Do fish have feelings?

- Exotics for the table?

PESTICIDES: Killing more than insects
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DON'T let the shady spots from a Florida palm in this photo fool you! You can get a painful sunburn "under the sheltering palms" on even a cloudy day . . . unless you protect your skin. Aubrey Organics has 100% natural sun care products for every kind of weather!

SWIMMERS will appreciate Aubrey's Swimmers Shampoo, Swimmers Conditioner, and Swimmers Moisturizer. Sea water, sun and chlorine can make a mess of your hair, but natural conditioning ingredients in Swimmers Shampoo and Conditioner, like the amino acids cystine, cysteine, and methionine, and PABA (sun protector par excellence), will help keep your hair shiny, tangle-free, and healthy all summer long. With its naturally thick consistency and SPF 15, Swimmers Moisturizer will keep your skin from burning in the double whammy of the sunrays reflected on the water. PABA is the main sunscreen ingredient, but jojoba butter, willow bark extract, and St. John's wort oil also help protect your skin.

If you're a sun worshipper who takes the sun straight, without water, then Aubrey's Saving Face Sun Protection Spray and Sunshade 15 are for you. Both are SPF 15, with natural PABA, which means that if properly applied you won't burn. Pure soluble collagen, algae vera (both gel and oil), and jojoba oil are the skin soothers and moisturizers in Sunshade 15. However, for small children who may not want to hold still while you rub in a cream, you may find Saving Face, a non-aerosol spray, to be especially effective. Glycerine and panthenol (vitamin B5) hydrate the skin, in Saving Face, and vitamin F (essential fatty acids), St. John's wort oil, allantoin and vitamin E soothe and heal.

TANNING can turn your skin into leather, unless you're careful. Aubrey's Nature Tans SPF 8 and SPF 4 let you tan slowly, without burning. We recommend Nature Tan SPF 8 for those with light to medium skin. Aubrey's Nature Tan SPF 4 is best for those who tan easily without burning. Similar to Sunshade 15, Aubrey's Nature Tans come in four ounce tubes.

So what's new at the beach this summer? Aubrey has just introduced two new tanning products: Tan Up Natural Tanning Accelerator and After Sun Tan Maintenance and Moisturizer. Unlike synthetic tanning products, Aubrey's new duo contains no dihydroxyaceton, which dyes the skin, nor is it a messy make-up cream that may run in the sun. Tan Up accelerates the sunburn process with riboflavin (vitamin B2) and tyrosine (an amino acid). Together these natural substances work to increase the formation of melanin, the tanning pigment, in your skin. Apply Tan Up three days before you go in the sun, and apply in the sun, too, with a suncreen.

A faded tan can make you look sallow and tired, but you can keep your tan longer with Aubrey's After Sun. Riboflavin and tyrosine help keep your tan (even out of the sun) and moisturizers such as Rosa Mosqueta Oil help keep your skin from becoming dry. Rosa Mosqueta Oil will also help reverse UV sun damage and premature aging of the skin.

No matter how you take your sun, take it easier with Aubrey's sun care products. Apply them regularly when you're in the sun, and apply them also after you've come in out of the sun to moisturize and soothe the skin. Aubrey's been making the best natural cosmetics for twenty years, but even he hasn't figured out how to make a sunscreen that works on your skin while it's still in the tube (or bottle)! Come rain or come shine, keep Aubrey Organics with you-this summer and always!

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THE ANIMALS' AGENDA
JULY/AUGUST 1997 VOLUME VII NO. 6

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Towards Unity in Diversity

The animal rights movement is not a monolithic entity. What we call “the movement” is actually a loosely knit network of millions of people who may have little in common in the way of political beliefs or demographics. It is, nonetheless, a movement whose sensitivity and compassion for others extends beyond human boundaries. A range of philosophical beliefs exist, and differences in the level of commitment to the struggle for changing moral values are marked. Every sort of activity is practiced, from rescuing dogs in the street to lecturing at universities. Some activism demands immediate abolition of all animal exploitation; others work for gradual reform through legislative changes that ensure humane treatment and use of animals. Given the diversity of opinion and modes of action within the movement, it is possible for everyone to find their voice, more importantly, should we be working to achieve an inclusive unity.

One way of achieving unity—at least a semblance of unity—in corporate and governmental sectors has involved forming mergers and hostile takeovers. Some animal protection groups think that such methods of consolidation are desirable strategies to achieve their own goals, and are seeking to expand their financial and political bases by gaining control of the boards of directors and assets of other organizations. One may only speculate as to the sort of organizational change that will emerge from such a counter consolidation, but what is already clear is that recent power struggles have left in their wake considerable distrust and many hard feelings between activists and organizations. Instead of increasing movement unity, attempts at forcing group mergers may foster greater divisiveness and discord.

Bursting bubbles at the Summit

A high level of dissonance was evident at the 1987 Summit for the Animals held in April in South Carolina. What began in 1985 as an animal meeting at which national group leaders could discuss issues and projects, was this year more of a sounding board for raising movement conflicts.

In a recent lecture on the politics of the biological community, Mary Midgley (author of Animals and Why They Matter) noted: “All reforming and revolutionary movements are riven with internal debates,” Brian King of the University of Colorado, a keynote speaker at the Summit, told attendees, “The summit debate—real disagreement about matters of importance—is the life blood of progress in a movement. But civil strife in which different approaches become antagonistic factions, is self-destructive.” In analyzing recurrent patterns of self-destruction, King observed: “Groups draw distinctions, distinctions turn into oppositions, and oppositions become battlefields.”

Three major areas of conflict were laid on the table at the meeting: 1) sharing resources; 2) differing public criticisms of one group by another; and 3) credit-stripping for work done by others. The Summit itself came under fire for being “an exercise in only” policy of its executive committee—a policy which has caused some organizations to be excluded from participation.

Although Summit participants sometimes engaged in angry exchanges, the frankness with which problems were discussed is a credit to the movement’s desire present as having had a cathartic effect. After much deliberation, attendees voted to endorse most of a manifesto drafted by King, which included a call for unity on one topic: the concept that had been proposed during the 1985 Animal Reform Movement. To what extent the manifesto will actually improve cooperation and change behavior remains to be seen, but it was a step in the right direction. The ANIMALS’ AREA urges all animal activists, especially group leaders, to become familiar with the manifesto, printed on page 16, and legis in action in accordance with the principles of mutual respect and consideration.

Subscription changes

The ANIMALS’ AREA headquarters have not moved from Connecticut, but subscriptions will begin receiving circulation correspondence from the magazine. A New York address has been provided recently for postmaster’s processing subscriptions. Subscriptions may be handled more efficiently and economically by computer firms that specialize in the accurate details of magazine circulation.

The editorial assistant remains the same, so the same information about subscriptions should be sent directly to The ANIMALS’ AREA, Subscription Dept., P.O. Box 6800, Syracuse, NY 13217.

—The Editors

A.I.D.S. Scam

The announcement by researchers at the University of Califorina at Davis of the discovery of an "AIDS-like" virus in cats (Network Notes, May 1987) should be of concern to everyone in the animal rights movement. That press release represents nothing more than a new dismissal tactic. The biomedical research industry is in the process of deliberately repeating history in an attempt to defeat animal rights groups for billions of dollars and millions of animal lives in useless experiments. When the "War on Cancer" was announced more than 25 years ago, biomedical research was immediately called press conferences to announce what were actually dubious or entirely fictional advances in treating human cancer, re-writing their grant proposals to make them more "relevant" to cancer research (even if unrelated to the disease), and making every effort to get a piece of the hundreds of millions of dollars of new money available to support research on cancer. There was standing joke at many research facilities about finding ways to work the word "cancer" into grant proposals—a classic example of grantsmanship at work. What did the American public gain from all these manipulations? Scores of laboratories were equipped and funded, cancer was modernized, cancer research was guaranteed, buildings erected, and more oncologists hired.

As documented in several recently published papers, the "War on Cancer" is a war on real cancer; the actual number of new cancer diagnoses does not change but death rates are no better or even worse than they were decades ago. In large part, this is attributable to an overemphasis on animal research and an underemphasis on human disease.

The research industry needs diseases in order to scree the public and Congress into providing them with funds. To keep being replaced by the "War on AIDS" the cat AIDS-like virus press release is just another exam ple of the standard concept. According to the AIDS research community, the "War on AIDS" is a key to the animal welfare industry's strategy to keep the public and Congress into providing them with funds. To keep being replaced by the "War on AIDS" the cat AIDS-like virus press release is just another example of the standard concept. The AIDS research community, which claims to have won the war against cancer, is now trying to use the AIDS epidemic to promote the idea that animal research is the key to the cure for cancer.

—John McAdie, Ph.D.
New England Anti-Vivisection Society
One Back Pack Place
Boston, MA 02114-3992

Gillette Case was a Nightmare

My experience as an animal care technician at the Gillette laboratory was an absolute nightmare. My experience with the self-proclaimed leaders of the animal rights movement hasn’t been much better.

After the ARK II press conference announcing the Gillette boycott, two Maryland-based organizations, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) and Defenders of Animal Rights (DAR) asked for photos and information because they wanted to "help us." Their idea of help consisted of using my photographs and information to fundraise for their own groups. PETA sent me a forged copy of my diary in their profession ally produced direct-mail appeal, and DAR asked to credit my photos and name in the newsletter.

All being Majestic

I appreciated the letter capturing "Saving Little Lives" in the March issue. I do trash hauling, yard cleanup, etc., and often I find dandy longpav spiders, snakes, and other creatures when I overturn an old board. I have a few films of a fragile garden snail is wonderful, as is the spider's graceful posture. I take the pictures and get my neighbor's children to put them elsewhere in the yard—much to the wonderment of my clients and fellow workers.

Regardless of what Peter Singer says about the level at which an animal does not feel pain, I know that these beings are majestic. They are kings and queens, and they will be missed in the new world. The most upsetting thing for me in the continued on page 22

Letters on Page 52

Now is the ideal time to break the old cycle of disease, bogus animal models, research dollars, career advancement, new disease...since AIDS research does not require the use of laboratory animals, history should not be allowed to repeat itself. This time, the cost in animal suffering, dollars, useless research, and continued failure to protect the public health and safety will be considerably greater than for the fraudulent "War on Cancer."

—John McAdie, Ph.D.
New England Anti-Vivisection Society
One Back Pack Place
Boston, MA 02114-3992

Leslie Fair
Bethesda, MD

All Beings are Majestic

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Probing the Mind of the Vivisector

BY ALLAN BULLINGTON

Dr. Michael Grant, a former animal researcher, talks about the defense mechanisms, personal ambitions and rationalizations utilized by many in the animal research community to suppress doubts about the actual morality of their work.

The following is a recent interview conducted by Allan Bullington, Director of Animal Rights Information Service, Inc. (ARIS), and host of "Animal Rights Forum," with Dr. Michael Grant, Associate Professor of Psychology, University of Bridgeport, concerning "The Mind of the Vivisector: "Animal Rights Forum" is now airing weekly on cable in New York City and Buffalo, N.Y.; Bridgeport, Conn., Arlington, Va., Arden and Detroit, Mich., and the whole eastern part of the state of Washington, including Seattle. Readers interested in serving as sponsors for the show in their local areas may contact ARIS at Box 8769, Curbelo Clear Creek Station, New York, NY 10023.

Dr. Grant, what led you into research using animals?

I believe that most people start animal research when they’re children — playing around with ants and the like is probably the first attempts people make to manipulate the behavior of other species. Formally, I began in college in pre-medical programs, biology classes and as a lab assistant. However, the most serious types of research I engaged in were in graduate school in physiology research working primarily with mice and rats while doing research on the effects of various drugs. After about two years, I was approached by another researcher who was an admirer of my work and I remember vividly how he led me into his laboratory to show me a rack of cages of cats who were being used in brain stimulation experiments. According to him, I had now moved up the ladder of research to the level of using cats.

So, in his mind, you had earned the right to “move up the evolutionary scale” away from research with rodents to begin using cats?

Yes, it was recognition. Given the expense of various animals, primates being the most expensive, you find that there is a hierarchy of “working your way through the ranks” before you would make it to a primate lab.

As in most businesses, and research is certainly a business, in order to get ahead, one doesn’t “make waves.” Related to this, did you or any of your fellow research ever bring up the subject of animal pain, the use of too many animals, or the so-called necessity of proposed research projects?

I think it would have been viewed as inappropriate. In fact, it was just the opposite — there was a tremendous peer pressure to just go along and be a member of the team. There was morale building, and an encouraging of one another to think that we were involved in something special. We actually had a softball team called “The Experimenters.”

What led you to think that there was something wrong with this whole scenario?

Somehow, when I looked at those cats I knew that I didn’t care that they were used, but I remember feeling that I didn’t want to do this since there was too much interaction between the species. I politely said "no".

Continued on page 6

The ANIMALS AGENDA

JUL/AUG 97

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Continued from page 4

I never gave a second thought to my fellow research- er and I'm not sure if, at the time, I was aware of the reason.

Did you continue in animal research after graduation?

At the time of my first university position I insisted that they build an animal research facility. This center was a pre- requisite written into my contract.

What type of research did you perform?

I was working in psychopharmacology using rodents. This involved injecting substances into animals to test the effects.

Webster's dictionary defines "torture" as "any method by which pain is inflicted" and "vivisection" as "to cut while alive.

Discuss the connection between the mindset of a scientist who can perform painful experiments on a conscious animal and someone who performs a procedure for political purposes or any other reason.

Quite a while after I stopped being involved in animal research, I began to ask "Why and how did I get involved in animal research?" The why part came about because of peer pressure and the school environment, but as to how I could do that, and not feel anything at the time, I had to search for the answer. I began to look at the analogy of the training of torturers and the training of researchers. It's done in small, acceptable steps with the approval of you peers and your superiors. My premise is that deception is the starting point on the road to vivisection.

In every society there are so-called "specialty groups" such as soldiers, police, and others I feel mandated to do society's "dirty work." Inherent in these groups is a strong sense of "mission" that they are strong and able to do what the rest of us aren't. This is a type of thinking prevalent among doc- tors and researchers. We definitely developed the feeling that what we did was necessary and that products were being used on animals. Many of these procedures take quite a long time to master, and there is quite a bit of money involved in having ac- complished it. It was sort of an "us-versus-them" philosophy.

How does the use of medical jargon fit into all of this?

The jargon is constantly changing and is one of the ways to show that you're sophisticated and up-to-date. The other side of this is that the jargon itself further serves to desensitize you to what's going on. For example, psychologists never talk about "talk," they speak about "adverse stimuli" or "negatively reinforced behavior" and animals are referred to as "subjects." And, of course, animals are referred to as "models" or "tools.

Alpo and Purina Support Hunting

Readers with companion dogs should be aware that Alpo pet food company has offered its customers $300-dis- count coupons on purchases of the Chi- cago-Cola Company has halted its plans to clear some 300 acres of tropical rainforest in Belize (1992 News Shout) until an environmental impact assessment is conducted. The outposting of negative reaction to the impact from animal and environment organizations may have helped turn the tide in these cases.

