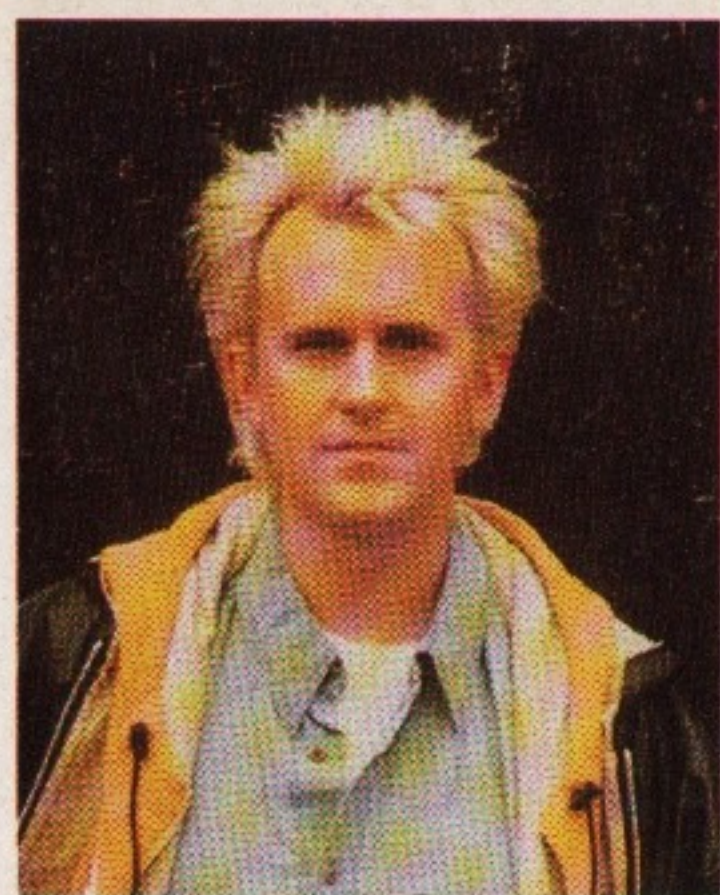


ROCKING FOR ANIMALS

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

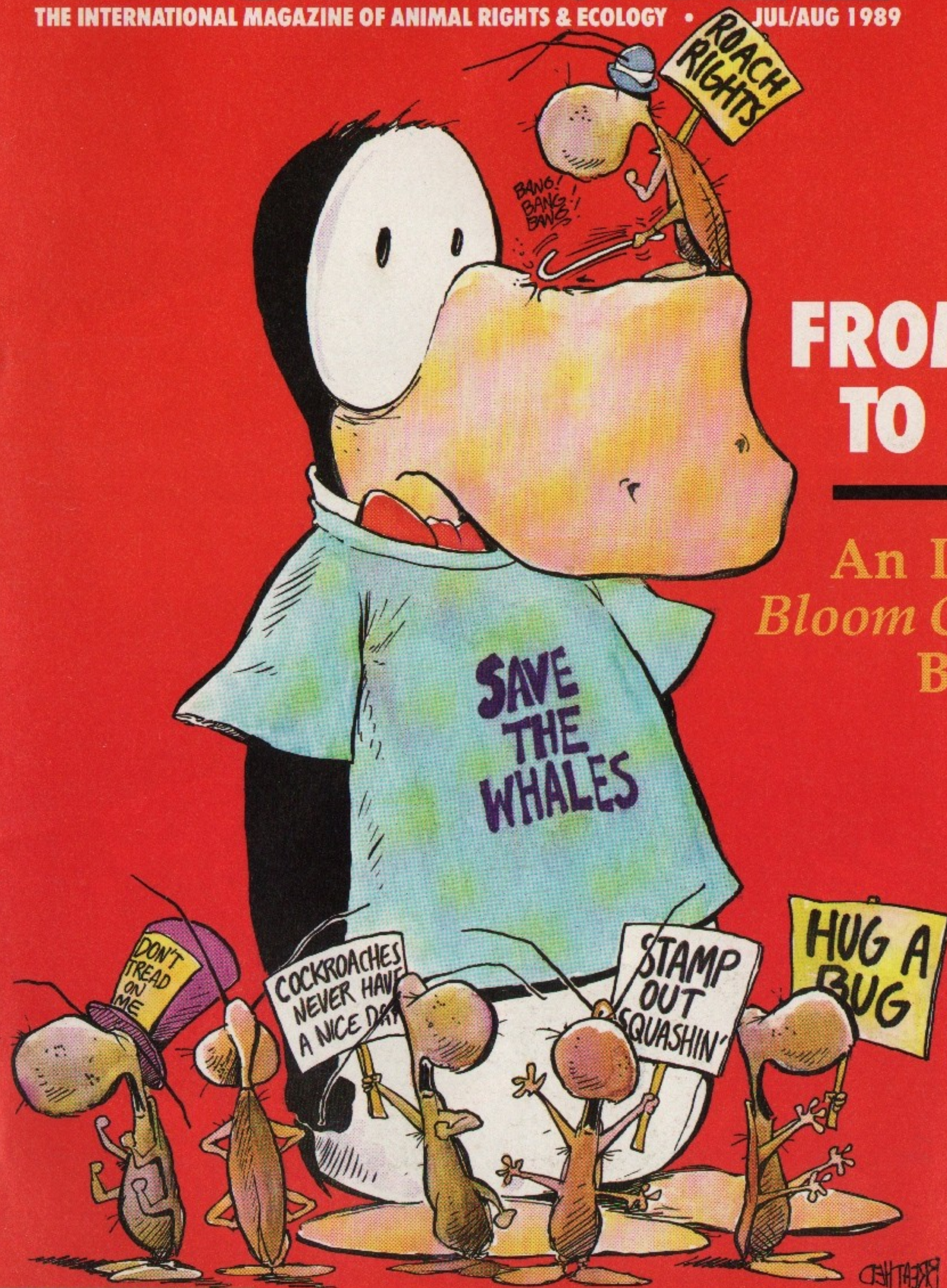
THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE OF ANIMAL RIGHTS & ECOLOGY • JUL/AUG 1989



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FROM HUMOR TO ACTIVISM

*An Interview with
Bloom County Creator
Berke Breathed*



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The ANIMALS' AGENDA

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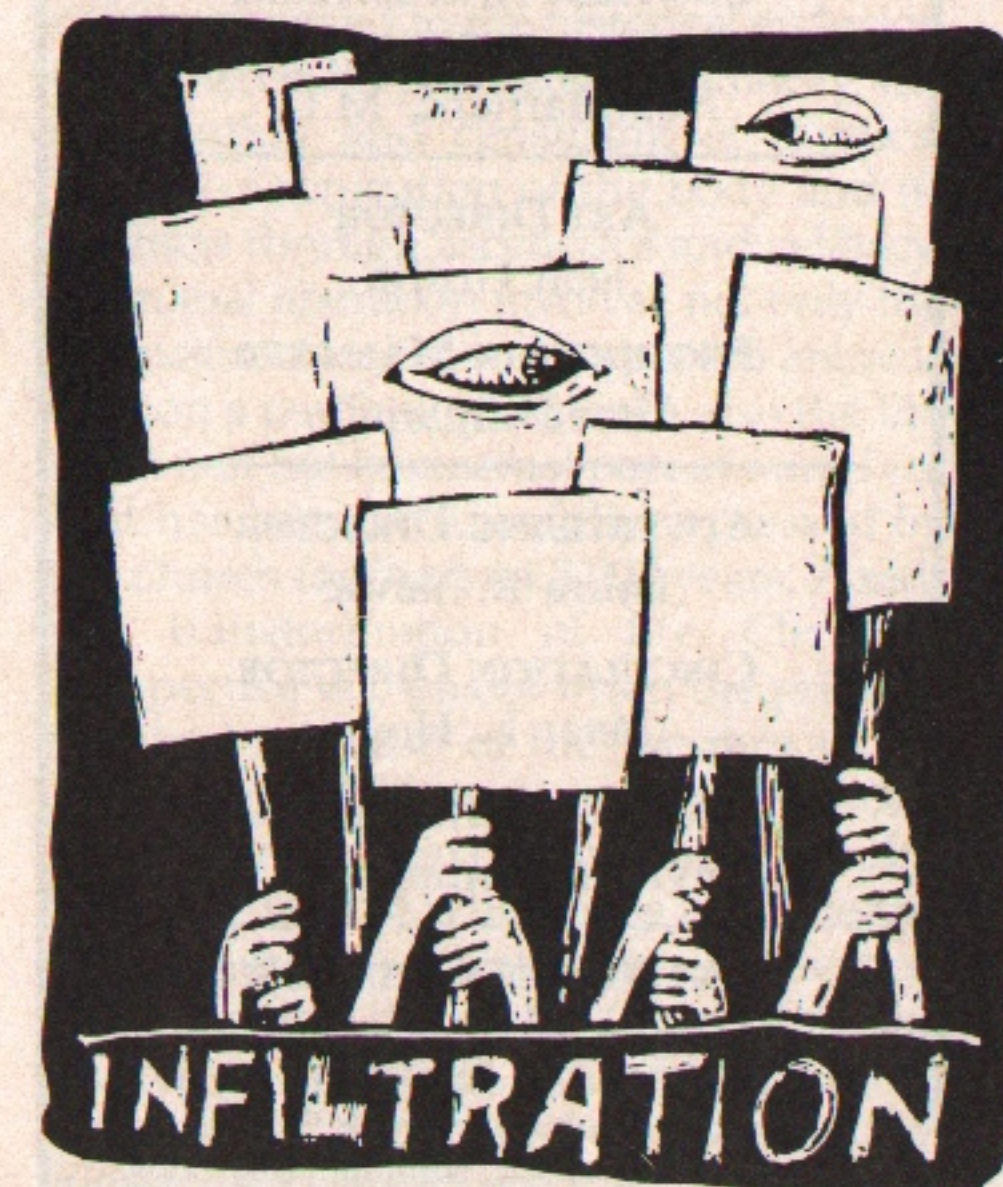
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PUBLISHER

Animal Rights Network, Inc.

EDITOR

Kim Bartlett

EDITOR-AT-LARGE

David Patrice Greanville

NEWS EDITOR

Merritt Clifton

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Victoria Moran
Neal Barnard, M.D.

ART DIRECTOR

Jean Griffin

PRODUCTION MANAGER

Aimée Chiariello

ADVERTISING DIRECTOR

Laura R. Yanne

CIRCULATION DIRECTOR

Peter L. Hoyt

DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

Carolyn A. Comerford, J.D.

CONTRIBUTORS THIS ISSUE

Leigh Barker, Karen Davis,
Roberta Kalechofsky, David Kay,
Jennifer Kupinse, Wayne Pacelle,
Lainé Roundy, Mark Sommer, Troy Soos,
Henry Spira, Walt Taylor, Zoe Weil

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Bridgeport, CT

PAGE TWO

Empowering the Movement

Bill Moyer is a veteran of social change movements who has been involved in nonviolent campaigns since the sixties. Today, he coordinates the Social Movement Empowerment Project headquartered in San Francisco, and spends his time training other activists to become effective agents for social change through workshops based on the "Movement Action Plan." The MAP is a 16-page primer developed to guide activists through the eight distinct stages Moyer claims all successful movements pass through over a period of many years.

Stage one, dubbed "normal times" by Moyer, exists when the public is unaware that certain problems and injustices exist. Those who do perceive the problems and become concerned about them are usually ridiculed, and they may feel hopeless and powerless.

A movement begins to coalesce at stage two, and its task is to prove to the public that something is wrong. Though the majority continues to support the status quo at this point, public opinion slowly begins to reflect serious concern.

