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Ted Nugent: Serial Killer of Wildlife?
ANIMALS’ AGENDA

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1991 VOLUME XI NO. 1

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The Animal Rights Agenda helps to educate the public about the treatment of animals in laboratories. It helps us to make informed decisions about our actions and to demand justice for all living beings. The Animal Rights Agenda is dedicated to ending the suffering of animals in laboratories, and it is our duty to stand up against this injustice. Let's work together to create a more just and compassionate world for all living beings.
LETTERS

Continued from page 3
within the movement, explore sensitive areas, or examine subjects that present us with philosoph- 
ical or practical dilemmas.

Diversity of thought and action is not necessarily a sign of a "divided" movement. On the con- 
trary, a movement often gains strength from diver-
sity. What hurts a movement is when one faction (or group or individual) misrepresents or ignores 
the motives of another; just because they don't see eye to eye. Sadly, this is a tactic used frequently by Hans Ruesch 
and his followers, who accuse anyone who does not agree 100 percent with their "vision of scientific 
freedoms" of being argumentative, in collusion with the biomedical research industry. They have gone

so far as to accuse THE ANIMALS' AGENDA of being pro-vivisection, because, while we agree that much if 
not most animal experimentation is "fraudulent" in nature, our position against vivisection is essen-

tially ethical.

Vacations through Pennsylvania, no purch-

oses, until the Labor Day pigeon 
shoot is stopped.

—Edward J. Blotzer, Jr.

Chief Humanane Agent

Animal Care & Wellness
P.O. Box 8257
Pittsburgh, PA 15218

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Boycott Pennsylvania

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nessed on two occasions. It is the most dis-
gusting and obvious scene that could be 

witnessed.

As Pennsylvania de- 

pends on tourism for in-

come, I think humane 

societies should print "Boycott Pennsylvania" in 
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—C. Davis

Cruelty Control Inspector

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"Our world is tough-hearted, with news of ecological crises, military conflict and criminal despotism. Standing beside this troubled sea of human history, COPING AND BEYOND beckons like a lighthouse. Dr. Fadali's book projects a gentle yet indomitable call to each of us -- to keep faith with compassion and hope." —Earl Hallman, President - Actors & Others for Animals

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“Extra” Cats and Dogs

One of the major undisclosed issues of the animal rights movement is the policy of putting a seal of approval on the “humane” euthanasia of “extra” cats and dogs rather than finding a creative solution to the problem. This coexists with the policy of being adamantly opposed to the killing of all other sentient beings. This attitude is not only hypocritical and confusing, it weakens the movement and gives others good reason to be contemptuous of us.

Because it is “acceptable” to euthanize companion animals, this enormous overpopulation problem has never gotten the attention it deserves. Do many activists realize there wouldn’t be any cats and dogs for vivisectors to torture if their lives had been considered as valuable [as the lives of lab animals] when they were still at the “pet” stage? If the amount of energy that went into stopping the cat experiments at Cornell was directed towards creatively dealing with this problem, it might be well on the way to being solved.

Many of us have well-cared-for companion animals at home but do nothing to prevent the suffering and death of the millions of homeless animals just like them. We prefer to work on our issues, protesting cat experiments, but cat euthanasia at the local pound.

If we are going to make any significant and long lasting headway, we need to do some real soul searching and develop attitudes and policies that are consistent with all animals.

--Elizabeth Perel
New Yorkers for Compassion Animals
336 Central Park West
NY, NY 10025

Editor’s Note: For many animal advocates, belief in the sanctity of life is overshadowed by the desire to prevent or alleviate the suffering of animals. Thus euthanasia of animals for whom there is no caring home, or those in severe pain or distress, would be deemed preferable to preserving lives of suffering. The fact is, there are not homes enough for the staggering number of dogs and cats born every day. There is not enough shelter space for them either. The answer to the dilemma lies in preventing the birth of these animals—a monumental task that deserves the attention of us all.

Continued on next page

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More Letters
Continued from previous page

Present Specifics in Protest Letters

To write an effective protest letter, you must be both knowledgeable of the issue. In our experience, legislators and administrators do not pay attention to their constituents. If they contain specific details and critiques from reputable and impartial authorities, they can be effective in accomplishing these goals. We need to know what the current issues and how we can help in accomplishing and how they justify their use of animals. We also need to know the opinions of other scientists familiar with that area of research who can effectively evaluate the work for us.

To motivate an authority to investigate or stop a specific instance of worthless scientific research, we have to have convinced them that animals are being abused, but that the abuse is pointless and will not yield data that is new and applicable to humans. Without such specifics, we inevitably get a perfunctory reply with some reference to experiments in saving human lives. To help end animal use, we will ask for supporting letters of protest should provide this needed information with their request.

—John Beeler
Humane Education Commissioner
P. O. Box 7434
Menlo Park, Calif. 94026

Against War

I am amazed and disturbed that the groups I support have not come out against the unfair and avoidable war in the Middle East—a war that will be as useless as the others. War and its justifications for war are responsible for much killing and desecration of human, nonhuman, and nonhuman.

—Dorothy Harte
Palm Springs, CA

Editor’s Note: The ANIMALS’ AGENDA has frequently reported on the use of animals by the military and the plight of animals in war zones, most comprehensively in the June 1987 issue.

The word GRAAL is a variation of the word GRAAL, and is defined as “an emotionally desirable andGainful Object.” The ultimate object of GRAAL is to encourage society to form a spiritual bond with the Animal Kingdom in the hopes of forever liberating all animals, transmitting creatures from the oppressive human traditions by which they suffer. The GRAAL proclaims that this effort, this quest, is best served by promoting the highest and greatest of universal sacrifice from the inspired concepts and goals which the world has come to express. One universal definition is “To do unto others as you would have others do unto you.” The GRAAL is a noble truth. The enlightened definition is “The intense desire to eliminate the misconception that another’s need for being, with the hopes of understanding, that the feelings, thoughts, and circumstances of one are fully experienced by the other.” The GRAAL claims that the genesis of belief in the higher truths of the Universe begins in the practice of Sufism. The name of Sufism means “to practice.” The Sufi seek to rationalize that people, to such an extent that it fully embodies all sentient beings, whether they be of human or animal origin. The GRAAL is an outreach of GRAALQUEST which is a spiritually centered organization established specifically to help provide those who have been harmed by the five major forces of the world (Christian, Modern, Jewish, Hindu, and Buddhist), as well as those who are not adherents of organized religion, but nonetheless, are also the same common desire to believe in a world that surpasses the physical, which transcends complete human understanding. A Power which is the single source of humanity’s highest aspirations and greatest truths; a Power which is Ultimate Goodness. GRAALQUEST was founded by the��דמה בראיים, a Power which shall bring about the millennium and the destruction of mankind and the establishment of a just and justifiable world. The object of GRAAL is to bring about a world of Universal Being. The GRAAL proposes that until we have embraced all consciousness, findings creatures with the genuine compassion stemming from the unselfish desire for peace. The name of the Sufi word that shall bring about the millennium, a world of Universal Goodness, is SHRQAL. The GRAAL proposes a deep and powerful understanding of the principles of Universal Being.

—The GRAAL
Wildlife Photographers: Will They Ever Get the Picture?

BY MERRITT CLIFTON

Four out of ten adult Americans are recreational wildlife photographers, according to data compiled by Donald Heintzelman of the Pennsylvania-based Wildlife Information Center. Inc.

That makes wildlife photography the third most popular outdoor pursuit, after walking and birdwatching. More people photograph wild animals than jog or watch sports. (Photographers outnumber hunters ten to one. Many may confine their activity to snapping birds at the backyard feeder, but every year millions more venture into forests and fields, hoping to shoot scarcer species with aids of the long-distance lenses, autofocus and automatic exposure features, high-speed films, and lightweight handheld video cameras that bring the hope of brilliant pictures to almost everyone.

Increasing competition from amateurs has simultaneously stimulated professional photographers to work harder to get shots distinctive enough to sell. And the growing public appreciation of wilderness and wildlife has made the market for good wildlife photos larger and more lucrative than ever before.

All this is at once raising public consciousness about animals and habitat, and placing many creatures at risk from too much attention of the wrong kind.

Jugenheim Fellowship-winning art photographer Dianne Bliebl summarized the wildlife photographer's dilemma in the June 1989 issue of Elle: Like most people who lead urbanized, regulated lives, "I come from a completely control-freak environment," Bliebl explained to interviewer Claire Sperl. "I create my own reality. I control my light, and use trained animals." Tired of that, Bliebl recently left her New York studio to photograph African wildlife, "I wanted to do something of the earth, of the world. I needed new information. People are given the gift of responsibility to affect their environment before it's too late," she went on. "I just hope I can do it without being too much of a meddler."

Most photographers, whether their background is in art, nature, or just hobby photography, are used to shooting subjects who move or less hold still and follow directions. But as William Devane put it in his Survival Anglia documentary about the hazards of wildlife photography, The Most Dangerous Game, "You can't tell the animals what to do. You must wait for them to do it." Wildlife neither holds still nor follows directions. Most wild animals either flee from human beings or ignore us, while others remain or hide out of sight, he's typically perched at a great height or lurking in shadows, where getting a close-up shot with good contrast is virtually impossible.

Noting how the word "shoot" is borrowed from hunting, and becoming aware of the necessity of stalking or ambushing wild animals to get any kind of photos, most serious wildlife photographers adopt hunting techniques, ranging from body camouflage to use of sophisticated blinds and scent or sound lures. But wildlife photography is much more challenging than sneaking up on a deer or a rabbit. The animals are constantly on the move, and the photographer must be able to react instantly and accurately.

"If you try to take the time to be careful, as Piliero puts it, "The solution is simple. Go to a zoo. They have every kind of captive wildlife you can ever imagine. You can photograph the animals from any direction you want, as close up as you want. If you have a long-distance lens, you can make all the noise you want. You can feel pictures of your own convenience, and you can get excellent photographs."

One of Piliero's leading complaints about much that passes for commercial wildlife photography is that the photos actually depict captive-reared animals in a semi-wild setting. For instance, a photographer may take a fox from a fur farm out to a fenced woodland and chase it around all day. The resulting pictures may look good to the photograph, but people who know about foxes and their habitat will soon note inconsistencies—which doesn't prevent such an unscrupulous photographer from getting away with it. Not all photographers are so scrupulous. Other photographers deliberately misrepresent models. Well-known are the infamous Merrill Bills, who have a motto: "We're bullish on America," while depicting castrated steers, but the misidentification there was almost insignificant compared to the activities of some photographers, who alter the apparent species of tame animals by dyeing their fur or feathers.

Still others fake wildlife photos through use of taxidermically mounted dead animals. Hunting magazines are filled with examples, but are not the only offenders. "Every nest can use a little sprucing up," a recent Black & Decker tool company ad proclaimed, showing two taxidermically mounted birds in a birdbath.

Flagrant as the offenses of commercial wildlife photographers may be, the consequences do even more harm, and they are amplified by their much greater numbers. To enable amateur photographers to get dramatic close-up shots, wholesale watching vessels off Hawaii and southern California have cruised so close to migrating whales that several species seem to have changed their migration paths. Formerly inclined to swim within sight of the shore, the whales now stay far out to sea. They also seem to have quickened their pace when crossing the stretches most traversed by the whale-watching fleet, at cost to their endurance and the reserves of energy they need to sustain them through their mating season, when they rarely eat. Similarly, African photo safari guides have markedly changed the habits of both lions and giraffes making a meal of prey. Allegations of guides driving prey species toward lions so that their clients could photograph a kill are all too frequent. That practice is banned at Malawi Park in South Africa, but recent reports indicate that the lions there have learned to stalk other animals by using the noise and dust clouds raised by tourists' vehicles as cover.

Even more extreme modifications of wildlife behavior are reported at the Royal Chitwan National Park in Nepal. According to John Walsh of the World Society for the Protection of Animal Rights, the guides active in this area have taught stags goatees treetop photo blinds so that the wild animals will think of the guides making a meal of them.

The tigers, meanwhile, have learned that the arrival of tourists signifies dinner coming up. Though still ferocious, they have become essentially domesticated.

Documentaries

The advent of amateur video has brought new ethical problems to wildlife photography, but it has also compounded some of the old ones, as more amateurs emulate professionals whose techniques have often been dubious.

The American Humane Association monitors treatment of trained domestic animals in use in wildlife documentaries and productions with the approval of the Screen Actors Guild. Since AHA supervision began in 1984, the Humane Society of the United States has provided advice to the AHA, which has also had the resources to investigate instances of animal abuse and work towards better conditions.

The AHA Web site is a good source of information for those interested in the welfare of working animals. The site includes a list of resources for those interested in caring for and working with animals. The site also includes information on the proper care and use of working animals and provides information on how to report instances of animal abuse.

The AHA is committed to ensuring that animals used in entertainment and to provide educational materials to help individuals make informed decisions about the treatment of working animals. The site includes a list of resources for individuals interested in caring for and working with animals.
about In The Blood, George Butler’s 90-minute documentary depicting his 13-year-old son killing a cape buffalo in a purported reenactment of a safari taken by Theodore Roosevelt and son in 1909. During the filming, Theodore Roosevelt IV shot an apparently sleeping lion at a baited ambush. Assistant guide Bill Deen burned to death when a fire set to flush animals from cover overtook him. Gun collectors Larry Wilson and Greg Martin unsuccessfully hunted endangered crocodiles: Wilson also allegedly shot at animals from their vehicle. Former Village Voice publisher Burt Brill, the original writer for In The Blood, eventually called it “environmentally fraudulent.”

Despite all that, In The Blood probably involved no more animal abuse than many other documentaries filmed on a fraction of Butler’s budget, with none of the fanfare.38 In 1993, First Look Productions, Inc. documentary series Secret World horrified Turner Broadcast Network viewers with episode 444, Amazon, The Forest of Fear. According to Dean Hannette, of New York City, who responded to it by organizing a national protest letter-writing campaign. “This episode showed little more than footage of small animals being killed by predators in situations that were ostensibly natural but clearly set up by the film makers to cause slow, painful death. In one scene a young capybara, a friendly wading mammal that grows to about 40 pounds and is often the pet of children in South American villages, was thrown by someone just out of camera range into a river swarming with piranhas and shown from several angles struggling desperately to reach the shore as her stomach was torn open and the surrounding water turned dark with blood. There was a brief underwater shot that must have been gotten by sacrificing a second animal. In other scenes, small mammals were shown thrashing about as they slowly struggled in the grip of large snakes.”

