed from the building, and desk phones were computer monitored to eavesdrop. In the early 1980s, the International Primate Protection League (IPPL) had reviewed LAIR autopsy reports of monkey deaths due to dehydration, vermin infestation, and accidental poisoning. Two mysterious deaths had the earmarks of "primate suicide." A healthy monkey died in his chair after much stressful struggling and gasping. Another chewed into her femoral artery and bled to death. I took perverse delight in graphs indicating the high miscarriage rate of captive primates. Martha, a monkey who died in 1984 after a 12-year lifetime of lasers and schistosomiasis, became a pitiful symbol of LAIR's abuse. The controversy over her life and death perhaps became a turning point for outside focus on Letterman.

LAIR is an awesome, terrifying place of concrete, blackened glass, and blood. It is oblivious to public scrutiny. A few underlings may echo patriotic excuses for their deed, but the familiar research party line of pious pretenses of benefit to humanity and dying babies is absent at LAIR. It is replaced by unmitigated objectification of humans and nonhumans.

—Christina Vancheri
Pittsburgh, PA

Wants Rodeo Info

A group of us are working to ban rodeos both at the city and state levels. We need to know what cities and states have already done so, and would deeply appreciate it if any of your readers could give us this information.

—Maurine Gordon
4010 Colonett Place
Newbury Park, CA 91320

Editor's Note: So far, no states have banned rodeos, although some anti-cruelty laws may forbid the most cruel events, such as calf roping and steer busting.

Don't Alienate Smokers Either

In a November letter, Scott Kern cautions against alienating atheists. Atheists aren't the *only* group being alienated by the animal rights movement—smokers are another. At movement gatherings, attempts are often made to make smoking activists feel responsible for tobacco experiments on animals—experiments they didn't ask for and which provided virtually no new scientific data. Yet, these same gatherings may include a cash bar, in spite of the fact that at least as many animals have been subjected to alcohol experiments (which, like tobacco studies, only supported what everyone already knew). If animal rights leaders continue to insist on Perfect People, they're going to lose everybody.

—Jean Austin
Clinton, IA

Spanish Savagery Continues

While I found "Savage Spectacles" (July/August 1988) very moving and hard-hitting, I would like to point out a few details which are very worrying to me. It was said that the stoning to death of small animals has been stopped through international pressure. While this is true in some cases, it is not in others. The stoning still takes place in certain villages; in fact, to celebrate Easter 1988, a village named Robledo de Chavela (only some 47 kilometers from Madrid) stoned to death squirrels, cats, and pigeons who had been placed and sealed in terracotta pots the night before the celebration. These pots were hung about 15 meters in the air, surrounding an effigy of Judas. The stoning took place after mass Easter morning.

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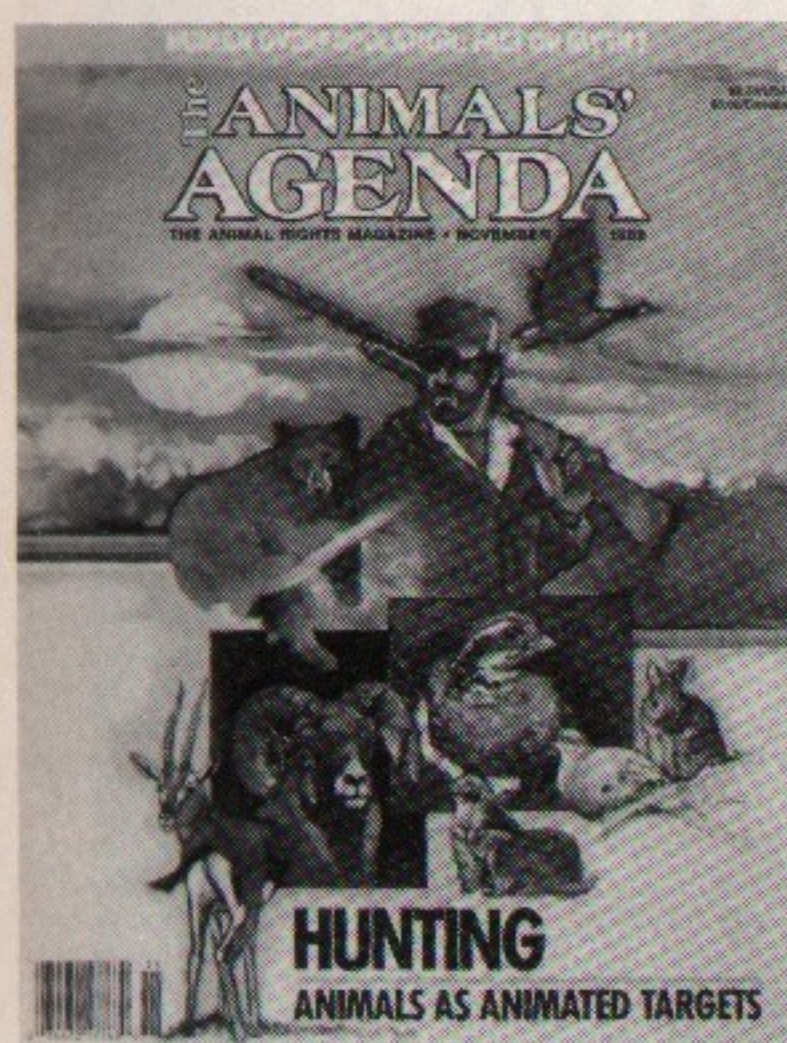
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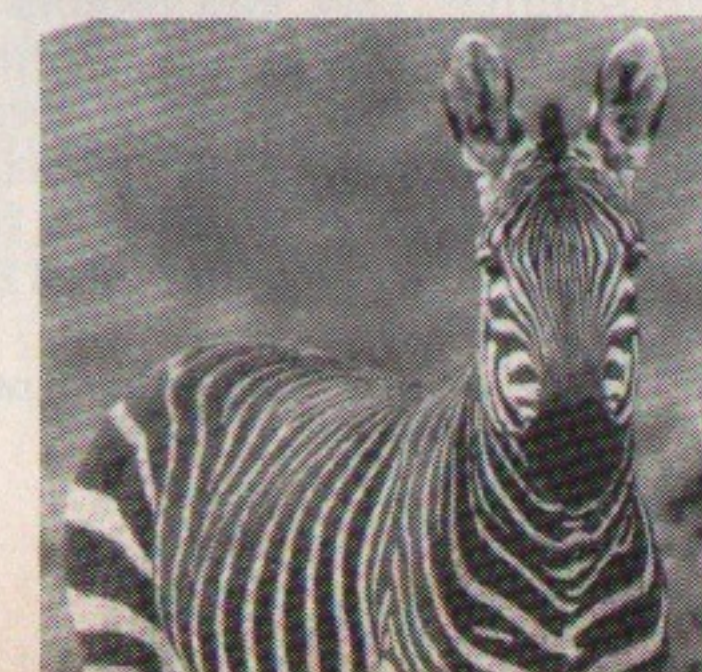
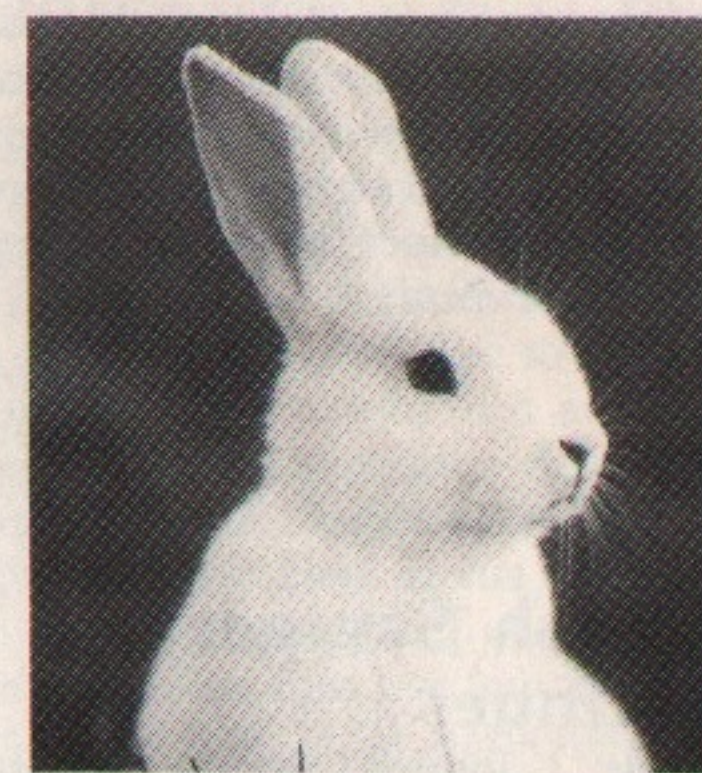
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INTERVIEW



"Sea of Hogs" (1988), is equally forceful in its surrealist vision. (Courtesy of Sally Baker)

Sue Coe: Rebel With Many Causes

BY MARLY CORNELL

British-born artist Sue Coe, deeply committed to social change, has emerged as a voice for the under-class, creating art that depicts violence: rape, poverty, the military-industrial complex and factory farming. She is anti-war, anti-apartheid, anti-Pinochet, and anti-cruelty. Her paintings have titles such as "Pentagon Wound Labs: If Animals Believed in God, Then the Devil Would Look Like a Human Being," and "Baboon Heart Transplant: A Team of Brilliant Surgeons Cut the Heart Out of a Baboon and Sew it in a Man Who Recovers Long enough to Talk to President Reagan on the Phone." Coe moved to New York in 1972 after completing her studies at the Royal College of Art in London and began working on the op-ed page of the New York Times. Her work also appears in the Times of London, Discover magazine, Mother Jones, and her own books, which include "How to Commit Suicide in South Africa," written in collaboration with journalist Holly Metz. Coe's work can be described as illustration, documentary, propaganda and fine art. Art critic Donald Kuspit calls it, "a new genre, somewhere between political cartoon and history painting." Art News recently referred to Coe as, "one of the most important social-protest artists working today in the long tradition of those who have recorded man's savagery." Coe was in North Carolina in October, 1988, with her traveling exhibit, "Police State." Her sister Mandy joined Sue in discussing her art and her involvement in animal rights.



Sue Coe: wielding art to prod society's conscience.

How did you become active in animal rights?

Sue: Animal liberation has been a very slow, gradual phenomenon for me which started 15 years ago. I got an inkling of

something then, and I can't say that today I possess an advanced understanding of everything about it. It was like feminism. When I first heard about it, I reacted very strongly against it. I didn't like women and I thought women who were oppressed by men were stupid. I thought I had survived as an individual woman. The same thing happened with animals. I was very angry, and I resisted it. Many people had the patience to talk to me, incredible patience. Mandy was involved in animal rights in England long before me. She was a hunt saboteur. Hunting there is a class-oriented "sport." It's also a "sport" for working-class animal activists to destroy the sport of the ruling classes. It's their own fun.

Mandy: One of the very few feminist men we know is working-class and he's also totally involved in animal rights.

Sue: So I believed that if he was involved with it, then it's not just some luxury thing middle-class people do who talk about cholesterol levels and fat content. He went out with the hunt saboteurs. He would act.

Mandy: We were brought up to respect animals and life. Sue's been a vegetarian sporadically since she was 18 or younger. She went to the slaughterhouse and immediately just stopped eating meat. I think I was always sensitive to animal suffering. The only decision I had to make was to stop eating meat, which I did a long time ago. We've always had pets and loved animals.

Continued on next page

INTERVIEW

Continued from previous page

Sue: We don't call them pets, they're our friend creatures, our companion animals.

Mandy: Sue and I always try to do something if we come across cruelty. In school, we stole all the animals to be used for experiments. We farmed out rabbits and released the rats.

Sue: But it's nothing compared to what other people do. We met a woman from the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) in England about three years ago. She had so much humility and so much knowledge. Animal rights was something I was a bit embarrassed about. I thought it was a bit funny. And then I met her and there was something about her that was so...

Mandy: It was her compassion. She wasn't nasty. Some people say, "Oh, you've got leather shoes on," or "You're not a vegetarian." She wasn't like that. She didn't have a holier-than-thou attitude. She had compassion. She was very young. She ended up in prison. ALF people are called terrorists because they break into places and release animals, so their jail sentences are quite long. The guy she was with got nine years, and she got two to three for conspiracy.

Sue: The ALF appeals to working-class activists in England. What seemed different to me—this might be incorrect—about the ALF there, is that they are not the bourgeois people, so there's a political link.

ALF members in this country appear to be of mixed classes. Maybe we should define working class?

Mandy: At home it means "common." That's the way the class thing works in England. You have the accent. It doesn't matter how much money you have, you're still common. You're still working-class. Here in America, I wouldn't know if you were rich or poor at all.

You have used images of animals in a negative way in some of your art and you have said you don't intend to do that again. Why did you use such images in the first place, and how did that sensitization happen?

Sue: "Capitalist pig" was every second phrase off my lips. Using animals in a derogatory way as political symbols is in the history of left- and right-wing political art, like John Heartfield and others. Political art by its very nature is a limited reflection, trying to communicate to the mass in a very instant way. When you read an editorial page, or a printed page, you'll scan it for a few seconds, so the image has to be readily understandable,



—Shelley Shapiro

Sharing a passion for justice, it was almost inevitable for Sue and sister Mandy to become deeply involved in the struggle for animal liberation.

often fitting common prejudices. I didn't realize it at the time, but now, looking back, I can see that I reinforced people's prejudices by using snakes and bats and insects to describe politicians. It's not a very good idea. It's quite lazy. In Germany, when artists did so-called "capitalist pigs," they were fat robber barons. Now members of the new right are slender and bronzed with low cholesterol. It's a problem because how do you show that person's crime when the image you depict is visually desirable? So quickly I grabbed for animals. And that's just like racism or sexism to me now. Speciesism is the same thing, but I didn't make the connection.

Mandy: It's a common tool to use beasts, putting the face or figure of a beast onto a human. It's been used by the right as well. The Nazis showed Jews, communists and gypsies as animals.

Sue: Some of the first anti-Jewish propaganda used by the Nazis showed Jews as feminine. If they were showing a male, they gave him breasts. In a Nazi youth poster a blonde, wholesome Aryan youth held up a swastika, and now the meat industry has the same image on a poster with meat instead of a swastika. When I gave my show, "Reagan's a Capitalist Pig," I showed Reagan as a pig. A young woman in the audience said, "Pigs are very intelligent." I thought she was being silly and got really annoyed. I said, "Of course I don't mean an actual pig." She kept saying, "I know pigs and pigs are very intelligent." She grew up with animals. If you are alienated from other creatures, you have no idea. The first time I touched a pig was only a few months ago.

How do politics and economics relate to animal exploitation?

Mandy: Politics is the flesh; economics is the bone. You have to understand them both. It's like art. You can't draw a human being unless you understand the skeleton. All political and social issues are economic at their roots. Aristotle said, "A slave is a living tool, a tool is a lifeless slave." So a whole section of the world becomes a tool—used in experiments, manipulated. Once you start to understand that, you start to understand animal experimentation, "instrumentalization." When you become detached, you relate to the "object" by wondering, "How can I make this thing do something for me?" The "thing" is nothing in itself. It's an it. The way this is done, the way it is managed, is called economics.

Can you talk about the two or three-year project you are now involved with concerning the meat industry?

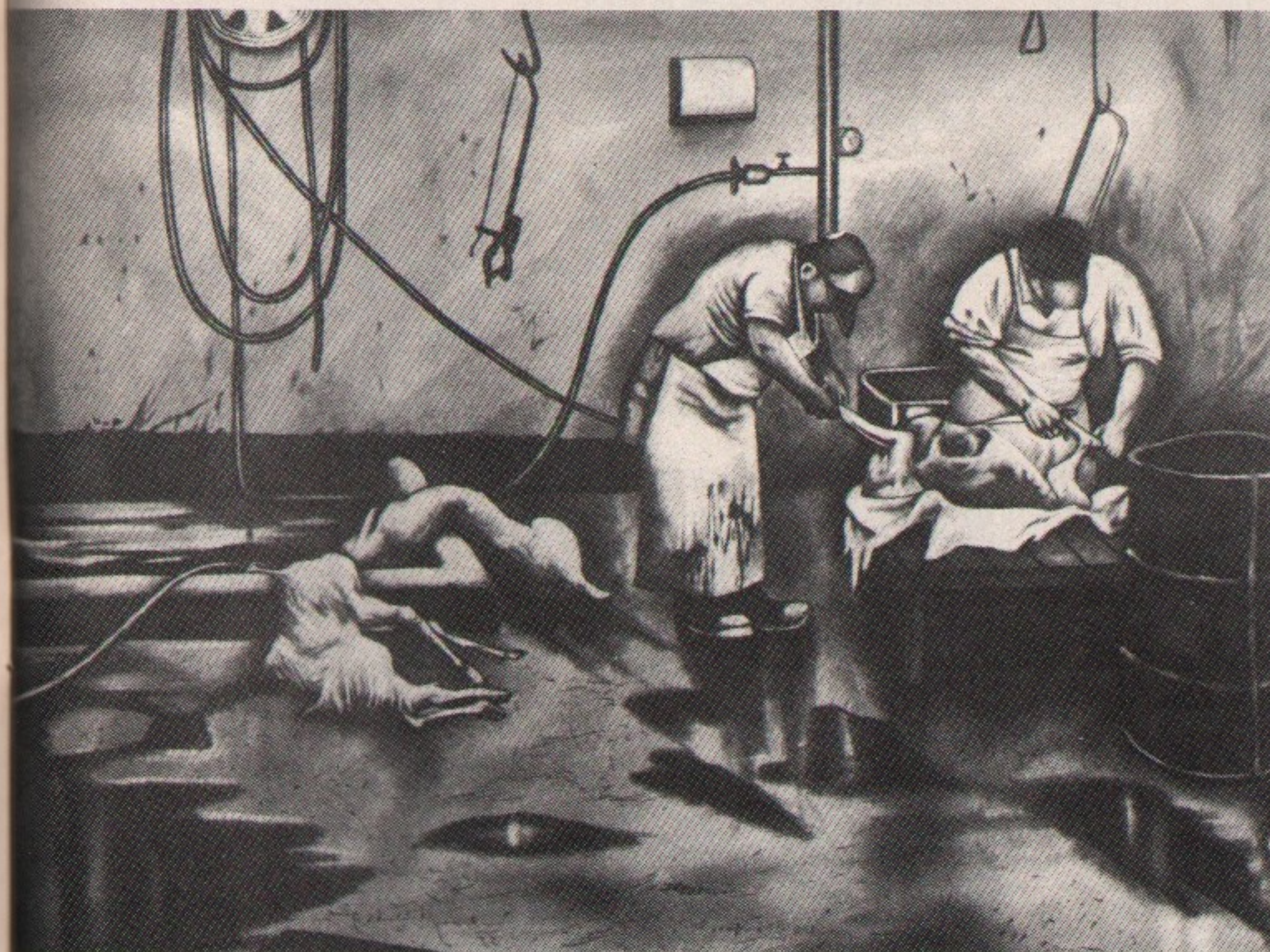
Sue: The project will result in a book called *Porcopolis*. It is a visually graphic story of the life of one pig today—from sperm selling, patenting, feeding, through every day of the pig's life, beyond death to profit. It's all in economic terms. It will end up with Wall Street "making a killing." I read Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*. It was written in 1909 and is one of the great American novels. *Porcopolis* will be an updated *The Jungle*. I went to the World Pork Expo to see what happens. One of the events was the auctioning of pigs. There were two pigs at a time in pens. They would be asleep and the man would take one pig away to auction as breeding stock or something else, and the other pig would go crazy. All you had

to do was watch. This pig would go up and down looking for maybe his brother or sister—anxiously looking, searching, waiting—but the other pig never came back.

How do you react when you see such things? How do you handle it?

Sue: Emotions accompany intellect, so when you're emotional about something—like you have rage or you have love—it's because you have thought about it first. If people go into slaughterhouses and witness all that destruction and pain, and they don't have an emotional response, the question is why? Every time you talk about animal rights, you're called emotional. But I'm saying that means you have the ability to reason and think. We have leaders who lack emotion. We have politicians who say they will press the button. Anyone who would do that is incapable of empathy, incapable of imagination, incapable of thought. I can hear that 500,000 pigs are killed by one slaughterhouse every year but unless I have knowledge of what that means—by witnessing and fully understanding—I can cut that information out. It's meaningless. We can't conceive of genocide; our imagination usually doesn't go that far.

Mandy: And it's a shame, because that means it will happen over and over.



—D. James Dee

"GOATS BEFORE PIGS" (1988), graphite on paper, 29 x 23. Humanity's growing awareness about animal oppression is finding an echo in the art of witnesses such as Coe. (Courtesy of Sally Baker)

INTERVIEW

Basically capitalism is genocide of the world and its creatures—human and otherwise. It's hard for humans to deal with because it's very depressing, but as a species we are going to die unless we change. If you see, for instance, that nuclear war's imminent, you either go insane or you relieve your anxiety by acting. That is the role of the political activist. When you give someone information, you also have to give them something they can do about it; otherwise, they can't take it in. You have to relieve the anxiety you've just given them.

Your paintings are creating that anxiety. Do your paintings offer a solution?

Sue: A criticism of my work has been that when I give out information, unless I immediately give a solution, they won't listen to me. They won't share that knowledge with me.

What about those other people who aren't shocked or aren't willing to accept your version of reality? How can your art reach those people?

Sue: If it's not in their interest to see it, they won't; they'd have guilt. That's why I do books and work in newspapers. People can buy a newspaper for 25 cents. It's accessible. The printed page is an art object. Beethoven's *Eroica* Symphony was

written for the revolution of the peasant and worker class, but it was played by the Nazis when they entered Paris. This is ambiguous. Goya did a painting called *The Third of May*. We know it's the third of May because he wrote on it. Without that identification it could be a painting of socialists killing right-wing people. But he made it specific. I don't believe in doing "universal" art. Universality just means it's ambiguous. I want the names of the butchers—what are their names? Let's make it specific so we can change it. That's why I did the book about South Africa. Don't buy their products. Make them poor. With meat, don't buy meat. They'll stop producing it. It's very simple.

What got you interested in the *Porcopolis* project?

Sue: That particular creature is the one I've exploited the most. I come from a very poor family and our main food was bacon. We've eaten a lot of bacon. If you are what you eat, then I'm very glad to be pork, because pigs are beautiful and intelligent. Also because I've used the pig in political art.

Have you ever been in danger because of your art or the stands you take?

Sue: All activists are in danger. And since 1950, all of us have been born with an atomic bomb in our chests. Someone had a gun at my head once, and I was very angry. With a nuclear weapon, with factory farming and pollution, that's the equivalent of having a gun held to your head 24 hours a day. You just can't see it. We're being poisoned, we're being radiated. We've got to start changing.

Are you optimistic about this?

Sue: We have no choice. It's not a question of optimism or pessimism. There's no choice, no alternative except to struggle to change. We manufacture weapons of genocide. Prior to 1950, we had terrible wars and slaughter but now it's different. We have science [creating monstrous weapons] without ethics in the hands of human beings with no empathy. We don't have the time for mistakes anymore. If you think you have the answers, you stop listening. We have to work together, learn how to communicate, not just give people information, but ask people questions, and listen to their answers.

Would you say you're an animal rights activist?

Sue: If my work can be used in any way by animal activists, I would be honored.

Campus Strays

Companion animals left by students are a major problem at many campuses, including the University of Pennsylvania. After finding a cat and three kittens stuck on ledges in an air shaft at the U-Penn hospital last summer, part-time employee Michael Boccacino founded a campus humane education group. Does your campus have one? ♦ California State University at Long Beach recently ordered all campus animals—except guide dogs and experimental subjects—removed to the local humane society. This jeopardized at least 16 vaccinated and neutered cats who patrolled various buildings.

Anti-Cruelty Hotline

The Massachusetts SPCA now has an anti-cruelty hotline for Mass. residents: 1-800-628-5808 (522-6008 in Boston.) The hotline recently nailed a New Bedford vocational technology teacher, who was fined \$265 for bludgeoning a mother opossum and her babies; a Brighton man, sent to Bridgewater State Hospital for 60 days' observation after stomping and beheading a kitten; and a Shrewsbury man, who got nine months in jail. After the MSPCA found he had crowded 17 cats into one filthy cage without food or water, he tried to solve matters by setting the cage on fire, and beating and stabbing three cats.

Big Mac Attack

Volksmund is coordinating a pan-European boycott of fast food outlets to protest their use of Costa Rican beef, raised on former rain forest. Volksmund recently lost \$10,000 funding due to pressure on the sponsor from McDonald's. The group can be reached in care of Dr. Witt, Friesenglas 13, 6000 Frankfurt am Main 90, Federal Republic of Germany. ♦ The Rainforest Information Centre promoted protests of Malaysian clear-cutting on Halloween at Malaysian consulates in Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne, San Francisco, New York, and Washington DC. Write them at Box 368, Lismore NSW 2480, Australia.

EDITED BY MERRITT CLIFTON



Good witches of New York protest animal abuse.

Conscientious Objection

Pre-veterinary student Abbe Anderson has asked the University of Southern Maine faculty senate to let students opt out of dissection labs. Anderson already has the support of the student senate. A verdict is awaited. Maine bans lab use of live vertebrates from kindergarten through grade 12. ♦ Dog labs are now optional for University of Arizona medical students (Voices for Animals picketed last spring's dog lab). The University of Washington at Seattle, Ohio State University, and the University of Michigan—among many other schools—teach medicine without using animals at all. ♦ Protesting invasive experiments, pound seizure, and other abuses, members of ARK II recently occupied the dean's office at the University of Toronto and picketed the Medical Sciences building. Ten face charges. ♦ A hundred members of Witches Against Animal Abuse protested their annual Witches' Ball, a fundraiser for numerous animal rights groups, including The ANIMALS' AGENDA.

Cruelty-Free Products

Human Kind Cruelty-Free Products sells everything you'd find in a drug store—but only drugs and toiletries that have no animal ingredients and haven't

been tested on animals. It's located at 12 Entrance Dr., Westmount Shopping Center, Johnstown, PA 15905; (814) 255-3733. ♦ Soyco Foods has expanded its line of dairy substitutes to include a sour cream alternative.

U.S. Conference Reports

Cincinnati, Ohio, whose symbol is a winged pig (in dubious honor of the city's stockyards), hosted the 1988 Midwest Vegetarian Conference. ♦ What may have been the largest state humane conference ever took place in Austin, Texas in late October. The meeting room was filled to capacity (240), and many animal advocates had to be turned away for lack of space. ♦ Animal welfare groups



Cincinnati activists dish up an all vegan buffet at the Midwest Vegetarian Conference.

joined a confab on the greenhouse effect held in mid-October by the Foundation on Economic Trends, which called the conference to form a Global Greenhouse activist network.

Flicks

The Gaia Institute and the Alliance for Animals aired their third annual film/video Festival for the Earth & the Animals recently on Cambridge, Mass. community TV, cable channel 19. ♦ *Creatures of God*, a 30-minute VHS video in Arabic, "outlines the Muslim theological teaching on a wide range of animal welfare topics that include our relationship with domestic animals and beasts of burden, the exploitation of wild animals, blood sports, the religious slaughter of animals for food, factory farming methods, the dietary requirements of Muslims, and the use of animals in scientific experiments." The video costs \$80 from the International Assn. Against Painful Experiments on Animals, Box 215, St. Albans, Hertfordshire, United Kingdom AL3 4RD.

Animal Control Seminar

The Georgia Animal Control Association is sponsoring a training seminar February 9 and 10, with classes on animal behavior, occult animal sacrifice, legislation, first aid, euthanasia, basic capture/handling, community service work, and dangerous dog legislation. For information, contact Billy W. Brooks at (912) 751-9200.

Stevens Dissents

Animal Welfare Institute president Christine Stevens was on the National Academy of Sciences /National Research Council (NRC) panel that recently endorsed animal research, but Stevens refused to endorse their conclusions. Stevens said the panel understated animal abuse in labs. PETA director Ingrid Newkirk charged that the panel had a built-in bias because it was financed by the major vivisectionists—the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the pharmaceutical industry. PETA countered the panel's document with a 36-page report on alternatives to animal testing. "In three hours, PETA collected more data on alternatives than the NRC found in three years," said Newkirk. Dept. of Health and Human Services inspector general Richard Kusserow meanwhile told the House Subcommittee on Government Operations that NIH lacks a "central locus of accountability for scientific misconduct," much of which involves fraudulent animal test results.

Readers Indigestion

Offered a free two-page ad, Compassion in World Farming (CIWF) sent the British edition of *Reader's Digest* a photo of a battery-caged chicken (the minimum height for British battery cages is 10.5 inches, the same as the width of the ad). The ad was accepted by former editor Michael Randolph, who retired prior to publication, but his successor, Russell Twisk, rejected it as "distressing." Responded CIWF campaign director Carol McKenna, "If the *Reader's Digest* finds it offensive that a chicken is kept in such a confined space, then it should run the advertisement."

More Bark, More Bite

The Council on Economic Priorities (CEP) recognized the growth of animal rights in a recent research report. CEP noted emerging markets for drug-free, pasture-raised veal and free-run poultry; a 96 percent decline in use of the LD50 (Lethal Dose 50 Percent) test from 1979 to 1985, according to FDA data; and corporate research on alternatives to animal testing.

HSUS Honors Goodall, White

The Humane Society of the United States gave the Joseph Wood Krutch Medal to chimpanzee expert Dr. Jane Goodall, and the James Herriot Award to actress Betty White Ludden at their 1988 annual conference. Conference theme was "Animal Justice/Political Reality." Michael Fox of HSUS made the keynote speech on bioethics. Other featured guests included former U.S. Senator Paul Tsongas and Jennifer Graham, the high school student who sued to avoid killing frogs in biology class. The conference was preceded by a day-long symposium on the international wildlife trade, an increasing problem.



Goodall receives award.

