

TOWARDS A GREEN WORLD • KILLING ELEPHANTS FOR WEAPONS

the ANIMALS' AGENDA

THE ANIMALS RIGHTS MAGAZINE •

JANUARY 1989

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The Joy and Tragedy of PIGS



■ **Pit Bulls: Are They Victims, Too?**

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 _____

City / State / Zip _____

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

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

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BY GAIL FOGELSON

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PAGE TWO

The Greatest Tragedy of All

In this issue, we feature one of the most abused, most misunderstood animals of them all: pigs. These intelligent, sensitive, and sociable animals have the misfortune to be a favorite animal for eating. Pigs have been raised for food for centuries, and their wild ancestors were probably hunted by prehistoric humans for millennia. But only in the past few decades have pigs become mere meat machines on "factory farms." Since the advent of intensive confinement systems, pigs have been raised mostly in cages, indoors, on filthy concrete floors. Along with the rejected male dairy calves whose flesh becomes veal and the battery-caged hens who produce grocery-store eggs, pigs are today one of animal agriculture's most abused creatures.

The grand total of warm-blooded animals slaughtered for food comes to five billion every year—in the U.S. alone. That's many times more than are killed in every other category of animal use combined; yet farm animals have so far received the least amount of attention by the animal defense community. There are signs that priorities are beginning to shift, however. The new Swedish "barnyard bill of rights" may give impetus to farm animal efforts worldwide, and the Massachusetts referendum on humane standards for farm animals—though defeated—was a major step forward.

While we look forward to a world without slaughterhouses, realistically, it's going to be a long time coming. Animal agriculture will be with us for many, many years unless something unforeseen occurs. Working for reform measures to lessen the suffering of farm animals—even if those measures are less than perfect—is one of the most important tasks before the humane community today. The pigs, cattle, chickens, sheep, and other farm animals are waiting for our attention. But they're not waiting peacefully.

It's never too late to send a check

If you put off responding to our holiday funding appeal, please do so now. We need the financial support of individual readers more than ever, as it's becoming increasingly difficult to obtain funding from the major animal welfare organizations. While we can still count on a few of them for help, most have either reduced funding or cut it off entirely.

To those readers who made a contribution to The ANIMALS' AGENDA last month: you made our holidays a little brighter and gave us hope for the new year. Except for problems related to inadequate funding, prospects for the magazine's increased vitality and visibility are excellent. We were elated recently when our bookstore distributor announced that The ANIMALS' AGENDA was its top-selling title in the category of social issues.

New ARN directors elected

At the November annual meeting of the Animal Rights Network, Inc. (ARN), publisher of The ANIMALS' AGENDA, three new directors were elected to the board: Ronnie Bamberger of the Angel Foundation for Animals; Holly Hazard, an animal rights attorney as well as executive director of the Doris Day Animal League; and Esther Mechler, head of Focus on Animals (an audio-visual resource group) and one of ARN's original founders. Ronnie, Holly, and Esther join ARN's six other directors: Donald Barnes, director of the Washington office of the National Anti-Vivisection Society; Kim Bartlett, editor of The ANIMALS' AGENDA; Syndee Brinkman, founder of the National Alliance for Animal Legislation; David Patrice Greanville, an editor of The ANIMALS' AGENDA as well as president of Voice of Nature Network (VNN); Evelyn Kimber of CEASE; and Jim Mason, an author and former editor of this magazine.

An advisory board was also established, composed of widely recognized and respected leaders of the animal rights movement. Their names appear at the bottom of the masthead (on this page).

Violence betrays the animals

As we go to press, a woman is under arrest in a nearby town for allegedly placing a bomb at the offices of U.S. Surgical Corporation, a company that uses dogs to demonstrate its surgical stapling products. The incident and its possible ramifications will be examined in the next issue. For now, it must be said that The ANIMALS' AGENDA is totally and unequivocally opposed to the use or threat of violence. Violent acts betray every principle of animal rights philosophy, and must be condemned as unethical and counterproductive.

—The Editor

Conservation Groups Good Overall

I would have to answer "Saviors" to the question posed in the title of the article on wildlife organizations in the July/August 1988 issue ("Saviors or Sell-outs?"). The conservation groups that are working to save and expand wilderness areas, National Parks, etc. must be supported. We can't save wildlife if there is no habitat for them. Meanwhile, the animal rights groups must continue working to change human attitudes towards other species. The new generation will have a respect for other animals and their right to life. The end results will come together in the future. People with respect for life will not want to destroy wildlife, and there will be wilderness saved because of the conservation groups' foresight.

—Carol H. Cassetti
Lexington, SC

Although there were various statements in the article "Saviors or Sellouts?" which stated that the list was by no means complete and that the dichotomy over sport hunting highlights the philosophical rift between animal rights and conservation viewpoints, I wonder at the real intent of the article. Placing the "fence-sitters" in the article implies that those organizations are almost as guilty as the National Rifle Association in supporting hunting. I also wonder how the groups were selected for inclusion in the article, and why there is no mention of organizations that are preserving habitat and do not condone hunting. If we are going to condemn those organizations that are actively pursuing wilderness legislation and habitat acquisition because we don't agree with them on the issue of hunting, then I suggest that a great error will have been made. Hunting is an animal rights issue that is addressed by many groups to the exclusion of habitat protection and wilderness preservation. Therefore, we should support those groups (preferably those with views closest to ours) that preserve habitat and wild areas, and we should continue to abolish hunting and trapping wherever possible. These two efforts go hand in hand; one is not good without the other. All organizations must make decisions with which the purist may not agree, but organizations that do good work overall should not be condemned unless the purist can offer an alternative.

—Sandra Etzel
Pittsburgh, PA

LETTERS

Some addenda to the fine piece on environmental groups' policies on hunting: 1) The National Wildlife Federation (NWF) supports trapping as well as hunting. A few years ago the Connecticut Wildlife Federation, an affiliate, offered courses in hunting and trapping at its summer youth camp. 2) The National Audubon Society (NAS) arranged for leghold trapping on several of its preserves at least as recently as two years ago, in order to kill predators who were attacking mallards. 3) The outgoing director of the Connecticut Audubon Society (not affiliated with NAS) is a licensed hunter. 4) Animal protectionists would do well to visit their local nature centers to inspect the living conditions of captive animals and determine whether some could be released to the wild.

—Julie Lewin, Connecticut Coordinator
The Fund for Animals
West Hartford, CT

Auto Our Worst Idea

I was glad to see Steve McRoberts' "Why I Won't Own a Car" in the Sept./Oct. 1988 issue, since I believe that the automobile will eventually prove to be our very worst idea. As McRoberts points out, it has taken a heavy toll on humans and nonhumans alike. But he did not mention the animal ingredients in cars (from steering wheels to tires and leather upholstery), the water and air pollution resulting from their manufacture, or the noise pollution. Unfortunately, we each have a place where we compromise. I don't wear leather or own a power lawn mower, but I'm addicted to my pickup.

—Gene Franks
Denton, TX

Companion Animal Bereavement

It was with great interest that I read Patricia Gallagher's excellent article "When Animal Friends Die: Overcoming the Grief" in the Sept./Oct. 1988 issue. Much of the mail we receive reflects her comment that those grief-stricken over pet loss receive little solace from their relatives, friends, and, especially, their clergy. Our organization is trying to change that. We offer bereavement counseling in the form of free Bible-based literature which, among other things, describes the hope we have of being reunited with beloved animals in the afterlife. Many of our correspondents have written back to tell us that this in-

formation has helped them greatly, and at least one person credits it with saving her from suicide. Anyone wishing to obtain the pamphlets, without cost or obligation, may request them.

—Frances Arnetta, President
Christians Helping Animals and People
P.O. Box 272
Selden, NY 11784



*More letters
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Thank you for publishing Patricia Gallagher's worthwhile article. She notes that those who have lost an animal companion seldom find solace from the clergy; in fact, they are as likely to find the opposite. Our organization, in an attempt to bridge this gap, has initiated a program of memorial services for companion animals in conjunction with the Oakland, California SPCA. We would like to facilitate programs like this nationwide. If your readers would like to become involved in setting up these programs, they are invited to write us for information.

—Joan Beth Clair, M.A., M.Div.
Ministries for Animals
1442A Walnut St.
Berkeley, CA 94709

Learning from Children

I became an animal rights advocate about 25 years ago when my toddler son witnessed a violent attack upon a bat by some older children. He was extremely

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LETTERS

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upset and wept uncontrollably. As I held and comforted him, I initially mistook his compassion for fear, assuming that he was too young to experience such feelings. It was during a quiet dialogue with the tiny boy on my lap that the empathy for animals I had suppressed for many years resurfaced. The conversation went something like this: "I think I heard the bat cry. Do bats cry?" "I don't know. I never thought much about bats." "But if we do think about bats, do you think they cry?" "Yes, I think they might be able to cry." "If he did cry, why didn't anybody help him? When I cry, somebody always comes." "Well, honey, bats are different than people." "How come they're different? Aren't they scared when they get beat up?" "Yes, I'm sure they must be." "Then how come nobody came?" "Well, bats are dirty." "If I get dirty, will people beat me up?" "God, no! You're not a bat, you're a person. You're much smarter than a bat." "So if someone isn't smart, are we supposed to kill him?" "No, no, we read and speak and think and feel. It's hard to explain." "I think he felt stuff, Mom. He was crying. I know he was crying and, Mom, I can't read."

I realized there was no rationale to justify the violence that took place that day without contradicting every principle and moral I'd tried to teach my baby and which he understood much better than I. As a young child, I had experienced strong feelings of compassion for the handicapped and for animals, all of whom I'd witnessed being brutalized. I was often deeply depressed because of my helplessness to change matters. As I progressed through elementary school, however, I became systematically desensitized in an

effort to survive in my environment and to adapt to society such as it was.

I doubt that my son, now an adult, even recalls the conversation during which the wisdom of a child put me to shame. He is now a successful, educated, socially skilled young man, always deliberate and swift when it comes to defending the defenseless of any species.

—Beverly Whelan
Eastlake, OH

Olympic Dove Release Symbolic but Senseless

The opening ceremony of the 1988 Olympics turned into a stomach turning event for my family as we watched hundreds of birds—helpless and frightened by noise, smoke, and fire—trying to get out of the stadium after being released *en masse* in a dramatic gesture. The Olympic flame was lit with doves sitting on the edge of the bowl. Hours after the release, we could see weak birds desperately trying to find their way to freedom. There must be some other way to symbolize the spirit of peace.

—Jutta E. Koert
Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Tuna Boycott Speciesist

The current campaign to halt the slaughter of dolphins caught along with tuna in seine nets is important, but I think it's missing the mark by a bit. Eating only tuna caught with poles may help dolphins, but it implies that it's acceptable

to kill the fish. Fish suffer, too. Recently a West German court ruled that fish feel pain. Hamm Civil Court Judge Horst Brinkmann based his decision on testimony given by wildlife experts that an increased heart beat and labored breathing by a fish pulled from water would indicate suffering. A fish "drowns" in the air much like a dolphin drowns in water. A vegetarian diet is the least violent way to live, and has medical benefits as well. A peaceful world begins with a peaceful diet.

—Rick Haze
Santa Cruz, CA

Selfish Reasons to Spay/Neuter Needed

As a social worker, I see that traditional spay/neuter messages have *no* impact on the poor. In order to care about the welfare of animals, one must have reached a fairly high level of psychological, intellectual, cultural, and economic development. It is a waste of money, effort, and time for humane organizations to send out animal welfare messages that cannot be received by the large number of people who cannot get beyond their own immediate needs and desires in order to care about the big picture of animal suffering.

In order to help animals, it is necessary to communicate with their caretakers in terms that are meaningful to them. I have found that I can persuade people to spay and neuter their pets when I stick to specific facts about the animal in front of them. I will say things like the following: 1) If you don't spay your dog or cat, it's

only a matter of time before she gets malignant breast tumors, cystitis, or a terrible disease called pyometra; 2) If you don't neuter your dog, he may get prostate infections as well as other tumors, or become aggressive and engage in marking behaviors that will cause damage to your home; or 3) If you don't neuter your cat, he will spray urine around your home, wander off, or get into fights with other male cats in which he can be badly hurt. The point is that those problems will cost money, time, and aggravation, and it's cheaper and easier to have one's pet altered *now*.

—Irene Muschel
New York, NY

Ending Animal Slavery

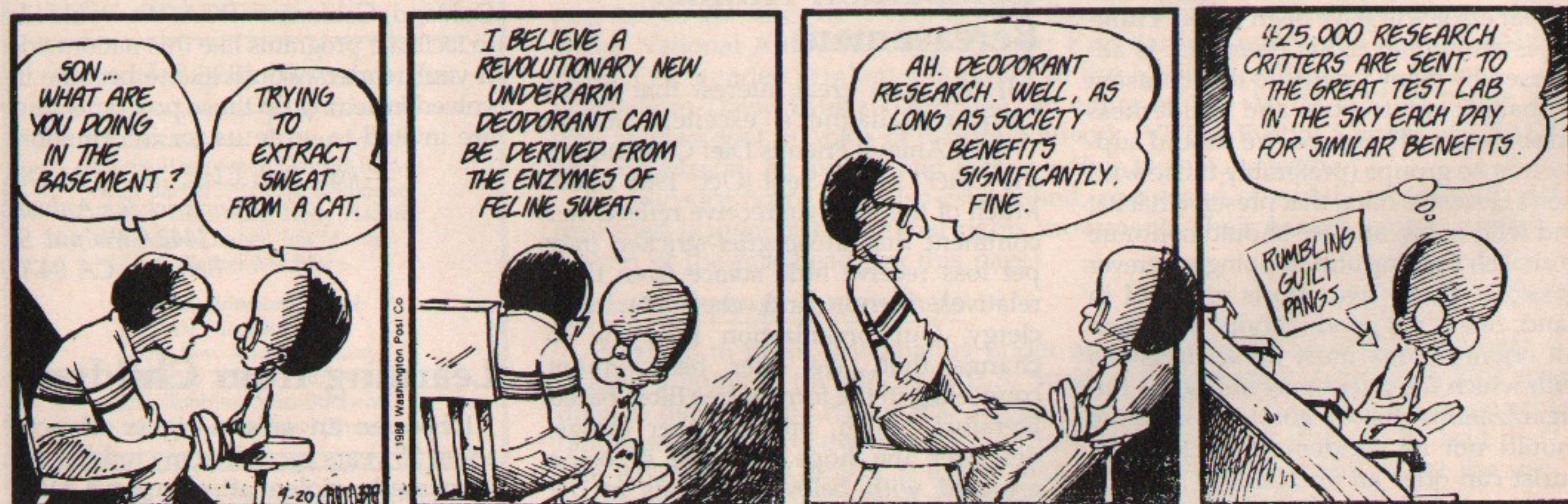
One can imagine that if Abraham Lincoln were president of this country today, he might be trying to help the world by freeing the nonhuman animals from bondage. But though he's not with us, we can look back into history and get some ideas from a comparison of present-day animal slavery with the human slavery that ended formally in the U.S. just a little over a century ago. The attitudes and belief systems that justified human slavery to many people have much in common with contemporary views on animals:

- Slaveowners believed that human slaves could not happily exist without their help, administration, or control. We now know that was untrue; however, the same idea is applied to animal slaves today.
- Slaveowners declared that slavery was approved by God. We hear the same from those who believe humans have a God-given right to exploit animals.
- Human slaves were considered sub-human, or "beneath humans." The same sort of thinking today keeps humans at the top of a theoretical power pyramid—with nonhumans at the bottom.
- Specious research "proved" that human slaves were inferior in intelligence to their "masters," and so there was no need to give them equal rights or equal treatment. Differences in intelligence—measured by human standards, of course—are used today to deny rights to nonhumans.

Not only did attitudes and prejudices sanction the injustices of human slavery, there were also economic incentives and justifications. Human slavery was an industry as well as an institution, with a huge economic structure. Cotton, picked

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BLOOM COUNTY by Berke Breathed



WHAT'S NEW?

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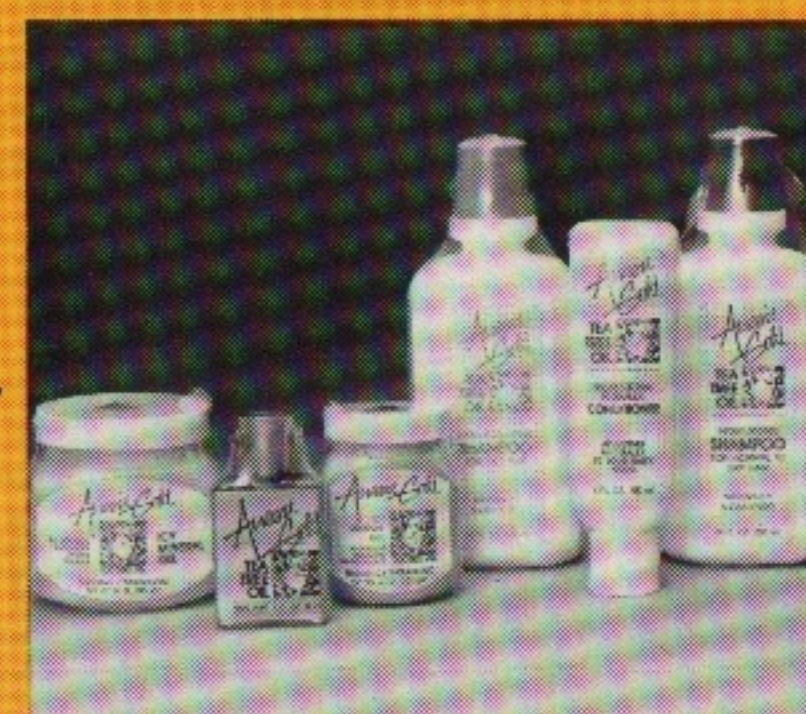
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It is difficult, if not impossible, to set priorities on animal abuse. But you have made sport hunting your cause. Why?

Simply in the course of my thought, I gravitated to the hunting issue. I was looking for the weakest link in the chain of animal and ecological abuse, and, of all types of animal abuse, hunting has several distinguishing weaknesses. First, unlike the fur or food issue, there is no market for its product. In addition, the hunters are hypersensitive to attack, and that reaction can be used against them. Finally, besides the cruelty involved, it can be shown that hunting is ecologically and biologically destructive, and is thereby a human welfare issue. On those premises, I decided to create CASH.

Thus far, the movement's efforts to stop hunting have not met with significant success.

For years, I picked up stray dogs, and it was an endless battle. In that struggle, I learned the valuable lesson that much too often the movement treats effects and not causes.

Like the dog and cat issue, our actions

to stop hunting are "reactionary." The problem we face with hunting is that a minority of people—the hunters and other consumptive wildlife users—have a stranglehold on state and Federal wildlife agencies, where wildlife management policy is set. And in our battles to date, we have been fighting the effects of their control.

Take a look at CASH's two-year battle to stop hunting at Harriman State Park. While we were ultimately successful, our "euphoria" was tempered by our recognition that the DEC opened 32 other state parks to hunting during the time of our battle. If you add that up—using the time spent at Harriman Park as a standard—it totals 64 years' worth of fighting and perhaps millions of dollars worth of lawyers and legal fees.

Since I don't have that much time and energy, I've dedicated myself to dismantling that system. CASH, if it is able to muster enough money, will file a lawsuit against the New York DEC to force a re-examination of the existing conservation laws in the state. If we could get such a precedent, the idea of more democratic control of wildlife could spread through-

out the United States. To finance our lawsuit, we desperately need support from the movement.

Tell us a little bit more about the lawsuit.

The lawsuit is appealing for more than just animal welfare reasons. There is an undeniable constitutional element to it as well. Wildlife has been declared a "national treasure" by the U.S. Supreme Court, and it's a treasure that all of us are supposed to have an equal share in. But nonconsumptive wildlife enthusiasts have been denied an equal say in deciding how wild animals are treated. A mere eight percent of the public—the hunters—control our wildlife heritage.

When you talk about hunters dominating state wildlife agencies to the exclusion of the rest of the public, that's really an issue of democracy.

Yes, it is. Let's take California, where, like other states, the wildlife managers' salaries are paid by hunters. The Fish and Game Division asked for public comment on a proposed sport hunt of mountain lions and got 100,000 letters in protest of

the hunt and 9,000 in support. Ignoring that public mandate, they attempted to institute a hunt. Fortunately, the Mountain Lion Preservation Fund has effectively used the courts to stop the past two hunts. But that result doesn't make the wildlife agency any less like a banana republic dictatorship.

In order to serve on many of the wildlife boards of these commissions, you must have had a hunting license for a number of years.

That's true. Another thing is that many of these Fish and Game agencies have concocted innocuous names for themselves. Some of them are called the Department of Environmental Conservation, the Department of Environmental Protection, or the Department of Natural Resources. The Fish and Game people hide behind these euphemisms.

And another thing, these "wildlife" agencies spend the bulk of their money on game animal projects. They spend it on hunter-landowner relations councils to promote hunting on private land, stock-

Continued on next page

INTERVIEW

An Interview with Luke Dommer

BY WAYNE PACELLE



Relaxing with a trusted friend.

Even without an orange vest wrapped around his torso or a shotgun in hand, Luke Dommer looks the part of a hunter. While that perception suits him well on television talk shows or in the woods, Dommer's got to be a bit insulted by that association. The burly, often controversial, ex-Marine has dedicated his life to degrading hunters and defending animals.

His forum has been the Committee to Abolish Sport Hunting (CASH), which he founded in 1976. CASH has led many anti-hunting rallies, overturned the U.S. Department of the Interior's ban on demonstrations on the Great Swamp Refuge in New Jersey in 1979, and successfully filed suit to stop hunting in the 52,000-acre Harriman Interstate Park in New York in 1982. Dommer and CASH are now trying to raise money to fight a legal battle against the New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) that could wrest power over wildlife from the hunters and restore it to all the people of the state.

INTERVIEW

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ing pheasants, hunter education, and law enforcement of hunting regulations.

The existing wildlife management system is one of the biggest abusers of animals. Well more than 150 million animals are killed every year by hunters. What animals are hunted?

It seems that any animal desired as a target is hunted. There are large mammals, such as deer, bears, elk, pronghorn antelope, buffalo, mountain lions, and coyotes; small mammals, such as squirrels and rabbits; upland birds, such as turkeys, pheasants, quail, and partridge; and migratory birds, such as doves, geese, and ducks. And they shoot these animals not just with shotguns, but with muzzleloaded weapons, bows and arrows, and even handguns.

We must understand that besides the suffering to individual animals, current wildlife management practices harm wildlife populations as well. Today's wildlife management philosophy is based on propagating game animal populations for the sole purpose of increasing hunter recreation. For instance, prescribed burning or clearcutting of forests to promote more game animals necessarily results in the decline of animals occupying the previous forest type. This leads to a deterioration of biological diversity.

The list of hunted animals is long. But, the hunters spend most of their public relations efforts talking about one species: white-tailed deer. Specifically, they talk about the need to limit deer "overpopulation" by hunting. You don't hear them talking about starving bears, ducks, or doves. Why?

Well, you pretty much answered the question. They don't talk about it because starvation of these animals is not a problem.

But with deer, they justify their activity by creating the impression that there is a problem. The fact is, wildlife managers deliberately inflate deer numbers to hunt them. One way is by manipulating habitat. They cut down mature forests, and the forest that results is one with more low-lying browse, more biomass for the deer. The better the browse, the higher the birthrate, the more deer there are.

Wildlife managers capitalize on a biological principle shared by most animals. When there is a void in nature, animal populations rebound and fill that void. In a dramatic way, hunting reduces competition among survivors for food, space, and mates. This results in de-

creased competition for available resources and increased fertility. Some studies show that hunted herds can produce two to three times as many fawns as a nonhunted herd.

Also important is the destruction of the natural sex ratio. Deer are born on about a one-to-one ratio, females to male. By killing off the bucks, they establish ratios anywhere from 2 to 15 females to each male. This maximizes the birthrate, because it is females who bear young, and one male can impregnate any number of females.

It's an irony, but the states with the most hunters have the biggest deer populations.

That really tells all, doesn't it? And it's bound to stay that way. It's the modern-day wildlife manager's job to increase the demand for hunting by making sure there is an adequate supply of "game" animals.

Is there any truth to their argument that non-hunted deer populations will experience massive mortality from starvation?

You'll have deer starving in any situation. You get a severe winter and the fawns get snowbound. If you maintain the herds at optimum levels, you increase the number of deer and some will starve. More often though, when there is food scarcity and intense competition, animals will not die of starvation, but live with some degree of undernourishment. Undernourished deer—animals who, incidentally, have reduced fertility because of their condition—are different from starving deer. But the wildlife managers' public relationists don't want to make that distinction. The point is, they have been the prime culprits in creating most of the problems that exist.

I often think of overpopulation as a human construct. The wildlife managers start crying "overpopulation" whenever deer begin to eat somebody's ornamental shrubbery, or where there is an increase in deer-car collisions. But, in a dynamic ecosystem, factors are always at work to regulate populations. Ecological systems always fluctuate, and scarcity and abundance are temporary conditions that are part of a living process.

That's exactly right. Lots of people seem to buy the line that since some predators are gone, deer populations immediately explode with no factors limiting their numbers.

Another aspect of this issue is how hunting affects the long-term health of a



The size of deer herds is often manipulated by wildlife managers to yield more targets for hunters.

species. Some people have called hunting "evolution in reverse."

Despite what hunters say, they in no way resemble predators. Predators remove the unfit and refine the genetic characteristics of prey species. The human hunter selects the best animals, leaving the weaker ones. Because of hunting, a lot of inferior deer are having reproductive success. The result of this is a constant genetic degradation of the species. When they go into the woods, they have makeup on, they have camouflage suits, they wear red caps to protect themselves, they have binoculars, scopes, compasses, heating pads, electric socks, freeze-dried doe droppings, and even camouflaged toilet paper to keep them from being mistaken for white-tailed deer. They don't resemble natural predators at all. It's just the opposite.

You'd think with the way human hunters compare themselves with nonhuman hunters, they'd protect predator populations wherever they live. But again, it seems it's just the opposite.

Hunters hate predators with a purple passion. On the upper peninsula of Michigan, in Baraga County, I remember when hunters were offering bounties on wolves, with pamphlets saying "save a deer, kill a wolf today," and charging that the predators were decimating the deer population. Some government agencies hired a botanist, went in there, and deter-

mined that the forest was in an advanced stage of development and that's what caused the "shortage" of deer in that area. What's more, the hunters had exterminated wolves from that area ten years prior to that time.

Ted Williams, a former employee of the Massachusetts Division of Fish and Game has said that hunters and wildlife agencies are against the reintroduction and protection of predators because every deer or other game animal killed by a predator is one more license fee lost to the state.

Absolutely. These people want to convert everything into something that can be converted into paper dollars. Animals have no intrinsic value to them. They are hiding behind this mask of conservation.

I assume you don't buy their argument that hunters pay for conservation.

That is the biggest lump of nonsense. They are paying for ecological and animal destruction. The money goes back into policing themselves and promoting game animal populations. It doesn't go to preserve healthy ecosystems where there is biological diversity.

The hunters didn't pay for national wildlife refuges, and they certainly don't pay to maintain them. While they are primarily supported out of general taxpayer funds, these "refuges" have turned into killing grounds for hunters.

Every year, while you hear the hunters express concern for animals, you hear many stories of their killing endangered animals.

Some hunters purposefully shoot bald eagles, and kill others indirectly with the lead shot they leave all over the environment. Hunters lure grizzlies out of the parks to shoot. And the Safari Club International—a bunch of sick, rich, trophy hunters—has repeatedly tried to get importation permits for the "trophies" of endangered species from Africa and other faraway lands.

You mentioned that the Safari Club people are sick. Do you really think that many hunters are sick or deranged, or are they just conditioned to want animal heads hanging in their dens?

A lot of hunters are conditioned at youth to kill. But it can't be denied that many hunters get a real thrill from killing. I've seen guys after a kill who are flushed with a pinkish hue, glassy eyed, like they had been injected with some kind of drug. Many hunters are sick people, in my opinion. They kill beautiful animals,

INTERVIEW



A gutsy, charismatic speaker, Dommer has crisscrossed the U.S. several times lambasting the "rifle maniacs."

they pick up their heads, they lay rifles across their necks, and say aren't they gorgeous, aren't they beautiful? They see beauty in death, not in life. They can invent all the excuses they want, but when you boil it all down, they want to kill something.

If they can't kill the animals they want, sometimes they'll kill other animals. In Massachusetts, five hunters returning from an unsuccessful hunt saw a puppy tied outside and opened fire on the

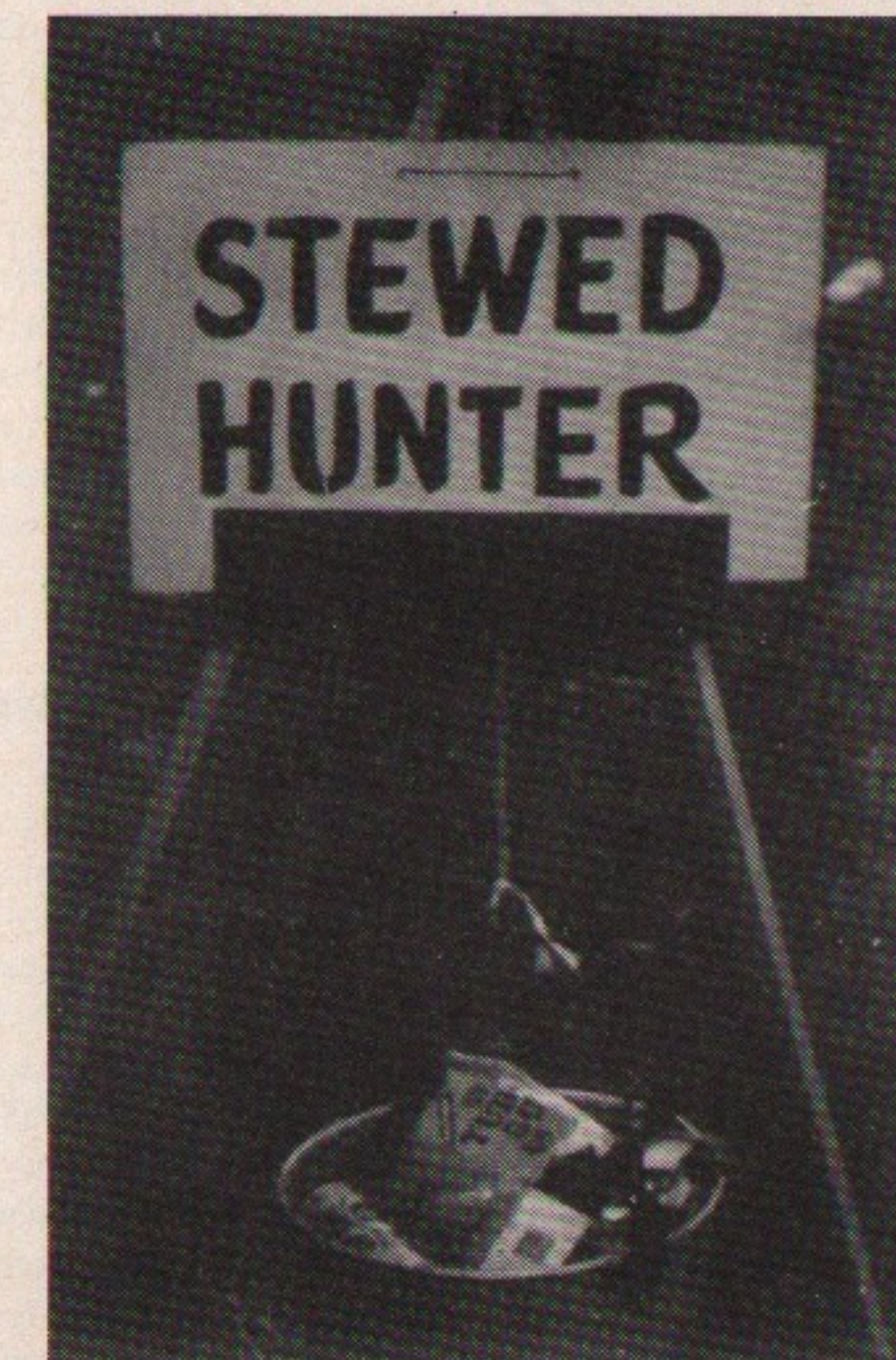
animal. In California, two hunters killed a black man on a railroad track, and they admitted in court that they did it because they didn't get anything else.

In dealing with farm animals, people can take a positive step in their lives by becoming vegetarian. People opposed to animal research can choose cruelty-free products. What can people opposed to hunting do?

Once again, CASH needs financial support for its lawsuit. We need to raise \$100,000.

People should understand how destructive hunting is to living systems and to evolving species. Read Ron Baker's *The American Hunting Myth* and Cleveland Amory's *Man Kind?*. People should write to their Federal representatives to encourage them to support the Refuge Wildlife Protection Act initiated by the HSUS that would ban hunting and trapping on national wildlife refuges. Most important, they can get involved and oppose hunting on the local level. It is the state wildlife agencies where the problem really lies and where hunting is most vulnerable. They might consider direct action, too. Peter Kropotkin astutely said in his *The Theory of Revolution*, "One audacious act gains more followers than a thousand books which if not translated into action become nothing more than collectors of dust."

Readers can send donations for the lawsuit and information requests to the Committee to Abolish Sport Hunting, P.O. Box 43, White Plains, NY, 10605.



A digestible recipe?