Taking animal rights to the streets

continued on page 2
NETWORK NOTES

The Right to Refuse

Jennifer Graham, with a plastic frog model—a humane alternative to dissection.

A New Venture

Luminous is the name of a new magazine distributed by independent magazines. It focuses on topics relating to animal rights and veganism. It is taken from a Times word meaning "brilliant" in the sense of balance. Luminous features art, writing, and poetry on a wide range of topics. The editors care for two days in the park in order to work with the community. The magazine is published and sold in Canada.

Cruel Tests Still Lurk in the University

A bill in the state of Maryland to ban the use of live animals in most laboratorv tests for cosmetics and household products was introduced in the state legislature. The bill seeks to ban the use of animals in experiments on cosmetics and household products, including soaps, shampoos, and toothpaste. The bill was introduced by a group of lawmakers who are concerned about the welfare of animals used in experiments.

A Minnesota Alternatives Center

A bill proposed by the Animal Rights Coalition (University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, Minneapolis, and St. Paul) would require that experiments on animals be conducted in accordance with the principles of the 3Rs—replacement, refinement, and reduction. The bill would also require that the use of animals be minimized whenever possible.

Is Coops the one?

The Westward journey of Coops, the national bird of Canada, has been documented by a group of bird watchers. Coops is a major player in the bird migration patterns of North America and is a symbol of our natural world.

Cativs

In a recent issue of the American Journal of Veterinary Research, a group of researchers focused on the role of dietary factors in the development of cancer in birds. They found that a diet high in fat and low in fiber increased the risk of cancer in birds.

Upcoming Conferences

The seventh annual Action for Life Training and Mobilization Conference will be held in Boston Labor Day weekend. The conference will feature workshops on animal rights, veganism, and social justice. The keynote speaker will be a prominent author and activist.

PAWS vs. U. of Washington

The Progressive Animal Welfare Society (PAWS) recently sought a settlement with the University of Washington. The university agreed to pay PAWS $2 million to settle a lawsuit. The university's agreement was to pay PAWS $2 million to settle a lawsuit. The university's agreement was to pay PAWS $2 million to settle a lawsuit.

Gillette Closes Rockville Lab

The Animal Liberation Front (ALF) has announced that it has closed its Rockville, Maryland, lab and is conducting a series of actions in response. The ALF stated that it has closed its lab in response to the university's offer to pay it $2 million as a settlement of the lawsuit. The ALF stated that it has closed its lab in response to the university's offer to pay it $2 million as a settlement of the lawsuit.

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Animal advocates are dumping Gillette.
World Day for Laboratory Animals—1987

This year's World Day for Laboratory Animals was observed on and around April 24 by thousands of animal advocates in 30 states and approximately 70 locations across the U.S. and Canada. Many of the actions were carried out by member groups of the April 24th Coalition. In Defense of Animals took on the role of coordinating coalition activities again this year, referring hundreds of activists to contacts in their local areas. Although activities varied widely, many groups demanded that their local universities and research centers:

1. Publicly fund the development of research technologies that do not harm or kill animals.
2. Issue a clear policy statement that university science and medical students are not required to vivisect or dissect animals.
3. Work out arrangements to allow medically trained people chosen by the animal rights community unencumbered access to research facilities to monitor experimental procedures and the conditions under which animals are kept.
4. Immediately end the use of lost and abandoned pets as research tools.
5. Take immediate steps to end psychological tests on animals.

6. Start meaningful discussions with representatives of the animal rights community to develop a plan to phase out reliance on the experimental use and abuse of animals.

Space does not permit us to mention all of the actions which took place on World Day for Laboratory Animals, but here are a few. California led the way in April 24 actions—the largest protest occurred at the University of California at Los Angeles, where 1000 participated in a demonstration organized by groups Last Chance for Animals and SUPREME (Students United Protesting Research on Sentient Subjects). The main body of demonstrators blocked the doors of the university's medical school, and 29 were arrested after occupying the offices of medical school dean and American Heart Association president Ken Spinner. At the University of California's Berkeley campus, some 300 people demonstrated and 49 were arrested for blocking the doors of California Hall in an action sponsored by the Coalition to Stop the Northwest Animal Facility. Nine activists were arrested for blocking the hall outside the chairman's office at U.C.'s San Francisco campus. At U.C. Davis, seven members of the Animal Rights Direct Action Coalition were arrested after occupying the office of chancellor James Meyer and hanging banners out of the windows. More than 50 people demonstrated in support. Also in California, nine were arrested and some 100 marched on the campus of Stanford University. In Sacramento and San Diego, chapters of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) rallied on behalf of the Silver Spring monkeys. Elsewhere in the Western U.S., members of PETA's Arizona chapter held a rally at the University of Arizona College of Medicine, and 17 were arrested after chaining themselves to the doors of the facility. At Western Washington University, 15 activists from the Northwest Animal Rights Network held a vigil in a cage outside the psychology department for a total of more than 75 hours, 100 demonstrators rallied in support.

East Coast actions included a protest at Cornell Medical School in New York City, where 56 were arrested in a demonstration organized by Trans-Species Unlimited. Newell Corporation outside Baltimore was the target of a protest by animal advocates from PETA-DC. 19 were arrested after linking arms and blocking the main entrance to the facility. At New York University, fifth grade students from the Brooklyn Friends School posted and leafleted the science buildings on campus, and distributed literature to psychology students and professors. The group Animal Rights Forum at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology held a walk-a-thon for lab animals in Boston. The Georgia Earth Alliance demonstrated at Emory University's Verke Regional Primate Center in Atlanta. In Connecticut, 50 people demonstrated outside the headquarters of U.S. Surgical Corporation in Newington in an action sponsored by Friends of Animals; another 50 activists from the Animal Rights Front pickedet outside a major department store in Hartford, urging passersby to purchase cruelty-free products. Members of the Quebec Society for the Defense of Animals marched from McGill University to the University of Quebec in Montreal.

In the central U.S., five were arrested and some 50 others demonstrated at the University of Minnesota in an action sponsored by the Animal Rights Coalition. At Tulane University in New Orleans (home of the Delta Regional Primate Center, where the Silver Spring monkeys are housed), 50 members of the group Animal Peace demonstrated, wearing black and releasing black balloons. At the Medical College of Wisconsin, 10 activists participated in a candlelight march and vigil sponsored by Citizens United for Animals. About 40 members of the group Protect Our Earth's Treasures marched through the medical complex at Ohio State University in Columbus.

A 22-day-long trial of activists arrested at last year's April 24 and July 21 direct actions at U.C. L.A. and Cedars Sinai Hospital was recently concluded. The trial was one of the longest and costliest in Los Angeles history, with one judge disqualifying himself because of her admitted sympathy for the animal rights cause. Facing four separate charges, 10 of the activists from Last Chance for Animals pled "no contest" and were sentenced to one year's probation; the remaining 17 were convicted of cruelty charges, with 12 convicted of one charge of obstruction of a right-of-way at U.C.L.A. Eleven refused to testify and were lashes for five days in jail; candlelight vigils were held for the jailed activists.

The April 24th Coalition has announced that it will carry out year-round, assisting individuals and groups in planning information, ideas, and strategies. For more information, write to the Coalition in care of In Defense of Animals, 21 Tram Vista Blvd., Cotelle, CA 94925.

—Leila Birdie and Beth Stuart
ANIMAL NEWSLINE

RACING AGAINST DEATH:
Adoption Programs for Greyhounds

Loosening a race can be fatal to a greyhound. Dogs whose racing days are over—whose careers have ended—usually face death, abandonment or sale to research laboratories. A small percentage are placed in homes, due to the efforts of individuals and organizations concerned about the plight of the ex-racing dogs.

Those who work with the greyhounds and witness the destruction of the animals often express anger. "Something is wrong with a society that dispatches beautiful animals as if they were McDonald's wrappers," said Louise Coleman, founder of Greyhound Friends, Inc., a greyhound adoption group. Fortunately, economic reality often dictates the destruction of unwanted greyhounds. Hugh Geoghegan, opponent of legalized dog racing and director of the Greyhound Rescue Association, estimates that between 700 and 1,000 raceable dogs are needed to keep each track operational. Thus, ex-racing dogs become the by-products of racetrack gambling games. "Breeders don't feed losers," said Frank Dantzer, director of the North Central Regional Office of the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS). "The dogs are not treated as living, breathing creatures, but as gambling devices," said Dantzer. At least one greyhound placement organization is reluctant to speak out against dog racing. Retired Greyhounds As Pets (REGAP), the largest greyhound adoption organization, receives part of its funding from 12 of the 48 U.S. dog tracks. "I don't believe dog racing is cruel. I'm not an anti-racer. I'm just looking out for the welfare of the greyhounds," said REGAP's Ron Walsek. Walsek formed the Florida-based nonprofit organization in 1982 after caring for the slender, aristocratic dogs. "I took care of about 150 greyhounds, and they were treated royally until their racing careers ended," said Walsek. "One day, when I arrived to work, I found three of my favorites had made the inescapable trip to the vet's—despite my efforts to find good homes for them."

Walsek receives the racing dogs from owners and trainers, who select the animals for their gentleness and friendliness. "The greyhounds are so tame and anxious to please one human," he said. The average age of REGAP dogs placed in homes is 18 to 24 months. "A lot of the dogs practiced for the track but were not fast enough," said Walsek. "For example, many of them run only 50 miles per hour instead of 60." Although REGAP caution adopters to monitor the dogs' behavior during the initial introductory period into their new homes, some humane organizations have reservations about turning ex-racing dogs into companion animals. The use of live lures (rabbits and other small animals who are chased and killed by the dogs) in training sessions may make it difficult for some greyhounds to adapt to living with smaller animals and children, according to Dantzer. Also, some humane societies say they are not able to keep the dogs long enough to successfully rehabilitate them.

Although REGAP's charter states that the dogs will be placed in responsible homes and not used for racing, breeding, hunting, or research, that document has apparently been violated at least once. Connecticut state police investigated an incident last year in which two persons who had relinquished greyhounds into REGAP's care learned that their dogs had been donated by the organization to the University of Pennsylvania's veterinary school for use as blood donors. "We examined the case because all of REGAP's advertisements specify that the dogs will be placed only as household pets," said Detective Joe Ouga of the Connecticut state police's legalized gambling investigative unit. Police had threatened REGAP with consumer fraud charges, but dropped the case after the university returned the dogs to REGAP (after removing their spleens). The university denies any awareness of wrongdoing in the case; if it receives many greyhounds directly from the racetracks, according to a spokesperson, REGAP has also sent cut litters to veterinary schools offering greyhounds for medical use in veterinary hospitals, according to James Baker, field investigator for HSUS.

REGAP, which has 24 representatives at 13 racetracks throughout the country, has never presented any documented figures on the number of dogs they have placed in homes. Walsek says that the group has placed about 5,000 dogs since its inception five years ago. Considering that up to 50,000 greyhounds are destroyed each year, the numbers saved are very small. Judith Donaldson, breeder of show-greyhounds and president of Run or Die, an Illinois organization which opposes legalized dog racing, points out that homes are difficult to find for even the most popular breeds of dogs. "Even fewer homes are available for the greyhound, an exotic breed that requires a fenced-in yard and protection from temperature extremes," she said.

Robert Baker says, "...unfortunately, REGAP has been used by the greyhound industry as a cosmetic gesture to give the impression that the uncorroborated high number of greyhounds that are bred every year for mass destruction has ceased. In fact, REGAP has been so enamored with the greyhound industry that their members are often reluctant to speak out against the greyhound industry's practice of mass production of dogs. This attitude is in fear that they might lose the minuscule amount of money that the greyhound industry contributes to this organization. As a result, REGAP is alleviating merely a slight portion of their symptoms of this problem rather than attacking the cause—the creation of thousands of excess animals."

—Sylvia Phillips

The author wishes to thank Nancy Parton of the International Society for Animal Rights and Robert Baker of Human Society of the U.S. for providing some of the information used in this article.

Animals in Ohio are gearing up to protest the National Trapper Association convention in Mansfield on August 22. Support is needed from groups and individuals around the state. For information, write to Protect Our Earth's Treasures, P.O. Box 315, Columbus, OH 43201-0315, or call (614) 411-3605.

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The ANIMALS' AGENDA

The Peterson children of Lynnfield, Mass. with their adopted greyhound, "Touch" (left). Greyhounds are raced for one to two years, after which most are destroyed (inset).

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

JULY/AUGUST 1987

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12

21
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Summit Report

The third annual Summit for the Animals, hosted this year by the International Animal Protection League, was held April 2-5 in Summerville, South Carolina. Some 50 or so representatives of animal protection groups across the country were invited by the Summit's executive committee. Chaired by Tom Shriver, 37, a three-day conference heard Jim Mason speak on the state of the environment, and other speakers briefed the Summit on their group's activities. In addition to bringing group leaders together to discuss issues and ways of working more closely, this year's Summit, with the theme "cooperation among humane organizations," became chiefly a forum for airing points of contention among animal groups. Alex Hershalt of the Farm Animal Reform Movement (FARM) and philosophy professor Brian King both addressed the five problems of disunity with some concrete proposals for achieving greater cooperation among animal protection groups. Summit participants endorsed the idea of establishing an arbitration panel to help settle disputes. King proposed a nine-point "manifesto" laying out some basic guidelines for ethical interaction. Its norms of conduct and effectiveness are as follows:

1. All groups shall keep in mind that the movement to promote the cause of animals is larger than any single group and they shall act accordingly.
2. Where different groups are working in the same field or pursuing the same initiative they shall endeavor to avoid conflict and in the event of circumstances, this might take the form of combining forces, providing material assistance, giving advice, exchanging information or just avoiding unnecessary duplication of effort.
3. Where more than one group has been active in waging a campaign or in bringing a project to a successful conclusion, no group shall claim more than its fair share of the credit and in all public statements every group shall give due recognition to the contribution made by other groups.
4. All groups shall strive to ensure that the information they disseminate about other groups is fair and accurate and they shall distinguish clearly between established fact and editorial comment.
5. Care shall be taken, in the giving and taking of criticism between groups, to engage in constructive argument and to avoid invective.

6. If any group promulgates a harmful misrepresentation, concerning another group, the offending group shall take all necessary steps to rectify the error fully and effectively.
7. Those that are relatively large and wealthy shall review their budgets with a view to allocating funds to assist groups within the movement that are smaller and less well-off and to providing such other forms of assistance as might be deemed appropriate.
8. Only, in the case of non-profit, use of funds and public accountability, all groups shall continue to pursue business-like methods and in accordance with the highest ethical standards.
9. If groups find themselves involved in a dispute, or if one group feels that another group has failed to respect any of these norms, every effort shall be made to resolve the question amicably and in the spirit of goodwill which this manifesto embodies.

For a copy of the manifesto in its entirety, write to Brian King, 1640 N. Backstourne, Apt. 5, Chicago, IL 60637.

Two other proposals were also presented at the Summit. Henry Spira spoke in favor of moving consumer-oriented, supported vegetarian fast-food outlets, giving them preference in terms of diet and price. Patrice Greenville, head of the newly-established Voice of Nature Network, outlined the reasons why the animal liberation movement needs to develop television capabilities.