Animal Liberty

Libertarians for Animal Rights "believe that natural rights are not limited to the human species but also apply to other animals." For information, write the group at 7829 Cayuga Ave., Bethesda, MD 20817. ♦ *The Match!*, America's leading anarchist journal, holds that animals must be freed before people can be free. Editor Fred Woodworth welcomes submissions, subscriptions, and exchanges; write him at Box 3488, Tucson, AZ 85722.

"SPCA Purse" Not Sponsored by Group

Although a recent Vancouver race for three-year-old fillies was titled the "SPCA Purse," the Vancouver SPCA doesn't condone horseracing and didn't put up the \$12,000 prize. Apparently, anyone can request the track to name a race for a cause. SPCA past-president Doug

Miller initiated the SPCA Purse "practically on his own," said one insider, and he presented the prize—furnished by the track—as a public relations gesture.

Duck Rescue Down Under

Laurie Levy of Victoria, Australia recently led a duck rescue. Rescuers braved hunters to assist injured ducks, count the dead, and note the deaths of endangered species. Laurie's tireless efforts have helped to make duck hunting a major issue in the land down under.

Pet Microchips

Forty-five Los Angeles vets now offer an animal ID microchip, costing \$40, implanted by nearly painless injection, which can be read by scanners at the region's three major shelters. Unlike tags and tattoos, the microchips can't be lost, altered, or overgrown by fur. The system is marketed by International Infopet Systems Inc. of Agoura Hills, CA. ♦ A total of 24 shelters serve greater Los Angeles; the Dept. of Animal Regulation is equipping them with fax machines to expedite exchange of lost animal photos.

Dog-Eating Protests

Over a million people signed the International Fund for Animal Welfare's petition to South Korea demanding a halt to dog and cat eating. The British magazine *Woman's Own*, with a circulation of five million, supported the petition with a cover feature, but *Time's* Oct. 3 issue offended both animal lovers and South Koreans with a column of dog-eating jokes captioned "Puppy Chow."

Demonstrations

Fifty members of Defenders of Animals picketed 2,500 participants of the recent 39th annual meeting of the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science. Held in Detroit, the meeting featured seminars on countering protest. ♦ The North Carolina Network for Animals joined Eno River State Park staff last fall in painting yellow lines around the park to show hunters that the entire area is off limits.



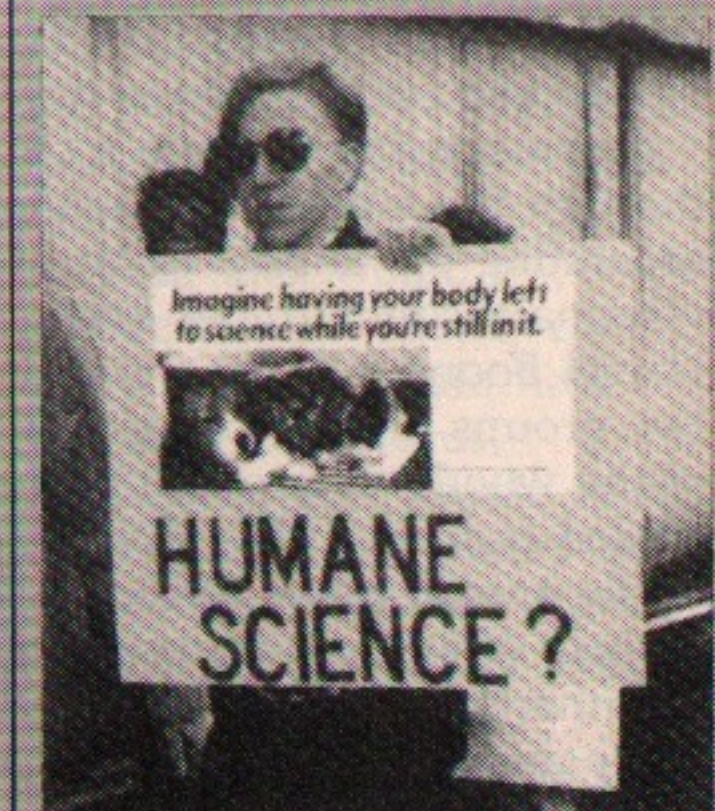
Canadian wolves need help now.

Howl Against Wolf Hunts

The Earth First! Wolf Action Network needs support for its campaign against wolf hunting in British Columbia this winter. Thirty to forty activists will be intervening in the hunts, braving the frigid northern winter in "hostile" territory. They need: money, winter clothing, tents, stoves, and skis. An international day of "Howls Against the Hunts" demonstrations is scheduled for February 15. To help, contact Tom Skeele, HCR 79 P.O. Box 1046, Crowley Res., CA 93546; 619/935-4720.

Stockyard Improvements

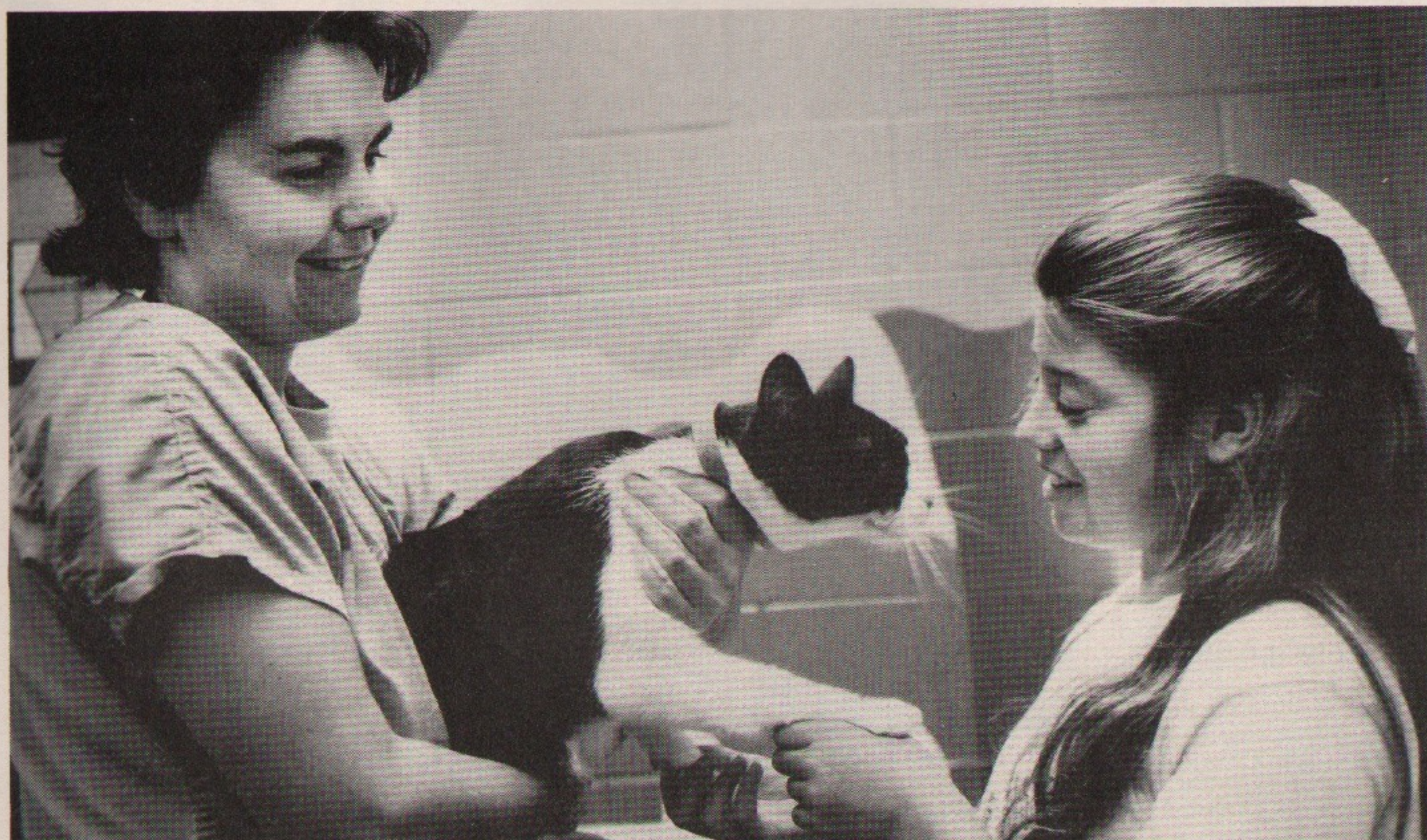
Farm Sanctuary reports "conditions at Lancaster [Pa.] Stockyards have improved markedly in the past few months," following a major protest last Memorial Day. The largest Lancaster auctioneer now collects a surcharge from dealers, who bring "downed" animals, and a captive bolt gun has replaced the sledgehammer for killing. By incrementally redefining "normal agricultural practice," Farm Sanctuary hopes to increase chances of successfully prosecuting the worst agricultural animal abusers.



AALAS picketed in Detroit.

VETERINARIANS: For or Against Animal Rights?

BY PHIL MAGGITT



- David/Penninsula Humane Society

Dr. Bonnie Yoffe, a member of the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights (AVAR), and friends.

Toward the end of his long, trailblazing career, Daniel Boone was asked if he had ever gotten lost on any of his expeditions. The old pathfinder thought for a moment, then replied, "No. But I was bewildered once for three days."

Anyone trying to blaze a trail through the tangle of disagreements separating the animal rights and the veterinary communities knows how Daniel Boone felt. For these days the two groups line up on opposite sides of the woods as frequently as settlers battled Indians in Mr. Boone's time. While animal rights advocates decry the use of animals in research, most veterinarians defend this practice; while animal rights advocates strive to abolish hunting and trapping, veterinarians generally approve of these

"sports," and some vets participate regularly in them; while animal rights advocates are appalled by the cruelty of factory farming and call for its abolition, the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) pronounces sanguinely that swine, cattle, veal calves, and poultry are "adaptive, as evidenced by the performance and health achieved in confinement rearing"; while animal rights advocates work to eliminate pound seizure, the AVMA attempts to persuade the 104 co-sponsors of the Pet Protection Act to withdraw their support of the anti-pound seizure legislation because it "bears the potential to cripple our nation's progress in biomedical research"; while some humane societies struggle to operate low-cost or no-cost spay/neuter clinics, local veterinarians go to court screaming "unfair competition"

in hope of imposing taxes on these clinics or, better yet, shutting them down. But whereas Daniel Boone was bewildered for a mere three days, animal rights supporters need to keep their powder always dry for skirmishes with organized veterinary medicine—which one might reasonably expect to be on the side of animals to begin with.

According to many animal advocates, the taproots of their disagreements with veterinarians are embedded in the latter's professional oath. Every licensed vet in the United States is solemnly sworn to use his or her scientific knowledge and skills "for the benefit of society through the protection of animal health, the relief of animal suffering, the conservation of livestock resources, the promotion of public health, and the advancement of

medical knowledge." Because it mentions the good of society first, this pledge of allegiance, says David K. Wills, executive director of the Michigan Humane Society (MHS), "reinforces the notion that animals are property and that we should take care of them because it benefits people—not because animals have feelings and, therefore, we ought to take those feelings into account."

But, say veterinarians, their oath is not the only soil whence disagreements with animal rights advocates spring. John R. Boyce, D.V.M., Ph.D., assistant director of scientific activities for the AVMA, believes there is a "fundamental" discrepancy between veterinarians and animal rights supporters "about whether or not people have the right to use animals for human ends."

"As I understand animal rights philosophy, and I've read quite a bit of it," says Boyce, "the purists in the movement—Tom Regan, Peter Singer, and others—argue that animals have a right to live without interference from people. Therefore, *any* use of animals for human ends is inappropriate. Veterinarians, for the most part, strongly object to that belief. They don't see anything wrong with raising animals, then killing them and eating them. They don't see anything wrong with using animals in research to benefit human or animal health. This is almost a utilitarian view, but it's strongly held in the profession."

Veterinarians' belief in what Dr. Boyce calls "the consumptive use of animals" is not incompatible, he claims, with a dedication to animal welfare. Most veterinarians would second that notion. In a *California Veterinarian* article defiantly titled "Animal Welfare Yes! Human Laws Sure! Animal Rights No!," Robert M. Miller, D.V.M., declared, "I am an animal lover. I deplore cruelty... and am in favor of laws to protect animals against human cruelty. But I am opposed to the concept of animals having inherent rights."

If we accept the premise that animals have the right to be free and to live natural lives, wrote Dr. Miller, "then almost every utilization mankind makes of animals must be considered immoral." What's more, exclaims Miller in boldface type and multiple exclamations, "Man has a right to utilize animals for his own welfare!!!"

How does he know? The Bible tells him so. But, Miller contends, he "won't use that for an argument! Let's

VETERINARIANS

just say that nature decreed it." Miller's interpretation of nature's decree turns on the idea of predation. Animals prey on other animals. Humans are animals. Therefore, humans prey on animals, too. A real syllogism for real people. But after insisting that nature "designed us to live off of [sic] other animals," Miller avers, "of course, as a reasoning species, we also have an obligation to utilize them without causing them intentional suffering." If this were the case, Miller would at the very least be obliged to object to factory farming, leghold traps, and the most transparent kinds of nest-feathering animal abuse that masquerades as research today. Yet he makes no protest in his article against these practices.

Contention over clinics

In addition to their philosophical differences, there are other reasons why veterinarians and animal rights advocates make unlikely bedfellows. "There's a bitter contention between animal rights peo-



- Det Dollinger

If present trends in veterinary school enrollment continue, there will soon be more women in veterinary practice than men.

ple and the veterinary profession," says David Wills, "over our belief that animals, not their owners, are the veterinarians' true clients. And even though some vets don't fit this profile, the veterinary profession, in general, provides services for animals whose owners can afford to pay; but it turns its back on the vast pool of animals who don't have owners who can afford veterinary care or who don't have owners at all. Yet if an animal doesn't have a right to veterinary care, then he has no rights."

The belief that animals have a right to medical treatment, regardless of their "owners'" financial status, has occasioned a ten-year battle pitting several humane societies against veterinarians. The skirmishing began in the late 1970s when the Humane Society of Macomb County (Michigan) was taken to court by neighboring vets. The plaintiffs did not object to the Macomb society waiving fees for indigent pet owners. The bone of contention was Macomb's "capturing" of clients through its adoption and sterilization services. This, veterinarians alleged, constituted unfair competition. They also complained that operating a full-service clinic on a not-for-profit basis exceeded the charitable mission of a humane society.

Eventually, a judge ruled against the veterinarians, but they weren't content to let sleeping dogs lie. In 1982, the Michigan Veterinary Medical Association (MVMA) lodged a complaint with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) against Michigan Humane Society. The charges once again were unfair competition and exceeding the mandate of a humane organization. What the MVMA was seeking, as the Macomb County veterinarians had sought before, was to make humane societies operate full-service clinics on a for-profit, tax-paying basis. Had the MVMA been successful, says Wills, the resulting tax burden "would have meant that literally thousands of pets whose owners are out of work, poor, or down on their luck would not receive vaccinations, emergency care, or sterilizations. And it would have been a devastating blow to us philosophically because it would have said that animals are mere pieces of property and the fact that they have feelings does not legitimize the operation of veterinary hospitals by organizations dedicated to animal protection."

Continued on next page

VETERINARIANS

Continued from previous page

Fortunately, the IRS decided that there was no information suggesting that elimination of clinical services to animals whose owners are able to pay could be accomplished without adversely affecting the quality of care provided to sick or injured animals." Therefore, "the provision of veterinary services for a fee is not unrelated trade or business [and] the income is not subject to tax."

In commenting on the IRS decision,

Wills points out that MHS does not compete unfairly with private sector vets because it does not "capture" animal clients through its adoption or sterilization programs; it does not offer non-medical services such as grooming, boarding, or cosmetic surgery; and it does not act in a consulting capacity to animal breeders. All MHS services, Wills maintains, are directly related to its primary mission: the prevention and alleviation of animal suffering. Furthermore, with the ex-

ception of sterilization fees, which are purposely kept as low as possible, MHS fees "are competitive with those charged by private practitioners in the metropolitan Detroit area."

After losing these two battles in Michigan—and a court decision over a similar charge brought against a humane society in Pennsylvania—the veterinary medical establishment sought to achieve through lobbying what it could not accomplish on the merits of its case. Ironically, it may yet

Patient or Property?

BY KENNETH D. ROSS

—A man takes his seven-year-old German shepherd to the local veterinarian for a routine check-up. In the course of the examination, two licensed veterinarians negligently administer anesthesia to the dog and kill him.

—A woman believes her macaw is ill and takes the bird, a family pet, to a veterinarian for treatment. The veterinarian, unable to determine whether the three-and-a-half pound macaw is healthy or ill, elects to conduct exploratory surgery lasting over two hours—without the prior consent of the owner—only to discover no abnormalities. To compound this frivolous undertaking, the veterinarian requires the woman to pick up the macaw late at night, since the vet doesn't have the facilities to care for the bird postoperatively. The bird dies the next morning.

What are the rights of the owners as well as the animals in these cases? Does the veterinarian or veterinary hospital owe the animal the same standard of care that physicians owe their patients? Can a pet owner recover for loss of the emotional bond that exists between human and animal? These questions, among others, are finally being addressed by courts and legislatures around the country—although for the vast majority of animals and owners, it's not happening fast enough.

In order to begin to understand the complexity of the issues involved, it is important to recognize how the law in the U.S. views companion animals. They are classified as chattel—personal property—and, therefore, are afforded no legal standing in their own right. Only the owner of the companion animal may seek redress for a harm wrongfully done to that animal. Since the companion animal is considered only property, his worth will be "market value" or "replacement cost," and not his actual value to the human, which may compare in actuality to that of a close friend or family member. The failure by the majority of courts to recognize the "actual value" of the pet to the pet owner is at odds with the underlying objective of the judicial system to fully compensate an injured party for the loss suffered. Accordingly, courts must begin to consider, as an element of damages, the loss of companionship suffered by the pet owner as a result of the loss of his companion.

Indisputably, a successful veterinarian will be aware of the



close interaction between an animal and her family, and will often provide professional time for support and understanding in order to alleviate the owner's anxiety and trauma in the face of some peril to a beloved companion animal. The veterinarian who shows such professional understanding and sensitivity will invariably have a greater number of satisfied clients. The simple act of placing one's pet into the hands of a veterinarian is clear evidence of the owner's trust and confidence in the doctor, and the strong bond between human and animal—it is on this relationship that the veterinarian depends for his livelihood. Thus, when the incompetence of a provider of veterinary services causes injury or death to a beloved pet, it is not surprising that the owner may grieve.

As a result, it is incumbent upon the courts to prevent the veterinarian from denying this strong emotional bond between person and pet when defending a malpractice suit. The courts must permit evidence concerning the animal's special value to the owner. In fact, the majority of courts conspicuously overlook legal precedent permitting recovery for injury to a pet owner's emotions. It is fairly well established that:

if the actor has by—tortious conduct become liable for an invasion of any legally protected interest of another, the emotional distress caused by the invasion is taken into account in assessing the damages recoverable by the other. [Restatement (First) of Torts Section 47(b) (1934)]

Until recently, veterinarians consistently escaped the consequences of failing to render competent medical advice and

According to many animal advocates, the taproots of their disagreements with veterinarians are embedded in the latter's professional oath.

treatment. In the last decades, however, a limited number of courts have begun to recognize the importance of loss of companionship, and have allowed aggrieved pet owners to recover for personal losses not previously recognized.

In a number of states, courts have held that an owner's relationship with his pet is such that the owner sustains an injury when his pet is injured or killed. These cases have involved both veterinary malpractice and intentional torts, and stand for the proposition that an animal must be considered as a "special class of chattel" entitled to greater protection than that which is afforded to a photograph, automobile, or other nonliving property. As one court in New York recently stated: "To say that [the dog] is a piece of personal property and no more is a repudiation of our humanness. This I cannot accept."

A Texas Court of Appeals first acknowledged the pet owner's state of mind when it upheld an award of \$200 to compensate the owner specifically for mental pain and suffering after a policeman intentionally shot and killed his pet boxer. The Florida Supreme Court upheld a \$3,000 injury award to an owner whose dog was killed when an employee of a garbage collection company intentionally threw an empty garbage can at the dog and killed him. The Florida Court held that an element of the owner's mental suffering was properly submitted to the jury for their consideration in assessing damages. The court explained: *We feel that the affection of a master for his dog is a very real thing and that the malicious destruction of a pet provides an element of damage for which the owner should recover, irrespective of the value of the animal because of its special training such as a seeing eye dog or sheep dog.*

New York and Hawaii also recognize loss of companionship, injured feelings, and mental distress as elements of recovery. Although these states have taken the first step in acknowledging what has long been known in the scientific community (i.e., that there exists an emotional bond between owner and companion), the majority of states have failed to follow their lead. While the death of a companion animal may not engender the same sense of grief as the loss of a child or other loved one (though it may), the difference is merely one of degree and nothing more. In either case, the loss is both real and significant to the sufferer.

Almost half the homes in the United States have some kind of pet. To fail to recognize the human/companion animal bond is to deny an aggrieved pet owner a remedy at law for which the law so aptly provides. In the case of veterinary malpractice, to deny an owner damages for the loss of companionship would send the message to

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win the war without having won a single battle. The AVMA was successful during the last session of Congress in getting the Subcommittee on Oversight, which reports to the Ways and Means Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, to consider its complaint against humane societies that operate full-service clinics.

So considerate was the subcommittee in response to veterinary lobbying that it included among a list of suggested revisions to the unrelated

business income tax statutes a proposal that would restrict the tax-exempt activities of humane-society-operated full-service veterinary clinics. As veterinarians and the Subcommittee on Oversight would have had it, humane societies would be allowed to operate tax-exempt in the following areas only: pet sterilization, emergency care, and public health (which includes giving rabies shots). That's the business in which humane societies

Continued on next page

the veterinary profession that it is unacceptable for veterinarians to perform below the high standard of care required in their medical treatment of animals and not be subject to penalty for violating the bond of trust and confidence which maintains their very profession.

In a more practical sense, there are certain steps which every pet owner can take to protect his companion animal from veterinary malpractice. Typically, the owner does not understand his rights with respect to the veterinarian's duties. The following is a checklist to follow when dealing with any provider of veterinary services: 1) Seek out a qualified, competent, and caring veterinarian. Like any other professional, veterinarians come in all shapes and sizes. Therefore, it is important that the veterinarian you chose is one with whom you feel comfortable communicating and, more important, one who is able to communicate with your animal. 2) Do not be reluctant to seek a second or even third opinion regarding the diagnosis of your pet. There are respiratory, circulatory, muscular, internal, ophthalmic, and orthopedic specialists for animals just as there are for humans. 3) Monitor your pet's stay at the hospital or clinic. Take an active interest in your pet's problems, and do not hesitate to ask questions if you do not understand what services the veterinarian is rendering. You have a right to have your questions answered, and to be informed of the care being rendered during all stages of treatment. Do not disregard or underestimate your common sense. 4) If you suspect malpractice, immediately seek an independent and confidential second opinion. If your pet has died, preserve the remains and take the body to another veterinarian (preferably a college of veterinary medicine) for necropsy to determine the cause of death. Make sure all tissue samples are photographed and preserved for future use. 5) Request all medical records regarding treatment, including Xrays (if taken). These records belong to you, and you have a legal right to them. 6) If you have received a second opinion that supports your concern about malpractice, immediately seek expert legal advice. One word of warning: professional legal advice can be expensive. However, if you view your companion animal as an integral part of your family, you should be prepared to fight for his rights just as you would for your own. Your pet is totally dependent on you for support. Moreover, pursuing veterinary malpractice may help protect other animals from future harm by establishing higher standards of practice.

—The author is an attorney who specializes in animal-related issues. Mr. Ross is on the board of directors of the Animal Legal Defense Fund, currently serving as secretary.

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Continued from previous page

are distinctly not for profit. If the AVMA had prevailed—and it will probably try again in the new Congress—and the subcommittee's tax revisions eventually became law, humane society clinics would have to pay various income, property, and wage taxes—at Federal, state, and local levels—on all profits from cash transactions. Consequently, clinics would not be able to treat as many animals at free or reduced cost as they currently do.

MHS thinks this is a festering boil of an idea, on a par with factory farming and the fur trade. "Organized veterinary medicine is using us as a scapegoat," declares Eileen Liska, director of research and legislation at the MHS. "There are only 12 humane societies that operate full-service clinics in the U.S., yet veterinarians are running around like Chicken Little, yelling, 'The sky is falling. These clinics are putting us out of business.'"

"For the life of me," adds David Wills, "I cannot understand the veterinary community's paranoia that charitable animal hospitals are taking money out of their pockets, that the dozen or so isolated humane society clinics represent a threat to veterinary medicine. I think their real fear is their lack of understanding of our commitment to the animal as client and the fear that somehow they're going to become more liable for what they do to animals."

For their part, however, veterinarians think Chicken Little was right. "This is a big issue," says the AVMA's Dr. Boyce. "And for practicing veterinarians, it's not a philosophical issue. It's business. It's their livelihood."

Serving two masters

The distinction between philosophy and economics is standard fodder in the veterinarians' cannon. "When I discuss moral issues with veterinarians—like ear cropping or euthanizing a healthy animal for owner convenience—I am often told these are not ethical issues, they are economic issues," says Bernard E. Rollin, Ph.D., professor of philosophy and director of Bioethical Planning at Colorado State University. "Such thinking is based on a value judgement: The veterinarian's economic interest or the client's desire is more important than the animal's suffering or right to life."

If maintaining a distinction between morals and money leads the veterinary profession to unfortunate conclusions, the AVMA's attempt to serve two masters—or to pay lip service to one and homage to the other—leads animal rights advocates to conclude that the veterinary profession can't see the forest for its fees. Cases in point are several brochures prepared by the AVMA's Animal Welfare Committee, a group formed in 1981 "to study and interpret animal welfare issues of importance to the veterinary profession."

These brochures deal with food and companion animal welfare. The food animal brochure begins with the observation that "veterinarians are obligated morally, ethically, and philosophically to utilize the sciences in every form to encourage the best possible attitudes and practices toward the welfare of all creatures of the animal kingdom."

Not only does the AVMA try to reflect its members' beliefs in its position statements, it lobbies officials in hope of making legislation reflect those beliefs as well.

That sentiment certainly passes muster, but in the paragraph that follows it, the AVMA passes the buck. "It is the duty of livestock and poultry producers, *the vast majority of whom are vitally concerned with the welfare of animals*, [emphasis added] to recognize and deal with people who are cruel, abusive, and neglectful in their production practices and to ensure that those practices that are contrary to animal welfare are abandoned or otherwise corrected."

Talk about putting the fox in charge of the hen house! Or having the blind lead the blind! It's difficult to imagine where the AVMA got the idea that the vast majority of livestock and poultry producers are "vitally concerned" with animal welfare. Anyone who has visited a factory farm operation or has

followed a truck stacked with cages stuffed to the bursting point with chickens knows better than the AVMA seems to that profit, not principle, hires the musicians and calls the tune in food animal production.

A full critique of the AVMA's positions on food and companion animal welfare would consume an entire article. In fairness, we should note that the AVMA does brand as "unacceptable" the "smothering [of] unwanted chicks or poults in bags or containers." Yet fair play also obliges us to note that the AVMA believes beak trimming is permissible "when necessary...to prevent or reduce the natural habits of cannibalism, fighting, and feather picking" among chickens; that veal calf production "can improve the welfare of calves"; and that "castration of pigs has been criticized as a cruel, unnecessary operation, [but] it is performed to satisfy consumer preference for pork products free of odor and undesirable taste."

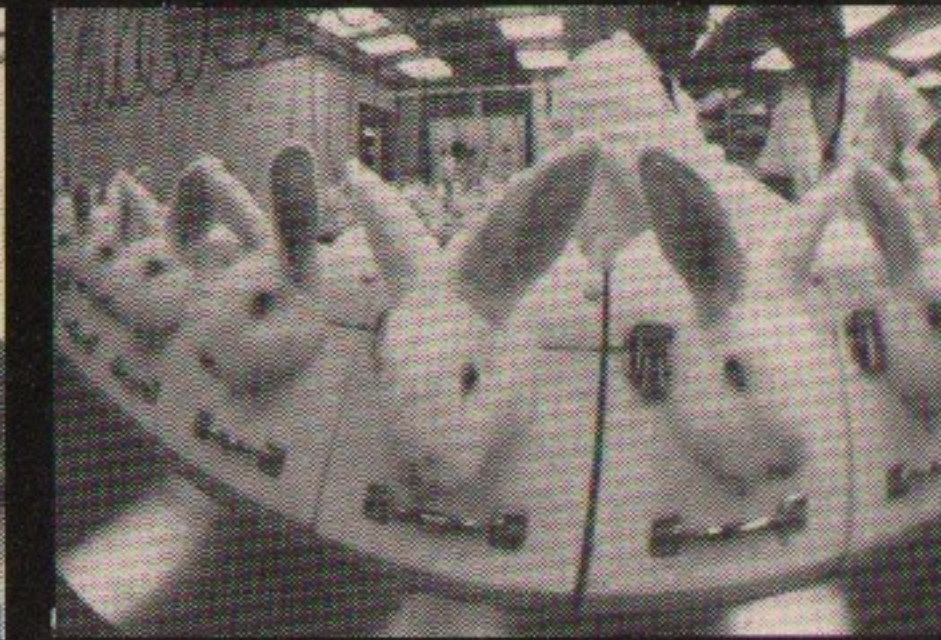
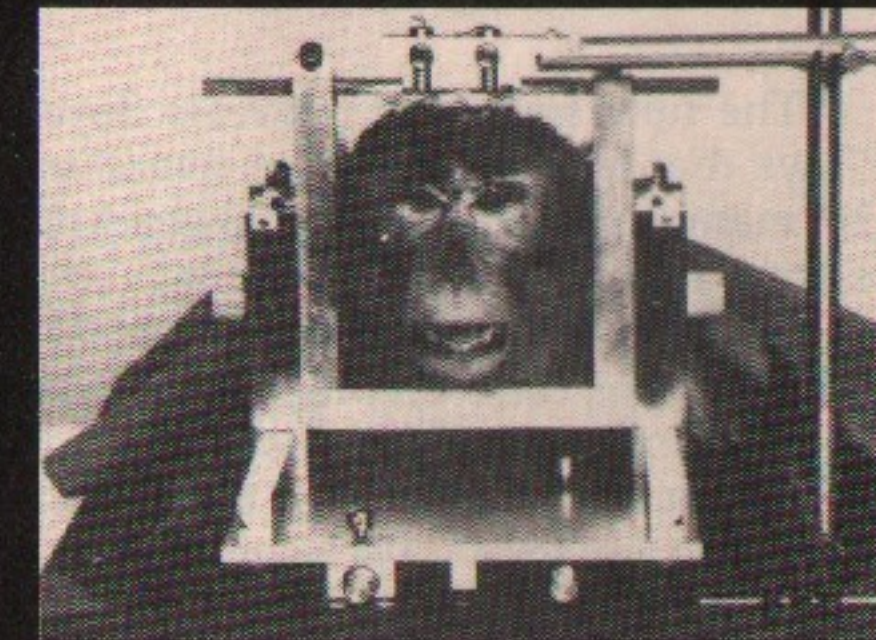
The AVMA's brochure on companion animal welfare is cut from the same all-things-to-all-factions hide. Here again, in the interest of fairness, we should note that the AVMA is opposed to ear cropping (though it doesn't mention tail docking); that it is opposed to "spectator events involving animals that have injury or death intended"; and that it further opposes "the keeping of wild or exotic species of animals as pets." But once again there is much to protest in the AVMA's support of the use of animals, including random-source dogs and cats, in veterinary training and biomedical research and in its curious stance regarding cosmetic surgery: "Veterinarians performing any cosmetic surgery procedures should advise the owner that the dog or cat be sterilized." Instead of trying to protect animals from needless surgery, the AVMA seems more interested in protecting persons who might buy a surgically-altered dog or cat from being disappointed when that animal reproduces the corrected, hence hidden, fault.