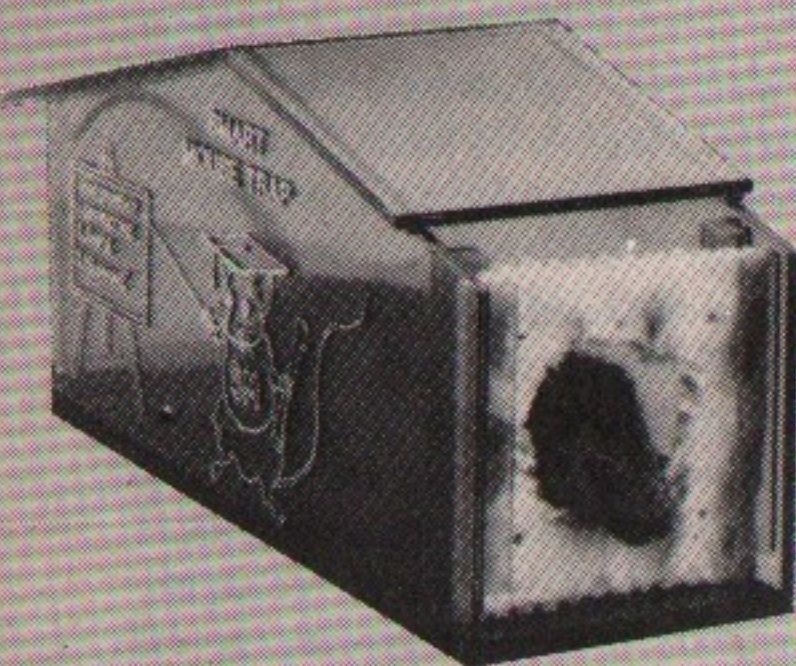
NETWORK NOTES

Amnesty for Animals

Amnesty International (AI) has reaffirmed opposition to torture experiments on animals. Twelve years ago, Danish doctors tried to help AI develop methods to detect and prove torture. They administered electroshock to eight anesthetized pigs. The AI International Council stopped it, and resolved in June, 1978 that "AI should not sponsor further medical experimentation involving the use of either human beings or animals."

Israeli SPCA Needs Help

The Tel Aviv SPCA, Israel's only fully functional animal shelter, drew flak recently after a TV expose knocked their use of a captive bolt pistol for euthanasia. (Smaller unwanted and suffering animals are killed via carbon monoxide. Israel virtually bans sodium pentobarbital, the preferred means of euthanasia.) The Israeli army quit giving the SPCA food scraps, formerly their main food source. Donations for food can be sent c/o Concern for Helping Animals in Israel, Box 3341, Alexandria, VA 22302. Address letters of support to Chaim Yavim, Director of Israeli TV, Romema, Jerusalem, Israel. For further info, call CHAI, (703) 698-0825.



Tape can prevent an escape.

Building a Better Mouse Trap

Humane mouse trap maker Jack Sutter of Seabright Ltd. warns that "some very smart mice" have gotten out of their older traps. Newer traps are modified to prevent this. To be sure, Cutter suggests taping the trap door shut once a mouse is inside, "til you are ready to let the little rascals escape."

EDITED BY MERRITT CLIFTON



Representatives of all animal families at the cathedral.

Blessing the Beasts

An eagle, an elephant, a llama, a dromedary, algae in a jar, numerous companion animals, and a turtle a small boy saved from a Chinatown soup pot joined 4,000 people for the St. Francis Day blessing of the animals at New York's Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The mass was accompanied by Paul Winters on sax, Eugene Friesen on cello, recorded wolf howls and whale whistles, the Omega Liturgical Dancers, and many singers. St. Francis Day, October 2, opened World Week of Prayer for Animals. The Rev. Andrew Linzey, chaplain to the University of Essex (England) and author of *Christianity and the Rights of Animals*, lectured in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Princeton, Raleigh, and Washington DC. Other celebration leaders included Dr. Michael Fox of HSUS, philosopher Tom Regan, the Rev. Marc Wessels, and Rabbi Harold White. The latter two are executive director and president of the International Network for Religion & Animals (INRA). ♦ Unitarian Universalists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals are now preparing their resolution for the 1989 Unitarian Universalist General

Assembly. In 1986 their first resolution won the support of eight congregations; last year's resolution drew the support of 73. Their presentation included talks by Tom Regan, Elliot Katz, and actress Rue McClanahan. Four ministers participated in a worship service, "A Celebration of Earth & Her Creatures."

Stop School Veal

The Colgate University chapter of Students for the Ethical Treatment of Animals needs letters supporting its campaign to get veal out of the campus cafeteria. Address them to Saga Marriot Food Services, Colgate University, Hamilton, NY 13346.

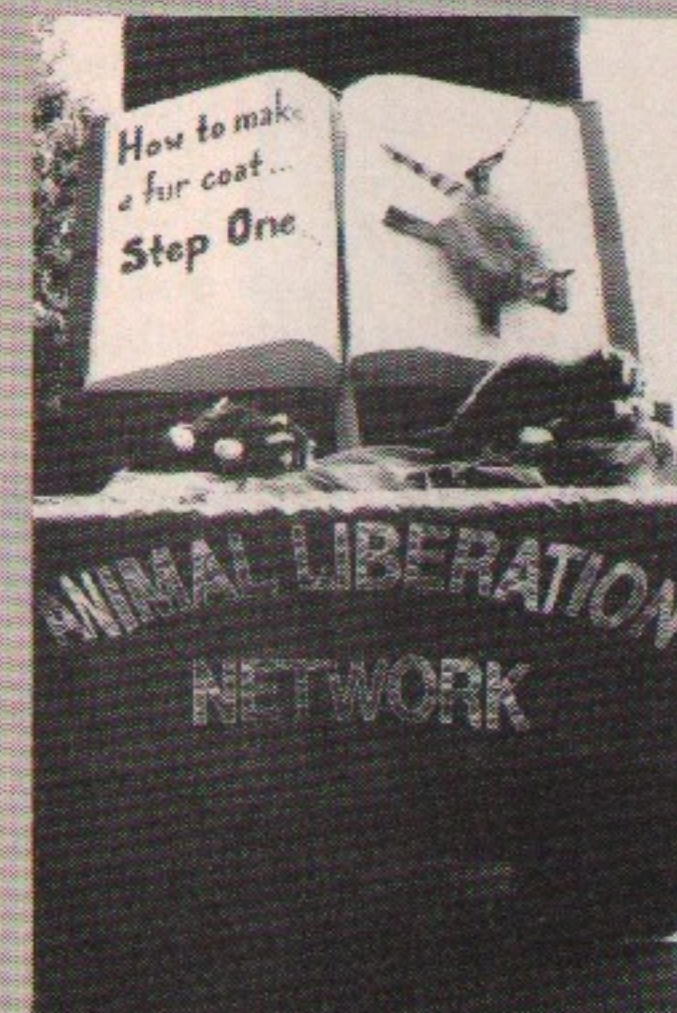
Saving Whales and Dolphins

Heinz buys lots of tuna netted "on dolphin," sold under the brand names Starkist, Breast O'Chicken, 9-Lives, and Amore. Fifty members of Earth Island Institute and Mobilization for Animals objected at Heinz's 1988 stockholders' meeting in Pittsburgh. Lee Dussaux and Todd Patterson of Earth First! led chants from the tops of 60-foot flagpoles. Both were arrested. To help with further

demos, write Save the Dolphins, 300 Broadway, Suite 28, San Francisco, CA 94133. ♦ Rep. Gerry Studds has pledged to revise his pending Marine Mammal Protection Act to crack down on the dolphin killing. ♦ Contending that "dolphins communicate holographically through thought," Kamala Hope-Campbell has founded the International Cetacean Education Research Centre to try to learn how they do it. The work will be non-invasive; no dolphins will be captured. Write her at Box 110, Nambucca Heads NSW, Australia 2448. ♦ The *Whale Center Journal* Vol.2, No.3 reports that the U.S. is advancing military interests by dropping sanctions against whaling by Iceland, Norway, and Japan; also that a new species of beaked whale has been found near Peru. For more info, write the Whale Center, 3929 Piedmont Ave., Oakland, CA 94611. ♦ Whale news is also published in *Whalewatch* by the International Wildlife Coalition, 320 Gifford St., Falmouth, MA 02540. ♦ Greenpeace picketed Burger King, Wendy's, and Long John Silver's in Los Angeles, Florida, and the Boston area, urging them to boycott Icelandic fish until the whaling stops. Nine Massachusetts cities endorsed the boycott, including Boston. ♦ Former whaler Ragnvald Dahl of Andenes, Norway has reluctantly turned to conducting whale-watching voyages for tourists. Dahl killed about 650 whales, starting in 1972; his father killed over 3,000; and his grandfather killed 3,000.



Heinz "charged" in dolphin deaths.



Heavy message in a Baltimore parade.

New Groups

The Animal Rights Connection leaflets a furrier every Saturday, leaflets businesses selling animal flesh monthly, leaflets the S.F. Zoo every third Sunday, and protests military experiments on animals twice a month. To join, write Box 640203, San Francisco, CA 94109. ♦ The newly formed Animal Liberation Network "is an uncompromising, immoderate, nonprofit organization dedicated to the total abolition of the abuse, exploitation, and slaughter of animals, and to environmental sanity," according to founder Louis Levin. They debuted with a well-received float in Baltimore's "I Am An American Day" parade. For details, write Box 983, Hunt Valley, MD 21030.

Alternative Conference

The Johns Hopkins Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing will host a symposium on "In Vitro Toxicology: New Directions" April 4-5. For info, write the center in care of Johns Hopkins University, 615 North Wolfe St., Baltimore, MD 21205.

Fireplace Check

Before lighting your woodstove or fireplace for the first time this winter, check the chimney for nesting or hibernating animals. Then secure it with a coarse screen over the outlet. This will also arrest flaming debris that could otherwise start a fire outdoors or on your rooftop.

CIVITAS Symposium

CIVITAS (The Center for Scientific Information on Vivisection) drew guest speakers from nine nations and four continents to its recent Geneva, Switzerland conference. Three Japanese medical scientists, including a 1975 Nobel candidate, told the group: "It is our firm conviction that Chinese medicine, natural medicine, and macrobiotic medicine, which completely exclude animal experimentation, will be recognized as orthodox medicine very soon." CIVITAS was founded by Hans Ruesch, author of *Slaughter of the Innocent*.

Catalog Protests

When you get a sales catalog that includes offensive products, boycott the company—and tell them why. Many catalogs include a prepaid envelope that could convey a note of protest as easily as an order. ♦ The current Sesco jewelry catalog plugs decorated ostrich eggs, ostrich-foot display stands, and ivory carvings, with the disclaimer that the ostrich products "come from domesticated bird ranches," where they're raised "the same as our American poultry." Sesco can be reached toll-free at 1-800-637-3726.

Prizes Offered

The Delta Society is offering a number of cash awards for projects and people who further the human/animal companion bond: \$15,000 seed money to fund a nonprofit community project; two prizes of \$2,500 to establish community projects; \$2,500 for a lecture by a human health professional on "the interactions of people and companion or therapy animals"; \$1,500 to an individual with a distinguished record of service to animals; \$500 each for the best print and broadcast "human interest" animal features; and one prize of \$2,000 plus four of \$1,000 for outstanding guide dogs, hearing dogs, service animals for the disabled, and therapy animals (one award is reserved for a horse, and half of each prize goes to the animal's training program). Nominations are due by March 15; send them to the Delta Society, Century Bldg., Suite 303, 321 Burnett Ave. South, Renton, WA 98055-2569.

Psych Protests

University of California (UC) at Berkeley psychology professor Russell DeValois was the target of protests at meetings of the board of regents and convocation ceremonies, where 13 were arrested. Since 1958, DeValois has spent \$1.5 million of tax money to implant electrodes in the brains of cats and primates. He also trains other researchers, under grants from the National Institute of Mental Health—even though both USDA and UC Berkeley staff veterinarians have

repeatedly found his animal handling procedures negligent and inhumane. The "Stop DeValois" campaign is coordinated by In Defense of Animals, 21 Tamal Vista Blvd., Corte Madera, CA 94925. ♦ The North Carolina Network for Animals wants to stop similar experiments performed by Walter Salinger of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro psychology department. Protest to Chancellor William Moran, UNC-Greensboro, 303 Mossman Bldg., Greensboro, NC 27412.



UC-Berkeley Prof. Russell DeValois under fire for cat and primate studies.

Be Careful with Anti-Freeze

Car anti-freeze, which has a sweetish taste, has been the cause of many animal deaths. Be sure to keep jugs and bottles of the liquid out of harm's way, with tops screwed on tight, and clean up any spills immediately.

Just Say No

Protest over 7,000 fruitless drug and alcohol abuse experiments on animals to Representative Charles Rangel, Chair, House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse & Control, House of Representatives, Washington DC 20515. For details of the research, write In Defense of Animals, 21 Tamal Vista Blvd., Corte Madera, CA 94925. ♦ Under fire from PETA, University of Maryland professor Harold Crossley has ceased injecting drugs into mice as part of a police training course he teaches for the Drug Enforcement Agency.

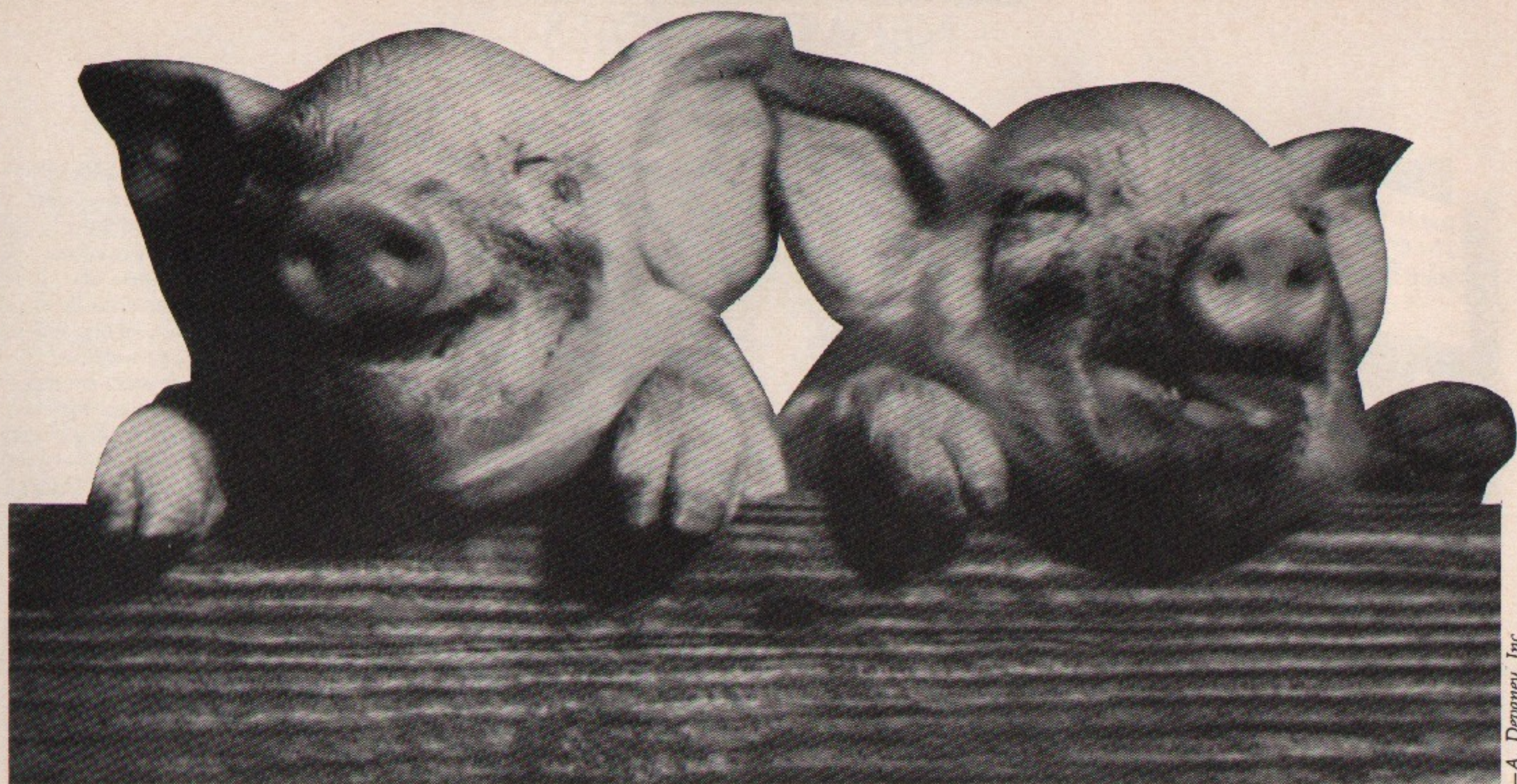
Say "Bull" to Bullfights

Current Air Canada ads for flights to Lisbon and Madrid feature a bullfighter. Protest to Pierre Jeannot, President & CEO, Air Canada, 500 Rene Levesque Blvd. Ouest, Montreal, Quebec H2Z 1Z5, Canada. ♦ Madrid bullfighters were recently caught doping bulls with up to 50 pounds of epsom salts each, 10 times as much as necessary to impair their coordination.

Milk Fraud

The Mid-Atlantic Milk Marketing Association agreed to refrain from advertising whole milk as a low-fat product and paid \$3,500 to the Maryland Consumer Protection Division, following complaints about misleading ads filed by Baltimore Vegetarians, PETA, Physicians' Committee for Responsible Medicine, and the Center for Science in the Public Interest.

NETWORK NOTES



-A. Devaney, Inc.

The Joy and Tragedy of PIGS

BY JOHN ROBBINS

Have you ever given a belly rub to a pig? If not, you don't know the fun you've missed. And you probably wouldn't qualify for the Presidency under Harry Truman's eligibility test: "No man should be allowed to be President who does not understand hogs."

If we abided by Truman's criteria, though, there'd hardly be any candidates. You see, there is no creature on this earth whose reputation is more undeserved. If it were possible to measure our all-too-common misunderstanding of other animals on some giant scale, our ignorance of this particular animal might well be the greatest of all. This is an animal who, because of our mistaken beliefs, has been abused and violated by people for centuries. But when they aren't mistreated, pigs are remarkably friendly, forgiving, intelligent, and good-natured creatures.

To call a man or woman a "pig," is considered by most of us to be a grievous insult. This doesn't say much about these animals, but it says a lot about us. After all, we always accuse

others of our own vices. Pigs do not "eat like a pig." Far from it, they are virtual gourmets who profoundly enjoy their victuals. Pigs never bolt their food, but chew it slowly. I've watched pigs in natural conditions eat and I've watched people eat, and I can tell you the average pig savors food with more discernment than most humans. Pigs will often shove their food about with their snouts to more fully release the aroma they so thoroughly enjoy. And unlike dogs, horses, and humans, they will never dangerously overeat even when given access to unlimited food. The sole exception is when they are fed drugs such as Hog-Crave, which the pork industry uses to fatten them faster for slaughter.

The stereotype has it that pigs are insensitive creatures, but they actually have one of the highest measured I.Q.s of all animals—surpassing even dogs. Not only do they clearly recognize individuals, but if treated kindly often develop sophisticated and

subtle relationships with their human companions. They can be exceedingly sociable, affectionate, and fun-loving friends.

The naturalist W.H. Hudson lived with a wide variety of animals, and reported: "I have a friendly feeling towards pigs generally, and consider them the most intelligent of beasts, not excepting the elephant and the anthropoid ape.... I also like his attitude towards all other creatures, especially man. He is not suspicious, or shrinkingly submissive, like horses, cattle and sheep; not an impudent devil-may-care like the goat; nor hostile like the goose; nor condescending like the cat; nor a flattering parasite like the dog. He views us from a totally different, a sort of democratic, standpoint as fellow-citizens and brothers, and takes it for granted, or grunted, that we understand his language, and without servility or insolence he has a natural, pleasant, camarados-all or hail-fellow-well-met air with us."

The common image of pigs has it that there is something vile or disgusting about them, but in fact the only thing disgusting about pigs is our

usual attitude and behavior towards them. They are playful, sensitive, friendly animals with a marvelous curiosity and enthusiasm for life. Sir Walter Scott had a pig as a "pet." So did pop singer James Taylor. In fact, a rapidly increasing number of people are today discovering the pleasure of scratching behind a pig's ears, and the joy of their friendship. As one young Manhattan executive put it, "You can be yourself with a hog!"

Why this sudden surge of "pig-mania"? You could chalk it up to a fad, perhaps influenced by Porky Pig of Warner Brothers cartoons, Miss Piggy of Muppet fame, Walter Brooks' marvelous Freddy the Pig books, or E.B. White's endearing young pig Wilbur in *Charlotte's Web*. But whatever the reason for the increasing interest, the growing number of people who are keeping pigs as companions are learning how out-of-step with reality are the cultural stereotypes.

mother watched awestruck as Priscilla the pig, evidently fully understanding everything that was happening, proceeded to pull the terrified boy safely to shore.

Many other people who have pigs as companions discover what fine friends they can be. A North Carolina neurosurgeon, Dr. Raymond Sattler, has for years kept pigs who not only go swimming with the family, but watch television, go for walks, and enjoy rides in the family station wagon. In Hyde Park, N.Y., Chris and Kelly Jones take their pigs on picnics and play music to them.

Many of us think of pigs as being unclean, but this is simply another case of our being wrong. The fact is that these animals will never foul their living space if they can possibly help it. In fact, they are remarkably considerate in this respect, as the Davidson family of Green Horizon Farms in upstate New York discovered when

Pigs are not obedient creatures, but we shouldn't hold that against them.

pigs try to immerse their bulk ("rather pathetically" she noted) in a dog's water bowl. Realizing how much they wanted to be in water to cool off, she hooked ropes up to shower taps, and before long these astute animals had learned to turn on the water so they could have a shower when they wanted one. Two weeks later, they had also developed the knack of turning it off when finished.

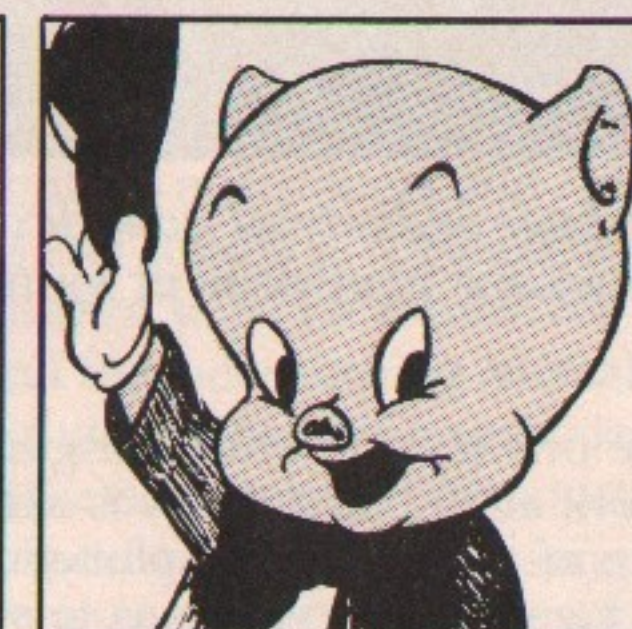
Pigs are not obedient creatures, but we shouldn't hold that against them. It is not their nature to be servile, but neither are they arrogant or disdainful towards people. In fact, they are that rare animal who appears to view human beings as on their level—as something of an equal partner in the task of enjoying life to the maximum. One woman who appreciates this aspect of pigs, Sharon Obbink of Taylors, S.C., told me, "They won't do just anything you want them to. They think about it, and if they don't want to do it, they don't do it." Obbink is obviously favorably impressed by her experience with pigs. The first time I spoke with her, she gleefully pointed out to me that without the b's, her last name would be "Oink."

The stereotype has it that pigs are lazy, but here again we miss the mark. It's just that they see no need to get excited about doing something simply because humans deem it important. They are extremely industrious when it comes to expressing their nature, which includes exploring the earth and digging therein. They evidently appeared on earth some 36 million years ago (which makes them many times our seniors), and one might say they have been rooting for themselves ever since. The sheer gusto with which they nose about in the soil is a sight to behold. One writer, Stephen Hall, was moved to poetic heights by such a scene: "The awe and excitement of a hefty Hampshire as it espies

Continued on next page



Miss Piggy



Porky Pig



Wilbur

For example, you may not think it possible for a pig to save a drowning boy. But a couple of years back, United Press International carried a photograph and story that was picked up and printed in many of America's major newspapers. The photo was of Carol Burk, her 11-year-old son Anthony Melton, and a pig. What made the story newsworthy was that mother and son were swimming in a Houston, Texas lake when the boy inadvertently strayed from shore, panicked, and began to sink. A pig named Priscilla—who had been brought to the lake for a swim by her human companion Victoria Herberta—happened to be nearby and evidently felt Anthony's distress, because she rushed into the water and began to swim towards him. While Anthony's anguished mother watched helplessly, the boy managed to stay afloat until Priscilla reached him, whereupon he caught hold of her leash. Anthony's

they simultaneously raised a puppy named Chief and a piglet named Susie. Like most puppies, it took Chief a couple of weeks to become paper trained. But it took only three days for Susie the piglet to master the art. It is true that pigs love dirt, but they do not deserve to be referred to disparagingly as "dirty" animals. They should more appropriately be called "earthy" animals, for it is simply the good Mother Earth they love.

One reason people have mistakenly judged pigs to be dirty is that they can commonly be found wallowing in the mud. But the fact is that they have a very good reason to be there: it cools them off. You see, these animals don't "sweat like a pig." They actually have only a few sweat glands, and in the heat seek the soothing comfort of mud. If given a choice, however, they often prefer water to cool themselves off. One hot day a Southern California woman watched her two 500-pound

Continued from previous page

a virgin tract of land, particularly in the springtime, may be likened to Balboa's reaction when first he glimpsed the Pacific. And the ensuing grunt of contentment may be likened to a large body of water emptying through a drain. Once loosed on unspoiled terrain, pigs will methodically excavate until, in the words of one veteran observer, 'It looks like a World War I battlefield, trenches and all.'"

Further testimony to the considerable intelligence of our porcine friends comes from animal trainers, who report that pigs are natural performers who can easily be taught to dance, tumble, retrieve, dive, fetch things, and pull carts. These professionals state emphatically, however, that in training pigs, you can only use affection, food, and other rewards. Punishment will get you absolutely nowhere, and will only serve to make the animals belligerent. It seems these creatures will not comply with anything that insults their dignity. They are happy to play with us and be our friends, but only so long as we respect them.

People who have had companion pigs invariably report examples of their unique intelligence. Kent Britt of Washington, D.C., for instance, tells of putting a bolt lock on the door of his condiment cabinet to keep his pig Fido out. But it didn't work. When he came home, there was ketchup all over the place, because Fido had figured out how to open the lock. Melanie Choukas-Bradley of Montgomery County, Md. has closely observed the way pigs go about solving problems, and finds the evidence for their intelligence undeniable. She concludes: "I'm convinced that if pigs had digits like primates, they could be taught to talk in sign language."

Despite the unmistakable intelligence, friendliness, and sensitivity of pigs, the vast majority of people still hold them in low esteem. Even self-proclaimed "pig lovers" often remain fixed in an attitude of profound disrespect towards these sensitive creatures. This became painfully apparent to Sharon Obbink when she joined the Short Snout Society of Greenville, S.C. a few years back. She was appalled to discover that the organization, which was then composed of over 500 people who claimed to love pigs (many of them had cars sporting "Have you hugged your pig today?" bumper stickers), actually



Patty Mark

Modern pig "factories" are huge industrial complexes that may house over 100,000 animals in intensive confinement systems.

cooked a pig in the ground at one of their meetings, and served pork at their events. This was a group of human beings who gathered together specifically to share their appreciation for these remarkable animals! Yet they evidently felt no compunction about slaughtering one to eat. I am re-

"I'm convinced that if pigs had digits like primates, they could be taught to talk in sign language."

minded of Cleveland Amory's penetrating comment: "Man is infinite in his capacity to rationalize his rapacity, especially when it comes to something he wants to eat, or wear."

The pork-eating members of the Short Snout Society probably did not feel they were being hypocritical. They live, as you and I do, in a society in

which misguided disdain for these animals is rampant. The corresponding exploitation of them is so pervasive as to seem "natural" to many."

One finds the disrespect everywhere. At the University of Missouri's Sinclair Comparative Medicine Research Farm for the Study of Chronic Diseases and Aging, biochemist Dr. Myron Tumbleson spent many years turning pigs into alcoholics. One poor pig was named "Friendly" because he could be made to consume the equivalent of four quarts of 86 proof vodka a day. At Animal Behavior Enterprises in Hot Springs, Ark., Bob Bailey surgically implanted 25 pounds of "all sorts of things—wooden blocks, ball bearings, aluminum cylinders" in the abdomens of pigs to see how much they could manage to carry around. Bailey says the military funded these experiments. He doesn't know why. I could guess, but I'd rather not. Other researchers have fed massive quantities of poisons to pigs, battered them at regular intervals with hammers, blowtorched them, deprived them of sleep, and starved them to death for the supposed benefit of humans.

Continued on page 16

ADVERTISEMENT

CEASE

The Coalition to End Animal Suffering and Exploitation



CEASE is a non-profit, Boston-based organization dedicated to animal protection. Founded in 1979, it was among the very first grassroots groups in the animal rights movement. Last year, we launched the first-ever state wide referendum campaign to establish humane standards for the treatment of farm animals. While the proposal lost at the ballot box it received over 500,000 votes, attracted national attention and put a spotlight on factory farming. This winter there are 200 subway ads on display addressing animal experimentation, pet overpopulation and fur, and for the second year in a row there are several anti-fur billboards.

In the legislative arena Cease re-filed and worked for the passage of a bill to allow students to refuse to perform dissection and instead do alternative study projects. Cease is continuing its Compassion Campaign which has included publishing the directory advertised on this page, getting cruelty free lists posted in natural foods stores and establishing a "Cruelty Free Awareness Week" for towns in the state that will help promote a compassionate lifestyle. Cease also publishes newsletters and informational brochures and conducts regular educational events and outreach designed to better inform the public. We also offer lectures and films concerning animal rights to schools, universities, civic and religious organizations and conduct peaceful pickets and protest demonstrations, provide informed and experienced spokespersons for television, radio and newspapers and network with other organizations who share our objectives.

If you are concerned about animal suffering and exploitation and want to join an animal rights group that puts its money where its mouth is, join Cease.

CEASE WALL CALENDAR
A CELEBRATION OF ANIMALS
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The American consumer has been brainwashed by advertising and indoctrination (remember the "Four Food Groups" from elementary school?) into believing that meat is a desirable necessity and that animals don't mind being eaten. This ad ran in the Saturday Evening Post circa 1940.

The pig business

With all the pig abuse in our society, the methods employed in today's pork factories stand by themselves when it comes to examples of humanity's capacity for inhumanity. I have visited and studied these places, and have written about them extensively in my book *Diet for a New America*. But even with all the contact I've had with these places, they still produce in me the most aching and profound sadness.

I know what sensitive, intelligent, and friendly critters pigs can be. I've seen them romp and play, and provide good-natured companionship to many people. I've looked straight into their inquisitive eyes and have felt the thrill of genuine affection and contact. But I've also seen the lives they are forced to live as slaves to the food giants. And I have to say that what's done to these animals in today's factory farms is one of the most tragic spectacles I've ever witnessed. Even if they were not such endearing animals, they would deserve far more respect and humane treatment than they are

afforded in these abominations.

Some pig factories are huge industrial complexes with over 100,000 pigs. Here these robust animals, naturally full of honest-hearted zest for life, are trapped in stainless-steel cages so small they can barely move. If you were to peek inside one of these buildings, you'd see row upon row of confined pigs—each standing alone in a narrow, cramped steel stall, and each facing in exactly the same direction like cars in a parking lot. But you'd hardly notice what you saw, because you'd be so overwhelmed by the stench. The overpowering ammonia-saturated air of a modern pig factory is something no one ever forgets.

I know what sensitive, intelligent, and friendly critters pigs can be.

Many "modern" pig stalls are built on slatted floors over large pits, into which the urine and feces of the animals fall automatically. Thousands of this type of confinement system are in operation, in spite of the fact that many serious diseases are caused by the toxic gases (ammonia, methane, and hydrogen sulfide) that the excreta produce, and which rise from the pits and become trapped inside the building.

Pigs have a highly developed sense of smell, and their noses are—in a natural setting—capable of detecting the scents of many kinds of edible roots, even when those roots are still underground. In today's pig factories, however, they breathe night and day the stench of excrement of the hundreds of pigs whose stalls are in the same building. No matter how much they might want to get away, no matter how hard they might try, there is no escape.

The type of pig farm I'm describing is, unfortunately, not an isolated bad example. It's "par for the course" today. Just a couple of years ago, the owner of Lehman Farms of Strawn, Ill., was chosen Illinois Pork All-American by the National Pork Producers Council and the Il-

Continued on page 18

A Peaceable Kingdom for Farm Animals

Imagine waking up each morning to the sound of roosters crowing back and forth between the barn and the chicken house just a few yards from where you are lying in your trailer. Imagine it's time to fling on your bathrobe, steal out into the cool morning air and unlatch the barn doors so that the farm animals—tucked inside by you the night before—can come outside and start to enjoy their day. A pastoral fantasy, you say? Not unless I dreamed the five weeks I spent last summer working as a volunteer intern at the unique haven for farm animals, now in its third year, called Farm Sanctuary.

Located in Avondale, Pennsylvania next to the Delaware state line, and comprising about ten acres on a hundred-acre organic vegetable and hay farm, Farm Sanctuary is a non-profit enterprise that provides permanent shelter as well as adoption services for animals rescued from factory farms, stockyards, and slaughterhouses. Here you will find pigs, turkeys, ducks, geese, rabbits, chickens, sheep, goats, and a cow—all receiving the round-the-clock personal attention of Sanctuary founders and directors Gene and Lorri Bauston, along with their single fulltime assistant, Blanche Kent. At Farm Sanctuary, despite notched ears, clipped beaks and toes, and other deformities and mutilations identifying them as former agroindustrial production units, farm animals really do appear to have a truly "nice day."

