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## The ANIMALS' AGENDA

JULY/AUGUST 1988 VOLUME VIII NO. 6

### 6 Savors or Sellouts? BY WAYNE PACELLE

Where conservation and environmental groups stand on hunting.

### 12 Hounded to Death: The "Sport" of Hunting with Dogs

BY MERRITT CLIFTON

There's more to fox hunting than riding after the hounds: the reality for the fox is a bloody death after hours of unrelenting pursuit by packs of dogs.

### 26 Nor Iron Bars a Cage: The Story of Pets in Prison

BY PHIL MAGGITT

When prison officials allow inmates to keep and care for animals, there are benefits for all parties. This heart-warming article tells how birds, dogs, stray cats, and other creatures help defuse prison life.

### 40 Savage Spectacles

Bullfighting is one of Spain's best known traditions. But when it's stripped of myth, pageantry, and macho mystique, the bullfight can be recognized as nothing more than a celebration of calculated sadism.

### 2 Page Two

### 3 Letters

### 10 Network Notes

### 18 Animal Newsline

World Day for Laboratory Animals—1988 ♦ Big-Time Poaching ♦ A Rift in the Environmental Movement

### 32 Dateline: International

### 32 News Shorts

### 36 Animal Intelligencer BY PATRICE GREANVILLE

### 38 Comment

Gaining a Foothold on Capitol Hill

### 47 Compassionate Living BY VICTORIA MORAN

The Pleasures of the Picnic

### 48 Reviews

Dwellers in the Land ♦ Models for Biomedical Research: A New Perspective

### 58 Classified

**COVER:** DETAIL FROM "THE KILL" BY JOHN FREDERICK HERRING, 1858/COURTESY OF AARON ASHLEY, INC., NEW YORK, NY.

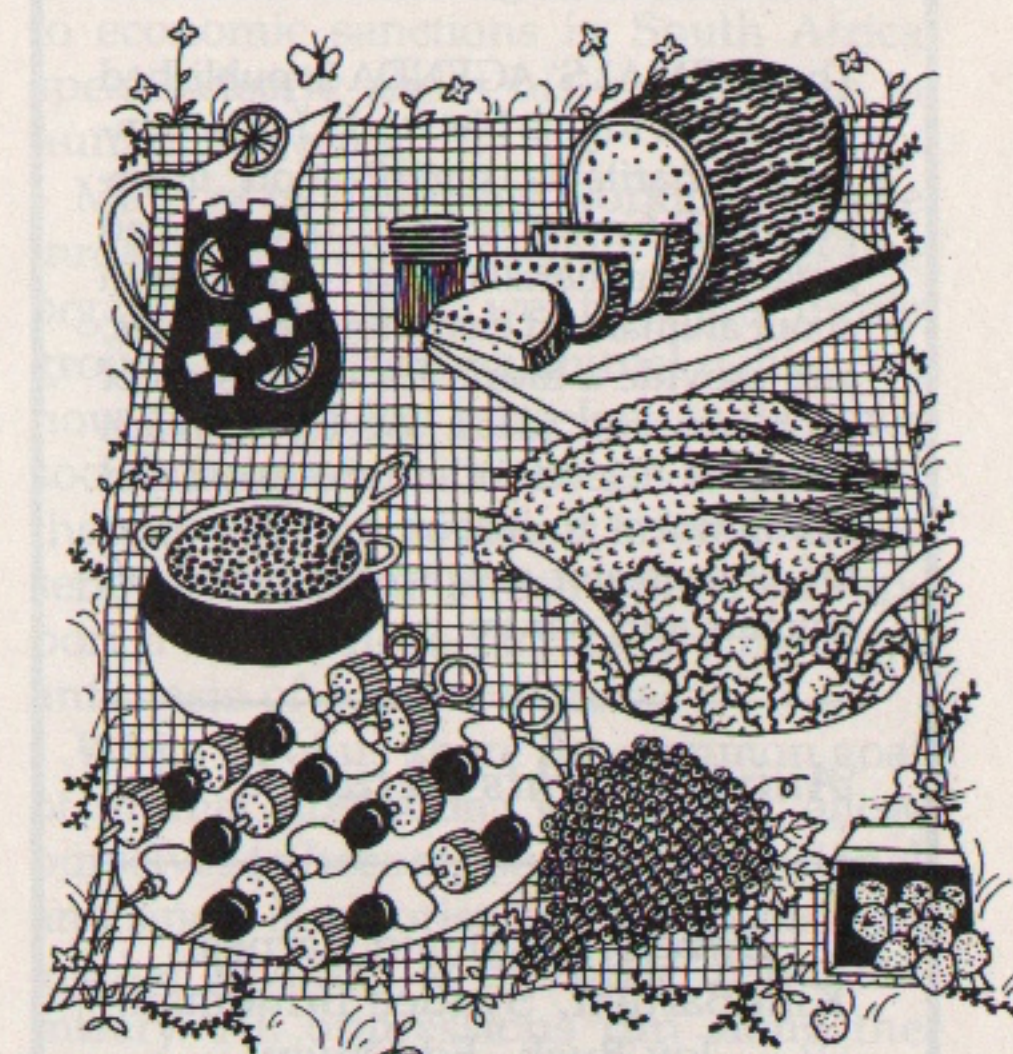
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6 Illusion of sanctuary



18 For the unknown martyrs



47 Pleasures of the picnic



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

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## Trivial, But Terrible, Pursuits

In this issue, we focus on some of the world's most cruel pastimes: fox hunting, a "sport"; and bullfighting, which is held to be an art form by its aficionados. Both activities have their roots in the ancient world where sadism as entertainment was the norm, yet they owe their modern existence to two "civilized" countries—England and Spain—where the bloody traditions were preserved and even exported during colonial periods.

Fox hunting and bullfighting are steeped in almost mystical ceremonies, including church blessings, and they involve the ritualized killing of animals on whom a persona of malevolence has been cast. The death of the bull comes only after methodical torture, and the death of the fox—who is usually torn to pieces after hours of relentless pursuit—is also prolonged and painful. Despite public opposition to these sadistic anachronisms (51 percent of Spaniards polled say they do not like bullfighting, and 67 percent of British voters oppose fox hunting), they persist.

Often, in these pages, we have asked readers to think about how continued injustice to humans in the world affects the status of animals—how there is little hope for the acceptance of animal rights as long as human rights are being systematically violated. It's time for us—as a movement—to turn the tables and pose a similar question to those who are active in campaigns to end cruel treatment of humans: How can you imagine an end to war, to the torture of political prisoners, to capital punishment, to rape, and to child abuse in countries where the most sadistic acts against nonhumans are legal and culturally sanctioned? In a land where animal tormentors are heroes and cruelty is glorified to mythic proportions, can compassion and nonviolence—towards anyone—thrive?

Mahatma Gandhi, one of the 20th century's bright lights of justice, declared, "The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated." By this standard, the world has yet to see a truly civilized society.

### New books for animal advocates

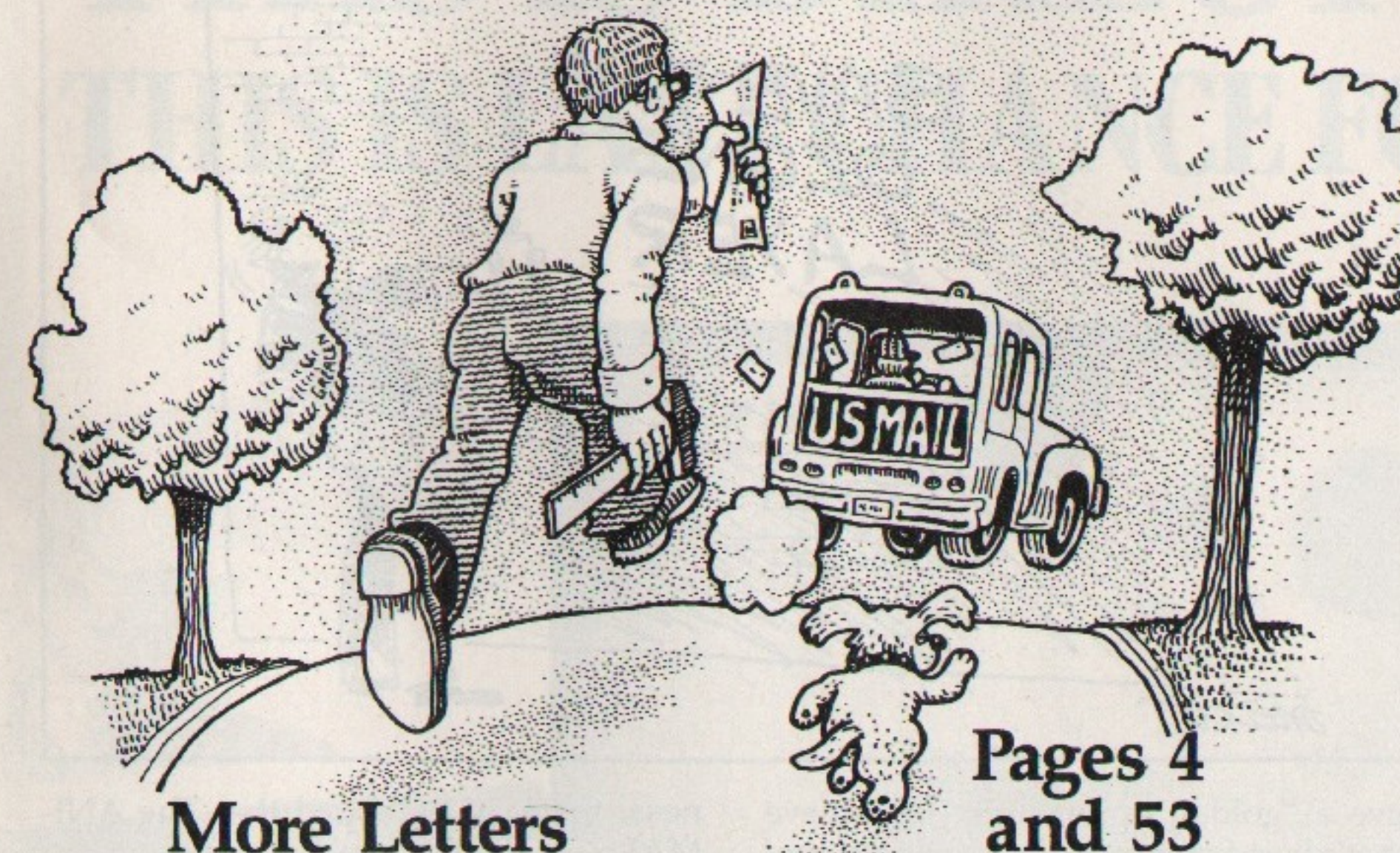
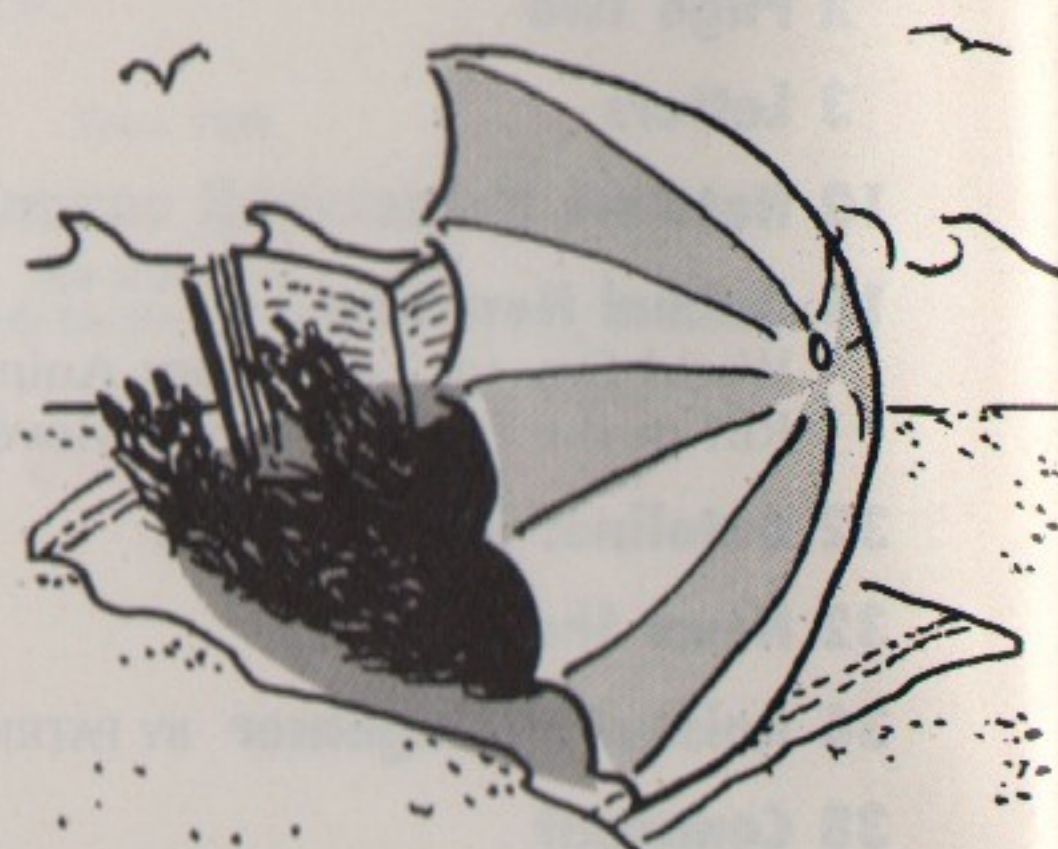
In case you don't know, The ANIMALS' AGENDA has a book business, and we've added some new titles to our book list in time for summer reading. In *Green Paradise Lost*, Elizabeth Dodson Gray explains how the patriarchal tradition that has long oppressed women and nonhuman animals is now endangering the entire planet, and she offers a vision for a new culture—one that is both ecologically and spiritually sound. John Robbins's *Diet for a New America* is a scrupulously researched book which explains "how your food choices affect your health, happiness, and the future of life on earth." Robbins' unique style enables the book to maintain a positive—even inspirational—tone without dilution of its shocking message.

Other additions to our list are: *The Plague Dogs* by Richard Adams; *Animal Sacrifices: Religious Perspectives on the Use of Animals in Science*, edited by Tom Regan; *Extinction: The Causes and Consequences of the Disappearance of Species* by Paul and Anne Ehrlich; *Animal Rights and Human Obligations*, edited by Tom Regan and Peter Singer; and *For the Vegetarian in You* by Billy Ray Boyd. Look for a book order form in the centerfold of last month's issue, or write to us for one at P.O. Box 5234, Westport, CT 06881.

### Check your libraries

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—The Editors



## Theological Gendering

In your review of Andrew Linzey's *Christianity and the Rights of Animals* (March 1988), you state that many former Christians "...who may have left their church in protest over its callous disregard for animals, may find in the book some hope or solace." While Linzey's book is a positive and welcome contribution to theology regarding the position of the Judeo-Christian tradition concerning nonhuman animals, the solace and hope offered former Christians may not be an entirely unqualified one.

The reason is that Andrew Linzey refers to the Supreme Being throughout the book entirely in the masculine gender. Although he obviously has some concern for women's issues in comparing the low status of women with the low status of animals, noninclusive language has become very alienating to many women—particularly within the area of theology. The generic "he" is a symptom of the cultural and historical invalidation of women, and the effects of the patriarchal conception of an exclusively male deity have been damaging for all of the created being.

The vast majority of those within the area of theology who have struggled with the issue use a combination of he and she, either alone or combined as in the "Mother/Father God" of the Christian Scientists. They also use genderless language such as "the creator" in order to achieve balance.

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

**Andrew Linzey replies:** Of course Joan Beth Clair is right. "Him" and "his" is clearly sexist language in speaking of God. However, "she" and "hers" is also sexist language. Language like "supreme being" or "ground of our being" is also glaringly inadequate because of its impersonality.

I hope that Ms. Clair's lively letter will not obscure the reality of my commitment both to the liberation of the human sexes as well as the animal species. I regard feminism as one of the five most important issues confronting humans.

## Thalidomide a Good Example

A February 28, 1988 story in *The New York Times* gave an encouraging report on the phasing out of commercial animal testing programs, but it had a misleading sub-headline about thalidomide: "An experiment with 20 monkeys would have saved 20,000 children from their deformities." Dr. Peter J. Gerone, director of the Delta Regional Primate Research Center operated by Tulane University, made this claim, and animal rights activists should know how to answer it.

The implication of Gerone's statement is that the problem was the choice of species for the animal model: rodents did not develop malformations, but monkeys did. In actual fact, the problem was not choice of species, it was a characteristic ignorance of biological facts on the part of animal researchers: rodents eat their malformed pups. As soon as a biologist took the trouble to examine the rodent fetuses prior to normal birth, the malfor-

mations became evident.

Thalidomide was advertised as "the safest sleeping drug" on the basis of extensive experimentation on rodents. The hazards of the drug were originally found by epidemiological studies on deformed human babies. Efforts to take the drug off the world market were bitterly opposed for many months by those with utter faith in animal research. This prolonged opposition by animal research zealots may have resulted in as many as 5,000 human malformations (as opposed to the completely fictitious 20,000 that might have been "saved" by animal researchers).

Other examples of the falsification of history by animal researchers are given in my new book, *Crimes of Official Science: A Casebook*, which also suggests how computerized systems in drug-testing could protect human health and eliminate virtually all need for animal model systems. The book can be ordered directly from me.

—Irwin D. Bross, Ph.D.  
Biomedical Metatechnology Inc.  
109 Maynard Drive  
Eggersville, NY 14226

## The Perils of Politics

I agree wholeheartedly with Patrice Greanville's article "The Dole Dilemma" (*Animal Intelligence*, April 1988). I was appalled to learn that there are activists within our movement campaigning for Senator Dole. The fact that Dole supports the Contras in Nicaragua and is resistant to economic sanctions in South Africa speaks clearly about his indifference to human suffering.

Many of us have been working to make inroads into other socially progressive organizations that we feel are fertile ground for addressing animal rights. But how can we align ourselves with other social change constituencies and expect them to take our concerns about animals seriously while, at the same time, we support a man whose politics are the very antithesis of social progress?

While all of us share the common goal of animal liberation, we cannot allow ourselves to become so one-dimensional and single-issue oriented that we back an animal advocate at the price of human misery. All oppressions run along the same continuum, and it is our responsibility to oppose each one.

—Louise Dell'Amico  
Boston, MA

The "Dole Dilemma" controversy raises a very important question which I would like to take beyond the focus on one continued on next page



## LETTERS

continued from previous page

specific candidate. It is hard to see how Patrice Greanville's anti-Dole article advances the animals' cause since it is based on two mistakes: 1) it assumes that animal rights advocates constitute a political monolith; and 2) it attempts to set the movement on a strictly partisan course.

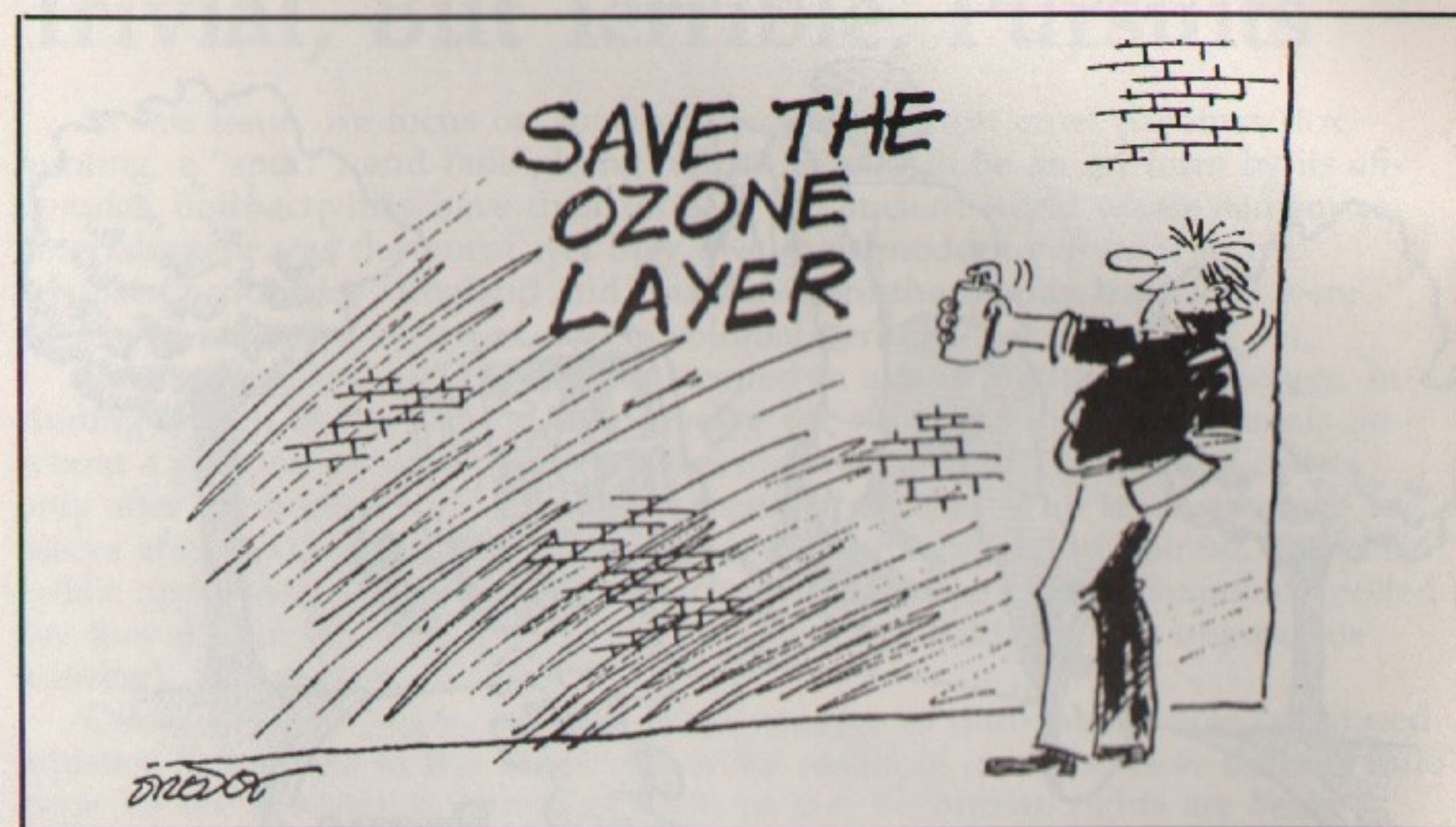
It is axiomatic that an "interest" group with as yet minimal political influence would adopt a nonpartisan, issue-oriented position. By loudly announcing its attachment to one party and stridently denouncing the other, the group will merely be taken for granted by the former and dismissed as useless by the latter. This stance effectively removes any incentive to compete for the animal rights vote, which has been rendered irrelevant by self-appointed spokespersons.

The clear message sent by Greanville to Democrats is: "We're unconditionally yours." To Republicans it's: "Don't bother with us!" Worse, a Republican who acts on behalf of animals can expect attacks on him/herself and his/her supporters come election time. Greanville has a perfect right to *personally* oppose any candidate, but he is highly irresponsible in *publicly* alienating an important, sympathetic legislator. Even ideological purists will admit that legislation cannot pass with support from only one side of the aisle. Having a "powerful friend" in Congress is hardly "secondary." One powerful friend who actually steers a bill to passage is worth considerably more than 100 inactive cosponsors.

As for the building of a "mass social base," one could argue that this necessitates a pluralistic rather than a restrictive framework. If animals have one advantage, it is their apolitical nature which keeps their cause open to all. Reasonable persons can—and do—differ on the world's human problems; hence no one who empathizes with animal suffering should be required to pass someone's ideological litmus test. If one segment of the movement wished to support Senator Dole, it should not be cause for divisiveness. Far from being harmful, this displays a politically healthy diversity. Let's keep it that way.

—Doris Primack  
Animals in Politics  
P.O. Box 1280  
New York, NY 10023

Gil Michaels, in attacking Patrice Greanville's article, displays a short-sightedness that is disturbing in view of the fact he is founder of the Compassion for Animals Foundation. Are we going to



have a "golden opportunity to achieve what's best for animals" by having someone in the White House who will never give any consideration to the environment? If we are trying to help the largest number of species possible through our efforts, then surely we must endorse the presidential candidate who has a track record for being concerned with the largest number of issues that will ultimately affect nonhuman species. Greanville is right: we should be backing the person who displays a compassionate attitude—for whatever cause. Anyway, in my limited experience, the political candidates who seem the most interested in animal issues promptly forget all about those issues once in office. If we get Dole, we will probably get band-aid policy changes instead of the broad and fundamental changes that are needed.

—Josephine Polk  
Toronto, Ont., Canada

Patrice Greanville's article on Robert Dole shows bad judgment on several accounts. The animal rights movement constitutes a membership of every political and credal background. Neutral space is vital if we are to avoid further divisive-

The ANIMALS' AGENDA welcomes letters from readers, and regrets that they cannot all be published or answered personally due to the large volume of mail. Succinct, typed messages of no more than 250 words are preferred. We reserve the right to edit all letters chosen for publication. Address them to: LETTERS, The ANIMALS' AGENDA, P.O. Box 5234, Westport, CT 06881.

ness; many of us hoped that The ANIMALS' AGENDA would provide it.

It's a mistake to force a linkage between the issues of animal oppression and other political agendas, however attractive they may seem. Furthermore, I resent the insinuation that belonging to the animal rights movement is a sin which I must expiate with my vote. It is a mistake to design one's strategy according to what one's critics say—whether they belong to the Third World or elsewhere. There is plenty of slavery still being practised in Third World countries—they're hardly innocent of oppressing humans, let alone animals.

—Roberta Kalechofsky  
Marblehead, MA

I admired Patrice Greanville's article on Senator Dole. Not only was it well written and stimulating, his arguments were objectively and equitably presented. It may indeed be difficult for some people in our movement to deal with the reality he outlined, but we are all fortunate to have been reminded that single-interest politics is a dangerous path to tread.

—David K. Wills, Director  
Michigan Humane Society  
7401 Chrysler Dr.  
Detroit, MI 48211

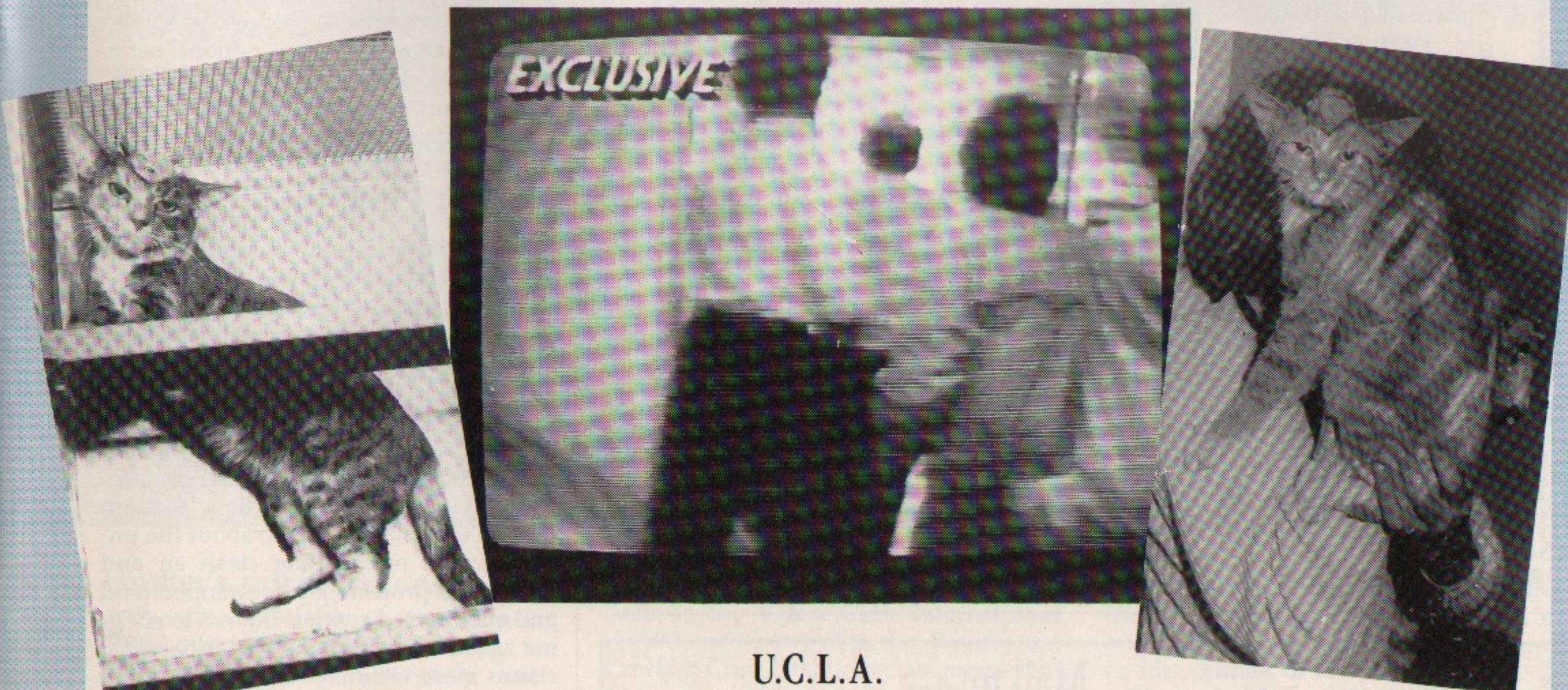
"The Dole Dilemma" was out of context in your publication. Whence came the Contras, feminists, the president of Mozambique...? Dole's record on animal issues was the one and only issue that concerned the vast majority of your readers, not Greanville's political biases and universal concerns.

"For the crux of the matter," he wrote, "is whether or not the animal rights movement gives a hoot about human

Continued on page 53

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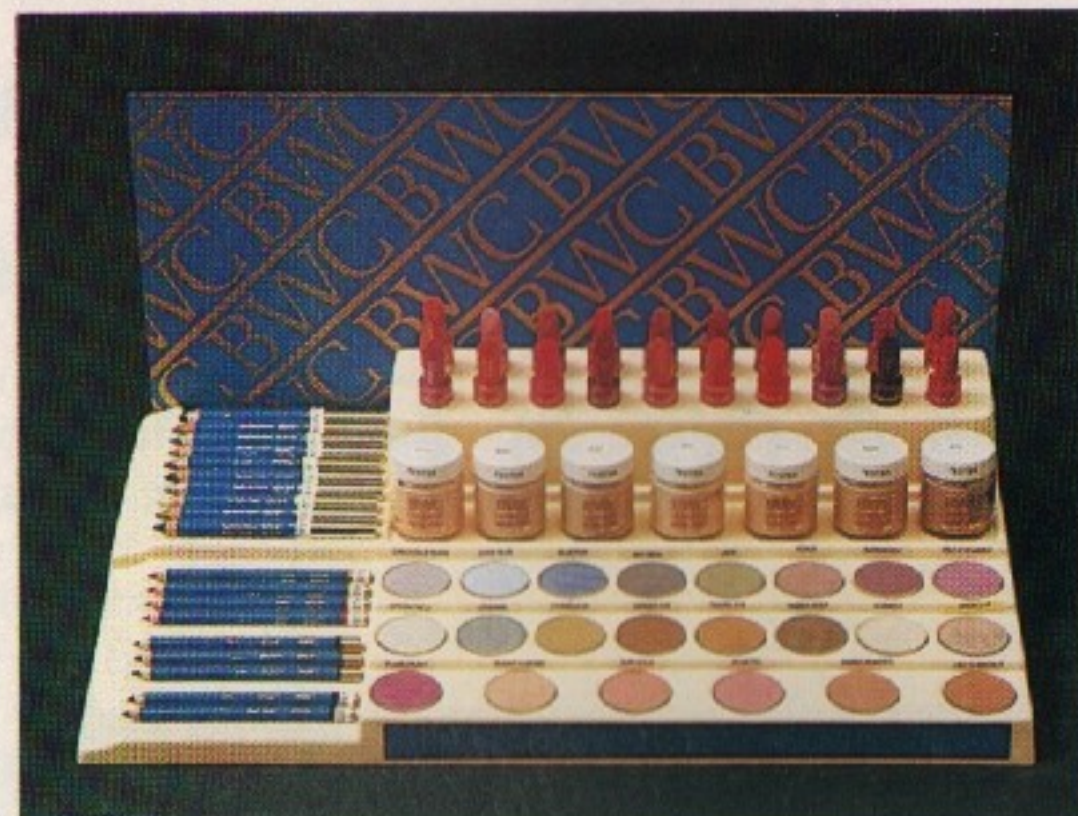
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In his 1974 best-seller *Man Kind?*, Cleveland Amory, the animal movement's curmudgeon-in-residence, exposed U.S. society's undeclared war on wildlife. Spotlighting the depravity of the hunting community, Amory pulled no punches on those who pull the trigger on wildlife.