After reviewing these position papers on food and companion animal welfare, Dr. Michael W. Fox, scientific director of the Humane Society of the United States, wrote that it was possible to conclude that "the AVMA is incapable of being ethically consistent in the positions and recommendations that it makes...because of its schizoid and unresolved conflict between con-

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Courtesy HSUS

Dr. Michael W. Fox, an animal rights advocate who happens to be one of the better known veterinarians in the world.

Continued from previous page

cern for animals and direct involvement in the financial rewards contingent upon animal exploitation, be it humane or inhumane."

While some might contend that "humane exploitation" of animals is an oxymoron, few would disagree that the AVMA's position of steel-jaw leghold traps is patently egregious. "The AVMA recognizes that steel-jaw leghold traps are inhumane and cause injuries to non-target animals; however, these traps currently provide the most effective means of control for a variety of predators and pest animal populations."

This statement is pusillanimous enough—the sort of position developed by a committee, in committee, for a committee; but according to Dr. Boyce, the AVMA is preparing a new statement about leghold traps that "kind of weasels around a little bit." An appropriate, if unintentionally macabre, choice of terms.

"The new statement," reveals Boyce, "says that leghold traps are considered by many to be inhumane, instead of saying that they are inhumane." This change was necessary, he explains, "because we have members who think leghold traps should be banned and members who think there is a legitimate use for them. We have to try to take all those opinions into consideration."

Lobbying against animal welfare

Not only does the AVMA try to reflect its members' beliefs in its position statements, it lobbies officials in hope of making legislation reflect those beliefs as well. In mid-1988, Marcia D. Brody of AVMA's Governmental Relations Division in Washington, D.C., sent a letter to the 104 co-sponsors of H.R.778, also known as the Pet Protection Act,

dock puppies' tails if asked."

Vets are also prepared to dock pigs' tails. "I think any veterinary surgeon in this country would acknowledge that if it is necessary to dock a pig's tail, then there's probably something wrong with the husbandry system," says Dr. Remfry. "Nevertheless, if pressures were too great, veterinarians would feel bound to do it as a last resort to prevent further suffering by those pigs."

Finally, there is, says Dr. Remfry, "a continual battle" regarding free clinics between the BVA and animal protection societies. But, she notes, "we've got round the problem by employing veterinary surgeons in the free clinics who are members of the BVA and by making sure that animals belonging to owners who could pay veterinary fees are not allowed to come in for free treatments. In Britain, the people who can afford to pay are told to go to their own veterinary surgeon. Free clinics are strictly for indigent persons."

These examples, of course, are tiny spanners in an otherwise enlightened working system. Veterinarians in the U.S. could learn a few lessons from their British counterparts.

"Yes," laughs Dr. Remfry, "I suppose you escaped from our grasp too soon in your history."

—P.M.

Across the Atlantic

If the United States and Great Britain are two countries divided by a common language, perhaps nowhere is that linguistic division more distinct than in the lexicon of animal rights. According to Dr. Jenny Remfry, European regional director of the World Society for the Protection of Animals in London, "What you [in the U.S.] mean by animal rights is different from what we mean over here. In Britain, we don't talk about the rights of animals; we talk about the responsibilities of humans."

Veterinarians in Great Britain take those responsibilities seriously. "There's a tremendous interest amongst British veterinary surgeons in animal protection," says Dr. Remfry. "And that's probably true of most European countries as well. The British Veterinary Association [BVA] has recently established an animal welfare foundation and has been seeking funds to sponsor projects in animal welfare. The association has also found a professorial chair in animal welfare at Cambridge University."

There is much to admire in the British attitude toward animal rights and/or human responsibilities. Pound seizure has been forbidden in Great Britain since 1906, leghold traps since 1956, and veterinary training is not

predicated on the sacrifice of animals as practice models. Dr. Remfry found it curious that these customs still prevail in the U.S.

While Great Britain "has the reputation for leading the world in animal protection," there is still room at the top for improvement. Even though "you won't find a veterinary surgeon prepared to trim the ears on any breed of dog, the question of puppies' tails is more difficult because it's so firmly entrenched among breeders that certain breeds should have short tails. If vets won't do it, chances are owners will, with a pair of scissors. This is one reason why vets are still prepared to

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The distinction between philosophy and economics is standard fodder in the veterinarians' cannon.

legislation that would prohibit the use of animals obtained from pounds or shelters in any research funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Since random-source (or pound-seized) animals constitute scarcely one percent of the animals used in research, and since the lack of specific knowledge about the medical and genetic histories of pound animals makes them unreliable subjects in many research applications, the AVMA's objection to this legislation is puzzling. Even more puzzling are the reasons marshalled to support that opposition.

Brody begins by complaining that the Pet Protection Act "does nothing to address the underlying problem of stray animals." True enough, but ir-

relevant nonetheless because such was not the act's intention. The Pet Protection Act was designed, among other reasons, to restore the public's faith in shelters by eliminating the possibility that pets who stray from their "owners" might wind up in laboratories with electrodes sticking out of their brains.

Brody also informed the 104 co-sponsors of the act that it bore the potential "to cripple our nation's progress in biomedical research." When questioned by The ANIMALS' AGENDA about her choice of the word "crippled," Brody allowed, "There [are] some areas of biomedical research, of course, that [the Pet Protection Act] won't touch, but it would certainly hurt the portion of research using random-source animals." Even this moderated statement is debatable, but Brody's initial contention is indefensible.

So, too, is her mention of teaching programs in the same context as research. Brody argued that "veterinarians dedicate their professional lives to the protection of animal health," and this commitment

Continued on next page



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Susan Regan/Peninsula Humane Society

To the enlightened veterinarian, the animal is "patient"—not property of the human client.

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"demands the prudent and humane use of random-source animals in veterinary medical education and biomedical research." But the Pet Protection Act would not affect the use of random-source animals in teaching programs.

In defense of this statement, Brody claimed that "a lot of education is through research projects and graduate training. The Pet Protection Act would impact medical education in that way, and it would probably dry up a lot more sources than were specifically mandated."

Though her arguments are circuitous at best, the purpose for dwelling on Brody's letter to legislators is not to set up a straw opponent. For her arguments illustrate instead the singlemindedness with which members of the veterinary community cling to their prepared texts. And as Brody is quick to point out, the "animal rights people" are also guilty of letting certain misconceptions go uncorrected—specifically, the notion that the NIH does not use random-source animals in its own intramural research. Indeed, an NIH policy statement on random-source animals issued in 1985 reveals that "NIH does not purchase animals directly from pounds but neither specifies nor proscribes the sources of animals in either intramural or the extramural programs."

The impasse

Given the degree of opposition between veterinarians and animal rights advocates, two questions come to mind. How did we get to this seeming impasse? How do we get out of it?

In a paper written before he joined the administration at the AVMA, Dr. Boyce described four causes often cited as reasons for veterinarians' opposition to animal rights. First, the majority of practicing veterinarians, especially those in established leadership positions in the AVMA, come from rural backgrounds; and most people from rural backgrounds are much less receptive to animal rights views than are people from cities. Second, veterinary education serves to desensitize future veterinarians to animal suffering (a statement with which Boyce disagrees). Third, the economic realities of practice demand that the interests of the clients be

"The study of veterinary medicine in the U.S. is indeed a double-edged sword for a person with deep convictions about animal welfare."

served. Fourth, veterinarians, supposedly unlike animal rights advocates, are familiar with the real advances that have come through the use of animals in research.

Although Dr. Boyce believes that veterinary education is not responsible for desensitizing students, and although one pro-animal-rights veterinarian contends that most students were desensitized long before they got to vet school, Dr. Rollin maintains, "It

is at the college level and above that people's basic positive moral instincts toward animals are eroded and corrupted."

A survey conducted by the Student American Veterinary Medical Association several years ago, in which 35 percent of all U.S. veterinary students participated, lends credence to both the yes-it-does-corrupt and the no-it-doesn't points of view. In the study, 90 percent of the vet students responding believed that veterinarians should take a more active role in animal welfare issues, 93 percent agreed that veterinarians had a duty to promote pet sterilization, 88 percent thought that laboratory animals had rights, 70 percent were opposed to the use of leg-hold traps, 58 percent agreed that humane societies should be allowed to operate low-cost spay/neuter clinics, 33 percent believed confinement farming was inhumane and 43 percent thought it should be changed, and 64 percent agreed that a vet's primary responsibility was to the patient and not the client. But 56 percent believed that economic considerations can properly outweigh humane considerations in animal health decisions, 88 percent were pro-hunting, and 80 percent thought that educational and scientific benefits justified the existence of zoos.

If any conclusion can be drawn from this survey, it was perhaps expressed most accurately by Cynthia Baker, a second-year vet student at Colorado State University, who wrote in the Progressive Animal Welfare Society newsletter last year, "The study of veterinary medicine in the United States is indeed a double-edged sword for a person with deep convictions about animal welfare."

And the sword isn't going to turn into a plowshare automatically when veterinarians set up their own practices. "Individual veterinarians or others who speak out [on animal rights issues], and I do not mean the radical activists, are often viewed with the suspicion usually reserved for old men who sleep on park benches." This comment was made by Dr. Franklin Loew, dean of Tufts School of Veterinary Medicine, in a lecture delivered at the Ontario Veterinary College last year. Dr. Loew chided his peers for their "amazingly reluctant" attitude toward involvement in animal rights issues. Loew expressed bewilderment over the fact that veterinarians could be "so inactive and so very ineffective" vis a vis animal rights. "It's as

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The books of James Herriot have enhanced the image of veterinarians.



Upgrading Chimp Protection

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service plans to upgrade the status of wild chimpanzee populations from threatened to endangered. This will place further prohibitions on the capture, transportation and use of wild chimpanzees. Unfortunately, captive populations will retain their current "threatened" designation.

Our efforts are now needed more than ever to ensure that new regulations are enforced vigorously. Currently, it is far too easy to capture an infant, hold it for a short time and then sell it as having been captive born and raised. Plans to restrict the capture and importation of chimpanzees should include regulations that require documents and biological evidence that any chimpanzee bought, sold or imported was indeed born and raised in captivity.

You can help by writing to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Chief Office of Scientific Authority, Mail Stop--Room 527, Matomic Building, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 20240) to request that once the proposed rule change takes place, steps be taken to ensure its vigorous implementation.

To improve the conditions of chimpanzees already in captivity you can write to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (Old Executive Office Building, 17 and Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20503) and request prompt action on regulations resulting from the 1985 amendment to the Animal Welfare Act.

It's up to all of us to make certain that agreements that have been made are not undermined through ignorance or worse, while at the same time we work toward full protection for all chimpanzees.

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Dr. Phillip Raclyn, an AVAR member.

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though psychiatrists failed to concern themselves with mental hospitals or lawyers with the rights of the poor."

Yet the situation isn't terminally bleak. In the late 1970s at Colorado State University, Dr. Rollin taught the first required course in ethics in any veterinary school in this country. Since then, a number of schools have installed similar programs.

In 1981, Nedim Buyukmihci, V.M.D.,

"Paradoxically, the American Veterinary Medical Association never got involved with key animal issues."

and Neil C. Wolff, D.V.M., founded the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights (AVAR), an organization opposed to sport hunting, declawing, tail docking, the use of animals in product testing, zoo keeping, and factory farming. Wolff was inspired to start AVAR, he reports, because "paradoxically the AVMA never got involved with key animal issues. It's like these people have blinders on." AVAR has enrolled more than 500 members in the last seven years. This is barely more than one percent of the practicing veterinarians in the U.S., but the existence of a professional group such as AVAR is a promising omen.

Another good sign, this from Colorado State University again, is a recent decision that students do not have to participate in the hemorrhagic shock lab, in which animals are sacrificed after being used to demonstrate what happens when they

- Courtesy AVAR

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◆ **A FORMER DOLPHIN-TRAINER**, known for his work with television's Flipper, now questions the morality of keeping dolphins in captivity. What he learned from years of experience with these amazing sea mammals, and how he envisions the future relationship between human and cetacean.

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Dr. Nedim Buyukmihci, co-founder of AVAR, with companions Josephine the pig and Tara the goat.

lose a significant percentage of their blood volume through traumatic injuries or surgery. (Students are responsible for the material covered in the lab, however.) Furthermore, Colorado State reduced the number of dogs used in the lab from 20 to 12, and the lab was filmed for the benefit of future students who object to taking part in it.

A major postgraduate step in the right direction was taken by the California Veterinary Medical Association (CVMA) in a recently published position statement. "The use of life forms in the pursuit of scientific knowledge is understood by CVMA to be a privilege rather than a right. [And] all efforts should be made to design procedures without the use of live animals."

The CVMA also declared that "contemporary husbandry methods should progress to include the psychological, as well as the physiological, needs of each species," and the group recommended "the inclusion within our entire education system of the study of

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- Kim Sturla/AVAR

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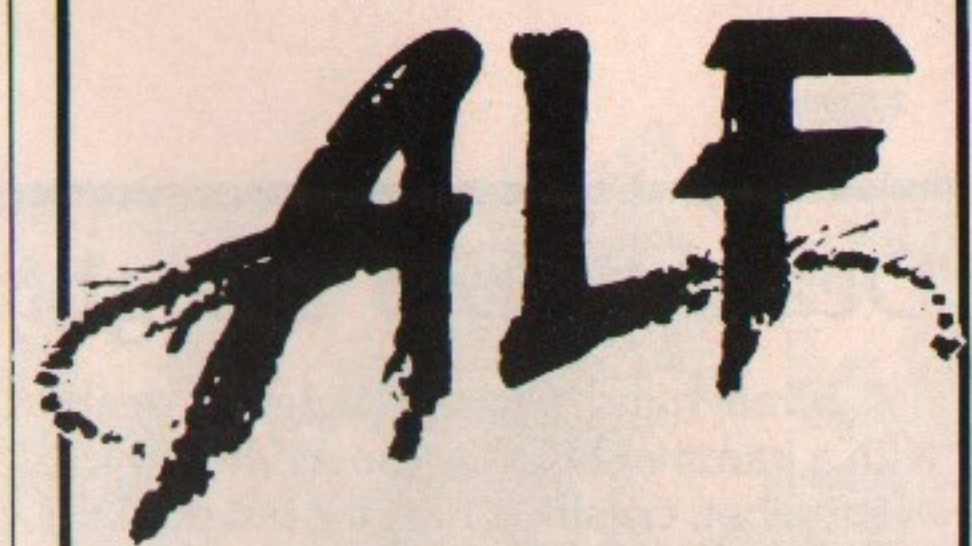
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Death Before Slaughter

A hired hand beats a piglet to death with a hammer because the mother rolled over on her, crushing her ribs but not killing her outright. A veterinarian "puts down" a calf weakened by diarrhea beyond hope of survival. Across the road in an egg factory, "chick sexers" stuff plastic trash bags with live chicks—the unwanted hatchling roosters—then stomp the bags into garbage cans to make room for more.

It's a typical morning in farm country. According to statistics recently developed by Compassion in World Farming (CIWF) and THE ANIMALS' AGENDA (using data supplied by the U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA]), 88.6 percent of farm animal deaths occur at slaughter, but at least 11.4 percent of the animals don't survive long enough to be slaughtered.

Laying chickens have by far the highest pre-slaughter mortality, 53.2 percent, because the males are culled (see "A Crack in the Shell," THE ANIMALS' AGENDA, Sept. 1987). In addition, 217 million "spent" laying hens are slaughtered each year, and 246 million die of other causes—including 36 million who succumb to heat stress and disease. Battery caging aggravates both problems. Heat stress and disease also kill 371 million broiler chickens annually, 74 percent of their total. Annual broiler slaughter reached 4.7 billion in 1986, the most recent year for which USDA figures are available, and probably now exceeds 5 billion.

Turkey pre-slaughter mortality is 8.1 percent (207 million slaughtered, 18 million "other"). In addition to heat stress and disease, turkeys have been bred for weight to the point that some die of heart failure—and some actually drown when they lose their balance while drinking and can't right themselves.

At 30 percent, sheep have the highest pre-slaughter mortality of any farm mammal—but most of the 2.5 million deaths each year can be blamed on nature. Lambs are born in mid-spring, and late cold snaps kill many of those born outdoors. Predation also takes a toll. Ranchers can avoid weather and predation mortality by bringing their pregnant ewes indoors, but indoors, sheep seem to lose their nursing instinct. Some lambs starve; some drown during difficult bottle feedings; many fall to infections that wouldn't be fatal if they had nursed early enough to acquire their mothers' immunities via colostrum.

Piglet pre-slaughter mortality is 23.2

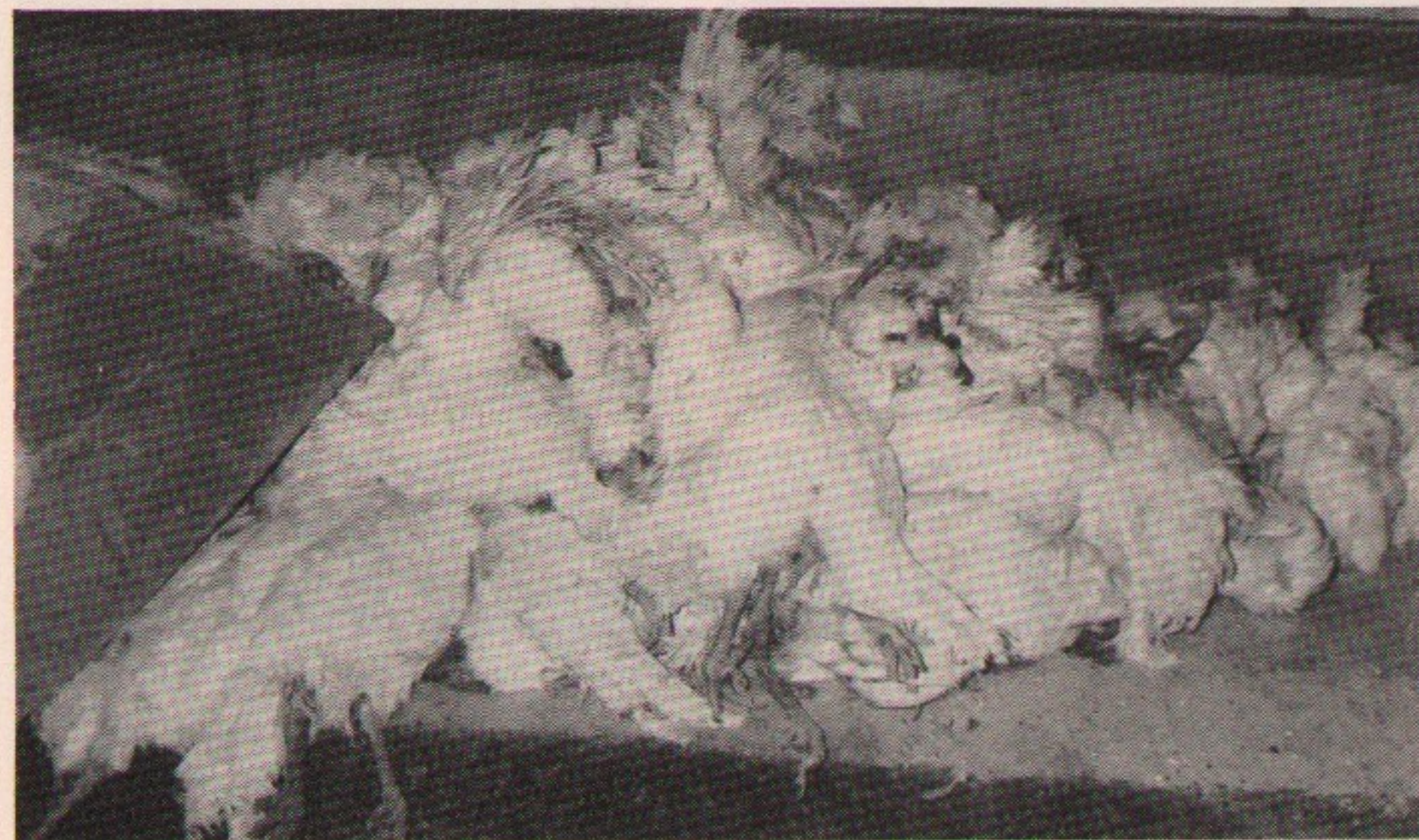
percent (24 million, against 80 million slaughtered.) This is actually comparable to the mortality of wild pigs—but where wild pigs die mainly from predation, domestic pigs are most vulnerable to disease spread by factory farming, or intensive confinement, methods. In the indoor sheds where pigs are raised, dust from dried feces transmits lung infections that are sometimes fatal to piggery workers as well. Overcrowding and stress also contribute heavily to the spread of disease. Finally, an estimated 416,000 pigs die of "shipping stress" each year en route to slaughter.

Pre-slaughter mortality for cattle runs

around 12.5 percent, including 1.3 percent who die of "shipping fever," another stress condition. Over 38 million beef cattle and 3.5 million "retired" dairy cows are slaughtered each year, but available data do not permit an accurate distinction between pre-slaughter beef and dairy cattle mortality. That's because many dairy cows are crossbred with smaller beef varieties (e.g. Holstein with Hereford) to make birthing easier and produce a more saleable calf. Culled male calves of dairy breeds bring top dollar only for vealing.

The total U.S. farm animal toll comes to 6 billion annually: 5.2 billion slaughtered each year and 667 million dead of other causes.

—Merritt Clifton



—Farm Sanctuary

A slaughterhouse "dead pile" of those who didn't make it to the end.

The Continuing Saga of Sunset Sam

Sunset Sam, the one-eyed bottlenosed dolphin whose plight was described in Sept./Oct. 1988 *Network Notes*, remains at the Clearwater Marine Science Center (CMSC) amid intense debate. Rescued after beaching himself (causing the eye injury) in 1984, Sam was treated for infections and parasites at CMSC, a converted sewage treatment plant serving as a hospital for marine mammals rescued by the Southeast Stranding Network (a volunteer group associated with the National Marine Fisheries Service). Sam was held at CMSC because staff veterinarian Dr. R.T. Goldston and director Dennis Kellenberger believe he'd be "shark bait" if released, and they also claim Sam is useful in helping other stranding victims. But Garden Club of Tarpon Springs conservation director Mary Mosley charges Sam is actually used by the struggling nonprofit center to draw visitors. His tank was too small and poorly filtered until early last year, he was underfed, and he has never had a companion. Mosley maintains Sam should either be released or transferred to an outdoor tank at another dolphin center. CMSC, failing to obtain a mate for Sam from other captive sources, has applied to take one from the wild.

—Merritt Clifton

TSU's Fur-Free Friday Draws Thousands

An estimated 2,000 anti-fur demonstrators accompanied by a police escort surged down New York's Fifth Avenue on Nov. 25 in a "Fur-Free Friday" counter-offensive against the fur industry's pre-Christmas sales push. TV personality Bob Barker led the parade, which started at 59th Street and ended 30 blocks away in a rally at Madison Square Park. The march received major media coverage, including network television newscasts broadcast nationwide and CNN international reports.

Elsewhere in America, on this busiest shopping day of the year, animal rights groups picketed and leafleted outside fur stores in over 50 cities. In California, the Animal Liberation Front claimed responsibility for setting a fire at a fur store in Santa Rosa during night before. No one was injured in the three-alarm fire, and no furs were damaged; only a Santa Claus suit was ruined.

Trans-Species Unlimited (TSU) has celebrated Fur-Free Friday on the day after Thanksgiving for several years, but the 1988 activities involved more than double the number of protestors on the streets in 1987. "Two years ago [1986] on Fur-Free Friday, I stood with six other people," said Steve Siegel, TSU's New York City director.

—Merritt Clifton



—Vito Torelli



—Vito Torelli



—Betsy Swart

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standards.
To become less callous and
more compassionate.
Because it's not just our
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Friends
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Animals

Above, top: As cameras roll, Bob Barker leads the TSU march down Fifth Avenue; above, left: Barker addresses the crowd gathered in Madison Square Park; above: a former fur-wearer turns in her coat to actress Amanda Blake at a California anti-fur event sponsored by In Defense of Animals; left: an ad run in The New York Times as part of Friends of Animals' major media campaign against fur.

Bombs and Bombast

New York and Connecticut animal defenders ran up their phone bills Nov. 11, asking each other, "Who is she?", after Fran Trutt was arrested while planting a radio-controlled pipe bomb in the U.S. Surgical Corp. parking lot at Norwalk, Conn. Trutt, 33, of Queens, N.Y., was unknown to Friends of Animals (FoA) and the Fund for Animals (FFA), two groups that have sued U.S. Surgical trying to halt the use of dogs in sales demonstrations of surgical staples—a practice criticized by surgeons as well as animal defenders.

Trutt's bomb was apparently aimed at U.S. Surgical president Leon Hirsch, who would have parked nearby some hours later. "We were horrified to learn of this," said Julie Lewin, FFA's Connecticut director. "We in no way condone any terrorism. Violence toward people does not help animals. We are relieved that Trutt was put safely under lock and key before doing any irrevocable harm."

Even avowed "Luddite" Dave Foreman of Earth First! was appalled. "Trashing a machine to prevent ecological harm is one thing," Foreman said. "Trashing a person is entirely different. I generally think it's

an absolute mistake to engage in violence against people. First, if you believe in the sanctity of all life, then if you use violence you're destroying that which you're supposed to protect. Second, there is the tendency of revolutionaries who use violence, thinking the ends justify the means, to become that which they revolt against. Instead of using the tools of the enemy, I think we have to sidestep and do something else. Planting a pipe bomb is bad public relations, and a stupid thing to do."

FoA president Priscilla Feral expressed optimism that although Hirsch and the National Association for Biomedical Research tried to use Trutt's action against animal defenders, "the controversy is going to be short-lived. There is going to be no permanent damage to respected organizations or to the movement as a whole because of the actions of one extremist who operated outside of the movement." Feral acknowledged, however, that Hirsch had made her life "hell" for a week after he "blamed me personally and my organization professionally."

If terrorism is an issue, added Carol Burnett of PETA, "the real terrorism is in the labs." Many activists, while condemning the attempted violence, understood



U.S. Surgical stapling instruments being demonstrated on foam replicas of organs.

—U.S. Surgical Corporation

the anger and frustration that pushed Trutt to the breaking point. Privately, they sympathized with her emotional pain.

In written testimony before the state Department of Health Services, which was reviewing U.S. Surgical's practices, Dr. Roger Thrall, director of pulmonary research at the University of Connecticut's Health Center, encouraged the "immediate cessation" of U.S. Surgical's sales training on dogs. Dr. Alfred Cohen, chief of colo-rectal services in the Dept. of Surgery at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center and associate professor at Cornell Medical School, claims the U.S. Surgical dog labs are "unnecessary, cruel, and ultimately not in the best interests of human health care." Dr. Cohen, who uses the company's products "in quantity," has never attended a dog lab, nor operated on a dog in his career. "Dogs are not the flight simulators of the surgical world and the argument that surgeons must first practice on dogs is fallacious," he says. "Surgeons learn by observing other surgeons and by being supervised doing the actual procedure on humans."

There is also concern about the procurement of the animals and about how anesthesia is administered to the dogs. Former U.S. Surgical employees have related stories of dogs waking up in the middle of surgery. The dogs are supplied by Quaker Farms Kennels in Pennsylvania, a class-B dealer currently under investigation by the USDA for 200 alleged violations of state and Federal animal protection laws. It is believed that many of the dogs sold to labs by Quaker have been stolen by pet thieves operating nationwide.

At deadline, Fran Trutt has pled not guilty to charges of attempted murder, possession of explosives, and manufacturing bombs. She has stated that she didn't intend to kill Hirsch, only frighten him into discontinuing animal tests. If convicted, Trutt could face life in prison. Held on \$500,000 bond in the Norwalk jail, she has complained of not being allowed visits by her four dogs, whom she considers her "friends and loved ones."