The Secret World episode is only one recent example of abusive practices shared by many leading wildlife documentarians, whose work airs not only on television but also in books, periodicals, and on the Internet. The most notorious instance came in the 1985 Disney Studios documentary White Wilderness, which purportedly showed Norwegian lemmings leaping over cliffs to avoid a population explosion by rushing headlong off a cliff into the sea. But while Norwegian lemmings do sometimes fall into the sea in large numbers because they live on the steep sides of fjords, they don’t really do it on purpose. As cameraman Tom McGuff later confessed, the Disney film actually showed Canadian lemmings, who were live-trapped in the Arctic and then driven off a cliff beside a waterfall south of Winnipeg. Those who survived one plunge were netted and made to plunge again, and again, and again.

Ethics

“It is time,” PhotoPro technical editor Bob Shell recently asserted, “that concerned photographers begin to speak out in favor of photographic ethics. Photographers must learn to respect the image, and to understand the great power they have in their hands and the danger it can do if misused. Photographers can generate social change and social awareness. They can also mislead the public and create negative change.” Shell would like to see more photographers following the example set in 1986 by David Bailey, of England, who first refused to shoot ads for furs and then created the Greenspan anti-fur commercials and posters that showed a model sitting in a bloody stole.

Attempts to codify ethics for wildlife photography have been made by many bodies, including the Nature Conservancy of the United Kingdom, the 1981 International Wildlife Film Makers Symposium, the International Wildlife Film Festival held as part of last year’s Earth Day festivities at the University of Montana, and the Center for Wildlife Information, of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. Though the various codes differ in detail, they agree that photographers should avoid disturbing animals and habitats, and should emphasize normal, natural behavior.

But the rules that work for academic ethnists and ecologists don’t necessarily work for people who make their living by the lens, including the relative handful of photojournalists and documentarians who are as concerned about saving animals as the people who make the rules. No matter how careful photographers are, their very presence—or even the presence of their blinds—tends to change the scene. Acknowledged Michael Nichols, known for his photos of Rwandan mountain gorillas and chimpanzees, in the September 1990 issue of International Wildlife, “I am there and I am there and there is no denying it.” Nichols prefers becoming acquainted with his subjects to hiding in a blind. “To gorillas, for example, I say ‘Look, I’m here, I don’t mean any harm.’ I’m submissive and respectful—but not invisible.”

Interviewed for Devane’s documentary, Kenyan wildlife photographer Alan Root admitted to taking a similar approach. While Nichols has been beaten up by gorillas, Root was bitten by a gorilla, lost a finger to a puff adder, and was once attacked by a hippopotamus; he was filming underwater. “You can make a perfectly good wildlife film through the windows of a Land Rover,” Root confessed, “but that’s not how he made his reputation. He was on foot, for the most part, when in 1962 he filmed flightless flamingo chicks dying of drought. He pursued them at close range as they marched in full search of water. He violated many of the canons of wildlife photography ethics, but his work brought an international relief effort that saved at least 30,000 chicks.

Similarly, the late animal documentary producer Bill Burwood drew criticism for working with hunters and misrepresenting wildlife behavior, but his 1974 TV special Where Did All The Animals Go? was a major fundraiser for Kenya’s Tsavo National Park.

Certainly there are times when serious wildlife photographers must break some rules. The most dramatic and effective animal footage in recent years was taken under false pretenses by Sam LalBudda from the deck of a Mexican tuna boat. LalBudda was aboard as the ship’s cook, rather than as the concerned marine biologist he is. It could also be argued that in cooking for the crew, LalBudda had some complicity in the slaughter of the dolphins whose deaths he videotaped. But there’s no doubt that LalBudda’s work was pivotal in obliging the U.S. tuna industry to adopt a “dolphin-safe” purchase policy early last year.

It’s not easy to point to direct positive accomplishments of the wholly staged films Project X, Milo and Otis, and The Bear, all of which were commercial hits advancing public awareness of animal issues, but debated amid allegations of cruelty during production. Though doubts linger about the other two, The Bear was cleared of the major charges to the satisfaction of most critics. At the same time, it raised ongoing debate about the degree to which “wild” animal behavior was directed, simulated, and, according to some, misrepresented, since a adult male grizzly would rarely if ever adopt an orphaned male cub in real life. Directly, The Bear (and the book that inspired it, James Oliver Curwood’s 1916 novel The Grizzly King) is the stuff of which dreams are made, and it is not just a dream but a reality that is not only wild and natural, but everything that is natural also wild. Is it wrong, therefore, for either photographers or authors to depict Continued on next page
unusual occurrences in nature and among wildlife, if they acknowledge, as Curwood did, that it isn't the norm.

The art photography journal *Aperture's* late summer 1990 issue, subtitled "Beyond Wilderness," noted that "The wilderness—defined as a place where humans have never been—is largely a fiction." It was a particularly dramatic statement coming as it did from a publication founded by the late Ansel Adams, whose photographs of Yosemite and other natural wonders of the American West helped create concern for wilderness and an audience for wildlife photography in the first place. Land use reformer Wes Jackson and others called upon photographers to recognize the wild, natural dimension in all habitats: to break down the artificial dichotomy in public perception between the wild and the domesticated, not to devalue the wild, but rather to encourage the public to treat all the earth with the reverence now reserved, even among the environmentally aware, for what we think is wild.

If the *Aperture* message is heard, and understood, it could inspire the next generation of serious photographers to trek into their own communities rather than off to Africa, or Nepal, or other exotic locales to find the "something of the earth, of the world," that they seek. The drama of pigeons struggling to survive on a city street could excite documentary video makers—and their audiences—as much as churning water turning blood red. Good photos of raccoons in the back yard could replace mediocre shots of endangered species ripping one another apart amid clouds of dust from an off-road vehicle. Authentic ecotourism could replace thrill-seeking thinly disguised by the possession of a camera. But all of this requires an evolution of consciousness. The babies in an abruptly exposed nest and the caypbara hurled to the piranhas don't have that long to wait. At the same time, even in an atmosphere of ecological appreciation, the need and desire to get the perfect picture is likely to continue to lead photographers into taking chances, if not unethical shortcuts. The ultimate enforcement of photographic ethics must come from a critical public, whose interest in a dramatic shot includes the question, "What happened to the animal?", and who will turn away from photographers whose answers are unsatisfactory.

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Why Toby Can't Roar
And Other Fascinating Facts About Cats

By Phil Maggitti

During the 1980s the cat population of the United States grew faster than kudzu. According to the Pet Food Institute, the feline congregation in this country increased by more than a third during the last decade—at the end of which there were 53.5 million cats presiding over 27.7 million households—and sometime in 1985 cats overtook dogs as the most plentiful companion animals in the land.

Though cats were originally conscripted from the wild to catch rats and mice, their chief practical value these days lies in supporting a wooly mammoth’s share of commerce. In 1985 cats consumed 2.6 billion pounds of food, retail, for which their keepers spent $2.2 billion. (While the tonnage devoured by cats increased by a third from 1982 through 1986—a gain commensurate with their population growth—the cost of cat food rose 56 percent during the same period.) In addition, cat owners spent an estimated $1.8 billion on veterinary care in 1986 and millions more on combas, shampoos, flea collars, brushes, litter, toys, vitamins, and just about anything else you could think of—from spray Cologne in scents reminiscent of Chanel, Giorgio, Oplum, etc., to leopard-pattern stud pants for male cats who produce their own spray Cologne.

Their commercial value aside, cats snugly fill our two-careers, deferred-child-raising, one-person household times. Unlike dogs, whose needs expand to fill all the available space in your life—the way high-powered software commands all the available memory in your computer—cats remain user-friendly on a modest amount of program space. You don’t have to walk your cat at 5:00 a.m. in a nor’easter or turn down a sudden invitation to go sailing off the Keys because it isn’t safe to leave the cat alone in the chateau overnight. What’s more, cats occasion lower medical fees than dogs—by an average of $28.42 per office visit—says the American Veterinary Medical Association. Small wonder, then, that these small wonders in fur appear on so many t-shirts, coffee mugs, Christmas cards, book covers, automobile windows, and sofas in late-20th-century America.

Despite their present lionization during their 3,600 years or so of association with humans, cats have been defiled and vilified, elevated and decreted, revered and reviled. Indeed, “no other animal in the history of man has experienced such vagaries of fortune,” writes Italian biologist Eugenia Natali, and this “has not been without consequences.” The truths in these consequences include an irascible independence; an inclination under most circumstances not involving food to greet any summon with indifference; and a social distance that can make Nancy Reagan look like Chuckles the Clown.

As Natali suggests, many of the cat’s idiosyncrasies have human fingerprints all over them. Get thrown into enough cauldrons and battered around by enough d warmed haystacks suffering from religious psychoses in the High Middle Ages and you’re apt to develop an attitude about the offending species. Yet there is more to the cat than met the state, and if we want to understand our feline friend, we must consider his singular lifestyle and the difference in the degree to which the cat has been domesticated vis-a-vis other, more tractable, animals.

The Family of Cats

All cats great and small belong to the mammalian, carnivorous family known as Felidae, whose members are exquisitely specialized hunters, feeding almost entirely on meat and almost exclusively on vertebrates. The Felidae can be classified neatly into three genera. Panthera includes the cats who can roar: the lion, tiger, leopard, snow leopard, clouded leopard, and jaguar. Felis includes all non-roaring cats except the cheetah, who rates her own genus, Acinonyx, because her claws aren’t fully retractable. (Leo the Lion can roar while Toby the House Cat cannot because Leo has cartilage in his hyoid bones—a paired chain of small bones at the base of the tongue connecting the larynx with the skull—while Toby’s hyoids are all bone and, hence, nonflexible.)

Felis (or Felis) began to evolve from miacids (small, tree-living creatures who resembled today’s martens) about 84 million years ago; but the oldest fossils that exhibit close similarities with modern, small cats are roughly 12

Continued on next page
The cat that inspired such fealty in Egypt was the African wild cat, variously referred to as Felis libyca or Felis silvestris libyca: a yellow, motley-striped, slightly larger than domestic-sized feline indigenous to the deserts throughout Africa, Syria, Arabia, and parts of India. There are as many reasons as a cat has lives for assuming that the African wild cat is the parent of the domestic housecat. Chief among them are the close relations between human and feline habitats during the period when domestication is most likely to have occurred; morphological and behavioral adaptations in the domestic cat (a hunting apparatus suited to open spaces like the desert); behavioral evidence (the African wild cat is docile, the European wild cat isn't); and etymological grounds. The English word cat, the French chat, the German Katze, the Spanish gato, the 4th century Latin leo, and the modern Arabic qatt, explains Serpell, "are all probably derived from the Nubian word kadeh, meaning a cat."

While particular breeds and strains were domesticated for rat patrol and—to a lesser extent—companionship. "Wild cats most likely moved closer to towns and villages because they were attracted by food refuse and by the large populations of mice and rats which lived in...human settlements," says Natoli. Controlling vermin was a grievous necessity in agrarian times. As cats demonstrated their skill at protecting grain, farmers began feeding them to encourage them to remain on the job.

Utility was not the only reason the cat was domesticated. The cat was fascinating in a way that could not be ignored. It is this design. The just-happened-graually school of domestication "appeals to those who appreciate the cat's proverbial self-sufficiency and independence," says Serpell, "but it is unlikely that a people...Egyptians who tamed and kept monkeys, baboons, lions, and tigers, would have regarded wild ungulates would have allowed wild cats to escape their attentions."

The most charming nonscientific theory of domestication involves the Ark, where after a few days of flooding, the animals became restless and bored; and, as people were wont to do on a cruise, a monkey talked a lonesome into a little dalliance, whose issue was a cat.

However they came to be domesticated, cats were the cat's meow in Egypt, where law forbade "the sinful slaying of a cat." For much an evil accident," wrote Didoucrus of Sicily, "a Roman officer was found to pieces by the infuriated populace of Thebes. Herodotus, the father of history, and one of the inquisitors of the Egyptian house, reports that when an Egyptian's house caught fire, he was more anxious about his cat than his possessions. Upon dying, Egyptian cats were embalmed, mummified, and buried in a consecrated place.

For all its popularity along the Nile, "once outside of Egypt, the history of the cat is shrouded in mystery and gloom," wrote Agnes Reppert almost 90 years ago in The Wild Cat. "It is true that proof that [the cat] was domesticated in Babylon or Assyria: and what scanty information we can gather as the centuries roll on is of a domesticated cat in England in the 16th century. As a plaything, as a pretty household toy, she was carried from Africa to Europe a few hundred years before the Christian era."

It was a "lost art" from a very early period," about the time of Christ; and "her first entrance into the Chinese Empire appears to have been around 400 A.D."

Other observers place the cat in China at least 15 years earlier. In any case, the Chinese attitude toward cats was somewhat inscrutable. Cats were suspected of bringing poverty into a house, and the only antidote against this affliction was, miserable death, a ceramic figure of a cat going into the distance. The Chinese also believed that the older and uglier the cat, the greater the family's good fortune. The most wretched cats were kept around the palace. The saddest one in the chronicles of the cat," said Reppert, "is the one who remained at a distance from the glory that was Greece. From "nefarious grandeur" to "insolent Rome"—an absence that extended over many hundreds of years.

No matter how they behaved when at home, the Romans did introduce the domestic cat to all parts of the Empire. When they invaded England, they brought the cat to central Europe. It is virtually certain, says Zeuner, that wherever the domestic cat went in Europe it bred with local wild cats. Known either as Felis silvestris or Felis silvestris timorensis, the wildcat of northern Europe, from the Caucasus to Japan, is a result of hybridization between the Scottish wildcat and the domestic cat. The Scottish Highlands today, is adept at tree climbing and living in dense vegetation. In addition to its trademark wariness, it too is particularly good for dark-adapted night work, markings to the lightly marked African wild cat. Be that as it may, Zeuner reports that the blotched or classic tabby pattern does not occur in any other member of the cat family besides Felis catus, the domestic cat, in whom it first occurred as an ordinary gene mutation.

**Christians vs. Cats**

An extraordinary mutation occurred toward the middle of the 13th century: a novel mutation, which spread throughout Europe during the 14th century. The mutation occurred, and it was a true mutation, and it was a mutation in the wildcat, which was caught for the first time in a plague-bearing home of black cats who lived and died in the city of Paris at the time of the French Revolution.