In bringing this issue to light, Amory pointed out that the hunting fraternity had some improbable pledges. Specifically, he explained that many national membership "conservation" and "wildlife" groups, purporting to be concerned about wild animals, stay neutral on the issue of hunting or actually promote it. It was no surprise to learn that groups such as the Safari Club International were composed of rifle-toting enthusiasts, but there seemed to be some glaring contradiction in the fact that organizations such as the National Wildlife Federation and National Audubon Society advocated sport hunting as well.

That "pro-wildlife" groups sanction hunting is not to say that none of their work benefits any animals or the environment. It is admirable that many of these groups educate the public about the importance of maintaining clean air and water, and protecting undeveloped land and endangered species. But not to speak out against sport hunting—an activity that claims more victims every year than did all the U.S.'s declared wars combined—is to condone a frontal assault on wildlife.

In a sense, the dichotomy over hunting highlights the philosophical rift that exists between the "animal rights" and old-line "conservation" viewpoints. Though neither philosophy is monolithic, certain fundamental tenets of each can be identified. In short, as applied to animals, conservation philosophy holds that animal species are "resources," whose populations are to be maintained and manipulated for "wise human use," primarily economic and recreational. Hence, in real terms, conservationists assume no responsibility for the well-being of individual wild animals, unless they are the few remaining members of a species. Animal rights philosophy on the other hand argues that humans should have consideration for an individual animal's quality of life, because it is the *individual* who feels pain and experiences pleasure. While nearly all animal rights adherents do respect the ecological importance of biodiversity, there is no direct ethical responsibility to *species*. A species is an abstraction; it doesn't feel pain.

These categories of conservation and animal rights can serve as a framework from which we can scrutinize some of the policies of groups that bill themselves as wildlife advocates.

# Saviors or Sellouts?

How "wildlife" groups lend support to sport hunting

BY WAYNE PACELLE



— Steve Johnson

## Hunter's organizations

Some members of the hunting community are not as dull as we portray them. Obviously some among them have been responsible for the development of powerful organizations, and it has been these organizations that have successfully lobbied legislators and the public into tolerating the hunters' nasty practices.

At the national level, scads of organizations—too numerous to mention—serve as mouthpieces for hunters. The most notorious and powerful is the **National Rifle Association (NRA)**, with three million members, of which almost half receive *The American Hunter*, one of the NRA's two magazines. Much smaller in membership and influence than the NRA are two companion organizations, the **Wildlife Legislative Fund of America (WILFA)**, a legislative and political arm, and the **Wildlife Conservation Fund of America (WICFA)**, a legal defense, research, and public education group. Claiming an aggregate membership approaching 100,000 and simultaneously founded in 1978, WILFA and WICFA—the fric and frac of wildlife conservation—were "established to protect the heritage of the American sportsman to hunt, fish and trap and to protect scientific wildlife management practices."

Other groups don't waste their time lobbying. They're too busy shooting animals. Having less ambiguous names than the Wildlife Legislative Fund of

America are big-game hunting groups such as the **Safari Club International** (16,000 members) and the **Boone and Crockett Club** (3,000 associate members). Then there are a limited number of groups that have their scopes trained on certain families or species of animals, including **Ducks Unlimited** (600,000 members), **Quail Unlimited** (26,000 members), and **Whitetails Unlimited** (15,000). A few groups such as the **Ruffed Grouse Society** (19,000 members), I assume, have come to the conclusion that their favorite animal target is limited, but still worthy of being blown out of the sky.

## The chameleon conservationists

Then there are the groups that often bill themselves as "moderates" on the issue of hunting, but which are adamant defenders of the practice. The **Izaak Walton League** (50,000 members) "believes that it may be proper to permit hunting and fishing, subject to careful regulation, wherever populations of game species are large enough to support controlled harvest" and also recommends that "hunting and fishing regulations... be set by the trained personnel of the fish and wildlife agencies, rather than by legislatures [sic]."

Besides defending hunting, the League also defends hunters. Claiming that many members of the public are not anti-hunting, but anti-hunter, it has set out to

repair the image of hunters by improving their outdoor behavior. With as difficult a task as that, all I can say to the League is, lots of luck.

Since its founding in 1936, the **National Wildlife Federation (NWF)** has been adamantly pro-hunter. Its current policy is unequivocal: the NWF relies on the judgement of "professional wildlife managers" for the "management of wildlife, including the establishment of open hunting seasons when the harvesting of animals is both desirable and necessary in order to protect the habitat for other purposes."

Over the years, the NWF's unswerving support for hunting has been all but assured by the organization's two-tiered structure. Besides the national group—which now has an astounding 4.5 million members, many of whom are unaware of the organization's hunting bias and do not hunt—the NWF includes 51 autonomous affiliates, which are, almost without exception, hunting groups. Included among the Federation's affiliates are groups with names such as the New Jersey State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, and the Michigan United Conservation Clubs. In addition to being able to work on state-wide issues under the banner of the NWF, each affiliate is represented at the Federation's annual meeting by its voting delegates. These delegates propose and vote on the organization's national

Continued on next page



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policies and also elect the officers and 13 members of the board of directors. With these types at the helm, is it any wonder that this organization is pro-hunting?

But even more pernicious than its pro-hunting sympathies has been the NWF's ability to translate those words into public policy. According to Thomas Allen, author of *Guardian of the Wild*, the Federation's "primary mission" and "first important accomplishment" was the passage of the Pittman-Robertson Act, which, when passed in 1937, mandated that revenue derived from an excise tax levied on the

the coalition, the NWF (whose state affiliate, in fact, opposed the protection of the land, and was joined by the mining, oil, and timber industries; the NRA; and the AFL-CIO) made use of its considerable influence and was able to have much of that area designated as national wildlife refuge land—where hunting can be sanctioned by the government—instead of national park land.

But assuring that Federally administered wilderness areas would allow hunting was nothing new for the NWF. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, Howard Zahniser—the executive director of the

Though it claims to be "militantly neutral" on the issue of hunting, the **National Audubon Society** (NAS) has some policies that, if made public, might surprise some of its 550,000 members. Named after the well-known artist, John J. Audubon—who was a less well known hunter—the organization promotes the aesthetic appreciation of all kinds of wildlife, but especially birds. Yet, the NAS seems to see no contradiction in appreciating the birds and condoning the shooting of them.

The hunting of mourning doves seems to anger even some hunters who consider the bird a particularly inoffensive creature. But it sure doesn't offend the NAS, which supports dove hunting even in September, a month when doves in many areas are nesting and raising their young. In fact, in the July 3, 1986 *Federal Register*, "John Anderson representing the National Audubon Society noted that [U.S. Fish and Wildlife] Service-proposed regulations for hunting mourning doves, woodcocks, white-winged and white-tipped doves, and sandhill cranes appeared appropriate in view of the status information on these species presented at the hearing." In fact, Anderson made the NAS's sympathies even more clear "by recommending the Service continue to provide opportunities for sport hunting to encourage hunters to continue to support habitat protection."

While the **World Wildlife Fund** with 300,000 members in the U.S. (the international organization has changed its name to the World Wide Fund for Animals) has done some stellar work in stopping the poaching of some endangered species in various parts of the world, it too "recognizes that in some cases hunting can be an appropriate tool to manage wildlife, particularly abundant game that can be maintained on a sustainable basis."

It is fairly well known that the WWF has some rather trigger-happy international administrators in the organization. Britain's Prince Philip, president of the WWF International, has shot thousands of animals in his lifetime and admitted that the WWF is not in the business of protecting animals. Rather, "We are in the business of the conservation of species."

But even that is questionable. In the U.S., according to Dr. John Grandy, vice president of Wildlife and the Environment for the Humane Society of the U.S. (HSUS), "The WWF is the biggest impediment at the Congressional level to the protection of African elephants because their approach is to tax ivory imports and regulate it, not prohibit it. On the ground in Africa, the only way to protect elephants is to prohibit trade because of

enforcement difficulties. The Fund's position is stopping us from getting good legislation."

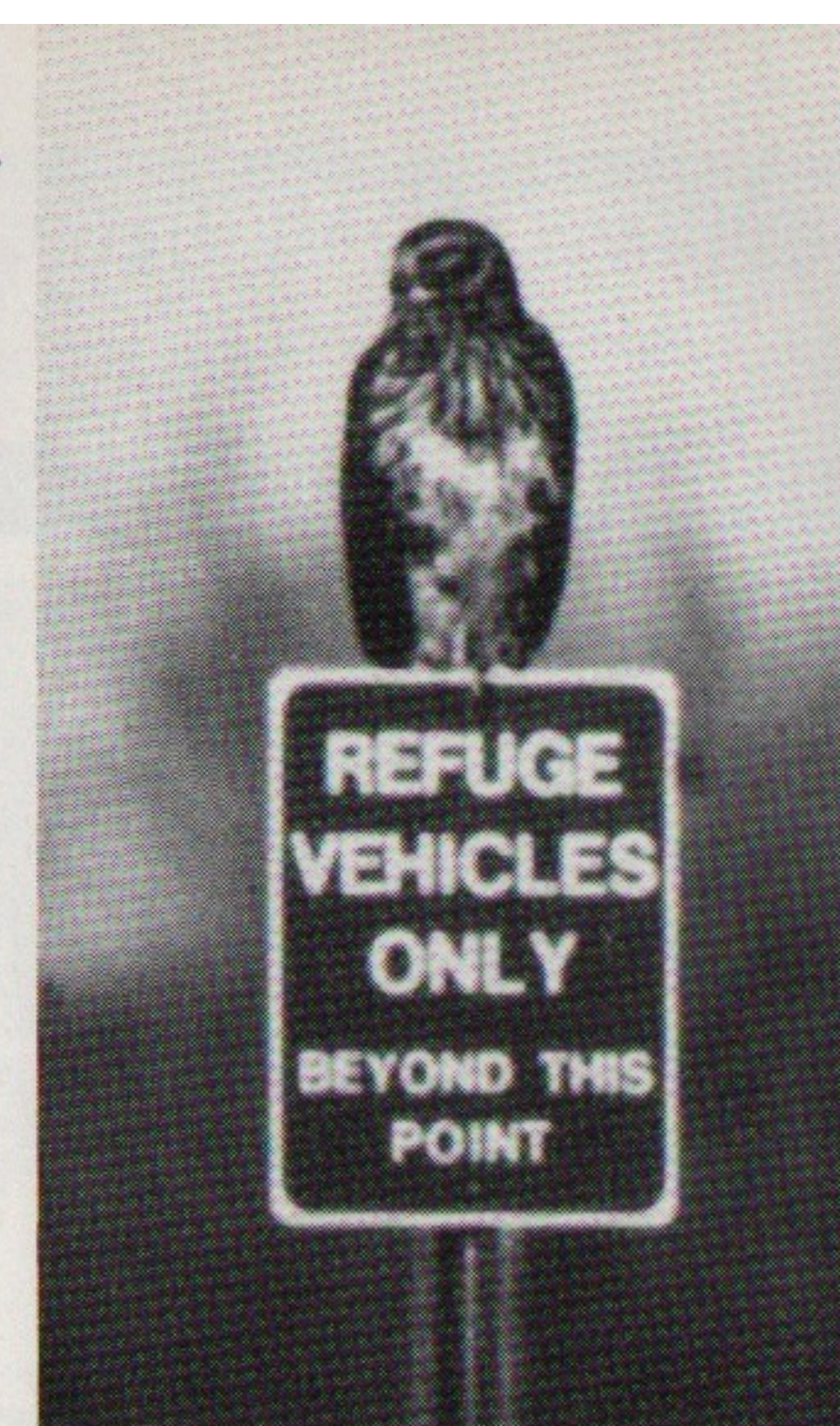
### The fence sitters

**B**y the early 1970s, **Defenders of Wildlife** (80,000 members), while never officially opposed to hunting, had compiled a rather strong record on the issue of protecting wild animals. The organization called for a ban on the steel-jaw leghold trap and led some aggressive anti-predator control campaigns.

But while it once seemed the organization might step into the anti-hunting camp, that hope has disappeared. Now, the organization has become so moderate that it even refuses to back the Refuge Wildlife Protection Act (H.R. 2724), which would ban hunting and trapping on national wildlife refuges—areas originally designated as "inviolate sanctuaries" for wildlife.

The **Nature Conservancy** (343,000 members) is a unique group doing some invaluable work: acquiring and preserving wild lands and their biotic diversity. Over the years, the Conservancy has had over three million acres under its stewardship.

The Conservancy claims to have "never taken a position on the hunting of game species." However it admits that, "on occasion, the Conservancy has used hunting as a necessary management tool to reduce high populations of certain game species." Hunting is in fact conducted on a small percentage of its preserves. What's more, the Conservancy—in order to relieve itself of the fiscal responsibility of managing lands—transfers its lands to other caretakers, usually to the states or



—Steve Johnson

*Some wildlife organizations may speak out about prohibiting vehicles in national wildlife refuges, but few of them have called for banning hunters and trappers from these areas, which were originally termed as "inviolate sanctuaries" for wildlife.*

to the Federal government. In all, the Conservancy has turned over more than two million acres of its property, and on many of those lands, hunting is currently conducted.

John Muir, founder of the **Sierra Club**, was a well-known critic of sport hunting. Yet one wonders what he would think of today's Sierra Club (450,000 members). Sierra, which calls itself a conservation organization, maintains that "within natural ecosystems, natural diversity and

numbers of wildlife should be ensured with a minimum of overt human interference. However, when necessary, acceptable management techniques such as education, law enforcement, habitat protection, regulated periodic hunting or fishing, or total protection of species should be employed within natural as well as modified ecosystems to promote optimum diversity and numbers of wildlife."

Thus, in practice, Sierra has been critical of some hunts, but not hunting in general. For instance, because it wasn't convinced of the adequacy of the California State Fish and Game Agency's mountain lion hunting program, Sierra has joined the coalition to oppose that plan. Sierra has been involved in other controversies as well. In 1971, Sierra supported a ban on Tule elk hunting in California until the animals reached a certain population size. Last year, the population supposedly exceeded 2,000 in the state, and, according to Mark Palmer, chair of the wildlife committee, the organization has agreed not to oppose a sport hunt of Tule elk "on the grounds that the fish and game agency will continue to build up the herd throughout the state."

Though this list of environmental organizations is hardly complete, the sampling indicates the quasi-unanimity in the old-line environmental and conservation movement on the issue of hunting. It seems so unfortunate that these groups, which have such a opportunity to ensure the true protection of wild animals, have allowed themselves to fall prey to condoning and encouraging recreational wildlife killing.



—Courtesy Fund for Animals

*No one has been more outspoken about the contradiction of "wildlife" groups supporting hunting than Cleveland Amory, president of the Fund for Animals.*

sale of guns and ammunition be channeled to state agencies for "wildlife restoration projects." While that plan has preserved some habitat for wildlife, much of this money has been, and continues to be, used for the clearcutting and burning of forests and other habitat manipulation projects designed to increase "game" animal populations. As is obvious, the purpose of inflating population numbers is to encourage recreational killing.

Since that first "victory" in 1937, the NWF has been involved in almost every major wildlife policy decision at the national level. For instance, less than ten years ago, the NWF helped to mold to its liking the Alaska National Interests Conservation Act (ANILCA)—the law that "safeguarded" more than 100 million acres of Alaskan lands. The original plan—supported by more than 50 environmental groups (the Alaska Coalition)—would have turned the bulk of that acreage over to the National Park Service, which prohibits hunting. Never a part of

Wilderness Society—led a legislative campaign to involve the Federal government in acquiring wilderness lands. Zahniser needed some more muscle behind his legislative push, and, even though he was anti-hunting, went to the NWF. That was the wrong place and the right place. The NWF agreed to support the legislation, but only on the condition that lands acquired and protected through the act might be open to hunting. Recognizing the political realities, Zahniser amended his original proposal and the Wilderness Act of 1964 was enacted with the Federation's conditions.

If the NWF had to negotiate over a similar matter with the **Wilderness Society** of today (160,000 members), that would be an easy matter. As you might have guessed, the Wilderness Society has also joined the pro-hunting chorus. The Society "recognizes hunting as one of the many public benefits to be derived from designated wilderness areas except those within National Park boundaries."

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(Front)

**MEAT IS MURDER**

(Back)

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## NETWORK NOTES

### On Video

The North American Vegetarian Society offers free rental of videocassettes on vegetarianism and animal rights. Individuals or groups wishing to borrow a video pay only a refundable deposit plus postage and handling. For details, write: NAVS, P.O. Box 72, Dolgeville, NY 13329; or call: (518) 568-7970. ♦ The Mountain Lion Preservation Foundation is offering a 12-minute documentary on California mountain lions, available in VHS or Beta for \$22 to buy, \$8 to rent; or in slideshow format at \$50 to rent. Contact them at: P.O. Box 1896, Sacramento, CA 95809. ♦ An idea for animal advocacy groups: The People/Animals Network, based in Springfield, Ohio, recently donated several animal rights and environmental videos to their local video store, where they now comprise a special section called "Animals and Nature." This is a great way to bring animal rights ideas into the living rooms of the general public.

### New Groups

The Progressive Animal Rights Alliance uses protest, direct action, and education to increase public awareness of the abuse of animals, with emphasis on the issues of vivisection and factory farming. Contact them at: P.O. Box 2960, Santa Cruz, CA 95062; (408) 335-3906. ♦ The Animal Protection and Welfare Society (Animal PAWS), a new grassroots organization in Utah, works to address the issue of animal experimentation and to help low-income persons pay for veterinary care and food for companion animals. They're looking for new members, and may be reached at: P.O. Box 7254, Murray, UT 84107. ♦ The Association for the Protection of Fur-Bearing Animals (a.k.a. The Fur-Bearers)—based in Vancouver, British Columbia—is opening a new sister organization in the U.S. to help fight cruel trapping methods. Write to: The Fur-Bearer Defenders, 203 W. Holly St., Suite 17, Bellingham, WA 98225; or call: (206) 733-2217. ♦ Guardians of the Earth works to alleviate the suffering of captive exotic animals through legislation and education. Contact them at: P.O. Box 307295, Gahanna, OH 43230.

EDITED BY LESLIE PARDUE



The 10,000th McDonald's, engulfed in balloons.

### 10,000th McDonald's Opens

Animal rights advocates were on hand to protest the opening of the 10,000th McDonald's restaurant in Dale City, Va. on April 6. Representatives from the Farm Animal Reform Movement (FARM) and several other animal rights organizations picketed the gala dedication, which drew hundreds of local residents. McDonald's endeavored to keep the plans for the ceremony under wraps to avoid possible protests, but a public-spirited insider contacted FARM with all the details a day before the event—enabling activists to be on hand to distribute information about the restaurant chain's impact on health, animals, and the environment.

### A Helping Hand

The Veterinary Medical Association of New York City (VMA) has launched an innovative program designed to help the victims of AIDS by providing low-cost veterinary care for their companion animals. "The human-animal bond is a well-recognized emotional expression which has positive benefits from childhood through maturity and in sickness as well as health... maintaining this support group member in the best possible health will serve to strengthen the person with AIDS," says the VMA. Interested individuals can call the Gay Men's Health Crisis Hotline (212-807-6655) and receive the names of participating vets in any of New York's five boroughs. For more information about the program, contact the VMA at: 1841 Broadway, Suite 1203, New York, NY 10023; (212) 246-0058.

### Federal "Hunter Harassment" Bill

A "hunter harassment" bill has been introduced in the U.S. Congress by duck-hunting Senator John Breaux (D-LA), and a companion bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Ron Marlenee (R-MT). The legislation calls for fines up to \$10,000 for activity which would "interfere with the conduct of a lawful hunt." The passage of a Colorado bill this spring brought the number of states with some form of hunter harassment legislation to 28. Connecticut's law was found unconstitutional, and the New Hampshire Supreme Court advised lawmakers in that state not to pass similar legislation due to its likely unconstitutionality. Letters to Senators and Representatives from animal advocates are needed to ensure the Federal bill's defeat. Point out that expression of opposition to hunting comes under the heading of freedom of speech, guaranteed under the First Amendment to the Constitution. Moreover, such legislation places in jeopardy any form of wilderness appreciation or recreation deemed to be interfering with hunting, and gives special protections to one group of citizens—hunters—which are not enjoyed by any other group.

### Local Trapping Bans

Information about strategies for achieving county and city bans on leghold trapping is available from the West Coast Regional Office of the Humane Society of the United States. Write to: 1713 J St., Suite 211, Sacramento, CA 95814.

### Vegetarian Summerfest '88

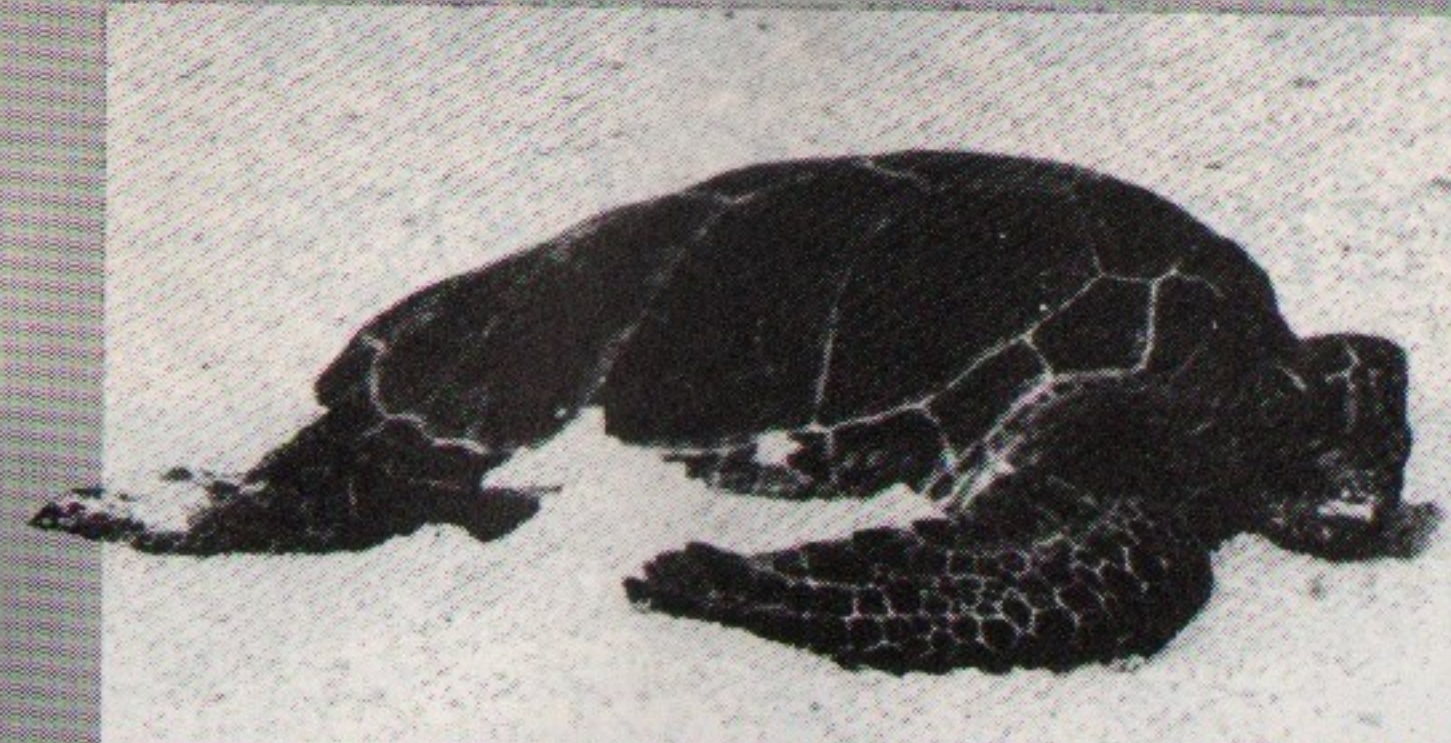
The North American Vegetarian Society will hold its annual Summerfest July 20-24 at Cedar Crest College in Allentown, Penn., and the American Vegan Society is holding its 28th annual convention as part of the Summerfest this year. For information about these events, contact: The North American Vegetarian Society, Box 72, Dolgeville, NY 13329; (518) 568-7970; or: The American Vegan Society, Box H, Malaga, NJ 08328; (609) 694-2887.

### Maryland LD50/Draize Ban Defeated

A Maryland bill which would have outlawed two common product tests using animals—the Draize eye irritancy test and the LD50 toxicity test—failed to pass a state Senate committee in March. Advice columnist Abigail Van Buren testified before the state legislature in favor of the bill, drawing considerable press attention to the issue of product testing on animals. However, animal advocates were surprised that Ellen Silbergeld of the Environmental Defense Fund testified *against* the bill, saying that "I'm here because I believe we need more testing." Readers wishing to communicate their views on this stance may contact the Environmental Defense Fund (1616 P St., NW, Washington, DC 20036). The Maryland legislature agreed to set up a task force to study how animals are used in testing in Maryland, and to recommend changes to remedy the problems. The task force is to have equal representation from the cosmetics and household products industries and the animal advocacy community. Maryland Legislation for Animal Welfare and People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals spearheaded the recent legislative effort.



Abigail Van Buren.



Threatened by shrimping.

### Shrimp Boycott Launched

Texas environmental and animal rights groups are calling for a boycott of Texas and Louisiana shrimp and shrimp products as a result of a ruling by U.S. District Court Judge Patrick Carr declaring that laws requiring shrimpers to use Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on their nets will not be enforced. The TEDs prevent sea turtles—including several endangered species—from becoming entangled in the shrimpers' nets and drowning. Like the tuna-dolphin controversy, the shrimp-turtle situation is another illustration of the destructiveness of modern fishing methods, which threaten not just the life forms they target, but many other marine creatures as well.

### International Animal Info Center

The World Animal Welfare Group, based in Britain, is opening an information center which will house posters, fact sheets, videos, and other information from animal protection organizations around the world. The center will be open six days a week year-round, with video presentations twice a week. Organizations wishing to contribute materials to the center may write to: World Animal Welfare Group, 8 Paslowes, Vange, Basildon, Essex SS16 4LS, England.

### Legal Eagles

The Animal Legal Defense Fund (ALDF) has launched a new program called the Emergency Response Network, designed to provide legal expertise on behalf of animals and animal advocates nationwide. Cruelty prosecutions, defense of arrested activists, legal assistance for

grassroots groups, and assistance in landlord-tenant confrontations over companion animals are just some of the services ALDF attorneys offer. The Emergency Response Network will: provide for a new attorney in the ALDF's San Francisco office to help handle emergency cases; establish local contacts with attorneys on a case-by-case basis; and inform animal advocates about the legal options available. For more information, contact the ALDF at: 333 Market St., Suite 2300, San Francisco, CA 94105.

### Clean Up Your Karma

Karma-Free Cleaning is a New York City housecleaning company, founded by Stacey Thompson and run by animal advocates who use *only* cruelty-free products to clean clients' homes. They're reachable at: 185 Bleecker St. #22, New York, NY 10012; (212) 529-5687.

### Frog Facsimile

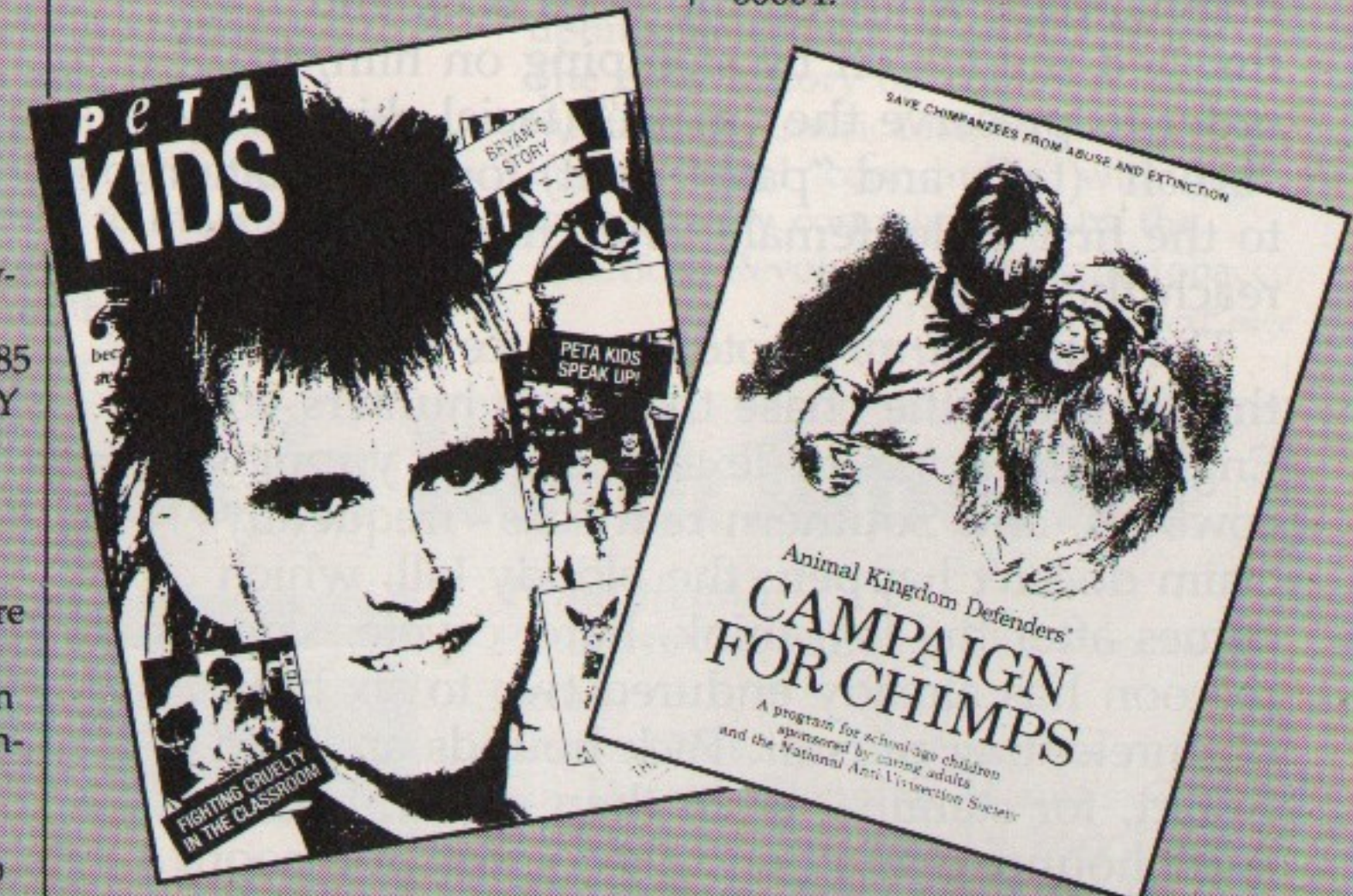
"Ribbit" is a soft-fabric sculpture frog designed as a humane alternative to frog dissections in the classroom. The frog is 39 inches long, with a zippered underside which opens to reveal major organs with velcro attachments. The model can be used to teach students the anatomy and functions of the heart, lung, liver, pancreas, kidneys, intestines and other organs. Individuals and organizations are encouraged to help schools adopt this alternative, as well as Apple Computer's "Operation Frog" computer program. Both teach lessons in science and compassion at the same time. Ribbit costs \$67.50 plus \$5 shipping, and may be ordered from: SCIDEAS, 516 W. Ridgeway St., Warrenton, NC 27589.