At stage three, the movement spreads—often through preexisting networks—and grassroots organizations form to create greater awareness through local involvement and demonstrations. At the end of stage three, only 20 to 30 percent of the populace agrees with the protestors, but the ground is prepared for the emergence of the movement into the public spotlight of stage four. This often begins with a "trigger event" that dramatically alerts the public to the situation in need of changing; and an "action" campaign with large rallies and civil disobedience puts the problem on the social agenda. A rapid shift in public consciousness occurs, and by the end of stage four, at least half the population supports the movement's basic premise.

Something of an identity crisis strikes at stage five for activists who have entertained unrealistic expectations of the length of time needed for fundamental social change, says Moyer. It seems that just as the movement's ideals become a popular theme, many of its proponents experience burnout and a loss of faith in their work. They believe they have failed because they have not achieved all their goals. Stage five is more a phase for individual activists to pass through than it is something the entire movement experiences at one time.

Moving into stage six requires that the movement, having achieved public support, consciously prepares for the long process of social transformation needed to create a new political consensus. The loosely structured movement, formerly based on short-term and more or less spontaneous protest, must now develop a program which will include massive public education, coalition building, mainstream political action, and the formulation of a new paradigm, or cultural model.

Success arrives at stage seven, when the new social and political conditions make it far more costly for official decision-makers to continue their policies than to change them. Stage eight involves follow-up to make sure changes are properly implemented. At the end of the sequence, new movements are spawned as the now elevated public consciousness is affronted by situations that once appeared acceptable. The cycle repeats itself over and over, stimulating the moral evolution of society.

The MAP model is not designed to influence the elite powerholders at the top of society (who may be willing to support minor reforms but remain interested in preserving the status quo); the goal of a movement is to educate, convert, and involve the public, as changes in laws and official policies follow changes in the awareness of the citizenry.

Moyer has worked in and with the civil rights, peace, and environmental movements, but considers himself a relative outsider *vis a vis* the animal rights movement. From that vantage point, he places our movement at the end of stage four. In fact, he thinks we may be momentarily "stuck" in stage four—focusing on protest with no attention given to the development of a program or paradigm. "There is now strong public support for animal rights issues," he says, "with most people agreeing with the movement's goals 80 percent of the way. People know there are major problems—certainly with fur coats and animal testing." One difficulty he sees, however, is that "some demonstrations and tactics actually turn the public off. Even though they're sympathetic, people are offended by what they sometimes perceive as an angry, hostile, mean-spirited, and rebellious attitude." It's time, he thinks—and many of us agree—for the animal rights movement to critique itself, define itself, and develop a long-term strategy for the next decade and beyond.

Those activists and organizations interested in such a process might start by studying the Movement Action Plan. Copies are available for \$1.00 each (with an additional \$1.00 mailing fee for each order) from the Social Movement Empowerment Project, 721 Shrader St., San Francisco, CA 94117.

Grants allow outreach

Thanks are due once again to the American Anti-Vivisection Society for renewing its grant for a block of 2300 school library subscriptions, bringing the total number of library subscriptions funded annually by American A-V to 5100. This form of youth outreach is vitally important, and American A-V is to be commended for its foresight and generosity.

—The Editor

LETTERS



Oil-Soaked Animals

Did you happen to see the oil-soaked wildlife on television newscasts pertaining to the giant oil spill off the coast of Alaska? Did you leave the room, turn the channel, or stay and watch the heart-wrenching coverage of birds and animals struggling to stay alive after becoming saturated in oil?

Although I felt like leaving the room, and occasionally turned away, I forced myself to watch so that I would better remember how people will jeopardize all life on earth out of greed and selfishness.

Companies such as Exxon cannot be allowed to damage our fragile environment. Those who are concerned and appalled by the Exxon Valdez catastrophe, should voice their concerns to government representatives as well as the oil industry.

—N. Glenn Perrett
Lisle, Ont., Canada

Going Cruelty-Free is Expensive

I would like to know why cruelty-free products are so much more expensive than those tested on animals. I recently compared the price per gallon of a leading laundry soap in the grocery store with that of a cruelty-free laundry soap offered by mail order. The cruelty-free soap cost twice as much as the popular brand but cleaned no better. I am beginning to resent writing checks for these products. Those of us who wish to alleviate animal suffering are being held hostage by cruelty-free manufacturers: we either buy from them or contribute to animal suffering.

Because of the great disparity in pricing, my success in convincing people to

make the switch has been minuscule. People who have no overwhelming love for animals simply refuse to pay the exorbitant prices. And grocery stores will not stock items that are so expensive no one will buy them.

—Laura D. Vann
Loxahatchee, FL

Animal Aesthetics

I recently attended a performance of Ann Carlson's "Animals," in which she dances various themes of animal-human relationship with goats, a dog, a kitten, and goldfish onstage. In a review that sent me to the theatre the next day, a *Boston Globe* critic had emphasized that the animals were untrained and interacted freely with the dancers. He particularly praised a piece in which Carlson danced Koko, the signing gorilla, and her reaction to being given a kitten.

I was as moved as the critic by dances of great originality and artistry that uniformly portrayed the animals' points of view. At an artist/audience session afterwards, I identified myself as an animal rights activist, expecting a reaction of pleased comradeship from Carlson. Instead, she displayed defensiveness and a split second of fear as she began to explain how well the animals are treated, expecting—evidently from past experience—reproval for her act.

Now, I've protested at the circus and rodeo for years and am fully aware of the horrors experienced by most animals used in entertainment, but this was not Ann Carlson's act. Her performance was an artistic breakthrough on the side of animal rights. I was shocked to discover that some activists had misunderstood it.

Fanaticism and knee-jerk reactions can

impede the giant steps of consciousness-raising that good art can accomplish for animals—which is what I saw happen with my own eyes at the theatre that afternoon.

—Lorraine Blake Roth
Brookline, MA

Church Oppression

It was encouraging to read of The Rev. Andrew Linzey's leadership of the animal rights movement within the church (*Interview*, April 1989). The church has contributed to the oppression of animals (both human and nonhuman) by its repression of archetypal feminine energies, which can be observed in the historical exclusion of women from positions of authority, the persecution and censoring of mystics, and the subjugation of the body and its instincts through asceticism and celibacy.

Animal liberation involves not only the extension of rights and respect to animals but, on a psychological level, also the liberation of the instinctual part of ourselves that has been so forcefully repressed by the church for the past 2,000 years. A radical transformation of the Christian perspective will ensue when the primary spiritual tradition of the Western world embraces all of life—including its bodily and instinctual expressions—and cultivates the idea of wholeness and integration rather than salvation in a life beyond the body and the earth. Only when the church is prepared to examine the oppression of the animal that lies *within human consciousness* will it become a genuine force for compassion, liberation, and the healing of the earth.

—Marita Delaney
McKinney, TX

Media Bias

Whatever good news there may be about media coverage of the animal rights movement, the news isn't good enough, as a recent encounter with media giant Ted Turner proved.

Turner, owner of such important enterprises as CNN and SuperStation WTBS, explained to a standing-room-only crowd at the University of Texas his version of the Ten Commandments. Number one, he said, is to "love the planet earth and all living things thereon." To that end, Turner stated, he has founded an organization called the Better World Society. However, only a few minutes earlier, Turner had told the audience that he hunts.

Continued on next page

LETTERS

Continued from previous page

After his speech, I made my way through the many admiring people lavishing Turner with praise, and I questioned him about his apparent hypocrisy. "Yes, I hunt," he said. "I don't see anything wrong with hunting. I eat vegetables, too, and they're also living things."

"Yes," I replied, "but vegetables are non-sentient things."

"Of course they're not!" Turner excitedly retorted. "Vegetables feel pain." Turner was entirely serious.

As he stormed off, he raised his voice and said, "Don't you know vegetables scream when you chop their heads off?" When I expressed dismay at his trite cliché, he turned again and defensively snapped, "Don't tell me what to eat," even though I had mentioned nothing about his eating habits.

With an all-powerful media magnate such as Turner possessing this kind of attitude, animal rights activists are lucky that any remotely positive programs or articles appear at all.

—Stacey Freedenthal
Austin, TX



—Cheryl Sweeney

T-61 Euthanasia

Just for the record, the item in April's *News Shorts* reporting the ban on T-61 in New Jersey was not exactly correct. T-61 only causes "slow suffocation" if used carelessly or improperly. Both the manufacturer and the American Veterinary Medical Association's Panel on Euthanasia recommend that T-61 be administered by intravenous injection only. Bad technique or using other injection routes (intracardiac or intraperitoneal) causes slow and painful death.

I know there's a debate about T-61, and I don't intend to defend its dangers and drawbacks, but the New Jersey ban won't stop the inhumane killing of minks. Another compound will be used—or none at all. The New Jersey legislature would have set a more significant precedent by imposing stiff penalties—including license suspension and revocation—for the improper or inhumane administration of lethal drugs. Such a law would have placed the onus of responsibility where it belongs: on the person administering a killing drug, rather than on the drug itself. And it would have effectively banned T-61 from mink farms anyway, as the manufacturer only recommends it for use in dogs.

—David Kay, Education Director
Tree House Animal Foundation
1212 W. Carmen Ave.
Chicago, IL 60640

The Human Tragedy

Michael Choi's impassioned letter against those of us who oppose vivisection (May 1989) was perhaps born of a personal fear or tragedy, or perhaps genuine concern for human suffering. But I, too, am concerned with human suffering.

Three months ago my father died of acute leukemia. For months I watched helplessly as he suffered his disease and its treatment with all its attendant horrors, and I thought often about vivisection. This is what I thought: "This is a tragedy—an unspeakable tragedy. To deliberately inflict this kind of agony upon another, never mind whether that other is human or nonhuman, is evil. We must not turn tragedy into evil. This is what vivisection does, and it is not the way."

I saw my father's pain and the fear in his eyes, and I shared his incomprehen-

sion of why these things were happening to him. I wanted to change places with him, but couldn't. And I felt more pain, not less, for others who suffer—especially the nonhumans who are all too often made to suffer.

I saw clearly that artificially inducing this disease in the body of a monkey or rat would not reveal why my father—with his body, his history, his lifestyle—had succumbed to it. Indeed, the doctors all admitted that they had no idea. No idea! After a century of animal experiments!

Over and above my dad's suffering, what made my blood boil was the callousness of the doctors—both male and female. Some were worse than others, but all were cold, and one was even cruel to my mother. Generally speaking, the nurses (both male and female) were more compassionate, even though they were overworked and tried to stay emotionally detached. There is a chasm of difference, I learned, between detachment and callousness. I couldn't help but wonder if the doctors who treated my father like he was a wrecked Buick hadn't lost something of their natural empathy during the required vivisection of animals in medical school.

I spent a summer on a cancer ward and saw that the medical profession is sorely lacking in the art of healing. Strong on technique and technology, humanity has been left behind. This is true for our entire culture, and it is not just an animal rights issue. My experience has left me believing more fervently than ever that a passion for the well-being of others—both human and nonhuman—is the fuel that will move us forward into a "kinder, gentler" future.