As is probably the case for most people growing up in post-World War II America, my personal acquaintance with farm animals had been practically nil, other than for some brief encounters with baby "Easter" chickens and rabbits way back in childhood, a long suppressed witnessing of a brown hen beheaded on a chopping block with an axe by a playmate's father, and tears shed over some neighbors' white duck getting run over by a car.

Speaking of Easter, when some friends and I first drove to Farm Sanctuary on Easter Sunday last year, one

of those present, on spying at a distance the dark brown sheep whom I now know to be Jelly Bean, shouted, "Hey, look—a buffalo!" And most of us more or less shared the surprise of the person who said she had not known that sheep have tails. It struck me then that for the likes of us, these farm animals were on something of a par with fabulous beasts.

"Yes, Virginia, there really is a turkey."

"Is it OK to pet the pig? Do pigs bite?"

Not long ago I got a letter from a woman who said, "Let's hope Farm Sanctuary improves the image as well as the lot of farm animals." As we know, farm animals have a tremendous "image problem" to overcome, and it could be getting worse. The traditional complacent view that farm animals are "contented" has made it easy for agribusiness to plant reassurances that they do not suffer very much from being treated in ways that would drive the rest of us out of our minds. Is it any wonder that Farm Sanctuary's educational task is to get people to see that "farm animals are animals, too"? Such teaching is necessary in a culture that has put farm animals so far out of sight and mind that most people living in this society know them only as food on their plates. The vegetarian joke about a lot of folks thinking chickens are a kind of vegetable is no joke!

While it is not necessary to have actual contact with pigs, ducks, and turkeys to be concerned about these animals, such contact can be the magic touch that inspires one to a greater commitment on their behalf. It isn't necessary to be an animal caretaker to have a sparking encounter with one or more of the animals at the Sanctuary. As a visitor, one can have an experience that will create new emotional ties. Let me cite one memorable incident. It centers around a turkey named Milton.

A man paid us a visit one day, along with some other people. Inside the barn he said to me, when he first arrived, "I don't eat red meat anymore,

but I still eat chicken and turkey." Along comes Milton, ponderously slow, burdened by the overweight and arthritis that have become standard in birds bred for meat. Pretty soon this man was exclaiming, with Milton there beside him, "I didn't know that turkeys could—could—could what? He was looking for a word or phrase to describe whatever it was he had thought turkeys couldn't do, but which they obviously *could* do, since Milton was just then doing it. I think what he was trying to say was *be companionable*."

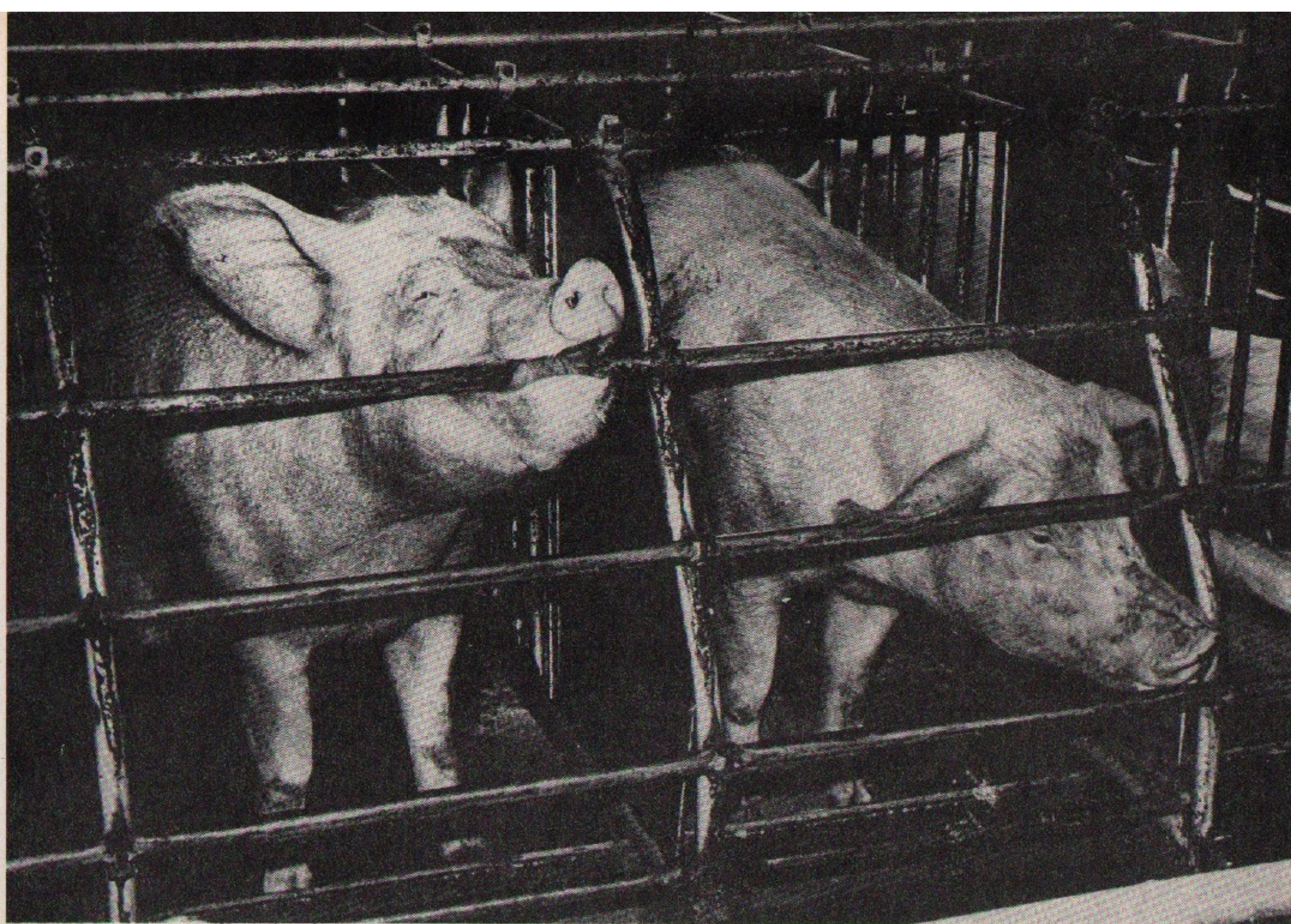
I do not know if this story has a "happy ending," i.e., if the man adopted a humane diet from then on. All I know is what I saw: a person being touched—"tamed"—by a turkey, a farm animal.

It is by providing the opportunity for encounters like this that Farm Sanctuary makes a unique contribution to creating in people's minds a more enlightened perception of farm animals. Very simply, Farm Sanctuary allows these animals to "speak" for themselves, though in the case of the turkeys, I should rather say "sing"—the fluty pathos of their voices is something that cannot be described, just listened to.

As to whether Farm Sanctuary is improving the lot of farm animals, I believe the best answer can be found in one of its newsletters: "Imagine living your life in a small, filthy cage constantly in pain, unable to stand or lie down comfortably. After months of agony, your torture finally ends, but not at the slaughterhouse. Instead, two gentle hands reach down to lift you out of the darkness, and bring you to a safe, loving place. For the first time, you can stretch your wings and legs and feel soft straw and cool grass beneath your feet." This captures it, at least as far as words can tell.

—Karen Davis teaches English at the University of Maryland.

Write to Farm Sanctuary at P.O. Box 37, Rockland, DE 19732.



— Compassion in World Farming

On factory farms, breeding sows and boars are kept in concrete and metal stalls so narrow they can hardly move.

Continued from page 16

Illinois Pork Producers Association. The Lehman farm is considered an industry model, and it is, in fact, one of the more "enlightened" swine management programs around today. But it seems to leave a little bit to be desired from the point of view of the pigs who call it home. When a "herdsman" at Lehman Farms, Bob Frase, was asked about the effect the ammonia-saturated air had on the pigs, he replied: "The ammonia really chews up the animals' lungs. They get listless and don't want to eat. They start losing weight, and the next thing you know, you've got a real respiratory problem—pneumonia or something. Then you'll see them huddled down real low against one another trying to get warm, and you'll hear them coughing and gasping. The bad air's a problem. After I've been working in here awhile, I can feel it in my own lungs. But at least I get out of here at night. The pigs don't, so we have to keep them on tetracycline..."

Over 80 percent of pigs today have pneumonia at the time they are slaughtered. The air gets so bad that it kills them. At one factory I visited, I

heard the anguished screams of pigs in trouble. I looked into the nursery and saw dead and dying pigs. Over 40 pigs died that day alone from the elevated levels of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide.

It was hard, in my visits to pork factories, not to think about pigs I have known under more felicitous condi-

Knowing what is done to them to produce pork products is difficult to bear.

tions. I would remember their friendly grunts and their obvious enjoyment of human contact. Knowing what is done to them to produce pork products is difficult to bear. These living animals are treated entirely like machines. In fact, the trade journal *Hog Farm*

Management specifically advises producers to: "Forget the pig is an animal. Treat him just like a machine in a factory. Schedule treatments like you would lubrication. Breeding season like the first step in an assembly line. And marketing like the delivery of finished goods."

Modern pig farmers, who like to be called "pork production engineers," pride themselves on pursuing a clear purpose without sentimentality. That this purpose happens to involve the mutilation of millions of sensitive creatures is, to their way of thinking, quite irrelevant. As *Hog Farm Management* puts it, "What we are trying to do is modify the animal's environment for maximum profit."

The result is an environment that is a living torture. Standing on metal slats or concrete, pigs develop painful lesions in their feet. Attempting to relieve the pain, they contort their posture, eventually becoming crippled from the strain. The producers know that providing straw bedding would solve the problem. But bedding is rarely provided the pigs destined to become America's pork chops, because straw costs money, and the pain and

suffering the pigs endure from damaged feet and legs is not figured into the financial equations that determine policy. Of course, the pork producers are aware that the animals are crippled by the flooring, but they are not disturbed. As the editors of *Farmer and Stockbreeder* explain, "The slatted floor seems to have more merit than disadvantage. The animal will usually be slaughtered before serious deformity sets in." In other words, the pigs are usually slaughtered before their deformities become so extreme as to affect the price their flesh will fetch. One producer summarized industry thinking rather colorfully: "We don't get paid for producing animals with good posture around here. We get paid by the pound."

It is difficult for us to fathom the suffering of pigs today. They are crammed into cages in which they can hardly move, and are forced against their natures to stand in their own waste. Their sensitive noses are continuously assaulted by the smell of excrement from thousands of other pigs. They are fed a diet that often features their own manure, and is always filled with drugs. Their skeletons are deformed, and their legs buckle under the unnatural weight for which they have been bred and fed.

I have looked into their eyes, and I can tell you it's a terrifying sight. These sensitive, tormented creatures have been literally driven mad. In their frustration, the animals will often try to bite each others' tails. The factory manager's solution is as simple as it is cruel: cut off their tails to prevent the temptation, while doing nothing at all about the conditions that cause it in the first place. This practice, known in the trade as "tail-docking," is now standard operating procedure in the U.S. pork industry—despite the fact that it causes severe pain to the animals and drives them even crazier. I asked one pig farmer about tail-docking, and he replied, somewhat angrily, "They hate it! The pigs just hate it! And I suppose we could probably do without tail-docking if we gave them more room, because they don't get so crazy and mean when they have more space. With enough room, they're actually quite nice animals."

But today pigs are not given enough room. Nowhere near it. Under natural conditions, a pregnant sow will travel up to three miles to collect nesting materials. But in factory farms, she is not only prevented from making any

kind of nest, she is confined to a gestation crate so cramped she cannot even turn around. In a barnyard setting, a sow will produce about six piglets a year. But modern interventions have cranked her up to over 20 a year, and researchers predict the number to reach 45 in a short time. Producers rave about the prospect of being able to force sows to give birth to over seven times the number of children nature designed them for.

Federal industry supports

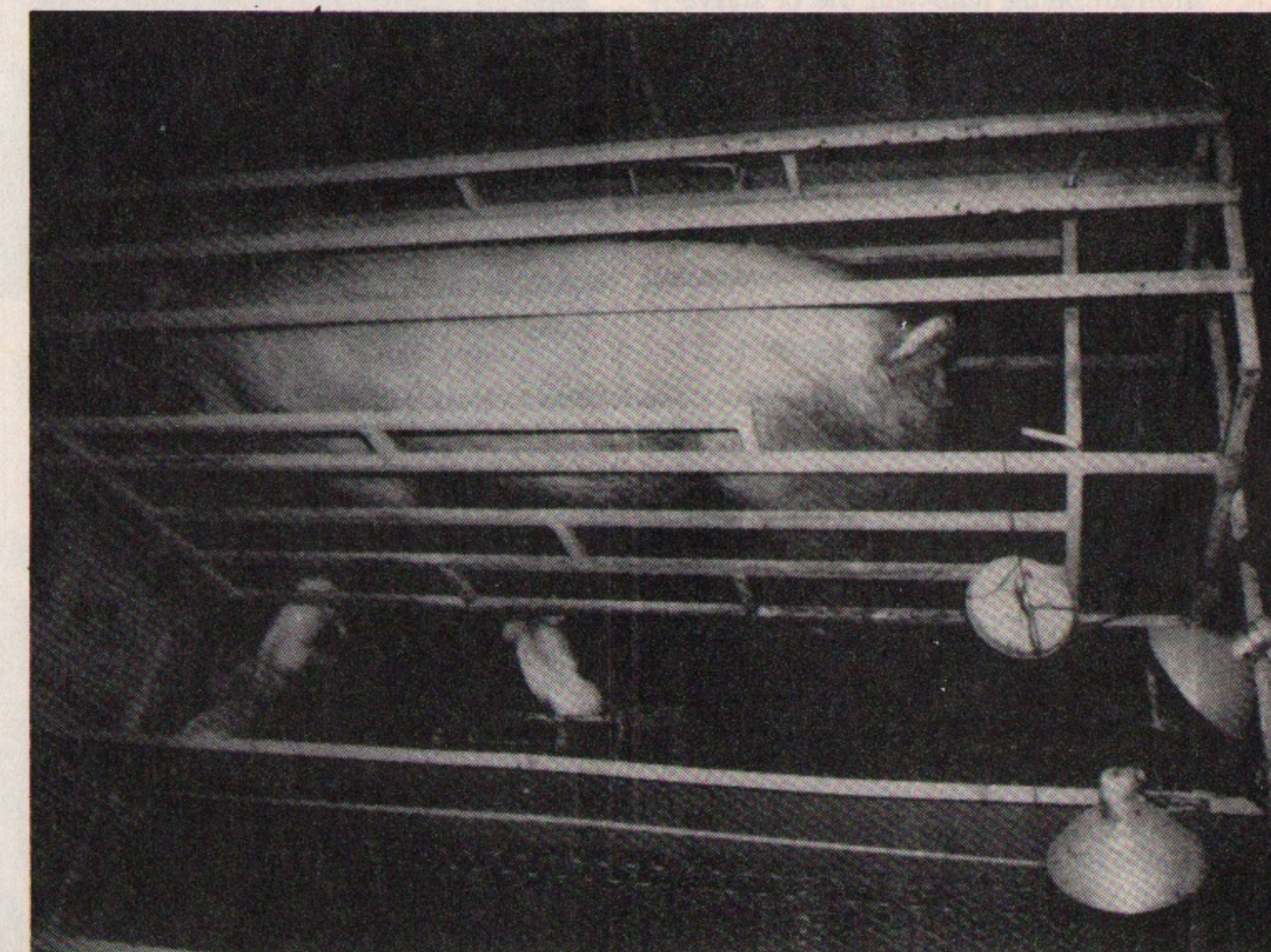
The inhumanities of modern pork production go on and on, but the irony is that keeping pigs under such unnatural conditions actually creates so many problems that it isn't even cost-effective. Yet it's the trend today, due to misguided tax legislation that encourages it. The Animal Welfare Institute (AWI) explains, "A total confinement building can be wholly deducted as 'equipment,' but if a farmer uses an existing building for his swine and provides humanely for them, he will not be able to deduct as 'equipment' the im-

provements he makes in the building... Federal tax policy has, for years, enabled gigantic producers, many with a base of massive financial support in non-agricultural businesses, to make huge profits through tax shelters when they invested in the buildings and installations of total confinement farming."

It is hard to overestimate the contribution of Federal tax subsidies and research programs in promoting the growth of factory farming. AWI reports, "Tax supported agricultural research paved the way for hog factories by developing the drugs and medication practices without which the confinement of large numbers of hogs would be impossible. Tax-supported land grant research, often leveraged by small, strategically designed hog industry grants, continues to work on hog factory technology and genetic redesign of the hog."

The gigantic corporate-owned factory farms are particularly good at taking advantage of Federal tax legislation. An example is Tyson Farms, the single largest producer of pork in the U.S. This monstrous enterprise also pro-

Continued on next page



Though still far from acceptable, this is a "better" farrowing, or birthing, crate. The floor is made of plastic-coated expanded metal, which is easier on the sow and piglets. This design also includes heat lamps.

Continued from previous page

duces more poultry than any other American outfit. Yet Tyson Farms defines itself for tax purposes as a "family farm," thus making itself eligible for generous tax breaks intended to protect small family operations.

Environmental burdens

Today's pig factories take a toll on the environment which matches the pain they cause the animals. In a week, a relatively small operation with 2,000 pigs will produce close to 30 tons of manure and more than that of urine. One producer I spoke with complained to me that his neighbors "got all hysterical about the stench." Having appreciated the unique bouquet permeating the place, I know why.

People whose unfortunate plight it is to live in the vicinity of modern hog factories are also generally displeased with the huge quantities of excrement that end up polluting the waterways and water tables. And it's hard for anyone to be delighted with the waste of food involved in growing grain for feedlot hogs. Pigs are unable to digest forage or roughage, and so directly compete with humans for food. The amount of grain fed to U.S. hogs could by itself easily feed every single human being who will die of starvation on our planet this year.

Signs of change bode well for pigs

Thanks to the dedicated efforts of concerned individuals, however, there are some signs of change. The second largest pork producer in the nation, National Farms, was blocked in early 1988 from its attempt to build a \$60 million hog confinement facility in South Dakota. In spite of its desire for the business development, South Dakotans foresaw the massive environmental problems implicit in corporate-owned pig factories, and resoundingly said, "No thank you!"

July 1, 1987 marked the first time a pork producer was thrown out of business for cruelty to animals. In Morning View, Ky., Judge William Schmaedecke ordered pig farmer Paul Frisch to shut down his operation or

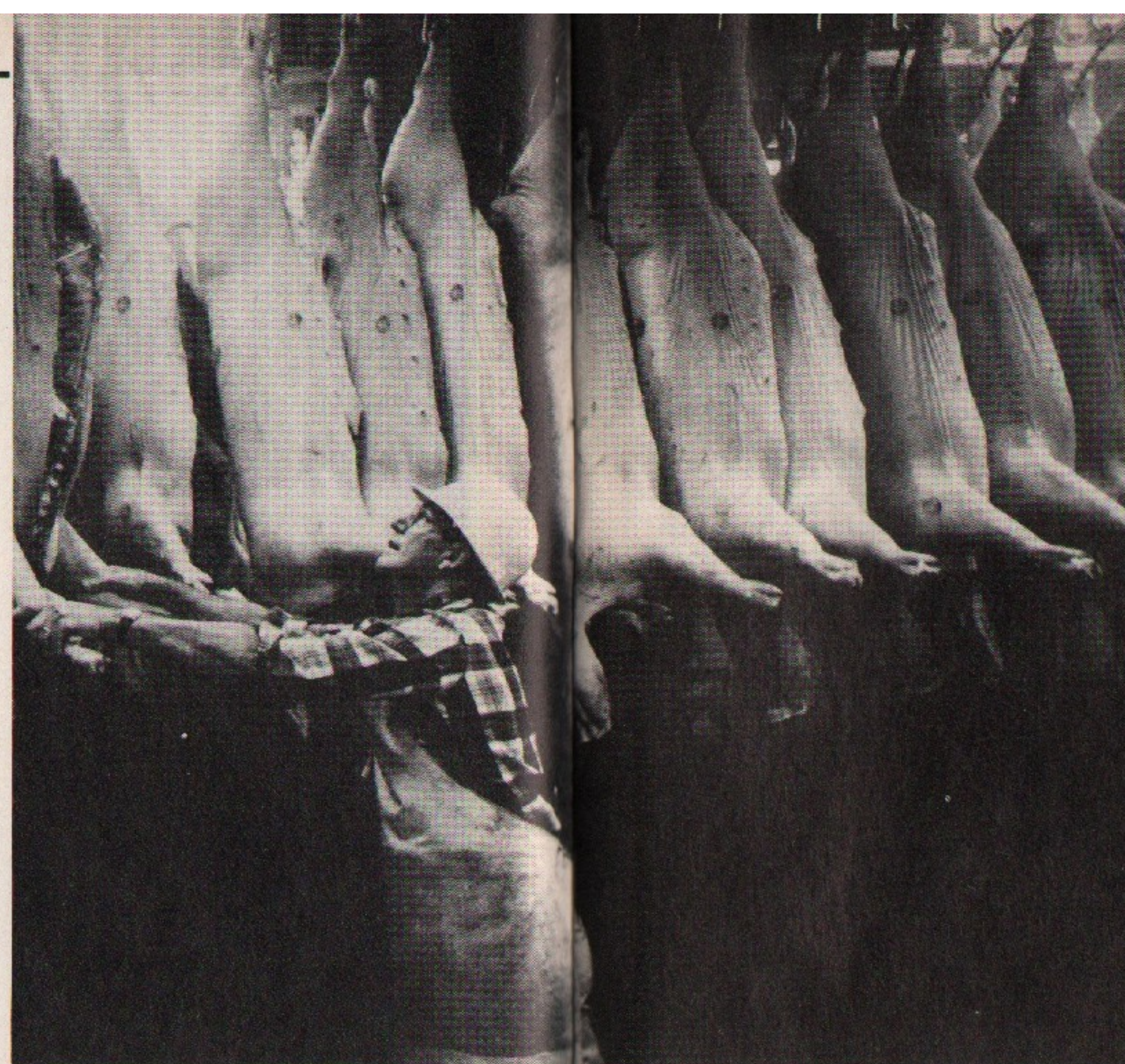
else spend 90 days in jail. This inspiring case may set a precedent for future farm animal abuse cases. Currently, though, a level of pig abuse is considered normal in factory farms that would be profoundly unsettling to any sensitive person who saw what was going on.

For those who respect life and want our society to embody compassion for all creatures, it's tempting to become discouraged. But I see grounds for hope. If you heat a large volume of water from 35 degrees to 210 degrees Fahrenheit, there will be no visible changes. The amount of energy needed to raise the water a total of 175 degrees may be enormous, but the eye will not be able to perceive the difference. But then a comparatively small amount of energy can heat the water over the threshold of 212 degrees, and drastic changes will be apparent. The water will boil and turn to steam.

The volume of mistreatment to pigs in today's pork factories is indeed enormous, and we may not see appreciable results for awhile. But there are many fine people working to change attitudes and generate the conditions necessary for the much-needed transition to materialize. Though the




At right: Pigs being fattened up for slaughter are housed in crowded concrete pens that are normally coated with excreta.



Above: Approximately 80 million pigs are killed for food each year in the U.S. alone. It is estimated that another 24 million die of injury and disease prior to slaughter.

results of this work may not be immediately perceptible, a different ethical climate is being created and the culture is moving towards compassion. I take solace in knowing that we are not as alone as we may sometimes feel. We are connected in the great web of life to all who live. Just as we can feel, and must respond to, the pains of others, so can we draw on their strength.


I can tell you the pigs are rooting for us. 

John Robbins is author of *Diet for a New America*.

Recommended reading on factory farming: *Diet for a New America* by John Robbins, available from The ANIMALS' AGENDA for \$10.95 plus \$2.00 shipping and handling; *Animal Factories* by Jim Mason and Peter Singer, available from The ANIMALS' AGENDA for \$9.95 plus \$2.00 shipping and handling; and *Factory Farming: The Experiment That Failed*, available for \$3.00 from the Animal Welfare Institute, P.O. Box 3650, Washington, DC 20007.

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News Commentary

The Gray Whales Were Just the Tip of the Iceberg

BY ANDREW DAVIS

The heartbreaking images of the trapped gray whales desperately gasping for breath has once again raised the rallying cry to "save the whales." Even President Reagan lent his voice in support of the extraordinary rescue operations to free the leviathans from the ice.

The vicissitudes of nature are often beyond human control. Sadly, no amount of public agony would have staved off the ice floes had the icebreaking efforts failed. Yet a similar global concern could make the difference in saving thousands of whales from an even more agonizing death—gunned down by exploding-tip harpoons fired from Japanese, Norwegian, and Icelandic whaling ships. The President quite rightly raised his voice to save those gray whales, but conservationists' pleas for the U.S. government to enforce existing legislation that could end the abomination of whaling fell on deaf ears during his administration.

The Commerce Department is empowered to sanction any nation that diminishes the effectiveness of the International Whaling Commission (IWC), yet it took a lawsuit, brought by the environmental and animal protection communities, and the threat of another suit before Commerce leveled even superficial sanctions against Japan.

Despite the IWC moratorium on commercial whaling, a handful of nations led by Japan and Iceland have flouted the ban; they continue killing whales under the guise of scientific research. They employ the same ships with the same crews, and the results of "research whaling" and commercial whaling are identical: thousands of tons of whale meat to stock the fish markets and sushi bars of Japan.

The Commerce Department can either cut the whaling nation's quota for catching U.S.-origin fish or slash the amount of fish whaling nations can export to the U.S. This latter action would prove the greatest deterrent: the U.S. is Iceland's largest market for more than \$200 million worth of Icelandic fish, and Japan exports \$500 million of seafood products to our shores every year. Unfortunately, both the Commerce Department and President Reagan were loath to take either measure.

When the IWC moratorium on commercial whaling took effect in 1985, Japan



—Bill Rossiter

refused to recognize the ban and continued its commercial whaling operations, killing more than 1,000 whales in 1986 alone. The U.S. then cut a deal: if Japan would adhere to the moratorium, the U.S. would forgo sanctioning Japan during a three-year phaseout of Japanese whaling. But within a week of the culmination of what was supposed to have been Japan's final Antarctic whale hunt, the Japanese government announced a ten-year research hunt to kill nearly 1,000 whales. The United States had been duped.

In February of 1988, Greenpeace and other organizations launched a boycott campaign to pressure large buyers of Icelandic seafood to find alternative sources for fish. This grassroots effort has begun to accomplish what the Reagan administration was empowered to do, but refused to—getting Iceland to stop whal-

ing by hitting its fish industry. Cancellations of multimillion-dollar fish contracts by Jerrico Inc. (parent of Long John Silver's), a major German supermarket franchise, and the City of Boston prompted a representative to Iceland's national parliament to introduce a motion calling on the government to end the bogus research whaling.

The incredible rescue efforts conducted by an unusual alliance of Eskimo whalers, oil companies, U.S. and Soviet officials, and conservationists shows that their desire to save the whales transcends political, social, economic, and international differences. Yet if the United States does not act, the fate of endangered whales will be sealed as tightly as any Alaskan pack ice.

Andrew Davis is assistant media director of Greenpeace.

CAUTION: The Animal Rights Reporter May be Listening

The *Animal Rights Reporter*, a publication that recently made a sensational debut, is not the pro-animal organ its name suggests. It is written for people opposed to the animal rights movement—vivisectionists, furriers, and others who are looking for information to use against us. The first edition is full of gossip and misinformation, much of it probably provided by people who thought they were talking into a sympathetic ear. Watch what you say if you receive a call from editors Vivienne Leheny or S.D. Vestermark, or any of their roving reporters who may be posing as animal activists. Vestermark himself has been spotted at humane conferences and demonstrations.

Anti-Fur Demonstrations Began Early This Season

Threatened by animal rights, the U.S. retail fur industry budgeted \$150 million for ads this winter, three times as much as 10 years ago, expecting to gross sales of \$1.8 billion. As much as \$9 million is directed against anti-fur activism. The fur ad budget has grown 20 percent relative to sales since 1979, but a *Rolling Stone* poll shows 10 million Americans now boycott fur, four times as many as in 1984.

The bad public image recently led the department store merchandisers' fashion journal *Accessories* to ban fur ads. Still, fur advertisers try to throw their weight around. "I wish to draw your attention to the attached [unfavorable] press article published in the *Montreal Daily News*," Fur Council of Canada executive director Del Haylock recently wrote to Montreal fur retailers. Continued Haylock, "I suggest that you remember this negative attitude...when it comes time to place your advertising."

Some fur industry efforts have already backfired. After Rocky Mountain Humane Society (RMHS) director Robin Duxbury ripped fur on a KUVO radio talk show, fur industry spokesperson Thomas Riley seemingly linked RMHS to violence in a letter to show host Ken Hamblin. Riley refused to go on the air, however—even alone, with no open phone lines. On legal advice, Riley finally conceded in writing that RMHS "has a very good reputation...has always used peaceful means."

The violence came from furriers at a recent fur show in the Boulder, Colo. Holiday Inn. John Manion of Christa Furs pushed demonstrator Delilah Cooper and photographer Linda McConnell of the *Rocky Mountain News*, as other photographers snapped away. Police questioned Manion for allegedly impersonating an officer. The protest involved about 25 members of Speak Out for Animals, the Colorado University animal rights group, RMHS, and Earth First!

Furriers have been struggling for favorable publicity. York Furrier of Elmhurst, Ill. gave a beaver jacket with Cubs' insignia to baseball team's annual Fan Appreciation Day raffle. But winners Nancy and Nathan Weingartner tried to get rid of it. "We don't do furs," said the couple. In New York, an ad photographer was fired for handing anti-fur information to a model during a shoot. The model reportedly tore the furs off herself and quit.

Seeking gimmicks, the industry began linking furs with children, in the style of toilet paper ads. While a baby played with

a fur coat in an ad placed by Los Angeles fashion designer Donna Karan, seven-year-old Sean Miller of Edmonton, Alb., fell into a leghold trap in a mid-city park. He escaped serious injury.

Furs are also pushed directly to the young. A mink coat for Barbie dolls appeared this past Christmas season, priced at \$59. Protest to Mattel Inc., 5150 Rosecrans Ave., Hawthorne, CA 90250. After similar protest, Coleco disavowed furs made for Cabbage Patch Kids in 1984, taking action against furriers using the Cabbage Patch name.

In Detail Inc., a mail-order boudoir accessories dealer, promotes pelts to ornament bedposts and toilet seats. Send protests to Box 1749, Milwaukee, WI 53201. American Express, through its Travel Related Services catalog, introduced hamster-lined coats. The company often promotes big-ticket fur apparel. Cardmembers should protest, or cancel their cards.

Fur production is as nasty as ever. Encouraged by the \$1,400 price of scarce lynx pelts, fur farmers have begun raising lynx in captivity. The cats are skinned at nine months of age. Recommended cage length is 54 inches, but the average adult

lynx is 41 inches long. Potential breeders sell for \$15,000 a pair.

Canadian prime minister Brian Mulroney wrote to a constituent who objected to the leghold trap, "Our government has identified that these traps are totally unsatisfactory." Still, with an election coming, Mulroney's government tried to block the European Parliament's effort to label leghold-trapped fur. As the debate peaked, 272 Parliament members signed a statement urging passage. Blasting "the strategy of using indigenous peoples as a public relations front for the fur industry," they noted that Natives earn under seven percent of Canadian fur revenue.

The Shame Of Fur Campaign Packet, from the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), includes details about trapping economics and fur ranching. There's still time to use it this winter. After Christmas, furriers' top sales come the week before Valentine's Day, when they dump overstock. To order their anti-fur materials, write HSUS, 2100 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20037.

—Merritt Clifton



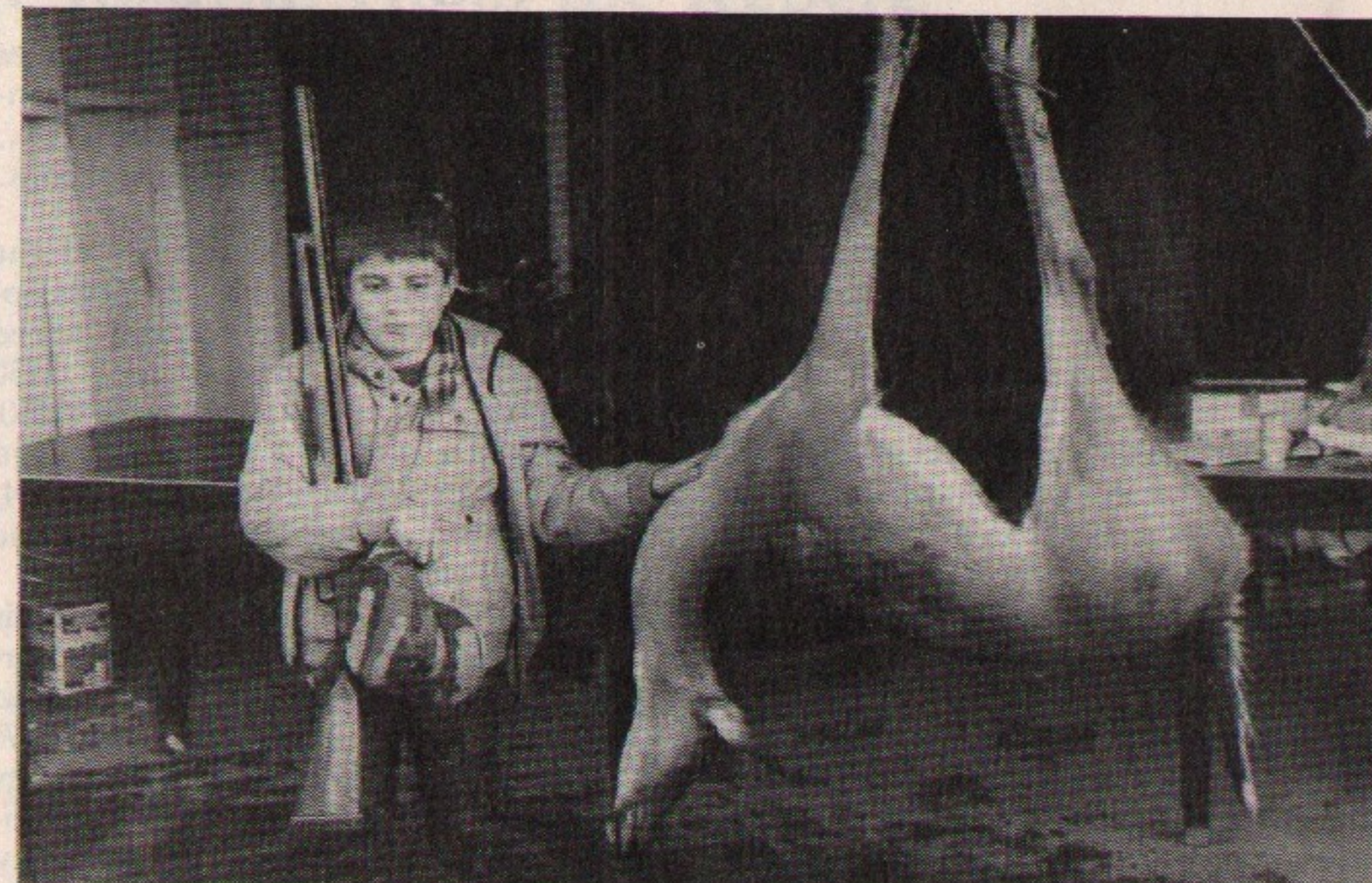
Furrier Manion tries desperately to suppress demonstrators at his Colorado store.