Do Plants Have Rights?

I n the midst of presenting the case for animal rights, the usual advocate of animal rights is assailed with facetious questions such as: "Plants are alive, too, and have feelings—aren't you campaigning for plant rights?" "Plants suffer...when are you going to stop eating them?" "Why just animal rights?...plants are alive, too." "If we stop eating animals, you'll just consume more plants...why is it better to kill plants than animals?" "You're saying that we should have 'reverence for life' and not kill animals, but what about plant life?"

The intent of such questions is to trivialize the arguments on behalf of animals. But however ridiculous and transparent the attempts to confound the animal advocate, it behooves him or her to be prepared to answer in a rational way—persuading the audience of the legitimacy of the pre-animal point of view without any appearance of hypocrisy.

It is important to acknowledge that the difficulty of drawing moral distinctions between different forms of life is a serious problem. Unfortunately, the demands of survival require us to draw some lines, even though they may seem arbitrary. We offer the following collection of opinions on plant consciousness to help readers verify their thoughts and formulate their conclusions.

I gave three distinct grounds for believing that nonhuman animals can feel pain: behavior, the nature of their nervous system, and the circulatory withstand of pain. None of these gives us any reason to believe that plants feel pain. In the absence of scientifically reliable experimental findings, there is no observable behavior that suggests pain: nothing resembling a central nervous system has been found in plants; and it is difficult to imagine why specific individuals capable of reaching away from a source of pain or using the perception of pain to avoid death in any other way should have evolved the capacity to feel pain. Therefore the belief that plants feel pain appears to be quite unjustified.

—Peter Singer Animal Liberation

What the movement against speciesism aims, in the light of the theory of evolution, is to stop the present disparity between the human and the other animal species should be dispelled and re-entered with the animal kingdom and the vegetable kingdom through evolutionists will expect there to be a no-man's-land at the border. A millennium from now, there may well be a suspension on the rights of plants. . . . Plants are individuals, they are sensitive, and they certainly demonstrate an emotional and cognitive capacity. Sensitivity and individuality are not carried out by means of a central nervous system, and at the moment that is a place where our knowledge stands and it seems to be an intellectually respectable place for our imaginations, at least in practice, to stop.

—Richard Ryder Animal Rights: A Symposium

All forms of life are not the same: there is no reason to believe that what reds and other plants use are sentiments—can we hope for that. The fact that there is no dividing line between animal and plant life is important, since a continuous line between two points does not make them equal. We may not know whether some simple organisms should be described as a plant or as animal. This does not mean that we do not know the difference between goats and grass.

—John Harris Animals, Men and Morality

Functions and subjective experiences analogous to those of the human being are attributable to other complex animals as well. In very small animals and in plants, on the other hand, a society of cells seems to exist without any centrally organized perception of control and autonomy in the larger animal sense. Even if consciousness does not exhaust experience, intrinsic value cannot be entirely denied to the uncoordinated experience of simpler animals, plant cells or even electrons and photons.

—John Cate On the Fifth Day

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—Henry David Thoreau, 1858

C.E.A.S.E. AGENDA

JULY/AUGUST 1987

MEAT MURDER (blood) for all of us.

LABORATORY ANIMAL NEVER HAS A NICE DAY

C.E.A.S.E. P.O. Box 27, Cambridge, MA 02138
An International Proposal to Protect Animals

JERUSALEM—With the drafting of a "Convention for the Protection of Animals," the first step has been taken towards the creation of a multilateral international treaty to protect all animals from specific abuses and cruelties. Analogous to the Geneva and Hague Conventions on the conduct of warfare, it seeks to prohibit the use of certain weapons and practices accepted as being unnecessarily cruel and to establish minimum standards of care for captives.

Whereas the Hague Convention prohibits the use of weapons such as gas, asphyxiation, poison and blinding bullets because they are unnecessarily cruel, a Convention for the Protection of Animals could outlaw the use of steel-jaw traps, ravening dogs, studded-leather whips, and shackles and hames, together with the same conditions.

And whereas the Geneva Conventions prohibit torture and establish minimum standards of care for prisoners of war, so a Convention for the Protection of Animals could prohibit torture and cruelty to animals. It should also establish minimum standards of care for animals held captive in zoos, laboratories, circuses, and fairs.

To date, about 40 countries are interested in participating in this effort. The government of Israel has agreed to serve as the formal diplomatic channel and host for the negotiations, and the government of the United States has agreed to serve as a neutral repository government for any agreements reached in those negotiations. We currently have a rather good draft—indeed, the best draft to come out of the past five-year existence. But there is still much work to be done before formal diplomatic negotiations can be called.

The summer of 1966 witnessed some very good progress. In particular, we conducted informal discussions on the convention in Geneva. At this meeting, a high-level ministerial statement was made and at times a line-by-line and even word-by-word decision of the draft was taken. Those days in Geneva tightened many loopholes. The scope of the Convention was expanded—where before it was conceived as essentially a wildlife treaty, today it acknowledges an interest in addressing every form of human-animal interaction.

It is hoped that the Convention will agree to prohibit trade in cruelty. For example, if the European Community becomes a party to the Convention, and the Convention outlaw the use of steel-jaw traps, the European Commission is then bound to prohibit the import of fur from countries which are still using steel-jaw traps. And it is hoped that a similar meeting could apply to international trade in meats (including those from countries of surgical spectators) from animals slaughtered in shackles and hames, slaughterhouses or other facilities to prevent cutting cuts. The minimum standards of care for the Convention are emphasized for laboratory animals, and it is bound to be slow. The Convention for the Protection of Animals seeks to improve the lot of these captive animals. It is bound to be slow.

The Geneva Conventions drew the participation of government officials from Western Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America, as well as officials from many intergovernmental agencies, such as the United Nations Environment Program. In general, Convention supporters were pleased with developments. There was only one conspicuous problem: the United States. The U.S. government did not attend the first full session of the Geneva discussions because, in the words of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, there is "inadequate" interest to justify the expense. How did the Service assess the nation's interest in the project? The Service was known to be sensitive to the fact that letters of inquiry were sent to zoologists, hunters, trappers, and various other exploitation-oriented groups, with one voice, advising against U.S. participation.

While there has been little effort on behalf of the proposed Convention for the Protection of Animals from France. In the United States, there has been substantial effort to test it. The most serious efforts to undermine the proposed Convention have originated in the U.S. and Canada. There is some evidence to suggest that the U.S. government did not want to participate in the Convention from the start and then merely solicited the arguments of animal explorers to make it appear as though the bureaucracy had been taken unawares. Some months ago, I received a telephone call from a woman who had been a reporter for The Washington Post. She was interested in interviewing experts about the Convention and its plans. I wrote down the questions and said I'd mail her my responses. But some—don't know what—it made me suspicious. I checked out her address, and it seems that Suite 1011, 1612 K St NW, Washington, DC is occupied. The Wildlife Conservation Fund of America and the Wildlife Legislative Fund of America—probing/trapping organizations.

What's more, the U.S. government has been secretly given us an opportunity to discuss the Convention with interested delegations during the next session. The same provisions applied to the Convention in Boston two years ago. Recently I contacted the U.S. government Secretariat to ask if a meeting room might be available for the Convention during the evening hours of the up-coming meeting in Ottawa. This time, the Secretariat rejected the request, saying "The Press Committee has specified that 'some parties might have very strong objections.' There is some other pressure being applied against the proposed Convention for the Protection of Animals. These pressures must be met and resisted. I seek the help of American animal rights activists in doing this. In the meantime, I urge Americans to start campaigning hard for the U.S. government to begin sending well-motivated officials to participate in the development of this Convention. The U.S. government has been involved in international agreements that go against the interests of business, or, when that participation does not begin during the developmental stages of a given convention or treaty, U.S. reluctance to participate in the Law of the Sea and the Bons Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species are good examples. Groups and individuals are urged to write letters in support of U.S. participation in the development of the Convention, and to publicize this information so that others may do likewise. Letters should be sent to Lawrence Massey, Office of Interagency Affairs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Copies of the Convention draft may be obtained from Prof. David S. Favre, Detroit, Grosse Pointe, MD 48230.
NEWS SHORTS

EDITED BY LESLIE PARDEE

A three-alarm fire believed to have been set by the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) caused approximately $3.5 million in damage to a building under construction at the University of California at Davis. The building, owned by the California Department of Food and Agriculture, was to be used to study diseases of farm animals. Many such diseases are brought on by stress and poor living conditions in confined factory farming systems. The Jan. 3 fire occurred at about 3:30 a.m.; also during the night, cattle were slashed and animal rights ideologues went on a vandalism spree on several university vehicles. Notes signed “ALF” delivered to the Sacramento offices of the Associated Press and United Press International claimed responsibility for the auto vandalism, later, a caller to a local news agency claimed responsibility for the fire on behalf of the ALF. News of the fire was causing concern within the ranks of West Coast animal activists. Some view the action as a move to the movement's use of violence. The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture has agreed to set up a major setback to farm animal research programs, and the state of New York is in the process of removing all but a few pigs and their offspring from its facility, outlawing the use of animal activists in New York. The ALF originated in Britain, where the animals are common.
In each issue...

* A column on interspecies communication.

* Issue 16 will feature the animal art of Dan Gilbert and the landscape photographs of JS Roper.

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Rabbits and their rescuers

Painting animal rights messages was delivered anonymously to Farm Sanctuary, the spokesperson for the liberation. Another rescue occurred in Bloomington, California, where members of the Animal Liberation Front released 115 rabbits from a breeding facility. The rabbits were to have been used in product tests. Instead, the activists placed them in safe homes via the underground railroad. The Kansas-based organization People for Animal Rights promoted a cruelty-free diet for the annual Easter Parade in Kansas City, passing out literature and balloons. The group also produced store shelf markers to help retailers highlight products free of animal ingredients and testing. The group Humans Against Rabbit Exploitation (HARE) staged a protest at a major New York meat market which features rabbit meat. About 50 activists, including several in rabbit costumes, picketed and leafleted in front of the market.

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**News Shorts**

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**What Are We Doing to Eliminate the Horrors of Visection?**

Alternative Research. Though viable alternatives to animal research exist, their use lags behind available technologies. We sponsor programs to develop and apply alternative research methods.

Pound Seizure. Many states require animal shelters and pounds to relinquish animals — former pets — for laboratory experimentation. We sponsor programs to work for the end of this practice.

Legal Representation. Intelligent primates and other animals are subjected to years of physical and psychological abuse. We support litigations against responsible for this needless torture.

Public Education. Animal experimentation contributes little to gain in public health. With viable alternatives available, an informed public can help end this cruel and wasteful practice.

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The Animals’ Agenda

Jul/Aug 1987

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The Animals’ Agenda

Jul/Aug 1987

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AIDS victims protest lack of availability of experimental treatments.

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While some AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) researchers continue to seek a vaccine for infecting chimpanzees and other animals with AIDS and similar viruses, others are questioning the validity of such research on purely scientific grounds. At least three other human vaccines (against whooping cough, Hepatitis B and meningococcal meningitis) were developed in tests using humans without extensive prior testing on animals, since animals were not susceptible to those infections. In the case of AIDS, chimpanzees can carry the disease but do not suffer its symptoms. A vaccine that fails in chimpanzees might still work in humans. Many in the medical community are starting to favor use of human volunteers in the quest to discover a vaccine and effective treatments for AIDS. A French researcher, Daniel Zagury of the Pierre and Marie Curie University in Paris, has found that 60 human volunteers with a potential AIDS vaccine—the first time such a test has been carried out on humans. AIDS victims have repeatedly protested government funding in granting approval of experimental drugs for treatment of the disease in humans. Shortages of research chimpanzees combined with rejection of the use on moral and scientific grounds (an even-increasing number of animals used in experiments for the federal endangered species program, which each year produces no more than 100 chimpanzees) by several Senators from Western states who oppose protection for threatened grizzlies and wolves. The Senate and House groups are facing a future reauthorization bill to break the Senate logjam. An endangered species bill on the Senate floor. President Reagan and Congress is available from Defenders of Wildlife, 1244 19th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036.

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Pandas may soon become extinct in the wild if steps are not taken to preserve them. At present, the World Wildlife Fund is working to save the pandas from extinction in the wild. The fund has launched a major campaign to raise funds for the protection of pandas in the wild. The campaign is called for by the Chinese government to ensure the pandas' survival. The new campaign plans to help protect the approximately 700 remaining wild pandas, most of whom live within 12 reserves in the province of Sichuan on the eastern edge of China's Tibetan plateau. Human encroachment into the reserves has driven the animals into isolated pockets, and scientists are concerned that some populations are so small that genetic diversity may be lost over the course of a few generations—leading to increased susceptibility to disease, natural disasters and reproductive difficulties. In conjunction with the Chinese Ministry of Forestry, the World Wildlife Fund is calling for the establishment of connecting corridors of bamboo and sheltering trees between remaining areas of panda habitat; greater encouragement of regulations on the reserves; and the creation of a new class of forests where no hunting, grazing, human settlement, agriculture, or burning would be allowed. The government is expected to grant formal approval of the plan soon.

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AIDS victims protest lack of availability of experimental treatments.

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AIDS victims protest lack of availability of experimental treatments.

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While some AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) researchers continue to seek a vaccine for infecting chimpanzees and other animals with AIDS and similar viruses, others are questioning the validity of such research on purely scientific grounds. At least three other human vaccines (against whooping cough, Hepatitis B and meningococcal meningitis) were developed in tests using humans without extensive prior testing on animals, since animals were not susceptible to those infections. In the case of AIDS, chimpanzees can carry the disease but do not suffer its symptoms. A vaccine that fails in chimpanzees might still work in humans. Many in the medical community are starting to favor use of human volunteers in the quest to discover a vaccine and effective treatments for AIDS. A French researcher, Daniel Zagury of the Pierre and Marie Curie University in Paris, has found that 60 human volunteers with a potential AIDS vaccine—the first time such a test has been carried out on humans. AIDS victims have repeatedly protested government funding in granting approval of experimental drugs for treatment of the disease in humans. Shortages of research chimpanzees combined with rejection of the use on moral and scientific grounds (an even-increasing number of animals used in experiments for the federal endangered species program, which each year produces no more than 100 chimpanzees) by several Senators from Western states who oppose protection for threatened grizzlies and wolves. The Senate and House groups are facing a future reauthorization bill to break the Senate logjam. An endangered species bill on the Senate floor. President Reagan and Congress is available from Defenders of Wildlife, 1244 19th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036.

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Pandas may soon become extinct in the wild if steps are not taken to preserve them. At present, the World Wildlife Fund is working to save the pandas from extinction in the wild. The fund has launched a major campaign to raise funds for the protection of pandas in the wild. The campaign is called for by the Chinese government to ensure the pandas' survival. The new campaign plans to help protect the approximately 700 remaining wild pandas, most of whom live within 12 reserves in the province of Sichuan on the eastern edge of China's Tibetan plateau. Human encroachment into the reserves has driven the animals into isolated pockets, and scientists are concerned that some populations are so small that genetic diversity may be lost over the course of a few generations—leading to increased susceptibility to disease, natural disasters and reproductive difficulties. In conjunction with the Chinese Ministry of Forestry, the World Wildlife Fund is calling for the establishment of connecting corridors of bamboo and sheltering trees between remaining areas of panda habitat; greater encouragement of regulations on the reserves; and the creation of a new class of forests where no hunting, grazing, human settlement, agriculture, or burning would be allowed. The government is expected to grant formal approval of the plan soon.
Do Fish Have Feelings?