—Paulette Callen
Nutley, NJ

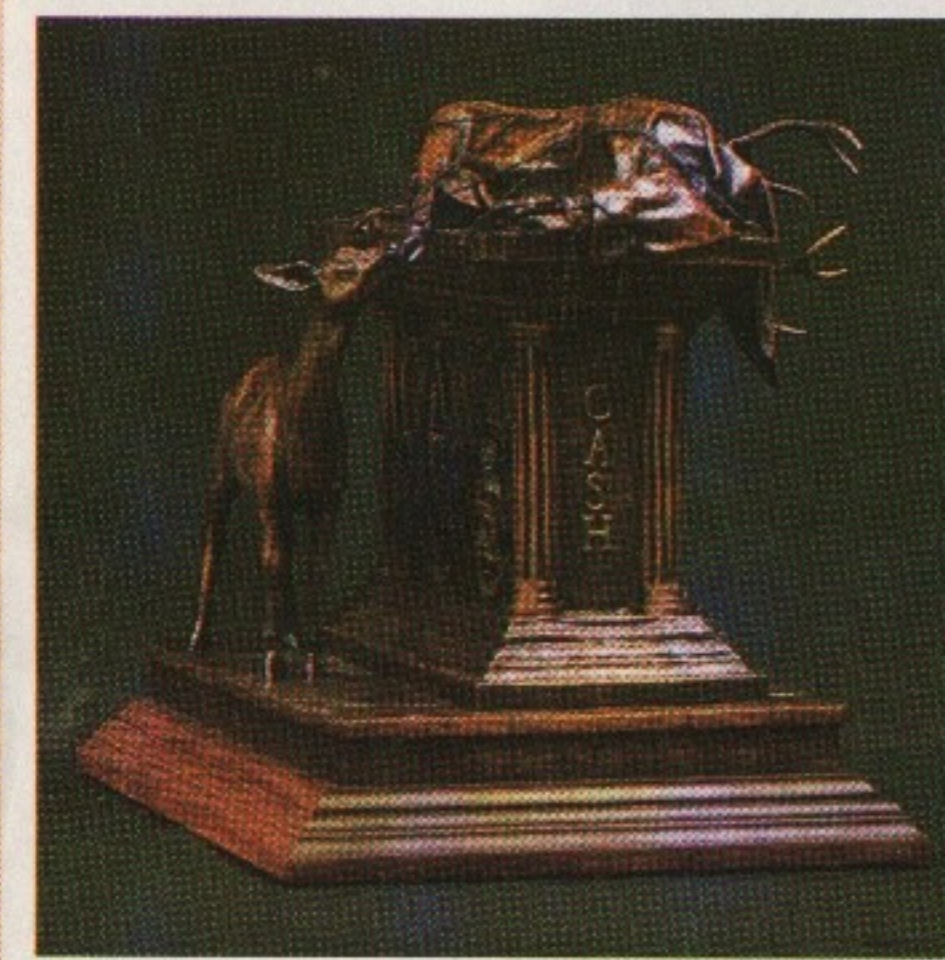
Conspiring Cats?

One argument of speciesists concerns the alleged inability of nonhuman creatures to infer and deduct with rationality and logical reasoning. Now, I have four indoor cats who spend much of their days and evenings lounging in cat "tree-houses" on a screened porch I built for them. At night, I bring them all indoors and close the patio door to the porch. On numerous occasions, I have noticed that when they do not want me to close the patio door, they seemingly conspire through their actions to insure that at least one of them is on the porch so that I cannot shut the door. As night approaches, I have seen them start to come in of their own volition, but hesitate at the

Continued on page 55

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

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This breathtaking bronze monument is a tribute to the deer who grace the forests, and especially to those who have fallen to the guns and arrows of hunters. In the presence of the life-sized "Cry for the Hunted," one is struck by the emotion conveyed by the artist. Nick Moffett, listed in *Who's Who In American Art*, has donated his time and talent to create this stirring piece. Many of his works are exhibited in valuable private collections.

Created on behalf of the Rocky Mountain Humane Society (RMHS) and the Committee to Abolish Sport Hunting (CASH), proceeds from the sale of the monument and of limited editions of the sculpture will help fund CASH's pending litigation in New York State, and RMHS's efforts to stop the hunting of deer at the USAFA.

Individuals or organizations making a contribution of \$2,000 or more towards the creation of the monument, will have their name permanently engraved on the 10-foot-high statue. Those who donate \$3500 or more will additionally receive a one-fifth size bronze (50 are available). One-tenth sizes are for sale at \$950 (200 are available). Each piece is cast by hand.

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- ☐ I wish to make a contribution to CASH and RMHS for \$_____.
- ☐ All donations will be gratefully accepted!

All contributions and a portion of the purchase price of the sculptures are tax-exempt. A deposit of half the total can be made at the time of ordering, and the balance is due upon completion (about 4-6 weeks). A special account has been set up for this project, and checks can be made payable to: CASH/RMHS, P.O. Box 1250, Littleton, CO 80160. For further information, call 303/751-2342.

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The artist and friends hard at work.

Animal Rights in Bloom: An Interview with Berke Breathed

BY WAYNE PACELLE

Historians agree that Alaska was this century's greatest land acquisition. Comic strip lovers, however, might put their bid in for Bloom County as the greatest steal of them all.

Launched in 1980 by Berke Breathed, who achieved notoriety at the University of Texas not for his mastery of chemistry or the classics but for comic doodling, Bloom County provides a setting for silliness, satire, and social commentary. The strip appears in more than 1,000 dailies, weeklies, and campus newspapers, and draws an estimated 50 million regular readers. There is, however, more gloom and doom than bloom in the future of the strip. Breathed recently announced that Bloom County is retiring, "before the stretch marks show." He will debut a new Sundays-only comic strip in September.

While the cosmic musings of Oliver Wendell Jones and the presidential pursuits of Bill the Cat are the delight of comic fanciers, the interest shown by Bloom County characters

in product testing, fur wearing, and vegetarianism is especially satisfying to animal advocates. Recently, Breathed has even taken time to put down his pen and pick up a picket sign. A Breathed-led anti-fur protest in Colorado attracted more than 400 demonstrators.

Breathed, 31, lives in Evergreen, Colorado, with his animal-advocate wife, photographer Jody Boyman. We met in Denver to talk about Bloom County and Breathed's emerging, but sometimes critical, views on animal rights.

Is there one Bloom County character you identify with or favor over the others?

No. Each one was put there to explore an area of characterization or a major theme. Opus is there as the "eye of the storm"—the neutral character—and that's why he's an animal. He reacts to situations rather than inspiring them. He's the

"every man," a character type present in most comic strips and even in television shows. Charlie Brown acted as the "every man" in *Peanuts*; things were always happening to him. By contrast, Oliver Wendell Jones makes things happen.

Is there any significance to Opus being a penguin?

No. It was a matter of seeing what might be a good comic character that hadn't been done before.

Were there any cartoons that influenced you?

Doonesbury is the only one that had an active influence on me, especially in my college years. I hadn't read strips before *Doonesbury*. Others had an influence on me later: *Pogo* in its drawing; and *Peanuts* in more subtle things such as characterization and pacing.

Continued on next page

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It was in the beginning. Which is ironic, because I'm finding I'm now less and less interested in political commentary, even though I like politics. I'm finding politics harder and harder to write about, because most political happenings end as soon as they come up, and their impact is minimal. They're too boring and transitional, and they're no more important than whoever is on the cover of *People* magazine at any given moment.

No, not that. It's that I'm finding other topics much more important, and much more challenging to comment on. Politics is easy, because it's all personalities. When someone says something stupid, you make them sound stupid. You've made your political point. The importance of what George Bush does on a particular domestic issue is transient. In a year, we'll have forgotten what happened, but we're darn well going to remember that the ozone layer is disappearing. Issues of war and peace and East and West are going to be overshadowed

For some cartoonists, I presume that commentary often overtakes form or style. Do you grapple with how much political or social commentary—



I have always had a love for animals, though. When I was in my teens, I was an amateur herpetologist and worked at a Docktor Pet Center store in Houston. Its specialty was the importation and sale of nearly any exotic animal it could get

A REBUTTAL
by Ms. MARY KAY of the Mary Kay COSMETICS COMPANY

AS I HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN ASSAULTED BY THE ARTISTS AND REPRESENTATIVES RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS CODE

IT IS ONLY FAIR TO SHOW THE FOLLOWING SCENE FROM MY FAVORITE TV SHOW, "THE THREE LITTLE PIGS", PARODIED BY THE CALIFORNIA COUNTY CANNON CO. ITSELF.

ROLL IT

OH, JESUS! NEW BOY! THIS ONE!

HA! HA! HA!

HEE! HEE! HEE!

GAGGLE!

JERRY AND THE BEAT

THIS IS

REBUTTAL!

NEEDS EDITING

I USED TO KNOW WHO'S REALLY SLAUGHTERING BARNES - FOUND HERE, DON'T I?

THEY'RE ONLY LIGHTLY STUNNED!

BOY! THAT WAS A STINKER!

B. B. 1980

A black and white photograph of a man with a mustache, wearing a suit and tie, with a small, dark, cat-like figure perched on his head. The man is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. The cat figure is small and dark, with a white patch on its chest. The man's hair is dark and slightly messy. The background is a plain, light color. The overall tone of the image is serious, contrasting with the whimsical nature of the cat figure.

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INTERVIEW

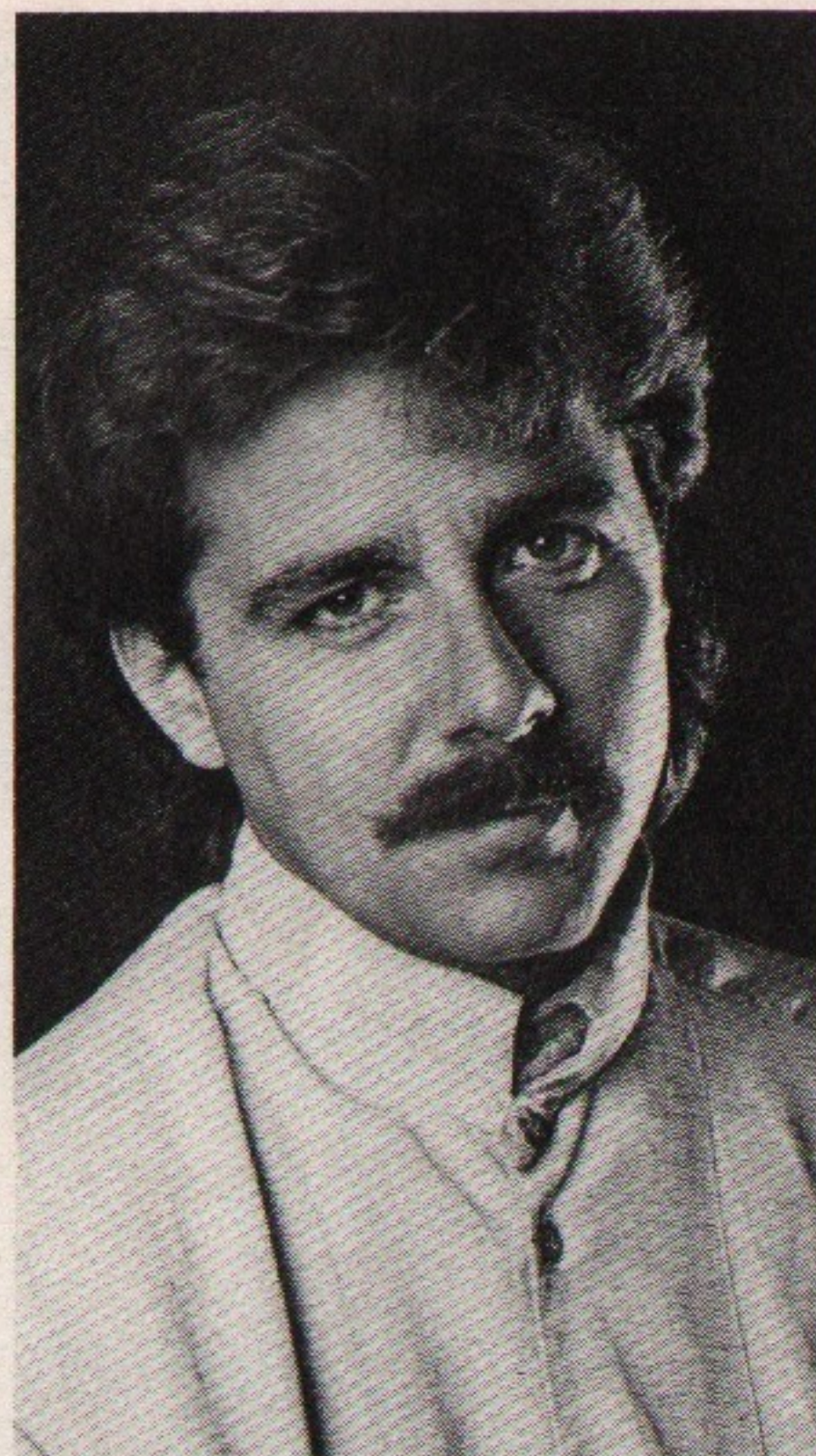
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Anyone who knows the news business knows they're not. In reporting the news, they should be objective. But in their entertainment or editorial sections, or even in their ads, they can run whatever they want.