Police are theorizing Trutt got the bomb from the Hell's Angels (known to support dogfighting and other activities abusive to animals), and reportedly have suggested she may have been "set up" as part of an extortion attempt. U.S. Surgical reportedly paid an informant a considerable sum for information that led to the police stakeout that caught Trutt as she walked away, moments after concealing the bomb. Other theories include the possibility that Trutt was framed by an agent provocateur in an attempt to discredit the animal rights movement.

—Merritt Clifton

Fight Over the Pet Theft Act

A much-heralded Pet Theft Act, (S.2353) passed the Senate but died in the House of Representatives with the closing of the 100th Congress. Championed by the American Humane Association (AHA), the Humane Society of the U.S., the Massachusetts SPCA, and the anti-pet theft group Action-81, S.2353 was vigorously opposed not only by the National Association for Biomedical Research (NABR) but also by the American SPCA (ASPCA) and the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR). Both insisted, against the official opinion of the Congressional Legislative Counsel (an agency that insures laws mean what the authors intend), that language in the bill made it a "national pound seizure act."

The controversial clause read, "[pounds and shelters] shall hold and care for dogs or cats for a period of at least seven days before selling such dogs or cats to dealers..." According to ASPCA lobbyist Barbara Pequet, this "made pounds and shelters the official source, albeit a voluntary source, for research animals." State and local anti-pound seizure laws would

have been unaffected, but Pequet argued that S.2353 would have ratified pound seizure in the 14 states that officially promote it. ISAR read the clause to mean pounds and shelters "shall sell" to dealers.

Senator Charles Ford accused NABR of deliberately misleading Congress and "protecting illegal activities."

Opposition also came from the National Anti-Vivisection Society (NAVS). Regarding S.2353 as a bastard successor to the failed Pet Protection Act (S.1457/H.R.778), NAVS director of legislative programs Reed Millsaps charged, "S.2353 is designed by the most powerful sources in the animal trade," an

apparent reference to NABR. NABR, meanwhile, was going all-out to gut or kill S.2353; sponsor Senator Charles Ford accused NABR of deliberately misleading Congress and "protecting illegal activities."

The much broader Pet Protection Act would have made National Institutes of Health funds unavailable to "any person" who obtained or used "for any research purpose any animal acquired directly or indirectly" from any source other than breeders. That bill was supported by Pro-Pets, a coalition of national humane organizations. It died when NABR persuaded lawmakers that labs shouldn't bear the onus of determining the origin of test animals.

"S.2353—addressing pet theft—and the Pet Protection Act—addressing pound seizure—were really two different bills addressing two different problems," said AHA lobbyist Adele Douglas. Although S.2353 paralleled parts of the Pet Protection Act, it differed in shifting the onus of compliance from labs to animal dealers, and in permitting pounds and shelters to continue selling animals to labs, if under more stringent regulation.

—Merritt Clifton

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One medical expert has described these experiments as "nonsense research at a phenomenal cost."

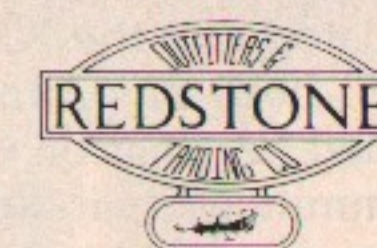
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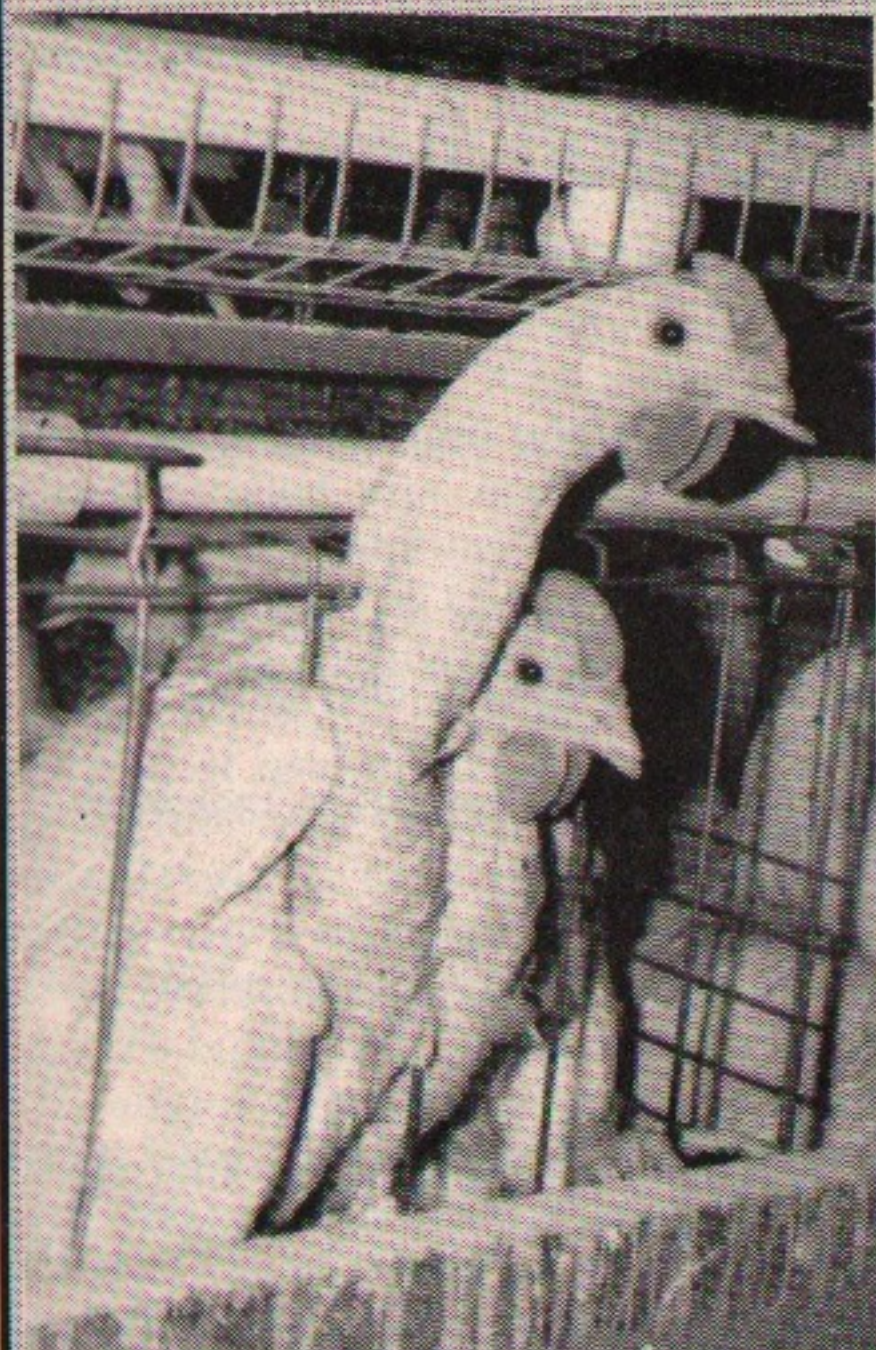
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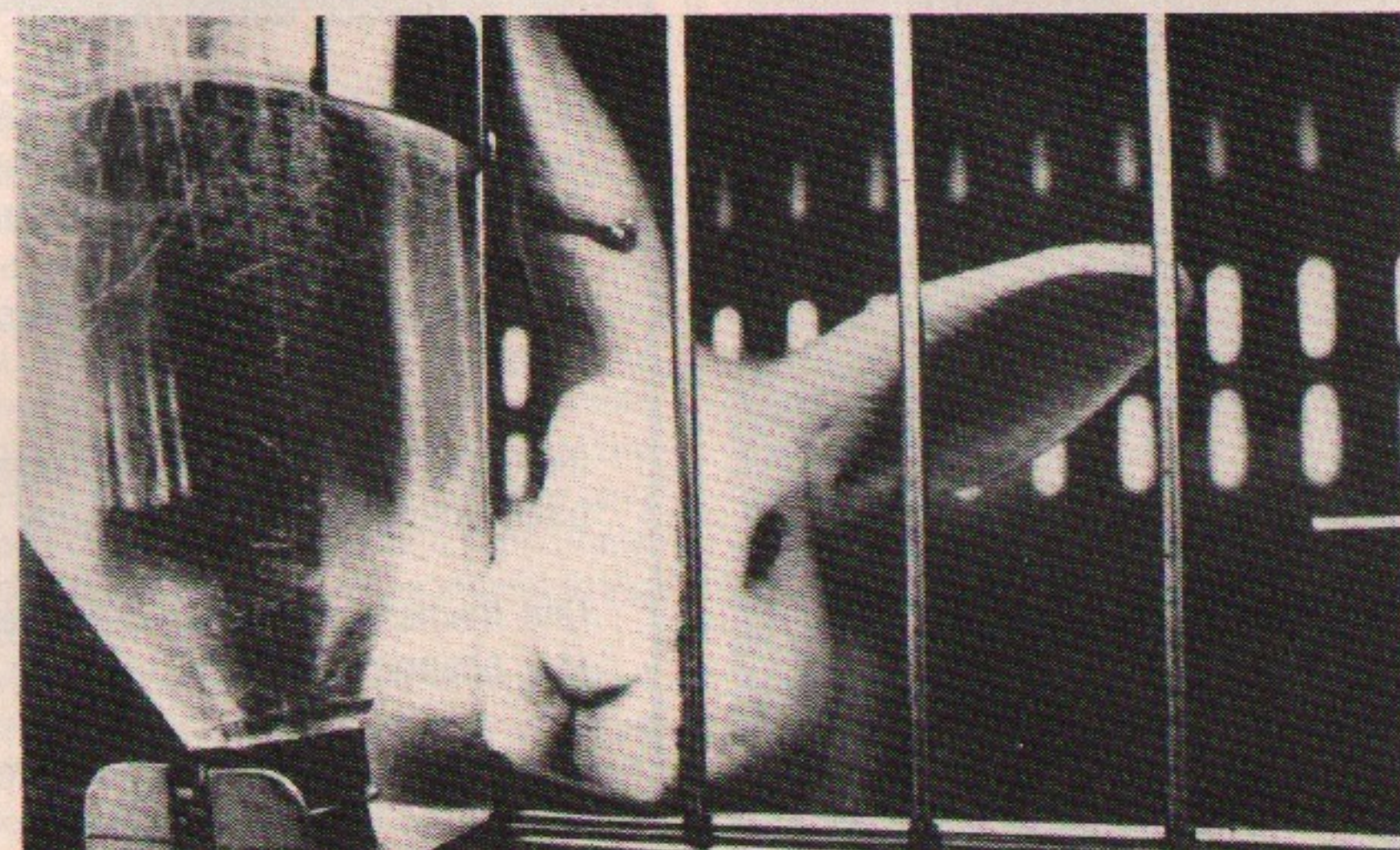
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ANIMAL NEWSLINE



The FDA, Powerless in Product Testing

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is the Federal agency responsible for regulating cosmetics. Like many government bureaucracies, it is comfortable with the status quo and discourages innovation. In the area of animal testing, the FDA has consistently opposed legislative efforts to implement modern product testing procedures, often implying that it *requires* animal tests. Recent Congressional hearings, however, have revealed that the cosmetics industry is virtually unregulated and the FDA powerless.

On September 15, 1988, the Committee on Regulations and Business Opportunities conducted hearings on Cosmetics, Health, and Safety Issues. The conclusion by Committee Chair Ron Wyden was that the "FDA's existing authority to regulate cosmetics is no better than a toothless pit bull guarding a multimillion-dollar mansion." The following information came to light during the hearings:

*Current testing procedures are not adequate to protect consumers. Rep. Wyden stated, "The evidence showed that consumers cannot be sure that the thousands of cosmetics presently on the market are safe."

*As reported by *The Washington Post* on Sept. 27, "The cosmetics industry is not obligated to inform the government of consumer complaints once a product is on the market, or even to tell the FDA that a new cosmetic formulation is being introduced."

*The FDA only "urges" manufacturers to conduct safety tests of their products — it cannot *require* them. Manufacturers only perform tests voluntarily, and Rep. Wyden reported that "well under 50 percent of the companies are participating." *Those companies that do perform tests need not submit their data to the FDA, and the FDA "cannot ask for the testing data." Rep. Wyden pointed out, "As long as the data remain hidden in the pockets of the manufacturers, we will never know the full effects of the ingredients on those who use them."

*Most surprising was the testimony of FDA Commissioner Frank Young, who admitted that "the Agency [FDA] does not have the authority to review cosmetic products before they are marketed." Although most companies will *not* submit their test data to the FDA, Young is opposed to requiring them to submit such data by law. He stated, "I think we can get it voluntarily."

Efforts to eliminate obsolete product tests like the Draize and LD50 have frequently been stymied by an inability to determine where these efforts should be focused. Confusing and misleading statements have been made by both industry representatives and regulatory agencies, each seeking to blame the other for the continued use of these tests.

Reprinted from ALLY, the newsletter of the Alliance for Animals, P.O. Box 909, Boston, MA 02103.

Poem of the North

Let me be the daughter of snow
The child of tundra vastness
The daughter-in-law of penetrating cold
And the mother of the snowshoe hare.

The lynx is my nephew
And though he stalks my child, the hare,
My progeny are endless
As long as the pine shoots sprout
And the snow falls as white as fur.

I would be guardian of the caribou
Teacher to the wolf
And one would live for the other
While on bright frozen days
To both of them I am host.

Let me be sister to the white pine
The cousin of the black spruce
The sister-in-law of the red squirrel
And wife to the wind of polar birth.

—Deborah Dudley

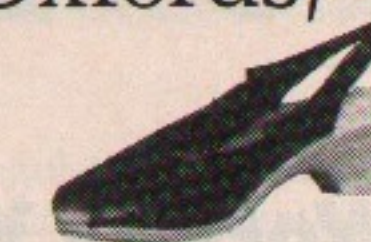


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A Faustian bargain with the Japanese?



JAPAN— World's Worst Wildlife Outlaw

In recent months, environmental groups in Asia and the Pacific region have singled out Japan as the world's worst offender in terms of illegal trading in protected and endangered wildlife species. The Asia-Pacific People's Environment Network (APPEN) has started a campaign designed to raise public awareness about such trafficking. APPEN is an informal network of 330 environmental groups.

According to APPEN's chief coordinator, S.M. Mohamed Idris, "Japan's wildlife trade policies directly and often adversely affect the wildlife conservation policies of most Asian countries." "We in the region," said Idris, "have to do something about Japan's voracious appetite for wildlife and continued trade despite [the] signing of an international convention regulating such trade." Speaking at a press conference convened to launch the information campaign on Japan's policies, Idris stated that, "Japan is the most ruthless decimator of endangered species in the world." This is the first time that environmental groups in the region have united to launch a concerted campaign, he added.

Idris said an analysis of Japanese import data shows that the country's illegal trade in raw skins and animal parts from endangered species in 1986 amounted to \$100 million, compared to an estimate of \$80 million worth of similar trade by the United States. Japan's illegal trade in the world's most

endangered species includes six species of whales, three species of sea turtles, three species of monitor lizards, the saltwater crocodile, and the Himalayan musk deer. In addition, sizable numbers of black bears and sloth bears are being killed to extract their gallbladders. Japan allows the importation of these organs by mislabelling them as coming from species not covered by treaty protection. The dried organs are used to prepare folk remedies, including "cures" for impotence. Conservationists estimate that poachers must have killed at least 4,800 bears in India alone to support the recorded trade in gallbladders since 1981.

A report by Tom Milliken, director of Traffic (Japan), a Tokyo affiliate of the World Wildlife Fund, has been published by APPEN. The dossier is titled, "Decimation of World Wildlife—Japan as Number One." APPEN intends to distribute a Japanese-language version of the report in Japan itself. Idris hopes that by October of 1989, when the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) holds its seventh meeting in Djakarta, Japan can be persuaded to honor its commitments to the convention that currently has 95 signatory countries. "Otherwise, we may have to take more forceful measures like calling for boycotts of Japanese services and products," he said.

The above may not be easy. In

Forests: latest victims of population upsurge.



BY DAVID P. GREANVILLE

the U.S., for example, the shoddy design and relative high prices of many U.S. products opened the way to Japanese imports which offered both quality and affordability. This has created something of a consumer dependency not likely to be broken in the near future; but, as the ecological and animal records shows, being hooked on Japanese goods may prove in the long run to have been a Faustian deal. *Main sources: The New York Times, APPEN.*

INDIA— Forests on the Wane

With more and more Indians turning to firewood as their primary source of fuel, it seems that the nation's energy crunch, lately aggravated by an upsurge in population and increased demand for fuel, construction materials and industrial packing is now causing a large-scale depletion of India's forest cover.

The rapid pace of destruction, and the resulting acute shortages in wood, are alarming both Indian and international experts. With the hillsides already stripped, villagers in many parts of northern and central India are now walking several miles each day to collect just a small bundle of firewood. But, as the hill jungles are destroyed, the resulting erosion washes increases

amounts of topsoil down the plains, raising the level of riverbeds and worsening the threat of floods. Experts currently estimate that India is losing up to 2.5 million acres of forests every year. The Government says that now only 14.1 percent of the nation enjoys forest cover; this represents a loss of about 3 percent since 1975, but the rate is accelerating sharply.

The Indian Government has tried to stem the environmental damage by ordering restrictions on logging operations for industrial purposes, as well as on tree-cutting by villagers. Indeed, a ban on industrial forest exploitation is envisioned within five years, and the authorities hope to reforest five million acres by 1990, at a cost of approximately \$400 million. An encouraging sign is the appearance of local volunteer groups across the country devoted to the fight against deforestation. These organize villagers to protect both trees and wildlife.

Besides these measures, the authorities have encouraged farmers and others to develop tree plantations for commercial use, especially eucalyptus. But environmentalists have pointed out that this type of tree has little or no use as cattle feed, that it ruins the soil and depletes water resources, and that it is not a source of firewood—a crucial criterion in a nation where most people, even in the cities, can't afford cooking gas connections, kerosene or coal.

India's uphill battle to preserve its forests is rendered more difficult by widespread corruption among government officials charged with enforcing forest protection statutes,

Strays: implementing "the final solution"?



and by a general disregard among logging concerns for the new regulations. To complicate matters further, state governments are often lax in the prosecution of violators since taxes on the sale of forestry products represent one of their top revenue sources.

As India illustrates, humanity's proliferation beyond any sane boundary is putting a crunch on ecosystems all over the world, as vast masses of terribly poor and ignorant people press on vanishing resources with little understanding of the problems they are creating, and with no inclination to do anything about it. *Main sources: The New York Times, Eastern Ecology News.*

CHILE— Increasing Problems With Strays

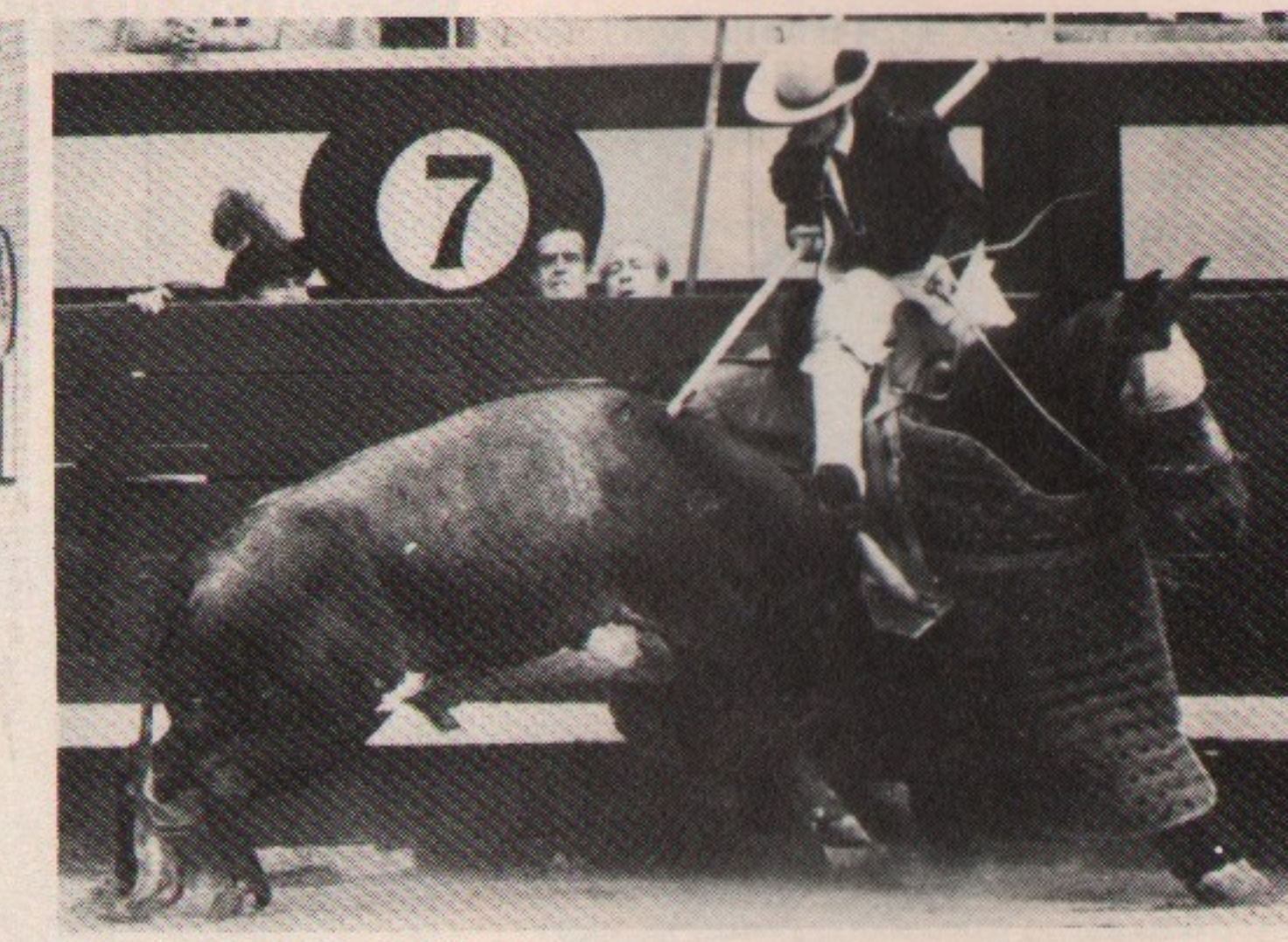
As is now happening in many Third World countries, animals living in urban environments—especially dogs and cats—are increasingly victimized by conditions of extreme poverty in which even human needs are rarely met. In Chile's capital, Santiago, the situation has long been difficult for activists and organizations trying to cope with the rising flood of unwanted puppies and kittens, and homeless adult animals.

Conservative estimates for the metropolitan region alone put the total dog population between 350,000 and 450,000. Out of these, only 25 percent have "owners," and

no more than five percent can be said to receive regular food, water, and shelter, not to mention basic veterinary services. To cope with the avalanche, the city boasts two animal shelters, each capable of housing approximately 250 dogs. Some animal defenders, in most cases elderly women, have opened their own homes to needy animals, but the sheer numbers of destitute creatures, plus the acute housing shortage affecting most of the population, makes this backup "solution" far more symbolic than real.

Complicating the matter, the city's department of "zoonosis"—a euphemism for the municipal dog-pound—tackles the problem from the human "sanitary" viewpoint by catching and killing (with full police support) as many animals as they can locate, a zeal that extends even to the killing of companion animals sitting inside their own homes. (The animals are thrown strychnine-laced tablets, but Chilean activists have learned that the prompt administration of a reliable antidote such as a cup of thick black tea accompanied by a piece of toast and a tablet of milk of magnesia, can often save the animal.) The canine control department—a branch of the Health Ministry dealing with municipal hygiene—argues that such indiscriminate policies are inevitable in view of the magnitude of the problem, the threat of rabies, and the relative ignorance or indifference displayed by most people vis-a-vis the issue. Readers wishing to help the situation in Chile may do so by sending their contributions in care of this

Europe may soon ban bullfighting.



magazine, payable to: "The Animals' Agenda/ Chile Support Project." (Most checks sent to Chile are either lost or stolen, or are not cashed at the highest possible exchange rate. Hence, we do not advise activists to send contributions directly.) *Main sources: Dr. Hermann Matamala, Union de Amigos de los Animales.*

WESTERN EUROPE— Petitions on Bullfighting & Fur Labelling Considered

Eurogroup, comprised of 13 animal welfare organizations, one from each of the twelve members of the European Community ("the Common Market") plus the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA), is now pressing the European Parliament to consider two petitions which, if passed, could have broad repercussions both on the international fur trade, and the treatment of animals in entertainment. Both petitions are being spearheaded by WSPA.

The petition to ban cruel sporting events utilizing animals is drawn from a draft report on the topic prepared by Gerhard Schmid, MEP (member of European Parliament) for consideration by the EC's Environment Committee. Among other things, the petition demands:

*That all member states which still have no national animal pro-

tection law regulating the use of animals in public events adopt one at the earliest possible time;

*that tighter controls be enforced in this area;

*that public acts of cruelty to animals that take place in the name of tradition should be definitely banned;

*that all forms of sport in which animals are goaded into fighting one another in bloody combat should be banned.

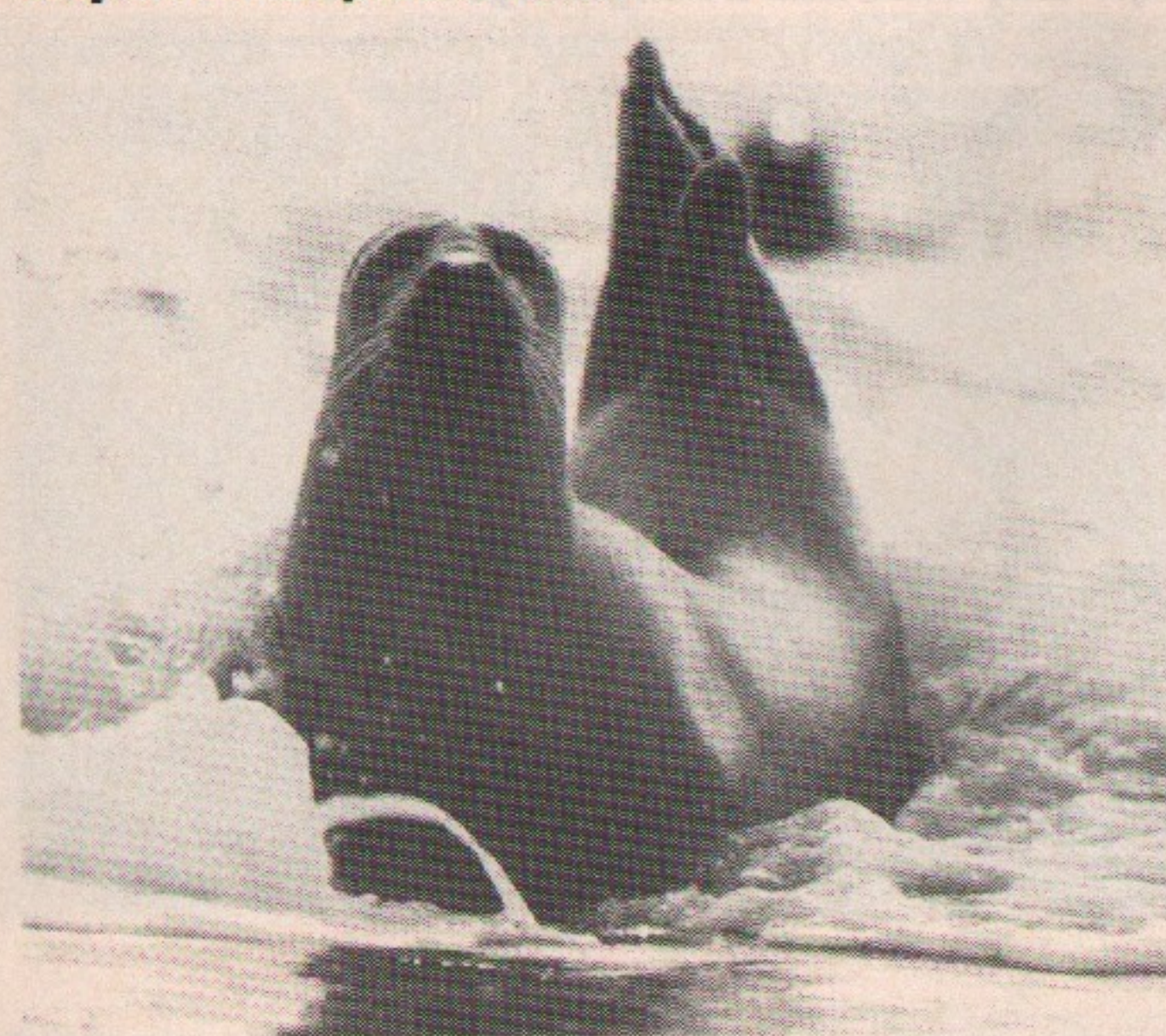
Although the petition is clearly interested in stamping out bullfighting as practiced in Spain, for example, its approach seems to recognize the tremendous difficulties facing any kind of reform in this area. It opts, therefore, for a path of gradual but significant amelioration, demanding, among other things, that "bullfighting rules be amended so that the sport takes place without blood-letting, as a contest of skill between man and animal, thus maintaining the traditions on which it is based in modern form." The petition also requests that all use of horses in bullfighting be discontinued. The petitioners also recommend that the tourist trade "delete from their programs any spectacle in which there is cruelty to animals." If approved and enforced, these rules might not only improve the lot of animals used in bullfighting and "fiestas" but, arguably, in events such as fox-hunting as well.

In a related development, the European Parliament signed in September a Written Declaration calling for a Community-wide ban on the use, sale, and manufacture

Continued on next page

DATELINE: INTERNATIONAL

Cuquita: a misplaced trust.