**Egyptian Goddess Bastet**

Because they weren't mentioned in the Bible. When a pagan fertility cult, using cats in its rites and pledging allegiance to Freya, the Norse goddess of love and fertility, sprang up in the Rhineland, a Roman church called in 405 as if it were a city. As the church grew and prospered, the bishop gave name to town. For the next four and a half centuries, the Romans worshipped the feline within an open season throughout Europe on our little world. Even those ancestors, who were believed to be the familiar spirits, were said to be scarce or—worse yet—with cats clothing.

**Zeuner Daily**

"They were killed and burned in Oldenburg, Westphalia, Belgium, Switzerland, and Bohemia; burnt on Shrove Tuesday in the Fens, and in Alsace at Easter. In the Ardennes they were thrown into bonfires or roasted on the ends of long poles, or in wicker baskets on the first Sunday in Lent. Unfortunately, the cat was not held in such heinous regard in the Muslim world or in the Far East.

The persecution of cats was "not without consequences": but more important in its effect on the cat's personality development—and more critical in explaining why cats don't come when you call them—is the cat's singular lifestyle.

**A singular creature**

Unlike the cat, the other animals that human beings have domesticated normally live in some kind of communal arrangement. The other species also exhibit greatly significant features of cooperation, a membership in a large social group, an acquaintance with a hierarchical group structure, omnivorous eating habits, adaptability to a wide range of environments, and limited agility, the use of movements or posturing to advertise sexual aggression. In all, the cat is generally good at adapting to different moods, and it is a relationship that is almost good three standard deviations below the norm for perhaps the most significant predictor of domestication: numbing the pain of life. This trait helps explain, by its absence, why the cat does not regard human beings as the same fawning as the dog, or the same sort-of that barge spirits as the horse. For example, follows the lead of the dominant member of the herd, usually the alpha male. Where, once the herd stops to graze, the herd chews down; when the mare stops at an obstacle, the mare stops at an obstacle. This instinct, says Katherine Hargrave, director of Cornell University's animal behavior clinic, "makes it possible for the cat to continue its own business, the pain of life. This trait helps explain, by its absence, why the cat does not regard human beings as the same fawning as the dog, or the same sort-of that barge spirits as the horse.

Continued on next page
AMERICA'S SHAME
The Yellowstone Buffalo Massacre

Buffalo Bill Cody may be dead. His followers, though, live on. During the past two years, Buffalo Hal, Buffalo Dave and 576 other Buffalo Bill wannabe's killed hundreds of America's last free-roaming buffalo. The buffalo crossed the boundary of Yellowstone National Park, where they are protected, and moved into Montana, where they are not.

The hunt was sanctioned by the state of Montana. The buffalo was caught by a net and killed by a single shot. The meat was then transported to a local butcher. The buffalo was killed illegally.

The hunting of buffalo is legal in Montana. However, the buffalo is an endangered species and is protected under the federal Endangered Species Act.

We need your immediate action.
(1) Call or write National Park Service Director James Runion, (202) 343-4651, Interior Building, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013.
(2) Call or write Montana Governor Stan Stephens, (406)444-3111, State Capitol, Helena, MT 59620.
(3) Please support The Fund for Animals' direct action and legal efforts against this cruel and ecologically misguided buffalo massacre.

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January/February 1991
The Animals’ Agenda 23
**NEWS SHORTS**

River Hills, Wis., is considering trapping allegedly overabundant deer, to be led to the homeless.

The Bureau of Land Management has approved a loop-ditch gold mine planned for the Castle Mountains in the Mojave desert by Viceroy Gold Corp. of Las Vegas—condition on which it will involve the mining of 3.5 million ounces of gold, worth $3.9 billion, and the purchase of measures to prevent the cyanide used to separate the gold from the ore from harming wildlife.

Veterinarians are still trying to identify the virus that killed thousands of birds along the California coast last fall.

At deadline, exotic animals including eland, black bucks, saiga deer, giraffes, and zebras were reportedly starving at the Molokai Ranch hunting preserve in Hawaii (site of one of actor Kurt Russell’s recent killing contest). The USDA had begun a high priority investigation.

About 150 male sea lions who took up temporary residence among the boat slips of San Francisco’s Pier 39 last winter have returned, to the delight of tourists and annoyance of human neighbors who lived up to 20 miles away.

The 1990 National Horse Show drew only 2,500 people on opening night, a fourth as many as the 1989 show, which lascoop $1.5 million from a budget of $2.1 million.

Go for Ward, the most highly rated 2-year-old colt in seven years, has been sold for $16 million 16 years ago, broke a leg while leading the nationally televised Breeders’ Cup Gala at Belmont, N.Y. on Oct. 27, and like Rollman, who collapsed in a match race at Belmont in July 1974, was killed by lethal injection.

Two other horses died in Breeders’ Cup events, and two more were killed at the site of the event, where many experts blamed the track surface. Across the U.S., at Santa Anita, Calif., experts have criticized track conditions. Legendary trainer Bill Shoemaker just retired a 5-year-old filly to Bandolero, a broken leg to the $84,000 Yellow Ribbon Invitational on Nov. 4. One day later, 1990 Breeders’ Cup Turf Stakes winner Great Communicator was destroyed after falling in the Dr. Charles Hemmelen of Brigham and Women’s Hospital in Boston. A male Florida panther appears to have been killed in a traffic accident near another male died of natural causes. Four of the other seven females in the area are now rearing kittens while two more are pregnant. No more than 30-50 Florida panthers survive in the wild: the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service wants to take them all into a captive breeding program.

The USDA has ordered Ocean World of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., to increase the depth of a pinniped pool for dolphins. The U.S. Marine Corp, infamous for sales demonstrations of surgical stapes on live dogs, has begun a media blitz to bolster the corporate image. Boosting biomedical research without mentioning use of animals, the U.S. Surgical ad may be prototypes of a campaign to be waged by a new national consortium, which would try to defuse opposition by shifting the focus of discussion from animal experiments to the value of research itself. According to Nature, the new group would probably also include the American Medical Assn., Proctor & Gamble, and Squibb Pharmaceuticals, and would target high schools. The director would likely be Frederick Goodwin, new chief of the Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Administration, leading the new biomedical research. U.S. Surgical director of corporate affairs Amolom Herman said the consortium would need an annual budget of $712,000.

Days after the State Univ. of N.Y. Farmingdale board fired the SUNY Board of Trustees to urge the state legislature to exempt animal care and research committees from open meeting and Freedom of Information laws, someone released over 750 mice and rats at the SUNY-Buffalo campus School of Medicine and Biobehavioral Sciences—but didn’t take any of them out of the lab. Police found 100 dead animal defenders were involved.

Beta carotene, a form of vitamin A common in fruits and vegetables, may reduce the risk of heart disease in people who already have coronary artery disease.eggplant, a study done by Dr. Charles Hennekens of Brigham and Women’s Hospital in Boston. Kains found in a barbed wire fence seem to confirm recent eastern cougar sightings in Virginia. The eastern cougar has been considered extinct for almost 40 years, but sightings have been reported sporadically from Arkansas to New Brunswick. Kains discovered 25 out of 32 cougars released into the wild in New York state. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service plans to release 25 of 32 cougars released into the wild in New York state. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service plans to release 25 of 32 cougars released into the wild in New York state.

Horses in a barbed wire fence seem to confirm recent eastern cougar sightings in Virginia. The eastern cougar has been considered extinct for almost 40 years, but sightings have been reported sporadically from Arkansas to New Brunswick.

For 652 million Dollars worth of sporting, a 16-month period, the Calif., Dept. of Food and Agriculture claims to have wiped out the Mediterranean fruit fly— for the second time in 1982. Maine Cougars Inc. has given up efforts to restore maine cougars. The group has now 25 of 32 cougars released into the wild in New York state. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service plans to release 25 of 32 cougars released into the wild in New York state. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service plans to release 25 of 32 cougars released into the wild in New York state.

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The outgoing 101st Congress approved creation of a 3,500-square mile Florida Keys Natl. Marine Sanctuary, stretching from Biscayne Natl. Park to Fort Jefferson. The Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to include anti-wildlife pollution measures, a form on large ships near the coral reef, and a ban on nearby oil and gas drilling. The International Animal Exchange, of Grand Prairie, Texas, 20 years age supplied 80 percent of the animals imported by U.S. zoos. IAC is known for falling by more than two-thirds in recent years, however, as enforcement of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species has become tougher. IAC now imports more animals than it exports, to clients who have included Polk City Zoo, head of Colombia’s infamous Medellin cocaine cartel (who is allegedly involved in smuggling nesting tropical birds). The IAC’s Intl. Wildlife Park at Grand Prairie has also lost many birds, according to the Dallas Times Herald. Sited, in a Goodway, the park has been allowed in since 1983, hundreds of animals have drowned. A former staff veterinarian alleges hundreds of others have died from poor conditions and care. USDA inspectors have found rotting carcasses in holding pens—yet the park has never been sanctioned, despite frequent citations for unclean and unsafe conditions, and park Wildlife Director Ray Bostin is even hired to train USDA inspectors.

A fire at the Houston Zoo Oct. 12 killed seven meerkats and four squirrels who were trapped in being bred. The American Power Boat Assn., whose world championship race course off Key West was cut to 21 miles on Feb. 28 to avoid manatee crossings. The races were held Nov. 30-Dec. 1.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has killed at least 300 birds in studies of damage from the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, plus seven adult barber seals and three pupas, at a cost of over $600,000. The deaths of more than 1000 birds at Manaual Wildlife refuges. The Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game estimates that at least 200 birds plus more than 84 million. Only 797 birds were saved from the oil in Exxon’s 862 million dollar clean-up effort, while 36,471 dead birds were recovered—but the U.S. Inspector General concluded that the spill is over, still on ice, weren’t enough to cause a major oil spill against Exxon.

McDonald’s stock fell 25 percent in 1989, sales per restaurant have slipped since 1988. But the influence of McDonald’s burning to the national meat market is still much that a six week pork rib sale in 1990 added $1.60 per hundredweight to the auction price of hogs, netting $46 million more revenue for the hog industry. A late 1990 pork rib sale was expected to boost hog prices even more, possibly by $1.90 per hundredweight.

The causes of Chronic Fatigue Syndrome remain unknown after a decade of research. Scientists have begun to suspect a link to consumption of products containing the artificial sweetener.

A Massachusetts law, of Technology companies has synthesized self-replicating molecules—an achievement a step away from creating a real living organism.

The corpse of 828 beagles, who were among 3,700 trampled in Cold War experiments were carried to the Univ. of Calif. at Davis and buried in the first Research, near the Nuclear Reservation, at a cost of $21 million. Davis made $45 million from the research, done to see how long the dogs could live after eating radioactive food. Some died as long as 18 years.

Fifteen Breeds Patsi dogs accounted for 57 percent of the dogs tested last year along the New Mexico and west Texas International boundary. The dogs carried 45 tons of marijuana and cocaine worth over $1 million. To 1,263 seizures, (See "Dog Of The Beak," Oct. 1990.)


The New Mexico Agriculture Dept., has recommended against making the Continued on next page

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Continued from previous page

502-square-mile Gray Ranch into a national wildlife refuge, which would put it off limits to mining and oil drilling. While the Nature Conservancy recently bought the ranch for $818 million, New Mexico retains 40 percent of the mineral rights.

Weather temperatures averaging five degrees warmer than normal off southern California have brought fish to the region—and are driving native species north. Climatologists are uncertain both why the water is so warm and whether the warming signals a long-term trend.

Rare birds have been ales from the San Diego Zoo for the third time in 16 months.

San Juan Water Commission head Jon Dunlap, of New Mexico, calls a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service plan to release 300,000 acre feet of water from Navajo Reservoir next spring as part of a study on the endangered southwest. "The biggest disaster that's ever hit San Juan County or ever will." The release will put out water available from the reservoir by almost half for the rest of the year—and if such releases prove necessary to protect southwestern habitat once the controversial Arizona-La Plata dam project built the San Juan County flow could be reduced indefinitely.

Lava Cruses, New Mexico, plans to open a desert zoo by July 4, 1993.

The New Mexico Dept. of Game and Fish wants to move eight to 12 cougars from White Sands Missile Range to the northeastern part of the state, to study the effects of overhunting at the base and see if and how cougars repopulate it.

Urgent that hungry bears who wandered into Albuquerque, N.M., last year were often shot, local graders trained $35,800 to finance planting food trees favored by bears in the fire-devastated Cibola National Forest.

Responding to extensive animal abuse at grayhound breeding and training kennels, the Florida Division of Eqn-Michael Wagner last May required all such facilities with more than 100 dogs to get state certification that their animals are not tortured, inhumane, or denied necessary sustenance or shelter. Uncannily or cruelly beaten, or

Watershed to approximately 100 million animal hides per year, worth $4.5 billion. From 65 to 50 percent of the leather is used in shoemaking.

Swordfisherman Otto Eitle sliced open his $6,000 gift at Oct. 22 to keep a megasotnerg shark alive as he towed him into the harbor at Dana Point, Calif. The megasotnerg was only the fifth ever caught, and the first to survive. He was released a day later after two radar transmitters were implanted in him via dart gun and a square-inch chunk of muscle was cut out of his hide for genetic study.

First recently savaged [Y]et Creek, the most critical wildlife habitat in the San Bernardino [Calif.] Natl. Forest, for the second time in three years.

The Maryland Forest, Park, and Wildlife Service has begun collecting data on owl sightings, so as to help trappers amass the species. A fiber-sewing reports worries that coyotes are preying heavily on livestock and compete with foxes (the quarry of choice for Maryland's many hound clubs).

New Jersey horse breeder Arthur Stock has been convicted of defrauding the N.J. Thoroughbred Breeders Fund of $3,000. Stock's horses have been performing higher in races for N.J.-bred horses only.

Delta, P. P. residents have petitioned to close a goat slaughtering plant because Muslims insist that the hair be burned off before being eaten. A verdict and neighbors can't stand the stench.

Persons unknown used strychnine to poison over 600 rattles and black rattles recently at Strawbridge Lake, N.J.

Los Angeles has agreed to preserve 200 acres of dunes near the city airport, the only known habitat for at least nine insects and one flower, and home of 900 species in all.