—Charlie Johnson

Game Commission Arms Florida Youths

Perched in a tree before dawn, Michael Hall anxiously waited for a chance to kill his first deer. His unsuspecting targets probably did not think to look up in the tree, since it was the first day of the hunting season. What's more, if they had, they might not have thought a ten-year-old boy to be much of a threat. But the four-foot Hall was balancing a three-foot gun. When the first doe walked past, Hall sent a misguided blast of buckshot in her direction. The force of the blast knocked Hall out of the tree. After sustaining nothing but a bruised ego, Hall scampered back up the tree. Upon seeing another deer, he again took aim and pulled the trigger. This time, not only did he stay in the tree, but he got his deer.

On that October 15th morning, Hall was the first child to register a kill in the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission's special youth deer hunt. More than 30 kids, ranging from eight to 15 years old, were out to kill deer at the Camp Blanding National Guard Installation in Starke, Fla. It was this state-sponsored hunt and three subsequent weekend hunts to take place at Camp Blanding and another National Guard site, Camp Andrews (where kids could also kill wild hogs), that animal rights ad-



Michael Hall, ten years old, with an 84-pound doe and a gun he cannot easily shoulder.

vocates had set their sights on stopping.

In the week prior to the first hunt, Cleveland Amory, founder and president of the Fund for Animals, spoke before Florida's Republican Governor Bob Martinez at a Chamber of Commerce

meeting and demanded he stop the hunt. "Have you no shame? Have you no pity?" said an angry Amory. "It is high time for a brave governor to know what he is doing with this." Stonefaced throughout Amory's presentation, Martinez did not call off the hunt. In fact, he later offered his support to the hunt as a means of fostering a closer relationship between parents and their children.

But it was the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, not Martinez, that was principally under attack. Notoriously known as a body unaccountable to anyone but hunters, trappers, and anglers, the Commission had also recently drawn fire for its plan to institute sport hunts of alligators, who would be killed not by bullet but by blunt instrument or spear. But the youth hunt had drawn even greater attention to the policies of the Commission. During one radio broadcast in south Florida, Cleveland Amory likened the Commission to a "junta" and claimed he was "taking odds on some eight-year-old hitting Colonel Brantley [the Commission's Executive Director] in the backside with buckshot." That same week, Friends of Animals held a demonstration at a regional office of the Commission near Miami. Florida school system officials also addressed the issue: Dade School Superintendent Joseph Fernandez commented, "I'm outraged that we could be encouraging our students to use guns."

Like other state wildlife agencies across

the country, the Florida Commission has seen a thinning in the ranks of hunters. In order to boost their numbers, the Commission has tried to encourage youngsters to hunt, using the special hunts as field projects. Advertised by the Commission throughout Florida, the hunt was free to children, and included lessons on the use of firearms and the care of venison. An adult had to accompany each child, but could not carry or discharge a firearm. On the day of the hunt, Commission officers delivered kids to and from mapped-out hunting sites and provided tree stands from which they could hunt. In addition, if a child killed a deer, Commission officers picked up the carcass and gutted it for the child.

In the four weekend hunts, children killed 17 deer and two wild hogs. Some had rather easy kills. One 13-year-old was positioned in his tree stand when a spike-antlered deer walked within 12 feet of him. He let go with three blasts from his 20-gauge shotgun and watched "the deer go behind some bushes to bleed to death."

Other children were not as successful, such as nine-year-old Matthew Wallace. When asked why he was out there, he said, "I don't know." "Because you like the great outdoors and you like to hunt, right?" his father Larry offered. "Right," said the nine-year-old dutifully.

Local and national pro-animal organizations are continuing their efforts to stop next year's youth hunts. Letters of protest should go to Bob Martinez, Governor of Florida, State Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-0001; Florida residents should write to their state and Federal legislators and request that they intervene; and within Florida, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission can be reached at 1-800-432-2046.

—Wayne Pacelle

Beating Up the Elephants

In an incident paralleling the Dunda beating at the San Diego Zoo (covered in the Sept./Oct. and Dec. 1988 issues), San Francisco Zoo handlers are suspected of beating an Asian elephant named Tinkerbelle around October 1 with an ankus, a steel spike attached to a pole. When veterinarian Gail Hedberg went to treat an abscess on Tinkerbelle's cheek, Tinkerbelle stomped her, crushing her pelvis, and also injured zookeeper David Bocian.

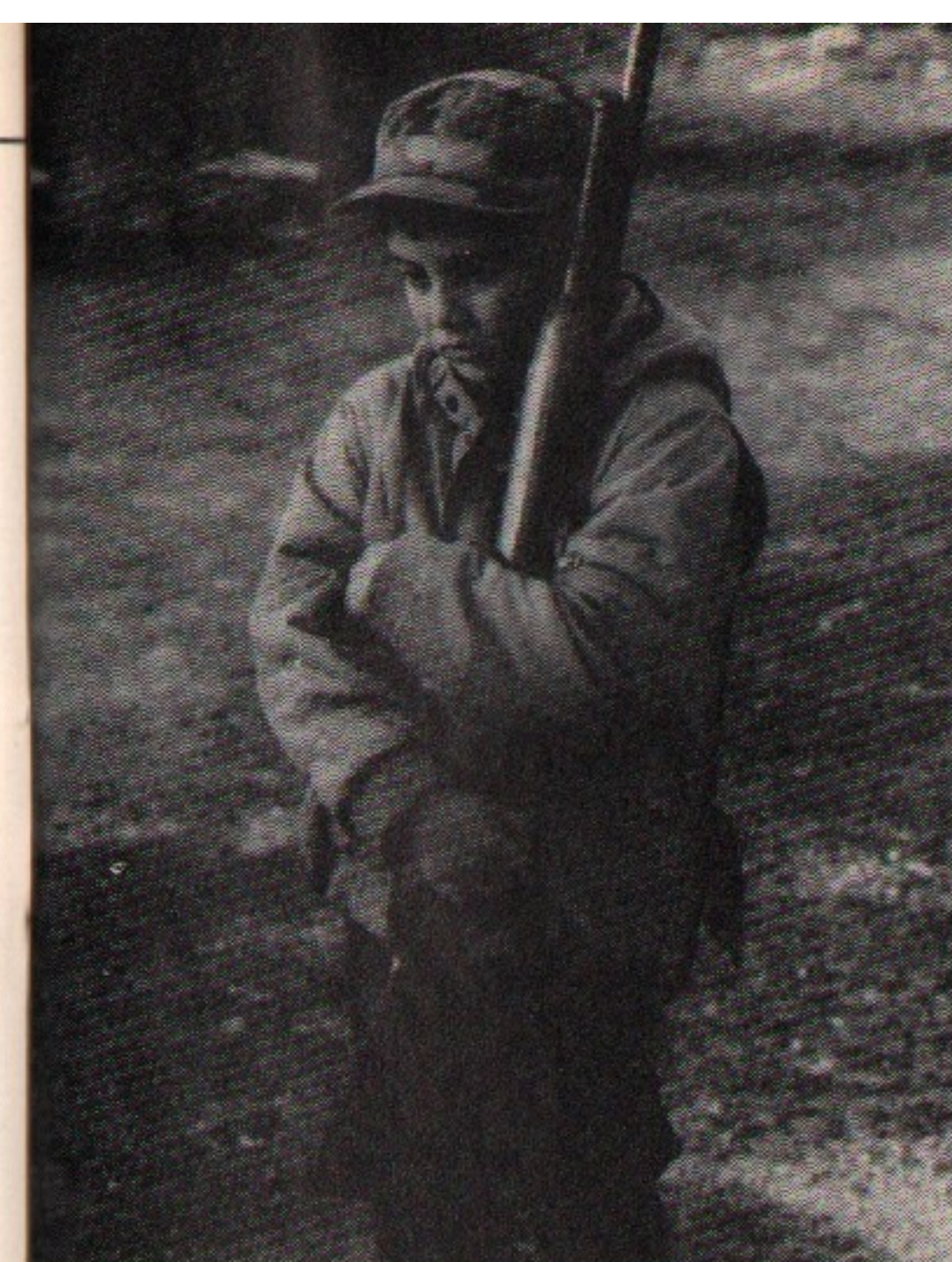
Tinkerbelle's abscess was caused by the ankus, according to zookeeper Paul Hunter, a nine-year staffer. Hunter said Tinkerbelle was enraged because she and other elephants are chained for 16 hours at a stretch, then routinely shocked and beaten into doing stunts for visitors. "We're not a circus; we're a zoo," objected Hunter, who once suffered a back injury from another angry elephant.

After attacking Hedberg, Tinkerbelle was again "disciplined" with both the ankus and electroshock. "They beat the shit out of her," Hunter said. "You can hear the elephants roaring and screaming all

over this place. The elephants get beaten up real bad, and I'm tired of it." Citizens for a Better Zoo is demanding a probe.

Meanwhile, the San Diego zoo, instead of disciplining those who beat Dunda, has demoted senior zookeeper Steve Friedlund and disciplined both Friedlund and fellow zookeeper Lisa Landres, who outspokenly criticized the Dunda beating as well as other zoo actions involving elephants. Friedlund has filed a grievance with Teamsters Local 481. The American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA) declined to cite San Diego for ethics violations, but formed a task force to study elephant training methods. AAZPA did not interview either Friedlund or Landres. Zoological Society of San Diego chair Betty Jo Williams had complained in a letter to other AAZPA members about AAZPA "assuming a posture of overseership, sitting in judgement over the internal operations" of zoos. The Animal Liberation Front chose to pursue vigilante justice, splattering red paint on the homes and cars of the Dunda beaters.

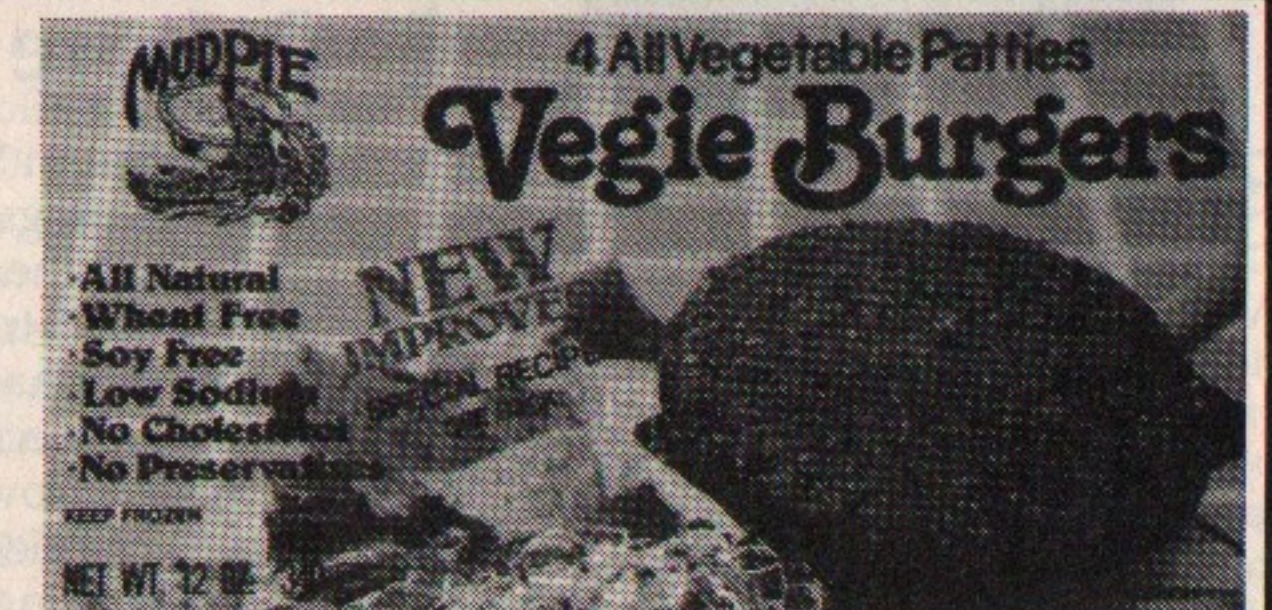
—Photos by Donna Gregory/The Fund For Animals



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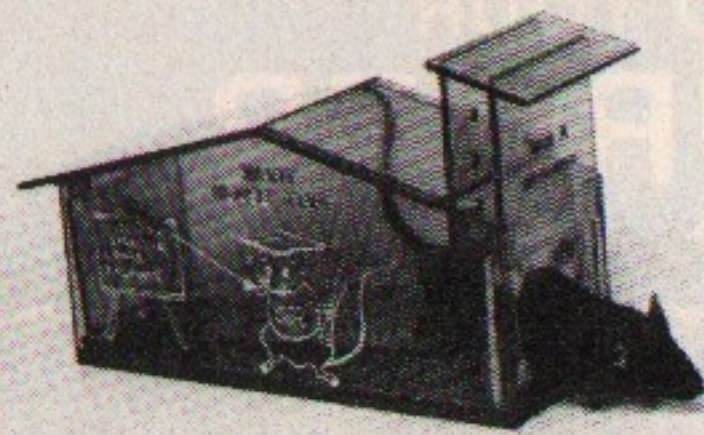
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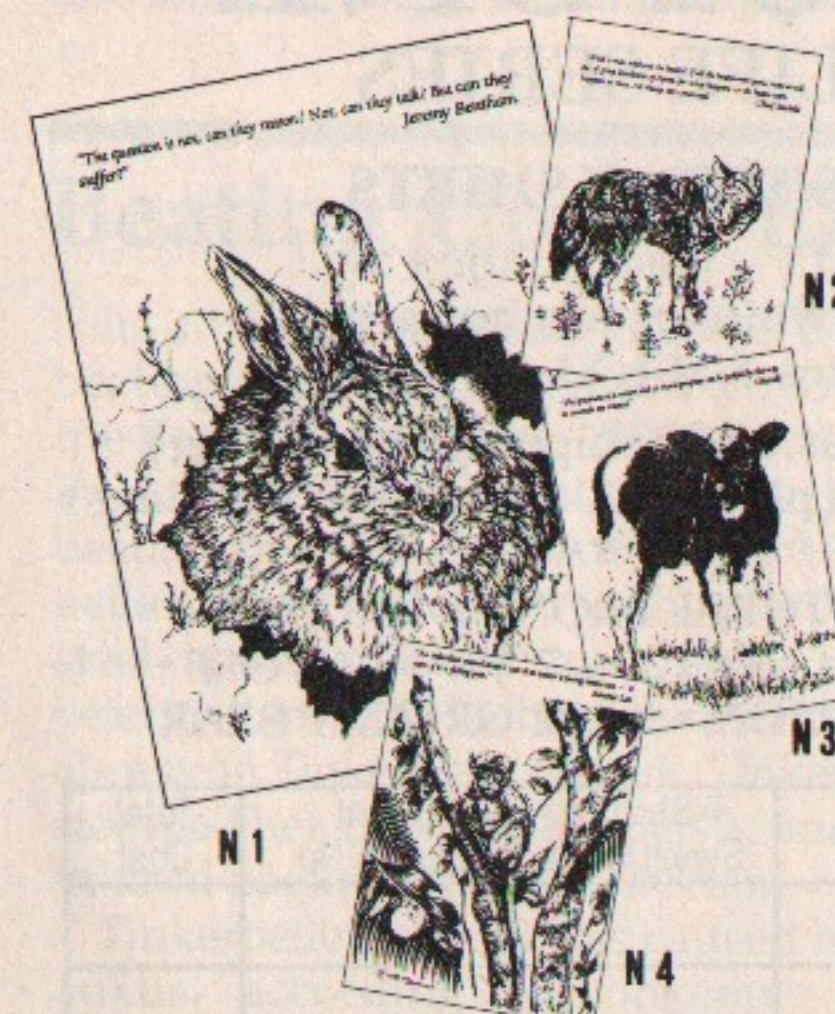
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ANIMAL NEWSLINE

Culture for Animals

Each year in Spoleto, Italy, a festival is held that brings together the finest in art, music, and theatre presentations. In the same cultural tradition, a Spoleto Festival for the Arts has been held annually for the last two decades in Charleston, South Carolina. Now, the North Carolina Triangle of Raleigh, Durham, and Chapel Hill is following this tradition by offering what Attorney for Animal Rights Gary Francione called "The Spoleto Festival for the Animals." Triangle Animal Awareness 1988, held from September 30 through October 3, brought together some provocative artists and thinkers.

Cat Skull-Crushing Experiments Halted

Amid widespread controversy and criticism from medical professionals and animal rights activists, a 14-year, Federally-funded University of Cincinnati research project that involved crushing the skulls of cats has come to an end. (The experiments were reported by The ANIMALS' AGENDA in *News Shorts*, July/August 1988.)

According to university spokesperson Eula Bingham, the research team, headed by Dr. Patricia Tornheim, will no longer perform the experiments on cats. Instead, future work will focus on tissue studies. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) has stated that it does not foresee any future financial support for this project, which has already used approximately \$1 million in Federal funds.

The studies involved delivering blows powered by a .22 caliber cartridge to the heads of live cats in an effort to simulate human head trauma. Cats who survived their injuries were kept alive for several days with no food or water. Then, while still alive, their heads were immersed in liquid nitrogen in order to freeze their brains, which were then dissected.

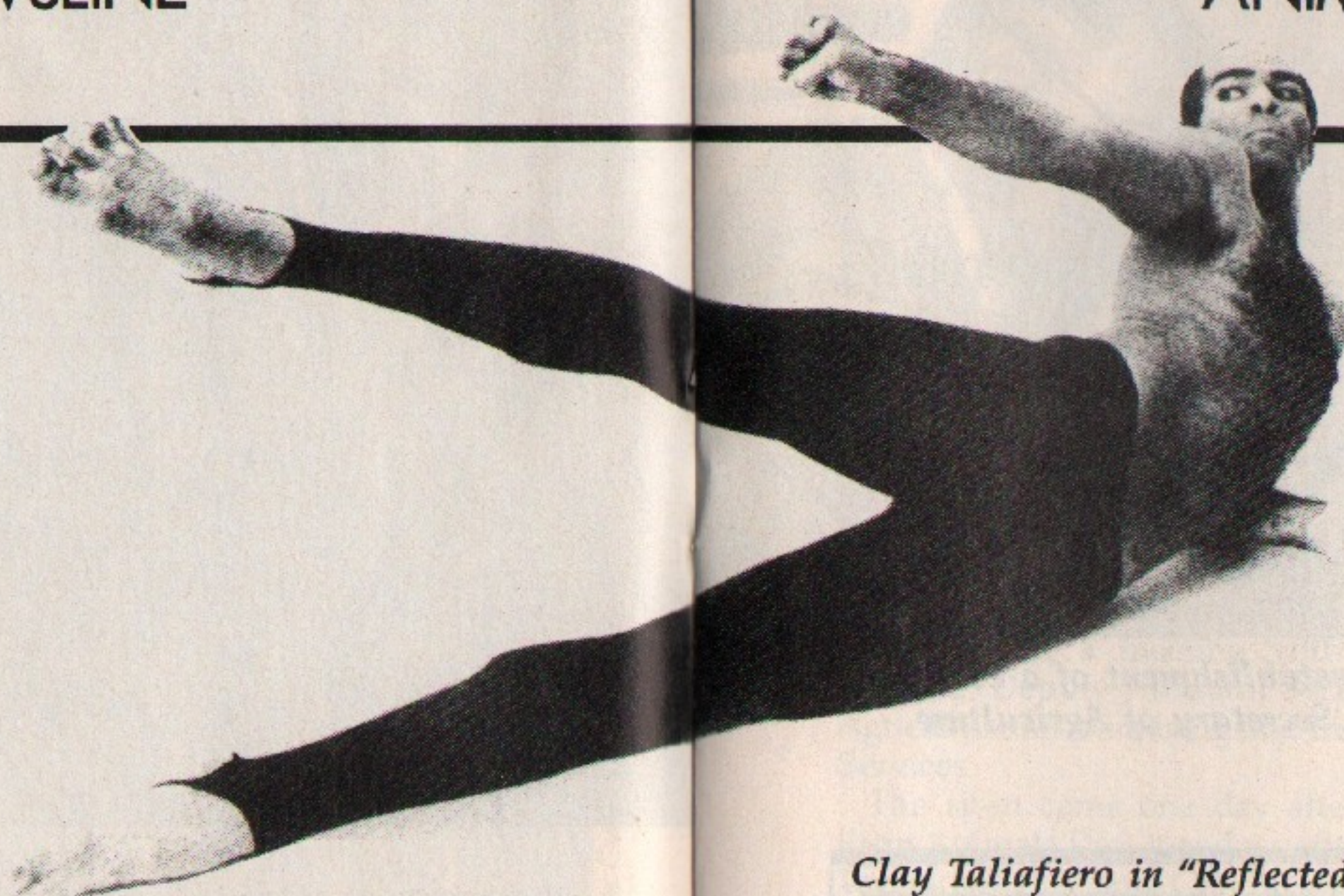
The "cat crash" experiments came under increased scrutiny last summer when the Cincinnati-based organization Animal Rights Community brought them to the attention of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (PCRM), a nationwide network of doctors who promote preventive medicine and alternatives to animal research. PCRM contacted more than 20 neurosurgeons, emergency medicine physicians, and other specialists to evaluate Dr. Tornheim's work. The physicians unanimously condemned the research on both

scientific and ethical grounds.

Dr. Christopher Smith, an emergency medicine physician practicing in Los Angeles, called the experiments "a series of non-results, clinically-irrelevant observations, and bizarre and inhumane protocol." Other doctors voiced concerns about the lack of standardization and controls in the experiments, the effect of anesthesia on experimental results, and the difficulty of extrapolating information obtained from research on cats to humans. Dr. Herbert Rackow, a retired anesthesiologist from New York, said, "The studies reflect unfavorably on the entire system that made them possible for more than a decade—the peer review committees, the NIH, the University of Cincinnati, and the reviewers and editors of journals who published this work."

Fueled by these evaluations, local activists launched a series of protests. The controversy generated national news coverage, and resulted in a flood of negative correspondence to the university and the NIH. Last September, in response to the negative publicity, the university defended the cat studies as offering "hope for limiting destructive effects of head trauma and for restoring injured citizens to productive lives." Less than two months later, however, the experiments were called off.

"This is a clear victory for the animal rights community," said Neal Barnard, M.D., chair of PCRM. "It sends a clear message that society will not tolerate this kind of cruelty, and that non-animal study methods can be used—if researchers would take the time to investigate their availability."



Clay Taliaferro in "Reflected Innocence," a dance portraying the broken relationship between humans and animals.

In its third year, the North Carolina festival has been made possible by the work of the Culture and Animals Foundation (CAF) in cooperation with local and statewide animal advocacy organizations. The series of events comprising the festival was designed to promote positive concern for animals through intellectual and artistic endeavors. CAF founder and president Tom Regan believes such activities can help the animal rights movement "focus on new tools for activism... dance, poetry, theatre, painting."

New York artist Sue Coe presented a slide show on "The Role of the Artist in the Struggle for Social Justice" in Raleigh's City Gallery of Contemporary Art, where more than 40 of her social-protest paintings—over half of which portray injustice to animals—were on exhibit. The presentation attracted a standing-room only crowd, and brought her message of animal rights to a mostly new audience.

GOOD NEWS FOR CHIMPANZEES

As we go to press, the U.S. Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service has announced a preliminary finding on a petition submitted by animal activists concerning the status of the chimpanzee. The report states that all wild chimpanzees, including the pygmy chimp, should be reclassified as endangered species. Following publication in the *Federal Register* of this proposed rule, which has been scheduled for the week of November 28th, there will be a 90-day period for public comment.

Letters are needed expressing support for the reclassification of chimpanzees as endangered species, and also requesting that the rule extend to captive chimpanzees as well as wild. Address comments to: Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, 18th and C Streets N.W., Washington, DC 20240.

ANIMAL NEWSLINE

Coe's paintings depict political, economic, and physical violence. Of special interest was a series of graphite drawings of the life and death of a factory farm pig.

At North Carolina State University, Dr. Andrew Linzey, British theologian and author of *Christianity and the Rights of Animals*, presented a paper on "Reverence, Responsibility and Rights" to a large academic crowd. In another lecture, Jeremy Rifkin of the Foundation on Economic Trends spoke on the patenting of animals and continued the theme of sacred respect for life versus utilitarian productivity. And at the festival's gourmet vegetarian banquet, John Robbins, author of *Diet for a New America*, critiqued the meat industry for an assembly of vegans, vegetarians, and meat-eaters.

A modern music and dance program about animals featured dancer/choreographer Clay Taliaferro and composer Brigitte Luccienne Robindore. Their powerful work, "Reflected Innocence," portrayed the falling apart of human and nonhuman animals and the possible restoration of that relationship. "Storming Heaven," Michaela Jordana's multimedia rock opera about an evangelical singer with a deep commitment to end animal suffering, was produced by a 12-member Canadian cast and crew. Jordana is a performance artist who has worked in a variety of mediums. One of her large paintings condemning the slaughter of whales hangs in Ottawa's National Gallery.

The entire "Spoleto" series brought together scholars, artists, and activists from 15 states, England, and Canada. Each of the presentations opened new doors, attracted new people to a concern for animals, and recharged the batteries of veteran activists. For information on future CAF projects, write to 3509 Eden Croft Dr., Raleigh, NC 27612.

—Marly Cornell

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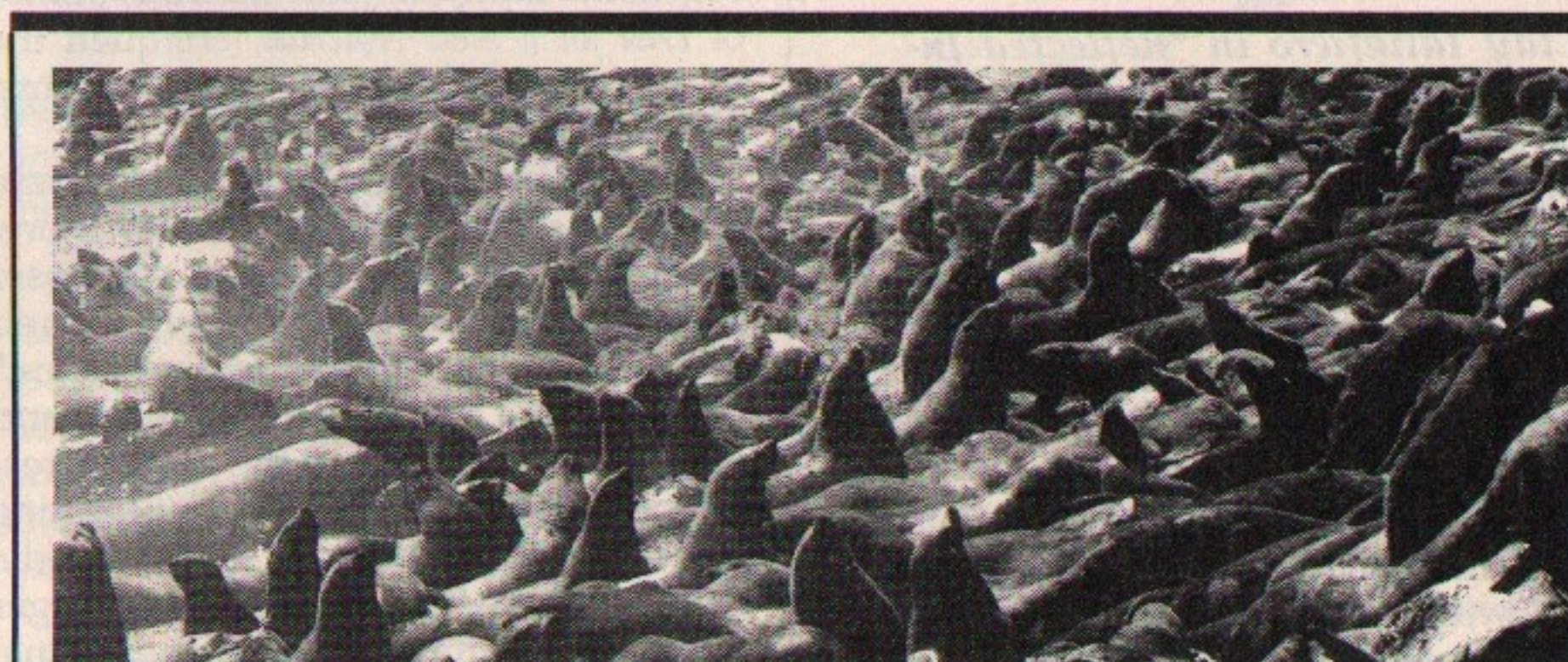
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FARM president Alex Hershaft discusses the establishment of a commission on farm animals with Deputy Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Robert Melland.



These sea lions had better hope they're not "drafted" into the U.S. Navy.

Boot Camp for Sea Mammals

Rick Trout, who describes himself as a "15-year veteran of dolphin training," says he "has never seen marine mammals so poorly cared for and handled" as those at the Naval Ocean Systems Center in San Diego Bay. The facility is managed for the Navy by Seaco, a branch of Scientific Advancement International Corp. of La Jolla, Calif.

Trout cites alleged abuses including the recent death of a young dolphin from bronchial infection while on apparent mine detection duty with five others in the Persian Gulf; a 75 percent reduction in food rations over weekends; "dumping fish outside netted pens as punishment"; "muzzling animals during open ocean work," causing "net entanglement, drowning, and starvation"; offering animals fish to encourage behavior, then tossing the fish to birds; "hitting animals with bucket lids, fists, and boots"; using "long, intimidating boat hooks to prod animals in and out of pens"; "entrapping and drowning wild sea lions who swim into dangerous nets surrounding the Navy compound"; "castration of all project sea lions"; and the disappearance of three sea lions in nine months, while carrying classified equipment that could eventually kill them.

"Classified weapons dropped by animals float in and out of San Diego Bay with the tide," Trout claims. "Navy personnel are ignorant of care and training techniques. Poorly trained animals would jeopardize their lives if their projects were ever engaged." Trout further charges the Navy with unnecessarily harassing and trapping wild dolphins and sea lions "when a surplus exists in captivity." Unknown activists tried to free five of the dolphins last May, but the dolphins remained close by and were recaptured. The Navy keeps 110 to 120 dolphins at San Diego and Key West, Fla. Marine Animal Productions, of Mississippi, is reportedly rounding up 100 more dolphins for the Navy to be used for harbor security. Sea lions are used to retrieve sunken items, a job formerly assigned to Beluga and pilot whales.

—Merritt Clifton

ANIMAL NEWSLINE

World Veggies, Farm Animals & Gandhi's Birthday

Representatives of the Farm Animal Reform Movement (FARM) occupied the offices of Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng on October 3, to press their proposal for a Federal Farm Animal Welfare Advisory Commission. The activists accomplished a meeting with Robert Melland, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Inspection Services.

The sit-in came one day after World Farm Animals Day, two days after World Vegetarian Day and Gandhi's birthday. Observances for these special days included a memorial service led by Fund for Animals' Cleveland Amory and ASPCA executive director John Kullberg outside the United Nations building; a banquet held by the Triangle Vegetarian Society in Raleigh, N.C.; a five-mile funeral procession to the Denver Livestock Exchange Building, organized by the Rocky Mountain Humane Society; a demonstration outside the National Livestock and Meat Board in Chicago, organized by Trans Species Unlimited; and leafleting outside fast-food franchises in St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco. The Animal Liberation Front struck a militant note by spray-painting slogans and smashing windows at six San Francisco butcher shops and a taxidermy studio.

Tennessee governor Ned McWhirter, a cattle rancher, refused a request from the Tennessee Vegetarian Society (TVS) to have the state officially proclaim World Vegetarian Day. Instead, the Tennessee Beef Industry Council celebrated October 1 as Beef Day, commencing Beef Month, with half-time ceremonies at Neyland Stadium in Knoxville. TVS countered by hiring planes to circle the stadium with banners reading: "Today Is World Vegetarian Day", "Vegetarianism—A Real Healthy Idea!", and "A Meatless Meal Is A Real Deal!"