Continued from previous page
of leghold traps and for the labeling of imported fur coats. According to Michael O'Sullivan, of WSPA-Canada, several members of the European Parliament have indicated that if the fur trade reacts too strongly, "then the only course of action left open to them would be to seek an import ban on furs from countries which refuse to outlaw the leghold trap." *Main sources:* Michael O'Sullivan, WSPA.

SPAIN— Seal "Cuquita" Murdered

The sudden death, by bludgeoning, of Cuquita, a young seal who came year after year to Ribadeo, a fishing village on the Atlantic coast of northern Spain, has caused a wave of indignation and revulsion among those who got to know her.

The seal became something of a minor national celebrity—especially to Spanish children—after a leading TV station recorded her playing with her usual friend, eight-year-old Miguel Balsa. As the routine developed, the seal would wait for Miguel every evening to join her in a swim. The delightful after-school antics were witnessed by numerous onlookers, and Cuquita quickly became well known to most locals.

It was perhaps her celebrity, and her acquired trust in humans, that made her such an easy target for the cowardly attacks that ensued, and which finally took her life. A few months ago, thugs burnt her

back with cigarette butts, and her wounds became infected when the ruffians poured cokes and alcoholic beverages on her.

After that incident the animal went away for a while, and many people thought she had died of her wounds. Then, at the end of October, she came back. Her return, however, was not to last. On Oct. 29, Cuquita was found on a beach beaten to death, with her jaw and back broken.

The incident was not widely reported by the media, but the influential weekly ABC ran a strongly-worded item by correspondent Carlos Sabell that read in part: "Cuquita, a seal who had struck a close friendship with a Ribadeo child, Miguel Balsa, and who was a popular and well-loved character in this coastal village, was recently found dead. Everyone, from fishermen to children—with whom she used to play—is in mourning. Yet no one seems to want to find out who committed this atrocity. They would rather fall silent than learn that Cuquita's assassin might be among them. Apparently, animals can't be too careful when they try to befriend humans; you can always count on somebody heartless enough to cut the relationship when it's still young." In a further departure from the norms of "objective" and dispassionate journalism so popular in the U.S., the editors of ABC, apparently unafraid of showing emotion when emotion is due, stated that "when vandalism such as this occurs in a nation that thinks itself civilized, the necessity

Africa's great mammals may not see the 21st century.



of laws to protect the rights of animals becomes imperative. It is lamentable that such barbarism should have to be deterred through the threat of fines or imprisonment." *Main sources:* M. Sanz de Galdeano, *Asociacion Para la Defensa de los Derechos del Animal* (Madrid).

KENYA— Poaching of Rhinos and Elephants Continues

As the prices for ivory and rhino horn continue to climb, poachers in Africa—apparently emboldened by the availability of modern automatic weapons—are carrying out raids against elephants and rhinos practically under the noses of rangers charged with their safety. In one such incident last October, a band of approximately 30 poachers raided the Meru National Park, 140 miles northeast of Nairobi, slaughtering at least five white rhinos and 13 elephants. The poachers fled after hacking off the animals' coveted horns; several rangers were wounded trying to defend the animals. Just one rhino horn can sell for up to \$24,000 in the Far East, where it is used to make traditional medicines. In the Middle East, especially Yemen, the material is used to make ornamental handles for expensive daggers that symbolize status.

Ironically, the attack came amid stepped-up vigilance and anti-

poaching efforts by the Kenyan authorities. Increased security was introduced last August, after the government disclosed the death of at least 92 elephants in the previous three months. The Nairobi-based United Nations Environmental Program has conducted studies showing that in just 15 years Kenya's elephant population has declined by 85 percent. As in the case of rhino horn, the economic incentive—in countries where poverty falls to abysmal depths—seems to be the prime motive. All-time high ivory prices have climbed steadily since the early 1970s, averaging today approximately \$82 a pound. Financial experts are also aware that speculators are hoarding the material in hopes of eventually making a "killing" when acute global shortages develop. Meanwhile, the real killings are already taking place.

As time grows short for these two magnificent species, it is becoming increasingly evident that only prompt and firm international protective actions, coupled with an immediate criminalization of trade in these substances, can stem the march toward extinction. *Main sources:* The New York Times, The Animals' Agenda correspondents.

If you have a news item suitable for publication in this section, please send all information and supporting materials, including photos, to: David P. Greenville, The ANIMALS' AGENDA, 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468, USA. The information must reach this office at least 8 weeks before intended date of publication.

NEWS SHORTS

EDITED BY MERRITT CLIFTON



A source of pollution when bred in fish farms.

■ At least 451 mustangs were massacred by persons unknown last summer on Federal land in central Nevada. Nevada's 27,000 mustangs are unpopular with ranchers, who graze about 600,000 cattle and sheep on the same land.

■ CITES enforcement official J.P. LeDuc says exotic animal smuggling is a \$1.5 billion industry worldwide. Total wildlife traffic comes to \$5 billion. Tropical fish dealer Agremiro Espana of Jamaica, N.Y. pleaded guilty recently to smuggling 700 baby boa constrictors. An endangered species, boas cost \$5 apiece in South America, but bring \$200 in the U.S. Four Miami men were convicted of smuggling 243 endangered Cuban birds; 151 of 193 melodious finches died, plus 2 of 48 parrots, worth \$5,000 a pair. American bird dealer Darrell Alexander drew nine months at hard labor in mid October, for trying to smuggle 2,000 endangered African grey parrots out of Ghana. Three Ghanaian cohorts received sentences ranging from two to five years. The parrots cost \$10 in Ghana, \$600 in New York. The stench of 1,500 dead baby crocodiles led investigators to 500 survivors of an illegal trip from Colombia to Taiwan. Another 6,000 baby crocs were later intercepted on the same route. In the first half of 1988, 120,000 smuggled caiman skins entered Japan illegally, according to the World Wide Fund for Nature (46 tons of the South American reptile skins were routed through Thailand).

■ A female Asian elephant is recovering in the Rotterdam Zoo after severely dehydrating enroute from Vietnam in a large crate.

■ Last year, the USDA fined animal dealer James Hickey of Lebanon, Ore. \$40,000 and suspended his license for 25 years, partly because he concealed "the source of stolen and fraudulently obtained pets found on his premises." Hickey then turned the business over to his son Joe. Subsequently, at least nine more stolen animals have been found on Hickey property, yet the USDA hasn't stepped in again. "Mr. Hickey is, we've determined, acquiring the animals legally," says USDA vet Richard Overton.

■ The National Rifle Association (NRA) spent \$3 million to kill a single Federal gun control bill last year, compared to \$250,000 spent by bill proponents. Of House members who took NRA campaign money, 108 out of 123 voted against the bill.

■ While some Soviet troops have been disciplined for hunting deer with heat-seeking missiles, U.S. military pilots stationed near Killeen, Tex. reportedly get their kicks chasing cattle with helicopters.

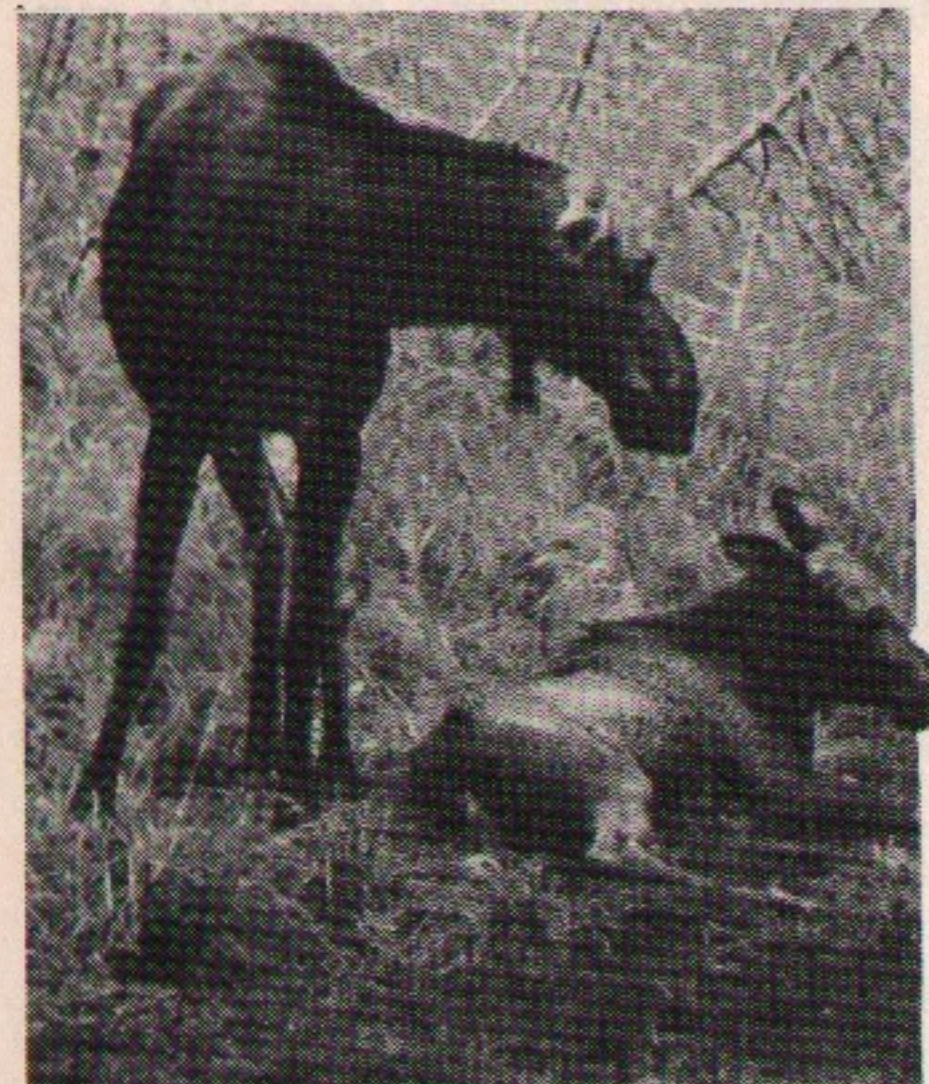
■ A total of 104 near-dead dogs were rescued from boarded-up boxes in Buena, N.J. recently. Owner of the dogs, Abner Schaud, 75, faces cruelty charges. Schaud himself lives in a dirt-floored shack with no running water. William Hurd, convicted at Pittsburgh, Pa. in 1987 of keeping dogs in "wall to wall fecal matter," was charged with the same offense in Alexandria, Va. after the city rescued 36 dogs. Gene Henry Barber of Maryland Manor, Md. was sentenced to make \$1,000 restitution and do 90 days in jail, after shooting a wheelchair-bound neighbor's companion dog.

■ Kurt Russell and Goldie Hawn held a slaughtering contest at their Grand Junction, Colo. ranch in October, ostensibly to benefit the homeless. Paying \$10,000 apiece to blow away all the animals they could were celebrities Robert Conrad, Johnny Cash, Reggie Jackson, Steve Carlton, Billy Martin, Johnny Rutherford, Walter Payton, Bart Starr, Danny Sullivan, Ray Parker Jr., Lee Horsley, Bruce Boxleitner, Robert Zemeckis and Ted Nugent. Having already killed wildlife from Alaska to Africa, including endangered species, Nugent recently drove an arrow through one of the biggest Michigan black bears on record—while the bear was treed, unable to run or defend himself. Other celebs including Betty White, Bob Barker, Doris Day, Cindy Williams, and Kirstie Alley protested the hunting party. Last Chance for Animals placed a full-page ad in *Variety*. One would-be hunter, actor Alan Thicke, then dropped out, admitting he "really hadn't thought much about" actually killing the animals.

More SHORTS on next page.

NEWS SHORTS

■ **New Hampshire held a three-day moose hunting season** last fall for the first time since 1901. Anti-hunters picketed the weighing stations.



Hunted now in New Hampshire.

■ **Ninety-eight percent of the moose/car collisions** along one Maine highway involve Quebecois drivers, but the state refuses to post warnings in French.

■ **The discovery of mercury pollution** may jeopardize the proposed Bayou Sauvage Urban National Wildlife Refuge near New Orleans. Developers covet the site, 18,500 acres hosting 60,000 birds, plus deer, alligators, coyotes, otters, and muskrats.

■ **Fires set to clear land** devastated 17 percent of Brazil's Rondonia rain forest recently. At least 170,000 forest fires covering 77,000 square miles were counted by satellite in 1987 alone. The fires wiped out wildlife and contributed significantly to global warming via the greenhouse effect.

■ **The ASPCA recently busted performance artist Joe Coleman** for biting the heads off two live mice in his film *Mondo New York*. The film also includes a cockfight and animal sacrifice. Elsewhere in the movie world, sheep were deliberately burned to death during the filming of *Ferryman*, made in Poland by Hungarian director Judit Elek. Poles petitioned to have Elek deported.

■ **Some residents of Audubon Park, Pa.** are demanding an ordinance banning unleashed cats outdoors, but the town Board of Health says cats haven't been a problem in 30 years. The part-time animal warden says cats bring less than one call per year. In Los Angeles, John Wise, 38, wounded six people and killed himself after the local animal shelter dismissed his complaint that a neighborhood cat had eaten 100 rabbits over three years. He'd raised the rabbits to feed his alligator.

■ **Friends of Dian Fossey** hope the success of *Gorillas in the Mist* will prompt a new probe of her murder. University of Oklahoma anthropologist Wayne McGuire was convicted of the killing and sentenced to death in absentia by a Rwandan court. However, University of New Mexico anthropology professor Jane Lancaster, a friend of both McGuire and Fossey, charges that Rwanda blamed McGuire because "he was the only white person there besides Dian." McGuire and Lancaster believe the murder was actually committed by gorilla poachers and/or corrupt Rwandan officials who helped them.

■ **Researchers at Stanford and the Medical Biology Institute** in La Jolla, Calif. have transplanted the human immune system into mice. Wrote one scientist, "In essence, the altered mice become living test tubes."

■ **Two men made sport of crushing tame rabbits** with their truck at a 2.5 acre environmental compound kept by a Huntington Beach, Ca. gradeschool. One was arrested.

■ **The U.S. Postal Service is considering a stamp** to honor rodeos. Protest to Philatelic & Retail Services, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Washington DC 20260-6700.

■ **Fishing derbies "go against the spirit of conservation**, encourage abuse, and put excessive pressure on the fish population," according to Real Hebert, Canada's senior wildlife columnist. Hebert refuses to publicize fishing derbies, which offer prizes of as much as \$50,000, attracting thousands of participants.

■ **The Smithsonian Institution gift shop** sold carvings made from walrus tusk ivory last fall, in conjunction with an exhibit on prehistoric Bering Strait cultures. The Smithsonian had suspended sale of ivory in 1982, under pressure from HSUS.

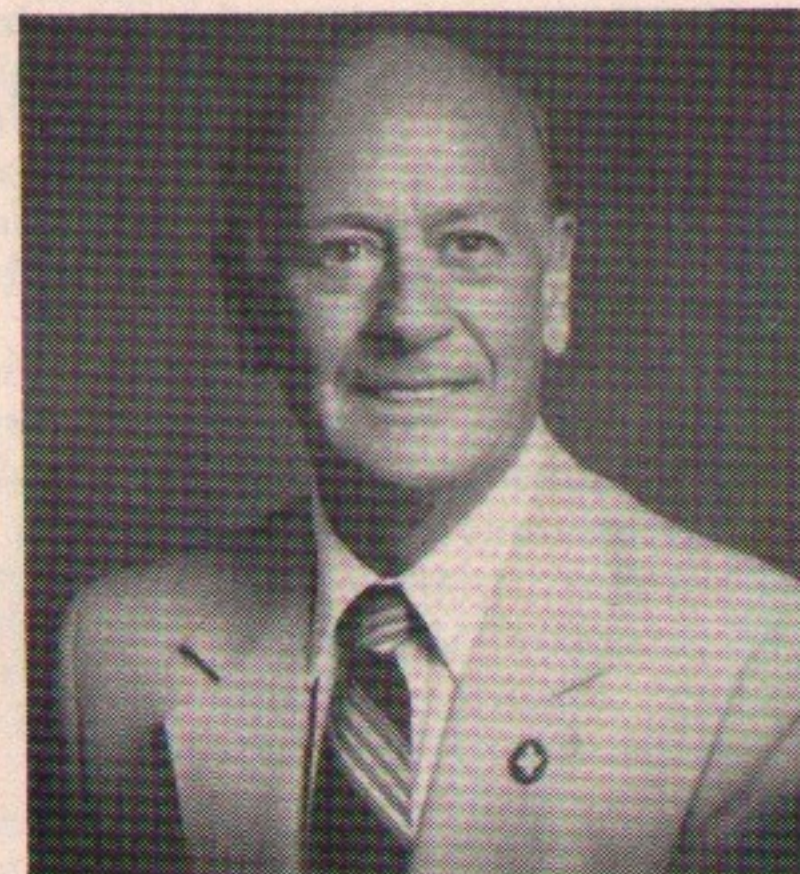
■ **Wisconsin governor Tommy Thompson vetoed** a provision of the state's new horse and dog racing authorization law that would have placed humane representatives on the racing board.

In Memoriam

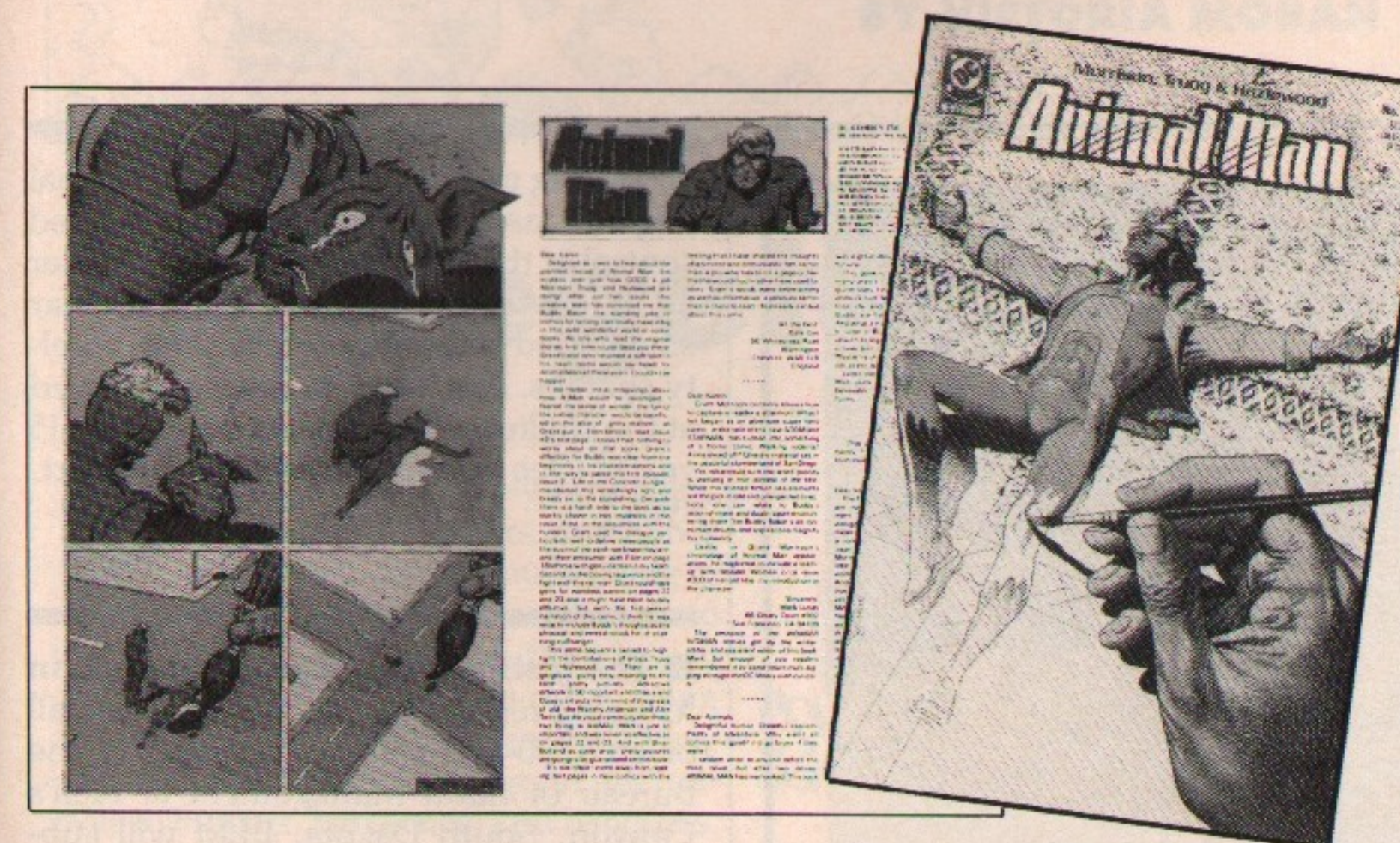
Bernie Weller, veteran cruelty investigator for the Humane Society of the United States, died October 14th, after an 11-year battle with cancer and diabetes. He was 56.

Bernie was raised on a cattle ranch in California, and began his animal welfare work in that state. He spent the last eight years in Texas, however, working out of the HSUS Corpus Christi office.

Bernie will be remembered by all who knew him as a friendly, gentle man who dedicated his life to making the world a better place for all living creatures.



NEWS SHORTS



"Animal Man" assumes the powers of animals in order to help them.

■ **Animal Man, the latest comic book star**, "is a vegetarian, anti-hunting, anti-vivisectionist, non-leather-wearing hero who assumes the powers of any animals in his vicinity," according to enthusiast Michael Gurwitz. A vivisectioner got vivisectioned in the first installment. The series is created by Grant Morrison.

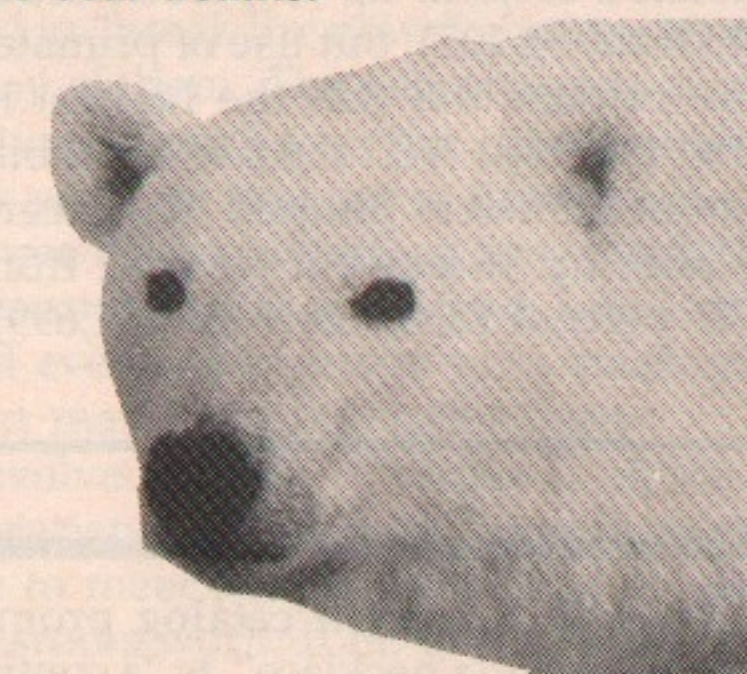
■ **The Fijian track team** successfully demanded vegetarian meals at last summer's Seoul Olympics.

■ **Since 1964, the Federally-funded program** to develop an artificial heart has cost \$240 million plus thousands of animal lives. None of the five human recipients have survived long. Last May, the National Heart Institute cancelled the program as a failure, but Senators Edward Kennedy of Mass. and Orin Hatch of Utah threatened to cut off the whole National Institutes of Health research budget unless it was restored, at cost of \$22 million (much of it spent in their states). Research into artificial hearts is now back in full swing, with critics astonished at the extent to which politics influence scientific policies.

■ **The World Bank and World Wide Fund for Nature** are designing an environmental action plan for Madagascar. The island nation hosts 29 rare primates, including the greater bamboo lemur, first identified in 1986.

■ **Barbados animal dealer Jean Baalu** has trapped 4,500 monkeys since 1979—almost as many as remain there. He sold 4,000 of them to labs.

■ **About 33,000 people linked hands** on the West German isle of Sylt to protest North Sea pollution believed contributing to the seal deaths.



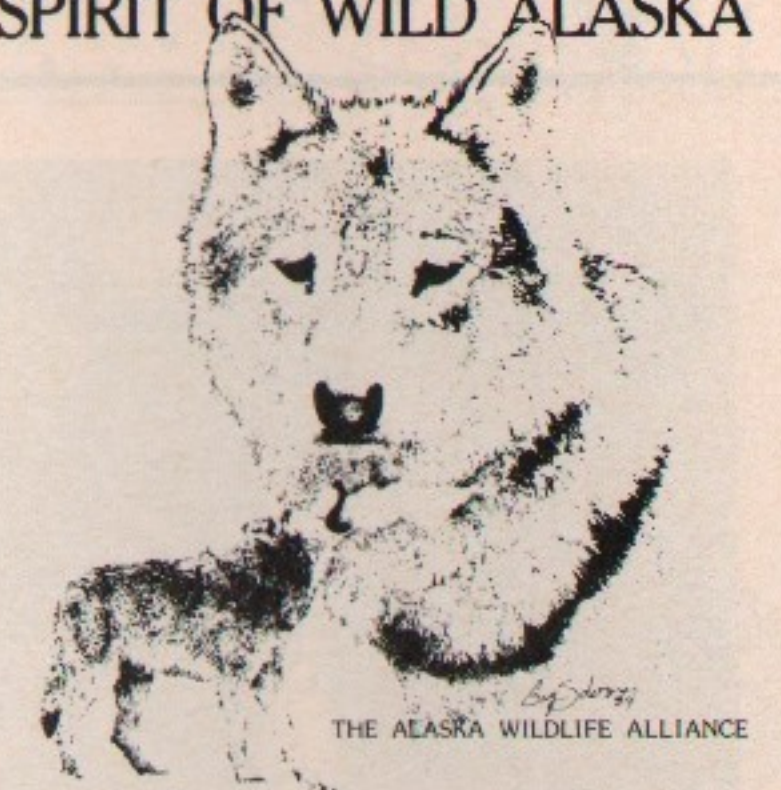
Canadian sanctuary proposed for arctic bears.

■ **Environment Canada has announced plans** for a polar bear refuge in northern Manitoba.

■ **Israel has no laws protecting lab animals**, so the Tel Hashomer hospital near Tel Aviv kept two Hamadryas baboons in cages smaller than two feet square for two years, while irradiating them to simulate the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. The baboons were temporarily released to a nearby zoo after prolonged protest led by veterinarian Andre Menache and the group Animal Liberation.

More SHORTS on next page.

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Cat vivisection down seven percent in latest USDA statistics, but overall totals increase.

■ Domestic cats were the only animal used less in labs in 1987 than 1986, according to newly tabulated USDA statistics. Despite vivisectioners' claim that they're using fewer animals, totals reported were up 11 percent. Animals reported to have suffered unrelieved pain totaled 130,373, up 15 percent from 113,161. Use of cats declined 7 percent (50,145 from 54,125), but use of primates was up 27 percent (61,392 from 48,540). The primate toll was the highest in a decade. Use of dogs increased 2 percent (180,169 from 176,141); use of rabbits leaped 6 percent (554,385 from 521,773); use of hamsters jumped 12 percent (416,001 from 370,655); use of wild animals shot up 16 percent (168,032 from 144,470.); and use of guinea pigs climbed 17 percent (538,998 from 462,699).

■ Live birds were tossed into the intakes of the new T800 Army helicopter engine during tests by Allied Signal and General Motors Inc. There are better ways of finding out if an engine can survive the accidental sucking-in of a flock of birds.

■ Standing on floors slick with blood and fat, wielding knives and power tools amid heavy swinging carcasses on high-speed assembly lines, 58,000 American slaughterhouse workers are hurt on the job each year. That's one in three, the House Committee on Government Operations reports, an injury rate triple the industrial norm of one in ten.

■ National Rifle Association ads shall no longer appear in *Audubon Magazine*, states publisher Peter Berle.

■ Haverhill's current catalog promotes an ivory "panda necklace" as "a continual reminder of the urgent need to preserve this charming species." The ivory apparently comes from elephants—themselves highly endangered by ivory poachers. Protest to Gerardo Joffe, president of Haverhill's, 131 Townsend St., San Francisco, CA 94107.

■ Poachers slaughtered the last five white rhinos in Kenya along with 13 elephants over the 1988 Halloween weekend.

■ A wild animal orphanage and sanctuary has been established in Liberia by Friends of Animals, modeled after the Primarily Primates sanctuary in central Texas.

■ Ending one of America's worst animal neglect cases, Justin McCarthy traded control of the Animal Farm Home shelter at Ellenville, N.Y. for a three-year suspended sentence on four of 25 cruelty charges. Hundreds of animals starved at the shelter, which McCarthy ran for 15 years. (See *Animal Newsline*, Sept./Oct. 1988.)

■ The Institute of Range and American Mustang released 150 wild horses last fall on an 8,300-acre preserve provided by the Bureau of Land Management at Hell's Canyon, South Dakota. BLM will subsidize the preserve through 1990, after which IRAM must pay all costs.

■ Another 15 endangered golden lion tamarins have joined 52 others released into a private forest near Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, since 1984. The tamarins (squirrel-sized red monkeys) were donated to the World Wildlife Fund by various zoos. Only about 400 wild-bred golden lion tamarins have survived recent habitat loss.



Survival camps for Scouts include animal killing.

■ Seventy-five Boy Scouts beat tame rabbits and chickens to death at a recent weekend survival camp, encouraged by ten parents and a Pennsylvania Game Commission official. William Hawkins, executive director of the Boy Scouts' Keystone Council, said he hadn't received any complaints. Make sure he does: write him at Box 389, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055. Also inform his supervisor: David Sharpe, Northeast Area Director, Boy Scouts of America, Box 350, Dayton, NJ 08810; and don't leave off Frank Hebb, Director of Public Relations, National Executive Board, Boy Scouts of America, 1325 Walnut Hill Lane, Irving, TX 75015.