Blue Ribbon Downs of Sillsall, Okla., tried to breed poor horseracing crowds with a match made in heaven: four black horses, an 11-year-old brown, and a female Palomino brown bear. The bears shot off to cover the betting lead, then did a U-turn. Refusing to compete, the bear climbed to the top of the starting gate, and had to be coaxed down with peppers.

A wild calf protection act backed by the Humane Farming Assoc. died in California state assembly members William Murray and Patrick Johnston changed their views under lobbying pressure.

Sea turtles apparently don't mind resting on beaches artificially replenished with sand, researchers working at Sebastopol Island, Fla., report. This opens the possibility of restoring some of the turtles' diminishing nesting habitat.

The risk of getting disease from eating aseed is 26 times higher than the risk from eating beef or poultry, say the Centers for Disease Control. The risk from eating fruits, vegetables, and grains is minimal.

The number of daily horses quarantined for브우거나 has fallen below 1,000 for the first time since the USDA began trying to stamp out disease in 90 animals. At peak, 1,400 horses were quarantined. Those infected cows are killed, along with any others who might have been exposed.

Members of the U.S. Olympic Shooting Team have hired an attorney to represent their objection to the National Rifle Assoc.'s action in go the official governing body of their sport.

An Interior Dept. internal review has concluded that another 600,000 to 3,000 animals and plants should be added to the federal endangered species list, now comprising only 240. To fulfill the terms of the Endangered Species Act, the review added, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would need a budget of $4.6 billion—14 times the 833 million a

A rabid cat has been found in Philadelphia for the first time in 42 years, following the discovery of 63 rabid raccoons and a rabid bat. Have your animals immunized?

Correction: The town of Deming, which draws summer crowds with duck races, is in New Mexico, not Texas (Oct.). Sea World's next to last male orca died recently, not the next to last orca in its breeding program (Dec.).

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DATELINE: INTERNATIONAL

"The Spanish Catholic Church continues to endorse bullfighting and many other fiestas involving animal torture."

Spanish billboard proclaims: "Torture is neither art nor culture, just English bullfighting."

By David P. Greanville

Throughout the animals’ agony, he presented the backed off ears of the animals to the toreadors.

In April 1990, The Nuns of the Sacred Heart at Coto de Coto, benefiting from bullfights organized to support their foundation, the Abate School of Bullfighting. Local papers ran pictures of the Mother Superior in the bullring shown last-minute preparations.

In 1988, another bullfighting operation was held at the church of San Felipe. They tried to escape the constant harassment and hail of missiles by worsening in the church doorway.

Naveclareño. In 1988, during a night on the gothic statuary and cavorting to thrust banderillas into the terrified animals straining in the great doorway.

Manganeses de la Polverosa. On Jan. 24, 1990 a goat was thrown to her death from the church tower.

Ortega, was sent to Strasbourg to plead the case of this spectacle. He is a regular attendant, a self-confessed aficionado, and an ordained priest of the order of St. Francis of Assisi. Ortega's notoriety brings to mind the case of Cardinal Bueno y Monreal, Archbishop of Seville, who in 1979 presided over Unicef-Spanish executives at a bullfight for children performed by children, in which small calves were slaughtered. At the international level, the Catholic church is curiously silent on this issue. The only churchman who has championed the cause of Spanish animals is Magr. Mario Canciani of Rome. He has spoken out strongly against these barbaric customs, quoting in the Italian press the unrequited (though unenforced) edict against bullfighting passed by Pope Pius V on Nov. 1, 1568. He is unmindful of all those who took part in such things. Similar measures were passed by Pope Gregory XIII.

The Vatican’s progressive attitude four centuries ago, when bullfights were a very occasional activity restricted to the nobility, and in the form of a semi-hunt, stands in stark contrast with Rome’s current distinction, precisely when the cruelties of the corridas and blood fiestas have attained epidemic proportions.

The French Association of Animal Welfare, including members from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden, is planning a demonstra- tion from Estonia, in the USSR, has urged Iceland to cease importing and exporting organs, and has asked all the Nordic nations to ban dolphin imports.


The Nordic Council for Animal Welfare, including members from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden, is planning a demonstration from Estonia, in the USSR, has urged Iceland to cease importing and exporting organs, and has asked all the Nordic nations to ban dolphin imports.


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**International Briefs**

**Continued from previous page**

Failure to implement land reform is a major factor contributing to deforestation in Brazil, as frustrated landless peasants have vigorously cleared land near towns and close to good roads wherever they can. Last year, 300,000 people, the highest number in 20 years, were caught squatting in the Rio Grande do Sul region alone.

Gilberto Mestrinho, newly elected government administrator of Acre, Brazil, has promised to jail federal agents trying to enforce land policies. "Behind the environmental movement," he stated recently, "there are economic interests who fear that economic development of the Amazon would risk investments made in other parts of the world... Most trees in the Amazon are rotten with termites and fungus. We should cut and replant with better species." Mestrinho presides over an area three times the size of France.

Caimans displaced by development — and abandoned due to a crackdown on crocodile poaching — have been appearing in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro city park lagoons.

The Chinese alligator population, down to 500 in 1980, has climbed to 2,000 since a 900,000-hectare reserve was set up in Florida for its captive breeding program. The success of this captive breeding program has been less successful, with only 22 successful hatchings so far.

**Shooting Goshawks**

A poacher shot this female goshawk through her nest at Kampinos National Park in central Poland, destroying her eggs as well. According to Polish raptor expert Dr. Boguslawa Czepek, human destruction of nests with broods is the primary factor limiting goshawk reproduction.

Although raptors are now protected by law in most European nations, including Poland since 1970, European incidents of goshawk predation continue to occur.

**The U.S. was among 43 nations who pledged Nov. 2 to phase out dumping industrial waste at sea by 1995. As the London conference on waste began, hundreds of drum and guitar strung lashes washed ashore around the Mediterranean island of Trebi, where their bodies were full of toxic chemicals.**

An international team of oceanographers and meteorologists predicts that currents and water masses spreading this month by broadcasting very low sounds at the bottom of the sea will lead to high pollution levels off the coasts of Europe, Africa, Southeast Asia, Antarctica, and Australia. The varying temperatures of the water masses will result in ocean currents that will circulate at different rates, causing changes in the temperature of ocean currents.

**The U.S.**

The National Liberation Army, a guerrilla group, has erupted in Colombia's largest city, Bogota, in 125,000 tons of barrels of oil, virtually killing Cienagas de Zapata — and also threatening to kill environmentalists who object.

A Bengali tiger broke out of a Hulusi circus parade and killed an infant in Bogota, Colombia.

A British judge has jailed four men who set dogs on a trio of badgers for three months each. One of the men and his leader six months. They were banned from keeping dogs. The crime was not torturing and killing the badgers, but rather, taking and selling their skins. A bill to prevent badgers was defeated last year, but has been reintroduced.
CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

At deadline the New York Dep't of Environmental Conservation still hadn't
gained a Genesee County, N.Y., hunter who was accused Oct. 30 of shooting
over the head of Fined for Animal activists Albert Lucas and threatening
another protester, Mike Williams, at a demonstration in Dutch Lake State
Park. Members of the Fund videotaped both incidents.

No charges resulted from a similar clash in San Antonio State Forest,
Texas, where self-described "safe hunter" Gilbert Brown of Houston told
Fund national director Wayne Fasquelle that it "wouldn't trust my conscience
in the least little bit." If he gun accidently "went off and splatted your head
buddy, Oooh! That would make my day there, getting to see a little blood and
guts."

The New York and Texas protests were part of the Fund's ongoing push
to overturn hunter harassment laws by
seizing arrest, thereby challenging their
Constitutionality in court. No activists were
arrested, however, in either action.

Two cases against the police for
violations of the state's Open Records
Act, the only two pending actions in
Ohio, were dropped after the state
State Attorney General James J. Davis
dropped all charges against the
protesters. The protesters appealed the case to the Ohio Supreme Court.

Victories

COURT CALENDAR

FOA Sues U.S. Surgical

Hoping to air the full story behind
Fran Trutt's 1986 attempted bombing of
the U.S. Surgical Corp. parking lot,
Friends of Animals has sued U.S.
Surgical, Inc., in federal court
over the company's policies of secrecy,
pertaining to animal experiments.

The suit alleges that "In June, 1987,
defendant Perceptions Inc., Inc., hired
defendant Sapone to infiltrate FOA for
the purpose of surreptitiously gathering
information of a confidential nature." Sapone worked at FOA as a volunteer
throughout the period in which he befriended Trutt and encouraged her to
carry out the attempted bombing (as revealed by tapes aired in prior
hearings in April, 1990, before Trutt accepted a plea bargain). During this
time Sapone also allegedly lodged the FOA telephone. Her apparent goal was
to link the bombing to FOA protests against U.S. Surgical.

FOA executives Michael Lewis and Sarah Seymour for involvement they
never had.

As the suit was filed, another
court case continued to be
fought over Fined for Animal.

Fined for Animal sent its final
testimony on Dec. 31, 1991, to
San Antonio attorney Paula
Meadows, who will submit the
testimony for consideration by
the jury.

Grand Jury Indictments Continue

California activists Bill Roach of
Nevada City, Jonathan Paul of Santa
Cruz, and several others in the state,
have pled not guilty to taking
150 animals from a slaughterhouse.

The case stems from a raid on a
research laboratory in 1986. All three
were released on their own recognizance, after voluntarily surrendering to Oregon
authorities, but Roach—a longtime
member of the California-based corps—was obliged to post $50,000 bail in
California after he was first arrested at his home. Raising the bail
took six weeks, during which time
Vechele's family became acutely
worried; she five months 9/11, I thought it would be," Vechele admitted
to reporters afterward. A Vietnam veteran, he
credited his Army training with helping him
get up through five classes a week
and having to sleep with lights on.

The three, all outspoken animal
defenders, were apprehended by an Oregon
grand jury based on information forwarded by the federal
grand jury that has been probing
Animal Liberation Front activity in California since at least May, 1990.
Prisoner hearings were slated
for December. But, Vechele said: "Our
lawyers haven't been able to get any
background on what exactly we're sup-
posed to have done or what the evidence is
against us—any of the information
needed to make a defense. The bottom
line, as I see it, is political harassment."

Henry Hutte of Eugene, Ore., was
"snapped up" after refusing to testify before the federal grand jury. At
deadline he had spent three weeks in solitary confinement. Hobart,
Oregon, organized one of the first civil disobedience
actions on behalf of laboratory
animals at the Proctor and Gamble
Corporation, in California.

Eight days earlier, San Bernardino,
California, choked on charges of stealing
bunnies, goats and ducks
and Mersenne, according to the
Animal Liberation Front Support Group in 1988, after she refused to
appear before a committee of必胜的

Glass inserts in the ALF's
tables taped to the ALF's

The Oregon defendants, and Huhe, have
wanted to avoid criminal charges, according to Vechele, who noted that his
newspaper career is now "knapit. The Suit,
Foundation for Animal Law has
negotiated a settlement of several
for guaranteed red-rates—pro bono help
for half to three-fourths of their work. But,
there are costs. The most
black. We are nowhere receiving on the
three organizations. Benefiting also
dropped down NFA's fundraising
opportunities," he added. The suit was
against our own volunteer operators.
NFA may be reached at 9260 J St.,
Suite 813, Sacramento, CA 95814.

The Natl. Foundation for Animal
Law is considering a settlement appeal for 23
protesters convicted Nov. 15 of
trespassing and blocking traffic during the
tule elk season at Grizzly Island,
California. Illegal hunting August and September. The

Elaine Cullen Martin and Michael
documented in videos of the scene in which
Defore & Gamble a "Corporate
Hylocty Award" at the firm's annual
meeting, were found guilty of reduced
charges with the incident, and
sentenced to 18 months in jail.

Civil disobedience in defense of old
growth forests goes on in the Pacific Northwest. Four people including
ANIMAL JOURNAL editor Naomi
Rachel were arraigned near deadline for
lying down in front of MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. loggers trucks in British
Columbia's ecologically fragile Tuita
Valley.

Human Environment

Budwey run shelter are common
in rural areas, where humane societies are scarce and pound contracts often
go to animal dealers. But two recent Florida
cases still alive are:

1. Escambia County, a grand jury
is weighing 47 charges against the county administration
detailing how former county director Jimmy
Dykens ordered staffers to drown puppies and kittens. Witnesses further alleged
Dyken's pressured the county's other animal shelters to follow their lead.

New York police have charged Anthony Colman, 34, of an
address, of second-degree murder in the
Aug. 23 subway shooting of lifelong
animal defender Irving Haines.

Relatives of Haines who have done their
down a 50 percent of the major greenhouse

The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Interior, and Energy recently lost a
motion by the Center for
Foundation on Economic Trends, alleging
the federal government
duly of the influence of methane from
livestock on global warming, believing
they are believed to contribute about 15
percent of the world's atmospheric
methane emissions. With California
State University Institute has sued
Southern Cal. Edison Co., alleging
the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station's
cooling system is illegally killing fish.
Hunting Bloodbath: Arousing Outcry

Wood had gone out to war. Rogerson okayed from her house, wearing white mitten that the jury believed a Locusts against a for a don’t. The Krain Wood Memorial Fund is raising to help their children. No “Hunting” signs, ID P.O. Box 429, Rockport, ME 04856.

However, hunter Richard Lew was convicted of negligence homicides at Edmonds New Hampshire, on October 14, a 14-year-old bull was 12-year-old brother dead Oct 15 on a squirrel hunt. Their names were not released. The same day, nine people were hurt, two of them seriously. In a 23-car pileup near Narraco, L.I., caused by smoke from tire's by hunters to Moose animals from cow on the marshland. No one was arrested.

At Hunter’s Hill, New Hampshire, a 14-year-old hunters were charged with and criminal trustee for hitting 16 lion escape from a pasture into a busy expressway. Police say the two broke the fence with the intent to take the deer’s hide while trying to jacklight deer. Defying capture, the jacklighted deer then took the Maine, bulls killed the Margaret and the three hired guns, who said woodwarders reported a number of killing violations by bear hunters, while Scott Paper company hunters from company forests after bear-baiting violations are charged.

For hunters William Schroeder and John Woodring were arrested near Olympia, Washington, for massacring deer and other wildlife from a motocycle, shooting domestic animals. The three state hunters are “at anything that moved, even from 75 yards away,” according to warden Doug Zimmerman, “We think three deer were wounded for every one that was killed.”