### Group Mergers

The New York City-based organization Animals in Politics is merging with the newly-formed New York State Coalition for Animals (NYSCA) in order to minimize duplication of effort. Contact the NYSCA at: P.O. Box 5292, Albany, NY 12205; (212) 724-5502. ♦ For the same reason, the Colorado Society for Animal Rights is merging with the Rocky Mountain Humane Society (RMHS). RMHS may be reached at: P.O. Box 1250, Littleton, CO 80160.

### Stamp Out Rodeo

The possibility of producing a series of postage stamps featuring rodeo themes is under consideration by the U.S. Postal Service. The Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association is rallying support for the proposal among its members; animal advocates should urge the Postal Service *not* to promote the brutal "tradition" of rodeo on U.S. postage stamps. Write to: Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee, USPS, 475 L'Enfant Plaza S.W., Washington, DC 20260-6753.



### Take on the Trappers

Don't forget about the protest of the National Trappers Association Convention (August 11-14) in Peoria, Ill. Elsa Wild Animal Appeal, in conjunction with other local and national organizations, will be on hand to offer the public an alternative view of trapping on Saturday, August 13. For more information, contact Elsa Wild Animal Appeal at: P.O. Box 675, Elmhurst, IL 60126; (312) 833-8896.

### Kid Stuff

PETA Kids is a new animal rights publication for young people, put out by People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA). It features inspiring stories about young animal advocates as well as practical information on vegetarianism and fighting cruelty in the classroom. Subscriptions are \$2 a year "or whatever you can afford." Write to: PETA, P.O. Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015. ♦ The National Anti-Vivisection Society (NAVS) has started a new program called the Campaign for Chimps, designed to help make children aware of the dangers facing wild and captive chimpanzees. NAVS is seeking teachers, scout leaders, civic and youth groups, and churches to act as sponsors in bringing the program to children in their areas. Campaign kits—which include a study/coloring book, postcards, petitions, stickers, membership card, and teacher's guide—are available for \$25 for a set of 30 (one per child) from: NAVS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604.

### Nebraskans Beware

A bill deceptively titled the "Animal Protection Act" has been introduced in the Nebraska state legislature for the purpose of obtaining an exemption from state cruelty statutes for animal research experiments. Current state law does not exempt research facilities from animal cruelty prosecutions. Nebraskans are urged to contact their state legislators in opposition to the bill (L.B. 1088).



# Hounded to Death:

## The "Sport" of Hunting with Dogs

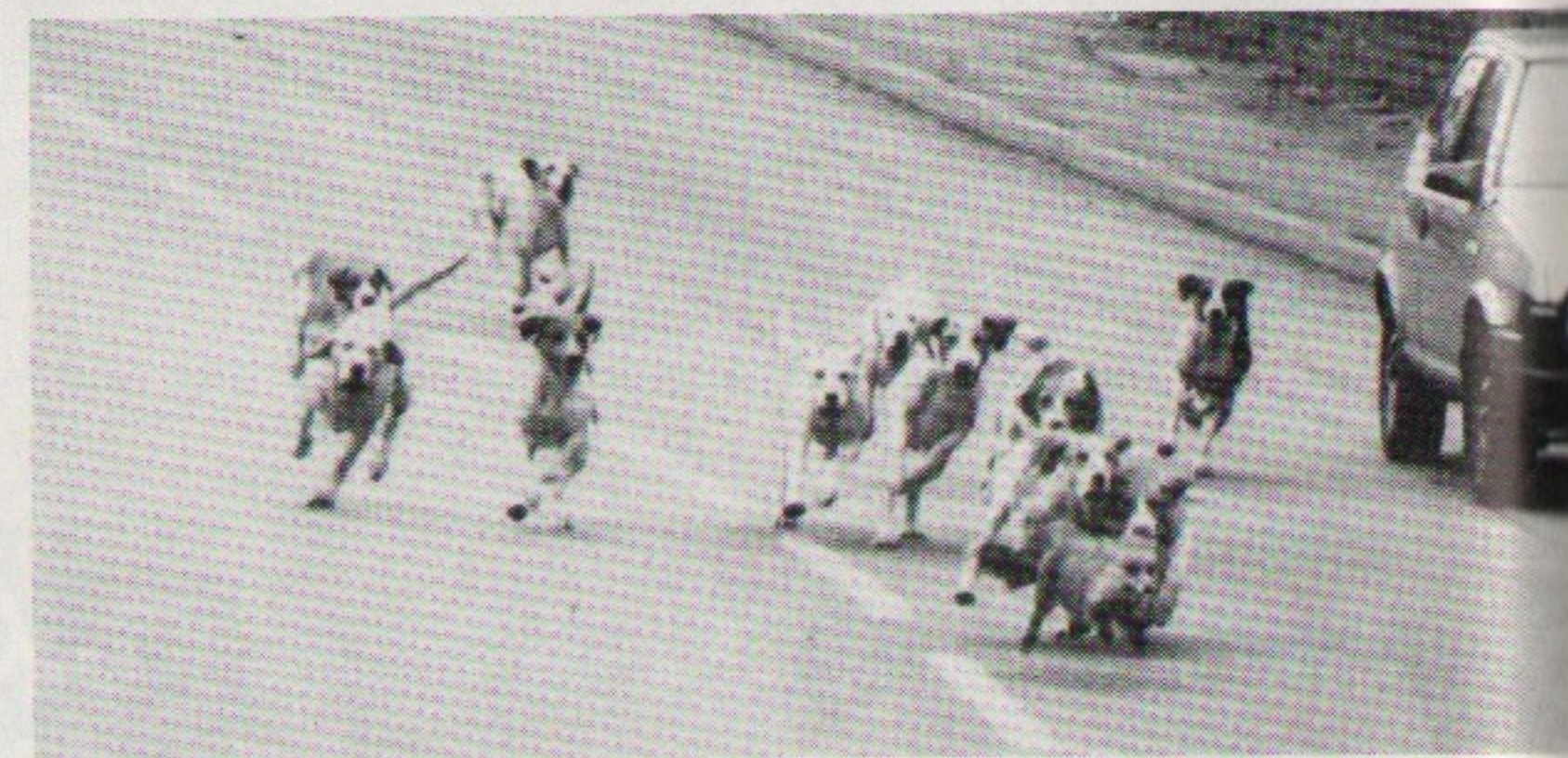
BY MERRITT CLIFTON

*"The unspeakable in pursuit of the uneatable."  
—Oscar Wilde on Fox Hunting*

The photographer for the London *Daily Mirror* slammed on his brakes in the middle of Berkeley Village, Gloucestershire, England, as a fox bolted through a yard and across the road. Grabbing his camera, the photographer clicked the shutter five times as a mixed pack of 11 beagles, bloodhounds, and Staffordshire terriers tore the terrified fox to pieces. The huntsman, or head dog-handler, whipped the dogs back and finished the fox off by stomping on him, in order to preserve the "mask" (facial skin), "brush" (tail), and "pads" (feet) for presentation to the first male, female, and child hunters to reach the scene.

The *Daily Mirror* photo sequence documents the climax of the chase that pack hunters—from English aristocrats to Texas socialites, yuppie cowboys, and Southern rednecks—frequently claim doesn't happen: the bloody kill, which comes after the fox, mink, hare, coyote, stag, or raccoon has already endured two to six hours of unrelenting pursuit. Pack hounds are bred, in fact, for stamina rather than speed, because swift hounds would end the "sport" too soon to suit the hunters.

*Fox hunters pursuing their quarry through the streets of Berkeley Village were captured in the lens of a London Daily Mirror photographer who happened to be passing by. As is customary, the huntsman, or head dog-handler, finished the fox off by stomping on him. The series of photographs documented what fox-hunting enthusiasts claim doesn't happen: the bloody kill.*



"There are no half measures in hunting with hounds," claims Brian Toon, official spokesperson for the Masters of the Fox Hunts Association. "A fox is either killed quickly and humanely or escapes completely unscathed." But the five *Daily Mirror* photographs tell a different story—one told in 5,000 words by the late Robert Churchward, a career British military officer and fox hunter for 40 years. Churchward rose through the fox-hunting ranks to become "joint master" of the South Shropshire Hunt. But he gradually became so disgusted with himself that he retired and authored a monograph, *A Master of Hounds Speaks*, published shortly before his death in 1981.

Churchward began by detailing the practice of "blooding," whereby hunt masters smear rookie hunters with torn bits of the victim's carcass as a sign of initiation. He then described how hunting hounds are initiated. "Cubbing is an established practice in fox hunting. Two or three months before the hunting season opens, the master or huntsman must train his hound pups in the art of hunting foxes... Fox earths (dens) are dug out and hounds allowed to maul the five- or six-month-old cubs... Many arguments are put forward to defend this ugly business. Some say it is necessary to keep foxes down," although foxes only breed to a certain population density in any given territory. "Others claim it is to protect poultry," most of whom are now housed in fox-proof confinement



*Fox hunting is only the most prestigious and perhaps the most recent variant of pack hunting.*

barns. "Still others maintain that litters must be split so that the hunt stands a good chance of finding foxes singly. Let me say this bluntly from my 40 years' experience: the main reason for cubbing is to educate young hounds by letting them eat live cubs."

Fox hunting is only the most prestigious and perhaps most recent variant of pack hunting, which probably dates back to the domestication of dogs about ten thousand years ago. A fox pursued by dogs appears

on a Greek vase from Aesop's time, 620 to 560 B.C. Today's foxhunting customs evolved in the 14th century. But while the nobility pursued foxes, deer, boars, and other "trophy" quarry from horseback, peasants set hounds upon smaller prey or captive bears. The early history of "common" pack hunting in America isn't well recorded, but nocturnal "coon hunts" with dogs were already commonplace by the American Revolution. Maryland tobacco

*continued on next page*

## Some Fox Hunting Clubs in North America

### United States

#### Colorado

Arapahoe Hunt, Denver Bijou Creek Hunt, Ft. Morgan Roaring Fork Hunt, Aspen

#### Georgia

Midland Fox Hounds, Columbus

#### Maryland

Fair Hill Hunt, Fair Hill Howard County Hunt, Howard County Potomac Hunt, Montgomery County

#### Missouri

Bridlespur Hunt, Defiance

#### New York

Genesee Valley Hunt, Genesee Old Chatham Hunt, Columbia County Taconic Hunt, Chatham

#### North Carolina

Moore County Hounds, Southern Pines



### Pennsylvania

Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club (inactive)

### Texas

Chireno Hounds, Nacogdoches Col. Denny's Cloudline Hounds, Celeste Fox Bowl Hunt, Center Hickory Creek Hunt, Denton Keneda Foxhounds, Waller County

### Virginia

Bull Run Hunt, Haymarket Casanova Hunt, Fauquier Fairfax Hunt, Great Falls Loudoun Hunt, Loudoun Middleberg Hunt, Middleberg Orange County Hunt, The Plains

### Canada

#### Ontario

Hamilton Hunt, Hamilton

#### Quebec

Montreal Hunt Club, Montreal

*Courtesy Anne Sireter*

*Photos Courtesy League Against Cruel Sports*



continued from previous page  
planters keen on fox hunting brought the first red foxes to America in 1730; crossed with the native grey fox, it became a distinct, widely distributed species reaching Pennsylvania in 1789 and Virginia in 1814. George Washington's close friend Thomas Lord Fairfax of Virginia supposedly owned the first American kennel of foxhounds. Intrigued, Washington joined in the hunts, eventually breeding his own kennel. A century later, in 1907, American fox hunters founded the Masters of Foxhounds Association of America.

Although baiting captive animals is presently forbidden throughout the English-speaking world, and hunting otters and badgers with dogs is banned in England, most other forms of pack hunting persist today—little changed since medieval times. Some forms are even growing in popularity.

### Lurching and lamping

Other than fox hunting, the chief styles of pack hunting practiced in Britain are lurching and lamping. Both are distinctly lower-class pursuits. Lurching and lamping dogs are usually a cross between a swift "sight hound" such as a greyhound or

*The barbarism of other forms of pack hunting is usually undisguised, but fox hunters cloak their activity in rituals and related social activity.*

Afghan and an intelligent herding dog such as a collie or German shepherd. In lurching, a single dog or small pack is used to flush and kill prey, or flush and drive prey toward hunters on foot who will kill the victim(s) either with clubs or guns. Lamping is a version of jacklighting, practiced at night. The hunter uses a light to freeze the quarry momentarily while dogs are set upon them. Single lamping dogs have reportedly killed as many as fifty rabbits or five foxes in a night.

Lurching and lamping have distinctive regional variants in North America, also associated with lower-

income rural populations. Southern-style pack hunting typically involves loosing a mixed pack in the woods at night, after which the hunters follow the sound of the hunt from a clearing, swapping stories and passing a jug of liquor until the quarry is treed. The victim may then be shot, shaken down to the dogs, or let go (rarely)—at the whim of the hunters. Racoons are the most frequent quarry, being abundant, slow, and nocturnal. Lamps may or may not be used. Florida pack hunters in the early 1980s were killing as many as 25,000 racoons per year, according to one rural schoolteacher who tried to keep track. The toll is probably far higher in other parts of the South. Matthew Sims of Cullman, Ala. bested 435 other competitors at Mayfield, Ky. in November 1987 to win the Professional Kennel Club World Championship of coon hunting. Sims and his dog treed 12 racoons during the week-long contest. In rural Missouri, there's a saying: "Worthless as a Clifton—sleeps all day and hunts coons all night." (Don't blame it on me.)

Northern-style pack hunting consists of using dogs—not always hounds—to flush and chase rabbits or foxes in a circle, back toward the hunters, who shoot and skin the prey if fur prices are up, but let the dogs have the animals otherwise. Although pack hunting for furs is apparently down since the early 1970s, pack hunting for bears is up. Between 1980 and 1986, the number of registered bear-hunting packs in Vermont leaped from 10 to 60, according to Department of Fish and Wildlife biologist Ben Day.

### The mystique of the hunt

The barbarism of other forms of pack hunting is usually undisguised, but fox hunters cloak their activity in rituals and related social activity. Anne Streeter of the International Wildlife Coalition's Montreal office has been watching the Montreal Hunt Club for a decade. Their hunting season commences, she explains, "with a three-hour ceremony, with a dog and a guy in costume in the church of the Order of St. Hubert. A priest blesses the hunt and the hunters." Hunters follow a rigid dress code, riding in a prescribed formation. "The men ride in front, in red jackets, with the women behind, in black. None of them seems to see any significance in this," Streeter notes, "but the women don't wear colors. It's just not done."

Continued on page 16



—Courtesy League Against Cruel Sports

The chief styles of pack hunting practiced in Britain are "lurching" and "lamping." In lurching, dogs are used to flush and kill prey, or flush and drive prey toward hunters on foot. These lurchers are taunting their hounds with a live mink.

Enter the National Anti-Vivisection Society's First Annual

# ART FOR ANIMALS CLASSIC

Now you can express the love and concern you feel for animals using your favorite creative medium.

Art for Animals contestants are asked to submit entries on one or both of two themes:

*One*, depict the tragedy and despair visited upon innocent victims of animal experimentation, including chimpanzees and other primates, dogs, cats, rabbits, rodents, farm animals, and many more. Millions of these animals suffer and die each year in biomedical and behavioral research, toxicity testing, and classroom instruction, due to induced diseases, surgical experiments, psychological torture, burning, battering, poisoning, and other abuses.

*Two*, show how humans and other animals can share a positive, nurturing relationship based on caring and respect for all life. Capture the essence of the National Anti-Vivisection Society's CAMPAIGN FOR LIFE: the joy of companionship with a beloved pet, the development of alternative research methods, and other aspects of mutually healthful relationships between humans and animals.

## RULES AND GUIDELINES

**Awards**—Prizes will be awarded in two divisions:

### Youth Division

Three 1st prizes—\$100

Three 2nd prizes—toy chimp

Age divisions—5-8, 9-12, 13-18

### Adult Division

Best of Show—\$500

Two 1st prizes—\$250

Two 2nd prizes—\$100

Two 3rd prizes—\$50

### Themes:

*Cruelty and Tragedy*—Animal Exploitation in Research Facilities.

*Campaign for Life*—Sharing and Caring (Promise of a positive relationship between humans and other animals.)

### Number of Entries:

Five per person.

### Judging:

Entries will be judged by an independent panel of professional artists and NAVS representatives.

### Eligibility:

Open to all artists. Work in any division must not have been executed under direct instruction. All entries must be original work and must have been completed in the last three years.

### Categories:

1. Paintings—oil
2. Paintings—acrylic
3. Paintings—watercolor
4. Drawings
5. Prints
6. Mixed media
7. Sculpture
8. Video/performance

9. Photography
10. Ceramics
11. Jewelry
12. Computer
13. Fiber
14. Earthworks
15. Graphics
16. Other

Within the adult division, any category may be entered with slides or by unframed prints. Sculpture and earthworks may be entered with videotapes. Clear reproductions are essential to sound, fair judging. Winners will be invited to submit actual works.

ALL ENTRIES BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

**Deadline for Entries: October 1, 1988.**

**Notice of Awards: December 1, 1988.**

## ENTRY FORM

|  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| Name _____   | Age (if youth) _____ |
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| DIVISION: <input type="checkbox"/> Adult <input type="checkbox"/> Youth 5-8 <input type="checkbox"/> Youth 9-12 <input type="checkbox"/> Youth 13-18 |                      |
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NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY  
53 W. JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO, IL 60604



Continued from page 14

Founded in 1826, the Montreal Hunt Club is exactly 50 years older than the oldest U.S. hunt club, the Genesee Valley Hunt in upstate New York. The Montreal club's biggest event of the year is the Lake of Two Mountains Hunt, attracting up to 900 participants and spectators. Spectators are encouraged via newspaper announcements, which promise good standing space along hilltops, thereby suggesting that where the fox will be cornered is all but predetermined. Accompanying the hunt are a major dress ball and a "picnic display" contest. Recent contest winners included a group of stuffed Teddy bears posed with wine bottles and a live burro loaded down with expensive delicacies.

Originally an enclave of Montreal's English-speaking elite, the hunt club is now 90 percent French-speaking, according to Streeter. The most prominent members are the Desourdys family of Bromont, who furnish one of the club's two foxhunting territories and exemplify the ambitions of many fox hunters. A generation ago the Desourdys were small-town quarriers and undertakers. They rose to fortune as building contractors for several scandal-plagued government mega-projects, including the James Bay hydroelectric development and Montreal's Olympic Stadium. Through the Hunt Club, the Desourdys achieved social status, confirmed when they hosted the equestrian events—and Princess Anne of the British royal family—at the 1976 Olympics.

The most prized position in any hunt club is that of master. "The Master is regarded as a person of great social consequence," recounted former joint master Churchward. "His prestige is such that men are prepared to pay large sums of money out of their own pockets for the privilege of leading a pack of hounds... it can be very costly to be a master. For the money subscribed by the members of the hunt for its upkeep is rarely enough to meet the heavy expenses involved. The master foots the rest of the bill. The total bill includes wages of the Hunt staff—the kennelmen and grooms. Then there are purchases of hounds," some of whom are severely injured by cornered foxes and must be replaced. "The hounds' food, too, is very expensive. In addition, there is the cost of hunting outfits and horses for the huntsman, the two whippers-in, and often the entire hunt staff."



Breck P. Kent/Friends of Nature, International

The horses are also often injured while racing through woods and leaping over stone walls.

"[Pack] hunting is not only a cruel

sport," continued Churchward. "It is a snob sport. You can be certain of meeting the 'top people'... the man who taught me how to toss an otter into the middle of a pack was (later) a senior Cabinet Minister [Peter Thorneycroft]." Until the 1970s, when British otters received legal protection after having been hunted almost to extinction, they were pursued as off-season exercise for fox hunters. Otter hunting was promptly replaced by mink and coypu (a species of rodent) hunting, the victims of which are also flushed with hounds, captured in nets, and thrown live to the pack after triumphant display.

To hobnob with the likes of Thorneycroft and other well-heeled "unspeakables," hunt club guests pay "cap fees" of \$25 (Montreal) to \$35 (Genesee Valley). Typically, after three hunts, they are asked to join the club, at average annual dues of \$500 to \$600. This is over and above the expense of the often mandatory costumes and the maintenance of horses.

## Houndsmen Organize in America

A new organization has sprung up to combat the "antis" (those who are anti-animal cruelty). The United Houndsmen's Association of America (UHAA) is claiming to be "just like the trappers' organizations... designed for people who have hunting dogs of all kinds to gain more rights and privileges in their sport." These essential liberties appear to be based on the "right" of houndsmen to "free cast their hounds on whatever game they hunt." Intent on building a broad base of support, UHAA is inviting as members "all the hound people in the United States"—whether they hunt squirrels, raccoons, opossums, mountain lions, bears, hogs, foxes, rabbits, coyotes, or deer.

In order to gain political power similar to that possessed by other hunting groups, UHAA members are being requested to do the following: circulate petitions; lobby legislators at the local, state, and federal level; make contacts with state wildlife or game commissions; and ask for support from dog registries and dog food companies.

Alerting its constituency to the dangers presented by animal protection groups, UHAA states: "When defeated at the state levels, they will find other ways to stop the houndsmen from enjoying the sounds of the hound on the run. There has already been a bill introduced [H.R.1433] that will make it against the law to transport hounds across state lines, if that hound was trained with the use of a Live-Animal Lure. That will mean an end to buying or sell [sic] hounds between states. With a start like that how long would it be before there would be a law against training any hounds with a live lure?... If the Anti-Live Animal Lure Act should ever become law, you will find the price you are willing to pay for a hound won't mean much because there won't be any for sale!"

For more information about the organization, write to either of these two UHAA founders: R.J. Packard, R.D. #1, Box 257-A, Kane, PA 16735; or Wayne E. Schroder, 2928 West Second St., Davenport, IA 51804.

—Kim Bartlett

## Ensuring a victim

Because the expense of pack hunting is substantial, and because many of the social-climbing hunters don't really have as much money to blow as they pretend, the pressure to find quarry each time out is substantial. "Any hunt having regular blank days loses its subscribers very quickly," wrote Churchward.

Thus, while pack hunters pretend to be good sports who let clever quarry escape, in actuality any prey animal they notice is as good as dead. A wild fox who holes up instead of running is often dug out by "terrier-men," as Churchward recounted in detail. The terrier-men are sometimes hunt club employees, sometimes independent hunters who may tag along behind a mounted hunt, but who also pursue foxes without club pomp and circumstance. "Frequently," Churchward added, "the fox is a bewildered stranger to the area," trapped elsewhere and then released on hunt club territory, "who has been deliberately maimed or lamed or terrified to make him easier to catch."

Hunt masters resort to such tactics because, according to Churchward, "paunchy stockbrokers and rich young men who merely want to impress their girls do not make hard riders," capable of keeping in sight of a healthy fox or other quarry. "But they do make good subscribers to hunt funds. And if a master wants to keep them happy, he has to make sure that the swells see at least one or two foxes torn to pieces in a season. That is where the 'bagged fox' comes in." To make "bagged" foxes easier for the hounds to follow, they are often beaten into defecating and urinating while still inside the bag, then rolled in the mess. The animals may even be made to bleed. Churchward learned all those tactics and more, including "cutting a couple of inches off his tail if he was captive or, in the case of a known fox earth, sprinkling broken glass outside the hole so that he cuts his pads on the way out." Before hunts, huntsmen invariably fill in as many foxholes as possible, cutting off possible escapes—and sometimes burying kits alive.

Churchward turned against fox hunting in middle age, after "I saw a beaten fox run into a wood with hounds only a few yards behind, and saw a perfectly fresh fox spring up and provide a different quarry. This second fox had willingly taken certain



Courtesy Anne Streeter

*Animal activists in Montreal have begun protesting at fox hunts. Such demonstrations occur regularly in the United Kingdom where 67 percent of voters polled have expressed opposition to fox hunting. Members of Britain's Labor Party have committed themselves to outlawing the hunts—if and when they succeed the present Conservative government headed by Margaret Thatcher.*

death on itself to save its mate. How many humans would do the same?... One more piece of evidence, and I knew I would have to give up fox hunting. I had never known such a stubborn fox. Our best terriers had been sent scurrying from his hole (where the fox had taken refuge) with agonized yelps, and even the blows of spades with which we were digging him out failed to scare him into a wild dash for freedom. After a long chase, it took us three hours to dig him out." The fox was defending his mate and a litter of newborn cubs. Eventually, the hounds "tore foxes and cubs to pieces."

## Opposition to the hunt

Pack hunting has entered the English vernacular through such phrases as "gone to the dogs," "dog-tired" (referring to the condition of dogs after a hunt), "barking up the wrong tree," "baying at the wrong scent," "following the pack," "out-foxed," and "hounded to death." The chase by hounds also inspired the French term for all hunting: *le chasse*. Pack hunters argue that it's both a sport and an integral part of our culture.

Yet recent Gallup and NOP polls in England, the acknowledged pack hunting stronghold, show 67 percent of voters opposed to fox hunting, 72 percent opposed to stag hunting, 70 percent opposed to hare hunting, and 80 percent opposed to hare coursing (a particularly cruel variant that sets dogs upon captive hares). The polls show that opposition to all forms of pack hunting has increased steadily since

Gallup first investigated in December 1972. Even then, over half of all British voters wanted to ban pack hunting. Opposition is as strong from rural as urban residents. On August 28, 1986, the opposition Labor Party lined up behind former Prime Minister Harold Wilson in committing themselves to outlaw fox hunting—if and when they succeed the present Conservative government headed by Margaret Thatcher.

Meanwhile, according to Reuter's news service, "Fifty thousand Britons ride to hounds each year, killing an estimated 40,000 foxes." The statistic is inflated somewhat by literary license, as the vast majority of pack hunters (terrier-men, lurchers, and lampers) chase the dogs on foot rather than from horseback. Despite broad public opposition, pack hunting retains social status among the "upper crust." Members of the British royal family, including Prince Charles and Princess Anne, are notorious fox hunters; even Princess Diana, known to have quarreled with Charles over the morality of fox hunting, occasionally participates. Toon claims there are 204 registered fox hunting clubs in the British Isles, plus 125 in North America, with each club sponsoring as many as 30 pack hunting expeditions.

"The American and Canadian public is mostly unaware that this goes on," notes Streeter. "When we tell someone, the response usually is, 'Oh, they must just be chasing dragged bags of scent,' but they do kill foxes, raccoons, coyotes, pet cats, squirrels—anything

Continued on page 46



# WORLD LABORATORY ANIMAL LIBERATION WEEK-1988

## Taking it to the Streets

The breadth of this year's World Laboratory Animal Liberation Week (April 18-24) activities far outstripped previous years, and indicates that a groundswell in grassroots activism on behalf of animals is taking place. At press time, reports from around the nation and overseas were still coming in. In Defense of Animals, the California-based group which linked many activists around the country to contacts and groups in their local areas, reports that World Week actions were held in every U.S. state this year, in at least 270 locations. For the first time, animal advocates in rural states such as Alabama, Kansas, Nebraska, and North Dakota organized their own local observances. We're only able to mention a handful of the activities that took place, but we'd like to extend our congratulations and thanks to all who took part in this year's observances of World Laboratory Animal Liberation Week.



— Barbara Berger

Deanna Moore, age 9, with a message for NIH.

### Washington, D.C.

In Defense of Animals (IDA) and People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) co-sponsored a rally and civil disobedience action at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) on April 21. Some 44 of the estimated 200 activists blocked the door to Building 1, which houses the office of NIH director Dr. James Wyngaarden, and were arrested and charged with trespassing. The rally included speeches by Joyce Tischler and Roger Galvin of the Animal Legal Defense Fund, activist Steven Tiger, Alex Pacheco of PETA, Betsy Swart of IDA, and Ed Duvon of Animalines. The rally was followed by a procession of children who carried wreaths of white flowers to Wyngaarden's door, asking him to stop harming and killing animals. Two hours before the demonstration, animal research proponents held a press conference which featured surgeons/animal researchers Dr. Michael DeBakey and Dr. Thomas Starzl, actors Tony Randall and Helen Hayes, and parents of children with life-threatening ailments, extolling the alleged necessity of animal research.

### New York, N.Y.

On April 23, some 1,000 activists marched in protest of glue-sniffing experiments conducted on monkeys at New York University (NYU) in the largest World Week action in the country, sponsored by Trans-Species Unlimited (TSU). Seventy-five were arrested after blocking the entrance to the building housing the office of NYU President John Brademas. Despite a downpour halfway through, activists remained in full force, chanting and singing. TSU called on the university to address the root causes of human abuse of toxic solvents such as glue and paint thinner, rather than using threatened long-tailed macaque monkeys in harmful experiments paid for by almost \$250,000 in taxpayers' funds.



— Bonnie Graham/TSU

Activists rally in Washington Square Park in front of NYU.

### Philadelphia, Penn.

About 200 activists in Philadelphia participated in a four-mile march and motorcade, pausing for short demonstrations at the University of Pennsylvania, Thomas Jefferson University, and Graduate Hospital. The action—the largest turnout for animals in the city since a rally held three years ago in protest of the notorious Gennarelli baboon head injury experiments—was sponsored by Trans-Species Unlimited's new Philadelphia office.

### Chicago, Ill.

In the largest action in the Midwest, 150 attended Trans-Species Unlimited's rally at Northwestern University in Chicago, protesting several particular animal experiments as well as the construction of a new animal research facility. The National Anti-Vivisection Society (NAVS) held a rally at Daley Center Plaza on April 22, offering literature and a continuously-running video presentation about animal research. Don Barnes of NAVS was a featured speaker.

### Los Angeles, Calif.

Eight activists from Last Chance for Animals gained entrance and barricaded themselves in the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) Brain Research Institute vivarium during a protest on April 21. The activists were able to photograph and videotape cats who had electrodes implanted in their brains before campus police arrested the eight on charges of suspicion of burglary. All were released after posting bail. Last Chance sponsored a full week of events, which included other protests at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, UC Irvine, and the office of U.S. Senator Pete Wilson. A concluding rally at the Federal Building on April 24 drew some 400 animal advocates, who listened to speeches by author/philosopher Dr. Tom Regan, Don Barnes of the National Anti-Vivisection Society, vegetarian advocate Dr. Michael Klaper, author John Robbins, actress Rue McClanahan, and student Jenifer Graham. An airplane circled above, trailing a banner reading, "War Declared on Vivisection!"