—Merritt Clifton

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IS THERE AN "ISM" IN THEIR FUTURE?



If nothing changes, this young woman's future could be blighted by sexism. If so, she will be limited to lower-paying jobs traditionally held by women, or will earn a third less than men for comparable work. If she does work outside the home, she will bear major responsibility for managing it and raising children, often without affordable quality day care.

These are but a few of the extra burdens that will be placed on her because of deeply ingrained sexist attitudes that have become so institutionalized they are hard to eradicate, even when that is what most of us want. Still, if everyone works to change things, she will do better.



This young woman will face most of the same problems as the first one. But she also will have to cope with racism. She will go to inferior schools. Her choices of where to live and work will be as limited as her income. Adequate services will be harder to obtain, and will cost her more. She will face greater danger on the streets. She will suffer more illnesses and have a shorter life span. More of her children will be still-born.

Much of her plight will be shared by her brothers and sisters, her parents, and her neighbors. They may be unable to provide her with the support she needs. Even so, there is hope for a brighter future.



This baby chimp has a 77 percent chance of being cruelly abused and probably killed in a research laboratory. She will be inoculated with disease. Or operated on repeatedly. Or will suffer devastating psychological torture.

Her intelligence, loving ways, and genetic similarity to humans will not help, even though her blood is 99 percent the same as ours.

You see, her future is threatened by *speciesism*. Like sexism and racism, it is rooted in elitist traditions that allow those with influence to claim for themselves additional rights of which they deprive others. Her future is desperate, if nothing is done to help. We must do something.

No matter what the excuse, animal research is inexcusable.

Speciesism shows itself in many forms. The worst of these is vivisection. Animal experimentation claims tens of millions of lives each year from induced diseases, psychological torture, toxic substances, burning, battering, and surgery, often without anesthetics. Only a small fraction is related to the kinds of biomedical investigation cited by animal researchers to excuse all experimentation.

Speciesism drains our resources. The cost of government funding for animal research is enormous. Yet alternative methods have proven to be better, faster, and cheaper. More scientists should spend their time developing alternatives.

Speciesism, like other bad "isms," calls forth our worst instincts. In fact, the more we learn about animal research, and speciesism, the more inexcusable it becomes.

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ANGOLA/MOZAMBIQUE

Ivory for Arms

According to reports in the Western press, including a Sept. 2 item in Johannesburg's *The Weekly Mail*, a 13-year-old war effort against Angola's leftist government may even now be largely financed through the systematic poaching of elephants. This practice, led by Jonas Savimbi's rebel group UNITA (the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) has almost wiped out the great herds that once roamed the plains of Angola, where there was once the largest concentration of pachyderms in Africa.

Detailed evidence about the scheme, together with claims that South Africa is running a massive international ivory smuggling ring, was presented to the U.S. Congress in August of 1988 by the Washington-based Conservation, Environmental and Animal Welfare Consortium. The report was compiled by Craig Van Note, executive vice president of the environmentalist group. Much of the information comes from eyewitnesses to the slaughter, including wildlife experts and government officials. Nine years ago Van Note helped expose an ivory smuggling ring connection between France and Emperor Bokassa of the Central African Republic, who has since been deposed and tried for murder.

The report charges that the South African military "has cynically aided the virtual annihilation of the once-great elephant herds of Angola," and

EDITED BY PATRICE GREANVILLE

that Jonas Savimbi and his UNITA rebel forces in Angola, largely supplied by South Africa, have killed perhaps 100,000 elephants to help pay for their guerrilla operation. The figure is an estimate for the number of animals killed over the last ten years.

The conservation group also claims that another major flow of poached ivory aided by South Africa has come from Mozambique, where Renamo rebels have reportedly killed tens of thousands of elephants in recent years to finance their own insurgency against that country's Marxist-led government. Both UNITA and Renamo, self-described as fiercely anti-communist, have received tens of millions of dollars in military aid from the United States, China, and other nations—much of it covertly. According to *The New York Times*, UNITA still relies on fuel, ammunition and other supplies sent by South Africa, and on Stinger ground-to-air missiles delivered through Zaire—one of Africa's most corrupt regimes—by the United States. The rebel groups' chief objective—the crippling or toppling of the Angolan and Mozambican governments—remains dear to American conservatives, but repeated allegations of venality and indiscriminate massacres have of late forced some of their more outspoken U.S. backers into momentary silence. (See *"The Dole Dilemma,"* *Intelligencer*, April 1988.)

Over the years, the smuggling ring has set up an effective transportation network. The tusks are usually ferried by army trucks to a staging post at Rundu, on the Namibian-Angolan border; from there they are taken by tractor-trailers across Namibia to South Africa. Eventually, says the report, "most of the ivory is shipped out on aircraft and boats to Taiwan... and to China and India." Alternatively, the material is sent via Zaire to Burundi, where Chinese operators ship the booty to Hong Kong, Japan and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The report adds that, "at this very moment, more than 100 tons of ivory—the product of perhaps 10,000 massacred elephants—is stockpiled in Burundi awaiting export by air to the UAE and other outlaw nations."

So far, both Savimbi and the South African government have categorically rejected the allegations. Disavowing any elephant profiteering, UNITA has claimed that it finances its war by selling timber and diamonds from rebel-run mines. In a recent interview with a sympathetic *New York Times* correspondent, a UNITA official declared that "peasants delivered tusks of elephants who had died of natural causes." He also admitted that right-wing Arab states such as Saudi Arabia and Qatar were providing aid. The official's lame explanation directly contradicts UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi's own utterances, for in an

early 1988 interview with the French weekly *Paris Match*, Savimbi was quoted as saying that the SADF [South African Defense Forces] assistance to his movement had to be repaid with ivory and teak from Angola's forests.

As for Pretoria's denials, an investigation of South Africa's exports for the years 1982 and 1983 showed that ivory tusk shipments out of the country were at least ten times the amount officially imported.

The Mozambican side of the tragedy, as already indicated, is similarly grim. Since 1979, the elephant population has declined from approximately 54,800 animals to a mere 16,600 today—a 70 percent drop in less than a decade. Mozambique's most famous national park, Gorongosa, has been closed to the public since 1981, when Renamo rebels ransacked the main tourist camp and wildlife school. Since then, the rebels have roamed the park machine-gunning elephants. Some of this ivory was later recovered by Zimbabwean paratroopers when they captured a Renamo stronghold in the foothills of the Gorongosa mountain. Proof of Renamo involvement in the illicit ivory trade has been supplied by Paulo Oliveira, a former Renamo Western Europe representative. On several occasions, claims Oliveira, he received messages referring to "white material" to be smuggled from Mozambique to Lisbon via Malawi. Oliveira's statements, as well as those of other observers, were borne out in 1987, when the Mozambican state wildlife company, Emofauna, exported nearly

Grossly outnumbered.



Skinning them alive is frequent.



60 tons of ivory; for the most part this ivory consisted of tusks recovered from Renamo camps overrun by the Mozambican army.

A report in November on CBS' *West 57th*, a network television newsmagazine, focused exclusively on elephant poaching in Kenya's parks, but made no mention of the much larger animal holocaust brought about by the South African/Renamo/UNITA connection. *Main sources:* *The Monitor* (organ of the Conservation, Environmental and Animal Welfare Consortium), *The New York Times*, Johannesburg's *The Weekly Mail*, and *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* correspondents.

IRELAND

Blood Sports Used as Tourist Bait

Although blood sports enjoy the support of only a tiny and ever-diminishing minority of the Irish people, Ireland's National Tourist Board is currently attempting to promote them as a legitimate and exciting pastime in order to lure U.S. dollars. In keeping with this objective, a special brochure depicting live hare-coursing, fox-hunting, and otter-hunting is now being circulated in the U.S.

All three activities have long been condemned by humanitarians as indefensible, but the Irish tourist board is apparently betting that snob appeal will easily outstrip moral considerations

among its North American audience.

Live hare-coursing involves the release of these animals in a wired enclosure. Hares suffer prolonged agony as they become the objects of a tug-of-war between greyhounds.

Fox-hunting relies for its amusement on the chasing of a fox by a pack of hounds (and a group of supposedly elegant riders) across country till exhaustion delivers the fox to hounds who tear him to pieces. This revolting activity, which is often accompanied by much pomp, self-celebration and social circumstance, is preceded by a cub-hunting season during which fox-cubs are dug out of the earth with shovels and spades and fed live to the hounds to give them a taste for blood.

Otter-hunting proceeds along similar lines of "good sportsmanship" with the hopelessly outnumbered animal being pursued by hounds in both waterways and along river banks. The "contest" usually ends with the otter having her skin ripped off her bones by the pack. The kill may last as long as 20 minutes.

John Fitzgerald, a director of the Irish Council Against Blood Sports (ICABS), thinks that Americans can play a decisive role in helping rid his country of these examples of moral degeneracy. Relying on the fact that the tourist board is extremely sensitive to the opinions of potential American visitors, he thinks it might be useful for *AGENDA* readers and U.S. activists to send a short letter or post-card in care of his organization, demanding a reversal of the

tourist board's policy. ICABS plans to produce the correspondence received at a large press conference, and then proceed to hand it over to the tourist board's headquarters, demanding immediate action. The protests should be sent directly to: John Fitzgerald, ICABS, No. 5, Lower Coyne Street, Callan, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland. *Main sources:* J. Fitzgerald (ICABS)

NORWAY

Seal Hunters Perpetrate Atrocities

The news, confirmed by an eyewitness, that some hunters are now skinning seals alive has touched off a major row in Norway, where hunters and fishermen have long argued that seal hunting is essential to their survival. The fishermen complain that seals deplete fish stocks—one of Norway's main exports—and damage nets.

The controversial report was compiled by Odd Lindberg, a writer and photographer appointed by the government as on-board inspector. Lindberg sailed last spring on a hunting boat near the coast of Greenland. He claims that many seals were not only skinned alive, but "dispatched in deliberately sadistic ways."

"Since my report I have received at least 100 telephone threats, with some saying that they're going to tear my limbs off," said Lindberg. Ironically, the fisheries ministry,

which employed Lindberg to prepare the report, has refused to accept it or carry out any remedial action. "It may be that he (Lindberg) believes he has seen things that he hasn't seen," said Trond Paulsen, a senior ministry official.

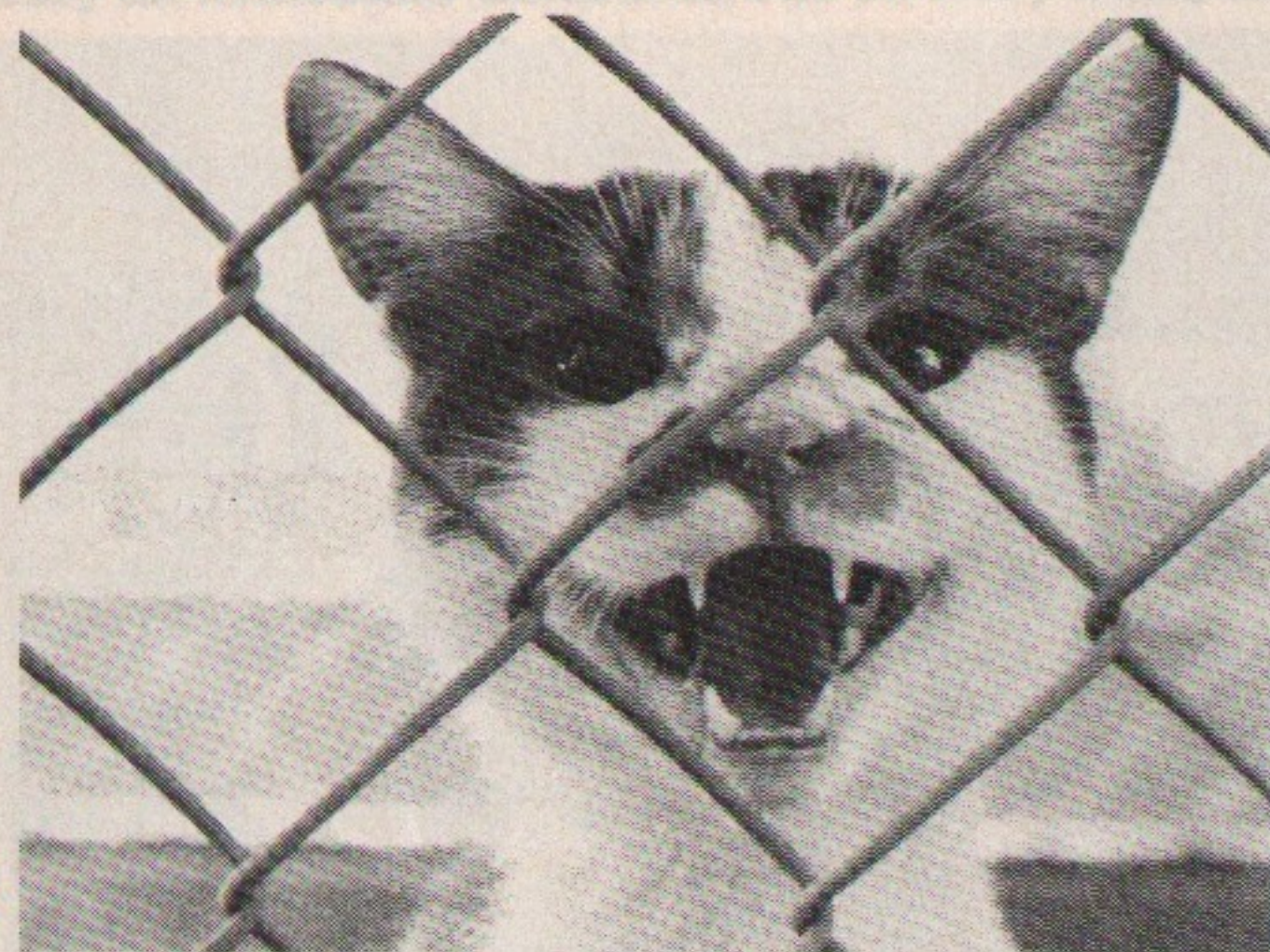
Despite officialdom's equivocations, Lindberg's expose has drawn widespread sympathy for the seals, already in distress after a summer in which many animals were killed by a mysterious virus. In the 1970s, environmentalists campaigned forcefully against the seal hunt in both Norway and Canada. The effort, which included a visit by French actress Brigitte Bardot to the killing grounds, resulted in 1983 in a ban by the European Community on imports of seal skins. The ban broke the back of the sealing industry, but Canada has since spearheaded a counter-campaign designed to revive sealing. Indeed, numerous loopholes in its own ban on the killing of "white coat" seal pups allow for many seals to be "harvested" every season.

Lindberg was one of three inspectors assigned last year to insure that the killings were carried out "as humanely as possible." "The animals are rarely checked to see if they have been fatally shot and are often alive when hoisted aboard," stated Lindberg. "In consequence, quite often the animals are skinned [alive] while growling, their eyes pleading and their mouths snapping at you." *Main sources:* *The Toronto Star*, *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* correspondents.

Continued on next page

DATELINE: INTERNATIONAL

Could U.S. donors make a difference?



JAMAICA Animal Hospital Nearing Bankruptcy

Animal hospital and shelters around the world, especially in poorer nations, live under constant financial stress due to the relatively paltry resources society assigns to the task of coping humanely with the ever-mounting tide of domestic animals. This, added to the depressing routines many employees must discharge (such as euthanizing numerous healthy animals) leads to a high turnover rate. "Burnout" is common among shelter staffs.

In Jamaica, given the nation's staggering economic problems, animal hospital and shelter facilities are stretched to the breaking point. The island's first clinic to treat sick companion animals was founded in 1938, but it wasn't until 1945 that the organization—run by the Jamaican Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (JSPCA)—could get around to purchasing, through public subscription, its first ambulance.

Eventually, the JSPCA expanded and improved its operations to include five branches besides the initial headquarters on Kingston's Spanish Town Road. Today, however, only a couple of branch offices remain operational, while the hospitals' fleet of three ambulances has been whittled down to one, and this can hardly cope with the demand for its services. Yet there is nowhere else that an average person—especially the indigent—

can take sick animals to be treated; only at the JSPCA are consultations nominal or free for those who can't afford to pay. (A fee of \$5 to \$7 a day is charged for animals who need to remain at the hospital while undergoing treatment.)

All types of animals are treated at the hospital—goats, donkeys, dogs, cats, and birds. There are 89 kennels, just two places for keeping cats, and a few stalls to hold larger animals. The hospital receives a small subsidy from the government, but this barely covers its basic expenses. In an average year, upwards of 15,000 animals are treated at the main facility, while homes may found for no more than 300. In addition, between 300 and 500 strays are picked up by police and hospital personnel, while the JSPCA ambulance manages to collect from three to five animals a day, adding up to approximately 1,500 more animals assisted by the organization.

Due to the inadequacy of its operating budget, the hospital building is in urgent need of repairs. In addition, some of the equipment, such as an outmoded X-ray machine, has had to be moved to another location in order to avoid imminent theft. Despite the problems, the staff of 13 is committed to carry on the work initiated almost half a century ago. Most Jamaicans can't afford to go to a private veterinarian. The JSPCA facility—shortcomings and all—helps to fill the income gap. Readers wishing to help may send checks directly to: JSPCA, 115 Spanish Town Road, Kingston 14, Jamaica. *Main sources:* The Kingston Star and The ANIMALS' AGENDA correspondents.

A major step for humanity.



SWEDEN A Victory for Farm Animals

"The Swedish welfare state, long renowned for its generosity and scope, is extending its reach into a new frontier: the barnyard." Thus began a recent front-page article in *The New York Times*, advising its readers of Sweden's efforts to implement a "rights program" for farm animals that could well rate as the most stringent in the world.

The Swedish Social Democratic government is apparently keeping its word to phase in an animal welfare law first enacted in July of 1988. Under the law, animals are to be freed from biogenetic manipulations introduced to make the animals grow faster or with specific "desirable" traits, and released from extremely crowded conditions. The intensive methods, which cause widespread disease and stress, require the routine administration of huge quantities of hormones and antibiotics. In the U.S. more antibiotics are consumed by animals than by the human population.

Most of the act's provisions—such as giving cattle grazing rights, and freeing pigs from tethering—will be phased in gradually in order to give farmers time to adapt to the new economic conditions, and to allow for the building of more spacious accommodations.

The Swedish law represents the cutting edge of an animal defense movement that is making itself felt in other parts of Western Europe, too. Indeed, on Jan. 1, the European Community banned the importation of meat from animals raised with synthetic hormones.

The EC is also likely to bar the sale of a genetically engineered hormone—*bovine somatotropin*—designed to increase the output of milk and hasten growth.

The passage of the act represents a personal victory for Astrid Lindgren, a well-known author of children's books who almost single-handedly put the issue of farm animals on the political agenda. Taking the case of farm animals directly to the public via two of Sweden's largest newspapers, Lindgren wrote satirical "children's tales" tailored for adult consumption. In one story, God visits earth after a long absence and is deeply grieved by the manner in which people have grown accustomed to treating animals—who are supposedly their fellows.

Lindgren, who was raised on a farm, pressed on with her campaign despite denunciations by farmers and food companies, both of which claimed the new law would increase food prices substantially. Her success, however, stems in large measure from a Social Democratic Party fearful of her satirical sting. In 1976, she wrote satirical tales about people reduced to begging because of taxes imposed by a well-intentioned government. The metaphors struck a familiar chord among many Swedes, and political analysts credit Lindgren with contributing in a significant way to the Social Democratic defeat that year. Apparently the party had not forgotten the lesson. *Main sources:* *The New York Times*, The ANIMALS' AGENDA correspondents.

■ Quebec introduced regulations governing ownership of normally wild animals last fall, but they haven't pleased anyone. Humane groups are upset because the regulations permit domestication of numerous small native species. Zoos, exotic cat owners, animal dealers, and fur farmers are upset because their activities are regulated for the first time. Hunters are afraid some provisions governing the slaughter of captive deer could encourage poaching.

■ In recent actions the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has fined lab animal dealers Michael and Diane Honoshofsky of LaGrange, Ohio \$20,000 for selling rabbits, hamsters, and guinea pigs without a license; collected \$2,500 in civil penalties from Ohio State University at Columbus for mistreatment of lab animals, with \$2,500 more suspended; penalized two Tennessee Walking Horse owners for soring; and suspended bear exhibitor Walter Naghtin's license for five years. Improperly caged, Naghtin's bears injured children in both Jacksonville, Fla. and Mansfield, Ohio. The OSU settlement allows associate professor Marvin Olmstead to resume the controversial knee injury experiments on rabbits and monkeys that brought the USDA probe in the first place.

■ The Mt. Graham red or spruce squirrel, down to approximately 200 individuals, is urgently imperiled by an observatory complex under construction by the University of Arizona. EARTH FIRST! charges that the university has blocked publication of critical articles and threatened critical faculty members with job loss. To help, call the Coalition for the Preservation of Mt. Graham, (602) 742-3526.

■ Four squirrel monkeys died of heat exhaustion at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) last summer, while left unattended in quarantine.

■ Leaving animals unattended in a hot car in Hempstead N.Y. is punishable by a fine of up to \$250 plus 15 days in jail—and police are authorized to free the animals. Activists should press for similar ordinances in their localities.

NEWS SHORTS

EDITED BY MERRITT CLIFTON



Help from the circus?

■ With under 1,000 pandas left in the wild, China cut off loans to foreign zoos last fall, but sent a performing panda named Gong Gong on tour with the national circus. \$1 from every ticket sold is to go toward preserving panda habitat.

■ San Antonio, Tex. aims to become the nation's biotechnological center under a new master growth plan. A centerpiece is the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research, boasting a colony of 3,298 baboons and chimpanzees, many of them used in AIDS research.

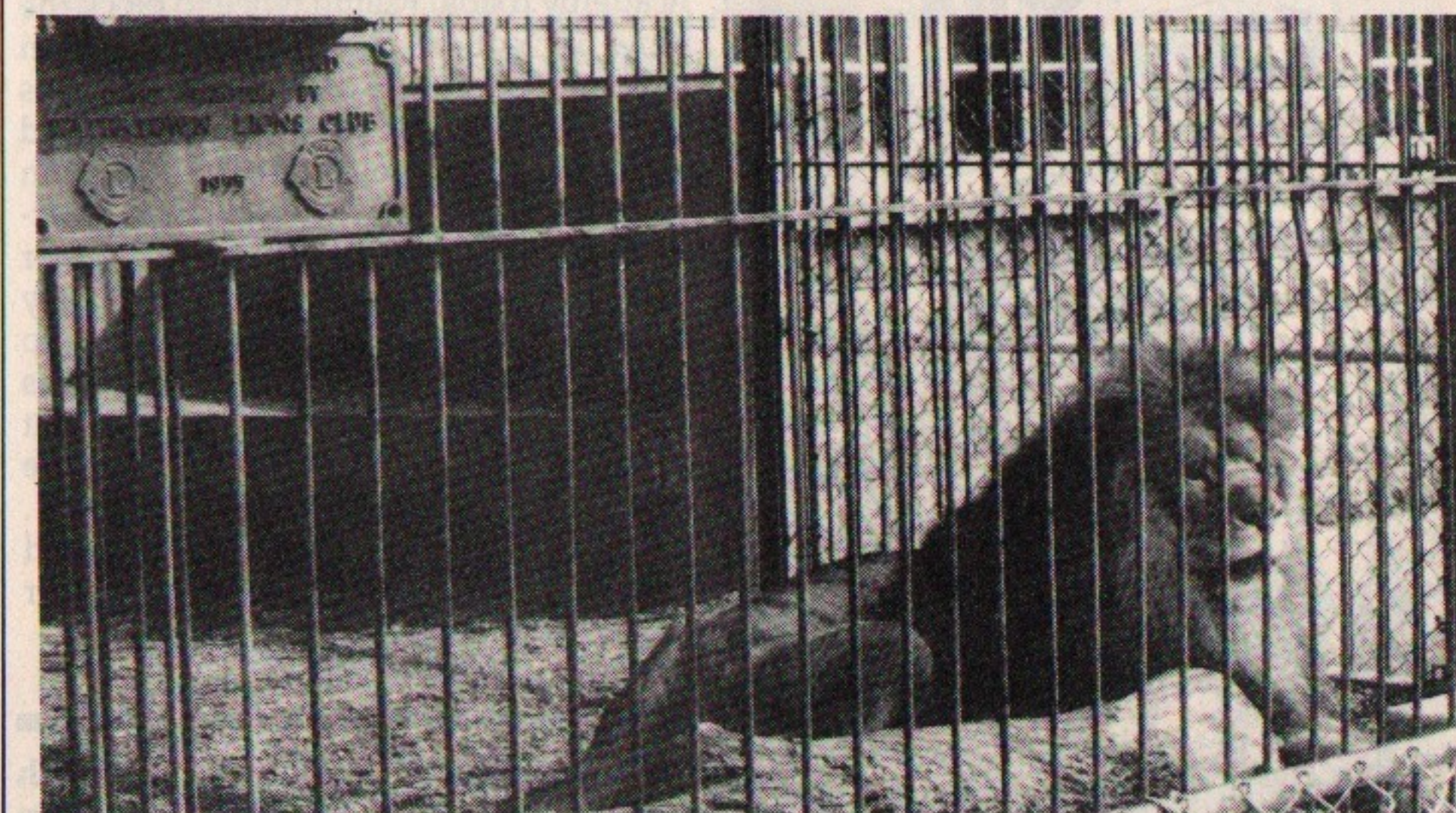
■ The striped bass population has dropped 90 percent in 20 years in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento Delta, from 6 million to 600,000, due to pollution and upstream fresh-water diversion projects.

■ Heavy metal music blaring from loudspeakers keeps ducks and geese out of a pond polluted by cyanide-laden mining waste near Whitehall, Mont.

■ Vermont declined to prosecute a man who was arrested recently for selling a stolen dog to animal dealer Rosaire Paradis, but Los Angeles filed 73 theft and conspiracy charges against Barbara Ruggiero, Rick Spero, and Ralf Jacobsen, who collected animals offered "free to a good home" and then sold them to labs.

■ Eight years after protest began over cramped conditions at Watertown, N.Y.'s Thompson Park Zoo, the city has doubled the cost of their renovation plan to \$5 million. Mayor T. Urling Walker says the actual cost will probably be \$9 million when the work is done. But only \$75,000 was spent in 1988, on plans for a new lion compound estimated at \$750,000. Watertown will weigh the construction budget this year. Letters, especially from New York residents, should be sent to Walker c/o Municipal Bldg., Washington St., Watertown, NY 13601.

More SHORTS on next page.



Despite plans to build a new lion compound, the kingly beasts are still kept in cages at the Thompson Park Zoo in Watertown, N.Y.

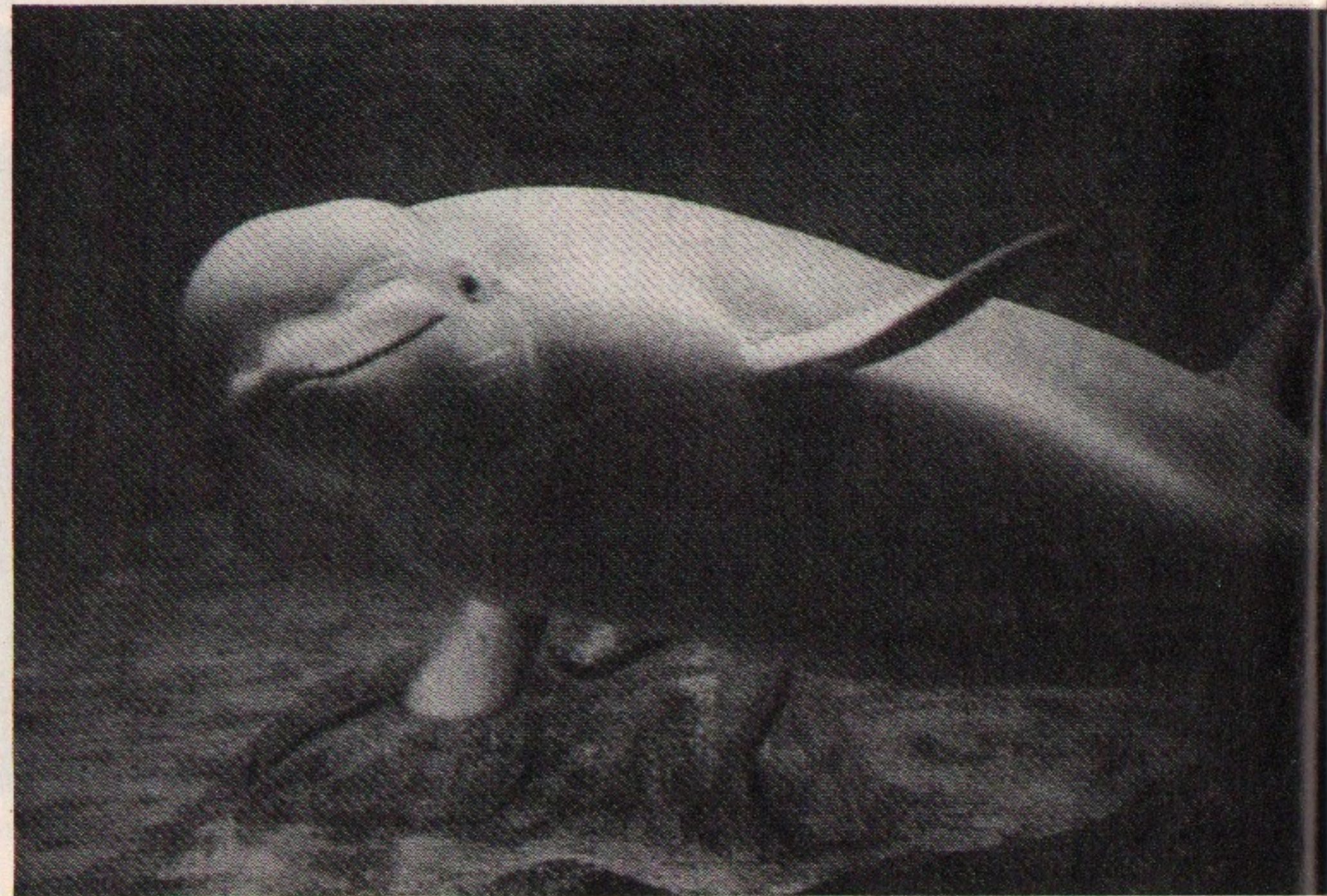
NEWS SHORTS

■ Costa del Sol, Calif. spends \$1,000 a month to poison rabbits who the retirement town of 2,000 considers a menace to landscaping.

■ Doubleday has published *How to Kill Your Girlfriend's Cat*, a supposedly funny book written by Bob Reiss, a.k.a. Dr. Robert Daphne. Many cat-loving humorists have burlesqued cruelty, including Mark Twain, who was run out of Virginia City for sarcastically alleging he'd hanged a lost kitten with his bootlace (the kitten was actually hiding from an obnoxious child); Ambrose Bierce, who wrote in *The Devil's Dictionary* that a cat is "a soft, indestructible automaton provided by nature to be kicked when things go awry in the domestic circle"; and Garrison Keillor, whose songs about cats have drawn recent protest from Beauty Without Cruelty. All three were/are known to pamper numerous much-cherished cats. But Reiss seems to be another story. "I hate cats," he says. "Really, I do." Then there's Krushed Kitty, from Krushed Kritters of Tarzana, Ca., which is a stuffed replica of a cat's hindquarters, designed to be dangled from car doors, trunks, and hoods. The label says "a portion of the profits are donated to the Humane Society." HSUS vice president Phyllis Wright doubts "any legitimate humane society would take one penny" from such an item.



Not a funny book.



Like all cetaceans, beluga whales don't thrive in captivity.

■ Hurricane Gilbert obliterated the only known breeding habitat of the highly endangered Kemp's Ridley sea turtle. Biologists don't know if adult females will find a new nesting spot next year.

■ Eighty hunters shot a doe apiece last fall at the 18,000-acre Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colo. where hunting had been banned since 1970. Officials said the hunt was to prevent overpopulation. Apparently, 178 deer from the herd of 1,500 were killed by cars last year on Academy roads. Failing twice to block the hunt in court, the Rocky Mountain Humane Society (RMHS) held protests instead, joined by Luke Dommer, head of CASH (the Committee to Abolish Sport Hunting). RMHS executive director Robin Duxbury and two other demonstrators were arrested when they couldn't change a flat tire fast enough to leave the Academy within the 5 minutes allowed by police. Duxbury argues that the deer are not overgrazing, and that the hunt is being planned as an annual event. Colorado big-game license sales jumped 25 percent in 1988, as hunters blasted deer in record numbers.

■ Four hundred African cichlid fish were killed to make a suit comic John Cleese wore only 10 minutes while posing for the Nov. '88 issue of *Playboy*.

■ Of 59 Canadian beluga whales captured since 1967 20 have died, former environment minister Charles Caccia told Parliament recently. Three of six taken by the U.S. Navy and 9 of 19 taken by Sea World were among the deceased. Four of the 10 Sea World survivors were caught within a month of Caccia's speech. "Canada should get out of the beluga business," Caccia said.

■ Canada has committed \$2 billion to clean up the St. Lawrence River, but Bruce McKay of Greenpeace says it'll take more than money to save the St. Lawrence beluga whale colony. Alcan Aluminum, Hydro Quebec, Ultramar, and the Quebec and Canadian governments hosted a three-day conference on the dwindling belugas last fall. Greenpeace told the conference that pollution from Alcan is the main cause of the whales' decline.

■ U.S. District Judge Robert Parker recently barred clear-cutting near colonies of the endangered red cockaded woodpecker. Responded Texas Rep. Jim Chapman, "Humankind and the biological order can get along just fine without this bird—we're talking about jobs."