A Vegetarian Valentine

February 14th is lovely for lovers, melancholy for others, and rather baffling for vegetarians seeking to move from the latter category to the former. Unless you're thinking of dating a researcher or rodeo rider, being an animal advocate doesn't impede your love life until you start asking for alternatives to burgers, barbecues, and banquets. It's amazing how fast a phone can stop ringing.

Although many "mixed marriages" between vegetarians and omnivores flourish, romantic involvements can be hampered by dietary differences. "I used to go out with men who eat meat," a pretty single told me. "I figured, 'What the heck? It's only a movie; he's not putting me on his life insurance.' But more than once I developed strong feelings for these people. One even said he'd become a vegetarian after we got married, but since he was still ordering pizzas with sausage and pepperoni, I just didn't buy it."

Some people do change, though. "My wife eats macrobiotically," says an athletic young Easterner, "and when we met she was using a lot of fish. She was willing to stop cooking fish when we moved in together, but I had to agree to keep dairy products out of the house. We're really both better off."

To locate potential friends and mates, magazines like this one take personal ads, and services such as Vegie-Network and Concerned Singles Newsletter provide ways to meet by mail. Most of the services publish a descriptive paragraph about each member, and send all who join a list of current participants, plus a regular update with new members added. Initial correspondence is through the service, so addresses need not be shared right away. Other than that, you're on your own.

Dating by mail is a curious practice. Letters to rival the Brownings' can precede an awkward meeting. On the other hand, stories Cupid himself would relish have come about this way, and Vegie-Network uses a large, hopeful "ENGAGED" stamp to designate those members who are in the market for recipes for tofu frosting to top a white layer cake.

Another way to meet like-minded singles is to attend conventions and seminars presented by animal rights and



—Lainé Roundy

vegetarian organizations. There are often hundreds of people there, and you don't need to "break the news" about your diet to any of them. The negative side of convention romance is that time is short—how well can you get to know someone in three days while taking time out for lectures and workshops?—and, unless it's a local event, the person who steals your heart may live 3,000 miles away.

Involvement in an animal rights or vegetarian group close to home is another way to meet people as well as do some grassroots work. If no group exists, consider starting one, or investigate a related organization that deals with ecology, natural foods, or the like. Teaching adult education courses is another way to make friends of both sexes. Or follow the lead of a woman I know who's offering a class called "Vegetarian Cooking for Men." "I thought it might be hard for some men to learn to cook with a lot of 'Kathy's Kitchen' experts," she said. "This way, they'll get a nonthreatening class, we'll have fun, and if one of them is gorgeous, terrific!"

Chance meetings can be serendipitous, too ("I was in the Taco Bell, and she said, 'Super Burrito, hold the meat.' The rest is history."), but finding someone who can pronounce tempeh without its sounding like a city in Arizona is but the beginning. Vegetarians are only human: just because our grocery carts look similar doesn't mean we're twin souls. "I dated

one vegetarian I thought was perfect. He even had an organic garden. Only later I found out that what he grows you're supposed to smoke!" "She was a delightful woman who impressed me with her concern for animals. When I found out that 'concern' included keeping 14 cats in a studio apartment, I knew it would never work." "This fellow was a vegan all right, but he was such a health nut I couldn't stand it. He used to grill waitresses about salt and sugar and MSG, and I never did let him know I drink coffee. You can't have much intimacy when you're hiding coffee filters like they're letters from an illicit lover."

Another difficulty comes with high hopes and hard falls. It always hurts when a relationship fails, and when you're part of a minority, every break-up seems to further empower those relentless odds. It's easy to bruise feelings and create ill will without intending to. A relationship counselor told me, "Lots of marriages came out of the civil rights era. Once the marching stopped, these people realized they didn't have anything in common anymore. You see, you're not obligated to fall in love with someone just because that person shares some of your values. You're only obligated to be honest."

Write to Vegie-Network at Box 4208, Laramie, WY 82071; and Concerned Singles Newsletter at P.O. Box 555, Stockbridge, MA 01262.

Turning Inward The Promise of the Steady-State Economy

BY DAVID P. GREANVILLE

Hard realities for a shrinking world
Until recently, few people could have imagined that the earth's biosphere would soon find itself on the brink of collapse as a result of human actions. Endowed with almost boundless natural resources and with an awesome capacity for self-healing, the planet seemed an inexhaustible reservoir where limits didn't apply. Today, however, more and more people are becoming aware that the planet, for all its magnificence, is a fragile, finite place, and that the boundaries to human action we thought didn't exist are very much upon us.

The forces that choke animals and the environment today are easily identifiable. One is humanity's unrelenting expansion to every corner of the world; the other, a world economy that seems indifferent or hostile to the idea of sensible limits. The result is an untenable equation: we insist on infinite output from a finite source.

Yet, as we persist, we're killing and toxifying everything in our path, and driving countless species to lives of misery or outright extinction. What propels humanity along this road?

The causes of "overpopulation" are as much the result of political decisions subject to social deliberation as of biological imperatives. Thus, reducing "overpopulation" to its facile definition—"just too darn many people"—is an analytical dead end. Indeed, as Frankie Moore Lappe and Rachel Schurman have cautioned (see *Intelligencer*, Dec. 88) a single-minded preoccupation with population figures can obfuscate the seriousness of underlying factors such as institutionalized poverty, religious and cultural values, etc. In fact, the economic approach utilized by a society, the specific manner in which it interacts with the environment—that can often have as much (or more) animal and ecological significance as simple census figures. This, of course, shouldn't be read as arguing that population growth is a mere secondary problem or no problem at all. Checking (and ideally reducing) our numbers remains a top priority without which neither the planet nor scores of beleaguered nations stand a chance.

Now, overcoming the twin evils at the root of overpopulation won't be easy. Humanity carries a lot of obsolete baggage concerning procreational "rights," and a drastic reform of the world economy (I say "world" because the "bigger is better" gospel is followed in both capitalist and socialist camps) is certain to be resisted. Dominant elites have too much invested in the prevailing social and industrial order to abandon it without a whimper. And, most tragic, with the masses in both East and West blocs firmly fixated on "attainable affluence," critics may have to wage a truly uphill battle to gain a hearing, let alone widespread support. What's more, in the battle against overpopulation, conquering public ignorance and entrenched social inequality—both of which contribute so much to population growth in poorer nations—may be only a part of the struggle. Checking population growth may

also pit ecologists and animal defenders against human jingoism's latest offspring: a pro-natalist movement which, with powerful church support, takes the "sanctity" of human life to amazing extremes. (Other, supposedly more rational, quarters appear to be similarly infected by the human chauvinist virus. These days medical science, to popular acclaim, is busily developing cures for *human infertility!*)

Facing up to economic hypertrophy

But even if we checked our numbers (highly doubtful in the absence of a far-reaching redistribution of social and political power around the world), the other, more insidious type of "overpopulation"—economic hypertrophy or "overconsumption"—would still survive intact to inflict intolerable harm on the biosphere. What should be done about this scourge, whose roots are firmly entrenched in the affluent, developed world?

First, the public must be brought to recognize the fundamental fact that while the economy grows, the ecosystems do not. If things go on as usual, there's bound to be a bust. It's as simple as that.

Our reluctance to look this problem in the eye isn't hard to fathom. For one thing, the idea of ecological limits is fairly new. At the turn of the 18th century—an instant ago in geologic time, and probably in species "mind-time," too—the earth was essentially a virginal, largely depopulated planet. The industrial revolution, the harnessing of natural forces through science, the progress in medicine, the marvels of "socialized production" (even privately-owned factories represent collective work efforts)—all of that was nothing but a gleam in the soothsayer's eye. The world was fundamentally a static place, with both people and animals subject to the slow-turning wheels of a feudal, pre-industrial, agriculturalist system. Traditional ways of thinking die hard. Today, almost 200 years later, the idea of natural limits still doesn't enter most people's minds.

Second, in a world wracked by misery and scarcity, checking economic growth—repeatedly described as a panacea for people's ills—is liable to be perceived by many as cold-hearted if not preposterous (a propaganda edge not entirely lost on the guardians of the faith).

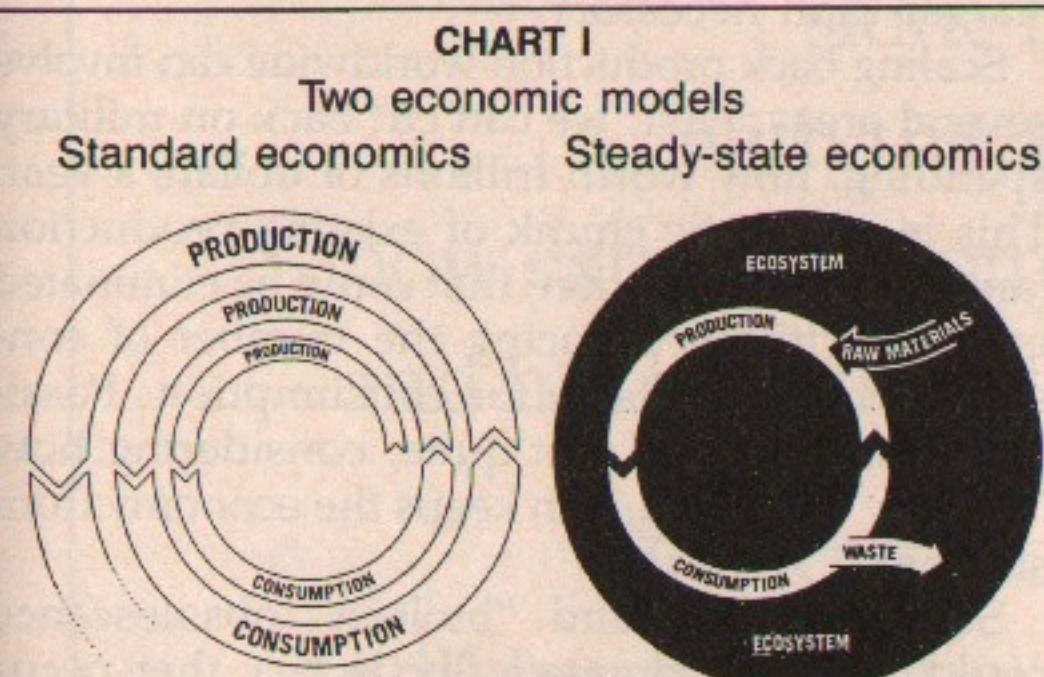
Third, establishment economists are loath to deal with topics that question the system's innermost rationale. There's simply no career advantage in it, and the glory—should there be any—is usually narrow and ephemeral. Hence, mainstream economic theory and its highly-placed gurus have long asked—and answered—the same wrong questions. A typical example of this slant is Robert J. Samuelson's November 28, 1988 column in *Newsweek*—"Beyond the Budget Fuss—The Real Job Is to Make the Economic Pie Grow Faster." Samuelson is obviously not concerned about "peripheral questions." Instead of asking, "What can the earth tolerate?", he's liable to inquire, "What can sell?" Instead of asking, "How

large should the economy be allowed to grow?", he'd probably wrack his brain devising ways of keeping the economic "pie" in perpetual expansion. Yet, despite the evasions, the questions linger. Why must the economy keep expanding? What makes the current industrial output larger than necessary? These are precisely the topics tackled by steady-state economics.

Toward a smaller, healthier economy

But, what is steady-state economics? In the words of its foremost mentor, Herman E. Daly, professor of economics at Louisiana State University, a "steady-state" economy is one

[In] which the populations of people and of goods are maintained constant by a low rate of activity. Birth rates equal death rates and production equals depreciation, all at low levels, so that people live long, physical goods are durable, and environmental depletion and pollution rates are low. Steady-state economics seeks the answer to the question of economic growth in terms of a scale of activity that is ecologically sustainable over the long term at a level sufficient to provide a good life for whatever population size can be accommodated under those conditions. (*Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, p. 42, 4-86. See also Chart I.)



Ever-growing cycles of production and consumption ignore the finite capacity of supporting ecosystems. Steady-state economics takes into account the ecosystem's limitations, and tries to achieve a state of equilibrium with it.

Daly is also quite clear about the fundamental wrong-headedness of trying to push for limitless economic growth as a way of curbing population:

Standard growth economics says that population growth is not a major problem or is in fact beneficial, as long as it's not too rapid, since commodities can be increased even faster than population, thereby increasing the standard of living. That is no solution, however, from the viewpoint of steady-state economics, which says that goods as well as humans place a burden on the environment. More goods don't necessarily make room for more people; to a considerable extent they may displace people... Many economists make a partial concession to the steady-state view by admitting that the human population must someday stabilize, but they do not see any limits to economic growth. In fact they argue that the best way to limit the human population is to expand the production of goods as rapidly as possible. This is the demographic transition policy in its crude form: "economic development is the best contraceptive." [The assumption is that more affluent couples tend to have fewer children. —Eds.]

This interpretation is problematic in itself, but even if one accepts it, the steady-state perspective reveals a difficulty invisible to growth economists—that output may have to be increased enormously in order to "buy" fewer births. (*Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, 4-86. Italics ours.)

Now, while, as stated, both capitalism and socialism share today a belief in the benefits of constant economic expansion, they do so according to a different dynamic. In the West, as I try to show below, constant growth is primarily fueled by factors *endogenous* to the economy; curbing them in any significant degree can alter the system to the point of collapse. In the Communist bloc, however, the factors have usually been *exogenous*, and therefore peripheral to the logic of the economy. These have included devastating civil wars and invasions, bureaucratic and party "careerism," the strategic need to achieve economic self-sufficiency and military parity with the West in a relatively short time, and a host of others. The Soviet economic model, though, is still far from hegemonic on the world stage. That honor still belongs to private enterprise. Consequently, the discussion that follows concerns primarily the capitalist mode of industrial production.

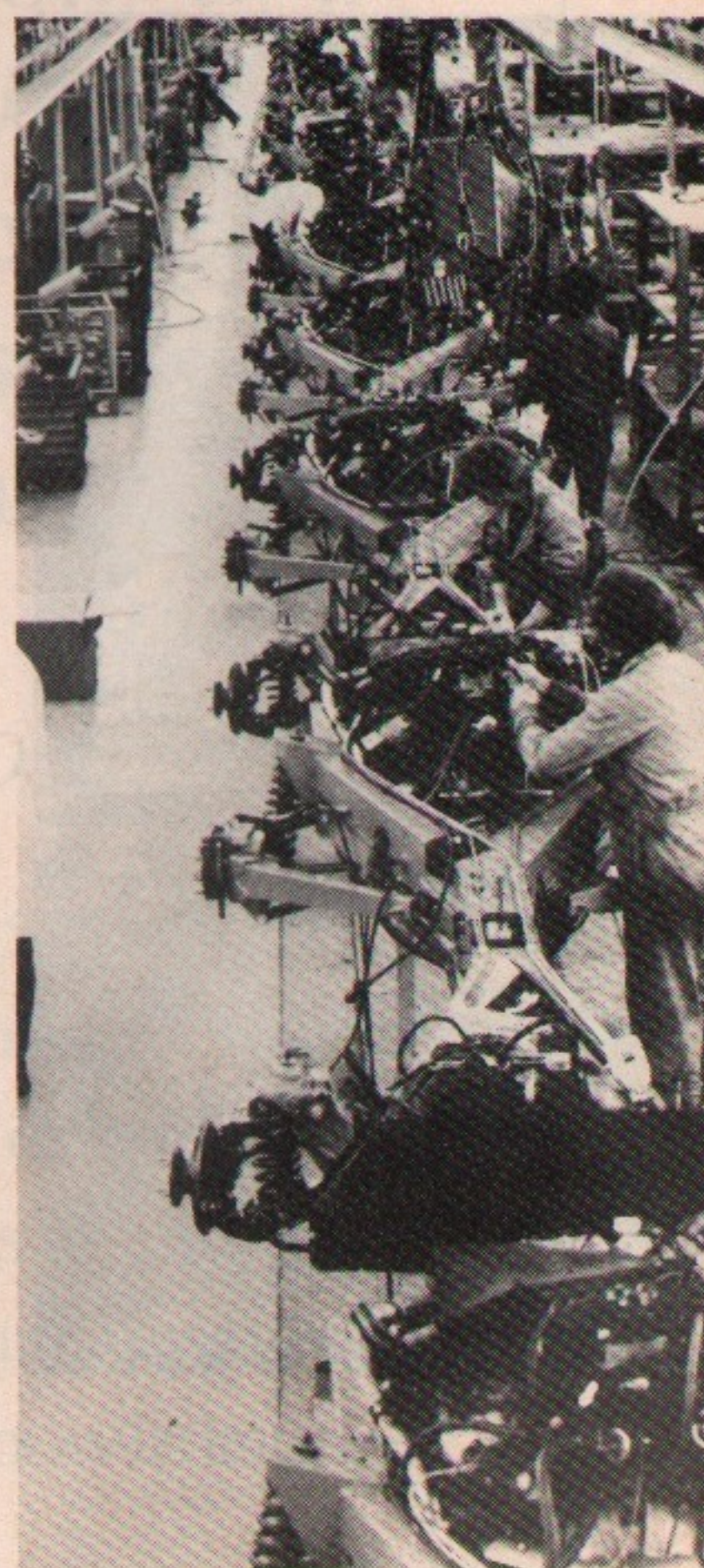
Causes of the constant-growth syndrome, and possible solutions

Like an airplane that must keep moving forward lest it stall out and fall, the world capitalist economy must constantly expand production to maintain its inner dynamic. This, in itself, is an ecologically untenable formula, but, to complicate matters further, the private sector also engages in practices that inevitably result in a total output that is often wasteful and much larger than necessary.

This behavior stems from a host of powerful economic and political factors. In highly simplified form, these include:

**The constant drive to maximize profits.* It's obvious that entrepreneurs enter the market to make a profit; the problem is that under rigorous competition, each seller, seeking to produce at an ever-smaller cost to remain competitive in price while retaining a decent profit margin, feels compelled to use more and more machines to replace labor. But this aggravates the tendency of the profit rate to fall as machines replace labor. Why? Because profits come directly from the "value added" that *human labor* contributes to the final product. Hence, as more and more labor is eliminated, the profit slice shrinks accordingly. Confronted with this, the entrepreneur has two options: to drop out of the market, or to further "capitalize" (introduce more machines) so that a larger volume of production will make up for the smaller profit that each unit is now bringing. But—guess what?—the larger output facilitated by more machines pushes prices further down, again building pressure to defend profits by lowering production costs, introducing more

Continued on next page



Establishment economists are loath to deal with topics that question the system's innermost rationale.

ANIMAL INTELLIGENCER

Continued from previous page

machines, etc. (Now we see the logic behind the efforts of large corporations to "monopolize" and control prices and markets. It's not only a question of greed; it's also a matter of financial "stability" in an economy that normally allows for none.) Now, with every industry facing this economic "iron" law, the level of national and international output is bound to keep growing indefinitely, and with it, the level of overall exploitation and pollution.

**Careerism in the corporate culture.* Anyone familiar with the business way of thinking knows that boardroom deliberations are naturally oriented toward continual growth and bottom-line thinking. After all, that's how the top officers and investors profit from the enterprise. Further, besides contributing to the firm's expansion, how else can an executive prove his worth? And how else could promotional lines be shortened?

Income redistribution "at the margin." This is perhaps the neatest trick of economic and social sleight-of-hand around. Essentially utilized as a natural "social pacifier," constant growth defuses pressures toward a more egalitarian arrangement. (While the average full-time worker makes \$24,857 a year, and wealth in the U.S. is even more inequitably distributed today than it was on the eve of the American revolution, Lee Iacocca makes \$8,606 an hour, and he's not even big-league compared to other capitalist players and mega-celebrities.)

How does it work? Closely related to the "trickle-down" theory according to which, "as the rich get richer, those standing below in the social pyramid will get theirs," the constant expansion of the economic pie works on the assumption that, as the economy grows, it will float all boats. That, of course, can happen. But constant growth also affords society's wealthiest a way to preserve inequality, and to take an ever-larger share of the national income.

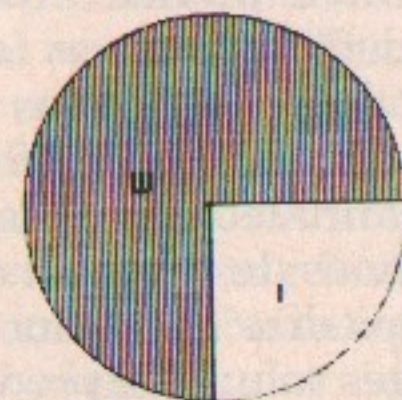
Consider a very simplified model, that of a society with only 805 people divided into two classes: workers (W), who number 800, and industrialists (I), who are only 5. Now, let's assume that in this society in 1960 the workers receive 75 percent of the national income, which happens to be \$1 million. The situation would look as follows (see chart II):

CHART II

Income Distribution at the Margin
(1960)

GNP = \$1 Million
W = 75%
I = 25%

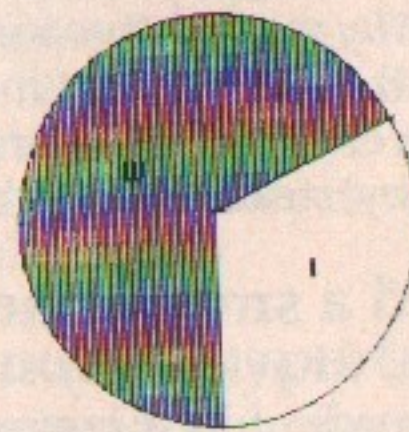
Workers' annual salary: \$ 9,375
Industrialists' income: \$50,000



Now, let's look at the same economy 20 years later, and let's assume that no population changes have taken place, and that purchasing power has remained stable. In 1980, the pie to be divided has grown to \$5 million, but the national shares by

class have changed dramatically. The workers now receive only 60 percent of the nation's output, a full 15 percent share drop. This is what we'd find:

(1980)



GNP = \$5 Million
W = 60%
I = 40%

Workers' annual salary: \$ 37,500
Industrialists' income: \$400,000

Everybody seems better off, except that inequality has increased dramatically, with no one noticing or caring much. After all, the absolute size of the paychecks has increased. Thus, it's clear that as long as the economy keeps expanding, the system will remain popular, and pressures for change will be manageable.

Now, what about some tentative solutions? What can be done, in particular, about the tendency of the economy to produce an output "larger than necessary"?

Scaling back production worldwide can involve several areas. First, we can cut back on military spending, now worth trillions of dollars a year. This is a gigantic chunk of existing production (and resultant pollution) that could be eliminated entirely without reducing the number of consumer goods available for consumption. Possible? Yes. Probable? Not quite, considering how "military" Keynesianism keeps the economy from stalling.

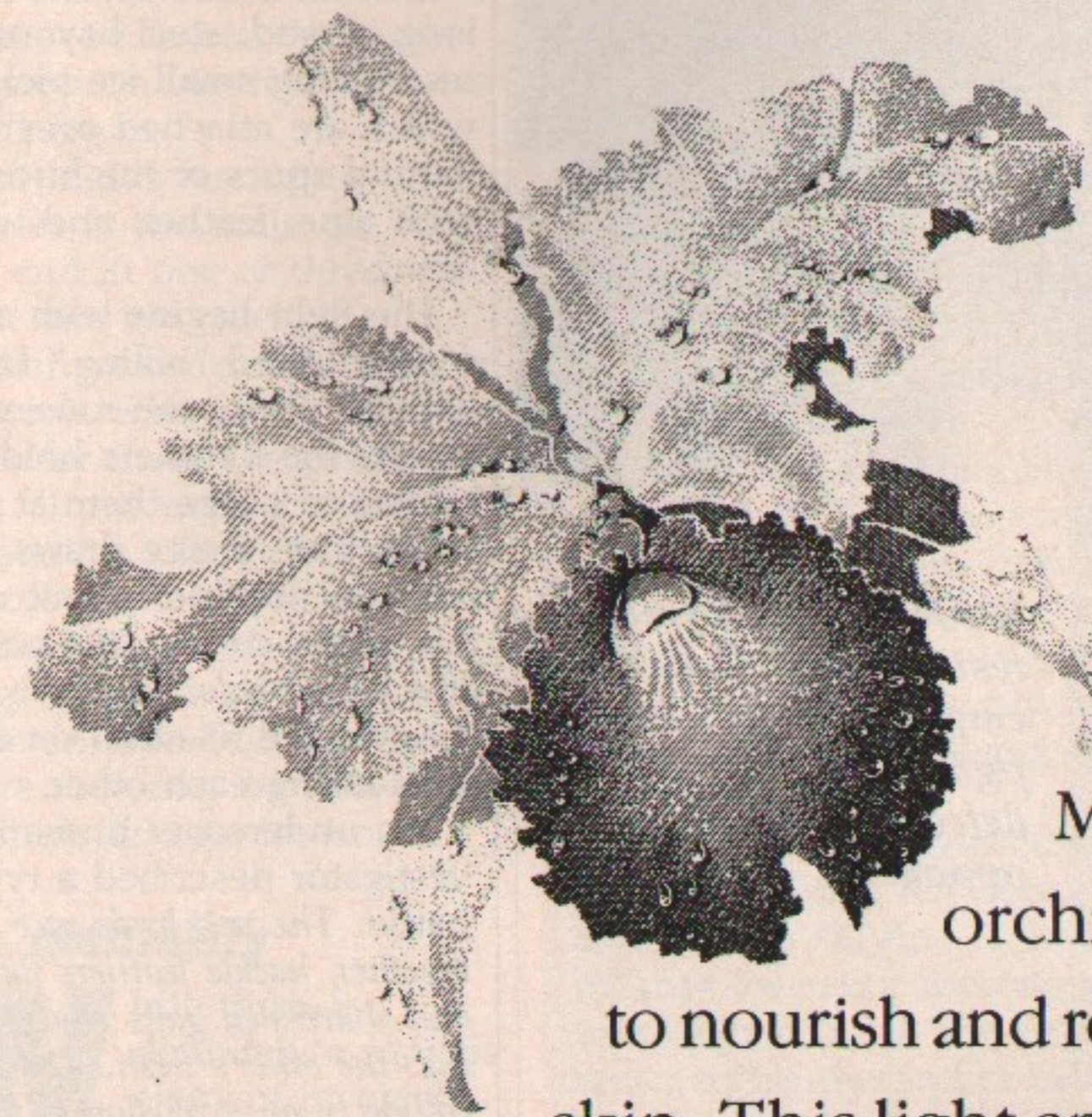
Second, waste and "built-in" obsolescence could be curbed dramatically. In fact, they occur mostly as a result of consumer ignorance and because they're profitable. Profits are made, in large measure, from customers' repeat purchases. There's no incentive, under the present system, to market products that will last almost indefinitely. Yet, on many fronts, we already have the ability to increase product durability and efficiency immensely, thereby reducing the need for superfluous production. Longer-lasting light-bulbs, better engines with better gas mileage, the elimination of "throwaway" items—these are just a few examples of where we might begin.

Change in any of these areas will be tough. As Daly has put it, "economic theory today both reflects and promotes the rise of individualism and the fall of community. The capacity to share is a diminishing social resource, and the full social consequences of that depletion have not yet been seen. Since growth is considered a substitute for the diminishing capacity to share, it is emphasized all the more."

Curbing selfishness, in a culture that made Ayn Rand's oxymoronic title *The Virtue of Selfishness* a runaway best-seller and turned Donald Trump into a hero, may be the only way to spare the environment. But, is anyone listening?

Cutting back on military spending, eliminating throwaway products, designing products for maximum efficiency, and curbing built-in obsolescence can go a long way toward giving the planet a respite...

Moisturize and refine your dry, sensitive skin with Orchid Oil Moisturizer Dry Skin Creme by Orjene Natural Cosmetics.



Made with the exotic oil of pressed orchids, **Orchid Oil Creme** will help to nourish and renew the radiance of dry sensitive skin. This light and hydrating creme is formulated with the addition of a new source of squalane that is now extracted from olives. This vegetable source is non-irritating and has a higher affinity with skin than most oils.