### Santa Cruz, Calif.

On April 20, some 100 activists demonstrated in front of the Natural Sciences building at the University of California at Santa Cruz (UCSC) in an action organized by the newly-formed Progressive Animal Rights Alliance. Eight activists were arrested after blocking the entrance to the office of Dr. Barenfus, the chief animal researcher on campus. After a march to the construction site of a new animal research facility, seven demonstrators climbed a 138-foot crane and unfurled an anti-vivisection banner from a platform near the top. Later, two more activists were arrested while trying to climb the crane to provide food and blankets for the others. Six animal advocates remained on the crane for 25 hours, until an agreement with the university was reached. The agreement stipulated that no further arrests would be made and that the university would allow its labs to be inspected by a mutually agreed-upon third party. However, the university police later billed the crane occupiers \$1,225 for "police protection," and UCSC says it will take legal action to recover an estimated \$10,000 in lost revenue (i.e. construction time) as a result of the occupation of the crane.

**Animal advocacy reaches new heights in Santa Cruz.**



— Dan Coyro/Courtesy PARA



— Wendy Lamm

Dr. Elliot Katz of IDA confronts police at UC Berkeley.

### Elsewhere in California

Some 75 activists participated in a two-day 40-mile March for Animal Liberation, from Stanford University in Palo Alto to UC San Francisco. At Stanford, demonstrators protesting the use of animals in hazardous chemical and biological research donned respirators and gas masks and blocked the doors of the Environmental Safety building, while about a dozen counter-protesters from Incurably Ill for Animal Research demonstrated in support of animal research. At the end of the march at UCSC, an all-night candlelight vigil was held. Twelve activists were arrested on the campus the next day for distributing literature, and plan to file suit charging violation of their First Amendment right of free speech. At UC Berkeley, 26 activists were arrested for blocking the entrance to the psychology research labs. At UC Davis, demonstrators were arrested for distributing In Defense of Animals' "Report Animal Abuse" fliers.

### Brighton, England

About 2,500 activists travelled from all parts of England to march through the streets of Brighton on April 23. Brighton was chosen because of its proximity to Shamrock Farms, Britain's largest importer of wild-caught primates. The march—a full funeral procession with hearse and mourners—ended at a monument for lab animals on Brighton's seafont, where 113 white crosses were planted to symbolize the 113 years of anti-vivisection activity in England. Jan Creamer of the National Anti-Vivisection Society (NAVS—the organizers of the event) and Susan Croshaw of Disabled Against Animal Research and Exploitation were featured speakers. The event concluded with an all-night candlelight vigil. The British NAVS inaugurated the first World Day for Lab Animals in 1979, choosing the date of April 24 to commemorate the birthday of Air Chief Marshall Lord Dowding, a prominent 20th century animal defender in the British Parliament.



— Tim Phillips/NAVS

Marching in Brighton.

Continued on page 21



## THE CHIMPANZEE: 1988 ASPCA ANIMAL OF THE YEAR



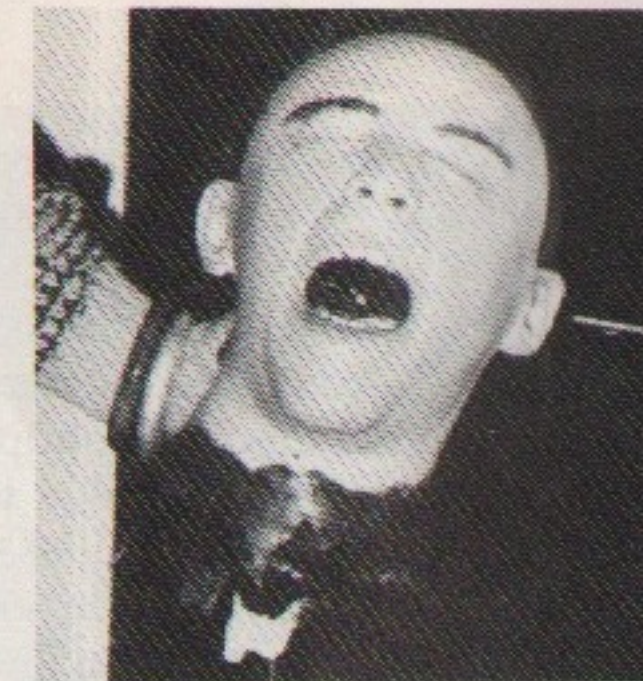
During 1988 the ASPCA honors the chimpanzee, an animal more like humans, genetically, than any other species. Because of this similarity, medical science has made extensive use of chimpanzees in research into human diseases such as hepatitis and AIDS. The demand for research chimps, coupled with hunting and destruction of habitat, is threatening the very existence of these animals in the wild. Recent surveys have reached the bleak conclusion that the chimpanzee is already extinct in four countries of equatorial Africa, and is in immediate danger of extinction in 11 others.

What can be done to save our closest relatives? Stricter laws regulating importation of chimpanzees, reclassification of the chimp as an endangered species and a diligent search for alternatives to the use of these animals in biomedical research are among the answers. For more information on the problem and how you can help, write to the ASPCA Education Department for a copy of our latest *ASPCA Report*.

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## ANIMAL NEWSLINE



Dr. White's "award."

### Cleveland, Ohio

After learning that notorious monkey head transplanter Dr. Robert White would be receiving an award from the Visiting Nurse Association of Cleveland at an elegant \$125-a-plate banquet on April 20, the Network for Ohio Animal Action decided to present White with an award of their own. As some 50 activists marched outside, activists Sherry Hamilton and David Sickles entered the hall in evening attire, carrying a gift-wrapped package. As the attendees were receiving their dinners, Hamilton made her way to the stage. While Sickles snapped pictures, Hamilton read a short statement about White's research, announcing that "for inhumanity surpassing all others in your field and for incredible callousness toward all nonhumans, we recognize you as vivisector of the year, and as an embarrassment to the human species." Hamilton then proceeded to unwrap the package and hold up its contents for all to see—a very realistic magic store replica of a severed human head. Plain clothes security officers and bodyguards surrounded the good doctor as others dragged Hamilton from the room. However, the organizers of the event were unable to press trespassing charges, as the activists had paid for their tickets.

### Elsewhere in the U.S.

On April 19, the Animal Rights Front (New Haven, Conn.) sponsored an action protesting the opening of the new \$36 million Miles Inc. Research Center in West Haven—the second-largest animal research facility in the nation. ♦ Supporters of Friends of Animals marched in front of U.S. Surgical Corporation in Norwalk, Conn., where surgical staples are tested on dogs. ♦ Officials of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals met with representatives of the New York City Board of Education during World Laboratory Animal Liberation Week to encourage the adoption of humane guidelines for student experiments using animals. ♦ Members of 13 animal protection groups protested at the Institute of Basic Research in Staten Island, N.Y. on April 16; and on April 24, the Staten Island chapter of Trans-Species Unlimited campaigned against live animal experimentation by high school students conducted at the College of Staten Island. ♦ On April 19, Protect Our Earth's Treasures sponsored a demonstration followed by a debate on the campus of Ohio State University. ♦ Members of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, together with activists from the Coalition to End Animal Suffering and Exploitation (CEASE), dressed as rabbits and passed out information about product testing and cruelty-free alternatives to passersby in nine Boston locations. ♦ A newly-formed group called Animal Protection and Welfare Society (Animal PAWS) held a press conference on animal research at the University of Utah's vivarium on April 20. ♦ About 75 supporters of Tucson-based Voices for Animals marched in a mile-long funeral procession followed by a rally at the University of Arizona Medical Center on April 23. ♦ Some 75 activists picketed in front of the U.S. headquarters of Austrian-based pharmaceutical giant Immuno on April 23 in Rochester, Minn. The action, sponsored by the Michigan Coalition for Animals, was taken to protest the corporation's use of wild-caught chimpanzees in AIDS research.

—Leslie Pardue



Sickles and Hamilton: the daring duo.



Dr. Robert White.

—Photos by David Sickles/Courtesy NOAA

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## Big-time Poaching: Game No Longer

Having exhausted the supplies of most of their targets in Africa, trophy hunters and Oriental medicine vendors have trained their sights on North American wildlife. Bears, bighorn sheep, elk, moose, and caribou are again under year-round hunting pressure just as they were at the turn of the century, when declining populations led to wildlife conservation laws.

According to law, big game hunting is tightly controlled by both season and bag limits. In fact, poaching has accelerated out of control across the Northwest, encouraged by the big money offered by trophy-seekers and dealers in wild animal parts. Canadian environment minister Tom McMillan told Parliament in 1985 that "a bighorn sheep head will command about \$50,000 on the black market." One trophy hunter apprehended in 1985 admitted spending \$150,000 a year on poaching expeditions. His guide earned \$8,500 per hunter escorted. They were

caught after shooting a trusting bighorn who ate from their hands and sniffed at their boots.

As an indication of how many big-time poachers and poaching guides get away with it, and how often, a 1984 sting operation captured guides responsible for 150 poaching expeditions in 11 Western states. Other investigations found that illegal Alaskan bear hunts cost \$10,000 per person. Colorado bighorn sheep heads were selling at \$20,000 each, mountain goats at \$5,000 each, and trophy deer at a bargain \$2,500 to \$3,000, depending on the size of the rack.

The income from trophy hunters is only the beginning. Gordon Taylor, a member of the Canadian Parliament noted during a House of Commons debate on January 21, 1986 that "the organs and body parts of a grizzly bear are valued in the aphrodisiac, jewelry, and charm trade. The hide and skull range in value from \$2,000 to \$7,000, and claws sell for \$50 to \$125. Elk

antlers are highly praised as an aphrodisiac and velvet antlers sell for \$2,000 a pair."

Prices have only gone up since. *Outdoor Canada* writer Don Cowan says that bear bladders sell in Oriental medicine shops from Hong Kong to Toronto at \$400 to \$800 an ounce. Ontario hunting guides—and poachers—get \$300 apiece for the raw bladders, encouraging the legal slaughter of about 7,500 bears per year. The poached total is unknown, but serious bear poachers are believed to be picking off 25-30 bears per year apiece. Ontario officially claims a population of 75,000 bears, estimated by simply multiplying the legal kill by 10.

Dried, flaked velvet antlers sell in the same price range, and are in escalating demand, as African and Asian rhinoceros horn vanishes from the market and wild rhinos vanish from the earth. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service special agent Mary Monaghan estimates American export of elk antlers—both legally and illegally obtained—at \$30 million a year. Cowan claims a Korean medicine dealer allegedly based in Seattle recently tried to order 100 metric tons of caribou antlers through the Northwest Territories Wildlife Service. At \$40 per pound—half the going rate at Canadian aboriginal settlements—the order would have fetched \$9 million (U.S. funds), killing 22,000 caribou. The order was declined; but Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, New York, and Vermont are all now encouraging the sale of antlers from ranched fallow deer, elk, and caribou.

University of Calgary environmental science professor Valerius Geist argues that the legal sale of wildlife parts merely makes selling poached parts easier. "I wouldn't give a nickel," Geist says, "for the safety of the last elk in the farthest corner of Banff National Park, nor the last grizzly, if this industry is allowed to flourish." Geist's gloom seems warranted in light of some recent poaching incidents.

For instance, according to California's director of Fish and Game, Wayne Klein, that state's bear population has plummeted recently. Illegal slaughter apparently exceeds the annual toll of 800 bears killed by legal hunting, which only a few years ago was advanced as an essential form of predator control. A recent sting operation in California netted 52 suspected bear poachers and dealers in bear and seal parts. During the two-year investigation, code-named "Operation Ursus," Fish and Game officials raided Asian apothecary shops in the San Francisco Bay Area and posed as hunters to



Grizzly bear and cubs.

nab guides who were leading people on illegal bear-killing expeditions. Investigators seized evidence valued at \$105,243—including a pair of stuffed bear cubs, bear claw jewelry, seal penises, and dried bear gallbladders. Many of the gallbladders were proven to have actually come from pigs or cows.

Perhaps aware of the prices paid for bear bladders, paws, and gonads at California's estimated 1,000 Oriental medicine shops, New Hampshire hunters last November slaughtered so many bears so quickly that the state begged a voluntary moratorium on bear hunting only halfway through the scheduled season. Some 262 bears were killed, up from 148 in 1986. In February of this year, Federal and state officials in Virginia issued 19 search warrants in 12 states for suspects in a major black bear poaching ring in the Southern Appalachians. The four-year undercover operation revealed the poaching of some 100 bears, whose hides were sold for up to \$250 and whose gallbladders fetched up to \$300 apiece from overseas buyers.

Half the estimated 50 rare Roosevelt elk in the Shaw Creek basin of British Columbia were gunned down by poachers between September 1986 and April 1987, causing the province to close the region to firearms except during deer season. Anti-poaching activist Dr. Harvey Thommasen told Canadian Press of finding "cardboard boxes of elk legs left in the parking lot of a sawmill, elk heads stuck atop stumps, whole elk carcasses left to rot in the bush, some with just their

mainly because of poaching.

This January, Alberta offered a \$4,000 reward for the arrest of poachers who gunned down and gutted three elk, two of them pregnant, alongside a remote mountain highway. The highway is normally closed in winter and spring to protect a herd of 400 elk from poaching, but was kept open this winter to accommodate Winter Olympics traffic.

In the effort to control big game poaching, both domestic and foreign, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recently established a forensic laboratory at Ashland, Ore. The lab will employ 25-30 researchers to identify animal parts confiscated by various law enforcement agencies. Canada, meanwhile, is considering legislation that would boost the maximum penalty for poaching an endangered species to \$150,000 and six months in jail, from the present fine of only \$500. The legislation has been delayed in Parliamentary committee for over two years.

—Merritt Clifton

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## A Rift in the Environmental Movement?

NEWS COMMENTARY BY LESLIE PARDUE

The radical eco-defense group Earth First! has long been criticized by more conservative environmentalists for its rowdiness, irreverent style, and confrontational tactics, but a recent round of articles in various progressive publications demonstrates that conservatives aren't the only ones critical of Earth First!. Other radical environmentalists—as well as feminists, anarchists, and human rights advocates—are levying some heavy charges against Earth First! leader Dave Foreman and others, including charges of racism, sexism, misanthropy, even fascism. The sometimes heated back-and-forth exchange of letters and articles from both sides of the controversy which have appeared in recent issues of the *Earth First! Journal*, the progressive *Utne Reader*, the anarchist *Fifth Estate*, and other publications illustrates the deep divisions over issues that can occur in movements which, on the surface,

seem to be comprised of individuals who shouldn't have that much to argue about. For those who aren't familiar with Earth First! ("exclamation point mandatory"), the group's popular image (enthusiastically cultivated) is one of unruly, angry eco-warriors out to defend nature using bold tactics like driving spikes into trees to damage loggers' sawblades or blocking Yellowstone's roadways to protest grizzly bear management practices. Earth First! calls itself a movement or a tribe rather than an organization. Local Earth First! groups around the country maintain loose affiliations with the Tucson, Ariz. office, a base of operations for the group's more prominent leaders and the home of the *Earth First! Journal*. The annual gathering of the Earth First! tribe is the Round River Rendezvous, held in a different wilderness setting in the West each year and characterized by much drunken reveling and redneck fun interspersed

with ecological workshops. The first shots in what is becoming a raging war of ideas in environmental circles were fired during last year's Rendezvous in July, when a group from Olympia, Wash. articulating a philosophy of "eco-mutualism" (the idea that "human society and the natural world are not mutually exclusive") clashed with other Earth First!ers. After the Rendezvous, the Olympia activists decided to put out a newsletter—*Alien Nation*—in order to point out what they felt were "dangerous tendencies" within the Earth First! movement.

Contended *Alien Nation*, "... a dominant point of view and a distinct image has been cultivated and maintained within the organizational journal that comes out of Tucson. This image of a 'rough and ready, rednecked, alcoholic, kick-ass hombre out to protect the wilderness' reeks of sexism, racism and the worst kind of wild west imagery... It has become the opinion of our group that this image and point of view is real within the upper echelons of EF! and is extremely right wing, if not decidedly fascist in its orientation." The Olympia group had set up a literature table at the Rendezvous, and a heated discussion ensued when Edward Abbey (a revered founder of Earth First!) arrived on the scene and was questioned about his opinions on immigration policies, which some view as racist. According to the Olympia activists, Rendezvous organizers attempted to prevent them from distributing literature critical of Earth First!. Says *Alien Nation*, "... open discussion in the form of criticism, which we feel is vital to the growth of any movement, was short circuited."

Several articles by core Earth First!ers appearing in the *Earth First! Journal* and elsewhere sparked the charges of racism and hatred of humanity. Perhaps most notably, an article entitled "Population and AIDS" by Miss Ann Thropy (a man's pseudonym) appeared in the journal's May 1987 edition, suggesting that the AIDS virus might be a good thing, since it "... has the potential to significantly reduce human population without harming other life forms." Concluded Miss Ann, "if the AIDS epidemic didn't exist, radical environmentalists would have to invent one."

Abbey and Foreman have been criticized for expressing opposition on ecological grounds to sanctuary in the U.S. for Central Americans fleeing war or repression. Foreman says we should "halt—as humanely as possible—the continued immigration into the United States. The would-be immigrants will go

back to unfortunate, and in some cases, bloody fates, but [their] pressure and anger and rage will build... In the long run the most humane solution is the one advanced by Edward Abbey: send every illegal alien home with a rifle and a thousand rounds." Responded George Bradford in an analysis of the controversy which ran in the Spring 1988 issue of *The Fifth Estate*, "As the self-ordained representatives of nature, Foreman and a few macho cronies decide who lives, who dies, what is 'anthropocentric' (bad) and what is 'biocentric' (good)... [Foreman's] statement is so rife with selfish contempt for the suffering of others, and so blind to the fact that the privilege we enjoy here is a direct result of the misery others suffer, that it is almost staggering... Earth First! may be at a crossroads."

Animal rights ideas also seem to stick in the craws of many Earth First!ers. Foreman, for example, defends hunting and meat-eating, saying that, "Suffering is inherent in life. Taken to its extreme form, animal rights is life-denying or death-denying, which is the same thing... there are good practical arguments not to eat meat... But fundamentally, I don't see an ethical argument for [vegetarianism]."

An assertion by deep ecologist Bill Devall that "Deep Ecology and Earth First! speak for the intrinsic worth of all creatures, not just humans" notwithstanding, many Earth First!ers seem to place little or no value on the lives or well-being of animals not deemed "wild" or "natural." Several articles and letters in the journal have advocated killing cattle with bows and arrows as a means of protesting public lands grazing policies, for instance. A writer calling himself "Jimmy Dear" expressed some of these sentiments in the journal's recent review of John Robbins' landmark indictment of factory farming, *Diet for a New America*. "Robbins convinced me that buying livestock products, especially meat, is ecologically unacceptable in modern society, but he did not convince me that eating meat is wrong *per se*. I simply must poach my own," wrote the reviewer. "I... reason that each time I poach a cow (in as painless a way possible, of course) I relieve an ecosystem of a destructive burden, and save the cow from a hellish fate on a feedlot and later in a slaughterhouse... In addition to poaching, I have found other ecologically sound means of obtaining fine tasting meats, [including] hunting wild burros, horses, pigs and other feral animals which are grazing at the expense of wildlife..."

Another Earth First!er wrote to the journal with this idea: "I believe in killing dogs who are disrupting my wilderness

*Continued on page 50*

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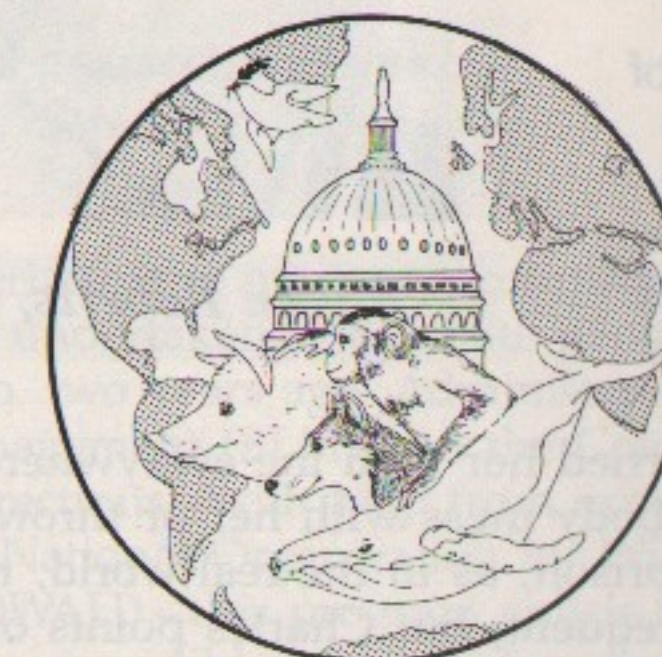
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## Festivals





# Nor Iron Bars a Cage: The Story of Pets in Prison

BY PHIL MAGGITI

*The vilest deeds like poison weeds  
Bloom well in prison air:  
It is only what is good in man  
That wastes and withers there:  
Pale Anguish keeps the heavy gate  
And the Warder is Despair*

—Oscar Wilde  
The Ballad of Reading Gaol

**W**hen the heavy gate swung shut on Charles E. Richardson a dozen years ago, the 25-year-old convicted felon was consumed with poisonous intent. "I was charged with CDW, grand larceny, and BR2," says Charles in the cryptic jargon of the yard. "And the woman that testified against me: I was going to kill her. That was *all* I thought about. She came to my home and had Thanksgiving dinner with my family and said she wasn't going to testify against me. Then she turned around and did."

Charles served his time at the Central Facility, District of Columbia Department of Corrections in Lorton, Va., a medium-security prison with a population of nearly 1,200 housed in dormitories that hold between 40 and 60 men. Not long after he began his sentence, he made the acquaintance of a ragamuffin calico cat, one of hundreds of feral cats who live on the prison grounds.

"She had the kind of face you could look at and tell it was a female," says Charles. "I just fell in love with her. I named her Puddin' and carried her with me everywhere I went. After that, didn't nobody mess with her or throw rocks at her anymore." In prison, as in the real world, the abuse of stray animals is frequent; but Charles points out, "you could lose your life for messing with somebody *else's* cat." Though at first he thought his attachment to Puddin' was "kind of crazy," Charles soon realized that "even an animal can be a good companion. Animals won't steal from you. They won't lie to you. And you don't have to worry about them stabbing you in the back. That cat was like family to me. She was with me about three years before she passed. She helped me through my time."

Indeed, Puddin's influence transcended her hardscrabble

existence. For when Dr. Earle O. Strimple, a Washington, D.C. veterinarian, introduced a program at Lorton called People, Animals, Love (PAL), Charles was one of the first inmates invited to participate. He was recommended for the program because of his attachment to Puddin' and the care he had demonstrated in raising one of her litters—a merry band of five who followed Charles about and responded promptly to his whistle at mealtime.

PAL was founded by Dr. Strimple in 1981 as a means of fostering the human-animal bond through activities such as pet visitations in nursing homes, special schools, and public housing. The following year, Dr. Strimple saw an article in the *Washington Post* about life in prison. "The gist of the article," he recalls, "was that the life of an inmate 25

years or older consisted of eating, sleeping, and playing cards. It seemed to me that this was a waste of time." Dr. Strimple—this year's recipient of the Leo K. Bustad Award presented by the Delta Society, the American Veterinary Medical Association, and the Hill's Company to the companion animal veterinarian of the year—had been caring for some of the prison cats from Lorton in cooperation with the Washington Humane Society. "Since animals were already there," he says, "I decided to investigate the possibility of starting an animal-facilitated program."

One of Dr. Strimple's clients arranged for him to meet with Salanda Whitfield, chief administrator at Lorton. Dr. Strimple showed Whitfield the Latham Foundation's *Hi Ya, Beautiful*,

a film describing the interaction between animals and inmates at the Oakwood Forensic Center (formerly Lima State Prison) in Ohio. Whitfield was impressed with the film, and he invited Dr. Strimple to show it to some of the Lorton inmates.

When he visited the prison, Dr. Strimple asked how the feral cats who had been adopted by some of the inmates were being cared for. "It's like this," one prisoner replied, "I eat my breakfast; the cats get my lunch; we share my dinner." Not satisfied with this hand-to-mouths arrangement, Dr. Strimple made nutritional improvement one of the chief priorities of the new PAL chapter. He asked the Hill's Pet Food Company to help feed the prison cats. Hill's



Steven Roberts, an inmate at Lorton Prison.

Photos Courtesy People, Animals, Love

agreed and by 1987 was shipping nearly three tons of food a year to Lorton. The Pitman-Moore Company supplies vaccines and flea-control products, and a North Carolina veterinarian named Dr. Ted Lafeber provides food for the birds who have been given by PAL to selected prisoners.

In addition to securing other animals (birds and fish) for inmates who weren't interested in cats—and providing food for all the animals at Lorton—PAL organized a club, with by-laws and a constitution, designed to teach inmates how to care for their new friends. Two volunteers made biweekly trips to Lorton to help conduct club meetings, and persons experienced in animal behavior and maintenance came in to address the group. Inmates were also given books to start a library on animal care.

The impact of PAL on the 117 men who have participated at Lorton during the last three years has been significant. "Mr. Whitfield was amazed at the cooperation that that developed among the inmates," says Dr. Strimple. "The animals brought them together in a way that other organizations could not."

"Prisons reduce people to the lowest level," Strimple continues. "And the best way to build a person back up is to make him feel good about himself. Animals are facilitators in this regard. I know a lot of people don't like to hear that, but these animals help inmates to reach their potential. When a prisoner with a sick cat comes to you and says 'I need your help,' that prisoner is being rehabilitated."

If some animal rights advocates object to the notion of using animals as facilitators, even more would object to the newest component of the PAL program at Lorton: a six-month technological training course presented by the American Association of Laboratory Animal Science (AALAS) that leads to employment in commercial animal laboratories, among other places. The AALAS course at Lorton—two hours of training a week for six months—was instituted to satisfy inmate concerns about their post-incarceration employment prospects. According to Dr. Strimple, "If you're in jail and you don't have a job, you can't get out." Among the vocational courses available at Lorton before AALAS arrived, the only one that offered decent employment possibilities was a cooking school. Strimple reports that inmates who complete the AALAS course will be "on equal footing when they get out with somebody else looking for the same job." And commercial laboratory employment is not the only option available to Lorton graduates. Some former prisoners, like Charles Richardson, elect to work for veterinarians or choose employment in a humane society over a job in a lab.

## A variety of prison programs involve animals

**T**he PAL program is one of several attempts to bring inmates and animals together in ways that are—in varying degrees—beneficial to both. In Washington state, prisoners earn college credit in dog obedience training while improving the adoption chances of unwanted shelter animals. Women serving time at the Meadow Creek Correctional Center in Alaska also provide obedience training for dogs. At the Walkill Correctional Facility in New York, retired thoroughbred racehorses are cared for by inmates. And at prisons in Colorado and California, inmates work with mustangs.

The association between prisoners and animals, though long-standing, has traditionally been one-sided. For centuries, herds of animals have been kept on prison farms to provide food, fiber, and employment for inmates—uses that

recapitulate animals' second-class treatment in the world at large. Some of the more recent alignments between animals and prisoners, however, have been mutually beneficial and less exploitative, and experts in the field of human-animal relations see great potential in this regard.

Dr. Leo Bustad, Dean Emeritus of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Washington State University and president of the Delta Society, recently wrote that the "introduction of animals into prisons may result in the most rewarding of all human-animal interactions." Inmates, for their part, experience the joy of unconditional acceptance and the satisfaction of fulfilling an essential need to nurture. At the same time homeless animals enjoy the benefits of human contact, not the least of which is a dependable supply of food, and in some cases animals scheduled for euthanasia have been spared.

Perhaps the most non-compromising prison venture is the one undertaken at the state penitentiary in Canon City, Colo. two years ago. Administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Colorado Department of Corrections—with help from experienced volunteers from the National Organization for Wild American Horses (NOWAH)—this program enlists the aid of inmates in preparing wild mustangs for adoption. The horses, gathered from the open range on highly controversial BLM-sponsored round-ups aimed at ridding the range of non-livestock animals, spend an average of 30 days at the penitentiary where inmates train them to accept halters and handling. The program is not designed to impart vocational skills, yet prisoners do learn to treat illnesses and injuries, clean coats, curry manes and tails, trim hooves, de-worm, and vaccinate

Continued on page 29



Charles Richardson, now an assistant animal technician, with Dr. Earl O. Strimple.



# THE ANIMALS' AGENDA

THE ANIMAL RIGHTS MAGAZINE

July  
June 1988

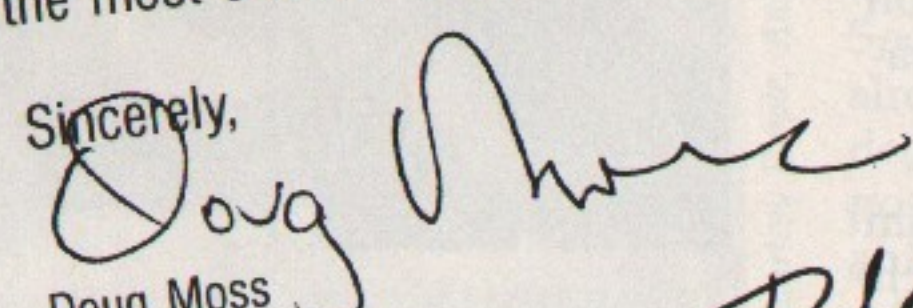
Dear Reader,

**OUTREACH CAMPAIGN '88** is well underway. You read our letter in the May issue and, if you're a subscriber, you are probably receiving our mailing about now. Some of you have already responded generously to our appeal, but if you haven't yet, or if you're a new reader as of this issue, please consider helping **The ANIMALS' AGENDA** with its ambitious plans to build circulation in 1988.

Indeed, if we're going to make meaningful changes for animals we have to make use of the most effective options available to us to publicize animal issues and to provide believable, life-affirming alternatives to the status quo. The National Rifle Association (NRA) and the Beef Industry Council understand this (but scratch the "believable" and the "life-affirming")—one need not be a hopeless couch potato to know that ads for both of these organizations are running on TV hundreds of times per week in just about every part of the country. Similarly, the animal rights struggle is going to make headway not by occasional flash-in-the-pan media coverage of protests and rallies, but by a continuous assault on the mainstream consciousness via the effective use of mass media. And one important component of a revolutionary social change effort like ours is a publication, like **The ANIMALS' AGENDA**, with the potential of reaching hundreds of thousands—if not millions—of people every month.

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Please help us with our ambitious outreach plans by sending a contribution today, whether for \$5 or \$500. Or, you may want to take the opportunity now to become a **Sustainer** by pledging \$250 or more per year to this magazine. All contributions to **The ANIMALS' AGENDA** are fully tax-deductible, and we guarantee that they will be used in the most effective ways possible to help accelerate our vision for a more humane world.

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Publisher

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## The Story of Pets in Prison

Continued from page 27

horses. The program began with 50 horses and 8 inmates. There are now 350 horses and 35 inmates involved. And even though the horse corrals are located outside the prison security system—where freedom is only an open field and low barbed-wire fence away—no inmate has yet to make that journey.

"This is the way to do time," says one convict enthusiastically. "You're never bored. You're out in the sunlight, and you're away from the prison atmosphere." Adds another inmate, "When I take a wild maniac and turn it into a trusting friend, that's rewarding. That's an accomplishment."

Tony Bainbridge, a volunteer from NOWAH, believes that in the Colorado program "everybody wins—the horses, the inmates, and the taxpayers." Horses win because they stand a better chance of adoption after halter-breaking and gentling have been added to their meager resumes. Inmates win for the reasons cited above. And taxpayers win because quicker adoptions means fewer tax dollars spent maintaining horses. (BLM grudgingly forks out more than \$9 million a year to care for as many as 10,000 unadopted wild horses and burros.)

One enterprise that benefits third parties as well as animals and inmates is the Prison Pet Partnership at the Purdy Correction Center for Women, a maximum-security lockup in Gig Harbor, Wa. Founded in 1982, the Prison Pet Partnership—in which dogs from a local shelter's death row are trained for placement as companion and service animals—is the result of a cooperative arrangement involving the prison, Washington State University, Tacoma Community College, and the Washington State Department of Corrections.