■ Former San Diego Sea World employee Suzie Siebern revealed that the park shotgunned "hundreds" of wild birds in 1985 who were breeding with its collection. General curator Jim Antrim indicated bird massacres had gone on for 14 years; spokesman Dan LeBlanc said the shootings weren't newsworthy. Sea World parks now include trout-fishing ponds, stocked to overcrowding.

■ As traveling circuses go bust, their animals are often discarded with the tinsel. Last summer Virginia and Maryland confiscated some circus animals, including an elephant, a tiger, and a rhinoceros who were left in trucks abandoned by Wonder Zoo. In Florida, the USDA cited Richard Garden for improperly housing eight tigers, two hippos, two camels, a zebra, an elephant, and a llama in Myakka City. Garden also owns the Sterling Brothers and Toby Tyler circuses, which have been in trouble in Maryland and New York for fraud and violating public safety. In Washington, a lion, a monkey, a turtle, two tropical birds, two dogs, two baby goats, and a sheep all died in African Safari's inadequate winter quarters. Survivors were rescued when the landlord reported they hadn't been fed in nine days. Owners Dennis and Penny Williams eventually asked the Progressive Animal Welfare Society (PAWS) and Primarily Primates to help them find better homes for their menagerie, many of whom had been acquired from even worse situations. One former Safari animal, a Capuchin monkey missing her right hand and part of her tail, recently gave birth in Primarily Primates' Texas headquarters.

■ The devastating floods sweeping Bangladesh are caused largely by overgrazing livestock in Nepal, says Tom Elhaut, director of Bangladesh projects for the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Desertification of the Sahel, Sudan, parts of the Amazon basin, and much of Central America has also been caused by the expanding beef industry—but business is great at McDonald's.

■ The whooping crane population, down to 16 in 1941, has climbed to 200, probably the most this century. The species remains highly endangered.

NEWS SHORTS



Glue traps are among the most cruel devices for killing rodents.

■ Ads for Stick-Em glue traps bear the Good Housekeeping seal of approval. Protest to Good Housekeeping, c/o Hearst Corp., 959 8th Ave., New York, NY 10019.

■ Two sharks brought to the new Maritime Center in Norwalk, Conn. died within a month.

■ David Pascoe of Old Forge, Pa. was fined \$91 for allowing his dehydrated, malnourished dog to freeze to the ground. Bring your dog inside these cold winter nights, and make sure your neighbors do, too. People who do not provide proper food and shelter for animals should be reported to local humane society or animal control officials.

■ Game bird farmer Daniel MacMaster of Alfred, Me. faces cruelty charges in connection with 1,750 wild partridges found crammed into plastic crates. The birds, destined to be released for the "sport" of hunters, were found abandoned in his truck without food or water.

More SHORTS on next page.

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NEWS SHORTS



Lethal poisons kill many species.

■ **The New York City Parks Department** spreads the rodenticides Warfarin, Quintox, Talon G, and Maki to kill rats. "The woodchucks, squirrels, and even babies get at the stuff," charges *Urban Naturalist* author Steve Garber. His claim was recently proved by Friends of Animals with autopsy reports on animals found dead in the park. Environmental Protection Agency data shows that all four poisons are lethal to most small mammals, as well as birds and amphibians.

■ **A proposed ban on the Draize test** passed the New Jersey Senate last fall, was weakened by amendment in the Assembly, and was killed by 26 abstentions despite winning Assembly approval 30-24 (41 votes were needed for passage). In New Jersey, 116 corporations perform Draize testing, which consists of inserting chemicals to be tested into the eyes of rabbits.

■ **The National Marine Mammal Laboratory** tags about 80 juvenile northern fur seals per year who struggle to shore after becoming entangled in plastic nets, and sends them back to sea—still entangled—to see how long before they starve, drown, or die of infection. Northern fur seals are an officially recognized depleted species. Protest to your Senators and Congressional Reps.

■ **Gail Magleby, 60, hoses down 1,500 to 3,000 hogs a day** at Dry Lake, Nev., to keep them from cooking alive in their triple-deck rail cars. The hogs are in transit from the midwest to the Farmer John slaughterhouse in Vernon, Calif.

■ **While measures to ban the veal crate** were stalled in committee, 32 California State Assembly members wrote to California Farm Bureau manager James Eller, advising him "of our intention to boycott 'milk-fed' veal until the use of veal crates ends." They also advised that they were "also asking our constituents and all Californians not to buy 'milk-fed' veal."

■ **Americans ate an average of 215 pounds of dead animals each last year**, the most ever. The breakdown in pounds: 75.5 beef, 60.1 chicken, 58.8 pork, 15.2 turkey, 6.0 other species. Per capita poultry consumption has doubled since 1960. Red meat consumption is down to 137.1 pounds per capita, from 156.6 pounds 15 years ago. Model Kim Alexis did ads for the Beef Industry Council, then, like predecessor Cybill Shepherd, admitted she doesn't eat beef herself. The USDA has proposed allowing prepared meats to contain up to 10 percent ground bone and offal without specific labeling. Such waste already forms up to 20 percent of hot dogs, lunch meat, and meat sauce.

■ **Bandon, Ore. wants to build a stairway into a seal rookery** to encourage tourism.

■ **Lapp herdsmen discarded 400 reindeer carcasses last year**, 10 percent of their slaughter, because the animals' meat had absorbed too much radiation from the Chernobyl disaster.

■ **The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a revised policy** for acute toxicology testing in September. The policy recognizes "that appropriate information for safety evaluation can be developed using fewer animals than had been recommended in the past," and "urges industry to begin submitting data obtained with alternate methods which use fewer animals on a routine basis."

■ **British Columbia fined Washington big game hunter Mark East \$2,200**—probably less than the cost of his hunting trips—for illegally shooting a grizzly bear and possessing parts of five other protected species. East was previously convicted of killing an underaged bighorn ram.



Small fines won't protect grizzlies from illegal hunting.

■ **The U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled recently** that ranchers have no right to kill endangered species in defense of their stock. Montana rancher Richard Christy was fined \$2,500 for shooting a grizzly bear after allegedly losing 84 sheep to grizzlies in a single month.

■ **California hunting license sales dropped 44 percent** from 1970 to 1986. To make up the loss of income, the state wildlife department will charge all comers \$2 a day or \$10 a year to visit nine reserves, beginning this month. "I am curious about what the fees really will be used for," said Wilderness Society director Patricia Schifferle, suspecting they might "be used for increasing the hunting stock" rather than to benefit all species. The California wildlife department has been catching flak for allowing elk and bear hunting on Louisiana Pacific (LP) timberland, at fancy prices: elk hunters paid LP \$7,500 each last year. The Committee for Preservation of the Tule Elk has sued the state agency over allegedly fraudulent population estimates, issued to rationalize hunting.

NEWS SHORTS

■ **White Sox pitcher Barry Jones sports boots** made from elephant and rhino hide. Inform the team that these animals are endangered and that Jones is setting a bad example by writing them at Comiskey Park, Chicago, IL 60616.

■ **The Northwest Animal Rights Network opened the Christmas season** with a 30-minute protest against ivory jewelry sold at the Bon Marche department store in Seattle. Ivory comes from either walrus or elephant tusks.

■ **At least 42 bears, moose, elk, and mule deer**, along with 1,200 domestic sheep, were confirmed dead by wardens and firefighters after last summer's catastrophic forest fires in and around Yellowstone National Park. The flames annihilated smaller animals in many areas, while fish suffocated in overheated streams. Officials are now debating whether to feed animals this winter, compensating for their loss of habitat at the possible cost of eroding their foraging instinct.



Many animals died in last summer's forest fires in Yellowstone.

■ **Over 70,000 U.S. horses were slaughtered in Canada last year**, up 10,000 since 1986. Most endured multi-day trips in double-deck trailers. Horses on top defecate on those below, who fall and can't rise from slippery floors. Some truckers fight that problem by not feeding or watering the horses. After cruelty scandals in the early 1980s, New York and Connecticut cracked down on horse shippers. The Michigan Humane Society and Toronto Humane Society are pressing for similar crackdowns. Shippers have responded by rerouting horses through Lacolle, Quebec, a town named for a 19th century glue factory (Lacolle means "the glue" in French). Canadian Customs at Lacolle admitted about 5,000 horses per year from 1980 to 1986, but the traffic doubled in 1987. Major slaughterhouses at Sarnia, Ontario and Ste. Marie du Lac, Quebec, sell horsemeat to Europe, where it fetches five times the U.S. price. Over 15,000 horses being fattened for the European horseflesh market starved in Falls County, Tex. during the winter of 1984. Dealers had trucked them there from across the U.S., neglecting their health in transit. Despite repeated pleas for coverage of the infamous case, the magazine *Texas Monthly* didn't even mention it. Now *Texas Monthly* has issued *The Horse Lover's Guide to Texas*, a 683-page encyclopedia of the horse industry. It, too, omits information both about the Falls County fiasco and horse slaughter in general. Let them know their omissions are noticed by writing *Texas Monthly* at Box 1569, Austin, TX 78767.

■ **About 300,000 Texans, 250,000 Pennsylvanians, and 15,000 Quebecois** hunt deer with bow-and-arrow, up from nearly none 10 years ago. Arrows rarely kill quickly. Explains Pennsylvania Game Commission spokesman Ted Godshall, "The arrow simply cuts and the deer dies from hemorrhaging," usually after 20 to 30 minutes of agony. About one archer in a dozen kills and recovers a deer; crippled deer with festering wounds are frequently shot later during rifle season.

■ **In Yellville, Ark., live turkeys**, incapable of flight, were heaved from an airplane in October, according to the Associated Humane Societies. This is an annual ritual; we don't know why. Meanwhile, Worthington, Minn. held its 16th annual turkey race.

More SHORTS on next page.

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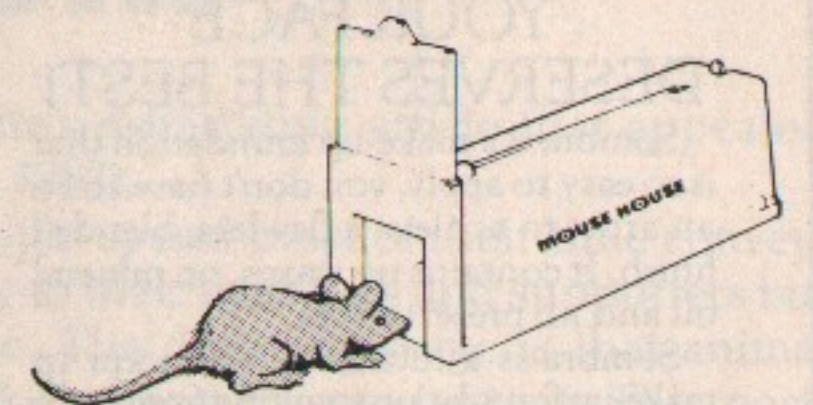
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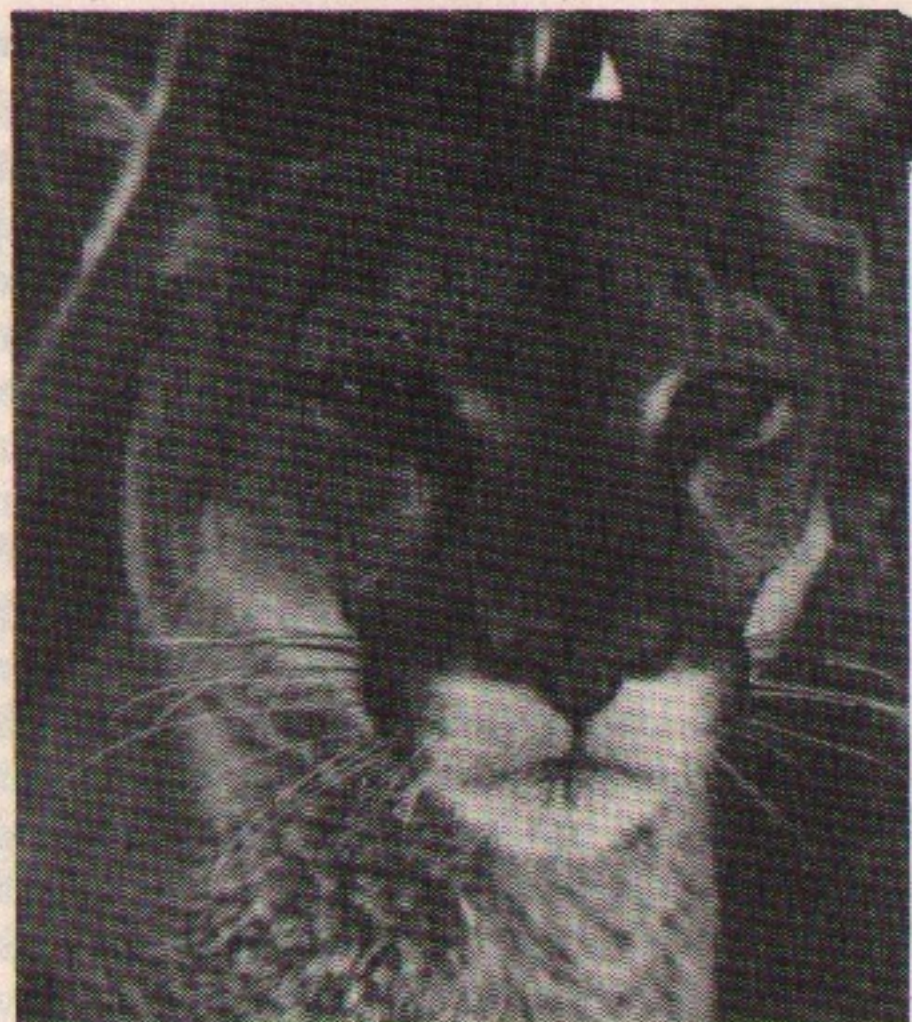
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NEWS SHORTS



Member of a depleted species.

■ **Hit by a car July 23, 1988, a rare Florida panther** is being treated for a broken leg by vet Melody Roelke of the Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, who hopes to return her to the Everglades. Only 30 to 50 of the panthers survive. Trying to preserve their genes, Roelke recently achieved two test tube fertilizations using panther sperm and eggs from Texas cougars. She's now waiting to see if embryo transplants into the cougars will succeed. The Florida Commission also recently rescued a mountain lion who was caged at a junkyard, apparently waiting for Santeria sacrifice.

■ **Cossette Communication-Marketing**, among Canada's biggest ad firms, donated their help to the Montreal SPCA this winter to promote spay/neuter and pet adoption. The Montreal SPCA killed 57,360 unwanted animals last year, including 31,708 cats and 11,127 dogs, nearly half at their owners' request. A similar campaign brought the toll at the Vancouver SPCA down to 9,656 last year, down from over 50,000 a decade ago.

■ **William Hartston wrote *The Drunken Goldfish: A Celebration of Irrelevant Research*** to expose boondoggles. The book reveals experiments to see if rats could be made to prefer the company of tennis balls; if animals suffer hangover; if disco music makes mice homosexual; if spiders' behavior changes when fed the blood of schizoids; if shaved rats drown faster; if chickens can be plucked in a wind tunnel.

■ **Responding to a Minnesota U.S. District Court order** obtained by the Sierra Club and Defenders of Wildlife on behalf of endangered raptors, the Environmental Protection Agency has temporarily restricted above-ground use of strychnine and suspended all sales of both strychnine and Compound 1080. Ranchers use the poisons to keep burrowing mammals out of grazing land.

■ **U.S. Fish & Wildlife has proposed protection** for the tricolored blackbird, plus seven bird species found in California only. The agency also approved the export of alligators, with CITES permission.

■ **The Tim Rivers Diving Mule Act**, which had been roused from Mississippi (see *News Shorts*, Nov. 1988), turned up next at the Prince William, Va. fairgrounds, where the show went on despite intense protest. Two mules, a dog, and a pony plunged from a 30-foot tower into a tank of water for the crowd's entertainment.

■ **A Monmouth, N.J. pet shop manager was acquitted of cruelty** after allegedly tossing four kittens into a trash compactor. The judge ruled that although witnesses saw the kittens brought into the store, and although the kittens were found—one still alive—in the store's garage, the evidence was insufficient. In California, Neighborhood Pet Shop owner Robert Collins of Glendorra was cited on three cruelty counts after animal control officers found a dead puppy in his display window and 15 rats crowded into a 10-gallon aquarium.

■ **Four California prison guards who threw cats to a pit bull terrier** at the Chamberlain Creek Conservation Camp in 1985 are still on the job—at other prisons—and the statute of limitations has expired without criminal charges having been filed against them. Some of the cats were strays; others had been adopted by inmates. Mendocino County District Attorney Susan Massini said the cat-killing went unprosecuted because the cats' ownership was never established. The four guards took disciplinary pay cuts of from \$750 to \$3,150.

COMMENT

The Path to Anti-Vivisection

BY GEORGE CAVE AND DANA STUCHELL

Vivisection is our movement's toughest challenge. Although it remains the *cause celebre* of many animal rights groups, vivisection is the area in which we have probably had the *least* success in convincing the public of our position. There are a number of reasons for this.

Vivisection is the most ethically complex issue, involving apparently significant conflicts of interest between humans and nonhumans. While most exploiters of animals find it difficult to argue persuasively that their practices substantially benefit humans, much less save human lives, the vivisector's specious but constant refrain—"your child or your dog"—has tapped into the public's insecurities and galvanized many of them in support of animal research. Such inroads as we have made are limited, for the most part, to arousing opposition to objectionable laboratory conditions, rather than to laboratory research itself.

Vivisection is also the most factually complex issue. Our opponents, billing themselves as "medical experts," regularly exploit this complexity to obscure the facts with scientific jargon and pseudoscientific assurances about the indispensable role played by animal research in major human health advances.

Part of the blame also falls on us as a movement. Whereas the public gets a clear and unequivocal message on animal research from the vivisectors, it often gets an ambiguous and contradictory message from animal rights activists. In order to halt animal research, we must develop a consistent and lucid position, and apply that position to our concrete campaign ef-

forts. To begin with, we must clearly distinguish and elucidate the two key aspects of the problem alluded to above: facts and values. The factual issue is whether or not vivisection helps humans. The ethical issue is whether it is right or wrong.

For all practical purposes, virtually every activist and group in the movement fits into one of three categories on the issue of vivisection. First, there are those who do not advocate the abolition of vivisection on scientific or ethical grounds (Factual/Ethical Revisionists). Most of the Old Guard conservative national organizations such as the Humane Society of the U.S. and the Animal Protection Institute fit into this group. Second, there are those who advocate the abolition of vivisection on ethical grounds, while admitting that some animal experiments have resulted in human benefit (Factual Revisionists/Ethical Abolitionists). Almost all hardline animal rights advocates and groups fit into this category. Last, some believe that no animal experiment has ever helped humans in any way, and advocate the abolition of vivisection on strictly scientific grounds (Factual Abolitionists). The last category is composed almost entirely of members of Hans Ruesch's group CIVIS/CIVITAS and its American spin-off, Javier Burgos' SUPPRESS.

Any systematic campaign to end the evils of vivisection would be foolish and naive not to include as much scientific evidence as possible in its critique. People are moved, first and foremost, by what is in their self-interest, so it is imperative that we communicate to them that the abolition of vivisection would benefit not only research animals but human beings as well.

Nonetheless, a solid case cannot be built on scientific grounds

Continued on next page

"Animal Rights": The Suicide of a Movement

BY JAVIER BURGOS

There is good and bad news to report from the anti-vivisectionist front. Let me begin with the bad news: the movement that has allegedly been fighting vivisection is dead. It is dead because it has committed collective suicide. The pulling of the trigger began when the "leaders" of the movement decided to tackle the biomedical empire and its powerful allies with the idiotic slogan of "animal rights." The destruction of the movement continued when the "animal rights" movement stubbornly refused to confront the animal researchers with medical and scientific facts, the *only* weapons that can destroy once and for all the medical and scientific myths the vivisectors have been perpetuating for decades without any meaningful opposition.

But the "animal rights" people do much worse than refusing to use the medical and scientific facts. They actually agree with the vivisectors that at least some animal research has been "beneficial" to humankind. Their opposition is on moral and philosophical grounds that, of course, have nothing to do with the issue of vivisection. This was made abundantly clear one

more time in Robert White's devastating article that appeared in *Reader's Digest* (March 1988).

The "animal rights" people spend most of their time conveying two messages not only to their members and supporters but also to the general public. The direct message is that animal research and testing work—at least to some extent. This position is rabidly defended by the overwhelming majority of the "animal rights" organizations. Even Kim Bartlett, editor of *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*, stated in a letter dated September 23, 1988: "Certainly, animal experimentation is bad science, and it has undoubtedly retarded biomedical progress. But that is not the same as saying that nothing was *ever* learned from it. The ANIMALS' AGENDA has not taken an official position on the 'scientific fraud' argument; our position is ethical." (See also December 1988 *Page Two*.)

The indirect message is even more suicidal: "animal rights" people will risk the health of human beings in order to "liberate" animals. By failing to destroy the medical and scientific myths that make the existence of vivisection possible, and by insisting further on the "liberation" of the very animals who are perceived by the public as the only hope to finding cures, "animal rights"

Continued on page 41

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The Path to Anti-Vivisection

Continued on next page

alone for the abolition of vivisection. After all is said and done, the facts of the matter are that *some* animal experiments have contributed in *some* ways to human benefit. Given the billions upon billions of dollars poured into animal research over many decades, it would have been a miracle if some useful discoveries had not been made. Sheer chance would dictate that *something* of benefit to humans would emerge from all the pain, suffering, and death.

We who believe that the use of one creature as a mere means to another's ends is an intrinsic evil are compelled to combine our scientific critique with a clearly-developed ethical critique if we expect ever to achieve the liberation of laboratory animals. Sad to say, factual abolitionists do not share this breadth of viewpoint or tolerance for other important approaches. Instead, Hans Ruesch and Javier Burgos have recently launched a vindictive and divisive assault upon many of the ethical abolitionists. Recently, the attack in the U.S has perversely been centered upon Trans-Species Unlimited, which has always insisted strongly on the importance of scientific criticism of vivisection, has included such criticism in its campaigns, has been an outspoken advocate of the total abolition of vivisection, and has proven to be one of the most effective opponents of vivisection by twice stopping a major research project on animals at Cornell Medical College. The Cornell campaign was successful, in large part, because it combined a comprehensive scientific critique of the experiments with cogent ethical arguments, instead of focusing on laboratory conditions or breaches of the Animal Welfare Act.

After decades of struggle to make animal rights respectable, we are advised to scuttle this moral foundation for a narrow focus on "scientific fraud."

The Ruesch/Burgos position is that *all* animal experimentation is scientific fraud in the strictest sense; that *no* animal experiment has ever contributed anything of benefit to any human being, and that it is completely impossible to extrapolate anything from nonhumans to humans. Obviously, such an extreme position flies in the face of common sense and has led to ludicrous self-caricature as in Burgos' claim that you can't learn anything about a human from a dog because dogs walk on four legs and their blood flows horizontally while humans walk on two legs and their blood flows vertically. Obviously, a large part of our concern for nonhumans derives precisely from the fact that that they are capable of suffering in much the same ways that we do, and that they react in similar ways to similar stimuli. If I burn my dog's foot in a tub of acid, he will whimper and show evidence of pain, just as I would. He will try to escape, just as I would. And he will probably limp afterwards, just as I would. The question is not whether we can learn something from harming the dog in this way but whether what we learn is of any scientific value, and—above all—whether it is right or

wrong to do so. Animal research is scientifically worthless most of the time and morally wrong all of the time.

Yet Reusch and Burgos brand anyone who acknowledges plain facts like these as traitors or "infiltrators" and have compiled a hit list of those who are on the "wrong side" of the vivisection issue—which includes some of the most sincere abolitionists in the movement. To acknowledge that vivisection has yielded some benefits for humans is not to condone it, any more than—as one movement friend incisively put it—to acknowledge that meat has protein and nutrients is to condone eating animals.

Equally absurd and detrimental is the Reusch/Burgos position that those who have ever vivisected animals should not be permitted in the movement, no matter how sincere their conversion or how substantial their talents. Isn't our goal as a movement to make converts for compassion? Are we also to exclude everyone from the movement who has ever eaten an animal?

Perhaps most detrimental of all is the Reusch/Burgos prohibition against representing oneself as an animal rights advocate



"Painless" and "Humane" Vivisection from "Lastige Blatter"

when fighting vivisection. After decades of struggle to make the concept and values of animal rights respectable and to build a broad-based moral position that consistently upholds the rights of all living creatures (humans included), we are advised to scuttle this moral foundation for a narrow focus on "scientific fraud," basing the case against vivisection solely on selfish human interests. Suppose the vivisection industry managed to produce an irrefutable case of human benefit resulting from animal experimentation that even the Reusch/Burgos school cannot dismiss as fraud. Would we then be prepared to accept the benefits without any qualms?

Unfortunately, some benefits will always come from exploiting other living beings: slavery, the exploitation of women, the Holocaust, and child labor were all beneficial in certain respects to the perpetrators of these crimes. Unless we oppose selfishness and greed as the root causes of all exploitation, we can never hope to rid the world of the institutionalized systems that harm so many humans and nonhumans in the world today.

The Reusch/Burgos stand on factual abolitionism constitutes not radicalism but fanaticism—a conditioned blindness to the complexities of the issue and intolerance for other approaches that share the same goals. The net result of the blanket equa-

tion of vivisection and scientific fraud is to propel us into a debate with vivisectionists about their best-case scenarios, where they have the strongest claim to human benefit. This distracts attention from the very aim that the factual abolitionists presumably are seeking: to prove that vivisection is scientifically useless. Instead of focusing on the myriad examples of animal research that are clearly of no benefit whatsoever to humans or that are positively detrimental to humans, we are forced to defend an extreme and preposterous claim which can only succeed in sabotaging the credibility we might otherwise have in concretely demonstrating—in scientific terms—how much of animal research is totally useless. Reusch and Burgos have performed a great service for the anti-vivisection movement in documenting and bringing to public attention the numerous incidences of fraudulent and useless research on animals. But they betray that movement in adopting an indefensible position and in castigating those who deal more objectively with the facts and who work to create more fundamental and lasting changes in society's attitudes toward animals.

The writers are the founders and directors of Trans-Species Unlimited.

"Animal Rights": The Suicide of a Movement

Continued from page 39

activists" become automatically *anti-human*, since they are perceived as wanting to liberate animals at the expense of human health.

It should be painfully evident to anyone that the suicidal slogan of "animal rights" has been a godsend for the vivisectionists and the beholden media whose only job consists of pitting tiny sick babies against dirty rats and an occasional dog or cat. The constant bombardment of the public with the news of medical "advances" and "breakthroughs" due to animal experimentation has accomplished two very important goals: besides making the "animal rights" people look like a bunch of anti-human fools, it has also managed to strengthen the vivisectionists' main clichés by repeating all the medical and scientific lies that nobody in the "animal rights" movement is able or willing to destroy.

The "animal rights" people seem to suffer from an incurable case of masochism. Despite having been soundly defeated countless times by allowing the researchers to play the oldest and most puerile tricks in the book over and over again, "animal rights" leaders go back for more and more as if they wanted to make sure that the possibilities of abolishing vivisection are completely and permanently destroyed.

The attitude on the part of the largest and wealthiest organizations to stick to morality, ethics, and philosophy, and to denounce those who seek to expose the mind-boggling scientific fraud that is part and parcel of all experimental research with life can only be attributed to the incredible degree of infiltration to which most of the "animal rights" and self-proclaimed anti-vivisection organizations have been subjected. While millions of dollars sit idle in the coffers of these organizations, their philosophers and "ex-vivisectionists" crisscross the country urging people not to ever use the medical and scientific arguments that, as a famous "ex-vivisectionist" put it, "you cannot win."

The good news is that you do not have to commit suicide. You can choose to join the *real* anti-vivisection movement and expose the corrupt ways of those who seek to keep the efforts of millions of well-meaning people paralyzed. We must get rid of the slogan "animal rights," force the infiltrators out from their positions of leadership, and use their millions of dollars to expose the massive damage to human health as a result of vivisection.

It should be painfully evident to anyone...that the suicidal slogan of "animal rights" has been a godsend for the vivisectionists and the beholden media whose only job consists of pitting tiny sick babies against dirty rats and an occasional dog or cat.

tion. We must also be willing to inform ourselves so we can understand and accept the most basic medical and scientific realities that prove all experimental research using life is a medical and scientific fraud.

If people in this movement decide not to make waves and go along with the putrid party line, we will all be forced to look at the putrid face of vivisection for a long time to come.

The writer is founder and director of Students United Protesting Painful Research Experiments on Sentient Subjects.

Towards a Green World

BY CHARLES ALLEN DEWS

The high point of the First National Green Gathering at Amherst, Massachusetts in 1987 was to be the Fourth of July picnic on the green at Hampshire College. There would be no fireworks. There would be barbecue. That was our first mistake!

I arrived on the green in a festive "Texas" t-shirt and shorts—ready for a down-home Fourth of July, even in New England. Lots of people had beat me to the lunch, including a vociferous contingency of Greens who called themselves animal liberationists. They were all standing just outside the fence that kept the paid from the unpaid, near the large charcoal braziers above which turned golden brown chicken parts thickly covered with brick red barbecue sauce. The smell of burning mesquite reminded me of home.

The same aroma apparently disgusted some of the animal liberationists. They were waving signs, shouting at the barbecuers, and demanding that "Greens should treat animals as equals!" The barbecuers tried to coax them into the fenced picnic area by pointing out that some of the barbecued bounty was really tofu masquerading as cubist chicken. "There's something for everyone," they offered. Indeed, Greens are dedicated to diversity.

The demonstrators were undaunted. Their demands were undiminished. Things were heating up to a boiling point just as I arrived at the spit. I chose tofu, happily, it being one of my favorite foods. The memory of mesquite-flavored barbecued tofu from Mother's Cafe in Austin was still fresh on my mind even though I'd been away from Mother's for a whole long week.

The demonstrators' placards depicting chickens being slaughtered were not the hors d'oeuvres some other Greens fancied before their feast. Some of the testier carnivores were actually trying to shout down the demonstrators. I moved over to a group sitting in a circle, quietly discussing the events at hand. There was no consensus. There would be no consensus. At the very best, we agreed to disagree.

The animal liberation issue has divided Greens from the very beginning of their political movement. Rudolf Bahro, one of the founders of the Green Party in Western Germany, left the Party in disgust when Greens in parliament voted (in return for others' votes on another issue, no doubt) to allow two more years of vivisection while Germans debated the alternatives. Bahro insisted that if vivisection was to be wrong in two years, it was wrong today, and it must be opposed now. Still, the elected Greens compromised and Bahro left the Party in a huff, causing a rift that has yet to heal.

Like any bird of any other color, Greens have two wings: the *realos* ("realists"—their coinage) get themselves elected to public office and occasionally make compromises with the powers that be; while the *fundis* ("fundamentalists"—also coined by the *realos*) insist upon ideological consistency. I have to admit that my bias is toward the fundis. However, I admire people who have the tenacity to work in the political area. I don't have the patience. I know that both positions have strengths and weaknesses. It takes two wings to fly!

In the U.S., our odd, so-called representative political system effectively excludes second parties (usually called third parties by the two wings of the one Great Party bird—the Republicrats or the Demopublicans). Unlike its counterpart in Western Germany, the Green Party U.S.A. is a political fiction. At the same time, it is a powerful force that the Republicrats et al are just beginning to confront.

The reason both statements about the Green Party in the U.S. are true is that one of the key Green values is decentralism. It is unlikely the na-

tional Republicrats will ever have to face a Green candidate for president. They can breathe a sigh of relief at the national level at least. But Republicrats are already facing Greens at the local level, and they are not doing as well as they would like. In some communities, they are actually losing elections to Greens.

In Austin, Texas, Greens are the majority on the seven-member city council. One was elected outright as a Green, and the other three have been easily converted by our hard work and good political and economic sense. They also know that around 30,000 voters in Austin share our views. So far, we have been able to convince our council to stop construction of 345 kilovolt power lines that would have marched out across our precious and environmentally sensitive Hill Country,

Greens are, by and large, people who hold a substantively different (not new) worldview that goes beyond the presently accepted one.

spewing mutagenic rays out 30 meters in every direction, while serving as an umbilicus for yet another ugly suburban growth. It wasn't easy to stop "progress." As usual, the money mongers were all for it. We mounted a phone-calling campaign, and used public access television to reach our constituency. To get mainstream media coverage, we carried a hundred fluorescent tubes out to a site where already existing lines crossed a peaceful country road. As evening settled around us, we raised the tubes up toward the high wire and they lit up for the television cameras. People watching didn't like the idea that they and their kids might do the same.

Austin Greens have worked with other groups to get the city out of the South Texas Nuclear Project. Some of our citizens were bamboozled by the "too cheap to meter" rhetoric back in the old days, and went in with other cities to build one of the costliest



power plants in the history of the glorious nuke industry. It still isn't finished, in terms of construction, but it may be finished in a political sense. Some people think the silos would make a dandy owl reserve.

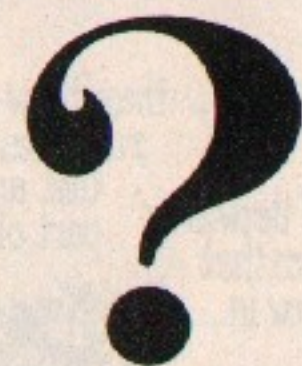
Last summer we convinced the city council to place a moratorium on a waste-to-energy plant. It supposedly would convert trash to energy and toxic residue—so toxic that the airborne effluent from the plant would be within legal toxicity limits only for the first day of operation. Not impressed with a one-day guarantee, Greens became the first opponents of this infernal boondoggle. One of our workgroups wrote a cogent white paper for the council and orchestrated an informed lobbying effort. In mid-July, the city council voted five to two to kill the plant. Now Austin will expand its already extensive recycling program. Our air will be clean for a while longer at least, and some clever entrepreneurs will clean up from our trash.