None of the hunters are likely to do jail time. Oct. 3, in King County, Maine, acquitted Donald Stratton for illegal killing of shooting. Karen Wood, mother of infant twins, on Nov. 15, 1968, in her own back yard.

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What The Election Results Mean For Animals

The bad news on Nov. 7, election day, was that most environmental and animal protection laws were crushed by the spending power of hubris, and we should not be surprised.

But hunters persist. The annual Labor Day public relations “...will continue forever...,” the hunters deftly announced at a Nov. 15 press conference, “even control last year cost local tax payers more than twice what the shoot earned for the town recreation fund. The Pa. State Police Internal Affairs Division is probing the conduct of troopers who allegedly abused protesters at last year’s shoot. One video taken by a TV news crew shows Higgin police chief Melvin Stottsman, a state police captain, and other policemen apparently allowing a shoot supporter to punch handicapped police officer Carol Siler in the back.

Likewise, hunters continue to defend “shackled” raccoon hunting, in which raccoons are tied by dogs, then shanked down to be torn apart—even through Professional Kennel Club certification. When Barry Ungar publishes the recent PRC World Championship Coon Hunt in Myfield, R.I., that he agrees it’s inherent to the sport, should he say the Fund for Animals picked the Championship Coon Hunt. The PRC rules forbid killing raccoons, but the raccoon handlers to train their dogs to chase them. (The pet food manufacturer Richardson’s is the sole sponsor.) Although still national by preferred for supporting stringent rules, the hunting-hurt two votes.

Sept. 7, hunters formed a new lobby, Wildlife Managers Institute, to protect the “ants” who are taking increasingly vocal offense at their excesses.

Quebec answered hunting critics with a new anti-poaching drive for Hunting and Trapping in the Peri-Urban Areas. As the Sherbrooke Record noted, “As a code of ethics, it could be expected to go a little farther than the law in defining moral and ethical legal duties and obligations. But since it was presented in connection with the reduction of poachers, hunters, trappers, and outfitters...”

The new code even prescribes violence for anti-hunters that follow spitting, harassment and vandalism, and for “reasons linked to their tranquility and usefulness. Fortunately it’s short...”

In Wisconsin Republican Toby Roth, Brown sponsored the 1986 amendment to the Animal Welfare Act that were supposed to have improved conditions for laboratory animals. (The USDA has been alarmed by the low numbers in delaying implementation.) Baer and Dellums have been critical of military research using animals. Lanza co-founded Friends of Animals. Martire, who first tried in 1989 to extend Animal Welfare Act protection to mice and rats, Green authored the Wildlife Service Repeal Act unsuccesssfully introduced last session. Roth introduced an amendment to the Farm Bill that allows the USDA to seek injunctive to close down facilities found in apparent violation of the Animal Welfare Act. Also, co-sponsors Bill Erdman for the House now to extend EPA, seeking a moratorium on artificial creation of lifforms, while backing old growth logging in the Pacific Northwest.

Following the election, Wendell Ford (D-W.Va.) introduced an unsuccessful attempt to exempt farm animals from the legislation that permits parental new rights. From 75 nations, Van Weizel (R-Minn.), founder of the anti-animal protection Animal Liberation Front, and John San Martine (R-Minn.), known for militant opposition to wilderness protection, secured much support. Congressmen Van Wyck (D-Calif.), who in 1969 introduced a moratorium on the US Forest Service.
Furriers Ask Canadian Government To Butt Out

Animal defenders have long urged Canada to quit subsidizing, for a tradition dating back to the 18th century, the perpetration on northern trade given to the Hudson’s Bay Company circa 1720. New Toronto furrier Sid Sokoloff wants the same thing; claiming government support is killing the industry.

Sokoloff, for a money-maker, Canada buys gasoline for native traplers’ snowmobiles, provides trapping territory on Crown land in exchange for pet royalties that don’t even pay for the paperwork, underwrites for farms, and pays millions into defending the industry against criti-

Animal Newsline
Furries Ask Canadian Government To Butt Out

viles outside local fur shops. ARML, formerly Trans-Species Unlim-

ited, predicted a record turnover of 4,500 for the New York market, the first of which began Fur Free Friday in 1984. Fur Free Friday is always held the day after Thanksgiving, the start of the Christmas shopping season and traditionally the biggest retail sales day of the year. As in past years, furriers tried to fight the bad publicity with price cuts, but 1,000 products were already running well below the norms of previous years.

Also active in organizing this year’s protests were the Fund for Animals, Friends of Animals, In Defense of Animals, and many more regional groups than space permits listing.

Warm-up events included a Thanksgiving night concert staged by PETA and ANIMALliberation in Orlando, the Fur-Free Pet’s Nov. 19, 1984, anti-fur Run Against Fur in West, Conn. While protests deprived for sales, Artisans for Safety and Humane on Public Lands began a six-month petition drive Nov. 7 to put a trap sale and one on the 1992 state ballot. A similar drive in 1982 began too late to get in enough signatures, but did collect 80,000 in only two months. Ornithologists may soon enter to help at 692-2370.

Anti-fur activists are known about the all national groups named above, the Humane Society of the U.S. and Barbara Donsignore of the New Hampshire Animal Rights League, Street Hutchins, NH 03030 (who appreciates getting a large press release with information requests). Protest the sale of dresses and clothing trimmed with rabbit fur to the Pleasant Co., P.O. Box 100, Middleton, MT 59252-0100. Protest the sale of parkas trimmed with coyote fur to Eddie Bauer Inc., P.O. Box 3700, Seattle, WA 98124. And check the mail-order catalogs you receive, too, such as those from American Express. As story sales collapse, furriers turn more and more to mail-order to dump their stock.

Fur Notes

The Seattle-based Nordstrom department store chain has announced it will discontinue fur sales by Feb. 1, after present stock is gone. As sales to middle-class wives crash, many

ANIMAL NEWSLINE

Where Does The Money Go?

A page one expose in the October 20 issue of The Wall Street Journal questioned the patriotism and fundraising practices of the three-year-old Doris Day Animal League, set up to lobby for humane legislation. In his IRS filings last year, The Wall Street Journal noted, DDAL reported that it had spent $1.3 million on public advocacy. But 96 percent of that went to the direct mailer, National Direct Marketing Inc: DDAL reported spending an additional $1.3 million on public education. Seven percent went to DDAL’s annual fund. Finally, 75 percent of the league’s membership renewal expenses went to the direct mailer. In all, “About 90 cents of every dollar spent by the animal league went to sending out more mail, most of it asking for more money,” The National Charities Information Bureau and the Council of Better Business Bureaus recommend that groups spend no more than 35 or 40 percent on fund raising.” DDAL executive director Huly Hazard argues that The Wall Street Journal took the figures out of context. “The Wall Street Journal mocked the value of mail to educate end users about the inhumane, dishonest of those who need its education, value.” Hazard charged, by declaring that charities pass off mailing costs as public education.” Hazard said members of DDAL would not be surprised by the spending pattern, since solicitation letters specifically

VETERINARY ASSN. DOCTORED SURVEY

A recent survey of 347 veterinarians by the Missouri Veterinary Medical Assn. showed little concern for controlling pet overpopulation, protecting animal rights, stopping research on animals, and stopping factory farming,” according to MVMA Animal Welfare Committee chair, Dr. Ronald McLaunghlin. But the actual study data tells a different story. McLaunghlin reached his conclusions because when asked to define social priorities, the veterinarians rated broad objectives such as improving education, controlling drug abuse, reducing the federal deficit, and cleaning up the environment as more important than specific objectives, as outlined in all the questions involving concerns for animals and also a question about providing day care for children of working veterinarians. As asked to agree or disagree with specific statements, the veterinarians overwhelmingly supported factory

Continued from previous page

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continued on next page

Harassed as publisher of Fur Age Weekly and immediately relocated the trade paper to much cheaper quarters in New Jersey, outside the collapsing New York fur district.

M-C

continued on next page

Continued from previous page

the Animals’ Agenda

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M-C

continued on next page

continued on next page

University of Missouri veterinary school, 130 serve farmers, and only 25 were female (while nationwide, more than six times as many have entered veterinary practice in recent years).
PROFILE

Ann Cottrell Free:

Poet/Journalist/Animal Advocate Extraordinaire

Beagle, beagle
Circle, circle
Circle within your cage
A path to the brook...
A path to the hedge...
Over the hill
Down to the meadow...
Fresh with dew.
You have worn down the grid,
but never quite through.
—'Crazy Laboratory Dog,' from No Room, Save in the Heart

That image of an imprisoned dog relentlessly circling in her cage sums up investigative journalist Ann Cottrell Free's anguish at discovering hundreds of neurotic laboratory dogs in the basement of a federal government building only blocks away from the U.S. Capitol in 1959. "I could only weep," recalls Free. Some of the dogs had spent up to seven years in cramped cages, piled one on top of the other. She particularly remembers an emaciated rat with lesions of the LD50 test, dead in its cage from forced feedings of toxic chemicals, with a 'Do Not Feed' sign above its cage.

No stranger to politics or suffering, Free had already earned clout as a reporter and foreign correspondent for The New York Herald Tribune, Newsweek, Washington Star, and Washington Post. She had written about starvation, dying Chinese, and her many articles about meat-packing plants had helped bring passage of the Humane Slaughter Act. But she was shaken to the "bone and heart" by the scene inside the Food and Drug Administration's windowless laboratory.

Free's despair at finding the dogs didn't prevent her from acting on their behalf. Rather, her tenacity led to the first Congressional action to protect laboratory animals. She succeeded, after three years of effort, in getting Congress to approve the construction of a new building with indoor/outdoor runs for the dogs. "Perhaps I got certain powerful Congressmen to realize that it was to their eventual benefit to change that little bit of hell I was describing to their constituents," Free comments. For taking on the FDA, she was awarded the Albert Schweitzer medal by the Animal Welfare Institute.

Free continued to expose suffering in labs and animal dealer compounds, "driving the biomedical lobby up the wall," she says. "That lobby didn't want their grant money—nor tax money—going into any kind of improvements for animals. Money is what it's all about.

"That's why the much-criticized Animal Welfare Act is so weak and underfunded. Look at how the United States has fudged the Act's 1985 amendments that might provide a little exercise for caged dogs and some psychological relief to primates," she continues.

In the '70s, Free worked on Washington's dog pound, beginning with an article in the Washington- tonian magazine. This led to the removal of the decompression chamber. Later the pound was taken over by the Washington Humane Society, an organization Free had helped revitalize.

In 1982, Free took on the National Zoo, requesting that they halt a public hunt on and bow-andarrow deer hunt at their fenced-in Virginia farm for endangered species. But they refused, so Free went public. A standing-room-only Congressional hearing followed, with Free as chief witness, resulting in the cancellation of the hunt and the retirement of the zoo director. Free had written about the zoo in her 1963 prizewinning novel, Forever the Wild Mare, about the zoo's closely-confined Mongolian wild horses—a species extinct in the wild.

In 1987, she tackled the seemingly insurmountable task of rescuing thousands of starving, homeless animals on the Puerto Rican island of Vieques. Her work resulted in the U.S. Navy helping to rescue and doctor more than a thousand animals, and in the formation of the Viejeros Humane Society. "A miracle, but we still need a shelter and money to run it," sighed a grateful but weary Free.

Also an active environmentalist, Free stopped roadbuilders from destroying a Washington park, and national magazine articles written in 1970 led to a National Wildlife Refuge on Maine's southern coast being named in memory of her friend Rachel Carson, author of Silent Spring. In 1987, the Rachel Carson Council gave Free its prestigious Legacy award.

An adherent of a Schweitzerian "reverence for life" philosophy, about which she wrote in her 1982 book, Animals, Nature and Albert Schweitzer, Free recognizes the interdependence of all life. "We save animals and microorganisms in nature by the refuge approach. We save animals from the labs through development of alternatives," she says.

To that end, she initiated and managed the Albert Schweitzer Summer Fellows Competition for aspiring physicians and researchers at the Center for Advanced Training in Cell and Molecular Biology at Catholic University in Washington. "It was a step in the right direction, away from so much wasteful use of mice, sensitizing these young scientists early on."
Free has also taken a leading role in pushing Congress and the National Institutes of Health to expand NIH's 'measly budget for alternatives. We've gotten it tripled, but it's still small change compared to the costs for animal experimentation.'

Free discovered her love for animals in the country. Her grandparents kept chickens, horses, cats, and dogs. "I agonized over the killing of chickens."

Her poem 'Church Picnic,' from No Room, Save in the Heart, sums up her reaction to a 'drumstick in cornmeal batter' that "so lately a ball of chirping yellow fluff."

Other youthful experiences are reflected in her writings, such as pity for caged foxes at the Deep Run Hunt Club near her Richmond, Virginia home. Today she lives in suburban Maryland with her husband, also a journalist. Their daughter, a Cable News Network producer, shares her mother's passion for animals.

Free is now at work on two books that I hope will help change the way people think about animals and their protectors. I'm trying to be both a radical and a mainstreamer. She's also launching the Albert Schweitzer Council on Animals and the Environment, and is particularly interested in alleviating the sad, dreary lives of caged-out rural dogs. They are in jail without bars—totally neglected. Their owners may operate within the law on food and shelter, but it's psychological deprivation on a par with those FDA dogs. We need to take the message 'Be a Companion to Your Companion Animal' to the countryside through bumper stickers, advertisements, and into the churches and classrooms.

Free's interest in human/animal relationships took her to France's prehistoric cave-painting region last fall. While searching the 17,000-year-old paintings of animals for clues to humankind's ambivalent attitudes, Free became involved in another search, for a solution to a complicated situation involving a homeless dog. "Whatever Carnegie's attitudes, I had to act on mine—or else I'd lose my rights," she says. Neglectfully giving up precious days of research, she took the grateful dog to the diaristic refuge at the Princess Elizabeth de Croy in Burgundy. While her achievements for animals are many, it is through Free's poetry that we most clearly feel her motivation. In Fairfield Osborne, founder of the Conservation Foundation, and author of Plundered Planet, summed up Free's spirit when he presented her with the Schweitzer Medal: "It is to good to realize that people like Ann Cottrell Free exist...Through her poetry, through her writings, through her sense of reverence of the rights of all living things, she has brought to the consciousness of many, many people the meaning of humanity in its broadest sense."