BY MICHAEL W. FOX, D.V.M. Ph.D.

Do fish experience physical pain and emotional anguish? Whether they do or not should in no way influence how we treat such wondrous expressions of creation. But unfortunately, many people believe that cold-blooded fish have no feeling and in treating them accordingly, unthinkingly demean their own humanity. And to some people, fish (like amphibians, reptiles, and insects) aren’t even regarded as “animals” per se, but as something more akin to insensitive motorists vegetables.

These attitudes or states of mind cut off people emotionally from a vast realm of sentient creation. They feel nothing in the struggling of fish caught on hooks and in nets, or in their thrashing and gasping when taken out of the water as they “drown” in the air. And the cruel practice of putting live fish on a “stinger” tied to the boat so they stay alive and fresh, is a reflection of the fisherman’s insensitivity toward, and ignorance of, fish.

Japanese gourmet say they can taste the difference between a fish netted and killed swiftly and those who have struggled on a hook and stringer or fought to escape from a Gill-net. Probably the lactic acid content in the muscles of the exhausted fish accounts for this difference.

But it is more than a matter of taste, or lack thereof, that makes people treat fish with indifference. I was shocked one time during a television debate on animal welfare and rights with a professor of animal science. He argued vehemently from a perspective of having years of experience as a fisherman that fish cannot feel pain, because a human caught on a hook wouldn’t pull on the line because it would increase the pain. But fish do. Once hooked, they swim away, increasing the tension on the line. He dismissed my argument that fish, when alarmed, swim away deeper water, and that acting on their instinctive escape response didn’t mean that they felt nothing. If they felt nothing, then they wouldn’t behave as they do once they are hooked. But he refused to concede that he might be wrong.

Buddhist wisdom teaches that without right feeling, there can be neither right thinking nor right action. Perhaps if fish could scream, the professor’s feeling might have been different. In Henry Salt’s book Animals’ Rights, there is the story of a philosopher who approaches a fisherman and asks if he has caught “a Screamer.” The fisherman had never heard of such a fish, and told the philosopher that he would never think of catching a fish who screamed when hooked. Then the philosopher made his point that it was surely just as wrong to catch fish who could not scream.

Even though fish don’t scream when they are in pain and anguish, their behavior should be evidence enough of their suffering when they are hooked or netted. They struggle, never giving up, endowing escape and, by so doing, demonstrate they have a will to survive. This survival instinct Albert Schweitzer called the will-to-be. He advised that if we would know the soul of an animal, we should attune our will-to-be with his or her will-to-be.

Perhaps it is too much of an emotional burden for people to empathize with the will-to-be of fish caught on hooks and in fishing nets, because their helplessness and will-to-be are so apparent and intense. But with right feeling, no one—in good conscience—could eat fish after such cruel treatment unless it was a matter of survival necessity.

It is recorded that St. Francis of Assisi would set fish free when they were given to him alive by local fishermen. Such demonstrations of compassion were living examples of the boundless ethic of reverence for all creation, the wisdom and significance of which has yet to be realized by Christians and non-Christians alike.

If fish could scream, or at least had some facial expressions of distress with which people might identify, then might they be treated differently than they are today? Possibly not.

And if vocal and facial expressions of pain and terror were not readily dismissed as being “instinctual,” implying that the fish were not actually consciously aware of being in pain or in danger. However, thanks to advances in neurochemistry, it has been shown that fish (like other vertebrate animals, including humans) have a highly developed system that may help protect them from severe pain/pain which could endanger their lives if they were seriously handicapped by it.

If they felt nothing, then they wouldn’t behave as they do once they are hooked.

If Fish Could Scream

I had a dream
That fish could scream.
So there were no fishermen
For none could bear to hear
The screams of netted fish
Or tolerate the painful cries
Of those impaled on fishing lines.
Did God give silence to the fish
That we might never hear nor feel
Their fear and pain?
Just so we can eat them
With no twinge of shame
Or fellow-feeling?
We might ask what kind
Of God would do this
To make all fish mute
And in their silence,
Suffer affixation in our troller nets,
Pain and terror on our hooks?
Perhaps that we might learn
To feel through silence
For the mute, the weak, the dumb,
Of our kind and fish kind
And all kind great and small.

—Michael W. Fox
Factory Farming
Goes Fishy
BY MERRITT CLIFTON

"When a female salmon is ripe," explains retired hatchery worker Everett Whealdon, "you can press her belly and eggs will squirt out." Back when commercial salmon ranching was just a theory, Whealdon bred salmon for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). "We used to crowd the fish into a small pen, wide around, and catch them by the tail with one hand and press with the other to test. Nowadays, they have modern facilities where the fish are guided onto a raised belt in flowing water, and you can stand there in your Sunday suit and do the job," he says. "Then you take the ripe female and give her a smart blow on the head with a club, lay her out and cut a slit in her tail to bleed for a few minutes. Then you pick her up by the gills, and use a special curved knife to slit her belly so that the ripe eggs spill into a bucket. Meanwhile, you have several ripe bucks [males] ready—dead. You squirt their milt [semen] over the eggs and mix them."

That's the usual way this is done as Whealdon did it, to stock streams for recreational fishing, or as it's done today by major North coast packers. The salmon rancher releases "smolt" (hatchlings), waits from two to six years, and collects the survivors when they swim back upstream to spawn. The best are "beef," with the rest netted after a lifespan of three to six years. Catfish, however, can survive a considerable length of time out of water, and can't be slaughte-}

Chemical contamination of the Great Lakes has made much of the catch from North America's "third coast" inedible. Even fish who can be eaten safely pick up an unpleasant flavor from pollution-laden algal blooms. Experts estimated over 20 years ago that land-based aquaculture had ten times as much food-producing potential as ocean fishing. The idea was nothing new. Expand-}

ing from beginnings 5,000 years old, the People's Republic of China now produces nine billion pounds of fish, mollusks, and edible seaweed per year from ponds that harbor as many as seven different species in ecological harmony. Indonesia has long been the world leader in production of ranched crustaceans. Thailand has cultivated tidal shrimp for centuries, the Philippines are known for ranched mussels, and 150 million pounds of milkfish are ranched annually throughout Southeast Asia. Poor nations with lots of cheap labor have always been attracted to fish ranching, simply because fish are the animals most efficient at converting food to edible protein—eight times more efficient than beef cattle.

Continued on next page

Fish are moved down an assembly line at a catfish processing plant (top left); the fish are emptied from live-haul trucks into holding tanks at the plant (bottom left); teathing tanks for young salmon (above).

The industry worldwide

The adoption of stocky, methods by the seafood industry reflects a North American demand for fish now worth $16 billion per year, compared to $12 billion per year spent on chicken and $4 billion on beef. While demand for beef has been declining, the amount of fish North Americans eat is climbing toward the worldwide average of 24 pounds per person per year. Twenty years ago, North Americans ate only 10.9 pounds each; ten years ago, 12.9 pounds; 14.5 pounds by 1985; and consumption climbed another 24 percent in 1986, to about 18 pounds. Each increase of pound in the average represents about 700 million pounds of fish either caught, ranched, or imported.

The U.S. is now the world's largest fish importer, ahead of even Japan, whose citizens eat an average of 79 pounds of fish per year. Overall, the U.S. imports $4 billion worth per year, mostly from Canada, amounting to 64 percent of domestic consumption. The strong U.S. dollar has encouraged imports, but even with that advantage, fish ranching is grappling a growing share of the market.

Partly this is because world ocean fish stocks seem to be declining. Overfishing is one major cause. Pollution is another. Although Canadian fishermen erroneously blame seals for recent light catches, acid rain had destroyed most Atlantic salmon spawning grounds by 1979. There's practically no such thing as a well-watered trout in the acid rain belt anymore. Soil erosion from logging and road building has, meanwhile, wiped out trout and salmon spawning across broad sections of the Pacific Northwest.

Facts About Fish Oil

Capitivating on the alarming rate of heart disease among American meat-eaters, purveyors of fish oil are promoting the new weapon in the battle against atherosclerosis. Television commercials and magazine ads displaying healthy Eskimos claim that fish oil capsules can actually prevent heart disease. One company declares boldly that the potential benefits of its fish oil product "may rank it in importance to human health with the discovery of vitamins," while fish oil appears to reduce triglycerides in the blood, no definitive medical studies have been completed, and no one knows the effects of long-term consumption. Dr. Peter Cahiil, a cardiovascular surgery research fellow at Stanford University Medical Center, was recently quoted by the Washingto Post as having stated: "We feel that at this time, since very few clinical studies have been done showing efficacy in patients, it is probably improper for physicians to recommend fish oil capsules for long-term use in most patients."

The active ingredients have a wide range of physiological activity in the body and may cause unpredictable side effects. It mildly prolongs bleeding time, acting as a blood thinner, which inhibits platelets from sticking together and forming clots. And fish oil is fat. Dr. Caliil continues: "I do not think we know quite clearly enough what happens to all of the lipid components of fish oil, but triglyceride levels decline, but we do not know to our satisfaction what happens to total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein, low-density lipoprotein, and possibly apolipoproteins."

Typically, scientists are trying to determine the effects of fish oil in the human diet by studying nonhuman animals. Dr. Callil's research group has already concluded that fish oil shows s anti-inflammatory effects in dogs, and has received a $1.1 million grant from the National Institutes of Health for further studies. Clinical studies on humans have already established that adoption of a vegetarian diet greatly reduces one's chances of developing heart disease. In the quest for medical cures, knowledge of preventive measures is generally ignored.
The North American boom

Until recently, North America hasn’t had either the taste for fish or the cheap labor surplus to create a comparable industry. Food critics, influenced by the sudden interest in fish to diversify tastes and low fat content. But the interest may also have been generated by advertising, beginning with corporate promotion that salmon, for instance, produce a pound of edible flesh for every 1.1 pounds they’re fed—compared to a two-to-one feed-to-meat ratio for chickens and a five-to-one ratio for pigs.

In the late 1960s, alternative technologist Karl Hess (a former speechwriter for Barry Goldwater) attracted widespread attention by working with the Black Panthers on an urban food self-sufficiency project that focused on raising trout in plastic swimming pools, in tenement basements. His project failed to revolutionize urban eating habits, yet the bottom-line statistics Hess cited did get business interested. Up to that time, trout farming had been limited to rural “you catch ‘em, serve them tourists too, hurried or lazy to hike into the hills. Accordingly, the number of trout farms began a 50-fold increase. One ten-acre farm in Idaho reached production of over a million pounds of trout per year—12 percent of U.S. production—before rivals began catching up.

The trout entrepreneurs were soon joined by corporate heavyweights, producing bigger and more prestigious fish as a sideline to more conventional industry. Abalone are now raised in drums suspended beneath oil-drilling rigs in the Santa Barbara Channel, a method that minimizes losses to the abalone-loving sea otter. Lobsters, catfish, and some forms of landlocked salmon are grown in ponds warmed by the waste heat from industrial processes. Ranched fish accounted for only three percent of U.S. consumption in 1975, only four percent as recently as 1980, but by 1985 the figure was up to 12 percent. Virtually all commercial-scale trout and catfish come from fish ranches now, along with some bass and mollusks. Ranched catfish production is up from 1,599 tons in 1969 to 72,239 tons in 1989. The most significant growth, however, is in the ranched salmon-growing sector—the sector having attracted the heaviest corporate investment. Between 1971 and 1985, British Petroleum, Union Carbide, and Weyerhaeuser Inc. each reportedly lost up to $200 million in Oregon and Washington salmon ranching experiments. As recently as two years ago, Weyerhaeuser was reportedly trying to sell their Oregon fish subsidiary, discouraged by a return of only half of one percent of the smolt released from their two hatcheries. Last year, however, the return climbed to four percent. Oregon Aquafarms released only 74 million smolt last year, but is licensed to release 180 million. Production is limited only by continuing scarcity of quality salmon eggs.

Captive fish don’t reproduce well. Virtually every form of fish ranching depends heavily on infusums of fresh breeding stock from nature. As the ocean fish population diminishes, breeding stock is scarcer as well. The quality of natural breeding stock is also down. Fish cancers caused by pollution are almost epidemic on the West Coast and in the Great Lakes. Many fishermen have experimented so far haven’t resulted in developing salmon who “home” well enough and spawned rich enough to enable the industry to grow as fast as experts believe it could.

Long shrimp, shrimp are now breeding in captivity. The key to the success of salmon is the development of artificial reproduction of anestis. U.S. entrepreneurs originally ranched shrimp off the coasts of Louisiana, Texas, and Hawaii in 1974. When researchers discovered that for some strange reason the yield of tails per acre could be raised from 2,000 pounds to 65,000 pounds by confining the shrimp within plastic barrels. Combining that technique with estuary manipulation, several U.S.-based multinational corporations have started farming in Spain and Cuba, speaking Caribbean nations, where labor costs little and the dollar is high.

Merritt Clifton is an environmental journalist living in Vermont.

A Living Menu

The growing demand for fresh seafood has led supermarket and restaurants nationwide to display fish in chilled aquariums from which customers can select their main courses. Members of the Rhode Island Animal Rights Coalition (RIARC) recently discovered that the live fish and lobsters sold in their area were never fed in order to keep the tanks clean. When questioned by RIARC, the state consumer affairs division “assured” them that the fish tanks are emptied of dying fish every two or three days, so that no fish is ever actually allowed to starve to death. Employees stuff the animals by hitting them against the counter or by pounding them in the head with a mallet before cutting off their heads. Lobsters and other crustaceans are usually boiled alive. Animal advocates are encouraged to look into the conditions and practices at stores and restaurants in their locales. RIARC can be reached by writing P.O. Box 28514, Providence, RI 02908.

Do Fish Have Feelings?

Continued from page 25

to line pressure avoided food for a considerable time afterwards. After being hooked, the fish started, divested, spat and shook their heads as if trying to expel unwanted food. A few minutes after pressure was applied to the line, the carp began to display a type of behavior called “spitting”, prolonged spitting of gas from the swim bladder, which resulted in their sinking when the line was finally slackened. Additional experiments used electrical currents to produce more precise pain stimuli; after several minutes of exposure, the carp began spitting gas and sinking. Stated Sieber, “The delay between the painful stimulation and the response of spitting and sinking indicated a series of ongoing biochemical and physiological processes associated with fear.”

The results of the project, supported by the Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals, the Dutch Animal Society, and a government agency, has prompted the Dutch government to promote to investigate further the “cruey of sport fishing.”