Both the nuke and the mass burn plant were stopped when we formed coalitions with other groups that had become convinced of the dangers and costs involved. Coalitions are the key to successful Green politics, as they are to all politics (although my fundi friends may not agree). That is why the Republicrats are worried. Their coalition is weakening with every new revelation of graft and corruption that manages to leak out through their own press. They are well aware that more than half the eligible voters don't bother to punch out the holes for the candidates. In fact, they don't bother to even go to the polls. The "Great Communicator" himself was elected in a "landslide" by only 26 percent of the

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4BUNDX

Continued from previous page
eligible voters. This signifies serious alienation from the political system. Greens are a viable alternative on the local level. They stand for honesty, democracy, and the real old-fashioned American way.

But what else does this new kid on the political block stand for, and why should you believe it? This is where it gets hard for anyone who tries to explain the Green movement to folks who've never heard of it before.

Are you Green?

Greens are, by and large, people who hold a substantively different (not new) worldview that goes beyond the presently accepted one. They realize that everything is connected and that everything that is connected is, in some sense, equal to everything else. There is no hierarchy in the natural world. Hierarchy implies assigned value. We are at the apex only in our own estimation. As Mark Twain put it, "Man is God's greatest creation. Now who said that?"

The natural world is not a bloody cauldron of competition, of "dog-eat-dog" or "survival of the fittest." In the natural world, those who cooperate survive. We are one species—not races, not nations, not first, second, third, or fourth worlds. And we are one species among many.

There are some groups of people whose livelihood is threatened by the Green worldview. Munitions manufac-



turers will lose business, and Washington bureaucrats might be out of work. Meat manufacturers will find the Green perspective discomfiting, too. Although many Greens don't yet know it, the worldview they embrace demands that they walk the leafy way to vegetarianism. One of the key Green values is ecological wisdom. Animal liberationists will know where this thinking leads, though many Greens haven't made the connection.

I understand their perplexity. I have drifted in and out of vegetarianism several times in the last 20 years. I've read all the arguments in its favor—gut length, tooth configuration, fruitarian metabolism, etc.—along with all the meat and dairy propaganda about the "Four Basic Food Groups." I have worried about protein deficiency. I've been seduced by Cajun buffets, finger-licking feasts, wienerschnitzel and schlag, as well as other cleverly disguised animal carcasses.

I never really made the connection

The 10 Key Values Shared by All Greens

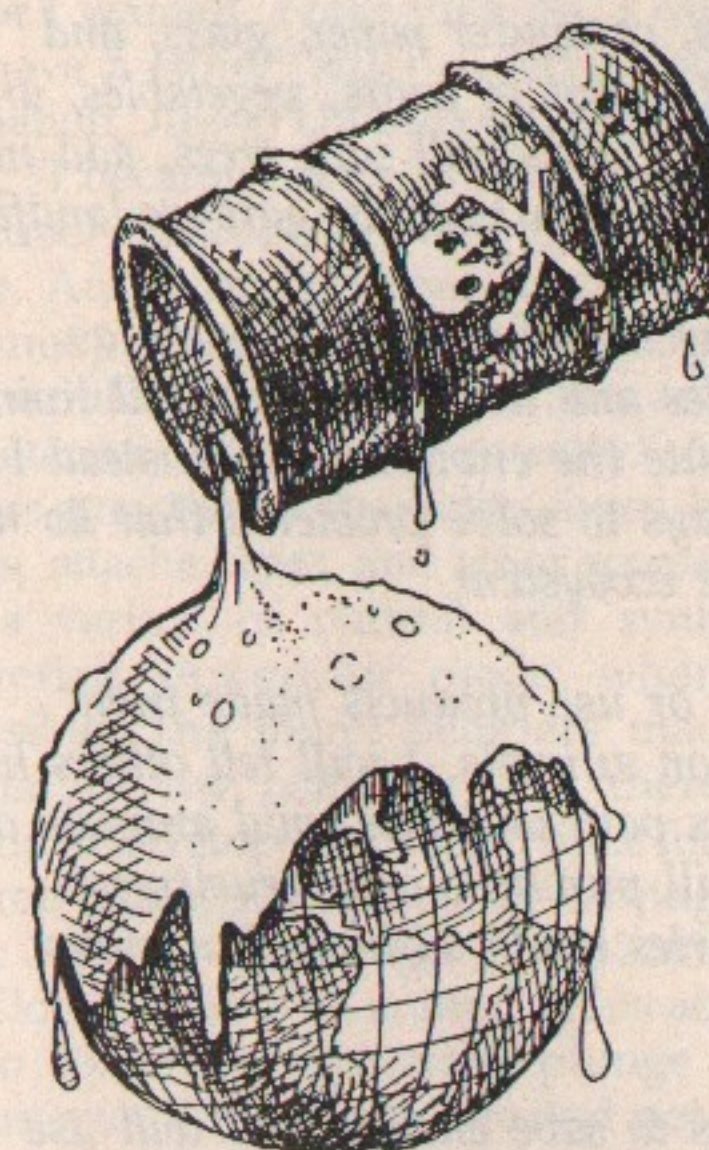
- Ecological wisdom
- Grassroots democracy
- Personal/Social responsibility
- Nonviolence
- Decentralization
- Community-based economics
- Postpatriarchal values
- Respect for diversity
- Global responsibility
- Future focus/Sustainability

Greener than Before

At the first national convention of the U.S. Greens in 1987, one of the major conflicts arose over dietary ethics. But at 1988's major Green event, the Sept. 30 to Oct. 2 regional "Greening the West" gathering south of San Francisco, food was all vegetarian—mostly vegan. The kitchen staff at the YMCA camp was unable to handle the unexpectedly large crowd in a flexible way (registration was closed when attendance seriously exceeded the camp's carrying capacity), so most of the 850 people were fed by the Green Cafe, which was originally intended to play only a supplemental role in feeding the group. It was staffed primarily by Food Not Bombs, a national group whose San Francisco affiliates were recently arrested for feeding vegetarian meals to the homeless in Golden Gate Park without a permit. Local animal rights activists were among the arrestees.

People came to the gathering mostly from the western states, some from abroad. There was a frustratingly wide range of presentations, lightened by music, dancing, and comedy. Marti Kheel of Feminists for Animal Rights (FAR) did a workshop on ecofeminism and animal rights. FAR and the Animal Rights Connection co-staffed a table at the gathering's Alternative Fair and leafleted people in the food lines with information about veganism. Except for one leafleter being rather testily told by an organizer that such "pestering" wasn't permitted, there were no food conflicts or other clashes at the very successful meeting.

—Billy Ray Boyd



until I heard a brave and beautiful woman at the podium in front of 1500 Green gatherers at Amherst say that she was a "radical feminist Jewish lesbian vegetarian Green animal liberationist." Her nominative string of labels slapped me into the awareness that all oppressions of any one group by another are inseparable issues. Oppression is the rank fruit of the hierarchical vine.

I ran to tell her how grateful I was to finally know. She probably thought I was crazy. I wish that I'd had the

spiritual sense of the gentle 18th-century American Quaker, John Woolman, who said, "I was early convinced in my mind that true religion consisted in an inward life, wherein the heart doth love and reverence God the Creator and learn to exercise true justice and goodness, not only toward all men but also toward the brute creatures..." Most of us lack this inward sense, and even when we have it, we sometimes lack the wherewithal to put it into practice. It's a matter of having enough information.

What you can do

The Green Party U.S.A. is not yet a party. At the national level, there is a clearinghouse that makes only existential decisions and passes around information from local group to group. It is even doubtful, at the moment, that the clearinghouse really exists. That doesn't bother most Greens. The debate goes on as to whether or not there even needs to be a national organization. The realo wing says "yes" and the fundis say "no."

The people who say "yes" are involved in a process that will eventually result in a Green platform. If all goes as planned, in the summer of '89 the Greens will hold a platform meeting. The first debate will be about

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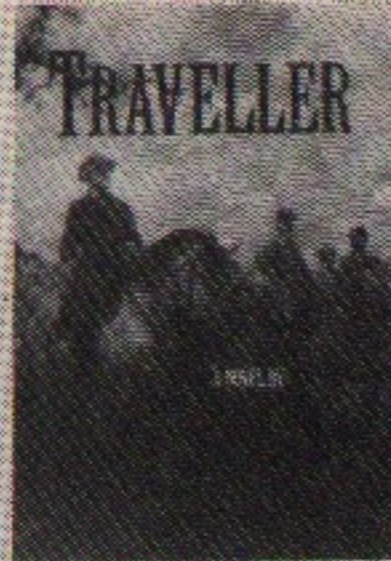
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New Year's Resolutions For Saving Our Planet



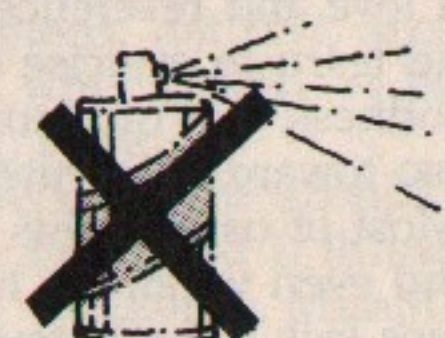
1. I will work to encourage a lower birth rate. Human population is now at 5.1 billion and growing by over 80 million people a year; in the U.S., 5 percent of the world's population uses 30 percent of its nonrenewable resources. I will help inform people that for each fewer-than-two-child family, the Earth will have more of a chance to heal from the damage we inflict on her.



2. I will eat lower on the food chain, eliminating or at least reducing animal products. This will mean more food available for more people, less water and topsoil wasted, and fewer trees destroyed to make grazing lands for cattle and other livestock animals.



3. I will work to preserve open space in my community and around the world and protect the wild animals who make this space their home. I will recycle newspapers, computer paper, glass, and cans, and compost scraps of fruits, vegetables, and other organic matter. This will save trees, add new topsoil, and save land now used for garbage landfills.



4. I will stop using harmful products such as dangerous pesticides and herbicides that kill living creatures and pollute the environment. Instead I will investigate ways to solve problems that do not damage our fragile ecosystem.



5. I will not wear or use products made from animals or tested on animals. I will tell others how fur clothing causes pain and robs wild animals of their lives, and will purchase only cruelty-free cleaners and toiletries made without dangerous chemicals.



6. I will find ways to save energy, and will use public transportation whenever possible and drive a smaller, more fuel-efficient car. This will help preserve precious resources and reduce pollution.



7. For a few moments each day I will meditate about these things. As I meditate I will find new ways to help heal the planet and reach out to others so that they, too, can help. If we begin now, our fragile planet may regain her health, and all of us in her living mantle may regain our health and well-being.

—Esther Mechler

COMPASSIONATE LIVING

BY VICTORIA MORAN

Compassionate Entrepreneurs

Making a living. Just about everybody has to do it, and some enterprising folk bring morality to the marketplace by starting companies that promote reverence for life. These are the compassionate entrepreneurs.

Arthur Schwartz is a handsome young Bostonian who looks like a prosperous businessman of the 80s. His business is Aesop Unlimited, a mail-order source of leather-free accessories. A vegetarian since 1977, Arthur remembers "marching up and down Boston and Cambridge looking for a pair of canvas shoes in the color I wanted. From then on, I wanted to have a store." After a decade of germination, Aesop Unlimited came into being. "I became aware of mail order as a relatively inexpensive way to start a venture. And with this specialized market, I'm not just serving the local community as I would with a retail store; I'm serving vegetarians all over the country." Aesop offers attractive, high quality shoes, handbags, attache cases, and other accessories in a variety of natural and synthetic materials—American made whenever possible. The men's belts are made to order for the company and there are plans to develop the custom lines further. A free catalog is available by writing P.O. Box 315, N. Cambridge, MA 02140.

Gloria Perlis is an animal rights activist who took the vegetarian plunge nine years ago. The change affected not only Gloria and her family but the preschool/ kindergarten in Allentown, Pa., that she owns and operates: Perlis Montessori school went vegetarian! "I didn't lose any students and we still have a waiting list. Only about ten percent of the children are vegetarian, but parents know we serve only natural, vegetarian food. We also have humane education." The annual Thanksgiving celebration features tofu cutlets with stuffing and sweet potato casserole, and pupils' families contributed vegetarian recipes for the school's fund-raising cookbook. With the exception of one family that opted not to select the school due to the father's interest in sport

hunting, parents and little ones alike thrive on the challenging curriculum taught by Mrs. Perlis, her daughters Gretchen Krieg and Scarlett Newton, and the rest of the faculty. It includes study of rainforests, endangered species, wildflowers, and insects, with plenty of experiential contact with the natural world, and such homework assignments as making an "animal count" on the way to school.



—Lainé Roundy

Zoe LaGrece loved baking when she was growing up and started selling her homemade bread when she was in college. The seed was then planted for Zo's Do, a vegan, macrobiotic bakery in Kansas City, Mo. The company supplies bread and cookies to natural foods stores in four states and provides a full line of vegetarian sandwiches, salads, and desserts for local health food outlets. Having mastered the somewhat difficult art of creating really good eggless pastries, Zoe explains, "The secret is using high quality, flavorful oils; and for cookies, handling the dough very gently so you don't overwork the flours. With the right

dry-to-liquid ingredients ratio, it works beautifully and you don't need eggs." The business recently expanded into a partnership with longtime macrobiotic baker Larry Bethel. This gives Zoe more time with her two children, Zachary—a New Year's baby last year—and Jackie who'll be five on the Fourth of July. No wonder this bakery makes special cookies and non-dairy carob candies for every holiday.

Stacey Thompson recently turned her Karma-Free Cleaning into a partnership as well. Fellow animal rights activist Nikki Romeo has joined the erstwhile one-woman concern that prides itself on top-notch house cleaning without using products that exploit animals. "I use some Golden Lotus and products like that," says Stacey, "but I basically use grocery store things so my clients will get them, too." Spic-and-span secrets from this Greenwich Village firm include mixing Murphy's Oil Soap and mineral oil in a water-diluted solution to polish furniture, using Bon Ami for toilets and scouring, and Stacey's formula for de-gritting an oven: "First soak paper towels in hot water and put those on the floor of the oven; then squirt on plain ammonia to loosen things, and use a scrub brush and Bon Ami to get everything off. It works as well as oven cleaner."

Stacey cleaned for a Manhattan agency before going freelance in 1987. "I almost quit cleaning because I thought I was causing people to buy more of the animal-tested stuff. Then I realized I could do it this way. My boyfriend came up with the name, and it's been wonderful to go from working for someone else to working like I am now." Every first-time customer gets information on routinely used tests and cruelty-free products. "It's not a big deal to most of them, but I'm an animal rights cleaner whether I have an animal rights clientele or not."

Readers may write to Ms. Moran in care of *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*. Questions of general interest may be answered in future columns.

Fossey's Crusade

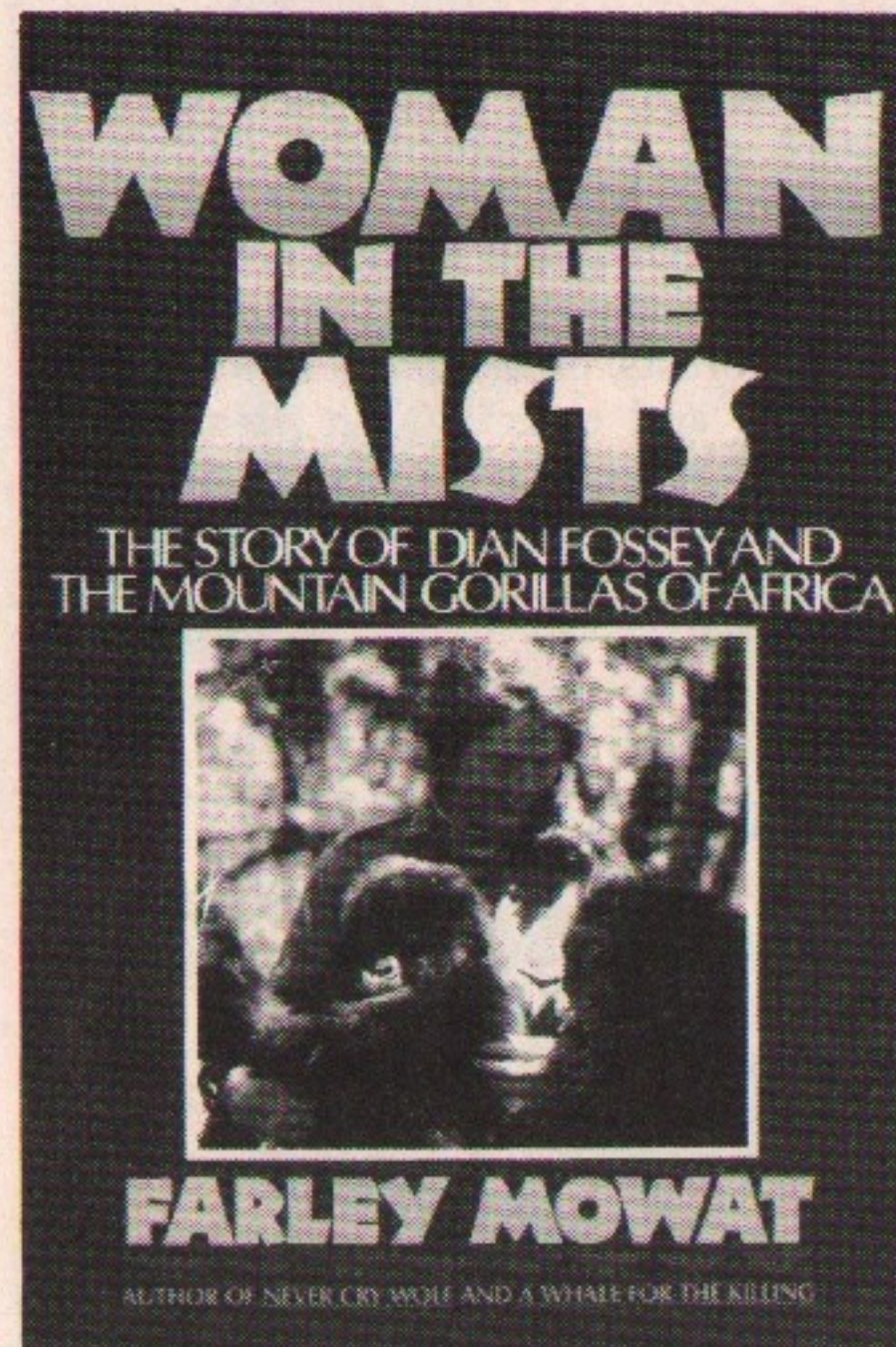
Woman in the Mists

By Farley Mowat
Warner Books (666 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10103), 1987
380 pages, hardcover, \$19.95

Farley Mowat's biography of Dian Fossey, murdered by an unknown assailant in December 1985, focuses on Fossey as a woman highly identified with nonhuman animals, deeply respectful of all life, and relentlessly driven to protect the creatures she loved best—mountain gorillas. Quoting extensively from Fossey's writings, Mowat, author of such classics as *Sea of Slaughter* and *Never Cry Wolf*, attempts to present an objective picture, rather than a psychological profile of Fossey. Hence, he doesn't attempt to defend or criticize her many excesses, evaluate her work's scientific merit, or judge the validity of her concept of active conservation. Instead, he presents her as one who saw tremendous merit, beauty, and value in nonhuman animals, and, in so doing, became keenly aware of the deficiencies of humans. Fossey thus emerges as a proto-animal activist, with the same hard edges and contradictions possessed by other pioneers of animal rights.

Present-day animal advocates will find much with which to identify in Mowat's portrait of Fossey. Female champions of animal rights will recognize Dian's mother's critical question: "Why can't you be like other girls?" But for Fossey, there seemed no choice but to work to help animals. Throughout her life, she related human suffering to animal suffering. While working as an occupational therapist, she saw disabled children as "wild animals penned up with no hope of escape...need[ing] a tremendous amount of care and kindness..." Most animal rightists would view animals as Mowat writes Fossey did: "...living entities to be understood and cherished on the emotional level as well as with the intellect," not anthropocentrically "serving for the entertainment of that most superior primate—homo sapiens."

Fossey experienced "her" gorillas in human terms, without fundamental interspecies distinction, much the same as humans experience their companion dogs and cats. She refers to Nunkie, an old male gorilla, as "the good old man." She wishes that "[Digit], Uncle Bert,



Macho, and Kweli [gorillas murdered by poachers and buried near Dian's cabin] were still on this earth propagating their kind [because] they so much belong here instead of us humans." Digit's murder and mutilation, in particular, shattered her: "From that dreadful moment on, I came to live within an insulated part of myself."

Dian's repeated losses of her animal friends at the hands of humans, coupled with her reverence for life ("When you realize the value of life, you dwell...on the preservation of the future") predictably resulted in her self-imposed insulation from fellow humans, and, in Mowat's opinion, the absence, in her relationships with humans, of the very "softness, tranquility and trust conveyed by Macho's eyes—[a] gift [that] will never diminish." She continually wrote of her Rwandan camp, Karisoke, as "the only place where I belong...[where] I'm really happy."

Dian's sense of mission is conveyed by the Trappist monk who introduced her to

Catholicism, who wrote prophetically when he learned of her plan to go to Africa: "She will never be satisfied with...ordinary things....She requires some truly stupendous accomplishment....She will never be perfectly satisfied until she is the saint she longs to be..." Indeed, toward the end of her life, in a reflective mood at night at Karisoke, Dian listened to the "hyrax calling and the barks of the bushback and duiker...voices I hear every night," and



realized "...they were still here because I was here to help protect them."

Despite Dian's scientific work, degrees, and honors, she never forgot the potential of scientific inquiry to abuse the very animals studied. She rejected animals as property ("Please keep in mind that a gorilla is its own owner") and knew that studying them out of their natural environment would constitute "robbing them of their natural heritage...forever." She appreciated that "science" could easily be used euphemistically for animal abuse, and wrote about "the thirties when sportsmen [sic] calling themselves 'scientists' " would decimate whole gorilla families for trophies.

Dian's accomplishments were appreciated during her lifetime, both by novices and seasoned scientists. *Gorillas in the Mist*, Fossey's landmark book about her work with mountain gorillas, drew a congratulatory letter from Niko



The real Dian Fossey

Tinbergen, a father of modern ethology. A student, upon leaving Karisoke, wrote a letter of farewell that reflected the essence of Dian Fossey: "There is a very real sense here of the world being created anew each day...a miracle....It has felt like a return to Eden, and to a kind of innocence....Though I know my species is despoiling this fragile earth and is tragically estranged from nature, here it feels not so....the gorillas seem to have forgiven man's shortsighted abuse of the earth."

This faithfully written book is the chronicle of a remarkable woman and a must for anyone who feels empathetically or spiritually connected to animals.

—Murry Cohen, M.D.

The reviewer, a practicing psychiatrist, is chairman of the Medical Research Modernization Committee.

Gorillas in the Mist

Directed by Michael Apted
Based on the work of Dian Fossey and an article by Harold Hayes
Released by Warner Brothers and Universal Pictures, 1988, 125 minutes

John Muir, the American naturalist and preservationist, once said that if it came down to a war between people and bears, he'd likely side with the bears. Dian Fossey probably would have gotten along well with Muir. She dedicated, risked, and eventually lost her life in an effort to study and protect Africa's mountain gorillas from poachers and an encroaching human population. While admired by many for her single-minded efforts to defend the great apes, Fossey was sometimes vilified for perceived excesses in defending "her" gorillas.

The producers of *Gorillas in the Mist*—who could not have substantively treated Fossey's complexities or even summarized her two decades of work and experiences in Africa in a two-hour movie—chose not to portray Fossey as emotionally distraught, but as exceptionally dedicated to a noble cause: saving the peaceful, endangered mountain gorillas of Africa. In a cursory but gripping way, *Gorillas in the Mist* spans Fossey's adult life, from her initial contact with famed anthropologist Louis Leakey to her

murder at the hands of a still-unknown, machete-wielding assailant. Sandwiched in between is a profile of a remarkable woman and a window into the misty and mystical rainforest world of the mountain gorillas.

Shot on site over the course of three months in the mountains of Rwanda, near the Karisoke Research Center where Fossey worked, *Gorillas in the Mist* stages some remarkable performances. Sigourney Weaver, as Dian Fossey, not only seems to have inherited the anthropologist's passion for the apes, but also her courage. Weaver went face-to-face with the gorillas, shared space with them, exchanged glances, and even physically embraced them. Still, it is the unpaid performers, the gorillas, who leave the most lasting impression. Immensely powerful yet remarkably gentle, one can only admire their majesty and become enraged at their slaughter. After witnessing this story, viewers should understand Fossey's determination to fight so doggedly for the gorillas.

—Wayne Pacelle

Aggressive Behavior in Pit Bulls: Learned or Inborn?

Are These Dogs Victims Themselves?

BY GAIL FOGELSON

The sun had just started to sift through the early morning sky as Janet approached the two-mile turnaround point of her daily four-mile run. She glanced at her watch, unsuspecting and totally unprepared for an event that would forever change her life.

The instant she spotted the massive pit bull dog, she slowed her pace, crippled by the intense fear that welled up from the pit of her stomach. As the dog drew nearer, Janet tried to run, but her legs wouldn't move. She screamed as the dog's jaws clamped tightly at her calf. An overwhelming lightheadedness caused her legs to buckle. Lunging repeatedly, the dog tore and mangled her flesh. She mercifully slipped into unconsciousness.

Months later, out of the hospital, she sued the owners of the dog and was awarded a large settlement. The dog was ordered euthanized. Incidents similar to the one just described have occurred across the United States. However, could Janet's attack and others like it be prevented? Did the pit bull attack because of training, or

because of a genetically inherited characteristic? Who should be held ultimately responsible—the dog or the owner? These questions must be answered fairly and objectively.

The history of this awesome breed dates back to the early 1700s when they gained popularity in an English activity called "bull-baiting." In those days, the dog of choice for this bloody

by in the event that one or more of the original dogs needed a rest, or was deemed too worn out or too badly injured to continue. The dogs who stayed alive the longest and displayed the most aggression were rewarded at the end of the match.

With the official banning of bull-baiting in 1835, organized dogfighting took its place. The earlier dogfights



These young pit bulls are as friendly and playful as puppies can be.

"sport" was known as a bull dog. Current thinking maintains that today's American Pit Bull Terrier is derived from the original bull dog breed. The dogs then weighed approximately 80 to 100 pounds, and moved much more slowly than their present-day descendants.

During the match, the bull's horns were generally covered to prevent injury to the dogs, and the bull was restrained throughout the "contest." Spectators teased the bull to the point of enagement, at which time two or three dogs were released into the ring for the attack. The dogs were expected to fight until completely exhausted or fatally injured, with the eventual death of the bull the sole purpose of the game. Replacement dogs waited near-

took place in the old bull arenas, but eventually most pubs had designated rooms where the fights took place. The rooms were known as "pits," and the animals "pit dogs," which gradually evolved into today's name "pit bull." Even in those times heavy betting abounded, and the matches—in which one of the dogs would be severely or fatally injured—drew large crowds. Shortly after the English Parliament outlawed dogfighting in the middle of the 19th century, the pit bull debuted in America.

The modern dogfight

Dogfighting is currently illegal in all 50 U.S. states, carrying a felony charge in 39 of them. Unfortunately, it seems the law and



Gunther and Gunther's Girl have received a lot of love and attention.

the penalties enacted for breaking it don't pose a big enough threat to deter this vicious "sport." Whether it's the officially organized dogfight or the unofficial, gang-organized dogfight taking place in some inner city alleyway, the dogs are pitted against each other in illegal bloodbaths that promise high stakes, excitement, and violence.

In a modern dogfight, the pit looks something like a boxing ring. Although there are variations, the most common pit is square. The walls on all four sides of the pit prevent a "turning" dog from escaping. When a dog "turns," that usually stirs things up a bit, because a dog who won't fight is of little use. The tarp covering the floor of the pit no doubt makes it easier to clean up at the end of the match.

Richard Stratton points out in his book *This is the American Pit Bull Terrier* that perhaps one of the most distinguishing features of the pit bull is the *absence* of characteristics commonly displayed by other breeds before a fight. That they don't bare their teeth, growl, or make other threatening noises is attributed by Stratton to centuries of breeding for successful fighters. Also, the pit bull will waste no time snapping in an attempt to avoid actually fighting. The pit bull, according to Stratton, "takes hold, shakes and in general punishes with his hold; he releases it only to get a better one." Interestingly, the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) calls this behavior "totally abnormal in an evolutionary or

ecological sense and strictly the result of human intervention."

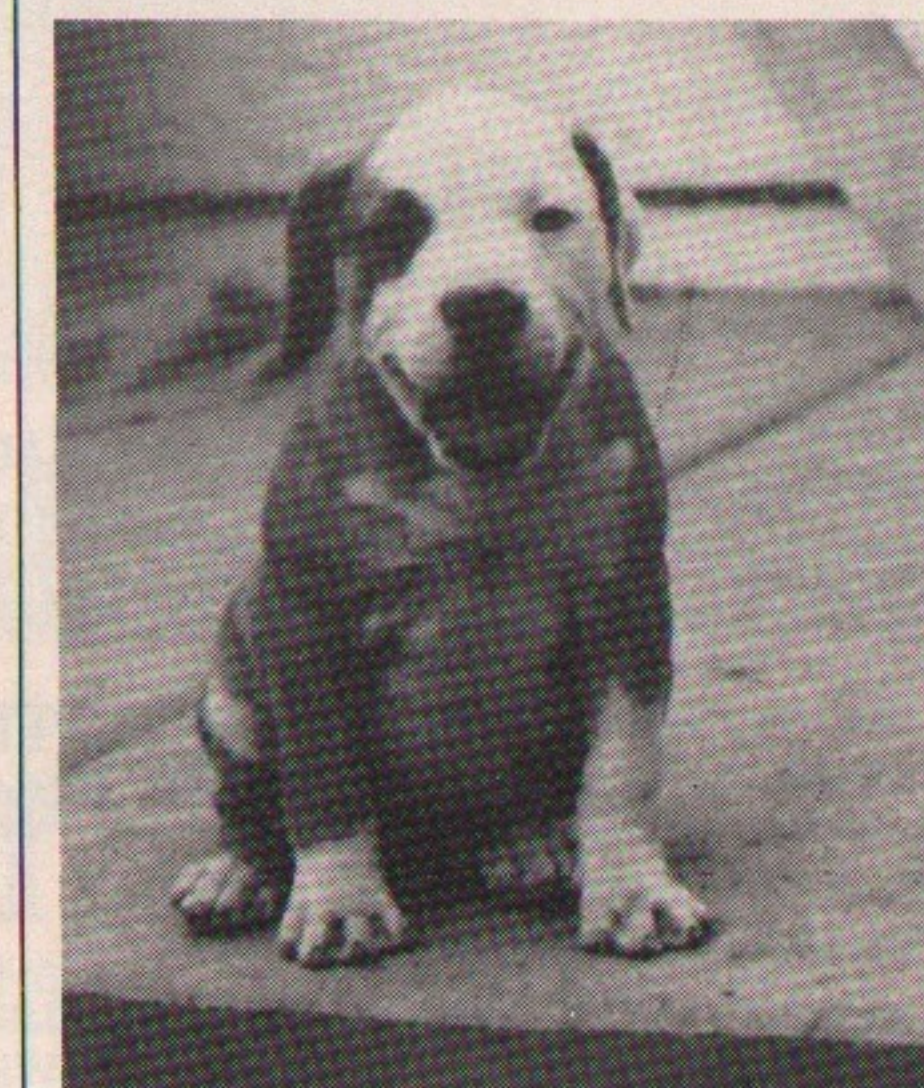
The mere fact that these dogs fight in silence provides a sadistic sort of thrill for the onlookers who can hear the cracking and popping sounds made by the dogs as they literally rip each other apart, breaking bones and suffering severe wounds. This willingness to keep fighting even after serious injury is called "gameness," and it's the quality desired in a fighting dog. The pit bull's "will- ingness" to fight sets that breed apart from other dogs, most of whom will retreat from a fight long before either dog suffers extensive injury. John Reynolds, an investigator for HSUS in Phoenix, Arizona, goes a step further in his description of gameness, emphasizing the combination of "ag- gressiveness and willingness to fight to the death" that was selectively bred in them over generations.

Dogs are pitted against each other in illegal bloodbaths that promise high stakes, excitement, and violence.

Are they all vicious?

Clearly, the American Pit Bull Terrier of today has an extensive history of bad breeding. But what about all the media attention these dogs have received over the past few years? Is it really fair to assume that all pit bulls are "vicious" because a handful of them have perhaps fallen victim to their breeding or their in- humane handlers? Admittedly, pit bulls have been responsible for a number of attacks, and in the year 1987 shouldered responsibility for 10 out of the 12 human deaths caused by dog attacks. Recent cases reported by the media all seem to contain similar elements. Terrifying, graphic footage showed an attack in progress when an animal control officer went out to answer a complaint that the same dog had bitten two other people. Three improperly restrained pit bulls mauled a four-year-old to death when the child and a relative took a short cut through an adjacent yard enroute to a

neighbor's house. A pit bull used to guard illegal drugs attacked an in- vestigating narcotics officer. He shot the dog, but even the bullet wound didn't subdue the animal; the officer consequently shot the dog four more times, but not until his back-up beat the dog in the head with his night- stick could the dog's grip be released. These accounts, and others, are in- deed tragedies. Some of the injuries warranted hospitalization; some vic- tims had to undergo reconstructive surgery; but, worst of all, some of the victims lost their lives.