—Karen L.T. Jacobo
Annette Lantos: Bringing Concern for Animals into Congress

Politically powerful people notice Congressional Friends of Animals—among them the American Medical Association, which spent $8 million on lobbying last year; the National Rifle Association, whose political action budget was $1.8 million; and Minnesota Representative Vin Weber, who recently founded the distantly misnamed Animal Welfare Caucus to counter CFA’s growing influence.

Co-chairs by Representatives Tom Lantos (D-Calif.) and Robert H. Smith (R-Md.), the two-year-old CFA is a bipartisan educational organization, particularly directed towards members of the House and their staffs,” according to unpaid adviser and frequent spokesperson Annette Lantos, who maintains a desk in her husband’s Congressional office.

“We believe that the 435 members of the House are opinion makers,” she continues. “If we can inform them of the problems that need our attention, we have an opportunity through their influence to reach larger numbers.”

CFA was organized in 1988. Mrs. Lantos says, to serve “as a clearinghouse for information on animal issues” and to sponsor such activities as expert debates, panel presentations, staff briefings, and field trips to laboratories, factories, and farms, to gain a real understanding of animal welfare issues.

Annette Lantos, who has been involved with animal issues since the 1950s, when she worked in the Soviet Union where she first met her husband, says that the CFA is “an important organization that has a unique role in educating Congress on animal issues.”

CFA has been able to bring together members of both parties who are interested in animal issues. The organization has been successful in passing legislation that is beneficial to animals, such as the Animal Welfare Act of 1990, which prohibits the use of animals in research without proper monitoring and care.

In addition to lobbying elected representatives, CFA plans to take its message directly to the people through a series of Tendercare parties—social social event, part floating boutique, and part educational forum. The first was held in the House annex last September. “Attendance was spectacular,” says Mrs. Lantos. “We had a hundred people there, and 25 to 30 offices were represented.” We had products and samples from companies that make cruelty-free cosmetics. We also had a program outlining alternatives to the use of animals for product testing. Dr. Martin Stephens of the Humane Society of the U.S. presented slides and discussed the limitations of the most commonly used animal tests. Holy Hazard of the Animal Legal Defense Fund explained the state of federal regulations on animal testing and the need for legislative intervention. And Henry Spra, who first drew the nation’s attention to the use of animals in cosmetic testing over a decade ago, also gave a talk.

More Tendercare parties are scheduled for private homes across the United States. These began the evening after the fall election with one in Lantos’s district in the Napa Valley, in the Napa County, California (San Mateo). In addition to the Tendercare parties, CFA has also held a number of major events, including a gala dinner at the White House in 1988. The event was attended by members of Congress, government officials, and animal rights advocates.

Representative Tom and Annette Lantos

The Animals’ Agenda

January/February 1991

Jane Goodall, the celebrated primatologist, wrote to me and Mrs. Marcos, calling on them to stop this barbaric practice. They responded, believe it or not, and said they were working to bring about legislation to prohibit these practices in Manila, but it would be almost impossible to control the outlying districts. Starting with that little success, I became very committed to doing whatever I could to alleviate the plight of animals.

The lessons that Annette Lantos learned in her work for human rights (the Committee of 21 which she founded in 1985 secured the release of 21 prisoners of conscience in the Soviet Union) make her an effective strategist for animal rights as well.

"Legislative goals may be difficult to achieve right now because the opposition to animal rights is so much more organized than it was a few years ago," she warns. "Since the opposition began taking the animal rights issue seriously, the coalition against the movement has hardened tremendously because people see that the animal movement is not going to go away. This really frightens those whose livelihood and power comes from the use of animals.

"The one thing that can give us courage and strengthen our morale is reading the history of all the rights movements—from the abolition of slavery to women’s rights. "They have all undergone a period—just before they became really powerful and were able to make major progress in altering the way society is organized—when the opposition against them hardened. This is now happening to the animal rights movement. As long as the movement seemed to be run by a few people who were not afraid of change, it was organized to combat the problem of animal abuse and that we were not perceived as a threat. But when the movement began to grow, the opposition seemed to rise to the challenge."

"I have long realized that animals are not always treated properly, but with that realization came an appreciation that many people in the community have a real understanding of the problem. Suffering, I avoided allowing myself to be exposed to it because you can never be sure of your own powerlessness when you hear stories of cruelty and are unable to do anything about them."

"When someone told us that dogs were murdered cruelly and used for delicacies in Manila, I started writing letters and putting together packets on that issue. I

Phil Maggitti
"Caring for Other Animals"

By Eric Dunayer, V.M.D.

Immune Deficiency in Cats

When China, a Philadelphia street cat, was brought to the Pre-Vet Institute, a veterinary hospital in 1987, she was thin, unkempt, and suffering from a severely impaired immune system. Pre-surgical blood tests revealed another potentially life-threatening infection—feline leukemia virus (FeLV). Despite the surgeons' gloomy prognosis, China recovered from his wounds. Today, he is the most playful and affectionate cat in my household. Still, China lives isolated from my other cats. While they occupy the house's lower floor, he occupies the upper. The reason is that China remains infected with FeLV.

One of the most common (and feared) feline diseases, FeLV is also one of the most frequently misunderstood. Despite its name, FeLV rarely causes leukemia. The virus does commonly cause chronic anemia, lymphosarcoma (cancer of lymphocytes), and immunosuppression that leaves a cat vulnerable to infection. This immunosuppression has led some researchers to state that FeLV is a feline AIDS (FAIDS). FeLV and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) are not related, however, by the heart-touching sincerity of Dr. Michael Klaper. You'll find your own favorites and develop your own style.

1) Approach the question/answer session with an open mind. Don't talk to the one who wants to be a star. Be afraid to say, "I don't know." I'll have to look it up for you." A question or comment is harsh or argumentative, respond as gently and honestly as you can, and don't take it personally.

2) Center yourself before you speak. Remember that other people's opinions are not based on the equivalency of black and white, but on the color spectrum of gray. Sometimes you have to be alone, sit quietly, breathe slowly, and remind yourself that every experience is unique, and it's okay to not have an answer.

3) Use notes as guides, but don't read your speech. Key words or phrases can be included on one side of 3x5 cards worked into your notes. Emphasizing the natural speech pattern can be frightening, but that's actually what we do all the time in ordinary conversation. Fusions, pauses, breath, and turns ask you don't eat meat. You tell them. You've just made a speech.

The cats who test positive should be euthanized. For months later because the body may, within several months, rid itself of the virus. In this way, about 40 percent of infected cats become immune to FeLV. A permanently FeLV-infected cat should remain isolated from other cats—including other FeLV-infected cats, who may transmit a more virulent strain of FeLV or carry additional infectious diseases. Currently, isolation is the best way to prevent spread of the virus. Several companies now produce FeLV vaccines, but their usefulness is still controversial. One company claims that its vaccine is over 70 percent effective, but independent studies show only 30-30 percent effectiveness. In addition, some cats have shown side effects to this vaccine, including lethargy, loss of appetite, and fever. Another company removed its vaccine from the market when infected cats developed severe allergic reactions.

The health of FeLV-infected cats should be carefully monitored. Because the virus invites any number of diseases, the possible symptoms include weight loss, lethargy, diarrhea, and vomiting. Any signs of illness in an FeLV-infected cat warrants a call to the veterinarian. Prompt treatment with antibiotics, blood transfusions, and other measures may alleviate symptoms that accompany FeLV. Once signs of the disease appear, however, treatment usually prolongs a cat's life a few months at most. No treatment can cure FeLV.

Often, cats show symptoms similar to those seen in FeLV, and tests for FeLV are negative. Such cats may have feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV). Like FeLV, FIV is present in an infected cat's saliva, and cannot be cured through treatment, and causes immunosuppression and cancer, particularly lymphosarcoma. FIV, too, is sometimes called FAIDS (although it differs in many ways from human AIDS) and cannot be transmitted to humans. Unlike FeLV, which usually targets immature indoor cats of either sex, FIV—spread primarily by cat bites—usually affects mature outdoor cats, which are most likely to fall and be bitten.

No FIV vaccine is available. As with FeLV, other precautions are crucial. Cats should be kept indoors to decrease, if not end, the risks. The virus reduces both to desire and aggression, decreases the likelihood of a cat being shot or FIV into a fight. When a new cat enters an infected cat's territory, the infected cat should follow the same strategy of isolation and blood-testing as FeLV-infected cats. Isolation of a new cat should be 30 days. A FIV-positive cat first discovered in 1986, little is known regarding an infected cat's long-term prognosis.

FeLV's effect on an individual cat's health is uncertain. Although the majority of cats diagnosed as having FeLV die within several months, the virus is not as lethal as the FeLV China—live longer and enjoy good health.

Dr. Dunayer is director of Alternatives in Education and Research for the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights, 22 Bradford Dr., Old Bridge, NJ 08857: 9103.
A Tale of Two Teds (I)
The Strange Case of Ted Nugent
Or How to Flaut One’s Depravity All the Way to the Bank

By David P. Greanvile

A 41, Ted Nugent, heavy metal rock star for two decades, has been cheerfully "whacking" animals for 34 years. "Whacking," of course, is Ted's own term for the sport, which he plays best when he comes across an unsuspecting animal. And that's to put big arrows into or through his body with the obvious intent to maim and kill. Whacking animals is very big in Ted's intimate circle, where he is, of course, the "Whackmaster." Yeah, Ted is simply crazy about bow hunting.

But his natural sensitivity, and, to some extent, the burden of now being in the spotlight as a self-appointed national evangelist for the activity, have injected that of late a measure of restraint in his utterances. Ted says this is not too happy when people around him refer to bow hunting as just "a recreational sport." That's loose talk, what Ted says. (Please note the difference, guys.) But that's life, Long millions of fellow Americans and people around the world to do, is to practice your hunting as a lifestyle.

It follows that at the Nugent compound meat doesn't come from the supermarket. Oh, no. In the tradition of the men, the game is out and hunt their meat, and that's no sissy figure of speech. But, wait, there's a bonus. Ted, who claims with a straight face that he's never done drugs and that he's never killed anyone who ever asked him to, is certainly of another thing: killing animals for food and for sport can also keep you clean. Yes. Ted knows the life of society—crime, despair, poverty—will they all miraculously vanish if people just will stay away from junk and burn hunting, or, burn hunting, that is. So, after decades of cutting a figure as an unreconstructed rebel, a visceral anarchist without a program, Ted has arrived, to become, of all things, a suburban, clean living American, a real stand-up guy kids can look up to. In fact, as he never tires of saying, why does anyone, pumpkins, need a mind more greater heights?

It's hard to tell whether Nugent, who seems cunning enough, actually believes this simplistic drivel. Passions have a way of beclouding the mind. But suspicion remains that Ted could really believe some world so even pragmatic, sense of self-preservation seems totally out of place in the make-up of a man who has spried no effort other than celebration, for success and unpredictability. Either way, Nugent himself has admitted that, wanting now to shackle his schedule so he can go out into the woods at least four to five months every year. And we have a 40,000 acre estate in Michigan. Yes, Ted's country whose apathetic system doesn't seem to bother him too much, exclusively for bow hunting. I'm not sure why all these pictures of Ted, but the picture shown above is a "handout."

In and of itself is this unusual: fanatical hunters have existed since the dawn of time. But then, again, that's precisely the question: What with the makeup of a fanatical hunter be tailored in a modern society?

As a rule, Ted never put it in a brilliant essay in Esquire magazine ("The Killing Game," Oct.

1990, after the hunters', secret arguments are teased aside—the "semireligious," the "killing-and-affirming thing," the "communing with nature" aspect, or, perhaps the magnum of all them all: "the suffering of animals as a sacrilege"—the reality is pretty revolting. Rabid hunters are definitely not your normal run of people. Blazing through their philosophical fog, Williams brings up the case of a West Virginia hunter, one Bill Neal, who routinely blasts away the toes of tree raccoons so that they will fall down and be torn apart by his dogs. "That's the best part of it. It's not any fun just shooting them..." How many hardcore hunters are really scandalized by such behavior?

Let Ted himself provide the answer. Let the Whackmater supreme take you along on a little adventure, and show you how to "whack'em, stack'em, and pack'em.

I'd like to share some fun and games with you," says Nugent on "Down to Earth," on his special video on bow hunting. "But if you expect a Hollywood video, forget it! This isn't gonna be a Walt Disney thing or a Mutual of Omaha Wild Dingdog. It's gonna be raw. There's no B.S. here ladies and gentlemen. This is gonna be the way I live. In fact, check this out. Check the way I live it up! Watch the kid in action!"

Nugent's warning is not bluff. The ensuing footage shows him mercilessly shooting arrows at various animals who seem unaware of his presence—a wild pig, a turkey, an armadillo, a deer, a squirrel. "That'll do it. He chirps euphorically when one of the shafts lands in an animal's ventral area. "A broadband shaft in the bullseye."

As the arrows land, all the animals let out a heart-wrenching scream, while some faller in immediate agony. The squirrel is not so lucky. Hit high on a tree, with her tiny body pierced by a shaft that in human terms would be as big as a small telephote pole, she fights in her very death throes to regain her foothold and avoid crashing down.

Michael Carlston | Tommy Shaw | Jack Blades | Ted Nugent

To Nugent, who is now ecstatic, the segment is irresistible. He bends a knee in mock respect. "A moment of silence," he intones. "I just looove this part! Can we please watch it again? I need to see that again, especially when the arrow goes piff in the air...check it out." The segment is replayed. The host is now jubilant: "Was that great or what! The Whackmater makes an excellent witness for his own prosecution. I wonder if the Michigan legislators would still honor Nugent after watching his tape.

Nugent's predications, which he scarcely hides, show how morally absurd society can get. And how easily the misamis of self-righteous tradition can blind the public to what otherwise should be perceived as abberant behavior. As Columnist Roger Simon recently noted, it remains legal to burn the American flag, march around wearing sheets and burning crosses, and to shoot an arrow into a deer's eyeball. It is illegal to speak the words: "I don't think you should shoot that arrow into a deer's eyeball."

But what about Nugent's popularity with the public? His stand against drugs obviously affords him some good press, but would his fans remain in the fold if they knew he got his kicks? Perhaps the sadomasochistic segment of the heavy-metal audience would go on worshiping Nugent—along with the late murderer Sid Vicious of the Sex Pistols, and other idols whose bands are named things like Vio-Lence, Chainsaw Rittens, and Agony Column. Nugent offers them the chance to vicariously release pent-up frustrations and anger at their own impotence, and to dream of a day when they, too, can shed all restraint.