Some species of fish instantly change color when alarmed, returning to normal when safely out of danger. Such overt alterations in coloration (analogous to a person turning white with fear) are indicative of internal biochemical changes that mediate emotional reactions, such as panic and escape behavior. To presume that there is no subjective fear or feeling of fear associated with these emotional reactions is illogical. Such a mechanistic assumption demands objective proof that a fish or a human being has subjective feelings. But, as we shall see, these cannot be revealed through dissection, nor can they be weighed and measured.

However, neuroscientists have discovered that all vertebrate animals, including the bony species of fish, have a benzodiazepine receptor system in their brains. This receptor system is blocked by drugs like Valium which are known to reduce fear and anxiety in humans. This means that fish have the neurochemical system, and thus the brain capacity, to experience fear and anxiety.

Many fish-keepers have related some fish seem to act depressed, becoming pale and lethargic, when separated from their mates. And ethologists have recently shown that sociable fish like goldfish do not suffer so well when deprived of their own kind. We should not be surprised at the above observations and research findings. They affirm the biological continuity of life and the kinship of all sentient beings. The degree to which we are surprised at—and resistant to—the convincing evidence that fish are sentient beings is due to a lack of experience and suffering is surely more sensitive to them, and empathy detached we have become from the rest of creation.

To begin to entertain the possibility that fish can suffer is a significant step for our culture to take. But no matter how much objective scientific evidence we may have about the biochemical and physiological similarities of fish and people that affirms the bond of sentience, many will refuse such evidence. In the final analysis, there can be no objective proof that fish experience fear and anxiety, even though many claims can be made as to why they may act as though they do and respond to stimuli. Rather, we must allow their subjective reality to permeate our own being so that we may begin to empathize with them. Then we will never again doubt that fish are sentient beings like us, that they have lives of their own, and can suffer and experience pain and fear in their own way—just as we do in ours.

Dr. Rex A. Scientific Director of The Humane Society of the United States.

COMING SOON

• IT'S BEEN TEN YEARS SINCE PETER SINGER'S BOOK Animal Liberation was published and confirmed the philosophical basis of the animal liberation movement. Now, in a fascinating interview, Singer talks about the movement's strengths and weaknesses, and the evolving ideas about nature, and the perils and possibilities that lie ahead.

• OVER 95 PERCENT OF THE EGGS IN THE U.S. come from factories which hold captive anywhere from a quarter million to five million beings each. Follow the life of a typical laying hen from the time she hatches until her life of depravation and suffering ends on a conveyor line at the slaughterhouse.

• A.I.D.S. RESEARCH ON CHIMPANZEEES and other animals has contributed millions that could not have been gained in any other way. Why the keys to solving the A.I.D.S. puzzle will continue to be clinical, epidemiologic, and in vivo research combined with widespread public education.
**Quicker Dying Through Chemistry:**

Pesticides Kill More Than "Pests"

**By Jim Stiax**

Seven hundred Atlantic brand geese fell dead upon a Long Island golf course in May of 1985. The geese had spotted the moist greens and lush fairways sparkling with water holes. It was too inviting for them to resist. They should have flown on—should have continued soaring to their summer nesting grounds on the Hudson Bay. Instead they stopped, and news of their fate told the world about a chemical called diazinon.

Diazinon is an insecticide used mostly on corn and alfalfa. Last year, some nine million pounds of it were used in the United States. Diazinon kills worms who eat grass. It has also killed birds in at least 18 states, a fact which prompted the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to halt its use on golf courses and turf farms—where half a million pounds had been applied annually. The EPA's action, proposed in January of 1986, was the first time the agency had moved to protect man-made chemicals to which human animals. Unfortunately, it will take much stronger medicine to protect wildlife and ultimately human life from the spreading effects of pesticides.

Insecticidal poisons intended for insects, weeds, or fungi regularly claim many unintended victims. In farms and forests, wild animals eat plants or insects that have been sprayed, and the toxic effects accumulate up the food chain. There are no accurate figures on the numbers of these accidents—census data on wildlife and human animals are simply not kept. There's not even a system for reporting suspicious deaths, although Defenders of Wildlife is pressuring the EPA to set up a toll-free number for that purpose. But the federal government can't even effectively protect humans from pesticide poisoning, much less ensure that other species are considered lower on its agenda.

Birds are the most frequent victims of pesticides. The 700 geese that fell on the Seawhee golf course were but some of the more publicized casualties. There are dozens of pesticides in use that are known to be fatal to animals. Pardus, a compound commonly sold under the brand name Garbar, is one. Used in both liquid and powder form, it is poured on cattle to control lice. In northern California, those applications—made just before winter—coincide with the bald eagle migration. Two of our "national symbols" were found dead in Lassen County in 1985 with signs of the nervous system damage characteristic of pesticide poisoning. At least six other bald eagles have fallen in Maryland, Idaho, and elsewhere—as have red-tailed hawks, magpies, owls, and starlings.

The smaller birds peck about on the backs of the cattle, ingesting the fumgur. Their bodies become food for the eagles and other raptors. Even when consumed four months after application, the chemical can kill. One great horned owl died in Idaho after eating a red-tailed hawk who ate a magpie contaminated with treated cattle hair. A decline in the great horned owl population throughout the West has coincided with a rise in its favorite food. The chemical is also used on cattle east of Santa Barbara, where the California condor fought its battle against extinction.

Carbofuran is another systemic threat to eagles. Sold primarily under the brand name Fundan, it is widely used on alfalfa, tobacco, rice, and sugarcane. When a Virginia farmer drove his tractor over a bald eagle and a raccoon in his cornfield in April of 1985, the bull was namend the killer. But it had been in at least 13 other bald eagle deaths. Songbirds, hawks, owls, waterfowl, doves, and pheasants also fall victim to this chemical, one grain of which can kill a sparrow. The use of carbofuran in granular form is now being reviewed by the EPA.

Parathion and methylparathion are, like diazinon and parathion, organophosphate pesticides that attack the nervous and muscular systems. Popular for use on cotton fields because it breaks down relatively quickly, methylibarathion is, as a result, often applied to ten to ten times per season. In one reported case in Texas, 1,600 waterfowl (mostly Canadian geese) died from a methylparathion contaminated food supply. In another case, a colony of laughing gulls was almost wiped out when it keyed in on the runoff of the airplanes as a ready source of dead and dying insects. Parathion's concentration increases dramatically through the food chain. One part per million of parathion in water has been shown to accumulate in tadpoles to levels 64 times greater.

The effects of pesticides are not always obvious. Bobwhite quail, for example, are methylparathion ex- hibited little change in crop decreased activity levels, but even that could threaten their ability to find food and migrate successfully. Parathion exposure causes survival rates of young laughing gulls to be markedly below normal. Mallard eggs sprayed with the monoc cultivator FRT-MLO produce birds much quicker to run from fear. Even extremely low levels of organophosphate pesticides can affect a bird's ability to recognize a predator.

Pesticides also can create thinner eggs. DDT is one that known to have caused this in pelicans, falcons, sparrows, hawks, and eagles. Populations of some of these birds have significantly dropped since DDT was banned in 1972. But many biologists annually to Latin America where DDT is used to combat mosquitoes that carry yellow fever. And recently DDT has staged a comeback in the American Southwest, probably as a breakdown product of the pesticide degrades on citrus crops. Once again, the peregrine falcon faces the threat of "better living through chemicals".

Once pesticides accumulate in the places most frequented by wild animals, Wildlife refugees, commonly located in low-lying areas receiving water from large drainage areas, become large poisonous pools. Kenton Wilson, executive of California's ban Joaquin Valley was shut down after suflfering the most severe outbreak of bird deformities ever recorded in the wild.

Birds may be the most frequent victims of pesticides, but they're far from being the only ones. Fish are regularly exterminated by pesticides in rivers and lakes. Beavers, raccoons, dogs, by government workers, and livestock carcasses were routinely injected with the toxin—and then left on the range to kill all who might feed on them. In 1973, in a cloud of publicity surrounding the deaths of eagles in Wyoming, President Nixon halted the use of 1980 by executive order. Despite pressure from the livestock industry, the ban remained in place until 1982, when Ronald Reagan formally re-scinded Nixon's order. Today 1000 col- lars are once again permitted, despite questionable economic value and the fact that sheep themselves sometimes die from eating grass contaminated by understanding. One thing known, however, is that most of the research is conducted on nonhuman animals. Tumors and mutations produced a bill that never came to a vote, but will un- doubtedly be considered again. The proposal is for a federal law to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and
Continued from previous page
Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) since 1972. One of its provisions would have demanded more stringent testing of many pesticides already on the market. The increase in the numbers of animals who would be subjected to testing would be "massive," claims one observer. Already, says Diane Baxter of the National Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides, "there are millions and millions of animals raised every year for pesticide toxicity testing."

The most frequently used toxicity test determines the median lethal dose of a pesticide. Called the LD50 (Lethal Dose 50 Percent) test, it is supposed to determine the amount of a substance that will kill 50 percent of the test animals. A typical experiment involves three groups of 10 to 20 animals each, although some LD50 tests use as many as 200 animals each. Each group is given a different dosage, and the number of fatalities is plotted on a graph to derive the LD50. The drugs can be given intravenously, subcutaneously, or applied to the shaved skin of the hapless animal.

The goal of such acute testing is to measure the immediate toxicity of a substance, and the experiments may last a week or two. Subacute toxicity tests expose animals at a regular frequency to a substance for about 90 days. Chronic testing (for studying long-term effects such as cancer) may run two to three years. Testing for birth defects and other adverse reproductive effects may involve three generations of animals.

Females are the animals most commonly used because of their relatively short lifespans, susceptibility to tumors, availability of inbred strains, and low maintenance costs. However, dogs, rabbits, guinea pigs, and fish are also used.

Conditions in testing laboratories are sometimes less than exemplary. One of the largest labs, IBT in Illinois, was shut down after federal officials learned that test results had been falsified. Live animals had been substituted for those who had died, and some experiments had never even been conducted—not to mention the skinner conditions to which the animal victims had been subjected.

Though there are alternatives to tests on animals, such as the Ames test which uses bacteria to determine carcinogenicity, the government does not acknowledge that there are reliable substitutes for animal experiments. The only thing that will save animals from the effects of pesticides—both in the field and in the lab—is a dramatic decrease in the use of pesticides.

Farmers, landowners, and public works departments must stop swallowing the pro-agricultural corporate line that claims increasing amounts of toxics are needed to protect crops and profits. Despite an increase in U.S. production of pesticides—from half a million pounds in 1951 to one and a half million pounds in 1980—the percentage of crops lost to "pests" has apparently not declined. Meanwhile, the number of insects that have become resistant to pesticides has increased by threefold.

Sensible, structured approaches to pest problems are growing in vogue. A system called Integrated Pest Management, recommended for all federal agencies by President Carter but ignored by the Reagan administration, the National Park Service to cut its use of pesticides in half. New forms of biological control, such as species of predator and parasite insects, are being developed by entomologists and biologists in the far-flung corners of the globe. Better agricultural practices are being developed. Even manufacturers of chemical pesticides are beginning to investigate and market safer biologically-derived products.

The "magic bullet" approach to solving past problems will ultimately fail into disfavor, but it may take decades for the residual effects of pesticides to disappear. Cutting back on their use today would be the local first step toward making the earth safe again for both humans and animals.

The author, a freelance writer based in Eugene, Oregon, specializes in environmental issues. He would like to express gratitude to Sarah Vickersman of the Defenders of Wildlife and Marcia Steine of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation for help with this article.

We care, Orjene products are not tested on animals.
The Hunter’s Shadow

By Patricia Greanville

ALANAL INTELLIGENCER

When you can’t fight ’em, let ’em join!

Still, not even the most enlightened system of privilege can survive without some adaptation. Buffeted by social changes precipitated by two world wars, and by growing challenges from an increasingly vocal urban-based constituency, the British hunting fraternity has attempted to deflect some of the heat by adopting a less exclusive and cliquish posture. This maneuver has fed nicely on one of hunting’s oldest functions. For no less than a thousand years, hunting has been used as a vehicle for social climbing. Newcomers to the privileged fold could make their social “debuts” by demonstrating their mastery of the accepted rules of etiquette. Today, although parsons and bishops, for example, who at one time constituted a significant share of the hunting community, no longer count (the Church is now on record as disallowing the “sport”), a considerable number of new recruits come from the up-and-coming commercial and merchant classes, including executives and housewives, and from the ranks of rich farmers.

The genius of the British upper crust has always been its capacity to co-opt potentially troublesome malcontents through enlightened assimilation, and in this regard hunting as an institution has proved useful. It will be necessary for the authentically democratic sectors—and organizations such as LACS and the Hunt Saboteurs Association—to push and agitate for a total ban on hunting as the arrogant and snobbish anachronism it is. For is success to occur, however, the public mobilization will have to be far broader and more intense than what has been accomplished so far. At that point there could be surprises. The British nation is profoundly conservative and patient, but its engendered middle classes once managed to beset a king a full one hundred years before the French, a supposal far more volatile race. Who knows what royal thrones of kings and queens may be threatened, that sceptered isle, that seat of Mars . . . (how does it go?) might still become the first nation on earth to forbid “sport” hunting as a result of heightened moral sensibilities and imprudently recovered republican angers.

The genius of the British upper crust has always been its capacity to co-opt potentially troublesome malcontents through assimilation, and in this hunting has proved useful.

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JULY/AUGUST 1982

The ANIMALS’ AGENDA

The Attitude of the Royal Family in Regard to Hunting Stands in Stark Contrast with the Feelings of Most Britons . . .

Charles about to indulge in one of his favorite diversions

As demonstrated by the British royal family’s long-standing addiction to blood sports, and the shameful forty of the Argentinian elite, the top of the social pyramid is not exactly the place to go for ethical examples.

The plebeians will have it

Although it was only carried by scandal-prone "passionate" press being much too busy to heed such trivial matters—the Royal Society of Wildlife and Honesty. During their annual visit at Sandringham (a 20,000 acre estate maintained for hunting), the British royalty joined a coterie of fellow aristocrats, hunters-on and the inevitable professional mobs who fester in such circles, had made it their business to blast away more than 17,200 wild and purposefully bred animals. According to eyewitness reports, the carnage went on uninterrupted for six weeks, with not every member of the royal family eagerly participating. The only notable exception was Princess Diana, who, hating blood sports, has tried hard to persuade Prince Charles to give them up. Prince Philip, who happens to be a high official of the World Wildlife Fund and who is otherwise quite convincing in his concern for animals, reflected accurately the spirit of the gathering. "Our bag is tremendous," exulted the Prince. "We toted 2000 pheasants, 10,000 pigeons, 300 partridges, hundreds of hares and rabbits and scores of wild duck and assorted birds . . . I can’t remember when I enjoyed myself this much," he said. Of course, the director of the British League Against Cruel Sports (LACS) had a different opinion. "The British royal family is no better than the blood lust that goes back ages," said Course with urbane characteristic postures. "They need to stop themselves."