Some people might argue that with fewer and fewer people controlling more and more press vehicles, there is a *de facto* form of censorship. We now have a situation where a few corporations own thousands of newspapers.

The only thing I'd argue with is terminology. Newspapers are privately operated and owned distributors of information. There is an implied public trust, but there's no mandate for them to run every piece of information that comes across their desk. They choose what they want to run.

The reason I was pulled from those three papers was not necessarily that animal rights went against the personal philosophy of the publishers, although that could have been so, but because people were going to write in and complain—threaten to cancel their subscriptions, threaten to pull their advertising. One of the papers was in a company town, a cosmetics town. I didn't think for a second that the strip was going to appear in that newspaper. Papers will kowtow to their readers and their advertising base every time.



"Animal research...is a difficult issue to approach with the public. It's a little like arms control. It can't be debated on a superficial level."

Does extensive corporate control of the media concern you?

It's a threat to us all. It's likely that I'll explore this issue in more depth in the coming years. I've already touched on it with *The Bloom Picayune*, the Bloom County newspaper. It's always being bought, and there are always backroom discussions about how owners are going to manipulate the way people think.

It's dangerous for General Electric, which owns NBC, to have a large share of the media under its control. It's almost worse than if the government owned it, because a corporate board is almost completely unaccountable to anyone.

But why would these huge corporations care about 100 people not paying 25 cents for a paper?

I know it makes no sense at all, but editors care about even a single letter. I've gotten letters from editors who are outraged because they received one letter from someone upset by some sexual allusion I made in my strips. Logistics make no difference to them.

What about the influence of advertisers

on a paper's content?

That's their primary interest. If you talk to staffers at a newspaper, they'll tell you stories about editors pulling copy just because advertisers were upset about it. Mary Kay wasn't a problem because it doesn't advertise in papers. But if I'd hit one of the major advertisers, it would have been a different story. Fur is another good example. I'm going to be doing a strip on fur, with a do-it-yourself fur salon where they give customers a club to kill the animals themselves. If I did three weeks on it, like I did with Mary Kay, I'd be surprised not to be pressured by big-city newspapers with lots of fur advertisers. They'd be on the phone instantly.

The major anti-fur activism in this country is in New York City, but *The New York Times* rarely, if ever, covers it. That shouldn't be a mystery to anyone.

Are you aware of any effect you might have had on other cartoonists regarding animal rights?

No, there's been no effect I'm aware of. I spoke recently at a convention of political cartoonists, and one of my major points was that if we think we have an effect on politics today, we're fooling ourselves. In the past, editorial cartoons had a real effect; they could even turn an election around. But only a tiny percentage of people read the editorial page now. People have so many other things to do these days that reading gets lost in the shuffle. Looking at copies of *Life* magazine from the '40s is very revealing. The ads were full of copy; it could take eight minutes to read just one. These days, ads have no copy. In fact, some of them have no words—just a picture of the product with its name underneath. The consumers they're appealing to with those ads certainly aren't reading the editorial page.

But wouldn't it follow then that cartoons would be widely read, since they're a very visible and accessible form of expression?

The exception may well be with comics, which is why I do comics and not editorial cartoons. But I'd still diminish their importance in changing people's opinions.

Out of many possible animal rights issues, why did you choose product testing as a subject for your strip?

The line was easy to draw there. It's not so easy to draw in medical research, however, regardless of the animal rights



Putting the spotlight on the horrors of animal experimentation...

movement's propaganda. I don't accept the assertion that there has never been a significant benefit that can be credited to animal research. It's a difficult issue to approach with the public. It's a little like arms control. The complexities are so vast that it can't be debated on a superficial level.

Some time ago, you did a series on vegetarianism, where the characters, fearful of stepping on bugs, ended up hanging from trees. It seemed to have a mocking tone to it.

That strip was a direct reaction to the effect Jody was having on me. In that sequence, Binkley discovers empathy toward animals and becomes more and more extreme because he believes that to take a philosophical stand on one aspect of animal rights, or animal ethics, he needs to embrace them all. He discovers that drawing a line is no easy matter. Not only does he end up hanging from a tree, he's then worrying about the microbes he's killing as he breathes. He was asking the same kind of questions I was asking. Why is the life of an elephant any more precious than the life of a cockroach? And by what means do you measure these things: intelligence? size? At the time, I saw no alternative but to be a purist—thinking that if you're going to play this game at all, you've got to go all the way. Which is impossible.

So has Binkley come down from the tree now?

Well, yes. The issue was resolved within that strip. Milo, who was the voice of moderation, came along and they got a pizza with no anchovies. I still grapple with the issue of using animals for food. Jody has helped me with her phrase, "You do what you can." That goes a long way.

I've become much more settled in the issues now than when I did that series. I feel you can be involved in animal rights even if you're not a vegan. In fact, I've

found very few animal rights activists who claim to be leading a totally cruelty-free life. There's an element of rationalization and compromise in nearly everyone's life. The difference is where one draws the line. The biggest challenge facing the movement is reconciling these compromises. We have to let people know that they can participate in an anti-fur demonstration even if they have leather shoes, given that it's still relatively difficult to find nonleather shoes. Most of the reporters who interviewed me and Jody during the fur march led off with questions such as: "Do you eat meat?" "Aren't you wearing leather?" I had trouble dealing with that question a year and a half ago, but answering it is much easier now.

In what way are you still struggling with the animals for food issue?

On a strictly philosophical level, I don't find it immoral to eat animal flesh any more than I think any other animal should find it immoral to eat another animal. The way the animals are treated on the way to becoming food for us is almost a separate issue. Similarly, on a purely philosophical level, I don't find it immoral to wear an animal as protection against the elements when it's necessary. If I was in a plane crash in Alaska, I'd be the first one to kill an animal to survive—whether to eat or to keep warm. But the

moral question becomes much more complex in a modern society, with the choices we have.

Most people would probably stop wearing fur if they were just enlightened as to the cruelty of it. It's something they can grasp easily on a practical level—especially when they have dogs and cats. And it doesn't demand a great deal of change in lifestyle. On the other hand, it will take a lot of preaching to get people to stop eating chicken-fried steak when they've eaten it all their lives and they don't look forward to living off carrots and celery. Still, if *60 Minutes* aired scenes of animals in a slaughterhouse three weeks in a row, there'd be a dramatic drop in meat-eating immediately. Now, I don't eat anywhere near as much meat as I used to, but when I decide not to eat it anymore, it won't be on the basis of whether it's morally wrong to consume an animal but because of the pain the animals endure. I think there are ways of minimizing that suffering and still serve a population that is not going to become vegetarian overnight.

What do you think of sport hunting?

It's another of those easy philosophical distinctions to make. It's strictly killing for recreation, and killing for recreation is obviously beyond the scope of philosophical discussion. In a larger sense, it's the purest representation of man's callous feelings toward the planet. It sums everything up neatly: kill anything that breathes.

What do you think of the National Rifle Association?

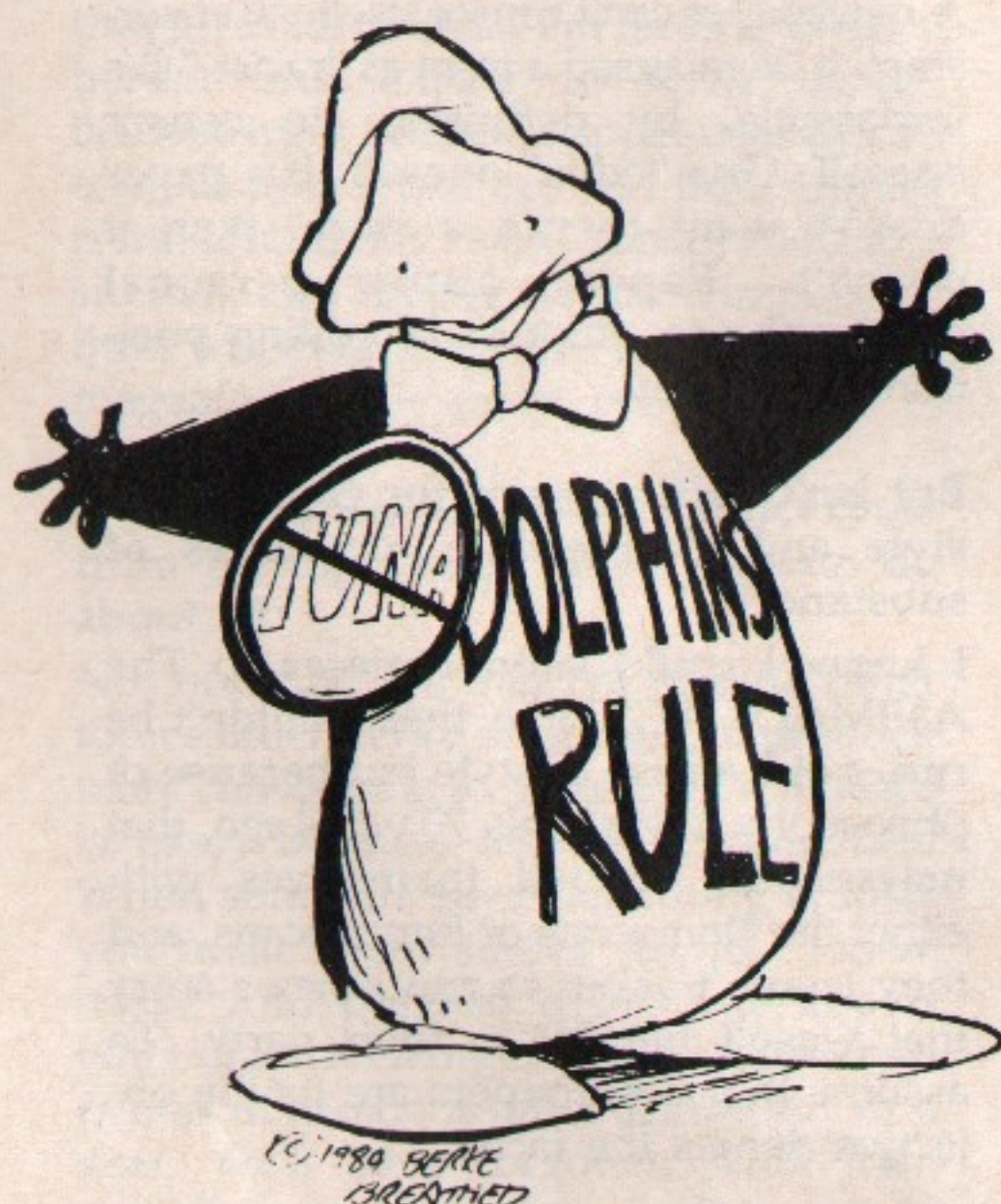
There's no more scurrilous a crowd than the NRA. I own guns though. In fact, I own an assault rifle. I keep it to carry on my boats.