The rest, one hopes, would tune out upon realizing that Nugent is probably a dime-store fascist, a crude neo-Nietzschean who desires compassion as the religion of the weak and the unloved of the strong, and who desires the traditional anti-social fantasy and actual descent into depravity.
A Tale of Two Teds (II)

Ted Kirkpatrick

Metal with a Conscience

By David P. Greanville

I
n the world of rock, and especially in the
environment of heavy metal, drummer Ted
Kirkpatrick is something of a contradiction.
After all, in the minds of many people metal bands
are thought to be the most extreme and violent
acts. But Ted is a Christian rock star. His music is
based on his Christian faith, and he's dedicated
to spreading that message.

In fact, with his band Tourniquet, which also
features Gary Lenabe and Eric Meister (guitar), and
Gus Ritter (vocals), he's just come out with a newly
different album, Stop the Bleeding, in which every track
is backed up by scriptural messages and hardrock lyrics
wrapped up in some of the best, most energetic tracks.

Ted Kirkpatrick and his friends chose the name deliberately:
"A tourniquet is like a last resort before someone bleeds
to death, but it's also what desperate people use to
stop bleeding. We wanted to challenge the listener.

Ted Kirkpatrick is a grad of Texas U., where he got a degree in
Organizational Communications. After a brief stint in
the corporate world ("I was in pharmaceutical sales, a
territory manager...obviously before I knew what went
on with the animals..."), in 1985 he moved to L.A. to
pursue a musical career. His consciousness about
animal rights began to develop at that time. "The lyrics for my song Ark of Suffering came from watching The Animal Agenda," he said. "It opened my eyes." The
ANIMALS' AGENDA for the last three years. Now, his
label, Intense Records, has given him the go-ahead to
record a CD for MTV's show I Love Rock 'n' Roll. "The track is about 4-20, but it'll carry at least a minute
and a half of animal suffering...Nothing to you. We're
using footage from The Onion and We Are All Noah.
MTV is becoming very environmentally conscious...We
think it's gonna go over well. I tried to make the lyrics
as strong as I could. I never imagined the impact
it'd have. We've gotten letters from all over the world.

For the interview that follows, The ANIMALS'
AGENDA caught up with Ted during a recent vacation
in Milwaukee.

How do you reconcile your Christian moral
vision with rock's almost pagan allegiance
to hedonism and individualism?

Well, music's such a powerful medium. From
the classical composers to the Beatles. If the music is
no good, people aren't gonna pay any attention to the lyrics.

But if they find a band whose music they like, they'll
check out the lyrics. And that's where the possibility
to do some good comes in. We don't want to be idealized
in any way because we're not better than anyone else, but
once they respect you and your lyrics, and they know
your lyrics are genuine and not just a gimmick, then
people's lives can be changed through that...both their
outlook on religion and their outlook on the treatment of
animals.

Is rock evolving to include more ethical
visions?

Yeah. There's been a shift in the way that
people are listening to music. They're looking for
meaning in the lyrics. They want to know what the
band's all about.

Animal rights implies a lifestyle full of
taboos against conventional pleasures...a great deal
of self-discipline. Isn't it surprising to find a metal
band, whose trademark is usually unfettered
freedom, practicing this kind of message through its
music?

I think you can be a wild person in a good way.
Being a totally energetic, motivated person doesn't
mean you have to be a total villain. Even if you're
flying a plane, you still have to follow the rules.

And everyone in the band shares your
convictions about animal rights, ecology, etc.

Well, we're getting there. When I joined the
band they didn't know anything about what was going
on. But I've been able to teach them and they've been
very receptive and now they are as excited about
doing this video for animals as I am.

Are you a vegetarian?

Yeah. But sometimes on the road it's very hard
to be 100 percent pure.

What's your musical ancestry?

The classics. Some of the wildest music was
written two or three hundred years ago. For
example, the music of Beethoven...Bach...I mean,
there's a lot of great music out there.

Some people are saying you are Ted Nugent's
antithesis. Is the comparison apt?

I say that I did grow up hunting. My dad
hunted, my two other brothers hunted, my grandpa
hunted...I think it was Peter Singer who coined the term
"ethical blindness." Most people just don't learn to
think for themselves. They're brought up doing things
they're taught to do. I remember distinctly when I quit
hunting, we were up in Wisconsin, we had a cabin up North, and
we were hunting snowshoe hares...They turn completely white
in winter for camouflage. The only time a rabbit makes a
sound is when it's wounded and it's the most pitiful
sound you've ever heard in your life. I remember I shot
this hare and it was wounded, probably like in Ted
Nugent's video, and I just started crying. "What am I
doing?"

I

Ted Kirkpatrick (left) with members of Tourniquet.

How did you get started?

I was 18 or 19. And that was it. I wrote a
poem about that. Since then, everybody in my family's
been out of the hunting business completely. My dad
had I don't know how many guns and they're all sold.
Everything is gone, completely. Now it's total
appreciation. It's amazing. I'm sure you've heard it
millions of times, that hunters go out because they just
care more about dead animals. It's beautiful and
everything. And they want to appreciate nature. What a contradiction!

But it doesn't make sense. So, to get back to Ted Nugent, only
people either with a low IQ or who just aren't thinking
will in any way regard what he's doing as cool. Anyone
with any brains or sensitivity toward life will see him
for what he is, a huge joke.

Redemption, however, as Kirkpatrick knows, is
always possible. The same man who shot a hare
decades ago, and who underwent a change of heart, is
today writing lyrics like these from Arkk of
Suffering:

"You think it's all right to destroy God's creation?
They don't have a voice so who cares how we're treating
them? If you read His word you should know that
he blessed them! I know your defense is to say "God
sentid me them? Do you think dominion means
to kill just for sport? Wear the fur from their backs! train
them for circus acts! Take our pets to be gassed once
their 'cute' age is passed! Don't you see in their eyes
how they trust us..."

Tourniquet may be reached at P.O. Box 4171,
Burbank, CA 91503.

The Animals' Agenda

January/February 1991

The Animals' Agenda

January/February 1991
AMERICAN DECLARATION OF ANIMAL LIBERATION

On July 4, 1991, an assembly of Animal Rights devotees will gather in Washington, D.C., for the express purpose of composing the American Declaration of Animal Liberation. Concurrently, during this same historical occasion the initial draft of the American Animal Rights Act Constitutional Amendment will also be composed.

The meeting is in recognition of the obvious: The last existing Emancipation of Animals are cordially invited to participate in the composing of these two documents, so vital to the dignity and survival of all Animals.

The Convention will assemble to compose these documents in the style of a formal declaration demanding the Emancipation of All American Animals from All the oppressive customs and forces by which they are enslavement. This declaration will be in the name of all those who have been denied access; who have suffered from the brutality of man's mind; who have been locked in mental, physical and biological imprisonment.

The six generations preceding us fell short of “Proclaiming Liberty throughout all the Land unto the inhabitants thereof”; and surely they were for the Animals, for past generations were often times blinded altogether by their trust in unkind traditions. However, we, the Seventh Generation, are blessed with New and Vintage Knowledge that can free the Animals forever, and hopefully, it will be upon that greater Human Understanding that two Great understandings will rise to stand by the Animals...and help lead them to that Promised Land of Life, Liberty, Justice and Empathy for All.

The convention will convene on July 4, and tentatively conclude on July 10, 1991. Inasmuch as great safeguards should be taken not to diminish the importance of these documents which bear such great significance for the Animals, these Instruments of Emancipation deserve nothing less than the most extensive and equal collaborations by all their known, as well as unknown friends, fully sympathetic to their cause.

To fully enhance the worthiness of these documents for the Animals, it is imperative that all devotees be entitled the equal opportunity to favor their favored ideas, as well as to express their opinions regarding the relative advantage of different, and perhaps opposing views.

It is essential that all due allowance for those circumstances which may require the absence of some devotees from the Convention. If circumstances preclude your physical presence at the Convention, please understand the Animals strongly beseech you to write them personally! In their privacy of your own home, therefore, I encourage you to formulate your own personal thoughts that you feel may best serve the Animals, as such, and should be represented in these documents.

It is without question, that we, all together with Divine guidance, will state our written demands and pleas for the Animals in a way that, no deeply thoughtful citizen in this Great Caring Nation, will refuse to participate in their Liberation.

From the myriad of ways these pleas and demands may be proclaimed to all Caring Americans, it is suggested that each signer of these documents begin by making many copies for others to likewise duplicate, thereby sparing a geographically progressive ground swell of public understanding all over the United States. One pair of copies from each signer should always be returned to Washington, D.C. Theoretically, in this way, countless millions of caring men, women and children in this hurting land, will have their intimate graphic moment with the Great Plight of the Animals; Thereby, enabling them with greater clarity of understanding, and firm resolve of purpose, to address the extensive grievances of the Animals in the most comprehensive, and ultimately, the most effective way possible...by signing the American Declaration of Animal Liberation and the American Animal Rights Amendment. As a strong complement to these purposes, the signed documents will be secured by AMERACA in Washington, D.C. No Representative, no Senator, and no President will think lightly of a People presenting their Mandate for the Liberation of Animals, if the Mandate from that Electorate is represented by massive volumes of their demands and pleas. The People, the Ultimate Lobbyist, will have spoken...and their words will not be denied.

If you are compelled to be a part of this crucially needed, all-inclusive show of support for the Animals, please mail to me the address below and advise in capacity which you wish to participate: The composing of, and/or the signing and distributing of these two documents. Please advise if you plan on attending the Convention. The Convention will begin by celebrating our Nation’s 142nd birthday with the rest of the City.

Let us conclude on July 10, 1991, the 200th Anniversary year of our Bill of Rights, by rejoicing with the Animals and ringing out loudly for all to hear those magnificent words deeply engraved in our Liberty Bell: "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the Land unto the inhabitants thereof."

AMERACA
2020 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 1776
Washington, D.C. 2006

American Mandate to Enact the Rights of Animals Constitutional Amendment

Myles Sahlgren
Devotee

For the Animals, I am, Sincerely yours,
Myles Sahlgren
Devotee

Americans who perish each year in the name of a very primitive belief. Let us, in a great show of solidarity, truly be the Seventh Generation of True Freedom Believers; and with an unprecedented, unified joining of hands, give to this Great Nation two Great Moral and Physical Gifts: Liberty for all the Living and Empathy for all the Dying.

In all this, we have to the Animals; the animals that we have placed upon our shoulders, at this unique moment in our Nation's history, the rise or fall of all future generations of our helpless brethren. We cannot be lazy in our commitment, or lapsing in the duties of seeing that the poor perishing and the neglected are lifted up from their torments.

Let us not permit ourselves as well to become ensnared in our own authority: peering through the distorting glasses to our own good will and being done being driven into any operations of Inhuman Blindness. Let us know, that if we are not a part of the Empathetic solution, then we are a part of the Eugenic problem. Let us for those few living thousands of Americans who perish each year in the name of a very primitive belief. Let us, in a great show of solidarity, truly be the Seventh Generation of True Freedom Believers; and with an unprecedented, unified joining of hands, give to this Great Nation two Great Moral and Physical Gifts: Liberty for all the Living and Empathy for all the Dying.

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**MEDICINE:**

Be A Good Advertisement
For Ethical Eating

By Neal D. Barnard, M.D.

A vegan diet—one that excludes all animal products—is the healthiest menu. On average, vegans live 5 or 10 years longer than meat-eaters, are slimmer, and have far less risk of heart disease, cancer, hypertension, and many other health concerns. There are many variations on the theme of vegetarianism, such as macrobiotics and natural hygiene, which have won health accolades of their own. However, if your vegan diet is based on greasy potato chips or french fries, you'll be ahead of the game.

There are any number of critics of vegetarianism waiting for evidence of health risks in order to discount the tremendous value of a vegetarian regimen. So, the bottom line is this: vegetarianism has an obligation to be healthy, so that a vegetarian menu gets the credit it deserves.

First, to include at least a source of vitamin B-12 in your diet. B-12 is important for maintaining healthy blood and nerves. A deficiency is actually quite rare, but manifests itself in anemia and neurological problems, such as numbness, tingling in the arms and legs, and a sore tongue. Some people experience digestive disturbances. Findings can be subtle, and medical evaluation is essential, because problems with B-12 absorption—which is a digestive tract problem having nothing to do with the amount of the vitamin ingested—are much more common than dietary deficiencies.

B-12 is made by one-celled organisms, such as bacteria and algae. It is not produced by plants and animals. Meat contains the vitamin, since certain animals can absorb the B-12 produced by the bacteria living in their digestive tracts, but meat is not the best source as it's loaded with cholesterol, fat, and excess protein. Soy foods miso and tempeh produced in traditional ways in the Orient are loaded with B-12 made by the bacteria used in their production. In fact, improved sanitation and modern processing destroys the bacteria that make the vitamin. As a result, Western versions of these Asian foods typically contain no B-12 at all. And forget spirulina; it's not a consistent source of true B-12. Many packaged foods are enriched with B-12, however, which you can see on the labels, and nearly all common multivitamin tablets also contain it.

But the easiest and most reliable way to ensure adequate intake is to go to a health food store and pick up a B-12 supplement. The supplements are usually made from algae, and the label should contain the words cobalamin or cyanocobalamin. Get the smallest size available, and take it at least every few days. The body only needs about one microgram per day, and since it can be stored in the body, there is no need to consume it absolutely every day.

A second step to health is avoiding added oils. All fats and oils—including vegetable oils—are linked to cancers of the colon, breast, prostate, and other organs, not to mention their enormous calorie content (one calorie per gram).

What about calcium? Most of our concern is calcium loss from the body. High-protein diets cause a dramatic loss of calcium in the urine. The theoretical explanation for this is that excess amino acids increase the acidity of the blood and that calcium is leached from the bones in the process of buffering the acid. The enormous calcium intakes recommended in recent years are in the context of a population of meat-eaters, all of whom are on low-protein, calcium-depleting diets. Dairy products, though rich in calcium, contain high levels of protein which will tend to waste calcium. In addition, dairy products are high in cholesterol, fat, allergic proteins, and lactose. Evidence suggests that vegans, who naturally consume more modest amounts of protein, need less calcium and have less risk of osteoporosis than those who eat meat and/or dairy products.