The morally inconsistent attitude of the royal family toward animals, especially in regard to hunting, stands in stark contrast with the feelings of most Britons, who vehemently oppose such displays of callousness. And the more significant, say, the better. As Britain, as well as in much of the "Old World," is a class issue with deep historical roots. For one thing, in a small, hereditary populated nation such as Britain, the royal family and fellow aristocrats control land to a degree that might be regarded as obscene even by American property standards. If Sandringham, just one of the royal estates, were in the U.S., it would be larger than the state of Rhode Island. And it is well known that some prominent, dukes still reside in estates as large as Belgium. In this context of affluence, hunting, and with little or no free land, hunting has always been an elitist activity steeped in ritual and social significance. In the United Kingdom, unlike the U.S., where the democratic instinct requires at least a nod, it has always been regarded as dicey.
A Deadly Connection: Pollution and Product Testing

By BETSY SWART

...I've begun to see the connection between environmental campaigns against toxic waste and animal rights campaigns against testing on animals. Cosmetics and household product manufacturers—and their chemical affiliates and subsidiaries—poison animals, poison the environment, and sometimes poison the human users of the products.

There is no difference between most chemical pharmaceutical companies and the cosmetics industry. In a very real sense, cosmetics and household products are the by-products of the chemical industry, and differ from industrial chemicals, pesticides, and herbicides only in the degree of hazard they pose.

Furthermore, cosmetics corporations and pharmaceutical corporations invest in each other's activities. For example, in 1983, the Mallinckrodt Corporation (at that time one of the largest and most productive subsidiaries of Avon) was the subject of an environmental suit over the radioactive emissions from its radiopharmaceutical facility in Missouri. Eight individual residents of the plant area, as well as a neighboring property owner, sought over $300 million in compensation for damage to their health. Similarly, in 1985, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) began an investigation of Revlon's "in-house" subsidiary, Technicon Electronics, alleging that Technicon was in violation of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act for "the release of hazardous substances" at its Frontera Creek (Puerto Rico) plant. Although metal and toxic wastes were above the Federal permissible amounts, in addition, this Revlon subsidiary was a defendant in a civil suit filed by ten residents of the Frontera Creek area who claimed they had suffered physical injury from the waste discharge.

The products manufactured by chemical and cosmetic companies poison animals during testing, poison the environment during production and waste discharge, and sometimes poison the people who buy them. And, in the final irony, the toxic wastes produced are tested on animals in a perverted attempt to see just how much poison the Federal agencies will permit us and the environment to ingest.

We must use our power as consumers to boycott animal-tested chemical, pharmaceutical, cosmetic, and household products. But we must go even further and educate others about the deadly connection between companies that pollute the earth and companies that test cosmetic household products on animals.

At no time, however, should we lose sight of the fact that although chemical and cosmetic companies are among the major offenders, it is actually the entire industrial system that needs to be examined more closely and overhauled. The quest for financial gains has to be moderated by a clear understanding that industries were created by society for the benefit of its members, and that they are not isolated, independent units free to do as they please in pursuit of their narrow objectives. The social accountability of industry is one of the larger questions facing the world as we enter the 21st Century. Industrial pollution reminds us every day how seriously we have failed in creating a system of production truly responsible to consumers, the environment, and the animals.
ACTIVISTS’ AGENDA

FARM INSPECTION GUIDELINES

This checklist can be used for inspecting farms or agricultural research facilities. Most universities and agricultural centers are organized by animal species, and then by types of housing or buildings. For example, a "bovine research center" may have a bovine, holding pens, pens, pastures, and intensive research facilities which are dedicated to the study of metabolism research on beef. The research barn or building, animals may be kept in small cages or restrained devices for periods exceeding several weeks. In some cases, the extent of these studies may extend to the point where the animals are not able to move or to be inspected. The key is to ensure that the animals are not mistreated or harmed in any way.

A. Housing, ask to see:
- Holding pens
- Working facilities (this includes the squeeze chute where cattle are branded and castrated)
- Pastures
- Feedlot
- Research barn or building

1. How confined are the animals? If relatively confined, how clean is the area kept?
2. If housed outdoors, is shelter from wind, rain, and sun provided? Is such shelter large enough and accessible to all the animals?
3. Do all animals have access to feed and clean water? Can smaller, younger, or weaker animals reach troughs, water, mangers, etc.?
4. Do animals have sufficient space so that younger, smaller, or weaker animals are not subject to inescapable aggression from larger animals?

B. Animals
1. Behavior: Are animals free of abnormal behaviors, such as cutting or licking on walls, tongue-rolling, etc.?

C. Animals
1. Behavior: Are animals free of abnormal behaviors, such as cutting or licking on walls, tongue-rolling, etc.?

D. Sheep and Goats (raised for meat, mohair, or wool)

1. Do sheep and goats have access to feed and clean water? Can smaller, younger, or weaker animals reach troughs, water, mangers, etc.?
2. Are animals free of injury or disease?
3. Do animals have access to other water sources to cool themselves during hot weather. If a water is not available, feed and water sources to cool themselves during hot weather.

4. Are sheep and goats free of injury or disease?
5. Do animals have access to feed and clean water? Can smaller, younger, or weaker animals reach troughs, water, mangers, etc.?

6. Are sheep and goats free of injury or disease?

ACTIVISTS’ AGENDA

Horses

A. Use of tranquilizers, ask to see:
- Pastures
- Stalls or horse barn
- Research barn or building (Note: Horses which usually die if kept in crates or restraining devices for more than a short time, so very low research facilities have a horse metabolism where horses are subject to chronic exposure to restraint.

1. Do you have windbreaks and sheds?
2. Do you have access to clean water?
3. How much shelter is there during wet weather?
4. Do stalls show signs of damage (signs of horses chewing on wood or fences, or holes in the ground covered with continuous pacing from boarded horses?

B. Management
1. How often are confined horses turned out for exercise? How are they exercised—automatic walker, turned out in paddock, etc.?
2. Are they offered good quality hay? Good quality hay is green, leafy, and free of dust and mold.

C. Animals
1. Behavior: Are animals free of abnormal behaviors, such as cutting or licking on walls, tongue-rolling, etc.?

D. Sheep and Goats (raised for meat, mohair, or wool, or research)

1. Do sheep and goats have access to feed and clean water? Can smaller, younger, or weaker animals reach troughs, water, mangers, etc.?
2. Are sheep and goats free of injury or disease?
3. Do animals have access to other water sources to cool themselves during hot weather.

E. Livestock
1. Behavior: Are there evidence of wood-chopping in closely confined animals? Do any animals exhibit abnormal oral behaviors such as chewing or licking on walls, tongue-rolling, etc.?
2. Physical appearance: Are hooves overgrown, which are too large for the animal's size? Do animals exhibit any cutaneous or abrasions on their skin from careless shearing?
Debarking is very painful, and isn't necessary if birds are given adequate space.

By what process? Debarking is very painful, and isn't necessary if birds are given adequate space. Is there any evidence of mutilation or open wounds on skin caused by aggressive behavior? Have patches of feathers been peeled away?

Poultry—Laying Hens

A. Housing, ask to see:

- laying houses
- any breeding flocks they may have (layers are more aggressive than broilers, and if flocks have too many males or if they are crowded, cannibalism often occurs)
- research barn or building
- how large are cages? The standard size is 12 by 18 inches.
- how many hens are housed per cage?
- do cages have openings that allow birds to extend their necks out? Do hens have adequate room to stand? Can they stretch their wings? Can all birds stand, or are some forced to stand on wires or on other birds?

B. Management

- how long are birds kept before being sold to the slaughterhouse?
- are birds put through a forced molt? How many times? How is it done?
- how are buildings heated and cooled? Are there any provisions made for a possible power failure?
- are the birds routinely debarked? Again, this pointless procedure wouldn't be necessary if birds were given adequate space.

C. Animals

- behavior: Do birds display stereotypical behaviors? Do birds stand normally? How much aggression is there between birds? Do they peck at each other's feathers, head, or perianal region?
- physical appearance: Do birds have damaged, or missing plumage? Closely examine the birds' feet. Sometimes the feet will actually begin to grow into the cage wire. Are the feet deformed? Are claws abnormally long or misshapen? Is there physical evidence of self-mutilation or aggression between birds? Some birds near the end of the first laying cycle (6-10 months of age) will start to molt or lose their feathers naturally, and that is hard to distinguish from damage caused from cage conditions. But if the birds have been in the cages for only a few months, they should look good.

Miscellaneous Poultry—'Game' Birds, Turkeys, Etc.

Most of the same criteria for broiler chickens will apply. Does there appear to be much aggression? For example, do dominant birds peck the birds lower in rank? Is there any way for the pecked birds to escape? Is there anywhere for them to hide?

Physical Appearance: Do birds have much damaged plumage? Have birds been debarked?

Slaughterhouse ramps are starting to look like the gangplank to Noah's Ark. Just in North America, 9,000 birds walked to slaughter last year, along with 5,000 caribou who were chased there by helicopter, countless thousands of deer, a few thousand alligators, several thousand wild birds, and miscellaneous llamas, elk, and even water buffaloes.

Worldwide, the trend is similar. Jaded palates are turning animals once reserved for hunting into domesticated dinner fare, while hunters pursue semi-tame exotics. Often the same ranchers supply both tastes, and raise exotic "pets" as well. They typically begin by serving hunters and collectors of status symbols—the prestige market. The animal no one wants to pet or shoot for a trophy goes to the butcher.

A decade ago, big game butchers mostly served people who were allergic to conventional meats (or more precisely, to the chemicals and antibiotics found in them). Today, big game butchers mostly serve restaurants. With the trendy restaurant clientele growing all the time, the big game meat demand is growing as well. Bison sales jumped 60 percent in 1986;

New York City's consumption of version shot up from 3,000 pounds a week in 1985 to 4,000 pounds a week in 1986.

Such growth in what used to be the waste end of the business has turned many exotic game ranchers into stockyards. Newcomers have gotten into game ranching, often with limited land and little knowledge of the animals they're handling. Three thousand deer farms have started up worldwide—in the past 15 years, including 2,000 in New Zealand alone, boasting a herd of 180,000. Another 300 deer farmers are active in Australia. Noting their success, former dairy farmers are switching to deer in upstate New York, all parts of Canada, and Great Britain. Laws designed to stop poaching prohibit the sale of version in many states and provinces, but the lawmakers are under increasing pressure to exempt ranching version (as if anyone can tell what is and isn't ranch meat).

The deer trade has grown alongside bison ranching. Some 500 bison ranchers belong to the South Dakota-based National Buffalo Association, with members in almost every state and province. Their herd number from 600 to 7,000, compared to the 15,000 bison living on government land. Thirty-seven thousand alligators are now raised in Florida; the Confederate amusement park does a roaring side-business by slaughtering 1,000 of their stock per year to make $1,800 shoes, $4,000 alligator suits, and $12 alligator steaks. Eight to twelve thousand llamas are raised in the western U.S. and Canada, for both meat and wool.

Experts say only the virtual impossibility of importing more breeding stock holds back the trade in water buffalo. About 300 water buffalo are presently raised in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri—primarily under the patronage of Anthony P. Leonard. The Kruger supermarket chain began test-marketing water buffalo steaks and frankfurters in early 1986. Elk ranching began in Alberta, Canada in 1959, but has been slower to catch on—probably because elk are difficult to keep healthy in an artificial environment. Alberta still has about 1,000 of an estimated 1,500 domesticated elk in North America.
Continued from previous page
amplified the image desired by exotic animal ranchers in his 1985 epic novel Heaven. Wealthy macho men protecting expensive wildlife, filled with peer-regarding beastly characteristics, otherwise seen only in zoos. Rich hunters are allowed to cull surplus trophy-size males of the most common species, but peer-oared, giraffes, and sable antelope roam the grounds just for show. No man is chased mercilessly by a helicopter; no animal is penned and electrically prodded toward a bloodbath. Models posing with tame lions and tigers complete the Eden-like picture.

It may be half real at half a dozen of North America's estimated 1,000 game ranches, among about 4,500 world-wide. Otherwise, reality is Robert Naud's "Les Sangliers du Brabant" game farm about an hour's drive east of Montreal. Like many and perhaps most others new to game ranching, Naud got into exotic animals to save the family farm after losing his job at conventional agriculture. Typically, Naud was both badly undercapitalized and inexperienced when he acquired his first exotic animal. He rapidly diversified -- needing quick cash returns -- and became involved with animal dealers and agents of somewhat doubtful reputation.

Nine years later, Naud is still struggling. Lions, tigers, cougars, jaguars, and ocelots thrive against winter winds in glass-enclosed enclosures two deep along the side of a tractor shed. The cages are barely big enough for an adult Bengal tiger to turn around in. A nearby barn houses Naud's father's dairy herd, with a family of six pecaries (a pig-like tropical mammal) crowded into a stall assigned for five Jersey milking stools.

A half mile up the road, a concrete-walled compound holds a variety of imported exotic domestic goats, llamas, exotic sheep, bison, and dogs. An adjacent barn shelters several hundred pigs of indiscriminate ancestry. Naud advertises them as wild boars, and they look like huge hogs. But they haven't been pure-bred for many generations. Naud imported his original boar stock from England back in 1975. It wasn't enough to build a herd without extensive cross-breeding, so he cross-bred the boars with various domestic pigs until now, when he estimates, his "boars" are 75 percent domestic.

In summer, Naud's hoofed stock roam 125 acres of woods and field, enjoying an existence undoubtedly healthier than that of their factory-farmed cousins a few miles away in any direction. They may die from musket balls, crossbow bolts, or ordinary rifles instead of by paying hunters in a 50-acre hunting ground, or may be conventionally slaughtered in fall to serve the Thanksgiving and Christmas trade.

The big cats are less fortunate. Separated from their mothers, de-fanged and declawed when they are four weeks old, they fetch prices ranging between $500 for a cougar to $3,500 for a jaguar. Few of the purchasers look after them properly. Eleven times in 1986, the Montreal chapter of the Society for Protection of Animals was asked to rescue big cats whose owners had abandoned them or simply couldn't handle them. One cougar was confiscated from a man who had been arrested on drug charges. Both a lion and a cougar were involved in a suspected burglary. All three of these cats -- and three others -- were traced back to Naud and his Montreal sales agent, Gilles Forget.

Forget represents another reality of the exotic animal business: small-time traffickers juggling bills and promises, trying to get rich quick. Promoting game ranch hunting under the name "Multi-Vandals" and "Exotic Multi-Vandals." Forget has a criminal record for assault and battery, and was allegedly threatened and burned by a neighbor who investigated his operation two years ago. Multi-Vandals meanwhile, facing tens of lawsuits for nonpayment of debts, changed legal names in 1985 -- becoming "Lucedale Canada Inc."

Government subsidies

Aware of the dismal record of small-time entrepreneurs, the Quebec government is supplying capital and equipment to North America's most ambitious game farming project. The "game farm" is the whole Quebec Labrador peninsula. The Quebec Department of Recreation, Fish and Game spent $3 million (U.S.) in 1985 to build a slaughterhouse capable of processing up to 50,000 carcasses per year. The object is to thin the caribou herd, estimated at 600,000, while making jobs for Inuit, Cree, and Naskapi Indians. The break-even point is expected to be about 2,700 carcasses per year. Inuit helicopters descend to slaughter, herding them over 13 miles in only two and a half hours. The 5,000 were apparently in addition to the approximately 4,500 carcasses per year that the native North Americans kill for their own use. The meat is sold mainly to the American and European restaurant trade, while the antlers go to Asia for use in aphrodisiac powders.