Dawn Jecs, director of the program, explains that she and her assistant, Marsha Henkel, are paid by the community college to conduct four-day-a-week sessions wherein prisoners earn college credit for courses ranging from "responsible pet ownership" through grooming to advanced training techniques. The majority of the dogs brought to

Purdy are eventually placed as companion animals following 22 weeks of training and socialization. The stars of the program—at least in the eyes of the media—are the service dogs: those near extrasensory canines who, after weeks of additional training, assist physically handicapped humans by retrieving objects, pulling wheelchairs, picking up telephones when they ring, and carrying backpacks.

A number of dogs placed by Purdy have become the focus of blossoming pen-pal friendships between the inmate trainer and the dog's new companion. And all of the dogs engender feelings of pride in their trainers. "I'm giving back something that I took from the community," says one inmate, "and that makes me feel good, a feeling that I haven't had in a long, long time."

### Helping animals helps prisoners

**T**here are nearly 550,000 inmates in Federal and state correctional institutions, facilities which have been described as "bombs waiting to go off." Allowing prisoners to keep animals, while scarcely a solution to the penal system's problems, is nevertheless a small step that can be taken to defuse potential explosions.

"If not for the animals," says Charles Richardson, "I know I wouldn't have held on in prison. But I knew that they needed me and that I needed them. My animals gave me a brand new lease on life." Charles has worked since his release from Lorton two years ago as an assistant to Dr. Strimple. Charles could have taken another job at a higher salary, but he chose veterinary technician work instead "because of the animals and because this man had been a pretty good dude to me."

If Kant was correct in saying that we can judge a man's heart by the way he treats animals, then Charles Richardson is indeed an innocent man.

*Phil Maggitti is a professional writer living in Elverson, Pennsylvania. He has had 260 articles published, 89 of which have been about cats and "cat people."*

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## CHINA— Chinese Riddle: Contradictory Attitudes Toward Animals

The treatment of animals by the Chinese has long been a source of puzzlement to foreigners. For China, an ancient and extremely refined civilization, has evolved into a culture not particularly distinguished by its compassion toward nonhuman species. Illustrations of this attitude can be found in various institutional and economic arrangements, but the trait is best exemplified by Chinese food practices and animal marketplaces.

Chinese customs are important for an obvious reason: almost one out of five people in this world is Chinese, and their impact on the fate of animals and the environment is bound to be significant. Indeed, by the second decade of the 21st century mainland China, along with its ethnic satellites, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, and other major Chinese enclaves, may become one of the world's leading industrial powers. This will bestow on the Chinese unprecedented consumption possibilities and a revitalized influence reaching well beyond their normal boundaries. What might happen then?

A partial answer may be gleaned from China's culinary habits, and from new economic policies which

place additional burdens on animal species controlled by that culture.

First of all, as recently documented by two independent observers, Brian Jackman, of the *London Sunday Times Magazine*, and David Dawson, of the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), Chinese marketplaces teem with all sorts of animal offerings, including many belonging to rare and endangered species. (In this the Chinese are no different from the rest of the Far Eastern countries, all of which have a dreadful record in this regard.) Jackman, a veteran correspondent covering Southeast Asia, was recently shocked to find a caged tiger in a Taiwan market awaiting the butcher's knife. His blood was to be sold for approximately \$56; his heart was expected to fetch \$150. And the rest was reserved to make tiger broth.

Ignorance sanctified by custom and amplified by a newly-found affluence plays a crucial role in the demand for these animals and the existence of these infamous markets. Thus, if only to satisfy the demand from a relatively small but well-heeled gourmet clientele in Hong Kong and similarly affluent places, a restaurant crowd that gets its kicks from eating highly unusual dishes, an entire network of animal smugglers and suppliers has sprung up to act as a comple-

ment to the already thriving animal markets serving most major Chinese cities.

As could be expected from a people who have discovered how to make a delicacy out of fried flies, most Chinese markets boast a bewildering assortment of animals. At the Qingping market, for example (in Guangzhou, formerly Canton, in South China), the stalls hold eagles, owls, young deer, all kinds of snakes, fish, Chinese leopard cats, civet cats, a variety of monkeys, and, of course, more mundane "items" such as cows, hogs, chickens, turkeys, ducks, and fresh dogs and kittens. Patient gourmets may also find bear paws and tiger paws; pangolin, an endangered scaly anteater; badgers, pythons, and even snow leopards, a species rare enough to be considered practically extinct.

The animals, as a rule, are kept in deplorable conditions of filth and crowding. Visitors to these markets routinely see animals and birds confined in cages so small that no movement is possible, their imprisonment broken only by the terror of being dragged out of their cages to be sold or butchered on the spot. The methods to accomplish this are also quite cruel. Many animals are skinned alive, or merely stunned by a blow to the head before being thrown into boiling water to make skinning easier. Many dogs, usually puppies, are

killed by tying the animals and then hanging them by their hind legs. Boiling water is then poured over their bodies until they die. The method is supposed to leave the flesh tender. Cats don't fare any better. When not dispatched by scalding, they are usually placed in burlap sacks and drowned in tubs of water.

Other animals, such as monkeys, may be sold to be eaten alive. Monkey brains, regarded as a rare treat, are reputed to be a powerful aphrodisiac; while bears, tigers, and leopards are said to impart stamina, courage, strength and virility on those who can afford the dishes. Indeed, Chinese belief in the medicinal properties of some of these foods plays a crucial role in the continued popularity of the markets.

The irony of the situation is that the authorities, at least in Hong Kong and mainland China, hardly condone these activities. Hong Kong has strict laws against eating dogs, cats, pangolins, and leopards, and, according to observers, the laws are generally enforced. In recent raids on various Hong Kong restaurants and markets, officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries confiscated five pangolins, 18 raptors, 16 giant salamanders, and 12 bear paws.

The Beijing government is equally serious about this type of transgression. As a proud member of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species), The People's Republic of

**Beijing: trying to protect endangered species.**



China has adopted tough laws to stop the poaching of endangered animals, but enforcement has often proven elusive due to the vastness of the countryside and the resourcefulness of black market game dealers. Still, China today is perhaps the only nation on earth that has made the trade in endangered species an offense punishable by death, and two men were recently executed for killing a giant panda.

Curbing cruelty to animals, however, as opposed to species conservation, may be considerably less popular among the Chinese. China has no Western-style animal protection organization, and the closest thing to it is an outfit called the China Wildlife Association, headed by a member of the central politburo, the nation's top political body. Unfortunately, despite this official's rank, humane work remains spotty or nonexistent. Requests by representatives of Western protection groups to have animal markets inspected on a regular basis have so far met with failure.

## Economic imperatives

But if Chinese food habits are a headache to Western animal protectionists, China's increased reliance on animal-based exports to finance the purchase of foreign technology may soon pose an equally difficult question. The issue arises because China has apparently decided to imitate the

**Furriers lobby against labelling.**



— Cheryl Platt/Project Floodlight

Soviet Union, which has long relied on the sale of pelts to bolster its foreign exchange reserves, with a program of its own. The goal? A sharply-expanded share of U.S. fur imports by the mid-1990s.

China's determination to become a big-time player in the international fur market should be taken seriously. Not quite newcomers to the field, the Chinese have raised mink on a commercial basis for hundreds of years. In the 1950s, mainly thanks to the introduction of Russian breeding stock and the organization of larger production complexes patterned after mink ranches in the U.S. and Canada, Chinese mink output grew steadily. By 1986, 2.5 million pelts were being exported annually, mainly to Western Europe. The best quality pelts are said to originate in the far northern province of Heilongjiang, where the live mink population is thought to exceed 100,000.

The current effort to improve China's output and quality in furs is designed to upgrade the existing genetic pool by importing varieties of breeding stock that might diminish or eliminate variations in size and color. In addition, officials of the Beijing-based CHINATUHSU (China National Native Produce and Animal By-Products Import and Export Corp.) are concentrating on the scientific formulation of more balanced animal feed mixtures, better storage methods, and transportation and handling facilities.

Pelt production in China is carried out in either large state-owned farms holding up to 20,000 mink,

or in households operating as traditional cottage industries. All furs are ultimately sold to the state organization, CHINATUHSU, which is responsible for international marketing. The Chinese are acutely aware that their equipment, techniques, and facilities are still somewhat antiquated, and that foreign capital and know-how will have to be injected into the industry if it is to realize—in the words of an official—"its full potential." Yet, despite the interest in foreign collaboration shown by Beijing bureaucrats, to date no joint ventures of any magnitude have been set up.

The rise of a powerful Chinese fur industry could revitalize the fur trade in the West and create a viable mass market for furs (and other animal-derived garments) in China itself and throughout the Third World. Should that come to pass, the sharp increase in the number of animals victimized for the sake of furwearing might require an entirely new approach to the problem from an animal defense community accustomed to operating largely in the West.

Readers wishing to register their opinion about these topics may write to: Amb. Han Xu, Embassy of the People's Republic of China, 2300 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20008 (tel. 202/328-2500); and Amb. Dr. Frederick Chin, Embassy of Taiwan, 4201 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20016 (tel. 202/895-1800). *Main sources:* *The Journal of Commerce*, Ben Tierney (*The Sunday Star*), Brian Jackman (*The London Sun-*

*day Times*), David Dawson (IFAW), and *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* correspondents.

## United Kingdom— Fur Labelling Update

In our May 1988 issue we reported that the British government, in a move sponsored by Alan Clark, Minister of Trade, was about to introduce an order that would require the labelling of certain fur products as having been derived from animals taken by steel-jaw leghold traps. The policy did not cover all species victimized by the fur industry, but it was a courageous and promising start.

As could be expected, the fur industry hasn't taken kindly to this initiative. The mention of cruelty in connection with "fun furs" is something the industry can neither tolerate nor defend, so a big letter-writing and political campaign has been organized to pressure the British to drop the proposal. So far, the furriers have mobilized several Members of Congress, top Administration officials, and, of course, many in their own ranks. We therefore urge our readers to write Minister Clark, expressing their support for this timely and admirable measure. Write to: The Hon. Alan Clark, MP, Minister of Trade, Department of Trade & Industry, 1-19 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, United Kingdom. *Main source:* George Clements (*Furbearers*).



## NEWS SHORTS

■ **A one-of-a-kind deer management conference** was held on April 13, 1988 in East Windsor, N.J. What was unusual about the conference was that it wasn't hosted by the usual "Fish and Game" agencies, but by the Division of Wildlife and Environment of the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS). Featured were expert speakers from Montana, Wisconsin, The HSUS, and academic institutions in the eastern United States. The focus was not on killing deer—rather, it was on ways to deal with problems caused by deer/human interaction in areas where the public has already rejected "recreational" killing. Initial papers focused on traditional game-oriented deer management and the inadequacy of those programs in meeting the public's objectives for wildlife. In such areas, it was pointed out, state wildlife agencies often create or exacerbate problems of deer/human interactions by encouraging hunting programs in surrounding areas, causing deer populations to increase and allowing agencies to point to the overpopulation problem as an excuse for further hunts. The conference also focused on nonlethal alternatives to the traditional killing of deer as techniques for managing problems between deer and people. Specific alternatives addressed included contraception; use of fencing and repellent sprays to protect foliage; and use of underpasses, reflectors, and driver education as techniques for reducing roadkills on highways.

With this conference, the animal protection community has claimed some of the ground traditionally occupied by "wildlife managers," directly and forcefully inserting pro-animal ideas and goals into wildlife policy-making. The proceedings from the conference will be published by HSUS, and should be useful in crafting solutions to deer/human problems across the nation.

—Thanks to John Grandy

■ **The use of leghold traps placed on poles** to capture hawks, owls, and other raptors will be subject to greater restriction than in the past as a result of new policies adopted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The move came in response to a campaign by the Wildlife Information Center, based in Allentown, Penn. The result should be increased safety for large numbers of raptors—although, as the Center points out, use of pole traps will still be allowed under certain circumstances. Pole trapping is commonly employed in many

EDITED BY LESLIE PARDUE



—Courtesy Toronto Humane Society

*A great horned owl, caught in a pole trap.*

states (and even by some state wildlife agencies) in a effort to reduce interference by raptors in areas where small birds are killed in beagle training, and on game farms where hunters' supplies of birds to kill may be reduced by raptors' predation. Many raptors are crippled or killed outright in the traps; others die later from infections of their injuries; and still others suffer trauma and dehydration while held in the traps. Other, more humane alternatives to the pole trap exist and should be used instead. Says the Center's Donald Heintzelman, "It is inconsistent for the [Fish and Wildlife] Service and state wildlife agencies such as the Pennsylvania Game Commission to publicly endorse raptor conservation and protection while quietly and behind the scenes still permitting use of pole traps that pose lethal threats to raptors." Animal advocates are encouraged to write to USFWS Director Frank Dunkle (c/o USFWS, Washington, DC 20240), asking for a total regulatory ban on the use of both padded and unpadded pole traps. For more details on pole trapping, contact the Wildlife Information Center at: 629 Green St., Allentown, PA 18102; (215) 434-1637.

■ **Head trauma experiments on cats** being conducted at the University of Cincinnati are the target of a campaign by the Ohio-based organization Animal Rights Community. Since 1976, experiments conducted by Patricia Tornheim, PhD, have killed over 1,000 cats and used over \$1

million in Federal grants to study head injuries inflicted for the purpose of developing a model for treatment of human head injury victims. Each cat is given ketamine anesthesia before being placed in a device called a "Remington Stunner," which fires a piston at the animal's head with the force of a 22-caliber bullet. Some of these blows are fatal; those cats who don't die right away are studied for various periods of time before being killed by having their heads immersed in liquid nitrogen. Nedim C. Buyukmihci, V.M.D. and co-founder of the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights, notes that "a serious problem with this project is that only ketamine anesthesia was used while the cats were having severe blows to the head. Ketamine is not an adequate analgesic (pain reliever) nor an adequate anesthetic for situations such as this. It is my professional opinion that the cats must have experienced... pain and suffering as a result of the inadequacy of anesthesia during the trauma... the present day cat head trauma studies are inhumane and of little to no use in understanding cases of human head trauma." Buyukmihci suggests that more useful information could be obtained in human clinical observations and autopsies, and through use of techniques such as nuclear magnetic radiation, positron emission tomography, and CAT scans to study human head injury victims.

The Animal Rights Community is asking for letters protesting these experiments to be written to the following persons: Dr. Joseph Steger, President, University of Cincinnati, Rm. 204, Administration Bldg., University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221; and: Murray Goldstein, Director, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, NIH, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892. Mr. Goldstein is the director of the agency funding this research. For further information, contact the Animal Rights Community at: P.O. Box 31455, Cincinnati, OH 45231.

■ **The world's first patent on an animal** was granted in April, despite considerable opposition from environmental organizations, animal protection groups, churches, small-scale farmers, and Members of Congress. The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office awarded a patent to Harvard University for a strain of mice genetically-engineered by researchers Philip Leder and Timothy Stewart to be highly susceptible to cancer. Half of the strain's females will develop breast cancer

within their first ten months of life. Harvard has granted an exclusive license to produce the mice to the chemical manufacturing giant Du Pont. Proponents of pending legislation in both houses of Congress to establish a moratorium on animal patents were angered by the Patent Office's move. "The Patent Office is playing fast and loose with a serious issue," said Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-OR), who introduced the Senate version of the moratorium bill (S. 2111) this past February. Letters to Congress demonstrating support for this bill—and its House companion (H.R. 3119)—are critical if the long-term ethical, economic, environmental, and governmental ramifications of the Patent Office decision are to be fully considered.

In response to the granting of the patent, the city council of Cambridge, Mass. unanimously passed a resolution on April 25 condemning animal patenting. The measure was sponsored by the Cambridge Committee for Responsible Research (CCRR), and introduced by pro-animal Mayor Alfred Vellucci, re-elected last year. Other organizations may wish propose similar resolutions to their local officials. For information on the resolution, contact CCRR at: 5 Upland Rd., Cambridge, MA 01240; (617) 547-9255.

■ **Experiments involving blinding and beheading of animals** at the Institute for Basic Research (IBR) in Staten Island, N.Y. are being targeted by Friends of Animals (FoA). The group is calling on the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to suspend taxpayer-funded grants which pay for studies in which cats and kittens are deprived of taurine, a necessary nutrient without which cats become blind; and studies in which cats, kittens, rabbits, and mice are beheaded without anesthesia using a guillotine. A report by Thomas MacGowan in a recent issue of FoA's *Act'ionline* newsletter quotes extensively from the IBR researchers' own published papers on some nine years of taurine-deprivation and decapitation studies, noting that an IBR report to the USDA falsely claimed that no cats had been used in painful experiments without anesthesia. Contrary to popular belief, several studies at other institutions have shown that brain activity, pain perception and consciousness can persist in a decapitated animal's head up to 46 seconds after it has been severed, making decapitation an extremely painful method of "euthanasia." FoA is asking for letters to be sent to NIH requesting termination of grants HD 16634 and HD

## NEWS SHORTS

18678 due to violations of the NIH Guide and the Public Health Service Policy on the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals—write to: Dr. Charles R. McCarthy, director, OPRR, NIH, Bldg. 31, Rm. 4B09, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892. For more information on these experiments and what you can do to help stop them, contact: FoA, P.O. Box 1244, Norwalk, CT 06856.

■ **A major legislative victory** was recently achieved by California animal advocates: pre-university students will now be given a choice of whether or not to participate in classroom animal dissections, thanks to the recent passage of A.B. 2507. The bill, authored by Assembly member Jackie Speier, was signed into law by Gov. George Deukmejian on March 30—

making it the first legislation of its kind to pass anywhere in the nation. The law allows students to choose an alternative study project if the teacher feels an adequate one is available and parental approval is obtained. Another bill pending in Florida would, if passed, extend that state's prohibition of live animal experimentation in grades K-12 to include a provision requiring universities to clearly identify courses including dissection or live animal experimentation, as well as a provision stipulating that alternative projects must be made available to students who refuse to participate in dissection or vivisection. An animal rights group called The Extended Circle has formed at Florida State University to mobilize students around the state in support of the bill. Interested individuals may contact the group at: P.O. Box 7016, Tallahassee, FL 32313; (904) 877-3880.



*Dying for tuna.*

■ **A demonstration against the H.J. Heinz Company** was held on April 11 at the company's headquarters in Pittsburgh, Penn. to protest Heinz's refusal to stop purchasing tuna caught by encircling dolphins. The action, carried out by activists from Mobilization for Animals-Pennsylvania, Greenpeace, and the Earth Island Institute, focussed attention on Heinz, which controls over 50 percent of the U.S. tuna market. Hundreds of thousands of dolphins are killed and injured each year by U.S. and foreign tuna fleets in the Pacific. Sam LaBudde, a marine biologist with the Earth Island Institute, recently went undercover as a tuna boat worker and was able to obtain graphic video footage of dolphins being caught in tuna nets and killed. He described his experience as consisting of "... listening to 500 dolphins shrieking in panic as they fight against the net and gasp for air, seeing crew members toss a baby dolphin back and forth like a football, standing by helplessly as living dolphins are dragged aloft, thrashing and flailing in terror before literally being crushed to death..." Activists are calling for a boycott of all tuna and tuna products (including cat food), as well as all products manufactured by H.J. Heinz. Readers wishing to write letters of protest to Heinz may send them to: 600 Grant St., Pittsburgh, PA 15219.

More SHORTS on next page.



## TELEVISION FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS—THE TIME HAS COME



# VNN

The Voice of Nature Network

Many people concerned about the fate of animals and nature have long asked themselves why television—the most powerful communications medium of our time—hasn't been used more aggressively to educate the public about human abuses of the natural world.

VNN was created with the idea of **expanding** the animal rights presence on television. Valuable shows already exist, but much more is needed in order to turn the tide of public opinion in regard to animals—while there is still time.

Initially, VNN plans to produce and distribute:

- commercials on furs, hunting, wildlife slaughter, and animal experimentation;
- public service announcements (PSAs) on roadkills, pet overpopulation, and similar topics for cable and regular TV stations

Additionally, we will work to insure the widest possible audience for animal rights films and materials already on hand, and provide technical support to animal organizations intending to use television in their own campaigns.

VNN is seeking individual, organizational, and foundation support for this ambitious project. Please let us hear from you by returning the coupon below.

☐ Here's a contribution to help the effort. Keep me on your mailing list and please send me more information about VNN.

☐ I have talents/services to offer. Please contact me.

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Mail to:  
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All donations are tax-deductible. Please make  
checks payable to "VNN".

(VNN-7/88 AA)

## NEWS SHORTS

continued from previous page

■ **The Animal Liberation Front (ALF)** staged two more raids recently on California businesses exploiting animals. In the early morning hours of Sunday, March 27, the ALF raided the Nitabell Rabbitry in Hayward, Calif., freeing 73 rabbits. The Easter season action was taken, said the ALF in a written statement to the press, "in the hope that the public would be informed of the countless thousands of rabbits that are slaughtered every year for vivisection, the fur trade, and for meat." Nitabell sells some 60,000 to 80,000 rabbits a year for their meat and fur, and another 20,000 for use in research. The second raid came less than a week later, when ALF activists broke into the Davis Poultry Co. and Egg Ranch in Gilroy, Calif. on April 1 and freed 78 hens. As part of both raids, slogans were spray-painted on the walls of the facilities, and copies of Peter Singer's book *Animal Liberation* were left behind in Easter baskets.

Meanwhile, two new support groups have formed for those wishing to help the ALF through legal means. Those in-

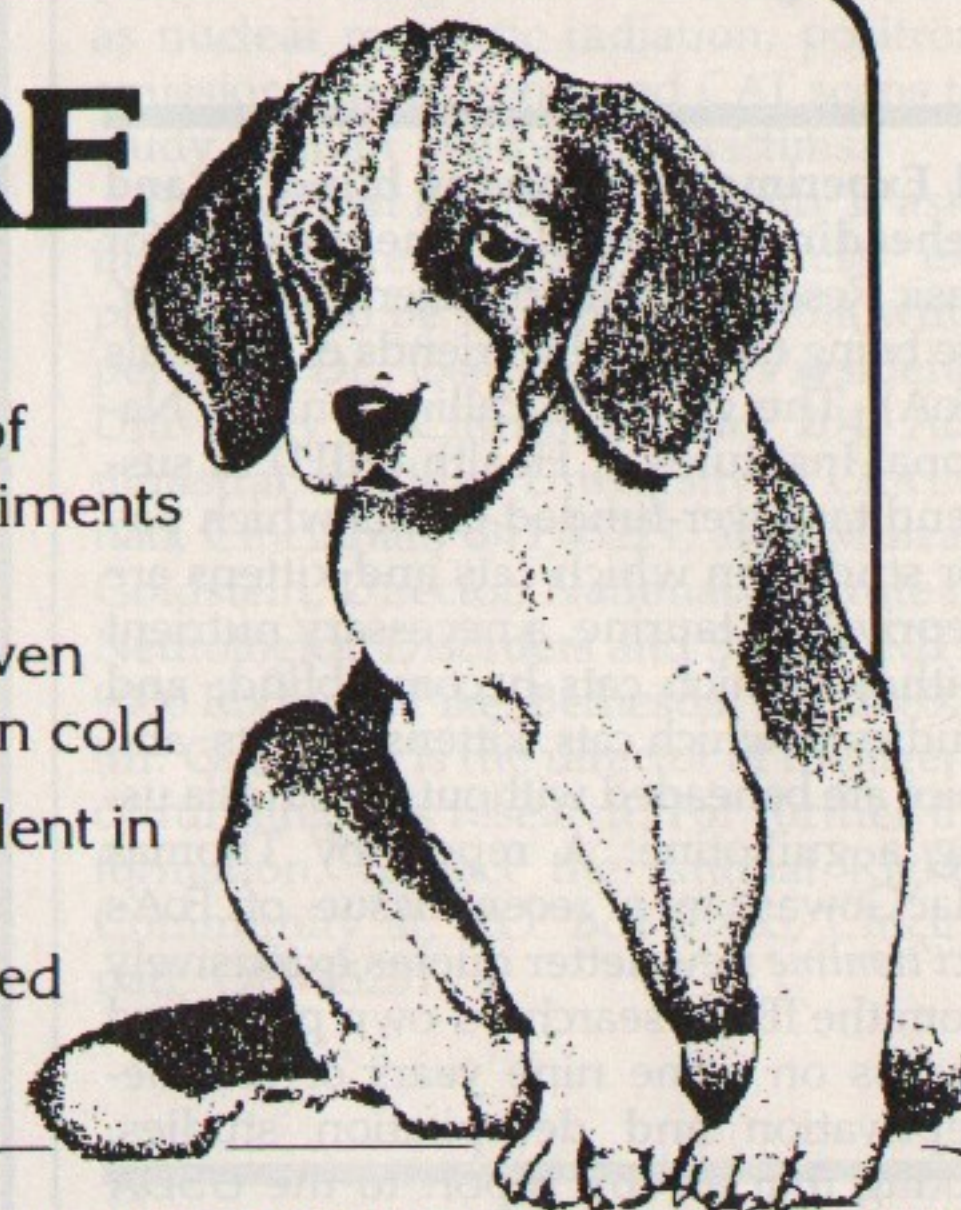


ALF member with rescued rabbits.

## NO CURE

For centuries, scientists have employed the fallacy of depending on animal experiments to furnish cures for human ailments... and we don't even have a cure for the common cold.

The waste of money and talent in these futile efforts is monumental. To be informed send for free literature.



## GET THE FACTS

THE AMERICAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY  
Established 1883  
204 Noble Plaza, 801 Old York Road  
Jenkintown, PA 19046

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Miss Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_  
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City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Life Member \$50, Annual \$10 — check enclosed.  
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terested in joining the Montreal ALF Support Group may write to: ALFSG, Box 4007, MTL, Westmount, Quebec H3Z-2X3 Canada. Also, the first-ever American ALF support group recently came into being, and may be reached by writing to: ALFSG, 1543 North E St. #44, San Bernardino, CA 92405.

■ **Efforts to restrict the use of pound animals in research** are ongoing in several states. In Sacramento County, Calif., activists are circulating petitions in support of a ballot measure to stop the county from selling some 1,000 cats and dogs each year from Sacramento County Animal Control to research institutions. The effort is strongly opposed by the University of California at Davis (UCD), which receives about 85 percent of the animals the pound sells to researchers. Recently, the County Supervisors voted for the second time in three years to continue the sales, despite widespread local opposition. If passed, the ballot measure would amend the County Charter, forcing the supervisors to outlaw the sales. Sacramento County is one of only five of California's 58 counties which still allow sales of pound animals to researchers, a circumstance which is explained in part by the fact that the director of animal control in the county, Val Wood, is a former UCD researcher.

State bills pertaining to the release or seizure of pound animals for research, many of which carried over from last year, are still pending in the states of Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington.

### Focus on Korean Dog-Eating Practices During Olympic Games

Now's a good time to pressure South Korea to curb cruel dog-eating practices while international attention is focused on the summer Olympic games. Please express your views by writing to:

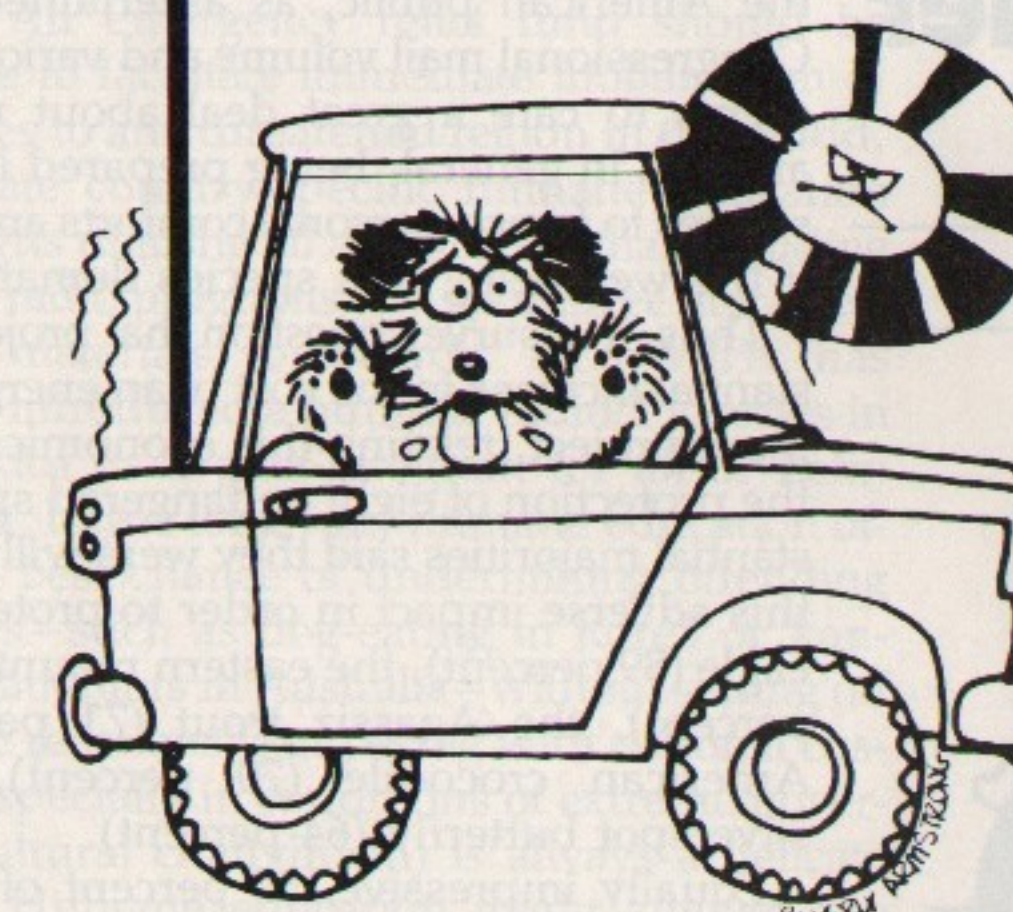
His Excellency Kyung-Won Kim  
Ambassador of the Republic of Korea  
2370 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, DC 20008

A "letter to the editor" published in your local newspaper would also be an excellent vehicle for mobilizing public opinion. For more information on the Korean dog trade, see *Dateline: International* June 1988.

ADVERTISEMENT



## Leaving Your Pet In A Parked Car Can Be A Deadly Mistake



On a warm day, the temperature in a parked car can reach 160° in a matter of minutes, even with partially opened windows.

**With only hot air to breathe, your pet can quickly suffer brain damage or die from heatstroke.**

Signs of heat stress: heavy panting, glazed eyes, rapid pulse, dizziness, vomiting, deep red or purple tongue.

**If your pet gets overheated, you must lower his body temperature immediately!**

- Get him into shade and apply cool (not cold) water all over his body.
- Apply ice packs or cold towels only to head, neck and chest.
- Let him drink small amounts of cool water, or lick ice cubes or ice cream.
- Get your pet to a veterinarian right away—it could save his life.

**On hot days, your pet is safer at home!**



The Humane Society of the United States  
2100 L Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20037

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## WORK ON THE HILL (II)

# A Foreign Aid Bill Like No Other

BY PATRICE GREANVILLE



One World Bank employee—out of 6,000—is available to assess projects in ecologically sensitive areas such as energy, agriculture, and transportation.



## Aiding animals with our tax dollars: the conditions exist

Our June *Intelligencer* was devoted to a preliminary analysis of the reasons why a U.S. foreign aid bill expressly designed to protect animals and environments worldwide might not be such a Utopian idea these days. High on the list of considerations was the fact that the American public, as ascertained by sheer Congressional mail volume and various surveys, seems to care a great deal about nature and animals in general, being prepared in many instances to forego personal comforts and even jobs if the well-being of a species demanded it.