In case of a shark attack?

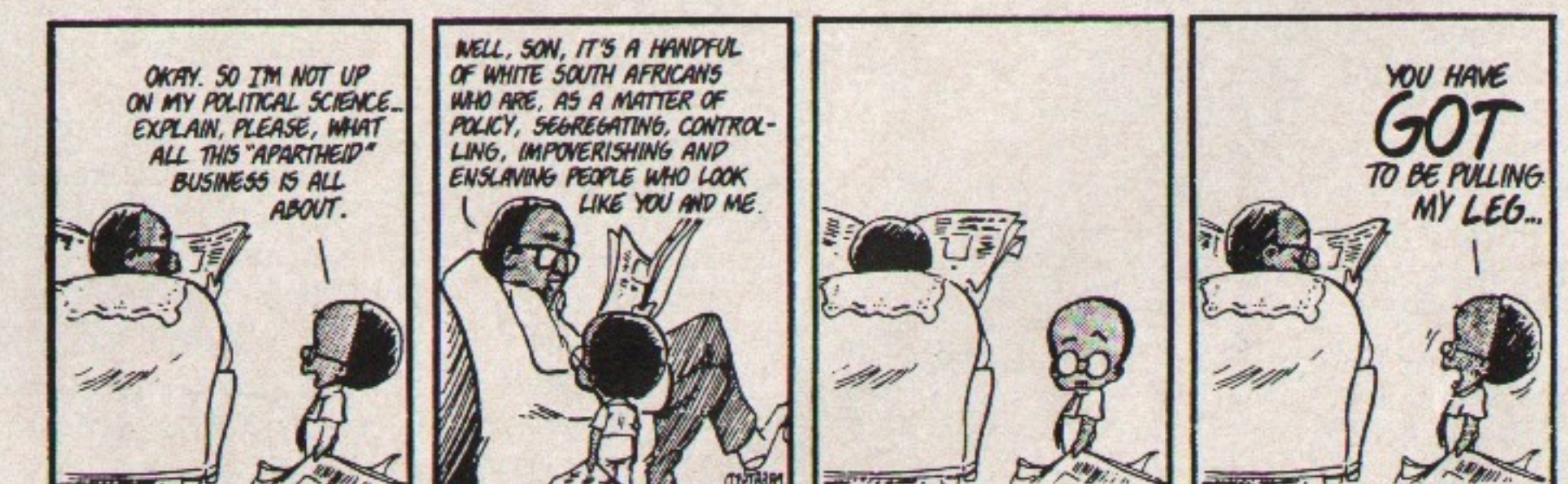
No, in case of piracy.

Your work demands that you stay in touch with popular culture. How do you

Continued on page 57



Cartoon utilized in ASPCA tuna boycott.



...and issues of social justice.

NETWORK NOTES

People

Animal artist and ex-bullfighter Patricia McCormick, who killed about 1,000 bulls in the ring from 1951 to 1962, says she's now pro animal rights. "Coon hunts, clubbing baby seals, trapping—I'm horrified by that," she told Edmund Newton of the *Los Angeles Times*. Thrice gored, she also deplores shaving bulls' horns and weakening them before a fight with laxatives. ♦ Prevent-A-Litter Month chairman James Donaldson of the Dallas Mavericks headlined a Celebrity Pet Fete for the Animal Connection of Texas. Donaldson suffered a career-threatening injury March 13, two weeks after *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* profiled him. ♦ White Sox pitcher Barry Jones writes, "I do not, have not, and never will own boots or anything else made from the hides of endangered species. I am very well aware of the plight of endangered animals, and would never do anything to harm them. What I am guilty of is an unfortunate remark made in jest." The remark was picked up by *The Sporting News* and repeated here in January. ♦ Attorney Kathryn Fuller has been named president of the World Wildlife Fund and Conservation Foundation, succeeding new Environmental Protection Agency head William Reilly.

Dogwatch

The Spokane, Wash., and Taos, N.M., humane societies recently rescued a dog stolen in an extortion bid, but the culprit is still at large. Tag and watch your animals. ♦ Friends of Plymouth Pound remind us that thousands of animals lost or abandoned by vacationers are either euthanized in shelters or sold to vivisectionists. ♦ Dogs killed seven antelope at the St. Louis Zoo. Almost any loose dog will chase deer, elk, or antelope to death; game wardens shoot such dogs on sight. ♦ If you're going to take strays to a shelter, make sure they're welcome. The Tree House Animal Foundation of Uptown, Ill., has sued cat rescuer Mark Hirsch for leaving up to 100 strays a year on their doorstep. The shelter has a 120-cat capacity.

EDITED BY MERRITT CLIFTON



Red, white, and blue flyers available from American A-V.

Offerings

The American Anti-Vivisection Society has produced colorful flyers on genetic engineering and animal patenting. To obtain them, write AA-VS at Suite 204, Noble Plaza, 801 Old York Rd., Jenkintown, PA 19046-1685. ♦ The handbook *Helping Animals Through Legislative Action* is \$3.50 from the American Humane Assn., 9725 East Hampshire Ave., Denver, CO 80231. ♦ A 124-page coloring book (\$5.00) and a manual on *How To Allergy-Proof Your Pet & Your Home* (\$2.00) are available from the Associated Humane Societies, 124 Evergreen Ave., Newark, NJ 07114. ♦ *Dog Law*, by attorney Mary Randolph, is \$12.95, from Nolo Press, 800-992-6656. ♦ The ARIES Newsletter covers animal rights from a Connecticut perspective, at Box 332, Rowayton, CT 06853. ♦ *MRMC Report*, from the Medical Research Modernization Committee, counters the claims of vivisectionists. Write Box 6036, Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10163-6018. ♦ *Snowy Egret*, the "oldest independent U.S. journal of nature writing," is now published by Karl Barnebey, R.R. 1, Box 354, Poland, IN 47868, after 66 years under founder Humphrey Olsen. Subscriptions are \$10/year. ♦ Write the American Vegan Society for a list of new videos on cruelty-free eating: 501 Old Harding Highway, Malaga, NJ 08328. ♦ *Science and Animals: Addressing Contemporary Issues* is a collection of papers from the 1988 Scientists Center for Animal Welfare conference.

For a copy, send \$25 to SCAW, 4805 St. Elmo Ave., Bethesda, MD 20814. ♦ The Humane Society of the U.S. offers the videos *Friend For Life* and *Kiss The Animals Goodbye* for \$85 each. Write to HSUS at 2100 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20037.

Coming Events

Sage Arts and the Cyrus Running Gallery at Concordia College in Moorhead, Minn., will host an art show on Biomedical Ethics, September 1 through October 27. ♦ BNN-TV in Boston will air its second annual Animal Rights Festival on September 20 and 27, from 3:00 to 7:00 P.M. ♦ The Delta Society will hold its 1989 conference on the human-animal bond November 10-12 at Parsippany, New Jersey, with an international conference to follow November 15-18 in Monaco. For details write Box 1080, Renton, WA 98057-1080. ♦ The North Carolina Network for Animals will hold a "Pet and Animal Festival" at the State Fairgrounds (gate 6) in Raleigh from 11:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. on Saturday, July 22. Admission is free, and there will be music, prizes, educational offerings, and vegetarian food available. For more info, call (919) 471-1802 (days) or 688-7171 (evenings).

♦ *Soundings*, a syndicated weekly radio program produced by the National Humanities Center, will broadcast a discussion with the Rev. Dr. Andrew

Linzey titled "Skepticism, Morality, and Rights" the week of August 6.

Lawsuit

Fifteen pro-animal groups led by the Progressive Animal Welfare Society (PAWS) have sued the U.S. Navy, hoping to stop the use of Atlantic bottlenose dolphins as guards at the Bangor, Washington, submarine base. The suit alleges the Navy is breaking the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the Administrative Procedures Act, by taking the warm-water dolphins into frigid Puget Sound. Bearing 16 inflatable dolphins, the plaintiffs picketed the Pentagon on April 20. A documentary showing abuse of Navy dolphins in training was to air May 24 on *A Current Affair*. (See "Navy Dolphin Use Expands," *Animal Newslines*, April 1988.)

Protests

The National Anti-Vivisection Society is protesting redundant electrode implant experiments on cats and macaques at Northwestern University, in Evanston, Illinois. Northwestern ousted a NAVS forum on animal research from the campus chapel, warning students and faculty away for "security reasons." The relocated forum drew 250 people anyhow. Northwestern and the National Association for Biomedical Research also blitted Evanston with flyers calling the experiments vital to human health, even though the researchers themselves didn't mention human applications in their grant requests. ♦ Robin Duxbury of the Rocky Mountain Humane Society called a protest against a "donkey basketball"



Illinois activists are protesting Northwestern University's electrode implant experiments.

game at Highlands Ranch High School, Colorado, "one of the scariest I have ever done." School athletes threatened the protesters and vandalized the lockers of sympathetic students.

♦ The Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, San Diego Animal Advocates, the International Society for Animal Rights, and In Defense of Animals held a vigil March 21 against the University of California at San Diego's triannual dog labs for practicing doctors. ♦ Burger King still sells the Whaler sandwich, made of Icelandic cod. Greenpeace and other groups are picketing Burger King outlets until either Iceland stops killing whales or the chain stops buying Icelandic fish.



Sue Anderson, 1947-89.

Obituaries

Wisconsin activist Sue Anderson died March 5 at the age of 42, after a lengthy battle with cancer. An artist, photographer, and teacher as well as animal rights advocate, Sue was effective in grassroots organizing and legislative lobbying, and was known for rescuing animals injured on the road. Sue is remembered with great fondness by activists throughout the U.S. ♦ Edward Abbey, whose 1976 novel *The Monkey Wrench Gang* inspired Earth First!, died March 14. ♦ Nobel Prize-winning psychologist Konrad Lorenz died days later, at age 85. Based on a lifetime of studying animals in nature, Lorenz noted that the use of weapons seems to enable mankind to overcome the otherwise near-universal mammalian inhibition against killing one's own species. He

argued that through natural selection we shall eventually shed our "killer instinct" and become gentler and more animal-like.

West Virginia Bans Pound Seizure

Effective September 1, animals in West Virginia pounds and shelters will no longer be released for use in biomedical research or testing. A state law passed April 5 (S.564) states that impounded dogs and cats must either be adopted out or humanely euthanized. West Virginia is the 14th state to pass such legislation; others are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, and Hawaii. States that still mandate pound seizure are Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Utah. Pound seizure, or pound release, is by local option in the remaining 30 states. For an updated pound seizure campaign kit, write to Barbara Cassidy at HSUS, 5430 Grosvenor Lane, Suite 100, Bethesda, MD 20814.

IRS Ruling

The Network for Ohio Animal Action has been denied tax-exempt status as a humane education group. Formerly the Ohio PETA chapter, NOAA lost 501(c)(3) status when it reincorporated last year. According to president Sherry Hamilton, the IRS refused 501(c)(3) status because of a clause excluding "action" groups. The IRS traditionally lets charitable organizations spend up to 15 percent of their budgets on advocacy, but told NOAA it couldn't do advocacy at all. Although NOAA remains nonprofit under 501(c)(4) status, donations are no longer deductible. *Fur Age Weekly* reports that "The Fur Retailers Industry Council has opened dialogue with the Internal Revenue Service, and will be pursuing challenging other so-called animal-care groups which may be subject to reclassification by the IRS."

Federal Legislation

Ask your Senators and Representative to back HR 560, New Jersey Rep. Robert Torricelli's sixth attempt to start a National Center for Research

Accountability, which would prevent redundant animal experiments. The Congressional Budget Office has cut the estimated cost from an initial billion-dollar figure to \$38 million.