The U.S. government isn't presently supporting big-time game ranching, although both bison and white wolves are legally slaughtered from time to time on federal land. But game ranching in the U.S. is also being promoted by the Canadian province of Alberta, where the Kikino Metis were recently allowed to establish their own 7,500-acre game farm, an hour's drive northeast of Edmonton. Land-rich and cash-poor, U.S. tribes are expected to copy any success achieved by their Canadian counterparts.

On the African scene

Nurtured by African nations, including Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Sudan, and South Africa, have hailed game ranching as possibly the only way to protect species such as the elephant and rhinoceros from poachers. The African argument is that only game ranching can provide the income from wildlife that is usually impossible to raise for hire and equip conservation agents. Otherwise, protecting wildlife is a luxury that most African governments don't feel they can afford. Meanwhile, with the price of poached rhino horns having climbed from $17 per pound 15 years ago to $300 per pound today, poachers have considered an incentive to wipe out the rhino as fast as possible.

African game farming also gets a boost from progressive land economists, who have begun to recognize that such native animals as anelope and kudu make much more efficient use of the savannah than the conventional dairy cattle that have turned grasslands into dust basins across much of the continent. If African herdsmen can be encouraged to domesticate antelope and kudu, the thinking goes, the savanna can be restored -- with net benefits to all species.

The U.S. situation differs partly because Americans have the money to protect wildlife, and partly because North American endangered species are commercially ranched on a significant scale. According to former game ranching advocate Valerius Geist, a professor of environmental science at the University of California, North American game ranching actually threatens endangered species. The reason is that intensive ranching of any kind is believed by the only good predator is a dead predator -- even if it is endangered.

Poaching is not less a problem in North America than in Africa, though for different reasons. In Africa, poaching provides ready cash amid a weak economy. In North America, it is permitted or even condoned by officials, practiced by men who would rather cruise backroads after dark with jacklals and rifles than take conventional jobs. As many as half of all deer killed in North America are believed killed by poachers. Traditionally, poachers will take their take to unscrupulous butchers who mix the venison into hamburger. But now that venison is legally sold, the value of a typical horse is considered too low for a butcher to make a profit. The result is that poachers get less and less, while more and more is smuggled to big-city restaurants as alleged rare produce. Restaurant demand for game meat has been increasing steadily. Gun clubs and rifle organizations want for over a century on venison and bear meat donated by legal hunters who had bagged surplus. Apparently the surplus is being sold these days, and game banquet organizers went on radio and television before Christmas of 1986 to beg for contributions of "even a rabbit or woodchuck."

The future looks bright for wildlife entrepreneurs

Game ranching in North America is not yet firmly established, but since game meat tends to be leaner than beef, and since game animals don't need the rich grains cattle require, it could remain a growth industry even after the feed epidemic of ordering a butchering permit. The reason is that intensive ranching of any kind is believed by the only good predator is a dead predator -- even if it is endangered.

The exotic hunting preserves run by people like John Mecom Jr., of Houston, Thomas Mont- zell of Fife, North, and the Waters family of Utah, Texas, may be moral- ly desirable to animal rights activists, but the public may be content with the contribution to the preservation of certain rare African species. Their animals are shot only in the off season, off they would in concrete and steel zoos. But even these few spacious preserves bear no comparison to the vast savannah preservat- ion reserves/kennel/stockyard oper- ations of most game ranchers, whose stock is extensively inbred and rarely enjoys even semi-natural conditions. The stock is often a hybrid of elk and bison once again roaming the woodland meadows is contradicted by the fact that the Second World War meat hunters insist not much different from the life of a beef cow.

Merritt Clifton is an environmental journ-alist living in Vermont.
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Eating for Life
Everybody’s Life
BY VICTORIA MORAN

I've long entertained the theory that if something is right, it's right on every level. For example, if I don't base my life on exploitation of others (nonhuman animals included), my own quality of life is bound to be higher. In terms of a vegetarian diet—a totally vegetarian diet—the evidence is mounting that sparing the lives of "food animals" means prolonging the lives of people as well.

Nathan Pritikin drew enormous public attention in the 1960s with his program of exercise and a low-fat, virtually vegetarian diet for heart disease sufferers. In the early 1980s, John McDougall, a physician practicing internal medicine in Hawaii, published The McDougall Plan, a book that recommends a vegan (no meat, fish, eggs, or dairy products) eating plan for general health and weight management. His subsequent book, McDougall's Medicine, draws from extensive research and his own clinical experience the conclusion that the vegan diet should be a part of the treatment for a number of pathological conditions: hypertension, kidney disease, arthrosis, diabetes, certain cancers, atherosclerosis and coronary heart disease.

It is interesting that in recommending vegetarianism—a term so perjoratively avoided by these and other proponents of an animal-free diet for health—people such as Pritikin and McDougall make no mention of ethical issues regarding animals. They are stating simple, diametrically opposed diets, particularly one containing no saturated (animal) fat or cholesterol, is best diet for human health. And this is nothing new. As early as 1980, the very conservative Journal of the American Medical Association reported that a vegan diet would eliminate 90 percent of this country's heart disease and 97 percent of coronary occlusions (heart attacks). It seems that it takes well over 30 years for lifestyle information from the scholarly journals to filter down to the family doctor's office or the hospital cafeteria. Working to speed that process is a pioneering interest in the San Francisco area, Dr. Dean Ornish. He is involved in a research project to determine if heart disease can be prevented by a Pritikin/McDougall dietary pattern (that evidence is already conclusive) but whether such disease, once established, can be reversed. Instead of seeking to extrapolate findings from work with non-human animals in a laboratory, Dr. Ornish is working with human volunteers whose heart conditions range, as an article in the March issue of Discover magazine put it, "from bad to terrible". Some have such extensive coronary blockage that even bypass surgery would not help. What are they doing instead—eating properly and learning to relax with a variety of yoga-inspired stress control techniques.

Maalox for Ornish's patients involves choosing foods from five groups. The first category is the most beneficial, and includes whole grains, fresh vegetables, fruits, legumes, and—because of its overall benefits—vegetable broth. The third—recently added—are foods high in fat (avocados, olives, nuts and seeds, and soft corn oil margarine) and skin milk comprise the second category—a little less desirable than the first. The third—least desirable still—consists of rich margarine, low-fat dairy products, and breads and fish. Moving into the danger zone, shellfish and sugar make up the fourth category; and the fifth—the worst of all—is comprised of red meat, whole milk products, fried foods, eggs, and salt.

Eating as close as possible to group one means meals such as vegetable curry over brown rice with steamed artichokes; a meatless cheeseless/eggless chef's salad; black bean chili with baked tortilla chips and green salad; pizza with tofu instead of cheese, topped with vegetables; or a pineapple-tomato kabob and millet with tofu cream gravy. That beats a bottle of glucose after surgery, doesn't it?

Ornish's hypothesis is that even a 20 to 30 percent level of dietary fat (Americans on average consume 35 to 40 percent of their calories as fat) is too high to achieve a real reversal in atherosclerosis, a disease in which deposits of fat or cholesterol block one or more of the coronary arteries (vessels that supply blood to the heart). Ornish's patients receive just ten percent of their calories from fat—mostly fat found naturally in beans, grains, and vegetables. Fifteen percent of their calories come from protein, and a whopping 75 percent from carbohydrates (30 percent more than the average American).

The experiment has already shown to Dr. Ornish's satisfaction, that most patients do stay on the diet. It remains to be seen whether or not adherence to the diet can actually reverse existing coronary pathology. A lot of people—and animals—would benefit if the results are in...

Readers may write to Ms. Moore in care of THE ANIMALS' AGENDA. Questions of general interest may be answered in future columns.
A six-acre compound for baboons (top); primates housed in groups engage in natural social behavior (bottom left); Primates caged alone in typical laboratory housing (bottom right).

The stress of captivity

BY MICHAEL E. PERERA, Ph.D.

In designing facilities for the maintenance of nonhuman primates in captivity, it is essential to realize that primates are social animals. Many natural social groups of primates number between 50 and 100 members, and some reach well over 100. Seventy percent of all primate genera coalesce into social groups including two or more unrelated adults and their infants and juvenile offspring. Even researchers of these primates formerly considered it “ordinarily” that primates live in groups that do not remain learned about primate social interaction through studies of these species.

The principal argument that primates have evolved in environments that include participation in complex social interactions within groups of populations of globally stable composition. In virtually every species studied to date, mating in individuals develop strong and typically long-term relationships with their mothers, siblings, and other individuals between infancy and adulthood. Affiliative relationships, entailing greetings, grooming, social play, and sleeping partnerships, develop continuously. For primates, normative behaviors based on the lifelong process that depends on consistent input from the primate ecological and social stimuli.

Consider now that the vast majority of biomedical research projects conducted using primates produces data from individuals forced to live in tiny, barren, isolated cages. Subjects are taken from their wild or natural habitats by one of the adults, while others are born into laboratory cages. Laboratory births are associated with small size, isolation, and is separated from before the ages at which they would naturally be weaned. They spend their early years in a barren, isolated cage, and are separated from the rest of their lives in a cage less than one meter tall that offers about three-quarters of a square meter of space. These are in accordance with recommendations in the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals for proper management of laboratory animals.

Under such conditions, nonhuman primates do not express normal patterns of behavior. Indeed, behavioral biologists would predict that subjects to these conditions produce multivariate aberrations in both physiology and behavior. A critical conclusion emerges from this argument that must be addressed by the scientific community and society: said biomedical research cannot be conducted on monkeys or other social species in existing laboratory environments.

The NIH Guide states that good biomedical research must consider the effects of environmental factors on the well-being of the experimental subject and the biological responses of the subject animal. The Guide also warns, however, that proper management includes genetic and environmental control to minimize variations in the animals’ responses to experimental stimuli. Unfortunately, this principle has traditionally been interpreted to mean that extensive inbreeding and minimal, sterile, isolated housing conditions will minimize any variance in physiology and behavior among research subjects. The presumption concerning inbreeding and variability is, in many cases, demonstrably false; phenotypic variance in laboratory rodents, for example, often increases with degree of inbreeding. Variability in the physiology and behavior of nonhuman primates in large social groups is probably also increases as does the artificial nature of their captive environments. As in inbreeding, nonhuman primates are much genetically controlled developmental and post-natal behaviors, and must maintain an environment for intrinsically and synchronously functioning animals in exceedingly small cages—which precludes essential interactions and experiences. The literature, which is part of a multitude of idiiosyncratic physiological and behavioral response patterns.

The literature documents the diverse effects on housing and group composition can have on the physiological functioning of laboratory animals. Over the past 30 to 40 years, research has related changes or differences in captive social environments to differences in the development of animals’ brains, musculoskeletal anatomy, nervous and endocrine systems, immunological systems, general behavior, and reproductive performance. The most astounding feature of the available literature reviews is the revelation that relationships between captive environments and physiological behaviors functioning in captivity have been virtually ignored for primates, despite their status as the biomedical researcher’s most valuable animal model.

In response to these findings, an Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources (ILAR) committee recommended that “when appropriate, group housing should be considered for nonhuman animals” (NIH Guide, 1985), but concluded that "there is little objective evidence for defining adequate care in relation to social environment. The data are limited and contradictory and lack sufficient evidence to establish absolute recommendations." Other readers of the literature respond very differently to our current state of knowledge (and ignorance). Lack of uniformity in previous results concerning effects on housing on physiology and behavior detracts in no way from the importance of that body of research. In fact, the biomedical procedures and features of contemporary laboratories that destroy or thwart intrinsic and extrinsic homeostatic mechanisms in development should be expected to generate variation in research data, within and across species and strains. Additional variability is to be expected in results emerging from different laboratory environments and from species having naturally evolved vastly different types of sociality and organizing. The adaptive responses often produced in such social animals by chronic isolate caging indicate likely effects on species that naturally exhibit pronounced gregariousness and complex forms of social organization.

Working conditions should not require philosophical compromise

Through the animal rights advocates argue that the immorality or scientific validity of subjecting a primate or any other animal to experimentation as a “model” for the human species, the facts remain that animals are now being used for biomedical and behavioral research and an end to the practice is not presently in sight. Concerns for the well-being of animals should be directed toward improving, as much as possible, the conditions under which they are forced to live. Working for improvements in their environment, as well as for improvement in any other area that affects their welfare, needn’t be viewed as compromising one’s philosophical position against the use of nonhuman beings for human purposes.

The well-being of animals used for research would be greatly improved by instances on the establishment of housing conditions that resemble somewhat the subjects’ natural physical and social environments. Whereas no form of captivity for primates can be considered acceptable, they are most likely to exhibit representative patterns of patterns and behavior when they are provided adequate amounts of space and appropriate social stimuli. The conditions for the behavior of nonhuman primate groups in social groups is not only necessary to obtain valid data, it is also practical. Outdoor housing for social groups of primates provide animals with opportunities to develop and experience less stressful and less idiosyncratic environments. Therefore, there are methods of housing primates only in modest indoor social groups that would entail feasible transformation of almost any of the laboratory rooms whose walls are currently lined with rows of identical cages. Moreover, housing groups of primates is much more compatible with socially-housed groups of primates at research and breeding centers across the country who have the expertise needed to advise laboratories on the care and housing needs of those animals in laboratories who wish to provide animals with a more natural environment.
When a Picture is Truly Worth a Thousand Words

Animal Films for Humane Education
By Dallas Pratt
Arts & Archives, New York, 1989, 288 pages, $8.95 paperback

We quote from one of the reviews included in this volume:

"This film (The Perils of Priscilla), follows Priscilla, a Siamese cat, through some harrowing experiences. The scenes begin in her home with the family preparing to leave. They depart and Priscilla, looking for food, becomes lost in the city where she endures numerous torments before being captured and placed in an animal shelter. The film is open-ended, leaving the conclusion up to the viewer.

"The idea of filming from Priscilla's vantage point is imaginative. However, there is a major conceptual flaw in the film, that of expecting children to learn responsibility through observing animals, rather than emphasizing that a child should already have shown a sense of responsibility before being given a pet. The film lends itself admirably to a discussion of human-animal relationships. The open-ended conclusion allows each viewer to finish the film, and a discussion of these various endings can be interesting and profitable..."

The new edition of Animal Films for Humane Education is a valuable educational guide, containing descriptions and ratings of 136 films and videos. Some films, like The Perils of Priscilla, described above, are not specifically concerned with animal rights issues. Others, like Unnecessary Fears, are landmark documentaries of animal abuse that provide invaluable testimony to the seriousness and urgency of the movement.

This comprehensive guide covers many facets of the animal rights movement. Its films are divided into 14 headings: attitudes toward animals, rights, food and commercial uses, hunting, performing animals, pets, research and testing, riding, service animals, transportation, trapping, veterinary medicine, wildlife and zoos. For each film, the manual provides a description, audience ratings for value in humane education and entertainment, and critical discussion material with which to extend the film's concerns into other areas.