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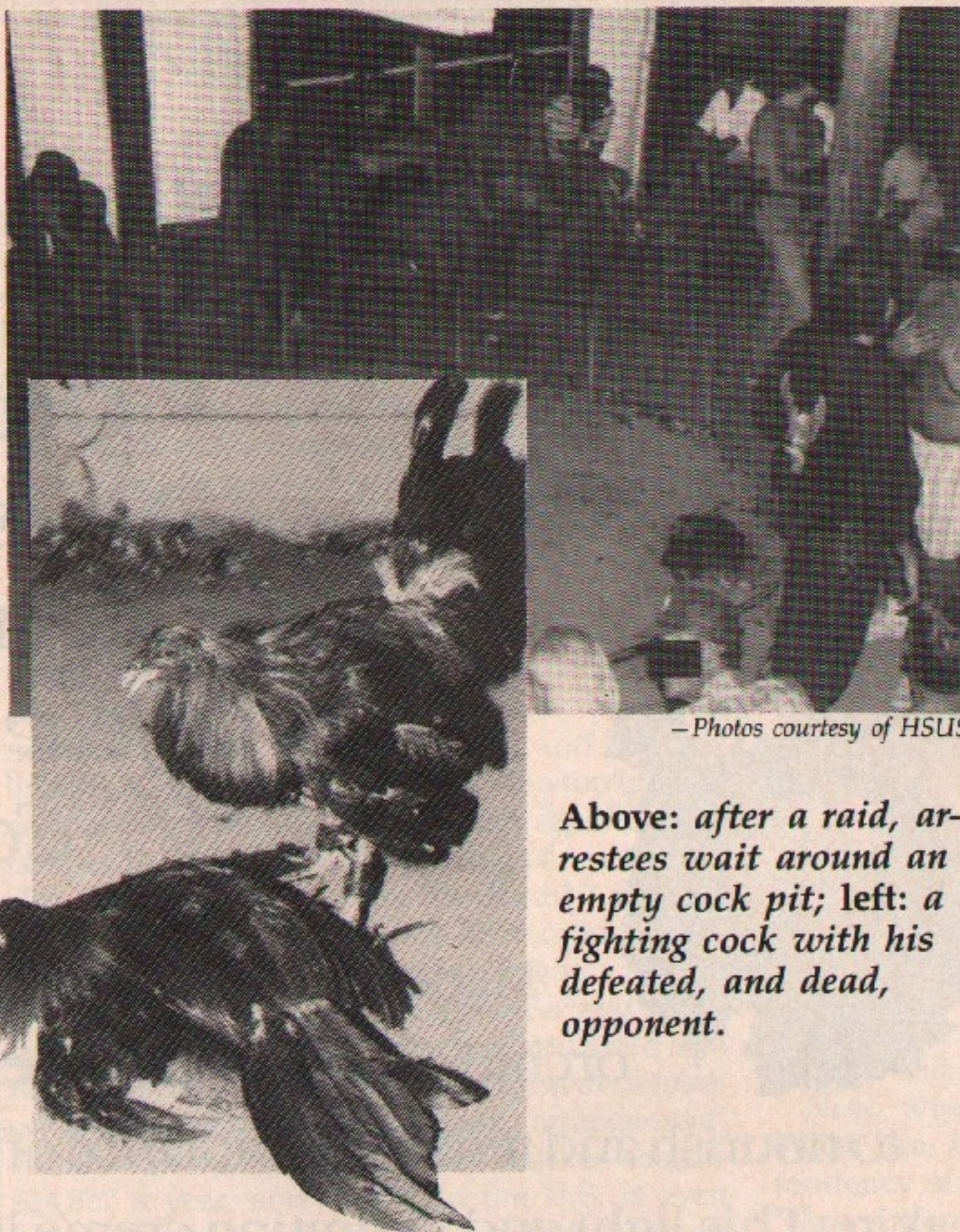
No animal ingredients • No animal testing • No color added

Cockfighting, a bloodsport mostly associated with Hispanic culture, is becoming increasingly popular in rural areas of the United States. And the pastime embodies many of the most undesirable attitudes currently plaguing the nation: preoccupation with and enjoyment of violence; disregard for laws; and the quest for *machismo*.

Cockfighting is as much "tradition" as sport in Latin America, particularly in Mexico, where the bird—a male chicken—is a symbol of male power. In Puerto Rico, cockfighting is considered the national sport, and a multi-million dollar cockfighting arena has been built. The "games" are also popular in the Philippines, where they were introduced by Spanish settlers. It was the English, however, who exported cockfighting—among other bloodsports—to their North American colonies as early as 1650. During the American colonial period, it was a widespread practice, most popular among plantation owners. Matches were held with regularity, and newspapers posted gaming schedules.

To appreciate the popularity of cockfighting in the U.S. today, one need only read one of the three nationally-circulated cockfighting magazines: *The Gamecock* (P.O. Box 158, Hartford, Ark. 72938, \$16/yr.); *Grit and Steel* (Drawer 280, Gaffney, S.C. 29342, \$14/yr.); or *Feathered Warrior* (Rt. 3, Box 204, DeQueen, Ark. 71832, \$15/yr.). In addition, the United Gamefowl Breeders Association, a nationwide organization based in Jackson, Ohio, promotes cockfighting and lobbies against legislation that might outlaw or clamp down on their activities.

Currently, 44 states and the District of Columbia specifically prohibit cockfighting; and 31 states and the District specifically prohibit anyone from being a spectator at the games. However illegal it may be though, cockfighting takes place in *all* states, and is



Above: after a raid, arrestees wait around an empty cock pit; left: a fighting cock with his defeated, and dead, opponent.

Cockfighting: Cruelty, Not Courage

BY BILL MEADE

flagrantly condoned in many southern and western states. In New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, it is still fully legal. With support from other organizations, the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) recently embarked on a longterm campaign to outlaw cockfighting in those four states, and legislation has already been introduced in Louisiana and Oklahoma. In addition, bills to strengthen anti-cockfighting laws are under consideration in Texas and Missouri. But, to date, they have been blocked by rural legislators whose constituency includes cockfighters. Cockfighting is also illegal under the Federal Animal Welfare Act. Unfortunately, not only does this

law exempt states where cockfighting is permitted, there is little effort on the part of the Federal government to enforce it.

The match

At a typical cockfight, the fighting "pit" is a dirt or clay floor, usually 15 to 20 feet across, surrounded by a three-foot wall. Spectators pay an admission fee of \$5 to \$25, and sentries or scouts are usually hired to keep watch for law enforcement agents. The fighting season normally runs from Thanksgiving to the Fourth of July.

At the beginning of a match, the roosters are weighed in. The birds must weight between four and six

pounds, and be equally matched. Next, the owners are told to "heel" the roosters for the fight by attaching gaffs to their legs. The gaffs are one-and-a-half- to three-inch-long curved, steel bayonets resembling small ice picks, which are attached over the natural spurs of the birds with tape, leather, and wax string.

The fight begins with a procedure called "billing." In order to incite the roosters to attack, the handlers hold the birds and lunge them at each other. The referee draws two lines on the floor about eight feet apart. At his command, "Pit your birds," the two roosters are released on the lines facing each other.

An undercover humane investigator described a typical battle: The two birds race together, hackle feathers flaring and sharpened gaffs ready to slice into the other's flesh. The cocks collide in an explosion of feathers and flying steel. They roll on the pit floor, each with a gaff stuck in the other, still pecking. The referee stops the fight with the command, "handle." The handlers rush in and free the birds from their battle lock. After a 20-second rest period, the cocks are again pitted.

One rooster is showing the effects of the fight with the guttural sound of blood sucking through his lungs and throat. His handler puts his mouth to the back of the bird's head, and blows on the head and neck to revive him. During the next several pittings, the birds stumble and falter, with blood streaming from punctures in the chest and neck. One wing is broken. Finally, as the crowd screams, the losing rooster collapses, eyelids blinking, swollen head in the dirt. His breathing is slow, lungs laboring for oxygen.

Around the arena, the crowd shouts in agreement, "Dead bird, dead bird," and the winning bird's backers begin to cheer. The losing cock, who just minutes before was alive and bright, now lays with his eyes pecked out and his body torn. His owner carries him to the side of the pit and drops him on the ground. Pulling some scissors from an equipment box, the man kneels

down and cuts loose the blood-stained gaffs. He ends the bird's spasmodic shivers by pulling his head off, and then tosses the body under a tree. The man orders another beer, and walks to the main pit to join the screaming spectators. Another fight has already begun.

Most fights last up to 15 minutes in the main pit, and they end in one of three ways: one bird dies; the handler concedes the fight; or one cock, who loses, fails to attack for three successive pittings. If one animal is not defeated or killed after the prescribed period of time, the combatants are placed in a "drag" pit, located away from the main crowd of spectators, where they may be allowed to continue fighting for hours.

The mentality

While there is definitely a sadistic element involved in cockfighting, many cockfighters are psychologically normal people who have simply been raised with the belief that it is morally correct to use or exploit animals for human gain or pleasure. These people—mostly men—have not been allowed to develop compassion or empathy for "lesser" creatures such as the rooster. Confronted by animal defenders, cockfighters often try to justify the cruelty by declaring that their sport is no more violent than many other activities.

A survey of cockfighters was done several years ago by two human behavioral researchers, Clifton Bryant of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and William Capel of Clemson University. Although their study was slanted towards an acceptance of cockfighting, it illustrated some of the major rationalizations used with legislators:

1) Those who oppose cockfights have never attended one, and don't understand the sport. The truth is that a number of anti-cruelty investigators, police agents, and newspaper and television reporters have viewed and photographed fights nationwide. Humane

One State Starts Cracking Down on Cockfighters

Cockfighting has been illegal in Florida for several years, but its prevalence in the southern part of the state is only now being recognized by law enforcement officials. On September 17th, a massive police raid was conducted at the Los Amigos Club in Hialeah. Almost 200 people were arrested, 43 fighting cocks confiscated, and \$11,000 in cash seized. HSUS and the Humane Society of Greater Miami assisted in providing expert advice and assuming custody of the fighting birds.

The bust came about after the HSUS Southeast Regional Office received a letter providing startling details about an elaborate cockfighting club, complete with a large permanent arena and an adjoining bar and restaurant. The facility was said to operate openly, even though cockfighting was made a felony in Florida in 1986. Acting on the letter, regional director Marc Paulhus met with an official from the governor's staff to demand an investigation of the Los Amigos Club. They notified the Dade County State Attorney's office, which later coordinated the raid using agents from the Metro-Dade police force.

The 15 people arrested for felony violations of Florida's "Animal Fighting Act" face a maximum of five years in prison and/or a \$5,000 fine. The 175 people charged with misdemeanor for being spectators at the cockfight could be given up to a year in jail and/or a \$1,000 fine. It is hoped that the raid heralds the end of official tolerance of cockfighting in Florida.

—Laura Bevan,
Program Coordinator
HSUS, Southeast Regional Office

investigators often know as much about the background and current rules of cockfighting as the participants.

2) Gamecocks fight naturally; therefore, one simply lets nature take its course when roosters are allowed to fight. While it is true that birds will often fight over their territory, these fights determine "pecking order." That is quite different

from encouraging two animals who are bred for maximum aggressiveness—and who are equipped with mutilating devices, and sometimes drugged—to fight to the death for no purpose other than the entertainment of onlookers. Cockfighters will claim they only "condition" their birds and do not "train" them to fight. However, *The Gamecock*



has published articles on how to "spar" cocks or stags (roosters less than one year old). They recommend intensive fighting with muffs (padded gloves placed over the spur to prevent injury) to train the rooster to fight better.

3) The bravery of the game rooster is a superb model for humans to emulate. Bravery may be a desirable characteristic for humans, but, unfortunately, the more obvious lesson learned is that violence and injury are exciting and acceptable. Spectators are also desensitized to the suffering of animals and, at the same time, develop a disrespect for the law.

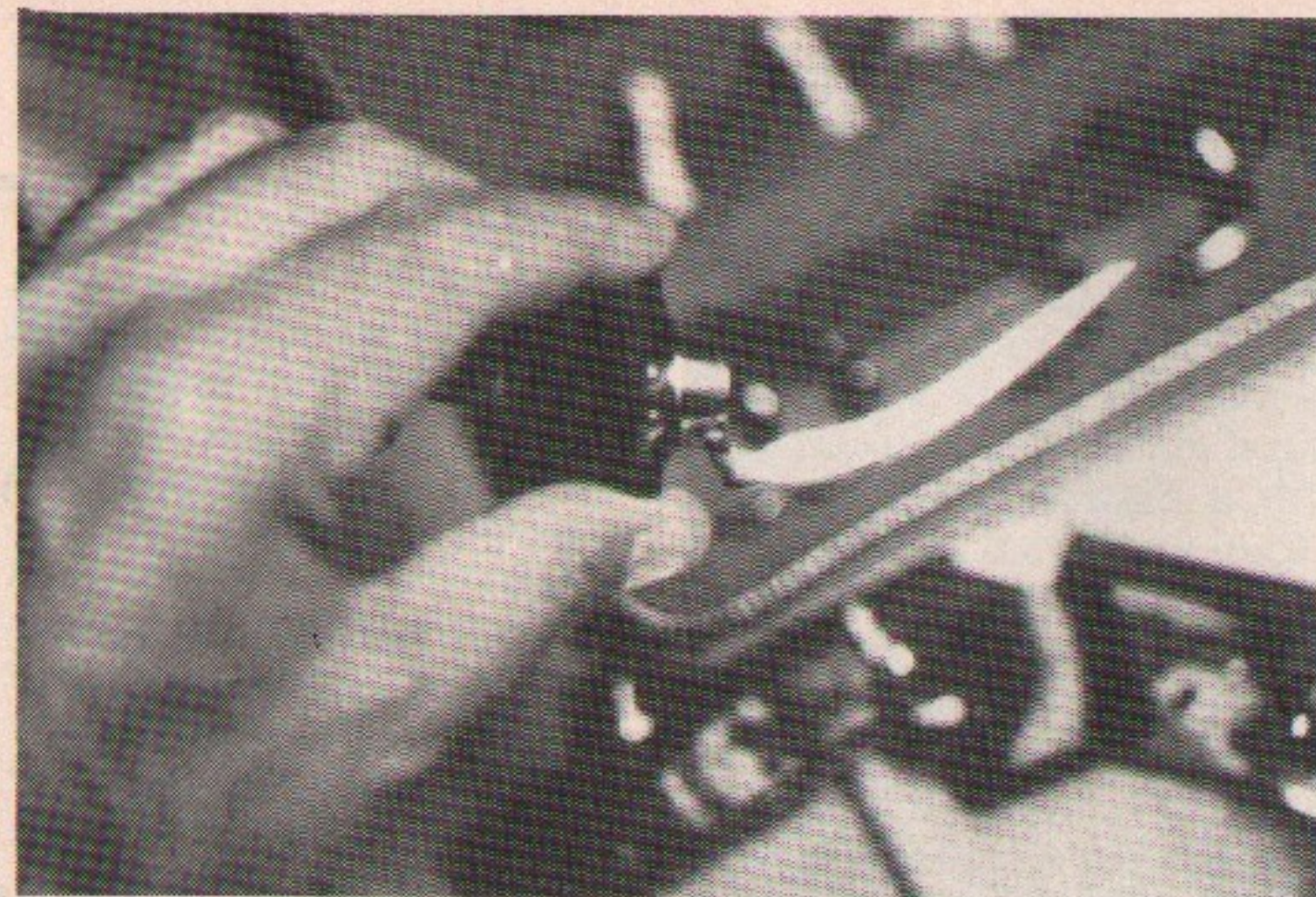
4) Cockfighting keeps children off the streets and away from drugs by giving them daily responsibilities maintaining the cocks. It is ironic and sad that cockfighters are blind to the environment of gambling, drugs, and bloodletting to which they expose their children.

5) Some great Americans, such as George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, have been involved in cockfighting. This argument completely overlooks the fact that a society's values evolve and mature. What was acceptable in the past is not necessarily acceptable today. Great historical figures also owned human slaves, tolerated public executions, and employed child labor.

It is difficult to describe the attitudes and feelings that cockfighters have toward their birds. It is clear they admire the tenacity, aggressiveness, and strength they refer to as "gameness." For some, the attraction of cockfighting is the bizarre challenge of breeding a better-fighting bird, and they may have a sophisticated understanding of genetics and selective breeding. However,

Continued on next page

A trash barrel full of dead roosters and empty beer cans.



A "slasher" gaff used to inflict greater injury.

Continued from previous page
gamecocks are of value to their owners only as long as they win. Tears are not shed over a dead loser. And animals who flee the pit are an embarrassment to their handlers and breeders.

Cockfighters often make little attempt to hide their involvement in this illegal bloodsport. They may publicly proclaim their enthusiasm for it by wearing cockfighting belt buckles or by proudly displaying "Sport of Kings" license plates on their cars—complete with crossed gaffs. Most cockfighters seem to be attracted by the intense sense of violent competition as well as the traditional aspect of the sport. But the lure of illegal gambling is also a major factor. The amount of money involved in a cockfight may often run into thousands of dollars. Some experts assert that if the gambling could be stopped, the fights would also end.

The theory that viewing violence leads to increased violence in spectators is confirmed by the numerous criminal acts occurring at cockfights. In March of 1988 in San Diego, Texas, a large cockfight was the scene of a gang rape of a young woman by over 20 men. The woman had been kidnapped from city streets and taken to the cockfight where the rape took place. Even though the woman cried out for help, no one made any effort to interfere. This tragic case illustrates the underlying attitudes of those who find

violence acceptable.

At cockfight raids, there is often a large supply of weapons confiscated, and usually illegal drugs are found. Prostitution is often involved. When law enforcement agencies check the backgrounds of those arrested at cockfights, they often find extensive criminal histories.

Ending the spectacles

Eradicating cockfighting in the U.S. will require a well-organized effort and a major groundswell of public support expressed to legislators. The first step towards mobilizing

the public involves more accurate media exposure. Most people do not know how prevalent cockfighting is and have no idea that it may be taking place in their own communities. Humane investigators with knowledge of cockfighting in their areas, or strong suspicions, should contact reporters who are sympathetic to animals or interested in exposing criminal activities. Videotapes of cockfights and other information can be provided to the media by HSUS. The points that need to be stressed in news stories are: a) cockfighting is illegal under almost all state laws and Federal law; b) cockfighting entertains people through the suffering and death of animals; c) other criminal activities are common at cockfights; and d) children are often present and participating in these illegal activities.

Educational programs should be sponsored for law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and judges. These officials are often unaware of the many crimes connected with cockfighting. Even a

single-session class can help them to better understand the nature of cockfighting and public opposition to it. Cockfighting activity discovered by humane groups or individuals should be reported to intelligence divisions of state police agencies. Key information needed is the location and time of planned fights, and names of people sponsoring, promoting, or furnishing the location for the fight. In addition, please report the information to the regional or national office of HSUS.

Both state and local laws need to be strengthened so that law enforcement officials can crack down on violations. This requires the active involvement of at least one legislator at both levels of government who will introduce legislation or amendments to already existing laws. In order to achieve passage of animal welfare proposals, animal defenders in many states have begun to establish statewide humane federations or lobbying organizations. Cockfighters have shown repeatedly that they can turn out hundreds of supporters at state capitols to oppose stronger laws. Animal groups must do the same in order to pass the laws.

Finally, all animal protection groups should commit themselves to expanding the concern of their members to include animals such as the rooster who don't normally stimulate large outpourings of compassion. If even a small segment of society is allowed to openly brutalize these so-called lesser creatures, efforts to realize universal compassion and respect for life will be tremendously impeded.

Bill Meade is the director of the Gulf States Regional Office of the Humane Society of the United States (6262 Weber Rd., Suite 305, Corpus Christi, TX 78413). For additional information or guidance on waging anti-cockfighting campaigns, contact that office or HSUS's national headquarters at 2100 L Street N.W., Washington, DC 20037.

Model Anti-Cockfighting Bill

- Any person who promotes, stages, sponsors, or knowingly provides a location for a cockfight shall be guilty of a felony.
- Any person who participates in or instigates a cockfight, or who owns game cocks for the purpose of fighting, or has possession of cockfighting equipment shall be guilty of a felony.
- Any person knowingly present at a cockfight, or knowingly present where preparations are being made for a cockfight, shall be guilty of a felony.
- Any law enforcement officer who has reason to believe that preparation for a cockfight or a cockfight is taking place shall enter such place without a warrant for purposes of enforcement of this act. All training equipment, fight paraphernalia, concession equipment, staging facilities, motor vehicles, and game cocks shall be impounded.

e. Upon conviction of a person for any violation of this act, the court shall order that training equipment, fight paraphernalia, concession equipment, staging facilities, motor vehicles, and game cocks used in violation shall be destroyed or forfeited to the state.

(In the penalties section of any bill, a substantial minimum fine is recommended. Small fines of several hundred dollars are no real deterrent to a cockfighter who may win several hundred dollars betting on a single fight.)

WE NEED YOUR HELP! "Those Who Give" Are Desperately Needed



The woman had lived a long life, and had managed to care for herself—until time began to take its inevitable toll. She had to go to a nursing home. But there was a problem—two loved ones couldn't go with her.

Her two cats, who had been her faithful companions during the woman's older years, were unable to go with her to the nursing home. Now they were old folks, too—19 and 21 years old. What would happen to them?

The woman loved her cats and she trembled at the idea of euthanasia. There were no friends or family members willing and/or able to adopt the elderly cats. The lady had a possible answer—**Life Home for God's Stray Animals.**

If only there were a way. The woman had heard that Ann and Jerry Fields operated **Life Home for God's Stray Animals, Inc.** as a nonprofit, tax-exempt private animal shelter for cats and dogs. Among their beliefs was a prime rule: no animal was "put to sleep" just to get rid of it. The lady had also heard that the Fields' shelter was overflowing—they had some 3500 dogs and cats already and they were too short of facilities and funds to accept anymore animals.

"There was no way we could turn her down," said Ann, "No way, of course. When she arrived with her cats we showed her the shelter where they would be living and the woman just cried and cried. She was so relieved that her cats were going to be cared for in the same way she had done."

It's been almost two years now, and the two cats, real old-timers now, are still living at **Life Home for God's Stray Animals.** They mostly sleep and dream whatever old cats dream and enjoy the company of a couple dozen younger cats in a heated and cooled "cat house" and enclosure. The woman can rest assured that her cats will live out their natural lives.

Ann and Jerry constantly struggle to provide homes for hundreds of dogs and cats—strays, unwanted puppies and kittens dumped at their gate, and severely injured and sick animals that otherwise would be killed. The Fields work 18 hours-plus daily—feeding the animals, nursing the sick and injured ones and providing routine veterinary health care, and cleaning the facilities. Fund-raising attempts are being made to help expand this 216-acre shelter in Rockdale County east of Atlanta.

With summer coming on and hot weather with us, the Fields are struggling harder than ever—if that's possible. They are working to meet the zoning code requirements of an agreement with Rockdale County officials. According to Ann, it will cost about \$50,000 to meet these requirements satisfactorily to the county's rules and she and Jerry have to depend almost entirely on donations.

The Fields, who first began their animal shelter in their

mobile home in the early 1960s, have received extensive favorable publicity over the years. This has resulted in two major developments: a great increase in the number of animals under their care and a great increase in expenses. Donations from supporters of the Fields purchased the 216 acres of land, built many dog and cat shelters and runs on the property, and provided food and health care for the animals. There's never quite enough money, however, and the same holds true now—especially with the need to build additional facilities to meet the county's requirements and to provide windows in some of the recently built shelters. "I cry to see the animals we must turn away for lack of space," says Ann. And, indeed, she does.

Ann and Jerry Fields and all their animals need your help desperately—donations, physical help in feeding and caring for the animals, and materials for flea market sales. The shelter also needs Top Value and S&H Green Stamps, Gaines price stars.

Please fill out and mail the coupon below. Donations are greatly appreciated and they are tax-exempt.

Remember these lines from Kahlil Gibran:

*There are those who give and know not pain in giving.
Nor do they seek joy, nor give with mindfulness of virtue.
There are those who give as in yonder valley the
Myrtle breathes its fragrance into space.
Through the hands of such as these God speaks, and from
Behind their eyes He smiles upon the Earth.*

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TAX-DEDUCTIBLE.

Life Home for God's Stray Animals, Inc.

- ☐ Donation enclosed
- ☐ I can help with feeding and care
- ☐ I can donate stamps supplies.
- ☐ Please send me more information.

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Please make checks payable to and mail to:

Life Home for God's Stray Animals, Inc.
P.O. Box 321 A-H • Lithonia, GA 30058
(404) 483-0088

TOGETHER WE CAN STOP THE SUFFERING



The FARM ANIMAL REFORM MOVEMENT (FARM) is the only national grass-roots organization working exclusively on behalf of the five billion animals that are abused on today's "factory farms." FARM operates from the nation's capital through a national network of individual activists and support groups. It is funded entirely by contributions from concerned individuals.

JOIN US!

Send tax-exempt contribution to:

FARM ANIMAL REFORM MOVEMENT
P.O. Box 70123 Washington, DC 20088

Name _____
Address _____
City, Zip _____

All contributors will receive periodic mailings. Contributors of \$25 or more will receive a copy of *Animal Factories*, an illustrated expose of factory farming.

VETERINARIANS

Continued from page 23

philosophical and ethical considerations pertaining to the use of animals."

Mainstream, the Animal Protection Institute newsletter in which this position statement was reprinted, noted that it constitutes "a rather radical one for a veterinary association to make. If all veterinarians were to live up to this policy, it would be a major step forward."

Nevertheless, there are many battles still to be fought on animals' behalf. When Dr. Wolff wrote to the state veterinarian of Alaska to protest the annual mistreatment and loss of sled dogs in the Iditerode Race, the gentleman wrote back asking Wolff where he got off raising such impertinent questions, and he closed his letter by asking Wolff, "P.S. Done any hunting lately?" To which Wolff



Dr. Neil Wolff, co-founder of AVAR.

replied by mail, "P.S. Done any healing lately?"

Until veterinarians are more concerned with healing than with hunting and profits, the veterinary profession will continue, as David Wills contends, "to view the animal rights movement with a purely chauvinistic attitude."

"They want us pregnant, barefoot, and in the kitchen," says Wills. "Part of this attitude is based on economics, but part of it comes from the fear that if animal rights people have their way, veterinarians are going to become more accountable for their actions. They're not going to be able to go out and blow deer away and come back and serve the public's animals, because the public is going to see that as an inconsistency. And I think that threatens them."

If and when the bastion begins to fall, Wills believes the first reforms will be seen in the private practitioner's attitude toward the companion animal,

The animal rights movement would do well not to underestimate the importance of the veterinary issue.

"because that's the view most pervasive in our society. Until that starts to be overhauled, until vets begin to see the animal as client, none of the other industries are going to fall. If you can't make people take better care of their dogs and cats, you're never going to get them to be too concerned about the cows they're eating."

And, Wills warns, the animal rights movement would do well not to underestimate the importance of the veterinary issue. "A lot of animal rights groups say, 'I agree with you on the veterinary positions, but we're busy doing this, we're busy doing that.' Well, let me tell you something. You will fight veterinarians when you fight the research issue, and you will fight them when you deal with the factory farming issue. And if a veterinarian who doesn't think animals feel pain stands up in a courtroom and says so, lots of luck convicting a cruelty case. Lots of luck getting a veal calf out of a crate."

We were told by one party in last year's presidential election that the race was about competence, not ideology. We have also been told by veterinarians that the issues separating them from the animal rights community are economic, not philosophical. Both statements appear to beg the question. Ideology is, to be sure, the calling card and the trump card in politics—be they human, animal, or a mixture of the two. And the side that plays its cards more wisely will usually take the prize. This is a challenge that old frontiersman Daniel Boone—who was never lost, but once bewildered—would surely understand.

The Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights (AVAR) is headquarters at 15 Dutch Street, Suite 500-A, New York, NY 10038-3779; (212) 962-7055.

MEDICINE: IN LAY TERMS

BY NEAL D. BARNARD, M.D.

The Truth About Heart Research

Often we hear about animal experiments being of great benefit in heart surgery. It is true that bypasses, transplants, and other procedures have, at times, been tried on dogs prior to being performed on humans. Likewise, calves were used in extensive tests of artificial hearts before the machines were put into human chests. It may be, however, that unforeseen differences between dogs and cows and humans have led to erroneous conclusions about the safety of certain operations.

Take the artificial heart. There are many researchers who now wish it had never been invented. After tremendous expenditures of tax dollars (and reasonable success in animal tests), the plastic heart led to infections, bleeding, and other serious complications when it was used in

human patients. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) wisely chose to cut off funds for this seemingly dead-end research last summer, but politicians—Senators from financially-interested states—forced them to restore funds by threatening to hold up approval of all NIH appropriations.

A key part of research in this area involves the clotting mechanism. The artificial heart acts as a foreign body that can set off the clotting process. And blood clots can be fatal; they can plug an artery and lead to sudden death. But when medicines are given to prevent clotting, there is always the risk of uncontrollable bleeding. The delicate balance necessary in trying to control clotting mechanisms is an essential part of cardiovascular research, but this is where animal research is most problematic. The clotting systems of dogs, cows, rabbits,

and several other species are markedly different from that of the human. For example, in dogs, the biochemical reactions that cause clots to form are much slower. Thus, an implanted device such as an artificial heart valve may not cause clotting in dogs, but may have a dangerous clotting tendency in people.

Cheryl F. Scott, a researcher at the Thrombosis Research Center of Temple University, has argued that too many of her fellow scientists are woefully uninformed about species differences and, as a result, conduct experiments that at best are of no value and at worst lead to dangerously wrong conclusions. In *The Physiologist*, she wrote, "As we become sophisticated in our technology and investigate at a molecular level, we find more differences in analogous proteins between species instead of finding more similarities. . . . The point is that knowledge gained from animal research needs ultimately to be applied to human clinical situations and, in many instances, it cannot. This not only results in the sacrifice of hundreds of animals, but the misleading of scientific thought as well as hindrance of progress."

As for animal rights advocates, Scott writes, "My personal experience with the vast majority of 'animal activists,' whom many scientists view as radical or naive, is that they are neither. In fact, many are highly educated and better informed than the scientific community."

Neither Scott nor I would argue that an artificial heart can never be made to work. But animal experiments can never guarantee the safety of heart procedures for humans, and, in many cases, they can lead researchers down the wrong path.

References: Scott, C.F. *Appropriate animal models for research on blood in contact with artificial surfaces*, Annals NY Academy of Science, 1987, 516:636-37; Scott, C.F. *To the editor*, The Physiologist, 1988, 31(3):53.

Dr. Barnard is chair of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (PCRM), a national organization that promotes alternatives to animal research and a preventive approach to medicine and nutrition. Contact PCRM at P.O. Box 6322, Washington, DC 20015.



Unforeseen differences between humans and nonhumans have led to erroneous conclusions about the safety of certain operations performed successfully on animals; clinical research—the study of patients suffering from diseases—on the other hand, yields data that can be directly extrapolated to the human condition.

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What's Wrong with Pain Anyway?

BY KAREN DAVIS

The answer to the question "What's wrong with pain?" looks easy enough. Quite simply, pain *hurts*. Moreover, pain implies injury. A creature in pain suffers not only the sensation of bodily distress but the "perception of the body despoiled." Many persons regard pain as a moral outrage to whoever suffers it. As the Reverend Dr. Humphrey Primatt wrote in 1776, "Pain is pain, whether it be inflicted on man or on beast; and the creature that suffers it, whether man or beast, being sensible of the misery of it while it lasts, suffers Evil."