New Groups

Humans for Alternative Research and Testing volunteer for tests and experiments in place of animals. To join, write Box 8756, Greenville, SC 29604. ♦ The Lowell Committee for Responsible Research, at Box 9065, Lowell, MA 01853, fights vivisection at the University of Lowell. ♦ Red Rock Animal Rights was recently formed. Write Box 761, Sedona, AZ 86336. ♦ COMBAT, the Coalition of Municipalities to Ban Animal Trafficking, works to close puppy mills. Write Box 3189, Fayetteville, AR 72749.

Services

Going to Alaska? On request, Sanctuary Travel Service, 800-247-3149, will donate to the Alaska Wildlife Alliance two percent of the price of any ticket they sell. ♦ Working Assets, a socially responsible investment firm, is considering screening companies and financial institutions' animal rights records. Encourage them by writing 230 California St., San Francisco, CA 94111.

Setting Up A Bust

The Jefferson Parish Animal Shelter of Metairie, La., rarely files cruelty charges due to tight rules of evidence, but made an exception against Jefferson Feed and Garden Supply because 19-year-old Diana Thompson documented the case with photos, witnesses, and the purchase of three injured animals.

Complain!

PETA wants Kenner to quit jobbing out LD-50 tests on such toys as Play-Doh, Glo-Doh, Ecto-Plasm, and Dress 'n Dazzle children's cosmetics. The tests are done by Biosearch, the Philadelphia firm hit with over 100 cruelty charges in 1988. Boycott, picket, leaflet, and talk to your local toy store manager. ♦ The Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine requests letters to the American

Kennel Club, 51 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10010, protesting a grant supporting spinal trauma research on dogs at the University of Missouri/Columbia Veterinary School. ♦ Write the American Federation of Teachers, 555 New Jersey Ave. NW, Washington DC 20001, to protest its endorsement of Project Wild, the pro-hunting classroom program. ♦ Earl the Dead Cat, a stuffed toy with an anti-cat message, comes from Mad Dog Productions, Box 157, Richmond, VA 23201. Ask them to take Earl off the market.

A QUESTION FOR SOTHEBY'S:



WHY AUCTION ELEPHANT TUSKS IN THE MIDST OF AN ELEPHANT HOLOCAUST?

After the ad appeared, Sotheby's agreed to stop dealing in ivory.

Victories

Saks Fifth Avenue of New York and Cost Plus Imports of Oakland have quit selling ivory, and urge other retailers to join them. Through an ad placed in *The New York Times*, Friends of Animals was successful in persuading Sotheby's, a world-renowned auction house, to stop dealing in ivory. The ad was prepared by VNN. ♦ Pressure from the Humane Society of Utah and Utah Division of Wildlife caused the Sevier Wildlife Federation to cancel a four-month "Predator and Pest Control Contest" aimed at Scout troops, offering five points per starling egg destroyed and up to 300 points per coyote. ♦ After WVIZ in Cleveland refused to air shows offered by the Network for Ohio Animal Action, claiming opponents would demand equal time, NOAA raised the same objection to a show on vivisection Dr. Robert White. The show was cancelled.

NETWORK NOTES

Animal Rhythms: Rockin' for Animal Rights

BY MARK SOMMER

For the finale of a recent concert inside New York City's cavernous Palladium, *avante-garde* rocker Lene Lovich led other pop stars, entertainers, and a sellout crowd in a spirited version of her song "Don't Kill The Animals." Surrounded by black and white "Cruelty Is Never Chic" banners, the 3,500 people who packed the former theater turned dance club were ecstatic—and not just because of the rousing music. They were excited to be at a celebrity-studded, highly publicized "Rock Against Fur" concert that was taking its anti-fur message right into the industry's own backyard.

"It was a wonderful night," said one of the speakers, actress Mink Stole, who starred in *Hairspray* and *Polyester* and has been a regular for years in offbeat films directed by cult favorite John Waters. "The crowd was really enthusiastic, and the feeling that they cared about the cause was very strong." Also sharing the stage were former Go-Go Jane Wiedlin (whose latest record has an anti-fur song called simply "Fur"), actor River Phoenix and his band Aleka's Attic, the B-52s, and Let-

terman Show favorite Larry "Bud" Melman.

This was the second rock concert—or "rally," as one organizer put it—held in the past year by the Washington-based People For The Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA). It reflects the growing involvement between pop music and the animal rights and environmental movements, and that's good news for those who want ever-larger numbers of people to know about factory farming and the destruction of rainforests. Because, as all social movements in this country for at least the past 25 years have demonstrated, pop music—from rock and folk to rap and reggae—has been a major force for cultural, social, and even political change by expressing and popularizing an issue.

Large benefit concerts, which began with George Harrison's 1972 Concert for Bangladesh, have been effective in spreading the word about a problem and sometimes in marshalling funds. Since the 1985 transcontinental Live Aid concert was seen by tens of millions across the world, there have been several, from Farm Aid to last year's Amnesty International Tour headlined by Bruce Spring-

steen. There have also been benefit records jammed with musical heavyweights, including the anti-apartheid anthem "Sun City" and "We Are The World," which helped draw attention to world hunger.

Now, the newest record with a cause is "Spirit of the Forest," in which over 40 artists have come together in defense of rainforests. The two-sided single features musicians from diverse pop backgrounds, including former Springsteen bandmate and "Sun City" organizer Little Steven, Pink Floyd's David Gilmour, rapper L.L. Cool J, former Beatle Ringo Starr, onetime disco queen Donna Summer, punk rocker Iggy Pop, jazz/folkie Joni Mitchell, the B-52s, and pop vocalist Olivia Newton-John. The record comes on the heels of a rainforest benefit concert hosted by Madonna at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in May. Also participating in "Don't Bungle the Jungle" were the B-52s, the Jungle Brothers rap group, and the Grateful Dead's Bob Weir. The funds raised will be used for various rainforest projects, including the purchase of land for a preserve in Belize. Last year, the Grateful Dead staged a benefit for the Rainforest Action Network at Madison Square Garden, with special guests Hall & Oates, Suzanne Vega, and Bruce Hornsby. The Dead are also planning to perform this summer in Africa to draw attention to the plight of rainforests.

The Dead are an example of rock performers acting with social consciousness. Each year they and rock promoter Bill Graham stage several benefits, and the funds are dispensed through the non-profit Rex Foundation. Dead members Jerry Garcia, Mickey Hart, and Bob Weir sit on the board with Graham, and along with the Rainforest Action Network, other groups receiving grants last year included the Boston-based Citizens To End Animal Suffering and Exploitation, the Northwest Pesticide Coalition, and the Steering Committee for Sustainable Agriculture.

The Dead also appear on a Greenpeace benefit record released in March in the Soviet Union. Joining them with

previously released songs were U2, the Pretenders, Peter Dinklage, Dire Straits, and Annie Lennox of the Eurythmics. Released under the title "Breakthrough," *glasnost* sales are expected to approach one million, and the album is slated to hit U.S. record racks under the title "Rainbow Warriors." Several years ago, Greenpeace was the beneficiary of another compilation album that included George Harrison, Kate Bush, Howard Jones, the Pretenders, and Queen.

There hasn't yet been a strictly animal rights musical event to match one of those efforts. However, PETA's February "Rock Against Fur" concert in New York, the 1987 album "Animal Liberation" (which produced the dance club hit "Don't Kill The Animals," by Lovich and Nina Hagen), and its Animal Rights Music Festival held near the Washington Monument in June of 1988 (which drew some 35,000 people), have all succeeded in bringing together an impressive array of musical stars and celebrities deeply committed to animal rights.

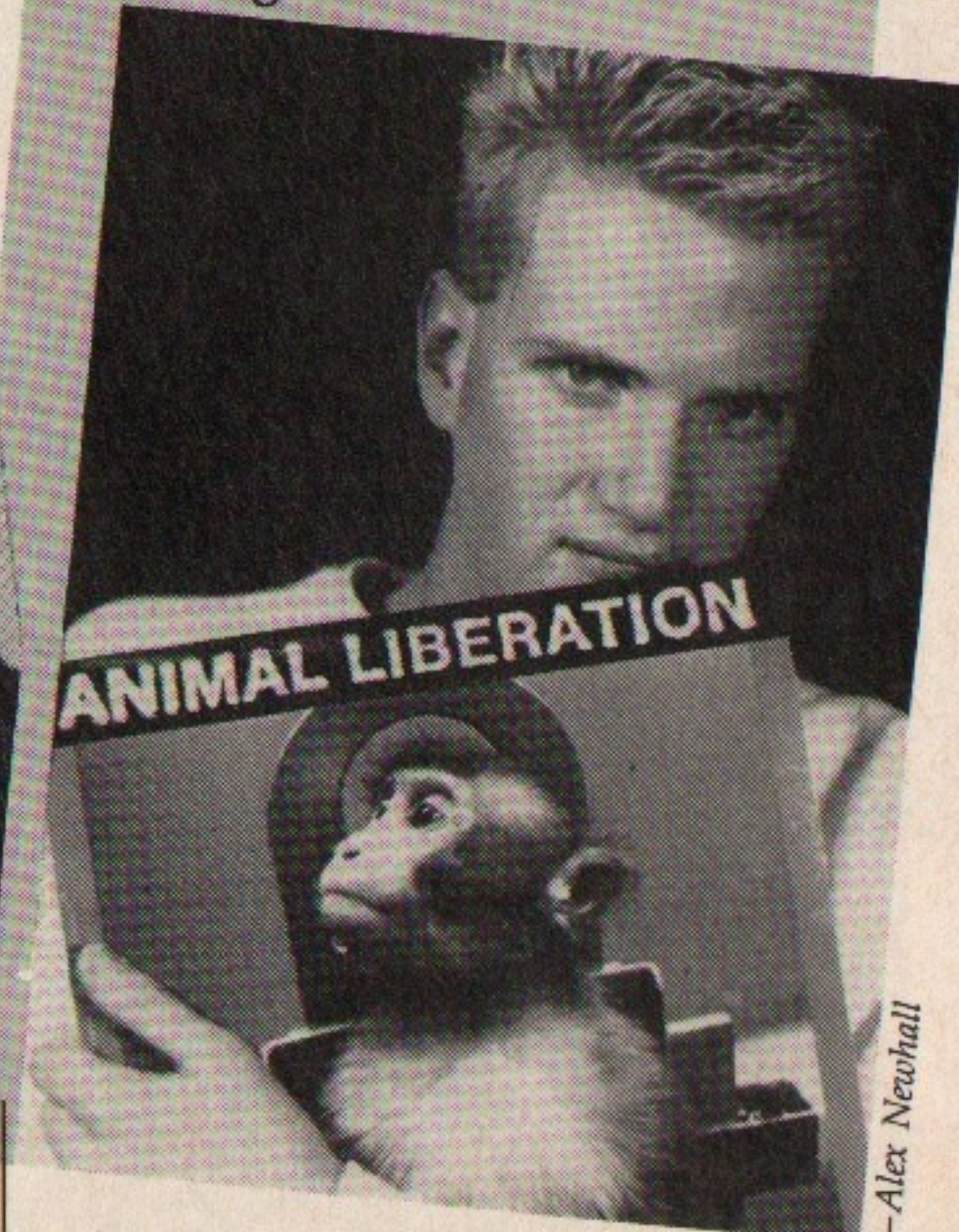
The Washington performers included Natalie Merchant of 10,000 Maniacs, Howard Jones, Lovich, the B-52s, Guadalcanal Diary, and *Golden Girls* star Rue McClanahan. While most of the people were drawn to the concert for the music, they heard a lot about the issues. Vegetarian food and animal rights literature were available, and "Dr. Destructo's Can of Pain" (a 17-foot model depicting the realities of cosmetics and household products testing) was on display.