Many of the films are specifically aimed towards elementary school children. Children, of course, relate strongly to animals, and have not yet been hardened to society's routine exploitation of animals that so many adults have come to view as inevitable. But one should be able to find appropriate films for any audience here.

Films provide an excellent outreach tool for the movement. Many people can be reached with each viewing, and there is potential for any number of creative concepts that convey messages effectively. Graphic visual depictions of animal abuse are hard to ignore or rationalize. Unnecessary Fears viewers have fewer shields against the truth.

This manual is an invaluable asset for activists who wish to make greater use of films in their outreach efforts and for anyone interested in humane education films.

—Liza Baran
Ms. Baran is with the Physicians' Committee for Responsible Medicine (PCRM), based in Washington, D.C.

Food for the Spirit

Vegetarianism & the World Religions
By Steven Rosen, with a preface by Isaac Bashevis Singer
Bala Books, 1987 (268 West 23rd Street, New York, NY 10011)
$6.95 paper; $8.95 cloth; add $1.50 for postage

This book is a chorus, a song. Every religion teaches love, kindness, non-violence, mercy, justice, tolerance, compassion. How can we reconcile the problems of meat-eating with our religious teachings? How does your religion, if you profess any, look at the slaughter of live animals for food? And what do other religions say?

This book will answer these questions—and more. It is a concise survey of the world's religions and vegetarian views. It includes the central religious texts of the major world religions, and offers a comprehensive overview of the history of vegetarianism in each major religious tradition. The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history and development of vegetarianism as a religious and social movement.

Steven Rosen (Ph.D., Harvard), a leading scholar in the field of religious studies, has written extensively on the relationship between religion and food. His previous books include "The Ecology of Religion" and "Religious Vegetarianism in the World Religions." He is a member of the board of directors of the International Vegetarian Union and has taught courses on vegetarianism at several universities.

The book provides a comprehensive overview of the history of vegetarianism in the world's major religions, from the ancient Greeks to contemporary Zen Buddhists. It is an essential resource for anyone interested in the intersection of religion and food.

—John Grazer

A Dog By Any Other Name

My Dog Tulip
By J.R. Ackerley
Farrar, Straus & Giroux, New York, 1987, 180 pages, $7.95 paper

In 1956, E.M. Forster said that J.R. Ackerley's My Dog Tulip was an account of a dog "intimated as a creature in her own right and not as an appendage of man." Now that the book has been reissued in paperback, a lot more people will be singing its praises. One recent critic has called it a "love story." But I think it is more than that. In his attempt to show us Tulip's point of view—not his own—Ackerley has done what anthropologists would have said was impossible: he has written an ethnography of dog culture. Ackerley describes—as best he can—the sociocultural habits, rituals, language, and opinions of Tulip and her acquaintances.

Tulip is a female German Shepherd with whom Ackerley shares his life and home for 15 years. That he loves her deeply is evidenced by his descriptions of her physical beauty.

She is in a gray dog wearing a saddle tunic. Her gray is the gray of broch hair. Her saddle tunic is of the texture of satin and clasps her long body like a saddled sea. No taffeta could have shaped it more elegantly.

But it is even more deeply illustrated by his constant attempts to look deeper than her surface beauty—to her feelings, her preferences, her inner life. Ackerley accords Tulip's opinions on day-to-day events the same weight as his own. "She too has her feelings," he often says, "and now that I have put the human point of view it is proper to attend to hers..."

And the fact that he does so with superb wit and great sympathy makes the book all the more delightful and readable.

But My Dog Tulip is above all, funny. There is a chapter called "Lizards and Solids," a title which will need no explanation for most people living with companion animals. In this chapter, Ackerley begins by discussing Tulip's particular eliminatory habits but soon rounds off into a full-fledged discussion of urination as "dog language"...
Reviews

Weighing the Alternatives

Alternatives to Animal Use in Research, Testing, and Education

441 pages; Order ODTA-BA-27; $16.00

The Office of Technology Assessment (an agency of the U.S. Congress) comprehensively reviewed scientific, regulatory, economic, legal, and ethical issues involving alternatives to live animals in biomedical research, toxicity testing, and education. They solicited opinions from more than 600 individuals, who represented all viewpoints. The advisory panel included Connie Sagan, Andrew Rowan, and Henry Spira, who are all animal advocates.

The result of this thorough research is a relatively balanced analysis. This is most useful, because both the animal rights and the pro-vivisection groups tend to oversimplify the issues. Animal rights activists are not simply naive, well-intentioned animal lovers who do not understand the need for animal experimentation. Similarly, the prevalence of animal research does not completely reflect greed, ignorance, or sadism on the part of scientists.

The study evaluates the scientific strengths and weaknesses of alternatives to a wide range of animal use. Furthermore, it discusses the political and practical realities that facilitate the adoption of some alternatives while impeding others. While the main focus is on scientific issues, there is also a very good chapter on animal rights philosophy. The authors, in general, have tried to offer an even-handed analysis. However, I believe that they overstate the value of animal models for product safety testing and for biomedical progress. The careful research of Brandon Reines and Martin L. Stephens has shown that the importance of animal research for many medical advances has been exaggerated. Still, despite its occasional flaws and inevitable biases, this detailed academic report is a valuable addition to the literature on the subject and should be in the library of every serious animal defender.

—Stephen R. Kaufman, M.D.

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Animal Rights in the Third World

Information Wanted

Animal advocates and/or organizations with in-depth knowledge of the current state of animal rights and animal treatment in Asia, Africa and Latin America are invited to submit articles, materials or feature ideas to The ANIMALS' AGENDA. We are interested in developing up-to-date reports stressing historical and cultural perspectives about these areas. Contact: Patricia Greavelle, P.O. Box 8234, Westport, CT 06881; or call (203) 226-8826 EST.
LETTERS

Animal rights movement is on the rise across the nation. The New England Anti-Vivisection Society (NEAVS) board, "take-over" by People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) is a move to significant changes in animal welfare and animal rights groups throughout North America. Much has been written in THE ANIMALS' AGENDA and elsewhere about the large amounts of funds allocated by various animal welfare groups around the country, and about the need to motivate these groups to use their funds in a more active and aggressive manner. The PETA-backed reshuffling of the NEAVS's board of directors is perhaps the first time any organization with the financial resources of NEAVS has been "radicalized" to such an extent, with such a strong likelihood of a sharp change in direction in which these resources are to be used.

Given the justifiable interest (and concern) that these events have raised in many quarters of the animal rights community, it is gratifying that THE ANIMALS' AGENDA has provided substantial coverage of both the events themselves and of some of the forces behind them. The reaction of some of the groups involved (such as PETA), who claim that press coverage of disputes within the movement is damaging to the movement as a whole, is perhaps understandable, but cannot be well-defended—except out of self-interest. As animal rights issues move into larger arenas—such as network newscasts, the mainstream press, and legislative halls—the tendency towards crystallization of power and establishment of expeditious and aggressive rights "elite" must be vigorously challenged. A free press and aggressive coverage of important issues can keep all of us better informed, and ultimately strengthen the decentralization and democratization of the animal rights movement.

— John Shaw
San Francisco, CA

As PETA volunteers and supporters, we are responding to the letter in the April 1987 issue that questions PETA's accountability to its supporters. We have found PETA to be consistently responsive to its supporters, and creative and innovative in its approaches to bringing public attention to issues. PETA has been a prime mover in gaining public support for the animal rights movement, both in the U.S. and throughout the world.

Ingrid Newkirk is a great strategist. Her approaches often succeed when others fail. Thus, what the writers see as the "closed decision-making process at PETA", is in fact strict quality control. When dealing with emotional issues, sloppiness can creep in—by the form of misinformation, exaggeration, hysteria, and rumor. Our experience of PETA's founders is that they have been consistently far-sighted. They maintain simple lifestyles and work tirelessly for the cause. We trust Ingrid Newkirk and Alex Pacheco. PETA has achieved tremendous gains for the animal rights movement without resorting to exploitative or unethical conduct.

The movement is progressing nicely, but the fight is still uphill. The vivisectionists, hunters, trappers, factory farmers, and all other exploiters of animals gain when we, who are so predisposed to be models of "humaneness", present an image of competitiveness and picketing in a public forum such as THE ANIMALS' AGENDA. Let's take advantage of the current wave of support for a cause that a few short years ago had only relatively few beleaguered followers. We need to educate the media, and continue supporting you to the best of our abilities.

— Sally Osterling, Lyneth Hirsch, Joanne Goldberger, Carmen Alliata, Carol Nelson, Francho Bonnchi, Denny Hartnell, Mike Hamilton, Olive Neal, Sherry Murphy, Kathy Marshall, Frances Shapiro, A. Barrett Riley, Steve McCormick, George J. Michael, Jill Churn

In this day and age, television must be utilized to raise the consciousness of the American public. For a significant portion of the population, the television is the only source of information. It would be a mistake for the animal rights movement to neglect developing some kind of television marketing strategy. At present, television is being used to bombard the American public with ideas such as: 'It's okay to wear fur, eat meat, and use animal-tested cosmetics.' Alternative pro-animal media is communicated through the airwaves for enlightenment and education.

— Jennifer Levkas 
New York, NY

One reason we see few commercials or public service messages in support of animals is that so many of the major...
LETTERS

Ignorance...

Continued from previous page television advertisers are involved— in one way or another —with practices that exploit animals. Television stations and networks simply do not wish to risk offending their major advertisers who might pull their commercials off the air in retaliation. Those fears, however, may be exaggerated as television is simply too important for advertisers to stay away indefinitely. One solution might be for the various groups supporting animals to pool their resources and buy their own TV and radio stations. If they draw on their own experiences and their wide knowledge, they could have some first-rate programs.

—C.C. Courington, M.D. Virginia Beach, VA

Editor’s Note: A new enterprise, The Voice of Nature Network, Inc. (VNN), was recently begun for the exclusive purpose of getting pro-animal, "deep ecology" messages and programs aired on television. For more information, write to VNN at PO. Box 68, Westport, CT 06881.

Spay/Neuter Operations Not Luxury Surgery

Thank you for your timely attention to the need for spaying and neutering dogs and cats. Unfortunately, one item that was not addressed is the exorbitant high cost of this surgery, and the feeling on the part of many veterinarians that it is "luxury" surgery. That attitude contributes to the misery and suffering of millions of unwanted companion animals born each year, only to die by the needle or something much worse.

Our small, all-volunteer organization provides a low-cost, subsidized spay/neuter program in our community (population one million). While there are over 50 veterinarians, only four clinics have elected to assist our program. Grassroots organizations can make a difference, but the financial drain and volume of work are staggering.

Your article will help educate the public, but we must educate the veterinary community also. Spay/neuter surgery is a critical necessity, and it must be available at low cost to everyone. Using the excuse "people could afford to pay more if they wanted to" means that the animals will be made to suffer litter after litter because their "business" either can’t or won’t pay the cost of the surgery. Only with a lower-cost spay/neuter program in every community can the crisis of pet overpopulation be solved.

—Connie C. Wallis
Tahlequah Humane P. O. Box 3584 Norfolk, VA 23514

Grassroots Groups Need Expertise More Than Funds

Recently it was noted in your publication that there was a need for funds to help the grassroots organizations around the country, because it is very important to the movement that they flourish. I do not disagree that they should use more money, but it has been my experience from having been involved in several local groups that they are even more in need of help in organizing and successfully running an organization.

There should be representatives from the large national organizations who could respond to the needs of small groups of individuals who want to start one up in their town. In my state, there are towns that have no animal control or spay/neuter organizations, even though there are usually several individuals in each place who would like to initiate such programs, but need help.

—Sandy Burns Great Falls, MT

Name
Address

The ANIMALS’ AGENDA welcomes letters from readers, but brief unsolicited-solicited messages are more likely to get published. Please try to restrict letters to 250 words (one double-spaced, typed page). We reserve the right to edit all letters. Address them to LETTERS, The ANIMALS’ AGENDA, PO. Box 5234, Westport, CT 06881.

Editor’s Note: Some help can be obtained by contacting The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), 2301 1 Street NW, Washington, DC 20037, 202-652-3100. HSUS can provide information on starting an animal shelter, and can refer you to its regional director for your area. Most animal rights groups have been started by one or two energetic and motivated people who just start by working locally on some issue. Their activity generates attention which brings others into the fold.
Dr. Grant
Continued from page 6

more refined until you soon lose track of the big picture. When fellow psychologists would ask about my research and I would begin to explain, their eyes would slowly glaze over. There were very few people who understood what I was doing or who could effectively evaluate the value of my research. I don't believe that I was unique in this. The terminology and the methodology got so complex that it was rare for anyone to understand research that had been developed. In fact, you could identify across the country the five or six researchers who were doing similar research by their jargon alone. They were the wise judge of the merits of that research, and when you applied for grants you wrote to them and you had to use the appropriate jargon and buzzwords in your writing.

What do you feel you achieved in your research endeavors?
As a result of eight to ten years of laboratory research, I can honestly say that there was no proof of anything of more than trivial significance. I know that my colleagues will not be very happy to hear that.

In the New York Times, May, 1985 an article on torturers stated, "The preconditions that can lead someone to become a torturer include a frequently held ideology that defines the believer as a guardian of social good, an attitude of unquestionable obedience to authority, and the open or tacit support by his peers." Can the word 'researcher' be substituted here for the word "torturer" with any validity?
More or less, yes. I can remember people opening letters announcing grant awards very excitedly as if they had won the Academy Award. This was a special mark—it was not just money, but a special form of recognition. There is that kind of clique feelings among researchers. They're no aware of it but their defense mechanisms would allow them to reject such an analysis. Anyone who tries to make them aware of this would be regarded as a "bleeding heart," "emotional type," or "animal lover."

Psychologist Robert Lifton has described a process called "doubling" whereby people can go about their business inflicting pain on another entity and then, in other areas of their life, be totally normal by societal standards. Are you aware of this "doubling" mechanism in researchers?

No doubt about it. As a matter of fact, we had a pet dog in the laboratory who was a stray that we used to care for. At the same time, this laboratory was doing research on other things. There was a direct correlation between this stray pet and the animals in the laboratory. The animals in the laboratory were direct consequences, whereas we thought of the pet as having a personality.

Do researchers kill the animals themselves at the end of an experiment? No. That is something that the researchers wouldn't or do see done, including myself. Normally, we would finish and go home for the night and a lab maintenance person would come in and give them the "sacrificing" and the caring away of dead animals. When I began to phase out animal research in my laboratory, I dismissed the lab assistants and told my students that they would have to "sacrifice" the animals themselves. That brought it to a more personal level for them and it slowed down the pace of research.

Who is in charge in the laboratory?
Well, it's very rare that the principal investigator steps into the laboratory. The objective is to move up to a level where you sit in your office and devise these experiments and then hand them down from on high to your battery of trusted graduate students who actually perform the experiments.

Dr. Grant, given that both torturers and researchers inflict pain on conscious living entities for what they believe to be the "greater good," do you see researchers as being different from the average person?
I don't think so. Of course, there are sadistic researchers and sadistic torturers but on the whole, I think that they are different people. The/& are both violent. The animals in the laboratory were direct consequences, whereas we thought of the pet as having a personality.

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