Human suffering notwithstanding, the animals in each case could be labeled victims as well. Consider the three cases mentioned above. Two of the dogs had been trained to attack and were used as guard dogs; and in the case of the child killed, an in- vestigation revealed not only improper restraint but evidence that the three dogs had been used in fights. It ap- pears a portion of society misuses the pit bull for their own deviant pur- poses, with complete disregard for the welfare of the animals as well as that of innocent humans. And how does this affect the pit bull? People are ter- rified of these dogs, and out of fear comes panic. And in the majority of cases, this panic is uncalled for. In California, dozens of people have turned their pets into animal shelters for euthanasia, simply out of fear of at- tack. In some cases, intimidation by neighbors has convinced people to destroy innocent animals. And, even sadder, some dogs have been beaten to death, poisoned, or shot, simply

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because of the mass hysteria sweeping the country.

In considering the extensive history of breeding for aggressive behavior in the pit bull, HSUS notes, "These effects have, in many cases, been counteracted by a shorter history of selection for qualities that might make these animals suitable as household companions." Many breeders currently selectively breed their dogs for nonaggressive behavior.

Handling the breed

Responsible handling of a pit bull is clearly the first step in avoiding a possible tragedy. Their strength should never be underestimated. Dogs conditioned with weights may be able to pull twice their own weight, and they all require an extra amount of restraint. In some of the attacks reported, the animals broke free of their collars—some of them even tearing completely away from the chains that bound them. In other cases, inadequate fencing or lack of fence allowed the dogs to escape. Ideally, fences should be sturdy and high enough that the dogs can't jump over.

The character of the pit bull must be judged on an individual basis.

Proper socialization and training from an early age can drastically reduce the incidence of aggressive behavior, in most cases, but caution should be exercised. Help from a professional should be sought at the first sign of aggressive behavior—before disaster strikes. The dogs' conduct towards other animals should also be scrutinized. Some pit bulls who have attacked humans have been trained to hunt. That predatory behavior can easily redirect itself. The same goes with guard dogs—the vicious behavior instilled to deter intruders can readily surface with family members. That strict supervision is needed when powerful dogs come together with children must be stressed.



Ms. Keller conditions the litter of pit bull puppies to respond positively to humans.

The breed's bad press

During the summer of 1987, one could turn on a television set at any given time and have a good chance of hearing some grizzly tale about a vicious pit bull attack. Without doubt, the attacks occurred. But there were plenty of attacks by other breeds that were not reported. HSUS estimates that "each year in the U.S., one to three million dog bites are reported to public health agencies." Pit bull attacks have accounted for only a fraction of the total number of dog bites. And certainly, out of those one to three million bite cases, many could be classified as "serious." It appears, however, that unless it's a pit bull biting, it's almost unnewsworthy.

In addition to the tendency of the media to highlight incidents involving this type of dog, there is a problem in identifying a dog positively as a pit bull. HSUS reports, "In an earlier survey of over 2,000 bite reports, we found that any medium-sized black and tan animal was likely to be recorded as a 'German Shepherd.' A similar bias to identify any stocky, short-haired animal involved in an attack as a pit bull seems to exist today."

Until I met Kent Keller, his wife, and their dogs Gunther, Gunther's Girl (G.G.), and the puppies, the only contact I'd had with pit bulls consisted of a glance on two separate occasions

while jogging—and, incidentally, the dogs only glanced back. I saw Keller's telephone number in a newspaper ad for pit bull puppies, and I decided to call for information. Keller, a longtime fan of this particular breed, invited me over to get some firsthand experience with the dogs, and I accepted eagerly. But when the front door opened at the Keller home and two massive pit bulls ran out to greet my husband and I, it was admittedly a bit intimidating.

Gunther and G.G. had been well-trained, and clearly had received a lot of love, attention, and care. Keller told us the dogs had even temperaments and had never behaved aggressively. They had, of course, never been used in dogfighting. When I asked Keller how he conditioned the dogs, he told me, "My dogs will play frisbee until they drop!" Indeed, they did.

My experience that day confirmed my supposition that the character of the pit bull must be judged on an individual basis. Vicious dogs can be found in all breeds; however, many factors in combination appear to play an essential role in the outcome of personality. The long history of selective breeding in the pit bull for bull-baiting and dogfighting purposes cannot be dismissed as an important factor, but the blame for whatever genetically based aggressive or unstable behavior may exist in the dog should be shouldered by the humans who have applauded it.



ONE YEAR AGO....

...The chimpanzee was the ASPCA's 1988 Animal of the Year.

But one year is not enough to reverse decades of cruel exploitation.

Work must continue to protect chimpanzees in the wild by helping to save their habitat. Chimpanzees in captivity must be provided with social activity and adequate stimulation to ensure their psychological well-being.

The ASPCA and other humane organizations are working on legislation that will:

- protect chimpanzees from illegal capture and importation for research;
- guarantee their safety and well-being in captivity;
- limit and eventually eliminate their use in biomedical research.

They are our closest living relatives, sharing our genes, emotions, behavior and intelligence. Help to stop their exploitation for the purposes of entertainment or research.

To find out what you can do, contact the ASPCA Education Department, 441 East 92nd Street, New York, NY 10128

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
America's First Humane Society

LETTERS

Continued from page 5

and processed by slaves, brought lavish income to the Southern "plantocracy." That income enabled the South to purchase goods manufactured in the industrial North and in Europe. Thus, citizens in the North and even in other countries benefited economically from slavery—without realizing it. Today, the list of industries based on animal use is long, and a large segment of the U.S. population is employed in those fields. It is estimated that a third of our total work force has something to do with animal agriculture alone.

In this century, like the last, there are activists and sympathizers who aid the anti-slavery cause—some of them willing to sacrifice their lives and their liberty to force the needed changes. Then, as now, there was no lack of name-calling and slander: Lincoln was called a "rail splitter" and a "hick from the sticks," and his opponents mocked his appearance in order to divert attention away from his arguments.

Most Americans have been inspired by Lincoln's action and oration in the cause of human freedom, but few are familiar with these statements of his: "I am in favor of animal rights as well as human rights. That is the way of a whole human being." And, "I care not much for a man's religion whose dog and cat are not the better for it." If Lincoln were alive, we could expect him to continue to work for freedom at the forefront of the animal liberation movement today.

—Eldon W. Kienholz
Ft. Collins, CO

Pity the Lobster

A recent visit to a popular seafood eatery yielded a distasteful discovery. At the entrance was a water tank full of live lobsters crawling all over each other with their claws taped shut. It turned out that the lobsters are kept in the tank for up to a week after arrival without being fed because food would "contaminate the water" and create a health hazard for human consumers. If their claws were not taped shut "they would cannibalize each other," apparently because they're starving. Eventually their hunger ends when they are boiled alive. "Vegetarians" who eat seafood need to rethink their diets, and everyone else needs to give serious thought to these pathetic uprooted creatures being made a cruel spectacle of before hungry human carnivores.

—Bob Young
Organ, NM

Gators Dangerous to Dogs

While I am against any form of cruelty to animals, there needs to be a new look at the alligator problem in Florida. Alligators have a right to live, but so do dogs, and it is common knowledge here that dogs are eaten alive by gators. As a lakefront resident, I am presently being sued by the county because I have put a wire fence in the lake to prevent the gators from eating my dogs.

—Lorrie Nassofer
Lake Buena Vista, FL



1985 © Cheryl Sweeney/illustrator

Movement Power Wasted

How many others feel that animal organizations have not used their collective memberships' financial and political power to accomplish far more for animals than they have now after decades of plodding effort? How many feel that groups are wasting their energies and our contributions trying to outdo each other or duplicate others' efforts instead of using their combined power in a concentrated onslaught against the exploiters of animals and the legislative and judicial powers that protect them from us? How many are tired of begging calculatingly indifferent politicians year after year to pass bits and pieces of animal legislation—most with loopholes that hardly change

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.

the status quo or, if passed, are unenforced or unenforceable? How many are tired of trying to financially support dozens of animal organizations, each pulling us in a different emotional direction, resulting in frustration and eventually lethargy? When will animal groups realize they are losing us by not joining forces in a powerful, combined movement to obtain freedom, justice, and rights for animals—one issue at a time, if necessary, to get the job done?

—Elaine Taylor
San Lorenzo, CA

Activist Arrogance Undesirable

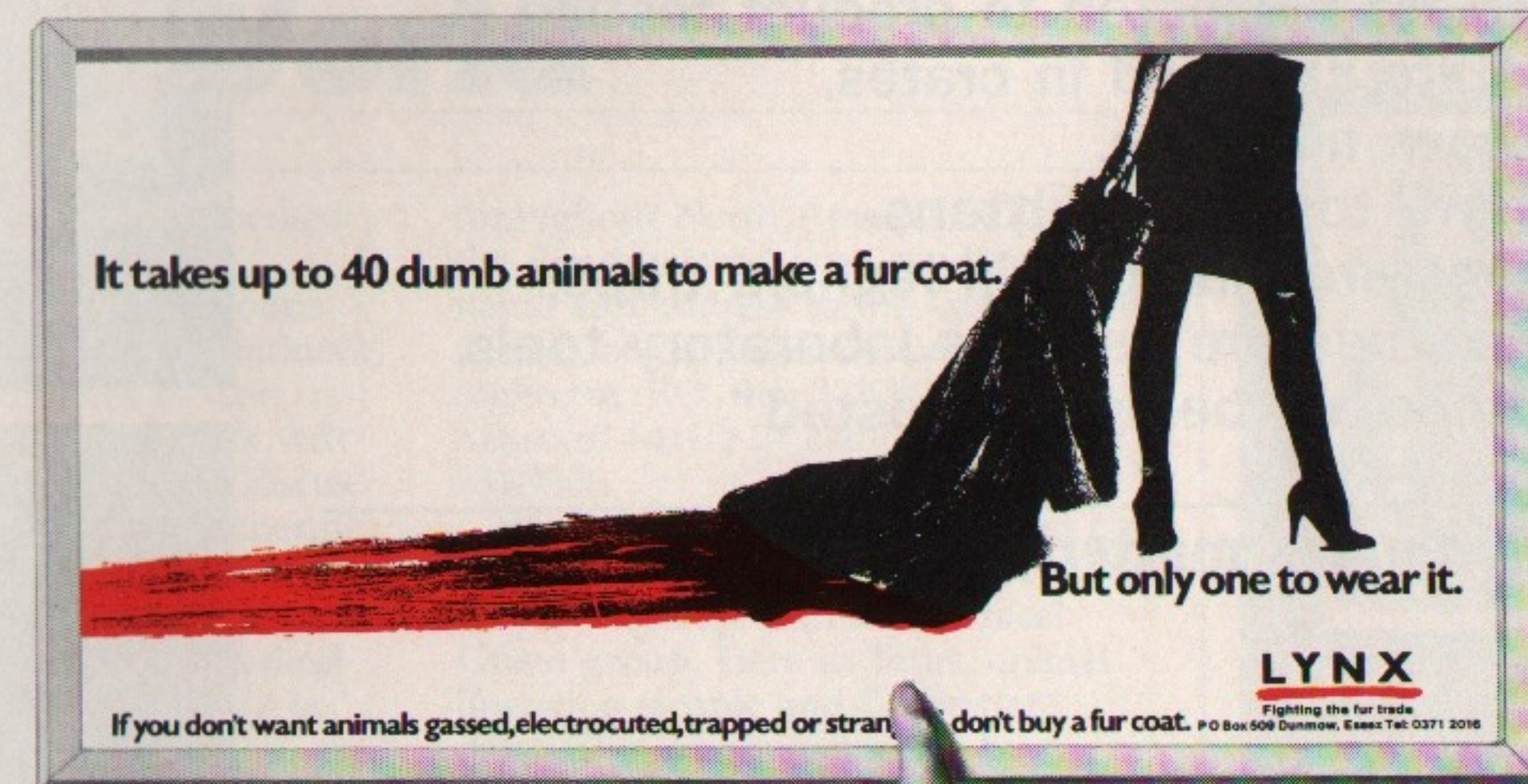
It would be so much easier to help animals if some of the people in the movement would stop acting and feeling superior to others. When I first became an animal activist, I didn't know much, so I had a lot of questions. I joined a group, but the president was always too busy to talk to me. She ignored others at meetings, and some would-be activists were lost. It seems that some people are less interested in helping animals than in showing themselves to be important. The animals need all of us, and all of us are equal.

—Barbara Jean Roehrich
Clifton, NJ

Another Kind of Military Increase

One of the most pressing problems in America is dog and cat overpopulation, but I haven't heard anything about one of the biggest culprits, namely the military. Charleston is home to large Air Force and Navy bases, and for disregard, neglect, and ultimate abandonment of pets, the military takes the cake! The situation places a burden on local taxpayers. A simple solution would be to require military personnel to register animals upon arrival at a new base and account for them before they leave. Also, they should be required to have their animals spayed and neutered. At one time, the Air Force veterinarian was performing spaying and neutering at cost for military personnel until a local veterinarian threatened Congressional action, which put a stop to the operations. I would like to see some influential group address this military problem.

—Una Ashcraft
Charleston, SC



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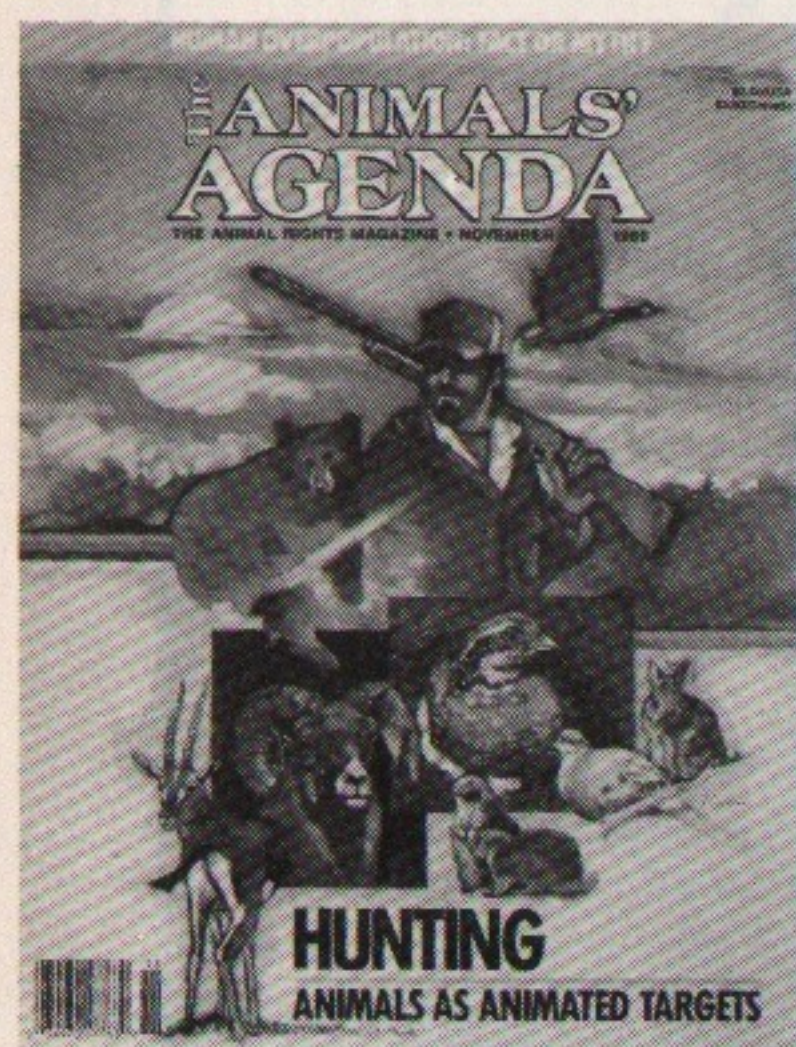
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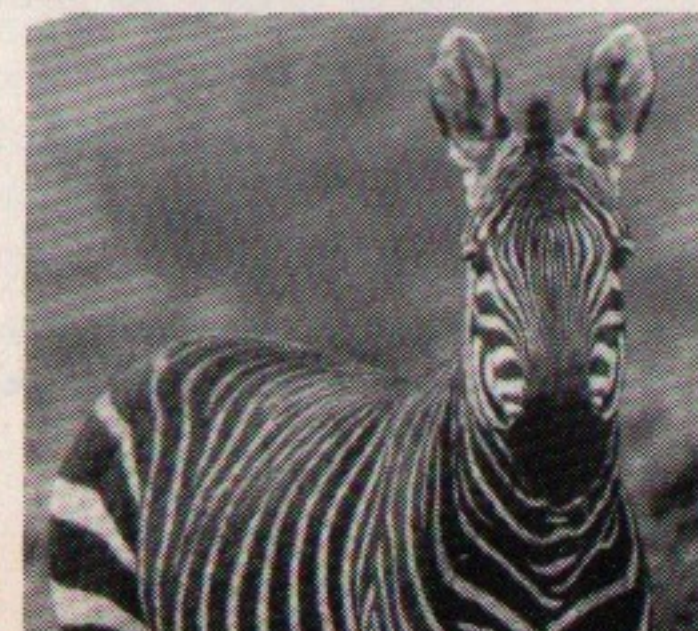
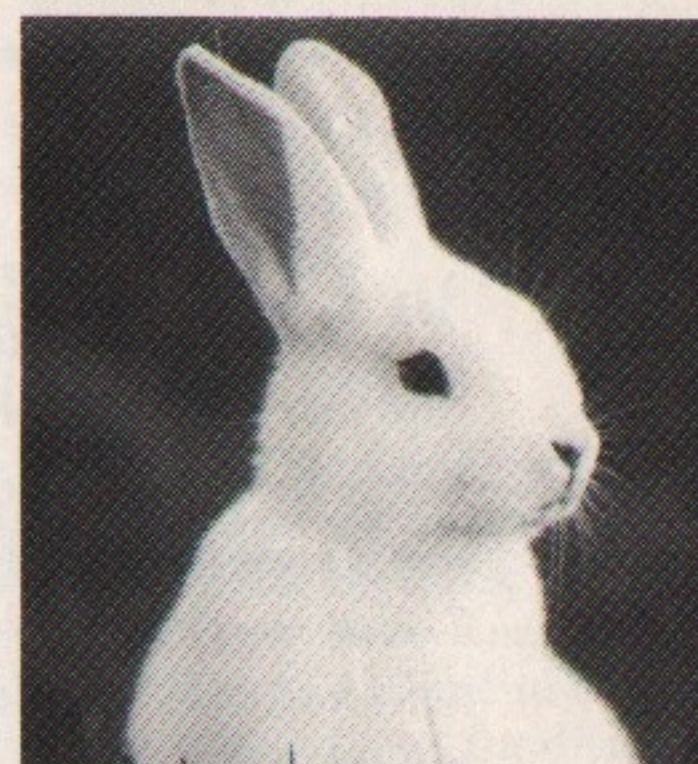
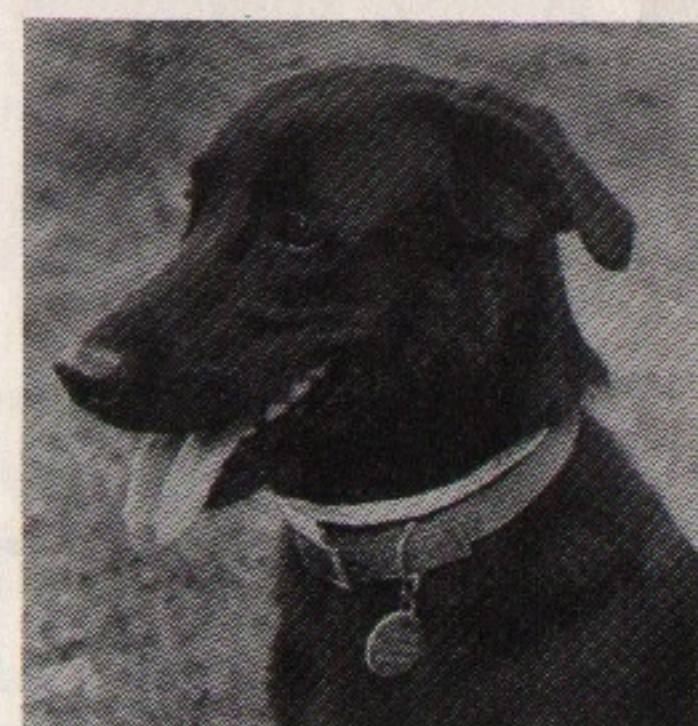
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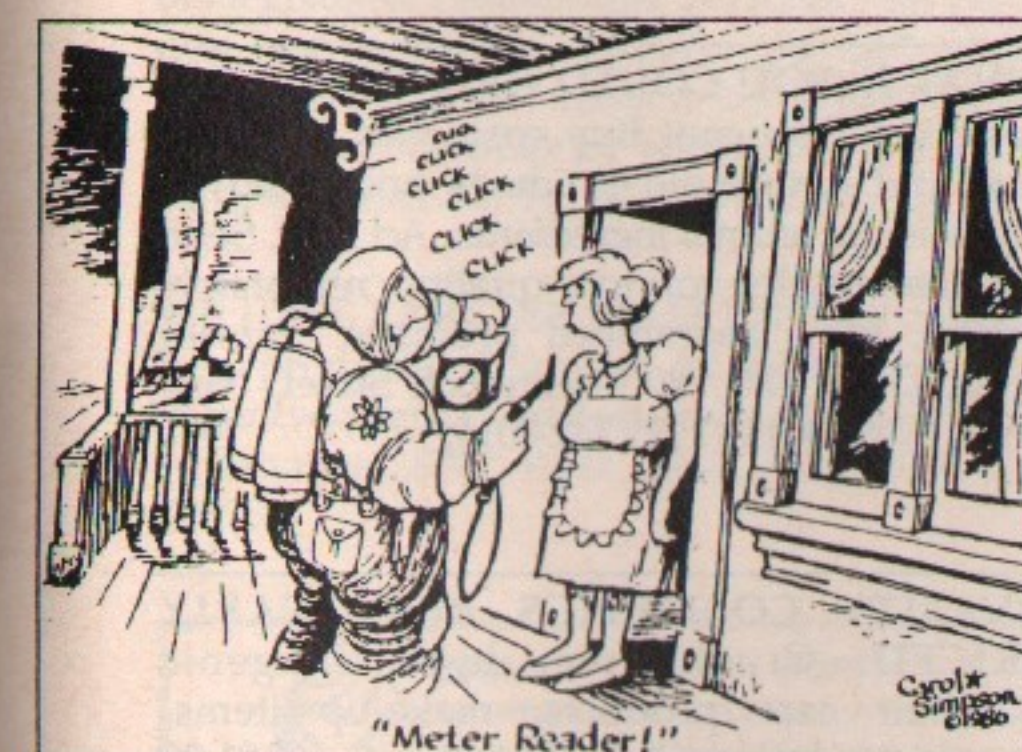


Towards a Green World

continued from page 45

animal rights. I personally presented to the Interregional Committee (representatives from Green groups around the North American continent) of the Green Committees of Correspondence the platform plank written by the Animal Liberation Caucus that formed at the Amherst gathering. The plank, which is printed in its entirety in the November 1987 issue of **The ANIMALS' AGENDA**, is radical and thorough, and will certainly be hotly debated.

The plank *can* become part of the platform if animal liberationists become involved in the Green debate.



And because the founding of a new political party is so newsworthy, the debate will undoubtedly get full coverage in the national media. There are Green groups in cities scattered

throughout North America. To find the group nearest you, send your name and address to the Green Committees of Correspondence Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 30208, Kansas City, Missouri 64112; or call them at (816) 931-9366.

You can start making the Green connection by organizing an animal liberation workgroup within your local Green group. Here in Texas, animal liberation people and Greens are practically synonymous. We have cooperatively organized successful demonstrations against rattlesnake roundups, animal experimentation, fur wearing, and the imprisonment of marine animals by Sea World. On these issues we have been able to agree. Our coalitions have magnified our collective strength, even if the struggle is far from over.

The animal liberation movement and the Green movement represent one and the same impulse. We are heirs to the tradition that has worked indefatigably to free black people from slavery, women from male domination, homosexuals from heterosexual intolerance, people of color from racism, and on and on. Will freeing animals from speciesism *and* oppression on Earth? Probably not, but it is the next step on the way. The strong, non-leather shoes that will protect our tender feet from the rocks along the path can and should be Green.

COMING SOON

♦ **ANIMAL RIGHTS ADVOCATES AND VETERINARY SOCIETIES** line up on opposite sides on most issues affecting animals. The fundamental difference in philosophy appears to center on whether or not people have the right to use animals for human ends. While there are good omens that bode well for decreased conflict between the two groups, there are many battles still to be fought on animals' behalf with those who *should* be their strongest allies.

♦ **COCKFIGHTING IS A BLOODSPORT EXTREMELY POPULAR IN LATIN AMERICA**, where the bird—a male chicken—is a symbol of machismo. Despite its illegal status in most states, cockfighting is popular in many areas of the U.S. today. What steps can be taken to end this cruel and violent activity?

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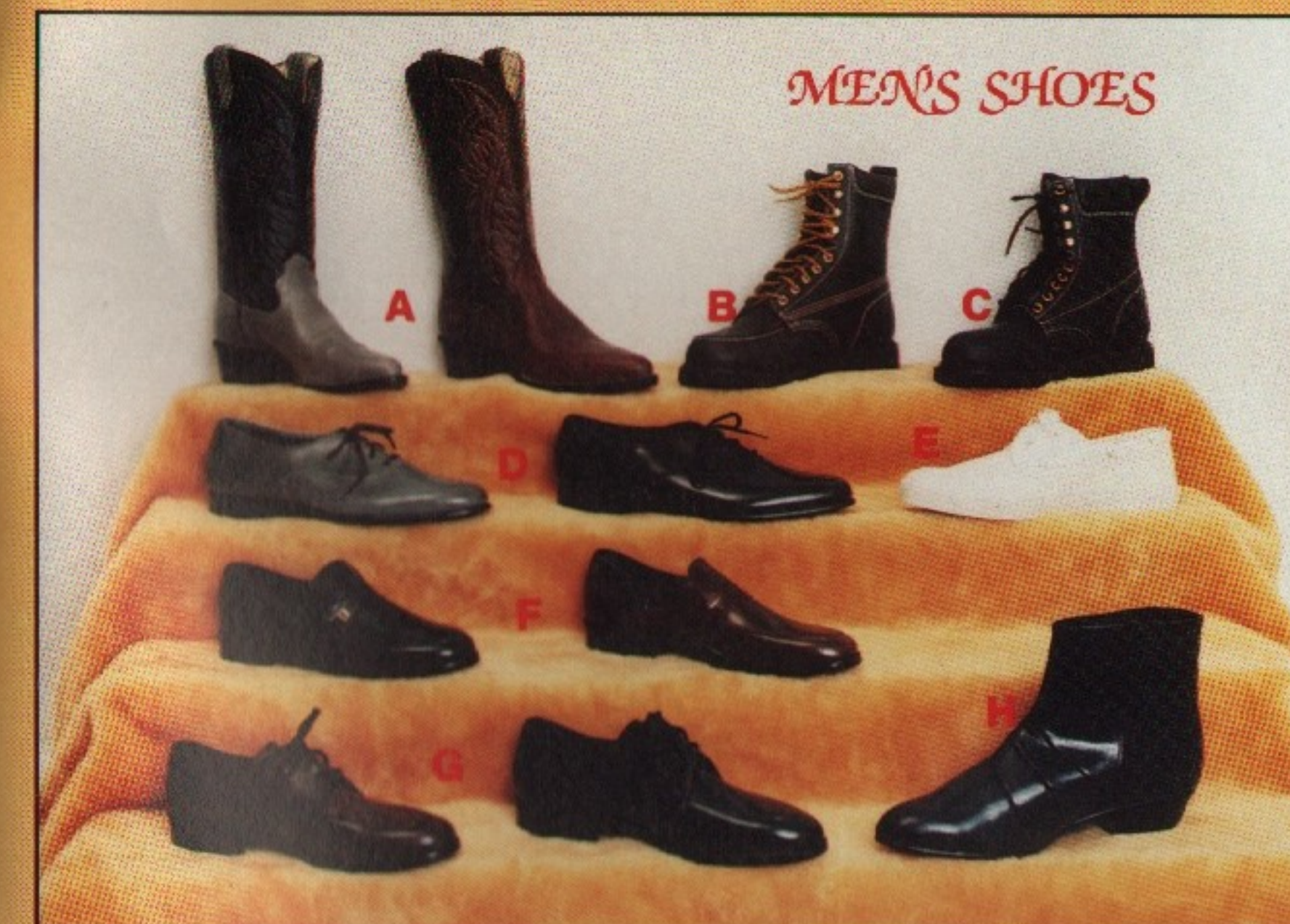
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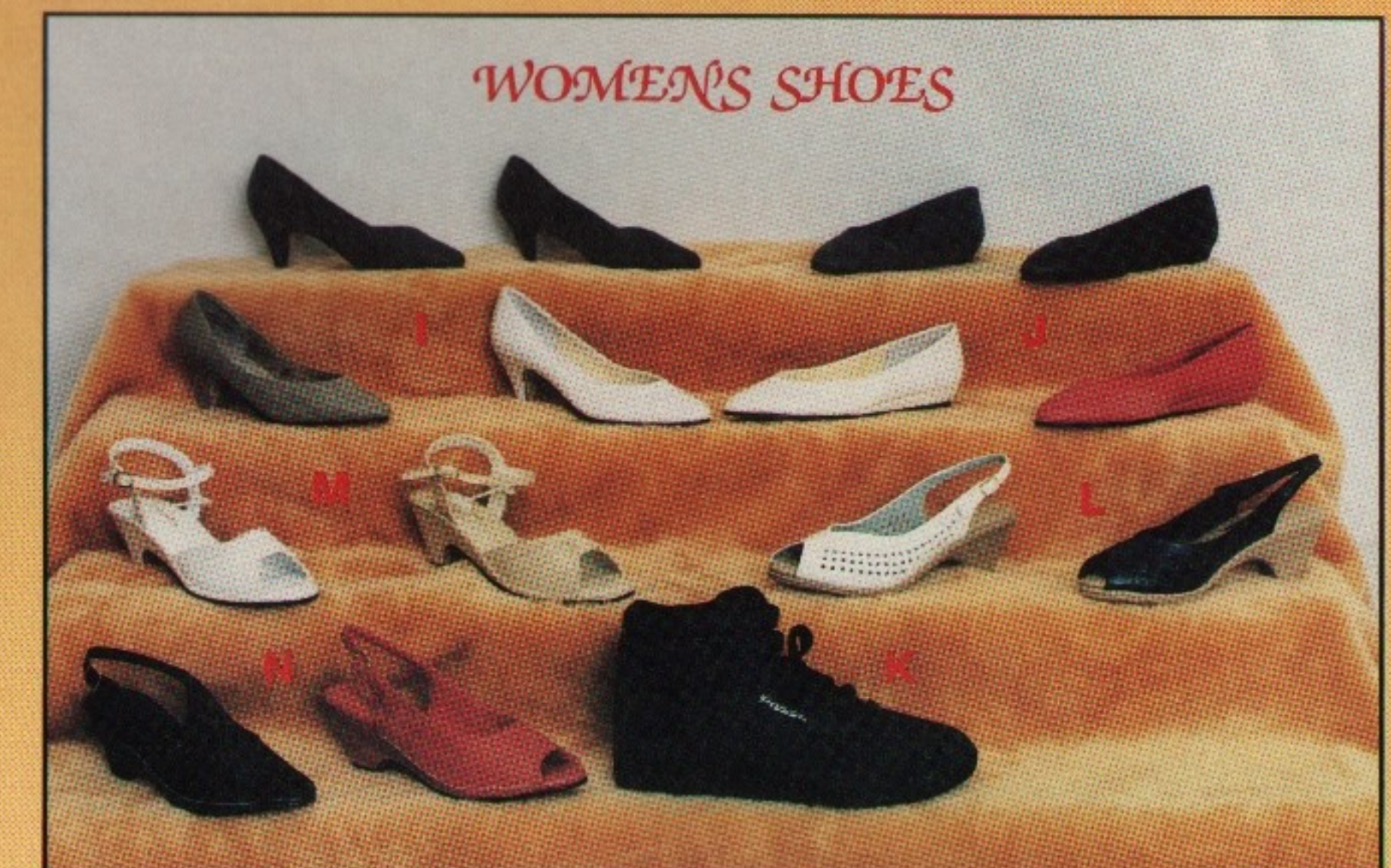
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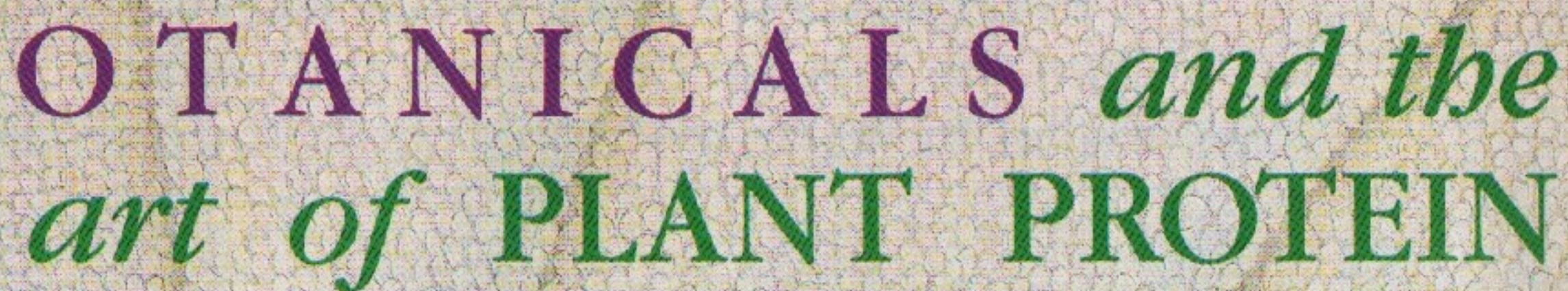
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