"It was pretty exciting," says Kate Pierson of the B-52s, who hosted the event. "It was kind of like a love festival, which I like more than your typical fundraiser. Different bands showed their support for animal rights and environmental issues, which was good, since a lot of people look to what performers and entertainers say. It was great to see so many people in the entertainment world get involved."

The brainchild of these events was 24-year-old Dan Mathews, special projects coordinator for PETA, and onetime "punk" music aficionado. Inspired by two early '80s songs that railed against animal abuse—"Skin" by Siouxsie and the Banshees, and the Smiths' "Meat Is Murder"—he conceived of a concept album that became a reality with the release two years ago of "Animal Liberation." On the U.S. release, Lene Lovich, Nina Hagen, Howard Jones, and a number of lesser known bands sang out against lab experimentation, factory farming, hunting, and circuses. Inside the record was a PETA poster with a badly mutilated dog and the headline "Imagine having your body left to science while you're still in it." On the flip side were the



Above: The B-52s; left: Nina Hagen (top) and Lene Lovich; below right: PETA's Dan Mathews.



lyrics. The video made for the song "Don't Kill The Animals" goes back and forth between a staged Animal Liberation Front raid, the theatrical Lovich and Hagen singing the song, and gruesome footage which includes the inside of a slaughterhouse and scientists burning a pig with a blow torch.

"As activists, it's time to be more creative, more clever, and to educate the world as fast as possible," says Mathews, explaining why he has tapped into popular culture to spread the animal rights message. "It's an emergency out there. We have to think what the end result is—that it's not fashionable to wear fur, that eating meat is in fact murder, and experimentation is not something we can support. By aligning [animal rights] with celebrities like Natalie Merchant, Rue McClanahan, or the B-52s, it grabs attention that can reach millions of people at once."

Lovich helped promote the record by attending several record release parties organized by Mathews, including ones in

Atlanta, New Orleans, and Dallas. After performing, she would speak quietly to concert-goers about the message behind the music.

"I had to have a lot of education about animal suffering before deciding to do something," says Lovich, "and I think that's the main thing I did the album for—to get through to ordinary people. It's great to have good intentions and it's great to have your philosophies intact, but if you're not going to do something practical about it, then it really doesn't mean that much."

While record sales were less than hoped for, about 50,000 copies, the dance track "Don't Kill The Animals" was a top-selling 12-inch import. A second album that's now in the works is expected to appeal to a more mainstream audience, and will be handled by a larger distributor, Island Records. Expected to turn up be-

Continued on next page



An estimated 35,000 people attended PETA's music festival on the Washington Mall last summer.

Continued from previous page
between the grooves are R.E.M.'s Michael Stipe (the vocalist for the group *Rolling Stone* has dubbed this country's top rock band), Lovich, ex-Go-Go's Wiedlin and Belinda Carlisle, the B-52s, the Indigo Girls, and Howard Jones.

Mathews joined forces in early April with Wiedlin, Carlisle, Rue McClanahan, "Mistress of the Dark" Elvira, and about 150 activists outside the Las Vegas Convention Center to protest the tenth annual

International Fur Fair. At a press conference that included Dana Stuchell of Trans-Species Unlimited and John Grandy of the Humane Society of the United States, the group claimed that the fur industry was experiencing its stiffest recession in 35 years, and they clicked champagne glasses for the press as they declared: "Fur is dead."

While the ranks of musicians addressing animal rights grows, it's not only rockers with marquee value who have

linked up with the movement. In cities and towns throughout the country, local bands are enlisting their services in the struggle against animal exploitation.

In Boston, for instance, The Freeze rock group performed a club date in May under the banner "Money For Guns," an

Continued on page 18

Sister—
Whose back does that fur belong on?
And who are we?
Where are we going?
To be so willin'
For the killin'
Of the wild world."
—from "Wild World" by Laura Nyro

Her Wild World

Laura Nyro is remembered for coming off the streets of New York in the late '60s to write such popular songs as "Eli's Coming," "And When I Die," "Stoney End," and "Wedding Bell Blues," and for possessing a soulful and powerfully sensual voice. To her fans' dismay, at the age of just 31, with eight albums already to her credit, Nyro turned her back on the pop scene in the late '70s to raise a child and live outside the public glare. She's only released one album in the last 11 years, "Mother's Spiritual" in 1984, but now with two new albums in the works, that's all about to change. Nyro's back—enlivened by a new passion: animal rights.

She dedicated her near sold-out tour last year—her first since emerging from semiretirement—to the animal rights movement, and allowed groups such as the New England Anti-Vivisection Society to set up information tables at her concerts. She also took the wraps off a new song about animal rights, "Wild World," slated to be on a live album, "Laura," scheduled for release in July.



Songstress Laura Nyro

Like many people, Nyro says her life changed when her "primal, heartfelt love for animals" collided with an awareness that her own living habits were contributing to the suffering of animals and degradation of "the wild side of our world."

"I remember that when I was becoming aware of the origin of food and clothing, and things that were bringing about the extinction of animals, I couldn't sleep for a couple of nights," said the 41-year-old Nyro from her home in Connecticut recently, agreeing to a rare interview to share her passion for animal rights. "It was so disturbing. More and more, I became aware of the rights of animals, and I started to look into it just like I had looked at women's rights. I knew I had to make a change and put more of my activity into showing respect for animals."

She gradually stopped using products made with animal ingredients, and became a vegetarian. "I really had to educate myself and make a commitment, because I was one of those people who kind of enjoyed all that food; but I feel really good since I've been vegetarian. It's a way I can express myself daily. It's become a part of my music."

Her new song, "Wild World," refers to wearing fur, animal experimentation, vegetarianism, and the slaughtering of

animals in the wild. "I like the response it's getting when I perform it," she says. "I think people are taking it as food for thought."

Feminism and spirituality—which she considers to be "about joy, connection and nature"—also shape

her perspective. They have shown up in her music in songs like "Trees of the Ages" and "Broken Rainbow," in which she wrote of Native American genocide for the 1985 Oscar-winning documentary of the same name.

Although Nyro is talking and singing onstage about animal rights, she says it was at the lap of her grandfather that she learned compassion for animals.

"My grandfather was very progressive—as progressive as they come. He was one of the people who raised me, and was a strong influence in my life. I was close to him, and we had a special relationship. He was a vegetarian because he saw animals killed when he was a kid. He didn't talk to me about it, but I knew grandpa was a vegetarian. I loved him for many reasons, and that was one of them."

While Nyro is a vegetarian, she wants her 10-year-old son to make up his own mind. "My kitchen is vegetarian, and he gets lunch money for school. I've told him, 'You make your own decisions on this, but in your mother's house you respect it.' He's educating himself...learning about life and the ethical treatment of animals. He's in that process. I think he likes the opportunity to express harmony with animals."

Nyro says she finds it hard to accept that so many cruel and senseless things are being done to animals. "There's no empathy, and that's been a very grave, rude awakening...There's a beautiful side of life, but I tell you...out of any cause I have ever felt, this is the one that just kills me. It keeps me in touch with how awful this world is and at the same time how beautiful it is and what the right path is."

Through her strong, impassioned singing voice, Nyro is able to reach out and connect with her listeners. "I feel that what I'm doing is blessed—that my mother, my grandfather, and animal spirits are all watching over me. I just feel how interconnected things are right now...When I'm singing, I'm really dancing. I'm dancing my freedom."

—M.S.

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Continued from page 16

anti-poaching benefit in which the proceeds were to aid Kenya's efforts to supply weapons for anti-poaching patrols.

Twenty-eight-year-old Freeze member and vegetarian Clif "Hangar" Croce says benefits like this one are effective in getting information out to youth, and also for raising awareness. "We get an audience ranging from 13- and 14-year-olds to people in their late 20s. Kids have the energy, and kids are the future. It's got to start with the kids."

One of the earliest musical efforts in the service of animals did. In 1984, the Washington, D.C.-based Student Action Corps for Animals (SACA) released a four-song "hardcore rock" record by three high-school-age bands. It was called "Their Eyes Don't Lie." The record was tucked inside a jacket packed with information about factory farming and vivisection in the form of a fold-out poster.

"It's not just big-name rock stars who are involved," says SACA's Rosa Feldman. "Lots of kids are trying to get the message out through political art, and I think that's something we should take more notice of."

Right: Former Go-Go Jane Wiedlin at PETA's NYC Rock Against Fur; below: Tom Scholz of the top-selling group Boston.

One rock musician who has done as much as any to advance the cause of animal rights is Tom Scholz, leader of the top-selling group Boston. The liner notes on their 1987 album "The Third Stage," which sold over four million copies, listed Scholz and singer Brad Delp as vegetarians, encouraged readers not to wear fur, and gave the names and addresses of several animal rights and environmental organizations.

But while readers may know of Scholz's support for animal rights, less known is that he was behind the series of high-profile, full-page ads in *Rolling Stone*, *Mother Jones*, *Atlantic Monthly* and other national publications last year which targeted the raising of calves for veal and described the health risks posed by factory farming. Scholz teamed up with the California-based Humane Farming Association, and along with band members Delp and Gary Pihl gave a little more than \$1 million to fund the na-

tional ad campaign. The funds came from the band's 1987 tour, in which they performed 70 shows in front of approximately a million people.

"I undertook our last tour," says Scholz, "for the purpose of raising money for a campaign to increase public awareness about some of the things that are done to animals. I think that people are generally well-intentioned, and if they knew some of the things that are happening to animals, a large portion of them would react in a positive way."

Scholz also gave grants last year to PETA to help cover production costs for their outdoor Music Festival, to Citizens For Humane Farming on behalf of a Massachusetts referendum to establish humane standards for farm animals, and to The ANIMALS' AGENDA. And although Scholz gives few interviews, he's made himself available to the press on behalf of Farm Animal Reform Movement's annual Great American Meat-out, and has appeared as a guest on *Animal Watch*, a cable animal rights show. Two summers ago, he was presented with FARM's annual Mahatma Gandhi Award on behalf of his work for animal rights and vegetarianism.

"We have a great deal of respect for Tom," said FARM President Alex Hershaft at the time. "It's unusual for someone to reach the level of fame and fortune he has and still be so concerned about problems caused by animal agriculture." Asked about the award, Scholz simply says that "it was the most important award that I've ever been given, way beyond anything that could happen in the music business. It was very important to me."

Yet despite the animal aid Scholz provides, he says he takes a bow to activists who work with the issues on a daily basis. "I place everybody who is in the trenches on a whole different level. I don't know how to do it, and I don't think I could work that closely and get through each day—it would be too painful. I've settled in over the years to seeing my role as being able to generate money by using my music and by being an example in a smaller way."