Thus, in a survey question that projected a substantial increase in the cost of an energy development project, relating this economic sacrifice to the protection of eight endangered species, substantial majorities said they were willing to incur this adverse impact in order to protect the bald eagle (89 percent), the eastern mountain lion (73 percent), the Agassiz trout (71 percent), the American crocodile (70 percent), and the silverspot butterfly (64 percent).

Equally impressive, 56 percent of a national sample supported preserving five million acres of national forest land, at the cost of jobs and building materials, to protect the grizzly bear, while 55 percent disapproved of building an industrial plant to employ 1,000 people in an area of high unemployment if it destroyed a marsh needed by an endangered bird species. In addition, 57 percent of the public opposed building houses on wetlands needed by waterfowl; 51 percent opposed natural resource development in wilderness areas if this meant much smaller wildlife populations; 60 percent favored restricting livestock grazing on public lands to protect vegetation needed by wildlife despite higher beef prices; and 76 percent favored forestry cutting practices that helped wildlife even if higher lumber prices resulted.

The depth of these sentiments bodes well for the introduction of a global animal protection bill. But how would a world "Animal Assistance Act" actually attain its complex goals? Perhaps the best possible option would be for the U.S. Government to sponsor a multilateral agency administered by the United Nations, with the ability to handle a variety of tasks, including advisory, regulatory, educational, and financial functions. The latter might involve providing ongoing support for animal groups engaged in crucial international operations.

## Regulatory tasks: Curbing development banks

The supervision of development banks might be one of the most sensitive and important functions discharged by the new agency. Habitat destruction through development projects financed and abetted by Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) plays a major role

in the suffering and disappearance of innumerable species. The World Bank, financed by 151 member states, but effectively controlled by its five largest contributors (the U.S., Britain, France, West Germany and Japan), is the pre-eminent institution in this field. At present, the World Bank and other regional MDBs loan more than \$24 billion per year to the underdeveloped nations, but this figure is more than tripled when private banks and government agencies, acting on the Bank's stamp of approval, also loan funds.

The problem with the World Bank and similar institutions is essentially one of ideological orientation. As creatures of the developed world staffed and controlled by bankers, businessmen, and technocrats, they focus almost entirely on the purported economic benefits of a project, free-enterprise style, while ignoring or underestimating the animal, ecological, and social costs. This kind of "bottom-line" thinking, and the MDBs' bias toward strict repayment of loans by impoverished nations, often leads them to recommend "export-oriented" growth models based on the superexploitation of non-renewable resources. Such approach can often devastate fragile ecosystems.

In the so-called "Polonoreste" project, where the Bank was financing a 1,000-mile road into the heart of Brazil's Amazon region, environmentalists charged in a letter to the Bank's President, A.W. Clausen, that such policies were contributing to "uncontrolled migration, accelerated deforestation, conversion of land to unsustainable cattle ranching, land speculation and increased encroachment on Indian land areas." Indeed, commenting on the Brazilian government's efforts to relocate landless farmers into the states of Rondonia and Mato Grosso, fully endorsed by the Bank, Brazilian ecologist Dr. Jose Lutenberger told the U.S. House of Representatives in 1985 that the scheme was "a method of decreasing the risk and increasing the security of large landowners [in Brazil] by removing some of the rural poor from regions where they were born and dumping them in the Amazon."

After temporarily halting the project in 1985, the Bank sought to placate its critics by "reaffirming its commitment to the environment," and by giving a higher profile to its own Office of Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OESA), first created in 1973. The moves could have been little more than a public relations fig leaf. Instructed to "review every project for its consequences to the environment," OESA comprises six staff members out of the Bank's approximately 6,000 employees. Of this skeletal representation, only three are responsible for examining the environmental impacts of the Bank's more than 300 annual new projects, as well as hundreds of ongoing projects. Just one staff member is available to assess projects in the ecologically sensitive areas of energy, agriculture, and transportation, accounting for more than 50 percent of the Bank's annual lending.

The MDBs' destructive propensities can be

checked in two possible ways. We may demand a substantially increased, high-ranking staff representation by animal advocates and conservationists in all major lending institutions, or, failing this, request that the new agency be invested with full review and veto powers over all development projects. Considering the diplomatic, political, economic and bureaucratic entanglements that this "overview" power would entail, neither concession will be easy to obtain. But without it, tokenism will continue to doom animals and ecosystems around the world.

## Some funding possibilities

In keeping with its advisory and consultative functions (to the U.S. Congress, the United Nations, the European Community, etc.), the new agency would continually try to identify, evaluate, and report on animal and environmental problems worldwide, issuing policy recommendations to all parties concerned.

Major animal abuses might have to be dealt with on a case-by-case basis—as the political space will allow. It could be futile, therefore, to expect a new agency of this type to fund a global campaign against furs or "recreational" hunting, or to lead a boycott against Australians for their depredations against marsupials and wild horses. The present balance of forces will simply prevent that. But "non-controversial" conservation efforts such as the current attempt to save Africa's rhinos and elephants from extinction—a "war" against poachers which is being lost for lack of resources and staffpower—might encounter little resistance. After all, just \$20 million dollars a year—cigarette money at the Pentagon—might buy a new lease on life for these two superb species.

And that won't be all. The agency could, for example:

- Provide funding and material resources to make the faltering Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) a vibrant force for the protection of endangered wildlife. At present, many Third World nations cannot discharge their treaty obligations because of budgetary constraints, but the wealthier nations continue to refuse significant help.

- Fund and sponsor breakthrough concepts in international animal law such as the recently introduced International Convention for the Protection of Animals, the first multilateral treaty designed to protect all animals from specific abuses and cruelties. The brainchild of Bill Clark and David S. Favre, the Convention, analogous to the Geneva accords on the conduct of human warfare, would seek to prohibit certain "unnecessarily" cruel practices, and establish minimum standards of care for animals held in zoos, labs, circuses and farms.

- Play a leading role in the creation of animal shelters, spay-and-neuter clinics, first-aid stations for animals throughout the underdeveloped world, and improvement of animal "control"

practices. At present, rabies control programs of the World Health Organization (WHO) are based on strychnine poisoning of entire populations of homeless dogs.

- Fund and support (through specific grants) the international disaster relief efforts undertaken by organizations of recognized merit such as the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) or the International Wildlife Coalition (IWC). An emergency relief fund should be available to facilitate immediate mobilization of resources to any threatened region in the world.

- Create country-specific humane education campaigns utilizing all available media, including TV and radio programs, TV spots, free literature, school materials, billboards, etc. WSPA has already introduced a humane radio/TV series in Costa Rica as a pilot program for all of Latin America. In the long-run, humane education offers the best chance of undermining offending practices—such as dog-eating in Korea or kangaroo slaughters in Australia—without setting off negative reactions. Tampering with national customs (especially in conditions of extreme poverty or cultural chauvinism) is always a delicate matter. Humane education might smooth the road for the introduction of animal rights ideas otherwise unacceptable to certain cultures.

But no international effort on behalf of animals and menaced ecosystems is likely to go far without the collaboration of local activists, so some funds will have to be allocated to the strengthening of animal protection groups around the world. As WSPA's John Walsh has made clear, in Latin America alone there are now approximately 106 animal protection organizations, but "in most cases these outfits are made up of ten to fifteen dedicated individuals struggling against government apathy and public indifference, attempting to fight the animal suffering that is common in their countries." Operating out of someone's home, notes Walsh, "these fledgling humane groups find homes for unwanted or stray animals and maintain liaisons with sympathetic police officers who will—for a few pesos—investigate incidents of cruelty."

One final point. Although the above funding suggestions are not meant to be exhaustive (my fellow activists could easily compile an inventory of needs ten times as long!), an agency substantially controlled by an animal welfare perspective would be remiss if it didn't also attempt to substitute "kindness money" for "blood money" in the funding of many wildlife management operations. Hunters' dollars (as in the case of many African parks) are said to finance a large share of these conservation budgets. Whether or not that is true, it's about time humanity proceeded to save animals out of respect and not out of sheer self-interest. The "Animal Assistance Act"—should it become a reality—could finally begin to retire these legions of gun-toting "benefactors" of the wild, and open the road for a new, far more generous relationship with those who depend on our conscience for their survival.



No international effort to help animals and ecosystems will go far without the collaboration of local activists. Funds, therefore, will have to be allocated for the strengthening of animal protection groups around the world.





# Gaining a Foothold on Capitol Hill

BY WAYNE PACELLE

As mentioned last month in Patrice Greanville's *Animal Intelligence*, it was recently revealed that U.S. Congressmembers receive the third highest rate of constituent mail from advocates of animal protection. Medicare and Social Security cutbacks and budget concerns are the only issues that elicit a greater response. That fact, however, seems incompatible with the animal movement's pitiful record of success in Congress. Since the publication 14 years ago of Peter Singer's *Animal Liberation*—a critical marker in the revitalization of the animal defense movement—the most noteworthy legislative accomplishment for animals was the enactment of some fairly weak amendments to the Animal Welfare Act, which were attached to the 1985 farm bill.

I don't pretend to be able to identify all the ingredients of our legislative troubles. But it's obvious that the movement's initiatives threaten some extremely powerful forces in society—the biomedical, pharmaceutical, and agricultural industries to name a few. These special interests are well-organized and well-endowed, and don't simply ignore our actions. Specifically, by contributing to campaign coffers and maintaining a battery of lobbyists on Capitol Hill, they are able to exert disproportionate influence over Congress. Given that only a handful of politicians resist the conditional support offered by these lobbies—which have an interest in maintaining the status quo—it's not difficult to see why Federal legislation reflects their lead and not public opinion.

Yet, isn't it the vote count, not the dollar count, that ultimately matters for politicians? Yes. And here is where our failures cannot be attributed to the might of the opposition. For while animal activists are a visible letter-writing corps, they have not yet emerged as a visible electoral threat. Voluminous mail is not necessarily evidence of substantial voting strength; it may simply reflect the actions of a committed minority, and is usually so interpreted by professional politicians.

Understanding that, the animal community's primary strategy should be clear: concentrate the bulk of available resources on building and organizing a mass base of animal rights sympathizers. Among other things, our community needs more effective means of disseminating its messages, and especially a structure that can assure consistent visibility in the national mass media.

Until that critical mass of animal sympathizers coalesces, letter-writing and phone calling may continue to muster empty responses from legislators, instead of structural help for animals.

## Maximizing our current clout

While a vast enlargement in the numbers of animal advocates and improvements in organizational and media capabilities may finally secure for our cause the kind of power politicians must listen to, in the meantime it is indispensable to learn how to best deploy existing legislative resources.

As mentioned already, because Congress does not listen to all voices with equal attention, the movement faces many obstacles in its legislative endeavors. Yet the movement has made its climb up Capitol Hill all the more steep because of its fractured legislative approach.

On Capitol Hill, there is no animal rights lobby, just a lot of animal rights lobbyists. Every session of Congress witnesses the introduction of dozens of bills sponsored by diverse groups

acting unilaterally. This approach only dilutes the finite energies of the animal community, and specifically of grassroots activists.

They may not be good reasons, but there are reasons for this schizophrenic legislative behavior. Usually, each group perceives its bill as a necessary ingredient amid a larger campaign of public education and outreach. For instance, a group may initiate legislation to give people something to do: write letters to Congress. Also, it's done to prove to the public that the organization has an objective: legal protection for animals. And finally, in the marketplace of animal rights groups, unique legislation distinguishes an organization from all others. The problem is, for many of these organizations, the goal is to introduce a bill, not to pass it. It's no surprise that the payoff usually is not legislative success, but fundraising success.

There's no denying that just about every one of these bills, if passed, would improve the lot of some animals. But what's the use if no bill is likely to be passed? Because of the movement's helter-skelter legislative style, pro-animal bills, as a rule, languish from inadequate support and die in Congressional subcommittees.

An honest assessment of each bill's potential would indicate that most of them simply have no chance of passage. For instance, there's no denying that the Information Dissemination and Research Accountability Act (H.R. 1708), by ending duplicative animal research, would be a boon to animals and taxpayers in the long run. But Congress just isn't ready to pass a bill that would require such significant funding for implementation. Moreover, because the bill would have such sweeping effects on how experimentation is conducted in the U.S., the research community is prepared to mobilize its resources if the bill has even a remote chance of passage. As a statement of the bill's chances, the research community has been fairly passive in its actions to defeat H.R. 1708.

Or take the case of the Veal Calf Protection Act (H.R. 2859), a bill that would end the intensive confinement of male calves in the veal industry. In the House, where it has attracted several dozen co-sponsors, the bill is almost assuredly doomed because the chair, Rep. Charles Stenholm (D-TX), of the Livestock, Dairy and Poultry subcommittee (the committee to which the bill was assigned), is an ally of cattle interests. If that's not enough, this idea of improving conditions for male calves has another obstacle: the Senate, the other chamber through which a bill must pass. The complete absence of interest in the Senate means that no companion bill has been introduced.

The effect of pushing a significant number of fantasy bills is to reduce the chances of passage for more realistic bills.

*Every session of Congress witnesses the introduction of dozens of bills sponsored by diverse groups acting unilaterally. This approach only dilutes the finite energies of the animal community, and specifically of grassroots activists.*

Thousands of letters, phone calls, and Congressional visits are misdirected on these bills every session.

Hence, the challenge is not to introduce a myriad of bills, but to coordinate a manageable legislative agenda that produces results. People doing legislative work need to develop some criteria for judging whether or not the animal movement should push a particular bill. Can it generate support in the Senate? If pressured, is there a chance the chair will pass it favorably out of committee? How will the opposition react to this initiative? In conjunction with a more sophisticated analysis, the animal movement needs a new style. The national organizations need to team up legislatively and coordinate their activities. The current approach, while it may raise money, wastes animals' lives and activists' efforts.

## Some priorities

To say that fewer bills need to be introduced is not to say that no new bills need to be introduced. The bill that can pass and relieve the suffering of animals may not have been formulated yet. Perhaps that bill will remedy the roadkill problem or the slaughter of international wildlife, as Patrice Greanville calls for on pages 36 and 37 of this issue.

But among the lot of bills already introduced, here are some that animal organizations might unite behind:

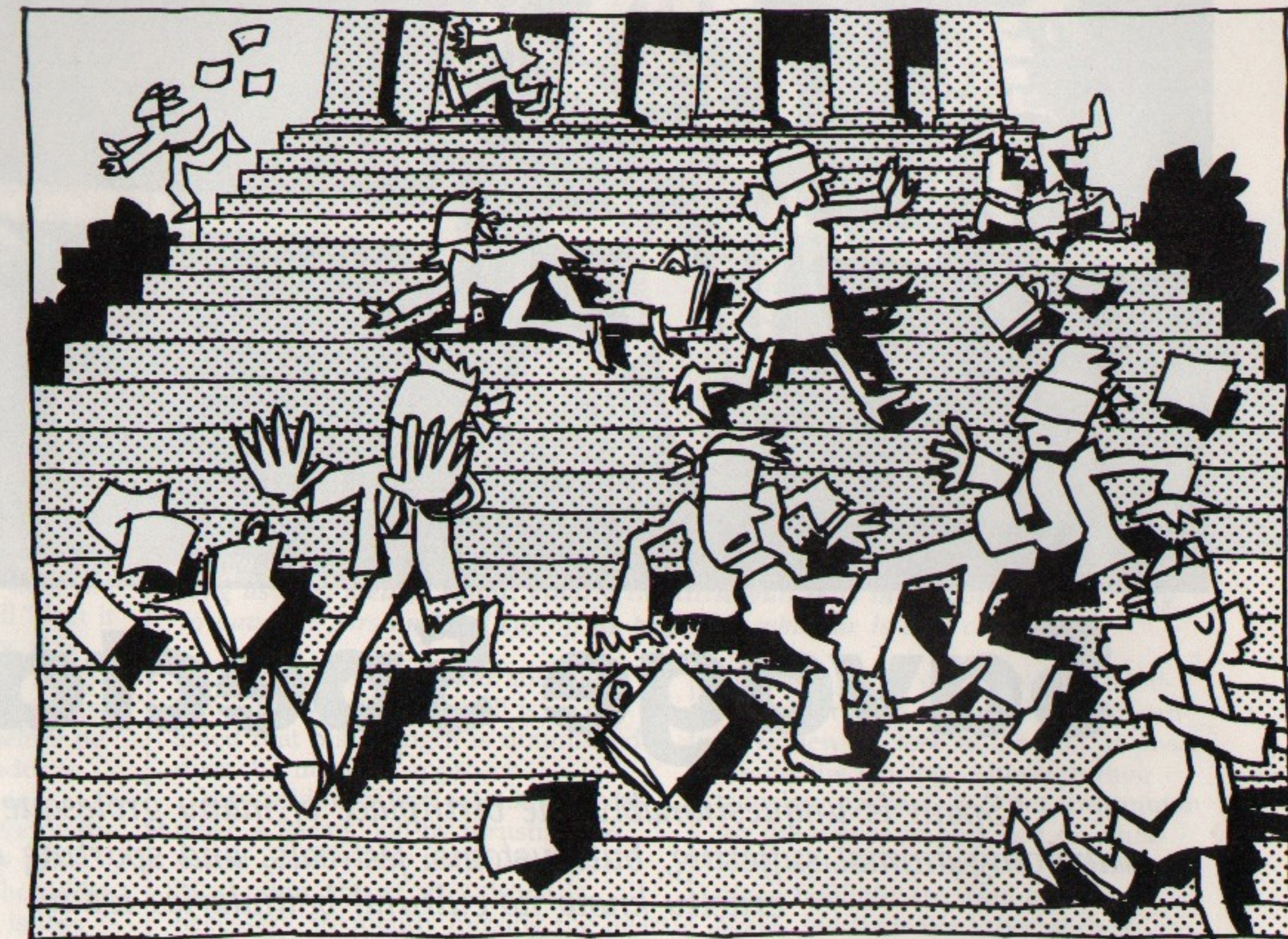
**The Refuge Wildlife Protection Act** [H.R. 2724 introduced by Rep. Bill Green (R-NY), 38 co-sponsors; no companion bill in Senate].

The U.S. Department of the Interior has opened 260 of the 442 national wildlife refuges to trapping and hunting. This bill would permanently ban those activities on all refuges, thereby saving hundreds of thousands of animals every year. The funding for the acquisition and maintenance of these lands comes from all taxpayers, of which hunters and trappers represent only a small percentage. The bill has been referred to the Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and Environment subcommittee of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries committee. The chair of the subcommittee, Gerry Studds (D-MA), has a respectable record on animal issues.

**Animal Patenting Bills** [S. 2111 introduced by Senator Mark Hatfield (R-OR), no co-sponsors; and H.R. 3119 introduced by Rep. Charlie Rose (D-NC), 58 co-sponsors].

The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office last year decided to allow the commercial patenting of nonhuman animals. If that decision is not reversed, it will create an incentive for the alteration of animals and inevitably increase the number of animals subject to experimentation. In addition, those animals who were determined to be of economic use would likely lead lives of misery since they would be "designed" not for their health, but for human profit.

A coalition of animal, small farmer, and religious advocacy



—Walt Taylor

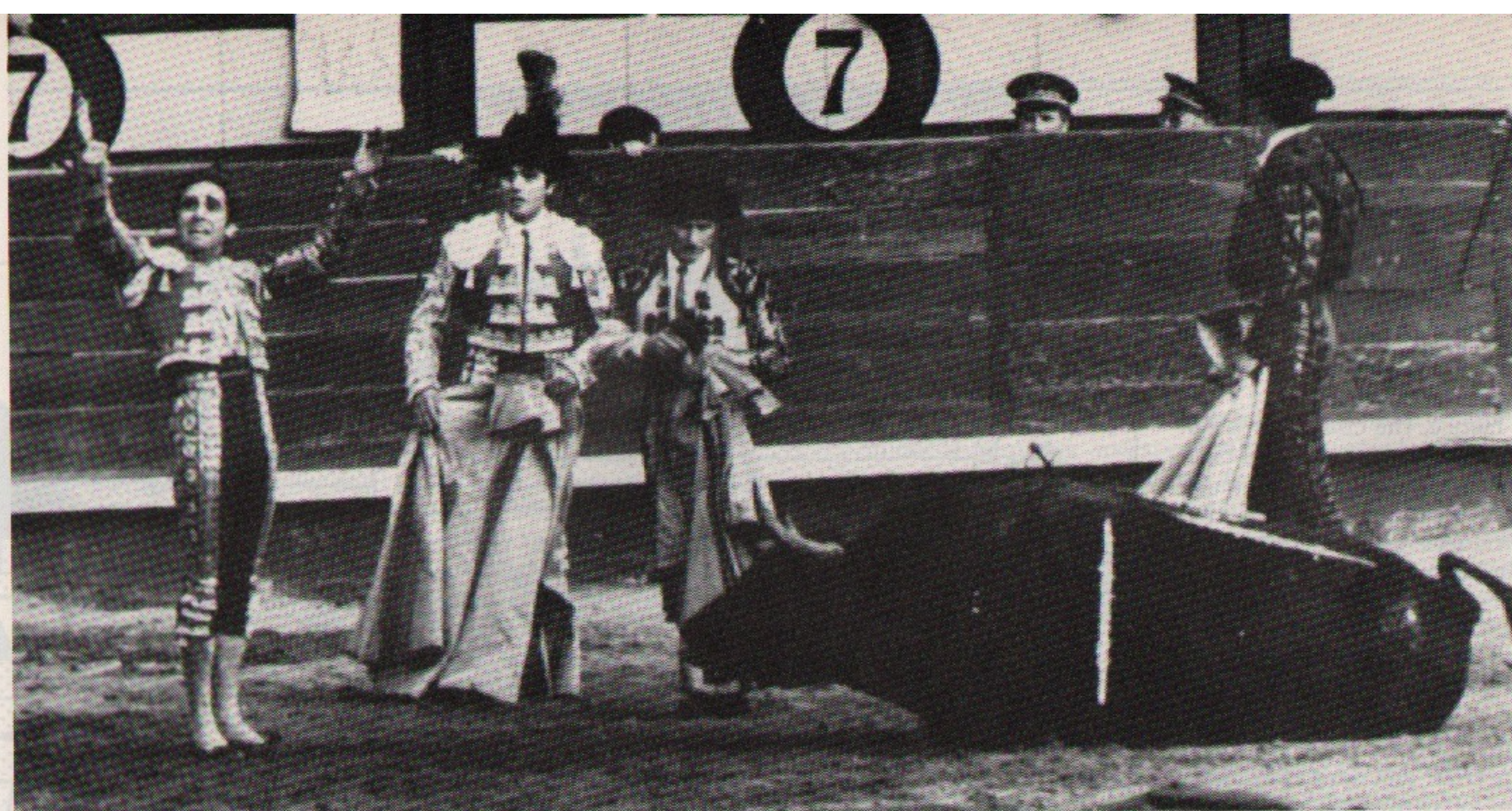
groups has formed to ban the commercial patenting of animals. This unlikely union dramatically improves each bill's chances. Hatfield's bill would mandate a total, permanent ban on the commercial patenting of genetically altered animals and Rose's bill would require a two-year moratorium on the patenting of nonhuman animals to allow the Congress and the public to assess its ethical, ecological, and economic implications. The House bill is pending in the Courts, Civil Liberties and the Administration of Justice subcommittee [chair, Robert Kastenmeier (D-WI)] of the Judiciary Committee; the Senate bill has been referred to the Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights subcommittee [chair, Dennis DeConcini (D-AZ)] of the Judiciary Committee.

**Consumer Products Safety Testing Act** [H.R. 1635 introduced by Rep. Barbara Boxer (D-CA), 105 co-sponsors; no companion bill in the Senate].

Conducted not to save human lives but to comply with Federal testing recommendations, the Lethal Dose 50 test (LD50) is an archaic and scientifically unreliable testing method used to determine the toxicity of substances such as household cleansers, toothpastes, or cosmetics. This bill would prohibit the use of the LD50 test for product safety, labeling, and transportation requirements, and would require evaluation of current Federal regulations to ensure that alternative testing procedures are encouraged by the government. Initial hearings for this bill were held in May by the Health and the Environment subcommittee [Rep. Henry Waxman (D-CA), chair] of the Energy and Commerce committee.

Write to your Congressmembers and express your support for these bills. (Representative's name, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., 20510; Senator's name, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C., 20510). And for information about the status of these bills and all other legislative happenings, contact the National Alliance for Animal Legislation, P.O. Box 75116, Washington, D.C., 20013-5116.





— Courtesy Alternativa Para La Liberación Animal

# Savage Spectacles

*Spain is unquestionably the birthplace of many grotesque traditions involving animal suffering, but customs, festivals, and sporting events that glorify cruelty know no cultural boundaries today.*

**A**s this article is being prepared, annual festivals involving animal sacrifice are taking place in many villages throughout the state of Santa Catarina, Brazil. The events, called *Farra do Boi* (Festival of the Bull) commemorate Easter by subjecting a bull to a ritual of prolonged torture and agonizing death at the hands of an excited, cheering crowd of celebrants. Typically held during the three days of the "Passion," Good Friday through Easter Sunday, the purpose of the ritual is to inflict as much injury as possible on the bull—short of mortal injury—in symbolic retribution for the suffering of Jesus. The bull is first run to exhaustion through village streets while being maimed and stabbed repeatedly. The bull's eyes may be pierced, his tail may be broken, he may have instruments inserted into his orifices, and he may be gouged—but he may not be killed until the third day. Every villager takes part in the festival, with children leading the torture. This 200-year-old tradition is believed to have been introduced into Brazil by immigrants from the Portuguese Azores.

*Farra do Boi* may also occur on other holidays (sometimes at New Year's

celebrations and even at weddings), and they can be found throughout Brazil. Indeed, variations of this ritual appear in many different countries on many different holidays—despite, in many instances, being illegal. *Farra do Boi* is, in fact, illegal in Brazil, but it is such an accepted practice that many bulls are actually supplied for the killing by high government officials.

The public torture and dismemberment of animals frequently occurs on religious occasions, but the rituals are also used to memorialize significant historical events such as the conquering of an enemy, or simply to mark seasonal celebrations. The centuries-old theme is a recurrent one in Spain, Portugal, and most countries of Latin America, but the events are not limited to any one religion or culture.

These spectacles can be distinguished from other amusements involving incidental harm to animals (as in rodeos) where injury or death of the animals may occur—may even be likely—but is not the *primary* purpose of the event. While no form of cruelty is acceptable, whether incidental or purposeful, the deadly spectacles elicit a somewhat different set of questions about the nature of the savagery. They are far more common than is generally realized, and by reviewing a represen-

tative sampling of the events, one can begin to see certain patterns.

## The bullfight, "cultural" export of Spain

**S**pain has the dubious distinction of being the European country that conducts the greatest number of deadly rituals involving animals, and it has exported many of these traditions to former colonies in the Western hemisphere. The history of the bullfight in Spain dates back to, if not before, the Moorish invasion (some scholars trace the bullfight back to Roman and Carthaginian festivals). By the 11th century, El Cid (Rodrigo Ruiz Diaz de Vivar) was noted for engaging bulls with a lance from horseback. He was celebrated for his exploits in the bullring of Madrid, and is considered by some to be the symbol of traditional bullfighting.

From its beginnings until the present day, bullfighting has undergone an extensive evolution. Initially, it was an exclusively royal sport, but by the 1700s, it had crossed class lines and become a pastime for commoners as well as aristocrats. Only lances or spears were originally used, as in jousting. The sword did not appear in bullfighting until the 18th century, at

about the same time as fighting on foot—rather than horseback—developed. It was also in that century that the so-called "taurine dynasties" of toreadors, or matadors, began. Five hundred years earlier, in the 13th century, the profession of toreador was declared disreputable by Alfonso the Learned, a king of Castile and Leon who promulgated a legal code (*Las siete partidas*) which is the basis of Spanish law.

In modern times, the bullfight is enveloped in so many layers of artifice that it is all too easy for the ill-informed to lose sight of the cruelty to the bull (and the horses), and be swept up in the myth and pageantry. Defenders of the "art" of the toreador talk about skill, bravery, drama, and overcoming a strong adversary. Literature and song extol the "contest between man and fighting bull." But if one strips away the mythology, it is not so difficult to recognize the same ingredients as in other sadistic rituals.

The bull is first weakened before he meets the matador. Each matador is supported by two "picadors" on horseback and three men on foot with capes. The picadors repeatedly drive lances deeply into the bull's shoulders, damaging his neck so that he is less able to toss his head and use his horns. The goading continues, and the bull is "set to the cape" in a series of short passes to make him turn abruptly and wear him down. This also affords the matador a chance to study the bull's fighting style and likely moves. "Banderillas" (long barbed spears) are thrust into the bull's shoulders; the barbs keep the spears from being shaken off, and with each movement,



*In addition to Spanish-style bullfighting, there is a special novillada in Mexico that uses calves who, with no particular ritual, are stabbed to death. Top right: The baby bull, only weeks old, cries in anguish as he is kept from escaping from the ring. Above: Cornered by at least seven men, the baby bull is tortured with knives, swords, darts—whatever tools the participants prefer—for as long as they please. Right: Finally the little bull falls in a pool of blood, only to have his ears and tail cut off as trophies—while he is still conscious.*



the wounds open further and bleed more. Only when the bull is so disabled that his strength is diminished does the matador approach.

Very seldom is the matador able to make a "clean" kill by thrusting his sword directly into the bull's heart. Most often, thrust after thrust is necessary, frequently missing the heart and piercing the lungs. Finally, when the sword cannot find its mark, the bull is stabbed with a dagger until the spinal cord is cut. The bull may yet be alive, although immobilized, when the ears and tail are cut off for the "victory."

The horses in the arena are also victims. Usually the picadors' mounts are docile, older horses consigned to the ring after their working life is over.

They are partly or completely blindfolded for their task so that they can be ridden as close to the bull as possible for the lancing. Although their sides are padded, it is not uncommon for the horses to be gored or otherwise injured. Horses who survive any given bullfight are used again and again, but their life expectancy is short. Hundreds of horses, along with thousands of bulls, are killed and maimed in bullfights each year.

In Latin America, several countries have adopted the bullfight with enthusiasm. However, the attempted introduction of bullfighting into Costa Rica and Panama within the past several years has been thwarted by the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA). Bullfighters in Mexico begin preparing for their careers as early as high school. According to the school psychologist at Mexico's Colegio Vista Hermosa, bullfights help "confirm the personalities" of the toreadors.

In addition to Spanish-style bullfighting, there is a special *novillada* of Mexico that uses calves. But in these events there is none of the costuming, pageantry, or formality of the traditional bullfight. Typically, the calves are brought into a small arena where, with no particular ritual, they are stabbed to death by spectators—many of whom are children. No special occasion is needed for a *novillada*; for example, the employees of Citibank-Mexico held an annual *novillada* as part of their company outing. Citibank has now withdrawn its sponsorship, however, in response to pressure from WSPA.

*continued on next page*

## Update on Brazil's Farra do Boi

**O**n March 30th, 2,000 angry residents of a southern Brazilian coastal village clashed with 200 military police when the police, acting on government orders, broke up a festival involving the torture of an ox on the town's main street. The crowd pelted the police with stones and sticks, and the troops responded with tear gas grenades and by firing into the air.

The confrontation, in the town of Governador Celso Ramos, was the latest in a series of incidents that have erupted over the gruesome annual ritual known as *Farra do Boi*. Performed in the days preceding Easter in about 30 villages in the southern Brazilian state of Santa Catarina, this year the festivals provoked street demonstrations as far away as Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. After several animals were mutilated to death, the state governor reacted by dispatching military police to repress the rituals.