Still, vegans as well as lacto-vegetarians should make a point of including calcium-rich foods in their diets. The best sources are green leafy vegetables and beans. If you choose to supplement, a recent study suggested that calcium-fortified orange juice may be helpful in preventing or even reversing osteoporosis. Antacid tablets are increasingly used as calcium supplements; calcium-carbonate antacids, such as Tums, are preferable to aluminum-containing products.

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New Humane Education Video

By Erik Friedl, for Chicago's Anti-Cruelty Society, Pyramid Film & Video Project

Protecting the Web: Teaching Respect for All Living Things

The price is steep for small humane societies and neighborhood animal defense groups, to whom $300 might be a year’s humane education budget, and the makers may have underestimated their audience. Aimed at “students in upper elementary and middle schools,” Protecting the Web seems better suited to the primary grade levels (first through third). Nonetheless, this is one humane education video that might succeed with inner-city audiences, as the children depicted with their animal companions are black or Hispanic, making the issues discussed—overpopulation, theft, and neglect of companion animals, and rodent-proofing a house—are the problems inner-city children are most likely to encounter. The length of 28 minutes is just right for short attention spans. While some of the scenes are overly simplistic, and clips of a gussy white humane educator addressing a classroom of black puppies are offensively condescending, the segment on the fate of lost and otherwise homeless animals is particularly well-handled, culminating in the tastefully filmed euthanization of a young mongrel. The scene won’t give children nightmares, neither will they forget it.

Re-Creating Religion

By Isaac Bashevis Singer, 1972

Most readers, when asked which ethical vegetarian won the Nobel Prize for Literature for writing about the oppression of non-human creatures, are likely to have no difficulty naming Isaac Bashevis Singer. His “The Man of Property” was executed and haunted by human-to-human cruelty, but also never lost sight of the humane issue with the beasts. In his novel The Devil, set in 17th century Poland immediately after the destruction of many Jewish communities by Ukrainian Cossacks, the central character, who has been enslaved, is still aware of the abuse of animals: “The Devil, God’s creatures now repelled him. Jews treated animals as Cossacks treated Jews. The words ‘heathen’ ‘rash,’ ‘gizzards’ made him shudder. Meat in his mouth gave him the fantasy he was devouring his own children.” In Enemies, A Love Story, the central character, Herman Broder, has also been abused. He now lives in Brooklyn after spending two years in a hayloft in a Polish village belonging to the Nazis. Certainly he has suffered so greatly (this family was murdered by the Nazis) that one could excuse an unawareness of suffering in the animal world. But this is never the case with a true Singer hero. As often as Herman had witnessed the slaughter of his and animals, he always had the same thought: in their behavior toward creatures, all men were Nazis. The smugness with which men could do with other species as he pleased exemplified the most extreme racism (theorizing the principle that might is right).

Enemies, A Love Story

By Isaac Bashevis Singer

Herman lives a very confined life. He desperately attempts to please three women. Yadviga, his wife, is the Polish peasant who hid him in the hayloft. Her lover, Masha, cannot recover from the presence of the death camp. His first wife, Tamara, has returned from the “dead.” Along with those common relationships, Herman also attempts to come to terms with the brutalities of the ghetto and his ruminations often lead him to consider the plight of animals. Masha does not survive her memories of the camps, and it is uncertain, at the close of the story, if Herman will survive. Even if he lives, it will be a limited survival! None of the characters can continue to terms with his homeland’s predilection for evil.

In one of the truly great passages of literature dealing with the relationship of bondage between humankind and mankind, the author, Herman and Masha visit a New York City zoo: “The lion slept, and from his golden eyes, which expressed the despondency of those who and allowed neither to die or to live, and with his mighty tail swept away the flies. The wolf paced and fro, circling his own madness. Herman often compared the zoo to a concentration camp. But the camps were full of longing—for deserts, hills, valleys, dense, forests, like the Jews, the animals had been dragged here from all parts of the world, condemned to isolation and boredom. Some of them cried out their woes, others remained mute. Parrots demanded their rights with raucous screeching. A bird with a banana shaped break turned its head from right to left, as if looking Continued on previous page

Arkansas, contributes to the effort to transform traditional Christian perspectives on redemption and “divine empathy” as influenced by the theory of evolution, modern physics, and our need for a “bienentendu ethic” and a “life-centered spirituality.” But in working out the problem, very little is left of traditional Christianity. McDaniel’s argument is developed along three currents: the scientism of deep ecology, Buddhism, and feminist theology.

He begins his search for a new theology by attempting to resolve the most vexing of theological problems: Why are there earthquakes and floods? Why is there cruelty in nature? What are we to make of a God projected as merciful and just who permits innocent creatures to suffer and perish? McDaniel uses as a case in point the second chick of a pelican nest, which must struggle for food and life while the first pelican chick is fed and nurtured by their parents. The second chick appears from a kind of divine amnesia that made him lose the purpose of his creation. More than a beck and suspi, God tried to do too much in too short an eternity. He has lost both control and is badly in need of help.”

isaac bashevis singer, as both a transgender writer and as a nobel laureate, never loses either control, criterion, or the awareness that the obliteration of the whole of humanity has toward all living beings.

—Naomi Rockwell

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out of nothing. Neither does the Bible project an omnipotent God. The tragedy of the pelican chick. McDaniels argues, is not the fault of God, who can orchestrate matter but who did not create it.

More revolutionary is McDaniels' thesis of "the creativity of matter," which presumes "freedom" in matter itself, and a nature that is evolutionary and constantly changing (but he does not suggest a goal-oriented). This view of nature provides an alternative model to the Newtonian, Cartesian mechanistic model. His biology, which stresses creative freedom in matter, was anticipated in a neglected book by Hans Jonas, The Phenomenon of Life: Towards a Philosophical Biology (University of Chicago Press, 1969). Jonas establishes, via the mechanism of metabolism, an interchange between the inner and outer life of an organism, and the ongoing freedom and creativity of life—even on the cellular level: " ...scientific biology, by its rules confined to the physical, outward facts, must ignore the dimension of internalness that belongs to life; in so doing, it submerges the distinction of animate and inanimate." A new meaning of the biological record may recover the inner dimension ...

Much of McDaniels' quest for a new understanding of matter was worked out in Jonas' book with meticulous care. Jonas' book is dense, difficult to read, but may well be the blueprint for the kind of panvitalistic model of the world McDaniels is attempting to project. His theology, as yet, sits awkwardly upon this new model, but since the Bible predates Newton and Descartes, it should be possible to recapture a pre-Newtonian model within a biblical framework.

Such an achievement would not answer feminist theologian whose value, according to McDaniels, lies in its greater empathy for all creatures by sheer virtue of the overthrow of the patriarchal model. But he does not make clear how dispensing with the patriarchal model eliminates the Newtonian model, except that he believes one historically implies the other. Yet there are many patriarchal cultures throughout the world, and the Newtonian model arose only within the bosom of one of them. Moreover, power, which is deemed the central value of patriarchy, is not the central value of Christianity (Nietzsche and, later, the Nazis despised Christianity because they perceived it as a "feminine" religion, one that restrained the exercise of power). Hunted, considered a central exercise in patriarchal religions, was expunged by Judaism as a value practically at its inception.

While McDaniels believes that feminist ethics and theology would permit us to appreciate the life, or "sufferness" of Buddhist perception, of all creatures, he does not believe that hierarchy can be eliminated. We are left with the paradox that while we may honor all life, the fact is that we choose or are often forced to choose certain forms of life over other forms of life—if not in the famous human in the rowboat with a dog scenario, then in the comfort of our dog over the lives of the fleas who are biting him. Further, neither feminist theory nor Buddhist "sufferness" provides an answer to McDaniels' original question: how to account for the apparently meaningless cruelty in the case of a pelican chick born only to suffer.

We will not escape every evil, but it is imperative to eliminate those we can. McDaniels' book contributes searching thoughts towards this possibility.

—Robert_Kalechofsky


Cat Books

Secrets of the Cat: Its Lore, Legend, and Lives

By Barbara Holland: Ballantine Books (201 East 50th St., NY, NY 10022); 1988; 228 pages, $8.95, paper.

It's not unusual for a good novel to elicit both laughter and tears, but seldom do we experience such a range of emotions reading a nonfiction all-about-such-and-such kind of book. Mostly we consult it for some specific information, or we check the table of contents for highlights, ignoring the rest. Thinking Secrets of the Cat was of that genre, I sat on my shelf of books to be reviewed for a full year before I picked it up for a quick, per-

functory scan. Engrossing from the first page, however, the book ended up on my nightstand, elevated to bedtime reading.

Throughout the book, Barbara Holland dispenses tidbits of information on all the basics of cat keeping, and as caretaker to a household of six cats, I can attest to the soundness of her observations. For example: "All books tell us to keep a bowl of clean, fresh water available and change it daily, and of course we should. I do, and sometimes, when there are no foul-smelling marigolds rotting in a rusty vase, no muddy puddles, leaking faucets, damp bathtubs, or melting ice in a whiskey glass, and someone has put the toilet lid down, we are forced to drink some of it."

Her style is similarly droll in handling less ordinary subjects, ranging from the sacred cats of Egypt to European Christianity's satanic persecution of the cat...

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Human attitudes about the cat are summarized thusly: "In general, these souls reject the power struggle and the conquest of nations get along badly with cats." Though she doesn't go as far as to say we might have a critical understanding of the pet industry, Holland, who has a passion for the Siamese, pulls no punches in condemning the kind of genetic manipulation that produces hairless or otherwise freakish breeds. She also confronts the tragedy of abandoned cats: "Perhaps so much fuss is made over the loyalty of dogs because we ourselves are capable of such treachery, and can tolerate a relationship without a backward glance... Many are the classified ads and notices on bulletin boards: 'Tree to good home; moving.' From the frequency with which we abandon our friends you'd think a cat was more trouble to care for than a good dog, and what, from its point of view, is a good home? Perhaps anywhere, any motel room, as long as we're there. Let's not be too easily satisfied with a room, with regular meals for our old companions: it may be we have broken his heart..." Holland urges spying and neutering, the plight of unwanted cats and kittens—sick and starving as strays, or killed by the millions in shelters—is a recurrent theme.

Secrets of the Cat explores scientific theories about the cat along with its mythology, but Holland draws few firm conclusions. Much about the cat, it seems, may remain forever mysterious. However long you have a cat and however plainly he lays his life open before you, there is always something hidden, some name he goes by in a place you never heard of." Perhaps that explains the rising popularity of the cat today. He, or she, satisfies our need for the mystery humans once found in nature—our need to make a technological world sacred again.

A Cat Is Watching: A Look at the Way Cats See Us


While true "cat people" never meet a cat they don't like, some cat stories are better than others. Cat Tales is a collection of short works by famous authors. We've all heard of "Puss In Boots" and "The Cheshire Cat", but relatively few know of "Dick Baker's Cat" by Mark Tstein or "The Long-Cat" by Collette. Other authors include Anton Chekhov, Emily Zola, and Stephen Vincent Benet. With an introduction by Cleveland Amory, biographer of the legendary (though contemporary) Polar Bear, the pieces range from witty to wacky. Artfully illustrated, this book will make any cat lover purr.

Another Handbook for Helping Animals

67 Ways to Save the Animals


The third book of its kind, 67 Ways to Save the Animals is by far the most detailed, providing explicit instructions for helping animals of all kinds, in all kinds of situations. Like The Animal Rights Handbook and Save the Animals!, both reviewed last October, Anna Seguina's guide is being marketed to the general public by a major publishing house—a sign that the animal protection movement has definitely arrived.

If 67 Ways has a structural flaw, it may be in presenting too much information. Not only could this overwhelm the neophyte, its specificity in providing current data means the information will become obsolete as soon as situations change—as they can do with lightning speed. For instance, congressional bills cited by Seguina were introduced in the 1989-90 session, and have either passed or expired by now. The book's information on fur is dated as well as its statistics in Save the Animals!, being based on data several years old in a rapidly shifting market.

Still, the book's meticulous documentation is impressive, and its suggestions of things to do could keep a new activist busy for years. When so much remains to be done for animals, there's probably room for dozens of humane guides. 67 Ways to Save the Animals is not for the dilettante, however, and will be most effective in the hands of readers who already have some awareness of animal issues.

K.B.

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The Animals’ Agenda

January/February 1991

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Island Naturals Puts Spice In Your Life

ISLAND BUTTER SHAMPOO
A little like Aubrey’s Nyaanza Naturals’ African Butter Shampoo... but better. Moisturizing with vegetable glycerine, aloe vera gel and four herbal butters—jojoba, almond, shea and mango—Island Butter Shampoo will leave your hair clean, soft and lustrous.

ISLAND LEAF GEL
The base to this natural gel begins with an aloe vera fillet. The trouble with aloe vera is that it thins after removal from the fillet, but Aubrey solves this problem by adding seaweed extracts for their conditioning and thickening characteristics. Also with panthenol (vitamin B-5) and Rosa Mosqueta Rose Hip Seed Oil.

ISLAND SPICE CREAM RINSE
Aubrey has always wanted to make a cream rinse—an instant conditioner that’s easy to wash out of hair yet leaves your hair manageable. With Island Spice Cream Rinse, he’s done it. Aloe vera gel and coconut milk condition hair, along with jojoba butter and shea butter. Aubrey’s added allspice too, which acts as a natural hair disinfectant.

SEA HERBAL & SPICE COMPLEXION & BODY SPLASH
Is the most elegant face and body toner you’ll ever use. With all water (not oil) herbal extracts in an aloe vera and hamamelis (witch hazel) base, this refreshing, exotic toner is a natural to keep in the refrigerator for a quick, pick-me-up splash anytime! Just reading the list of ingredients is almost as good as a trip to the islands.

SEA HERBAL & SPICE FACIAL CLEANSING GEL
Aubrey has combined aloe vera fillet and sea herbs with a small amount of coconut oil soap—the results are a mild, moisturizing facial cleanser. Peppermint oil and allspice tonify and disinfect the skin, leaving your face—and your whole body—toned and refreshed.

SEA HERBAL & SPICE COMPLEXION & BODY MOISTURIZING GEL
What’s lighter than a cream, yet just as moisturizing? Aubrey’s new Sea Herbal & Spice Complexion & Body Moisturizing Gel—a whole new way to moisturize your face and body. Because of its unique aloe vera and seaweed base—it’s as close to nature as you can get—but better.

Take the islands home with you.
The essence of leaves, flowers and spices.

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