The idea that pain and suffering are evil, simply because they are pain and suffering, is not always true, however. Pain which is degrading in one situation may be uplifting in another, as when a person voluntarily suffers for the sake of a loved one or a worthwhile cause. Biologists remind us further that pain is informative. It lets us know when we are injured, or ill. Nor is pain always a "bad sign." It may be a healthy one, as reflected in the saying, "No pain, no gain."

The fact is that not all pain is the same. While it is true that pain is pain regardless of who suffers it, there are other considerations as well. For instance, if I had to choose between suffering from cancer and suffering in a concentration camp, my choice would be cancer. Why? Because horrible as it is, cancer is not a sign of human character. It is a malignant physical disease, not a malignant assertion of human will. Cancer is *unfortunate*; however, a concentration camp is *evil*. (The fact that most human cancer nowadays is traceable to products produced in chemical and industrial laboratories complicates but does not invalidate this distinction.)

Such a contrast is needed in order to counter the idea that it makes no major difference whether an animal, say, starves to death from natural causes or as part of someone's research; whether he suffers in the course of natural predation or in the machinery of somebody's factory farm. The reason the suffering is *not* the same either way is that pain does not occur in a vacuum. Pain has a context. There are not only degrees and durations of pain; there are also causes and conditions, and there may be motives and attitudes that enter into it. Clearly seen, each episode of pain reflects the environment that produced it. Photographs of animals undergoing vivisection demonstrate this fact. Pain is a *symbol*, in the Greek sense—meaning not something that stands in place of something else, but something that is part of a larger reality. For us to talk meaningfully about pain, we must take into account the conditions under which it occurs, including the question of whether these are primarily moral—involving human attitudes, motives, and conduct—or natural.

But are pain and suffering identical? Think of the question in

terms of a laboratory procedure prescribing harm to an animal. The animal anesthetized, so that her pain, during the operation, is suppressed. Now, just because the animal cannot *feel* the injury the researcher is inflicting, does this mean the animal does not *suffer* the injury, or suffer as a result of it? Obviously not, as shown by our primary use of the word "pain" to mean a *sensation* of hurt; whereas we use the word "suffering" to emphasize the *bearing* of it. Thus, while it may be possible to harm an animal in a way that is technically painless—as long as anesthesia is applied during, and for the time needed following, the operation—it is not possible to do so in a way that will avoid causing the animal to suffer, that is, to bear the burden of an injury or illness which may include death. This routs the claim, for instance, of one medical researcher, who drives electrodes into the brains of living dogs after injecting them with a drug to induce a resemblance to Parkinson's disease prior to killing them, that the dogs are "not suffering." If, in discussions of these topics, concepts like "humane research" and "humane slaughter" were placed in their true category of *humane harm*, then the impertinence of many seemingly reasonable proposals involving the use of animals would become painfully clear.

Ironically, while Western society opts to endure a vast amount of preventable suffering in the form of diseases nurtured by lifestyle, it prefers not to have to endure *pain*, physical or mental, on any scale. As the barrage of television commercials shows, we are bent on getting "100 percent fast relief from minor aches and pains." Pharmaceutical companies fight pain in ways that millions find easy to swallow and digest—tiny tablets and neat capsule formulas that are "tough on pain," yet "easy on your stomach." This popular revolt from pain is reinforced at the level of "pure science." Nobel prizewinner Dr. David H. Hubel of Harvard, who conducts blinding experiments on cats and monkeys as part of the war against blindness in humans, asserts that "Pain is one of the most awful things there is." A pamphlet published by the Foundation for Biomedical Research justifies pain research on unanesthetized animals by claiming that pain is "itself a major human health problem."

The poet Rilke's question "Why do you want to shut out of your life any agitation, any pain, any melancholy, since you really do not know what these states are working upon you?" sounds preposterous in this pain-killing atmosphere. Schooled to derogate pain as a pathology, a "human health problem" to be wiped out by "major medical advances," one can only respond bluntly to the philosophical challenge that Rilke poses: "Oh, go take a pill—and bring me one while you're at it!"

In *Reckoning with the Beast: Animals, Pain, and Humanity in the Victorian Mind* (1980), historian James Turner argues that the Western revulsion against pain and suffering is not an age-old tradition, but is, rather, an acquired attitude that started in the 18th century, was cultivated by the Victorians, and passed on to us. In his view, "Pain in its full modern sense, externally perceived as evil, is not a biological reaction but a mental construction, however unintentional." Previously, pain had been looked upon as an unfortunate but inevitable fact of life and a deserved outcome of sin. However, the advent of modern technology, added to diminishing religious confidence and a growing sense of kinship with the rest of Nature, helped foster the idea that pain could and should be done away with. Paradoxically, animals were both benefited and victimized by this new train of thought. On the one hand, it gave rise to an unprecedented concern for their welfare, manifesting in the formation of societies to protect them. On the



means not only to suffer without pain. It means to suffer badly, and increasingly, *because* of the lack of pain. In the course of such illness, to continue pain-free is effectively to commit suicide. Indeed, it might be said that there is no such thing as pain-free despair. Deadening our consciousness of it, masking it with palliatives, does not make the pain "go away." It is like water, which will always find its way into hollows and crevices, when driven by the pressure of our will to avoid our own discomfort.

In these times we are living through, the pain we feel for the world, our anguish over it, countermands the despair that threatens to destroy us all. Anguish is the appropriate emotion for us to have for ourselves, the animals, and the planet that writhes helplessly under our cruel methods of handling. It is rational and right that we should be burdened with feelings and sensations that are innately akin to the "profound planetary anguish" we are causing. While our failure to feel this anguish could well be the number one killer of the life of our planet, pain—at this crisis—pleads for our deliverance. John Robbins points this out eloquently in his book *Diet for a New America*:

other hand, it helped further the cause of vivisection as "necessary" in the fight against human suffering. Turner himself sides with the vivisectionists and their supporters, who parried then—as they do now—by inquiring: "What is the pain of a few dogs and rabbits to the sufferings of thousands upon thousands of human beings of the present and future generations?"

This broaches one of the central moral dilemmas of our time. A society that has come to demand instant relief for everything from mild depression to minor stomach upset displays staunch fortitude when it comes to the massive pain and suffering it imposes routinely upon other living beings. Here anyway, no "major human health problem"—no pain—appears to disturb us. Or does it? To what type of malady does our tolerance here confess?

The philosopher Kierkegaard identifies despair—the moral condition of hopelessness—as the most profound human suffering there is, calling it "the sickness unto death." He notes that, paradoxical as it seems, an individual and even a whole society can suffer from the sickness of despair without knowing it—that is, without *feeling* it. This is because, as soon as the painful symptoms are felt, instead of trying to understand our distress we turn quickly to palliatives—to pain-masking distractions and soothing illusions that fake our actual condition. To be sick in this way

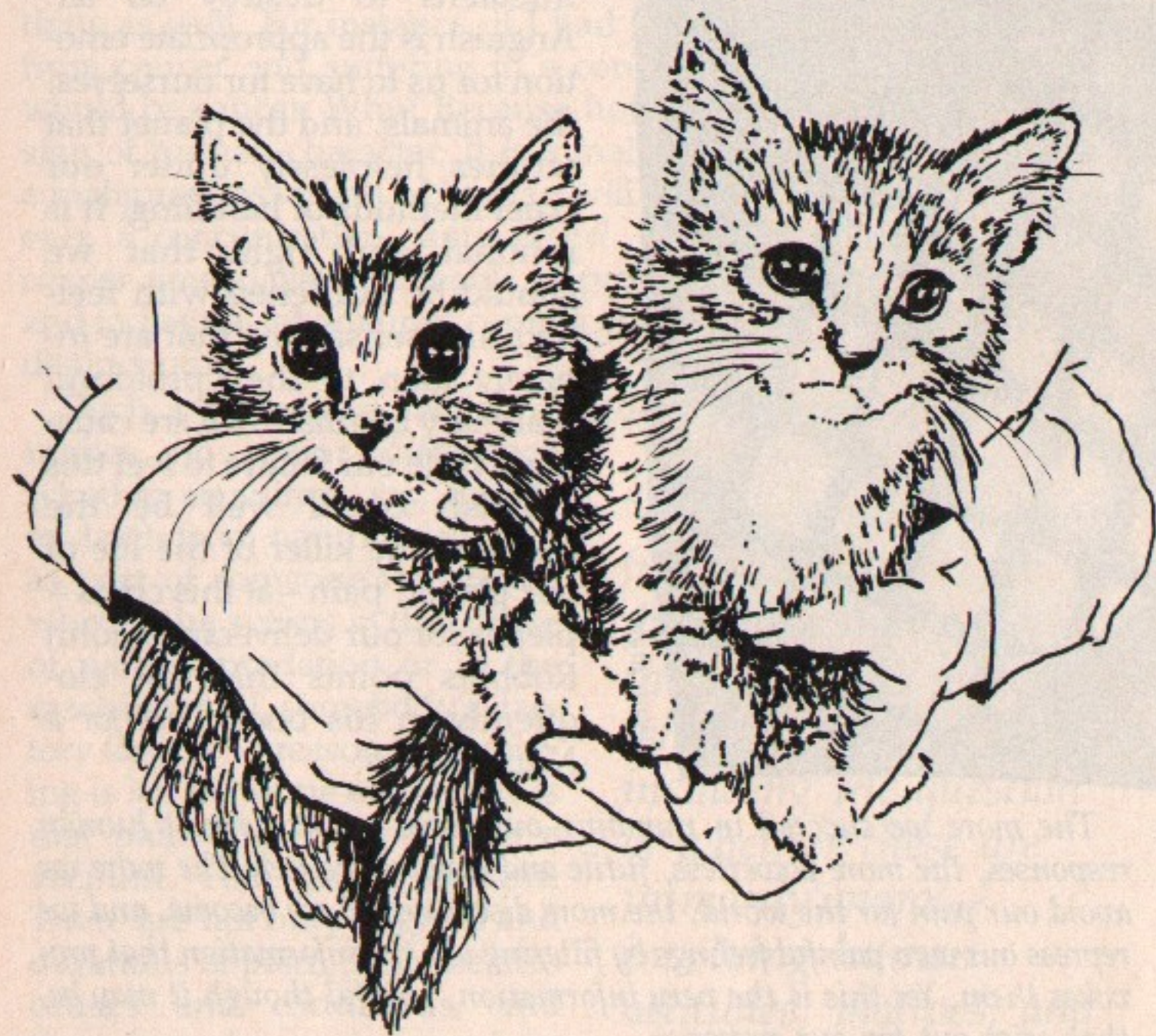
The more we succeed in numbing ourselves to our deepest human responses, the more powerless, futile and isolated we feel. The more we avoid our pain for the world, the more disconnected we become, and we repress our own painful feelings by filtering out the information that provokes them. Yet this is the very information, painful though it may be, that cries out for our response.

Only by facing the enormity of what is happening can we discover in ourselves the response that will free us from creating such needless horrors, and at the same time, free the animals from such needless pain.

It is unspeakably painful to look—*really* to look—at the stupendous suffering that is endured, because of us, by our fellow creatures of the Earth, and to have to witness the sight of ourselves inflicting it on them. Yet, as the English poet Thomas Hardy reflected, in a poem he called "In Tenebris," meaning "In Darkness," "if way to the Better there be, it exacts a full look at the Worst." For us to feel pain while looking at "the Worst" can scarcely be wrong. On the contrary, to feel pain under these circumstances is right. Pain and suffering as such are not our enemies. Rather, it is the moral ecology of pain—and that includes painless suffering—that we should be concerning ourselves with.

Karen Davis teaches English at the University of Maryland.

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Do you feel that lately the animal rights movement is gaining momentum? Have you noticed that almost every day items on the rights and plights of animals are appearing on the evening news and in newspapers? There are now hundreds of celebrities who denounce the wearing of fur and the mistreatment of laboratory and farm animals. All over the world magazine cover stories are identifying us as a moral force to be reckoned with. Animal advocates are speaking out, and people are listening.

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Coincidental Similarities?

The Dreaded Comparison: Race and Animal Slavery

By Marjorie Spiegel
New Society Publishers, 1988
112 pages, \$7.95 (softcover), \$27.95 (cloth)

"The animals of the world exist for their own reasons. They were not made for humans any more than black people were made for whites or women for men."

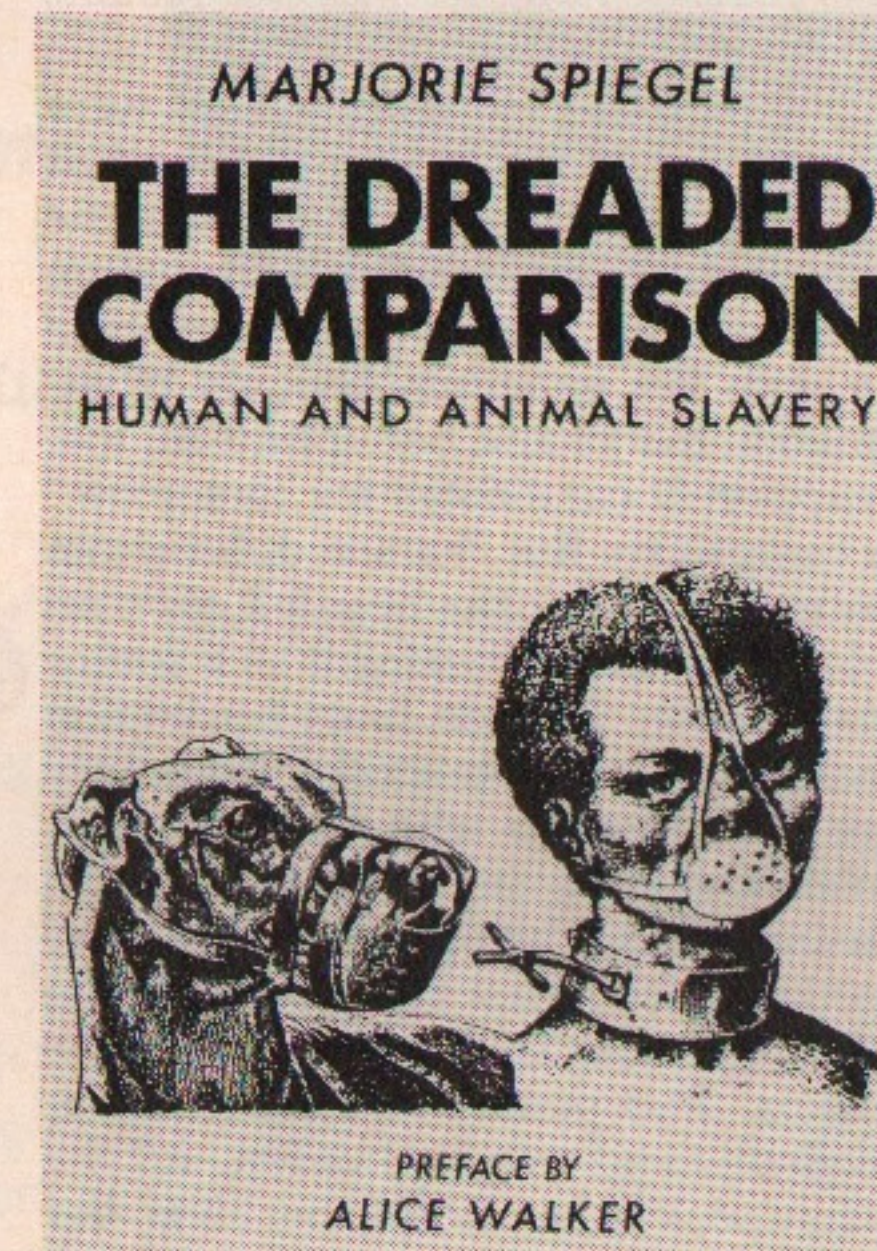
—Alice Walker, from the Preface

How easily I forget, on an emotional level, what I've learned about race slavery: the hunting and trapping of slaves; the branding; the dense-packing on transport ships where more than half the occupants typically died in the dreaded Middle Passage; the breakup of families and lovers at auctions; the rapes; the beatings; the forced labor and the subjugation to every whim of the master; the division into "good" (docile) and "bad" (rebellious) "niggers"; the occasionally successful escape attempts; and the rationalizations that kept most white people comfortably identified with the (supposedly benevolent) Master Race.

The Dreaded Comparison revived that knowledge in me and draws chilling comparisons between the treatment of black slaves and that of nonhuman animals. If you substitute "animals" for "race," "slave," and "nigger" in the paragraph above, you will get a snapshot of what routinely happens to nonhuman animals. And, as this book clearly reveals, we've developed complex rationalizations to keep ourselves comfortable with being the (supposedly benevolent) Master Species.

Spiegel points out, "At first glance, many people might feel that it is insulting to compare the suffering of nonhuman animals to that of humans. In fact, in our society, comparison to an animal has come to be a slur." This contrasts with many cultures, such as Native American ones, where members accepted animal names as an honor. Language betrays our biases, as we insult people by calling them a "pig," "beast," or "bitch."

The book cautions against oversimplification or reductionism about the causes of oppression. Each form arises from distinct social, political, and economic factors, the author says, and comparisons between forms are not exact. Nevertheless, the comparisons can be made, and Spiegel makes them in a powerful



and unsettling way. Pictures relating to race slavery—archival photos, cartoons, and newspaper clippings—are juxtaposed to ones relating to what happens now to nonhuman animals. Spiegel illustrates the mindset of domination that forms the psychological infrastructure for various forms of exploitation, regardless of who the victims are.

Three fundamental lies underlie speciesist ideology, and they parallel those espoused by pro-slavery whites. Animals don't feel emotional and physical pain as we do; they're treated well by humans, and are better off in bondage; and we need to "use" animals to ensure our economic survival. While pointing to such similarities, Spiegel also outlines three major differences between race and animal slavery. First, the actual enslavement of blacks is a thing of the past, though more subtle oppression continues. Second, nonhuman animals are unable to undertake organized escapes or rebellions. Third, the destination of most enslaved animals, once they have sufficiently matured or outlived their usefulness to their human masters, is the slaughterhouse.

This book makes all the right connections. It's not "fun" reading, but as Alice Walker points out in the Preface, "...there is hope following close behind the initial despair that one feels on reading this book. Despair because one realizes one has eaten eggs produced by mutilated (debeaked) beings crammed four to a cage the size of a record album;

Continued on next page

VIDEO

Nashdoitsoh

Spirit of the Mountains

Produced by Don Briggs
Mountain Lion Preservation Fund
(909 12th St., Suite 110, Sacramento, CA, 95814), 1988
12 minutes, \$22 (\$8 rental)

Native Americans called the mountain lion "spirit of the mountains," or "Nashdoitsoh." Modern-day hunters call the mountain lion "sport animal of the mountains," or "trophy animal." Siding with Native Americans and most importantly with the great cat, the Mountain Lion Preservation Fund—a coalition of animal protection and environmental groups—produced a high-quality video to counter attempts to legalize sport hunting of the cats.

Expertly narrated by Richard Kiley, this still-photo video gives a brief history of the treatment of North America's most formidable feline. The mountain lion, also known as puma, catamount, or panther, once ranged across the United States, but now survives only in a dozen Western states, and in Florida's Everglades. California had been the only Western state that prohibits sport hunting of them, but pressure from the National Rifle

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Poetic Injustices

On Speaking Terms with Earth

By Jean Pearson
Great Elm Press, 1988
25 pages, \$4.00, softcover
(\$4.75 postpaid from Earth, P.O. Box 417, Bethlehem, PA 18016)

This is a compact chapbook of short poems, but don't let its size fool you. Big passages come in small packages.

Half the poems in the collection were first published elsewhere, some in prominent poetry journals such as *Mickle Street Review*, *Milkweed Chronicle*, and *American Poetry Review*. Others appeared in notable animal rights and deep ecology periodicals such as *Between the Species*, *Ecospirit*, the *Canadian Trumpeter*, and right here at home in *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*. The nature of the poems? The poetry of nature.

Are we angels who have lost our wings, or apes who have lost our hair? Pearson might assert we are apes who have lost our angels.

Jean Pearson speaks through the "I" in most of the poems, while in others she hides disguised inside the "we" and loses herself inside the human horde. Yet the true protagonists of all the poems are Earth, animals, and wilderness. Nature, for short. And shortly disappearing. Hers is both a voice in the wilderness and a voice for the wilderness. Both a voice eulogizing nature's wonder and a voice lamenting nature's plunder. Half poetic, half polemic.

Zoological gems glisten within each poem. Heard from a moving car, "Crickets swim by in their surges of sound." In autumn, "Crickets now have little to say." And in spring, "The water wanders with ducks on its back." Along a bank of that same wandering river, "Woodchuck murmurs out of her sleeve of earth." Elsewhere, in cramped captivity, "A five-foot alligator curves like a busted tire."

This collection is, however, no modern bestiary, no Noah's integrated ark. The animals who most often capture Pearson's imagination are those who capture their

prey: bears, hawks, badgers, gators, wolves. Predator poetry.

A century ago, human hunters were still recipients of the praise of poets. Walt Whitman, for one. Whitman built the bridge over which most modern nature poets must pass. Pearson pays homage to him with her generous bouquet of exclamation marks and her optimism, too. "I support 11 candidates for tomorrow," she campaigns. But Pearson differs from Whitman in scale. The bearded old man explored an entire continent as a source of inspiration. Pearson finds fascination equally in the infinitely small and infinitely large, like Thoreau who traveled much while remaining in Concord. Speaks Pearson, "Every day I gather myself more into this place." That place is her home in Pennsylvania in the foothills of the Poconos. Two poems take place in the Everglades and two in Sweden. All the others speak of her home, her river, her

Coincidental Similarities?

continued from next page

one has tasted veal from a baby calf ripped from its mother's womb without so much as a goodbye lick or look from her; one has used cosmetics derived from 'products' forced out of animals' bodies

Three fundamental lies underlie speciesist ideology, and they parallel those espoused by pro-slavery whites.

in great pain... We are guilty. But that is only a first response. And normal. What do we do with our heightened consciousness is the question."

Marjorie Spiegel may well have written the book for anyone, but it would be especially appropriate for self-defined

ON SPEAKING TERMS WITH EARTH



Jean Pearson

wilderness. Yet they teach us to love whatever home is our own.

"What comes to me in sunlight is sweeter than almost any lesson of men." Pagan? Pantheist? Or misanthrope? Are we angels who have lost our wings, or apes who have lost our hair? Pearson might assert we are apes who have lost our angels.

—Mark Mathew Braunstein

The reviewer is author of *Radical Vegetarianism*.

political progressives who wish to understand the animal rights ethic. Spiegel sums up the basic message quite simply:

"...if it is wrong for a child to wantonly stone a kitten to death, then other animals whom we may want to use in some way are no less capable of...suffering or less deserving of consideration."

How long will it take for us as a culture, as a species, to see that? Whatever time it might otherwise have taken, I hope the appearance of *The Dreaded Comparison* will significantly shorten it.

—Billy Ray Boyd

The reviewer, author of *For the Vegetarian in You*, is working on a book of interviews with social change activists who are also vegans and vegetarians.

This review is adapted from the Winter 1988 *Green Letter* (P.O. Box 9242, Berkeley, CA, 94709).

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LETTERS

Continued from page 5

You also mentioned Pero Palo, the fiesta of Villanueva de la Veta, where they torture to death a donkey. It does not take place on March 3 every year, but on every Shrove Tuesday; this year it was held on February 16. You also say that "Many animal protection organizations throughout Europe were effective in altering the outcome of this ritual," but this is not exactly correct. When I attended the fiesta this year, the only organizations there were ADDA of Madrid and the Donkey Sanctuary of England. ADDA has no power to stop the donkey from being cruelly used; all they can do is send an inspector along to witness it. And the Donkey Sanctuary is a small, relatively unknown group. I worry that your readers may think we have won that battle. We are on the winning side, but people must keep protesting every year, or the villagers will revert back to mutilating the donkey. The Donkey Sanctuary is at this moment negotiating with Spanish authorities to replace the live donkey with a stuffed one, but the outcome of the talks is not known.

It is important that people send protest letters to the Minister of the Interior. He is an important figure in deciding the fate of the cruel fiestas. For example, people in Colmenar del Arroyo, near Madrid, were going to hold a "Fun Sunday" on April 24, 1988. The audience would be invited to mutilate, in any way they wished, 200 milk cows and three pigs. ADDA notified the minister of the event, and I did the same through four of our national newspapers, and it was cancelled. Letters

should be sent to: Minister of the Interior, Amador de los Rios 7, 28010 Madrid, Spain.

On the first of September, I handcuffed my left hand to the railings surrounding the Spanish Embassy in London, in protest of cruelty to animals in Spain. Quite a bit of media attention resulted. It is certain that we can win the fight against Spanish cruelty if we are prepared to protest hard enough.

—Margaret Langrish
S. Wales, U.K.

Bombing Attempt Motivated by Pain

Fran Stephanie Trutt's unfortunate act of allegedly trying to bomb U.S. Surgical Corporation was surely motivated by unbearable pain and frustration, and she was simply not strong enough to endure the terrible burden of knowledge about animal suffering brought about by human greed. However, acts of violence against humans have no place in our movement. Perhaps our greatest challenge is to win public support so that eventually no one will put up with the kind of animal ex-

The ANIMALS' AGENDA welcomes letters from readers, and regrets that they cannot all be published or answered personally due to the large volume of mail. Succinct, typed messages of no more than 250 words are preferred. We reserve the right to edit all letters chosen for publication. Address them to: LETTERS, The ANIMALS' AGENDA, 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468.

ploitation that is common today. To win this support, we have to convince the public that our philosophy is not a threat to them, and that we also care about human beings—even those on the other side of our struggle. At the same time, we must feel compassion for Fran Trutt. We must find a way to reach out to her and support her without condoning her act of violence. She is a sister in our movement. She is a sister in our mutual pain.

—Batya Bauman
New York, NY

Returning Animals to the Streets Is No Answer

In the November *Interview*, Paul Watson says that humane societies should stop euthanizing animals: "Instead, every dog and cat picked up should be sterilized and put back where it was found." This suggestion would not be beneficial to the animal or to people.

Recently, my grandfather came across a pack of wild dogs who had tackled a full-grown doe and were eating her alive. In another case, dogs jumped into my uncle's goat pen, attacking and mangling two goats. If dogs were put back on the streets, these incidents would occur more often. Although they might no longer be breeding, they would be killing and maiming farm animals and wildlife, and possibly endangering humans as well, in order to survive. It would seem more humane to painlessly kill homeless, unwanted animals than to allow them to starve or kill other animals.

—Lisa Lamb

Nashdoitsoh

continued from page 53

Association and other pro-hunting groups prompted California Governor George Deukmejian to veto an extension of the mountain lion hunting moratorium in 1985. By using legal avenues, the Mountain Lion Preservation Fund has stalled the efforts of the California Division of Fish and Game Division to institute an annual hunt of the animals the past two years. But the Division, whose former director once said "The only way to count the mountain lion is to shoot it," will certainly try to institute hunting next year.

The video points out that the Division has, at best, only an educated guess of the population of mountain lions in Cali-

fornia. It rests its decision to allow hunting of the cats on an unreliable and unscientific indicator: that human sightings of mountain lions have increased. In California, one of the fastest growing states in the country, where 28 million people now reside, it would be a great surprise had sightings done anything but increase. What's more, the video persuasively challenges the notions that lions wantonly destroy grazing farm animals, have decimated California's mule deer population, and threaten human safety. For those interested in the defense of mountain lions, this video is both inspiring and enlightening.

—Wayne Pacelle



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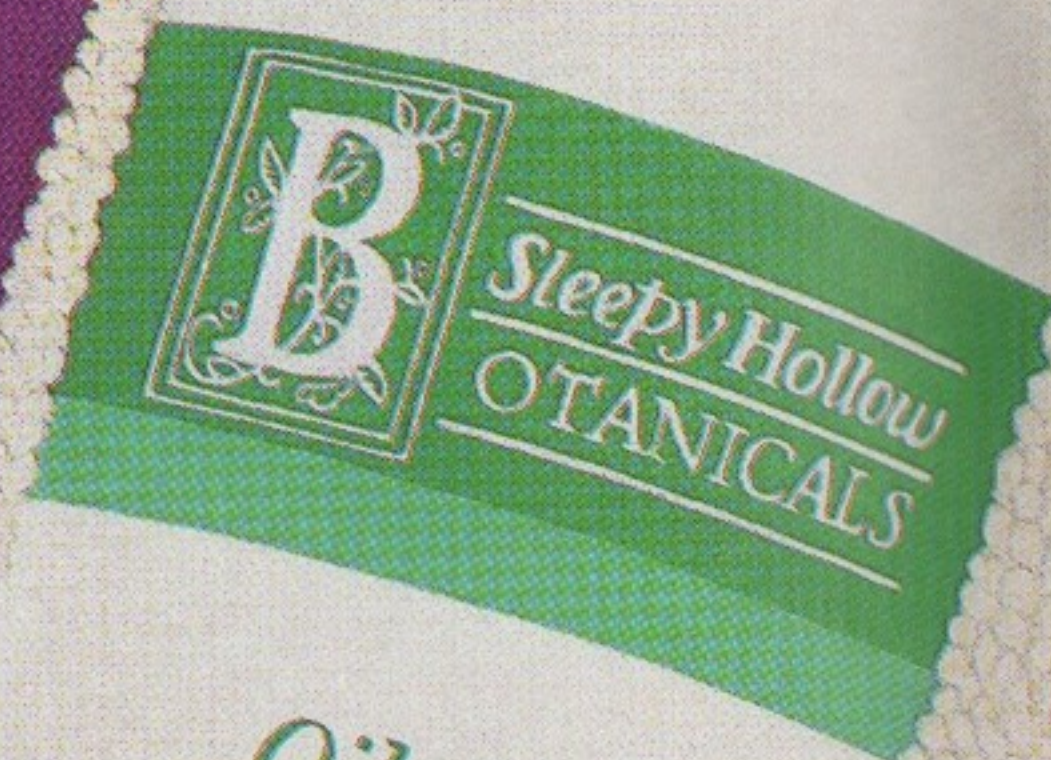


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