"Originally, it was a sort of game, when people teased the oxen, just as Spaniards chase a bull through the city streets," said Halem Guerra Nery, president of the state Association for the Protection of Animals. "But in the last 30 years or so, it has grown ever more violent. Everyone vents their aggression on the animal."

Source: The Washington Post





continued from previous page

### Spanish fiestas

In addition to bullfighting, annual fiestas are held in 10,000 or more remote Spanish villages to celebrate their patron saints or some historic event. Typically, these are occasions for eating, drinking, and dancing. However, many fiestas also involve some form of cruelty to animals.

Every year since ancient times, for instance, villagers in the southern mountains of Spain flocked to the area of Los Llanos de la Cruz for a four-day winter festival. The main event was the stoning to death of small animals—rabbits, ducks, chickens, and doves—brought from homes, farms, or markets for the occasion. Residents of Los Llanos sold stones for 25 pesetas to the visiting villagers to throw at animals who dangled upside down from wooden stakes. The stones were hurled at the living, screaming targets—smashing limbs, eyes, everything—until the animals finally died, one by one. As a result of international pressure on the government from outraged animal protection organizations, this annual practice was halted in 1983.

Until recently, the Basque localities of Lequeito and Algorta held fiestas in which the entertainment centered around villagers killing ducks by tearing or biting off their heads. Again, international pressure succeeded in modifying the rituals. Now the ducks are slaughtered prior to the beheading in one of the fiestas. In the other, a ball wrapped in cloth has been substituted for the bird.

In the town of Carpio de Tajo near Toledo, a festival commemorates the patron saint Santiago and the behead-

ing of invading Moors a thousand years ago. Live geese are tied by their feet to a rope strung across the town square while horsemen dressed in medieval costumes attempt to pull off their heads. While this is against Spanish law, it occurs regularly and is advertised in Spain's leading newspaper as "an event not to be missed."

In yet another ritual, called the "bull of fire," the horns of a bull are wrapped in long bandages or rags doused with kerosene and set on fire. In some villages, cloth is wrapped around the entire body of the bull and set aflame. In one form of this ritual, the bull is driven into the sea to drown after being burned.

A gruesome ritual of torturing and killing calves takes place in the Ibiza bullring, using chimpanzees and human dwarfs dressed as bullfighters. The dwarfs wield banderillas to continually tear the flesh of the calves, and finally stab them to death.

A special fiesta is held in the village of Coria in June. At first, the celebrants torment the bull with banderillas. These surface cuts are followed by more severe wounds as men with large blowguns shoot long darts into the bull, penetrating all parts of his body including the head and eyes. Finally the bull is shot and castrated. [See *Dateline: International*, The ANIMALS' AGENDA, Jan.-Feb. 1988.]

In the village of Villanueva de la Vera every March 3rd, the fattest man traditionally rode a donkey through the streets until the animal was exhausted and collapsed. Then the villagers piled on top and crushed the donkey to death. An outpouring of public protest from many animal pro-

*Bullfighting is legal in Spain and five Latin American countries: Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, and Ecuador. Matadors travel in a circuit through the six nations, and constantly lobby governments of other countries to introduce bullfighting. The matadors even travel to the U.S. where they perform "bloodless bullfights." Despite a decree by Pope Pius V in 1567 forbidding "performances which include torture to bulls or beasts," the Vatican steadfastly refuses to get involved in ending bullfighting or cruel fiestas which are often held with the approval of local Catholic priests.*

tection organizations throughout Europe was effective in altering the outcome of this ritual. The donkey is still ridden in the festival, but now is not injured in any way.

### Running the horses in Sardinia and Costa Rica

Constantine's victory in 312 A.D. over the Roman emperor Maxentius, and the subsequent introduction of Christianity into the empire, is remembered in a special festival in the small village of Sedilo on the west coast of Sardinia. Held on July 6th and 7th, the celebration includes the running of horses to complete exhaustion. The riders spur their horses to run on and on, resulting in many gaping, bloody wounds at the end of the event.

A 128-kilometer horse race was held as part of traditional year-end celebrations on the paved Inter-American highway from the Costa Rican village of Buenos Aires to San Isidro and back. Many horses collapsed during the race, which took place at night. In 1984, five horses had to be destroyed because of broken legs or other injuries. In 1985, the races were prohibited through direct intervention of WSPA's Costa Rican office.

### Colombian fiestas

As a celebration of the Feast of Saint Peter in the Colombian village of Bosa, the mayor joins other civic leaders and residents in trying to pull the heads off live roosters (hanging by their feet from a cord) while galloping by on horseback. Bullfighting also occurs in almost every small community in Colombia

during annual fiestas. In Iboza, in an event which probably had its origins in the similar practices of Ibiza in Spain, dwarfs and chimpanzees are dressed as matadors to "fight" calves. The calves, tormented at length with banderillas to please the crowd, are finally stabbed to death.

### Bull and condor "fights" of Peru

Although technically protected by Peruvian law since 1970, the Andean condor—a vanishing relative of the nearly extinct California condor—is the victim of a variety of deadly festivals throughout the country. Each bloody event begins the same way: the birds are trapped, brought down from the mountains, and kept in small rooms without food or light. Several days later, they are removed from their dark prisons and forced to drink a potent liquor until they are thoroughly intoxicated. The birds then face one of three grim fates in the town square or arena.

In the *Yahuar Fiesta*, there are two victims, a condor and a bull. The Yahuar represents the triumph of Indians (represented by the bird) over their Spanish conquerors (the bull). The drunken bird is sewn, legs and claws, to the skin on the immobilized bull's back. The bull is released into a ring where four or more matadors cruelly torment him. As the bull attempts to avoid attack, the normally



— Courtesy Alternativa Para La Liberación Animal

*In one popular Spanish fiesta, live geese are tied by their feet to a rope strung across the town square while horsemen dressed in medieval costumes attempt to pull off their heads.*

gentle condor begins to peck wildly at the nape of his neck, which has been lanced to further excite the bird. Soon, the bull is covered with blood. The spectators, many of whom are children, jeer at the bull and cheer the frenzied condor. The performance continues until the audience becomes bored, and the event then moves to the town square where the exhausted bird is finally cut free.

The *Condor-Torero* reverses the contest, as the drunken bird is pitted against a bull in a free-for-all match in which the bird is the obvious loser. Frightened by the loud noise of the excited crowd, the bull attacks the helpless bird who feebly stumbles around the arena. The match continues until the condor is finally trampled to death.

The *Condor-Rachi* requires the inebriated bird to be tied to a stake in the town square. Mounted on horseback, the townspeople gallop around the condor, hitting and pulling at the bird. This continues for hours until the bird becomes too weak to resist. The event ends when the participants pull out the condor's tongue, leaving the bird to die.

### The common denominators

It is often tempting to denounce those in less-developed countries as barbaric, and to dismiss as inconsequential another people's way of living, thinking, and acting. But it is only in trying to understand the reasons for certain types of behavior that one can hope to influence them towards change.

There are a number of elements common to most of the deadly festivals, and to recognize them is to take a step towards eliminating them. First, and most obvious, is the complete disregard for the suffering of the animals by the people torturing and killing them. Indeed, in all these events, the celebrants behave as though the animals' pain were integral to their enjoyment. It is not that they believe animals are incapable of pain, and it is not that they believe the pain is of no consequence. Rather, the suffering is an important part of the ritual. It confirms the villagers' absolute dominance over the animals. Their pleasure at inflicting pain is a form of sadistic control over other beings. For people who have little control or dominance over anything in their lives, animals are accessible victims. This factor is as true for the individual as it is for the group.

It is notable that, for the most part,

continued on next page



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## Bullfighting Fraud

In the days of my youth, I was a bullfighter... In those days the bulls had all of their strength intact; nothing was done to them to lessen their power and charge.

The bull is a fierce but very noble animal. I recall the case of "Bonito," a bull who disemboweled 16 horses and who, when men were trying to take him out of the ring, went back in and did not cease to attack until his caretaker came for him. When he took hold of one of the bull's horns and said, "Come along, Bonito," Bonito followed his caretaker as though he was a dog—as gentle as that.

Nowadays at the "brave festival" there are many frauds. Some of the best known of them are:

- Grinding the horns—blunting them so that they cannot easily penetrate into the flesh of the bullfighter.
- Injecting sedatives to calm the bull if he is very brave, or injecting stimulants if it is necessary to animate him.
- Rubbing caustic liniment into his legs. This keeps the bull from bending his legs and agitates him.
- Rubbing Vaseline into his eyes to blur his vision.
- Attaching firecrackers to banderillas which go off seconds after being stuck into open wounds on the bull's back made by the picador's twisting lance. They are used when the bull is considered "lazy"... From the cultural point of view, bullfights are entirely and absolutely anti-cultural. It is not a national festival; it is a festival bequeathed us by the Spaniards—a festival of blood that sacrifices a noble and valiant animal for the satisfaction and benefit of some people who live off these poor animals...

— Colonel Ignacio Fuentes (1898-1975)  
President, Mexican Society for Arts and Civic Science

Other preparations for the fight include stuffing the bull's ears with wet newspapers (to obstruct hearing) and his nose with cotton (to obstruct breathing), and adding laxatives to his feed to weaken him. Horses used in the bullring are blindfolded, and also have their ears stuffed with wet newspapers and their vocal cords cut.

continued from previous page

the animals used in these rituals are not usually kept as companion animals—which is not to say that companion animals are necessarily well-treated or considered as anything other than utilitarian by these people. It does suggest, however, that it is easier to victimize less-familiar animals, those who are symbolic of something, or those who are numerous and dispensable. Different species appear to suffer different types of torture. In general, smaller animals encounter a swifter death than larger animals. Bulls appear to be subject to the greatest and longest amount of torture before death. The use of bulls in many of the festivals has its roots in mythology [and in traditions that may extend back to the ancient cultures of the Middle East, Asia Minor, and the Aegean], but the ordeal of the bulls may also be related to their size, strength, and ability to endure pain.

The second common element is that the festivals are usually held in public—with widespread public participation—to commemorate an important occasion, be it religious, historic, or secular. They are ritualistic,



— Courtesy Alternativa Para La Liberación Animal

**Members of Spain's ALA demonstrate often at Madrid's bullring. On any given day, 40 to 50 percent of the crowds are foreign tourists; outside Madrid, the percentage is even higher.**

in that similar practices occur time after time in a prescribed way. The festivals are so ingrained in the tradition and lives of the villages that often

the village officials, including mayors, participate in them. The events also provide the most entertainment that the village will have in the course of an entire year.

The third element is the importance of the festivals in the lives of the villagers. They provide opportunities for individuals to elevate themselves above the ordinary by taking a prominent part in the baiting, wounding, or killing of the animals. The villagers eagerly anticipate this chance to demonstrate prowess or skill at something that is considered significant, even if only for a moment. The importance of public festivals that allow the ordinary villager to "star" can also be seen in other events which do not necessarily involve animals, such as the Carnival in Rio where preparations go on all year to compete for prizes.

Fourth, in the eyes of the villagers, there is no compelling reason to cease their practices. Because the deadly festivals occur in relatively remote areas of the countryside, they are seldom prohibited even if they are illegal. Enforcement of laws forbidding cruelty in the festivals would be both

difficult and unpopular. There are few, if any, effective animal protection organizations in most less-developed countries to voice opposition to the cruelty. Most often, WSPA is the only international resource for individuals concerned about cruelty to animals that may be occurring in their Third World nations.

### A different kind of spectacle in the U.S.

Because anti-cruelty laws in the United States are reasonably comprehensive, albeit unevenly enforced, one might think that Americans have no cruel spectacles. Think again. While ritualistic torture and killing of animals in public may be minimal (there are cults and cruel traditions brought by some recent immigrants), America currently "produces" and exports a spectacle that is increasing in international popularity. Not for religion, history, or art does this deadly spectacle exist. It exists mainly for profit and to provide a vicarious pleasure at violence. We

Continued on page 57

## WOULD YOU LIKE TO SELL CRUELTY-FREE COSMETICS?

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His Excellency Felipe Gonzalez  
Prime Minister of Spain  
Palacio de la Moncloa  
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Ambassador Julian Santamaria  
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### Europe

The European Parliament will soon be considering a report on all types of sports and spectacles involving the mistreatment of animals, including bullfighting, fox hunting, and hare coursing. Please write to these two Members of the European Parliament, urging them to take action to outlaw cruelty to animals throughout Europe:

Richard Cottrell, MEP  
c/o European Parliament  
97-113 Rue Belliard  
Office 438 1040 Brussels, Belgium  
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Richard Wagner Strasse 4  
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## FOXHUNTING

continued from page 17

the dogs find." The British-based League Against Cruel Sports collected press clippings of "accidental" kills for six months in 1981. The toll included thirteen poultry birds, four cats, seven hunting hounds, and ten sheep. Five foxes and two deer were reported mauled to death by hounds in the middle of villages, even in yards and doorways of houses that might have contained small children—and that's just what made the papers.

Drag-hunting is practiced by some hunt clubs, particularly in the U.S., but even a pack trained to chase a dragged bag of scent will quickly break in pursuit of any live prey they flush. The League Against Cruel Sports promotes drag-hunting as an alternative to hunting live animals. The more militant Hunt Saboteurs Association (HSA), however, opposes pack hunting of all kinds. Founded in 1963, the HSA now boasts over 5,000 members who form nearly 100 chapters within 10 regional divisions

distributed across the British Isles. "Working sometimes in groups and sometimes individually," HSA literature explains, "members have developed methods of interfering with all blood sports so that the hunted animal can be helped to escape. In the case of 'hound sports,' woods are beaten in the early morning, and natural scent-covering solutions sprayed onto the ground. Fox earths are emptied of the debris thrust into them by hunt terriers as they try to prevent the fox seeking refuge; false trails are laid and gates secured. When hunting begins, saboteurs use false cries and horn calls to confuse the hounds and direct them away from their quarry." For their trouble, HSA members have been ridden over by horses, set upon by dogs, whipped, and beaten, but their numbers grow each year.

Similar protests have been slow getting started in North America, partly because fox hunters here keep a lower profile. Streeter remembers that "about ten of us tried to disrupt one hunt" of the Montreal club. "We came out of the woods banging on pots and pans and blowing horns—it was really quite hilarious. I'd like to see us get serious, stop fooling around with picket signs, and start really disrupting hunts like the British do."

The leading threat to pack hunting in North America at present is suburban development, which causes rising land values in the semi-rural neighborhoods that hunt clubs favor. The Rose Tree Fox Hunt of Pennsylvania, America's second oldest club, lapsed into inactivity in 1986 from lack of hunting space; the Iron Bridge Hunt of Prince George, Md. merged with the Howard County Hunt for the same reason in 1985; and several other major "hunts" (as the clubs may be called) have been obliged to move, as neighbors and zoning boards closed off their territory. Hunt clubs such as the Hinkel Schillings Fox Pen in Center, Tex. have responded by creating enclosed "fox pens," stocked with foxes and coyotes. Center is also home of the National Hall of Fame Cemetery of Fox Hounds, where deceased dogs receive more respect than their live prey ever did.

Merritt Clifton is a Vermont-based environmental journalist who writes frequently for *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*.

## COMPASSIONATE LIVING

BY VICTORIA MORAN

# The Pleasures of the Picnic

"Food always tastes better outdoors." That's what my grandmother used to say, and every year as the weather gets hot and the evenings stretch out light and long, I remember that and agree with her. Now, my particular style of picnic is cozy and close to home. There's also camping, of course, and cooking over a bonfire that always seems to be too smoky. And there are those giant family get-togethers with a league's worth of impromptu baseball teams and acres of food in coolers and Tupperware. It's at those vast gatherings that veganism (completely animal-free eating) becomes an issue: "You mean she won't eat the potato salad either? What the hell's wrong with potato salad?"

Hard-boiled eggs and egg-rich mayonnaise are what, to my mind, is "wrong," but rather than arguing ethics and cholesterol on a bright, lazy Sunday, I bring my own food. But when the picnic is with other vegans and vegetarians, that's when the potlucking really gets lucky: jellied salads made with agar-agar



—Laine Roundy

or "Kosher gelatin" instead of regular gelatin, which is made from animal hooves and horns; tofu dips; egg- and dairy-free baked goods; and health food store substitutes for traditional picnic fare

like Tofu Pups (meatless hot dogs) and packaged veggie or tempeh burgers (Lemon Broil Tempeh by White Wave grills especially well). According to Brother Ron Picarski, a monk who happens to be a gourmet vegan chef with two bronze medals from the International Culinary Olympics, specially prepared wheat gluten (seitan) grills beautifully. It's best marinated in barbecue sauce to which extra oil has been added, and then grilled for only a brief time (about two minutes per side). Firm tofu can be treated the same way, or pre-baked to insure that it will have the needed grill-proof texture. Half-inch slices are ideal for barbecuing either seitan or tofu: thinner than that and they'll fall apart; thicker and they won't pick up the flavor of the sauce. When grilling these or the packaged franks or burgers, remember they have all been pre-cooked—don't overdo it and dry out dinner.

My favorite recipes for *al fresco* feasting follow. Enjoy them—and, hey, good luck at baseball!

### Tofu Mayonnaise Dressing or Dip

6 ounces tofu, drained ½ teaspoon salt  
2 tablespoons lemon juice Dash pepper  
2 tablespoons vegetable oil

Combine all ingredients in a blender and puree for 30 seconds or until smooth. Variations include adding ¼ cup diced onion, or ¼ teaspoon dill, or a clove of garlic, or minced pickle, etc. Makes about one cup. If using for a dip, refrigerate for several hours or overnight.

### Potato Salad

(from *The Cookbook for People Who Love Animals*, by Gentle World)

10 potatoes, washed and cubed 1 teaspoon paprika  
3 green peppers, chopped 1 teaspoon basil  
4 carrots, chopped 1 teaspoon salt  
3 stalks celery, chopped 1 teaspoon oregano  
2 scallions, diced 1 teaspoon garlic powder  
1 onion, diced Dash red pepper  
2 cups tofu mayonnaise 4 tablespoons tamari, or soy sauce

Place the potatoes, with water to cover, in a large saucepan over medium high heat. Steam for 25 minutes, or until they are soft yet firm. Drain and chill. Combine the cold potatoes with the remaining vegetables and spices; add the tofu mayonnaise. Mix thoroughly. Season to taste. Chill and serve.

The recipe given above for tofu mayonnaise works well, as does a commercial eggless mayonnaise made by Nasoya. There is another recipe for soy mayonnaise in the cookbook which is intended to be used for this potato salad.

### Corn-in-the-Husk and Corn-in-the-Coals

(both from *The Vegan Kitchen*, by Freya Dinshah)

For either variety of outdoor-prepared corn, peel the husks back on fresh corn-on-the-cob, remove silk, wash off, and cut out any bad spots.

For Corn-in-the-Husk, tie the husks back on with fine wire and roast on top of the grill for 20 to 30 minutes, frequently turning. For Corn-in-the-Coals, replace husks and wrap corn in aluminum foil, cooking 20 to 30 minutes, turning once or twice.

### Minnehaha Baked Beans

(from the *Journal of the Friends Vegetarian Society of North America*)

2 cups navy beans 1 teaspoon salt  
2 quarts water ½ cup brown sugar  
1 teaspoon baking soda 1 small onion, minced  
2 tablespoons mild molasses ½ cup margarine  
½ teaspoon dry mustard

Rinse beans. Cook for 30 minutes, covered, in two quarts of water to which the baking soda has been added. Turn off heat. Let stand for two hours, still covered. Drain. Add remaining ingredients and water enough to barely cover the mixture. Cook in a tightly covered pot at minimal heat (no pressure) for one hour or until tender. (This method keeps the bean skin intact.) Brown the mixture, uncovered, in the oven before serving. Serves three to four.

### S'mores

Graham crackers

Barat chocolate bar or vegan carob bar

Emes vegan marshmallows (this brand contains no animal gelatin and can be found at some health food stores and Kosher markets)

Place a piece of chocolate or carob on a graham cracker (Mi-del and Health Valley brands contain honey but no eggs or dairy). Roast a marshmallow, and place it on top of the chocolate while still hot. Mash another graham cracker on top, sandwich-style, and enjoy. (I don't know about you, but for me these treats mean a return to July '62, Camp Shawnee...)



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# Turning Away From Animal Models?

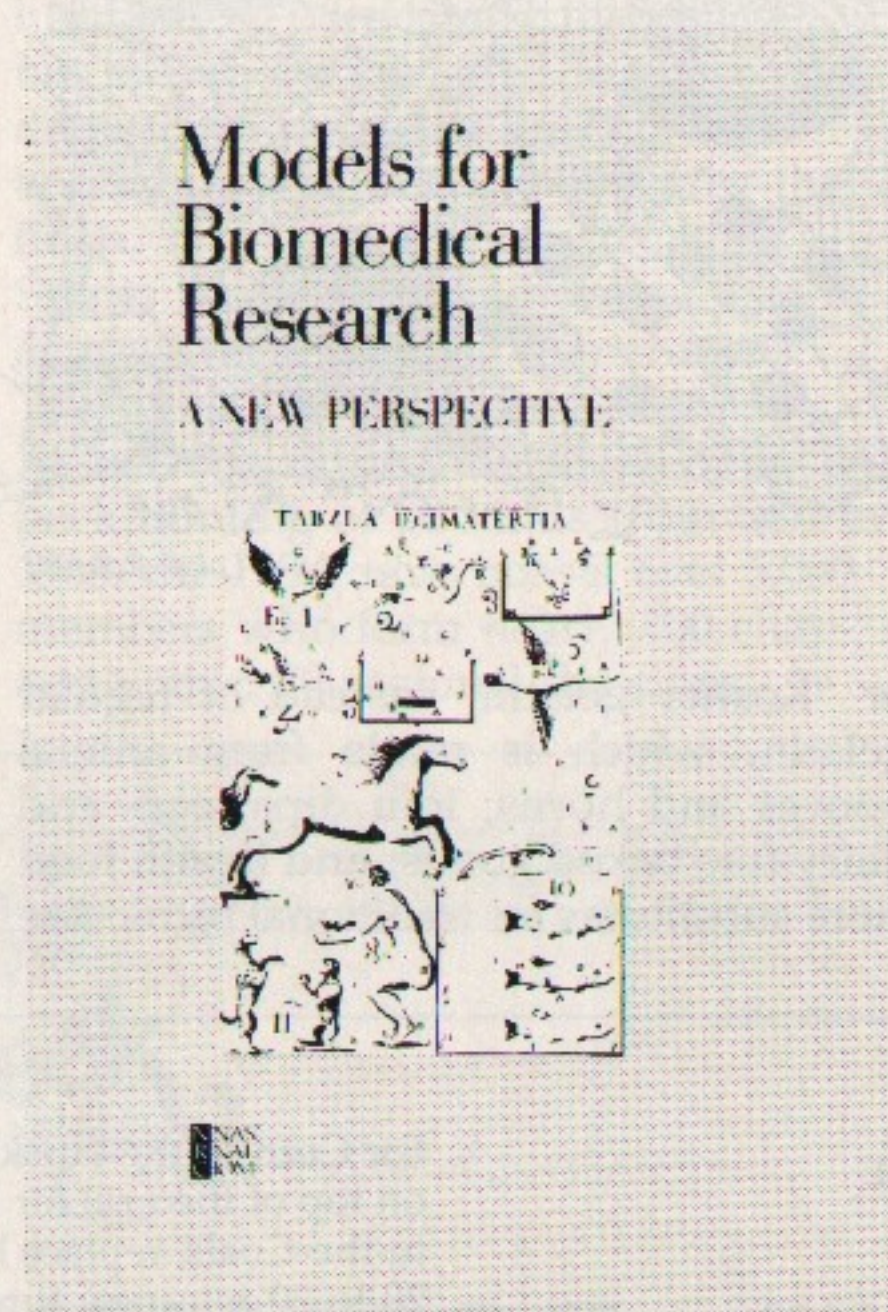
## Models for Biomedical Research: A New Perspective

By Committee on Models in Biomedical Research, Board of Basic Biology, Committee on Life Sciences, National Research Council National Academy Press, 1985 189 pages, softcover, out of print (available in university libraries)

This report, issued by the prestigious National Research Council (NRC), was the result of a request by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to review nonmammalian models in research funded by the NIH. Such models include invertebrates, non-mammalian vertebrates, *in vitro* techniques (i.e., cell and tissue cultures), and mathematical and computer models. The NRC was established in 1916 by the National Academy of Science (NAS). NAS operates under an 1863 Congressional charter granted for the purposes of furthering knowledge and advising the Federal government. The NRC created the Committee on Models for Biomedical Research which invited 53 leading scientists to the workshops to report on "a wide area of model usage at the forefront of modern biology."

The use of animals in laboratories may be roughly divided into three categories: product testing, education, and biomedical research. The primary focus of the report is on biomedical research, although alternatives in toxicology are briefly discussed. The report represents the most definitive statement of the scientific establishment on nonanimal models, which are *not* considered just a substitute for the use of animals in biomedical research. Incidentally, the term 'alternative' should only be used in the context of product testing, where, unfortunately, the animal model is considered the standard.

Several important points emerge from the Committee's findings. The report observes that not enough emphasis is being paid to the overall unity of biological phenomena. A central fact of biology is that once a mechanism for performing an essential biological function has evolved, it remains constant through millions of years of evolutionary history. Dr. Harold Morowitz, a professor of Molecular Biophysics and Biochemistry at Yale University who served as Committee chair, points out that recent studies have mapped mouse genetic sequence to one



in *Drosophila* morphogenesis. Thus, there is a need to seek universal laws or principles which would explain the overlap of the molecular structures.

Current research in biology has strongly emphasized "one-to-one modelling." This type of research looks for analogous features, typically in a nonhuman vertebrate. For example, to study a disease in humans, researchers try to locate nonhuman animals who suffer or can be made to suffer the same symptoms. By contrast, "many-to-many modelling" analyzes the nature of a disease by looking at its component effects at several hierarchical levels: from the entire system to the organ, tissues, cells, and the subcellular level. Many-to-many modelling thus provides a larger context and a more coherent view of the interrelated structure.

The Committee noted the need to increase the funding for research using nonmammalian models. The report points out that the NIH support for nonanimal research remained almost un-

changed between 1977 and 1983—accounting for about 24 percent of all grants. During the same period, support for research using mammals increased almost 10 percent—accounting for 47.9 percent in 1983. Nonmammalian vertebrates and invertebrates were constant at about 2 percent each. The decrease came from a reduction in funds for projects using humans. (Fiscal Year 1983 was the last year for which the Committee could obtain these figures.)

Another interesting observation in the report is the steady increase in the number of Nobel Prizes in medicine and biology that have been awarded to researchers *not* using mammals. For example, the 1983 prize went to Barbara McClintock who used corn to discover mobile genetic elements. Other Nobel citations have been the result of work on yeast, bacteria, and viruses. This suggested to the Committee that while NIH funding continued to be biased in favor of the use of mammals, much research at the cutting edge was in fact being done with other models.

Since the publication of the Committee's report, the trend towards Nobel citations for research relying primarily on *in vitro* techniques and human subjects has continued. For example, the 1985 prize winners were recognized for their studies of cholesterol metabolism. Other citations have been for foundational work in immunology using monoclonal antibodies and for work on cell growth.

Some significant recommendations of the Committee include the creation of a clearinghouse to encourage non-mammalian models for toxicity testing, maintenance of (computerized) databases, maintenance of stock centers for cell lines and mutant strains (this would assist *in vitro* studies), facilitation of access to computer programs for biomedical modelling, and direct support for the development of alternative models.

The conclusions of the Committee provide some grounds for optimism. While the report goes on at length to emphasize the continued "need for animal experimentation" in some areas, it also criticizes the current bias towards the "mammalian model" in the allocation of resources by the NIH. If even a small percentage of research funding were to be diverted to research using nonanimal methods, millions of animals would be spared unnecessary suffering. After a century and a half of steadily escalating use of animals in laboratories, such a change would be welcome relief. At the same time, a greater acceptance of nonanimal models within the biomedical research community would by itself en-

courage a process guaranteeing a continued decline in the use of animals.

Unfortunately, there has not been enough political pressure to cause implementation of the Committee's recommendations. Some years ago, Congress mandated that the NIH develop a plan to promote the use of nonanimal models. During Congressional hearing in 1986, the NIH claimed to be using the Committee's report as a basis for developing the required plan. In fact, the NIH has implemented some of the specific recommendations, albeit on a small scale.

However, statistics obtained from the NIH indicate that the percentage allocation for research using nonhuman mam-

mals had dropped only slightly in fiscal year 1986 to 46.6 percent. The overall funding of the NIH remains unchanged: while over two-fifths of research proposals using nonhuman mammals are being funded, only about *one-third* of proposals using humans, and one-fourth of proposals using nonmammalian models are being funded.

The billion dollar question remains: are the bureaucrats at the NIH listening to the experts they empaneled to advise them? Ask your Congressional representatives—who are now considering a \$6.5 billion budget request to the NIH—to follow-up. Congress could mandate that the percentage of funded proposals using non-

human mammals be no greater than the corresponding percentage for other models.

This report is highly recommended reading for animal advocates and should prove an important resource in lobbying efforts. It is also recommended for those interested in the technical aspects of the problem, as the report contains an elaborate bibliography on nonanimal research.

—Gul A. Agha, Ph.D.

The reviewer is a scientist at Yale University and founder of the Cambridge Committee for Responsible Research.

## A New Paradigm

### Dwellers in the Land: The Bioregional Vision

By Kirkpatrick Sale Sierra Club Books, 1985 217 pages, cloth, \$14.95

In recent years, several new schools of thought and corresponding social movements have emerged which present a radical challenge and alternative to traditional environmental thought and action. These include deep ecology, social ecology, bioregionalism, and ecofeminism. Each criticizes the reformist, anthropocentric, patriarchal, and bureaucratic tendencies of classic environmentalism and dissects the dominant world view of economic exploitation and ecological destruction. They offer, in turn, a perspective based upon coexistence with nature, appropriate technology, and decentralization. The vision put forth by these new ecologists is one of cooperation rather than competition and autonomy as opposed to authority and hierarchy.

Among the many individuals who have been at the forefront of this fight for preserving and re-enchanting the planet is Kirkpatrick Sale. The author of *SDS* and *Human Scale*, Sale centers his discussion of an alternative ecological ethic in *Dwellers in the Land* on the "bioregion," an area "defined by its life forms, its topography and its biota, rather than by human dictates; a region governed by nature, not legislature." Bioregions are distinguished by particular kinds of soils, flora, climate, water, landforms, and fauna, and can be further subdivided into ecoregions, georegions, and morphoregions which fit into each other like



Chinese boxes. Such regions may be as vast as the Ozark Plateau or Sonoran Desert, which covers about 100,000 square miles, or as specific as the Connecticut River Basin. A society based upon these organically defined communal territories would, according to Sale, encourage a deep respect for the earth and its inhabitants and move us toward solutions to the present ecological crisis.

Using the concept of bioregions as his

starting point, Sale outlines a bioregional paradigm. He makes a strong plea for bioregional self-sufficiency, mutual aid, and communal ownership and argues that an economy should resemble the ecology. He notes, too, that Native American habitation followed a bioregional sensibility and that approximately sixty bioregional groups now exist throughout the country, including the Institute for Social Ecology in Burlington, Vt. and Planet Drum in San Francisco. These organizations publish at least a dozen regional magazines such as *RAIN* in Portland, *TILTH* in Seattle, and *Raise the Stakes* in San Francisco and are part of the North American Bioregional Congress which meets in Vancouver this year.

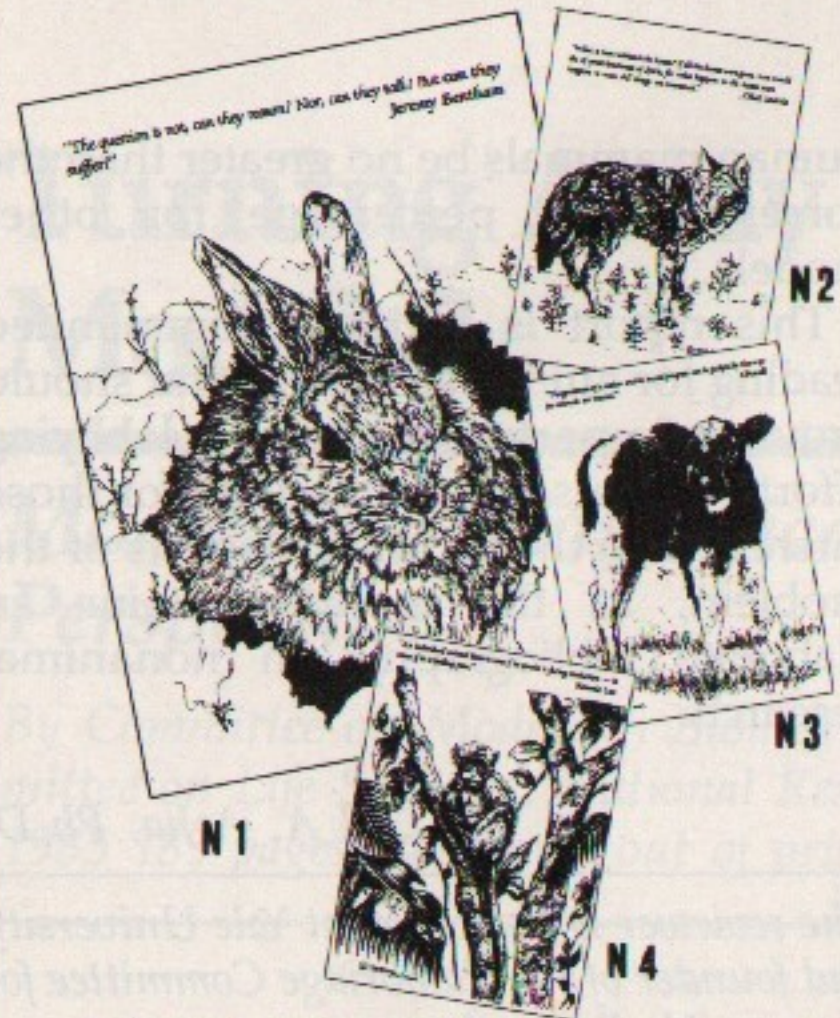
"To be rooted," philosopher Simone Weil has said, "is perhaps the most important and least recognized need of the human soul." Sale also emphasizes life-territory, or place, as crucial to the human condition—and subsequently to ecological and social change. In this regard, he admonishes us to come to know the immediate place where we live: "the kinds of soils and rocks under our feet; the source of the water we drink; the meaning of the different kinds of winds; the common insects, birds, mammals, plants, and trees; the particular cycles of the seasons; the times to plant and harvest and forage... the limits of its resources;... the cultures of the people..."

However, while Sale's bioregional vision is solid and sensible, the book nevertheless has a number of shortcomings that unduly ballast the author's messianic zeal for his subject. Most importantly, given the depth and seriousness of the ecological crisis, *Dwellers in the Land* is not nearly radical enough in its approach and message. Sale, it appears, has watered down much of what makes ecology a

continued on next page



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## REVIEWS

continued from previous page

truly subversive science in order to render it palatable to a larger audience. He devotes little or no attention to the alienating effects of modern technology, and is willing to settle in the end for a kind of reformism or "gradualism" that fails to challenge the roots of our contemporary malaise. While upholding the merits of local action in the community and taking government to task for its inefficiency and unresponsiveness to human needs, he still suggests that we must peddle the bioregional message "into all niches of the established system," with the possibility of "establishing a national party and electing a President committed to bioregional empowerment." Bioregionalism, we are strangely told, "would ideally be half-revolution" and are informed that "it regards questions of national scope to be... genuinely irrelevant." One is left to wonder whether this includes apartheid, nuclear weapons, and overpopulation.

Sale also carefully avoids discussing the degree to which the stronger elements of the bioregional vision are indebted to anarchist thought, though he does criticize hierarchy and centralization and mentions the "libertarian" aspects of the biotic world, while at the same time invoking somewhat rigid imagery about the "laws" of nature. This is especially surprising since Sale, like social ecologist Murray Bookchin and many eco-feminists, has placed himself within the anarchist tradition and written elsewhere that "what better understanding of the liberatory possibilities of humankind could the ecologist get than from the anarchist; what better understanding of the liberatory character of the natural world could the anarchist get than from

the ecologist? Surely Nature is trying to tell us something."

Sale, it seems, also overestimates the degree to which regional consciousness does, in fact, exist, misinterpreting certain social and political trends like separatism, the breakdown of nation-states, and the demise of global empires as evidence of broader, more fundamental geographic changes and ignoring or downplaying the manner in which multinational corporations, the market, and the media often exert near hegemonic control in their stead. It is certainly questionable that "what we see when we look at the last forty years of world history is a movement not toward larger and more consolidated arrangements but rather toward smaller, more distended, more segmentary ones." His citing of reports that have appeared in *The New York Times*, *Business Week*, and *The Wall Street Journal* about a new regional consciousness are unconvincing as well, and belie the more radical thrust of his proposals. Finally, in an attempt to heap praise on the bioregional idea as transcending political differences and the left/right dichotomy, he says that it is capable of uniting people like the National Rifle Association hunter in Pennsylvania with the environmentalist in Colorado, "both of whom understand the balances of nature."

Despite these drawbacks, *Dwellers in the Land* is definitely worth reading as an introduction to bioregionalism, a philosophy and way of living that merits close attention by ecologists and all people concerned about the planet.

—Dave Macauley

The reviewer is an activist/writer living in Romney, West Virginia.

## ANIMAL NEWSLINE

continued from page 25

experience... the easiest way is to feed them a fish embedded with a couple of fishhooks... [or] you can probably find some broken glass around that the last jerk littered in your campsite and feed this to the mutt." The fact that species of domesticated animals such as cattle and dogs were at one time wild, and owe whatever environmental or other damage they may be causing to their use and abuse by humanity, seems to escape notice by many Earth First! adherents.

The conflict within Earth First! mirrors, to a significant degree, conflicts about philosophies and priorities in the animal rights movement. Time will tell whether Earth First! will survive the current controversy with its diversity intact. Hopeful-

ly, the group won't splinter, but will roll with the punches. By and large, Earth First!'s critics aren't asking for sacred principles to be abandoned, but for the movement to acknowledge some of the wisdom other, complimentary movements have to offer. Says Foreman, "A hallmark of Earth First! from its inception has been an acceptance of diversity within our movement... I am concerned, however, that with our increased visibility, with being an 'in' group, with attracting many new people, Earth First! has perhaps become too diverse... there are very strong efforts both within and without Earth First! to moderate us, mellow us out, and sanitize our views." Let's hope Earth First! doesn't become moderated, mellowed, or sanitized—but that it does remain open to points of view which seek to enlarge and augment its vision for an ecologically sane future.

# "Those Who Give" Are Desperately Needed



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

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

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

If only there were a way.

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

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

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

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

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

The Fields, who first began their animal shelter in their

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

Ann and Jerry Fields and all their animals need your help desperately—donations, physical help in feeding and caring for the animals, and materials for flea market sales. The shelter also needs Top Value and S&H Green Stamps, Gaines price stars and cents-off coupons from animal food, cat litter, cleaning supplies, etc. Please fill out and mail the coupon below. Donations are greatly appreciated and they are tax-exempt. Remember these lines from Kahlil Gibran:

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

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## LETTERS

continued from page 4

animal victims of exploitation and oppression." The ugly truth is that some of us do, some of us don't. I don't think it matters any more than whether CARE International cares about nonhuman animals. We do, and that's what counts. And if this posture makes us appear a bit off, all we need in order to seem even weirder is to become starry-eyed ideologues bent on universal justice and fellowship. Get real, Greenville! It's difficult enough to persuade "the others" to curb their appetites for chicken livers or mink coats. It may be a bit too much to ask that we add the eradication of world hunger, guerrilla warfare, and so on to our crowded agenda.

If Senator Dole was a threat to brotherly love, the Sandinistas, or other Greenvillan totems, we needn't worry anymore. The problem is that nowhere in the disjointed article was there a clue as to whom we, as a group, should back now that Dole is out of the race. What presidential candidate cares enough, pray tell, to even pretend he gives a damn about animals?

—Dolores Proubasta  
Tulsa, OK

I agree with Patrice Greenville's comments on the "Dole for President" drive. Animal activists must not be seduced into supporting any candidate who throws a few crumbs our way. Our struggle is for the total reorganization of society; Bob Dole, rather than being a voice for an enlightened ethic, represents the status quo.

What kind of a friend of the animals can we expect Dole to be? According to the March 1988 Civitas newsletter, Dole proudly showed off his National Rifle Association membership card during the New Hampshire primary.

It would be a serious ethical and tactical mistake for the animal rights community to support a candidate who does not represent the interests of all of society's disenfranchised and oppressed members. One of the most positive aspects of my move to Bergen County, N.J. was to finally be represented by a Congressperson (Robert Torricelli) with an excellent record on human and nonhuman animal issues.

—Susan Gordon  
Carlstadt, NJ

## Pound Seizure

The May 1988 articles on animal shelters and overpopulation dealt very little with pound seizure, the practice of taking cats and dogs from pounds and shelters to laboratories for research and

experimentation. Some states already prohibit pound seizure by law, but the Pet Protection Act (S.1457), introduced by Senator Ford, would deal with the problem nationwide. Letters to Congress are needed in support of this important legislation.

—Krystyna Curry  
Madison, NJ

## Changing Allegiance

I read with affection and admiration the interview with Dick Randall (January/February 1988). Mr. Randall is an articulate advocate for wildlife protection, as well as a caring and sensitive human being. Accordingly, I am pleased to report that Mr. Randall, upon his recent retirement from Defenders of Wildlife, has become a consultant to the Humane Society of the United States. We could not be more pleased to have him with us.

—John W. Grandy, Ph.D.  
Humane Society of the U.S.  
2100 L Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20037



## Animals Farm No Home

Thanks for helping to expose the true conditions at the Animals Farm Home in Ellenville, N.Y. (*News Shorts*, March 1988). Because there were so many animals at this so-called refuge, their removal was virtually impossible. Thus, the Ulster County SPCA (UCSPCA) obtained a court order impounding the animals on the property of the Animals Farm Home and giving the UCSPCA the right to care for them there. Since the raid in November, the UCSPCA has been feeding and treating the rescued animals. Justin McCarthy, operator of the farm, faces criminal and civil charges, but the cruelty case has not yet been tried. The medical and legal efforts have been tremendously expensive, and an end is not in sight.

Because of McCarthy's success with the media in the past, financial support for his operation came from all part of the country—as did the animals who were surrendered to him. To reach people across the country with the truth about

continued on next page

## READER'S DIGEST DEMONSTRATION AND PROTEST

Please come to a very important demonstration and press conference to protest the refusal of Reader's Digest to publish a rebuttal to the Robert White article on laboratory animal experimentation which appeared in the March 1988 issue of the magazine.

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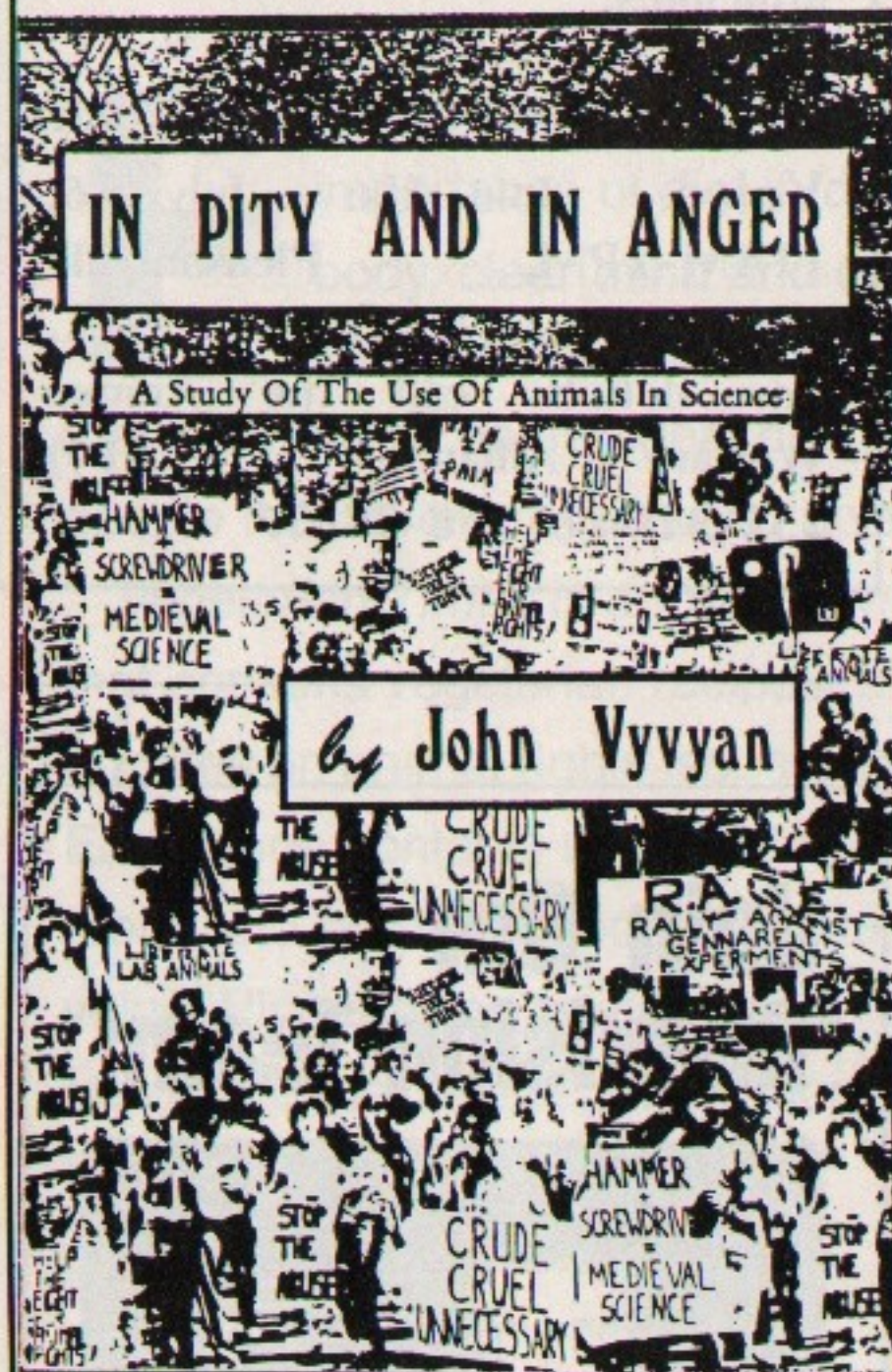
For information, contact Allan Bullington at: Animal Rights Information Service, Inc. (ARIS) P.O. Box 20672, Columbus Circle Station, New York, NY 10023



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## LETTERS

continued from previous page

the farm, we have begun a fundraising effort reaching far beyond Ulster County. We are hoping that your readers will support us in our work, and we would also like them to know that tentative plans are in place for an adoption program for the remaining animals at the farm. This primarily involves dogs, but there are several other species as well, including farm animals.

—Patricia Valusek  
Ulster County SPCA  
UPO Box 124  
Kingston, NY 12401

### Illegal Fur Sales

The letter by Gene Salinas in the January/February 1988 issue suggests that Defenders of Wildlife has done nothing about the "Shop the World by Mail" catalogue offering of leopard skin coats to U.S. consumers. That simply is not correct. Upon being contacted by Gene Salinas in late 1986, Defenders took action. Appropriate trade monitoring and enforcement officials were notified and sent copies of the catalogue. As a result, the Hong Kong dealer was investigated

on site. No leopard or snow leopard skins were found, and Hong Kong trade authorities stated that they would not issue certificates for commercial shipments of such coats. U.S. law enforcement officials reportedly looked into the matter as well.

We share concerns over the now apparent continuation of advertisements of leopard garments and again are looking into the matter. If readers have information on the company distributing these catalogues (Shop the Orient by Mail, P.O. Box 5083, Cary, NC 27511), we would appreciate hearing from them.

—Ginger Merchant Meese  
Endangered Species Specialist  
Defenders of Wildlife  
1244 Nineteenth St., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036

### Of Facts and Fanaticism

Your editorial entitled "More Facts and Less Fanaticism" (Page Two, March 1988) should be required reading for all who are seeking to promote the welfare of animals.

Continued on page 56

## FEMINISM IS DEAD...

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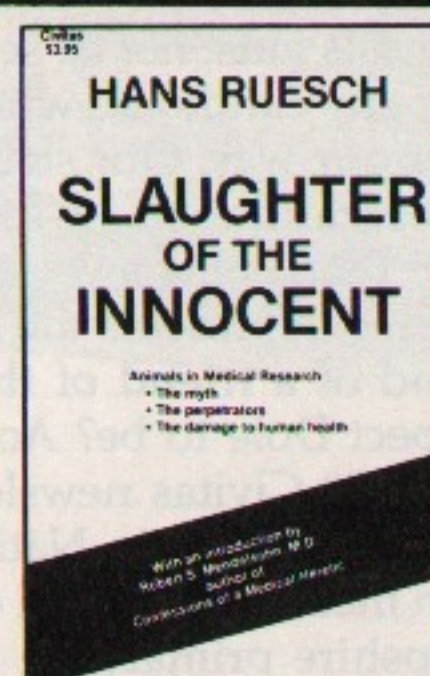
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# LETTERS

Continued from page 54

Perhaps we would be more effective in dealing with the general public if we approached our cause from a human responsibilities standpoint rather than an animal rights basis.

—John F. Elsbree  
Brighton, MA

## Birds and Bombs

Concerning the January/February 1988 *News Shorts* item about the Navy's use of Noman's Island, Mass. for target practice, a team of biologists has determined that

there has been no significant detrimental impact to the wildlife of Noman's Land National Wildlife Refuge as a result of the recent nonexplosive target bombing and strafing. Contrary to the impression created by the description of a bomb-scarred, fire-blackened landscape, the island presents a generally lush overall aspect and is rich in species characteristic of similar coastal ecosystems. The condition, number, and age ratio of 43 dead gulls found are indicative of the kind of mortality one would expect in a colony of some 2,000 to 3,000 birds where the gulls can die of disease, malnutrition, in-

juries from other gulls, and glass and toxic materials ingested from garbage dumps. None of the gull carcasses examined showed any evidence of the massive injuries (i.e., broken bones) that would have occurred as a result of bombing or collision with aircraft.

We care deeply about the welfare of the plants and animals of this state, and of this planet as a whole, and have demonstrated the depth and sincerity of our commitment to this cause since 1896. The ideal refuge does not reverberate with the impact of shell fire, and we contemplate a future Noman's Land free from all human disturbance, except perhaps a warden to interpret the island's fascinating flora and fauna to the public. The present compromise falls short of this ideal and displeases a great many people, but, judging by our recent visits, we can only conclude at this time that the arrangement between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Navy has not placed wildlife in jeopardy.

—Gerard A. Bertrand, President  
Massachusetts Audubon Society  
South Great Road  
Lincoln, MA 01773

## Keratin Question

I was surprised to see an ad in *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* for a Mill Creek product containing keratin, as I had always understood keratin to be a product exclusively of animal origin. Can you enlighten me about this?

—Dan Raphael  
Seattle, WA

*Editor's Note:* We checked with the manufacturer who assured us that "the source of keratin amino acids contained in Carme and Mill Creek products is from human hair clippings." Thanks for asking.

## Minnesota Group Correction

An item in the June 1988 *Network Notes* incorrectly identified the address of the University of Minnesota branch of the Animal Rights Coalition (U of M ARC) and the Minnesota chapter of Legislation in Support of Animals (LISA) as in New Orleans. These organizations are branches of ARC in Minneapolis and are, of course, located in Minnesota. The correct address for both groups is: P.O. Box 8506, Minneapolis, MN 55408; (612) 822-1808.

—Pat Troolin  
Animal Rights Coalition  
P.O. Box 20315  
Minneapolis, MN 55420

# SAVAGE SPECTACLES

continued from page 45

refer, of course, to organized dogfighting.

Dogfighting, which actually originated in England, is being spread by Americans throughout Europe, Ireland, the Caribbean islands, and Latin America. Its promoters find dogfighting an extraordinarily lucrative practice, with relatively low penalties for conviction where it is illegal. Spectators bet large amounts of money on the outcome and enjoy the experience of watching a bloody fight. Individual dog-owners also stand to win large prizes—not only money but status and esteem. They identify with their dog's bravery, perseverance, and strength, and they take pride in their own skill at breeding, training, conditioning, and handling the animal. As with



Courtesy Michigan Humane Society

**An American dogfighter with his pit bull. Though dogfighting is illegal in the U.S., penalties are low for convictions.**

bullfighting, dogfighting is developing its own mystique. There are dogfighting magazines, and the breeding lines of "fighting dogs" are well known to the aficionados.

As a deadly spectacle, however, dogfighting is essentially dissimilar to the traditional festivals. While interspecies and intraspecies fights provide entertainment in many countries, dogfighting is unique in that it uses a companion animal—a particularly close companion animal at that. Thus, the attitude towards the animals in this event is somewhat more ambivalent because of the closer identification of the human with his dog(s). There are also profit considerations; thus, a dogfighter might wish his dog's opponent to be killed or maimed, but not his own dog. Dogfighting has more in common with "gaming" than with festivals. As such, it belongs

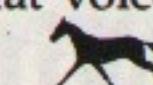
in the same category as cockfighting, hare coursing, and other blood-letting and blood-betting sports.

## Calling an end to the cruelty

As indicated previously, there are no compelling reasons for participants to stop their barbaric practices. Merely passing laws against cruelty to animals does not solve the problem of festival killings. Often these acts of cruelty to animals are already illegal. Laws, where they do not exist, *should* be passed, but that alone is not enough. They must be enforced.

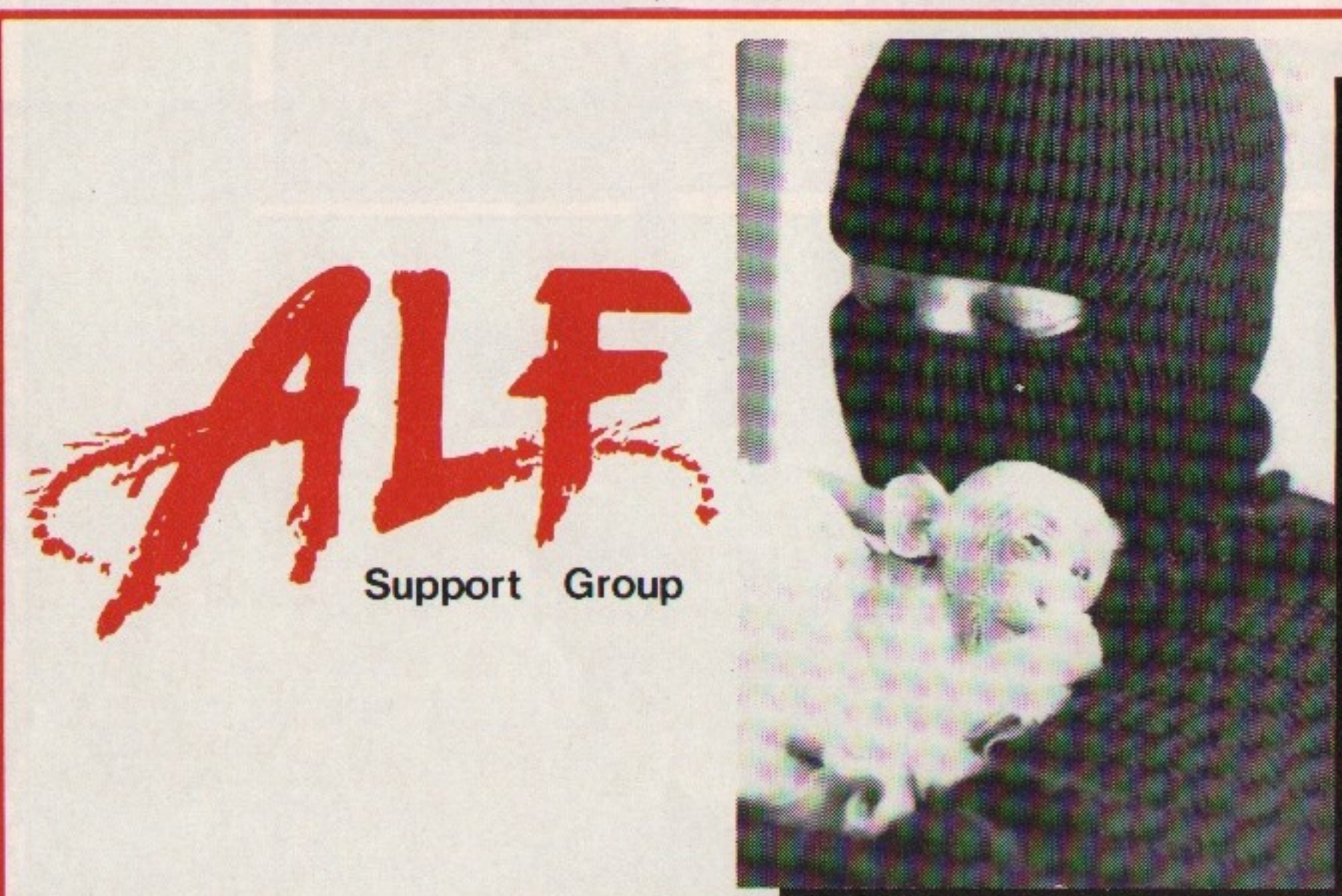
There is no national will to enforce a law against centuries-old traditions if it is not backed by respected authority. Authority may be the government, the religious establishment, educators, the family, the international community, or all of these combined. Even with support by authorities to enact or enforce laws, there is always popular resistance to unwanted change.

For change to be successful and permanent, it must ultimately come from within. What this means, in essence, is a change in values. The best way of instituting lasting change in attitudes towards animals is through humane education. This approach should be pursued vigorously, but it is an "ideal" solution which, in many cases, may be several generations away. In the interim, the most effective way to prevent the continued suffering of animals in spectacles is through worldwide pressure on the governments of those countries. We have seen this work time after time. The international community of animal advocates has a strong and persuasive voice. If used convincingly, that voice can be compelling.



This article was prepared by the Boston office of the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA). Portions of it appeared in *Animals International*, WSPA's quarterly publication. For information about what you can do to help, contact WSPA at P.O. Box 190, 29 Perkins St., Boston, MA 02130, (617) 522-7000. WSPA's world headquarters are located at 106 Jermyn St., London SW1Y 6EE, England.

Other organizations actively campaigning against bullfighting are: *Alternativa Para La Liberacion Animal*, Apdo.38.109, Madrid 28080, Spain; P.A.M., Box 40-288, 06140, Mexico, DF; Mexico; and the *Anti-Bullfight Committee*, P.O. Box 2345, New York, NY 10108.



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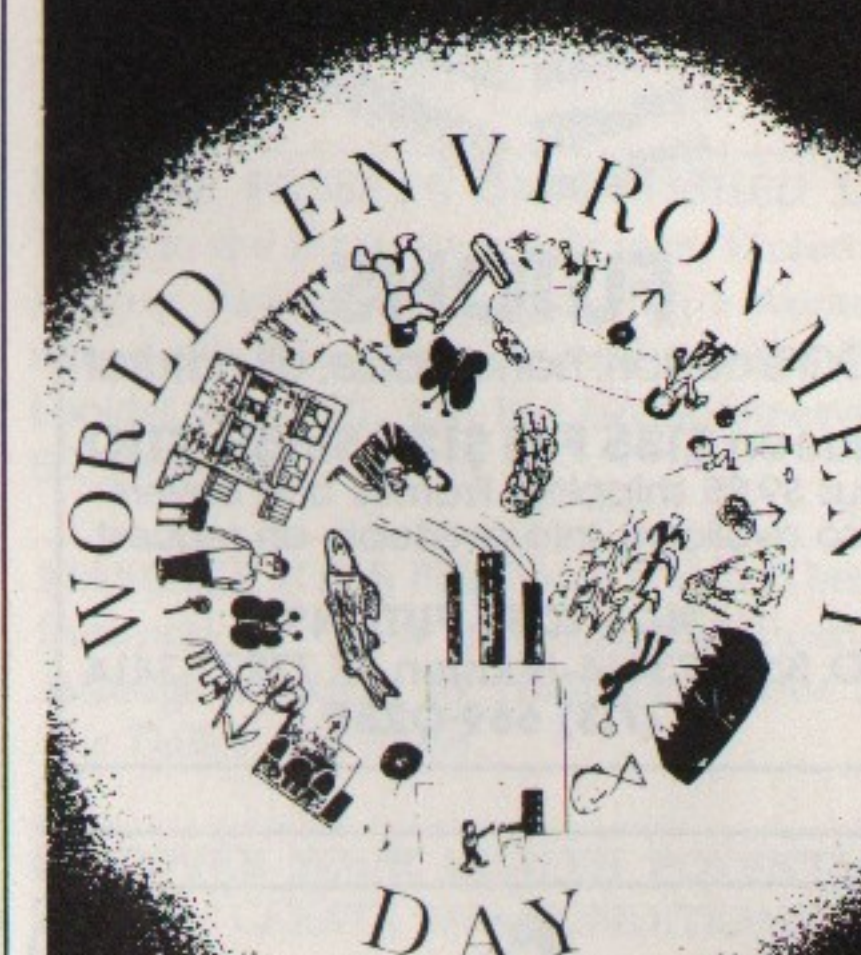
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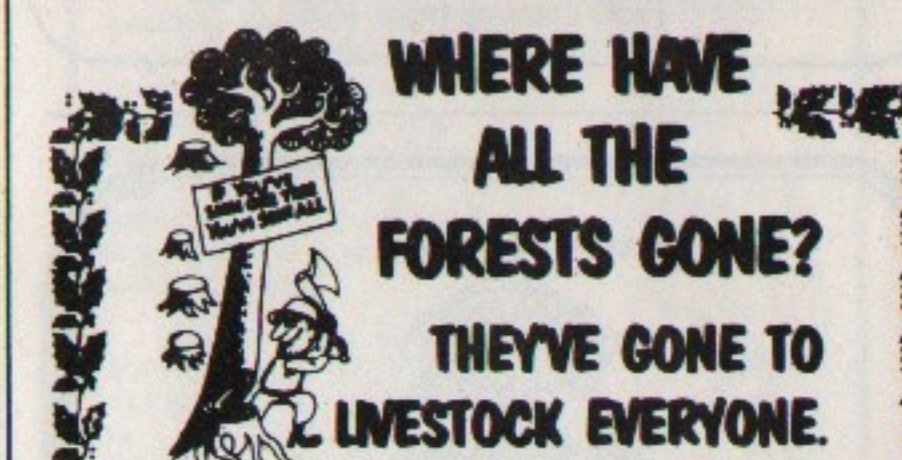
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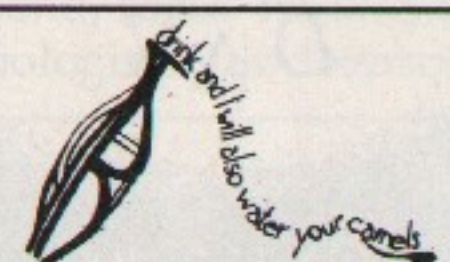
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