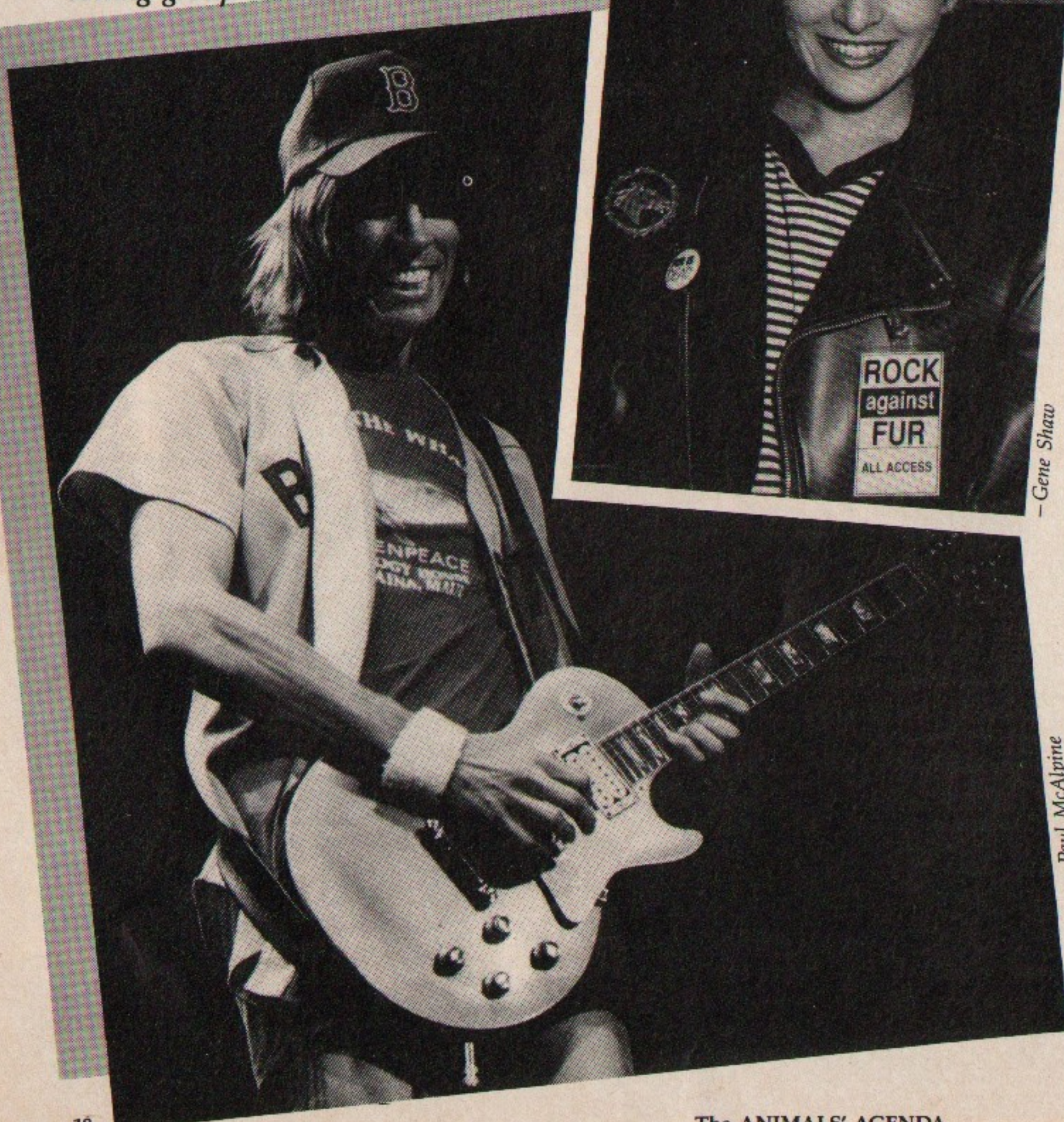
One way Scholz and other artists set an example is by being vegetarian and letting others know about it. According to *Vegetarian Times*, pop stars among the non-meat-eating ranks (besides most of the artists already mentioned in this article) include Paul McCartney (who back in 1973 donated the proceeds to his song "Wild Life" to the World Wildlife Fund), David Bowie, Michael Jackson, Madonna, Ray Davies of the Kinks, Chrissie Hyndie of the Pretenders, Laura Nyro (see "Her Wild World"), Joan Armatrading, Billy Idol, Peter Gabriel, and former Jefferson Airplane member Marty Balin.

One fixture at vegetarian, animal rights,

Continued on page 56



— Gene Shtaz



— Paul McAlpine



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News Commentary

The Australian Movement: A Personal Report

BY HENRY SPIRA

As a New Yorker walking around Melbourne, I was struck by the city's layout: instead of masses of concrete in one area and parks in another, there's a mix of nature and urban life. Australians tend to live closer to nature than most Americans. There's also a great deal of cooperative spirit evident, and a sensitivity to community well-being—exemplified by policies of the Australian construction workers' union, which has at times refused construction jobs that would be detrimental to the common good.

I had been invited by the organization Animal Rights to come to Australia to talk with government representatives about nonanimal-alternative initiatives in the U.S. and to share strategies and ideas with activists. The visit was organized by the Australia and New Zealand Federation of Animal Societies (ANZFAS), an active and effective council of humane groups which has no counterpart in the U.S. ANZFAS embraces diverse organizations—all with their own programs and priorities, but all working together to reduce as rapidly as possible the universe of animal pain and suffering.

Met at the airport by Peter Singer, I felt I was bringing "coal to Newcastle," for it was Peter who 15 years ago catapulted animal rights onto the international political agenda with his book *Animal Liberation*, and he has continued to be a major force within the animal defense community. A new documentary by Julie Akeret, *In Defense of Animals*, profiles Peter and his family and is presently a finalist in the American Film Festival competition. The film vividly dramatizes the core of Peter's philosophy—that it's wrong to harm others and that pain is pain, no matter who experiences it.

One of the first activities arranged was a workshop for activists. I explained my own *modus operandi*, which is to engage members of the scientific community as collaborators in efforts to help animals, choosing directions of change in which, so far as possible, nobody loses face, everybody wins, and the change can be regarded as logically inevitable. With this approach, it is possible to transform a potential opponent into an ally. And by moving step-by-step, each success is the base for the next effort.

Nowhere is the success of this approach

more apparent than in the field of toxicology, which is shifting rapidly from traditional animal-exploiting methods to nonviolent high technology. At a meeting with Robyn Sullivan and Glenys Oogies of ANZFAS and the project manager of an investment corporation which is planning to establish a toxicology lab in Victoria, I was able to provide documentation on corporate and regulatory initiatives that have led to the new scientific discipline of *in vitro* toxicology in the U.S. The meeting was capped off with a just-released Mobil video entitled "Risk Assessment," spotlighting Mobil's implementation of nonanimal alternatives, and the presentation of a book with the same theme, *Benchmarks: Alternative Methods in Toxicology*, featuring research papers by leading toxicologists. The sense of the meeting was that the company wanted its new toxicology center to use the best possible methods rather than following the customary course of relying on animals for testing.

In Canberra, a private hearing was arranged with the Senate Select Committee on Animal Welfare. The committee was under the general impression that the issue was: "Should or shouldn't we use animals in research and testing?" We attempted to reposition the issue as: "Animals are already being used on a massive scale; how can we rapidly decrease animal use and pain without compromising human safety?" We also emphasized that it is no longer a question of "Will there be change?" but "How rapid the change?" And not "Can alternatives be developed?" but rather "How



quickly can they be implemented?"

The ANZFAS submission to the Senate Select Committee spotlighted the professionalism of the Australian movement. Its recommendations were reasonable, rational, factual, and meticulously researched and documented. ANZFAS standards could be profitably emulated by animal lobbyists around the world.

The last stop on the trip was Sydney, where, at the suggestion of ANZFAS president Graeme McEwen, I met with the operations manager of CALM, an Australian agribusiness concern. CALM has done an enormous amount of research, and is now beginning to implement a computerized system to replace live farm animal auctions. This new method saves animals the stress, trauma, and injury that often occur at live auctions, and saves industry and consumers the costs of transport and meat bruising. This new technology could be used in the U.S. as well, and I recently suggested a workshop on the subject to U.S. Department of Agriculture officials.

Activists "down under" have already made tremendous contributions to the worldwide animal rights movement.

—Henry Spira

What's Up At Wards?

Our Animal Wards president Evelyn Hancock terms "absolutely false" reports that the group "is about to be taken over by scientists." Based in Washington, D.C., Wards has about 14,000 members and assets estimated at \$1.5 million. Wards is not antivivisection, but promotes humane care for lab animals. The only staffer is a veterinary technician who holds workshops and sits on the animal care committees at Georgetown University and the University of Maryland.

Wards hasn't had a director since founder Peyton Dunne fell ill in January. The board hoped to hire Jim Else, who runs a primate research center in Nairobi, Kenya, and has apparent close ties to vivisection. According to a former staffer, the Wards board offered to quit *en masse* to let Else appoint his own board. Hancock also calls this "absolutely false." After the International Primate Protection League and other groups made inquiries, Else withdrew his application. Attorney Roger Galvin, representing critics of Wards, said the mere nomination of an animal research director to run such a group "was utterly inappropriate."

—M.C.

No More Dolphin Captures

The Marine Mammal Commission unilaterally suspended the capturing of bottlenose dolphins from the Gulf of Mexico on April 18, after a stormy National Marine Fisheries Service hearing on an application to take dolphins by the Dutch exhibitor Ouwekands Dierenpark. Nancy Hicks of the Animal Protection Institute told the hearing that dolphin take quotas have been so badly mismanaged for so long that no one knows the strength of the Gulf of Mexico population. Additional testimony came from Hannah Bernard of Greenpeace, Sandy Goldberg of the Sierra Club, Sue Lieberman of the Humane Society of the U.S., and Ben White of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, who said the aquarium industry's argument that captive dolphins are "ambassadors" for their species is "as if we wanted an ambassador from Switzerland, so we kidnapped a Swiss off the street at random and kept him in the trunk of a car."

—M.C.

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 *Winona LaDuke, Eco-activist, White Earth Reservation
 *Adam Trombly, Founder, Project Earth
 *Margot Adler, Drawing Down the Moon
 *Luisah Teish, Jambalaya, Priestess of Oshun
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Ingrid Newkirk, PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals)
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 Eleanor LeCain, Exec. Dir., MA Blueprint 2000
 *Pat Hynes, Environmentalist, Dr., Institute on Women & Technology
 Richard Grossman, Publisher, Wrenching Debate Gazette
 Jake Swamp, Wolf Clan Chief, Mohawk Nation Council
 *Dianne Connelly, acupuncturist, Traditional Acupuncture
 Judy Enck, Environmentalist, Pres., Clearwater Inc.
 Kim Karkov, Human Resources Development Specialist
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 Merle Hoffman, Advocate for Women's Medical and Political Rights

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904-7

Connecticut Humane Plans No Changes

The Connecticut Humane Society may soon drop its law enforcement program in order to hide the reasons for alleged poor service, mismanagement, and dubious fundraising.

Worth \$16 million, with \$1.5 million in facilities, CHS is among the six richest animal protection groups in the U.S.—but donors don't hear that. CHS told the IRS last year that it earned \$1.3 million profit during 1987, yet told the public it lost \$20,000. While CHS claims, "Every penny of your Society's operating budget comes from adoption fees and contributions from concerned people," its 1987 financial statement shows an income of \$1.2 million from investments—20 percent in firms that test on animals—against only \$375,000 in donations.

The fundraising appeals add that CHS has ten ambulances "in constant operation"—a claim disputed by state animal activists who describe countless incidents in which the society has ignored emergency calls at night and on weekends. Solicitations also state that the society inspects pet shops and stockyards—work actually done by the state department of agriculture.

Donors Susan Cardwell and Jane Bartholomew complained to the state attorney general in July of 1988. Governor William O'Neill and acting attorney general Clarine Nardi Riddle responded with criticism of CHS accounting.

Under current director Gus Hellberg, animal welfare spending fell from 80 percent of CHS income in 1981 to 31 percent in 1986. Donations rose 1,111 percent, but animal welfare spending grew just 40 percent, barely more than inflation.

Hellberg rejects charges that CHS isn't doing enough for animals. The society's two full-time humane education teachers "are booked continuously" by schools and youth groups, he says, and he also cites a discount spay/neuter program for animals adopted out of the society's five shelters. CHS critics have long demanded a spay/neuter program for non-shelter animals, which has not been forthcoming; yet Hellberg claims there is one, which "has not been taken advantage of by very many."

Although Hellberg claims a euthanasia rate of 60 percent, low for big shelters, Julie Lewin of the Fund for Animals notes "a general sense that Connecticut Humane's euthanasia rates are high. People active in alternative animal placement and rescue groups will tell you that if

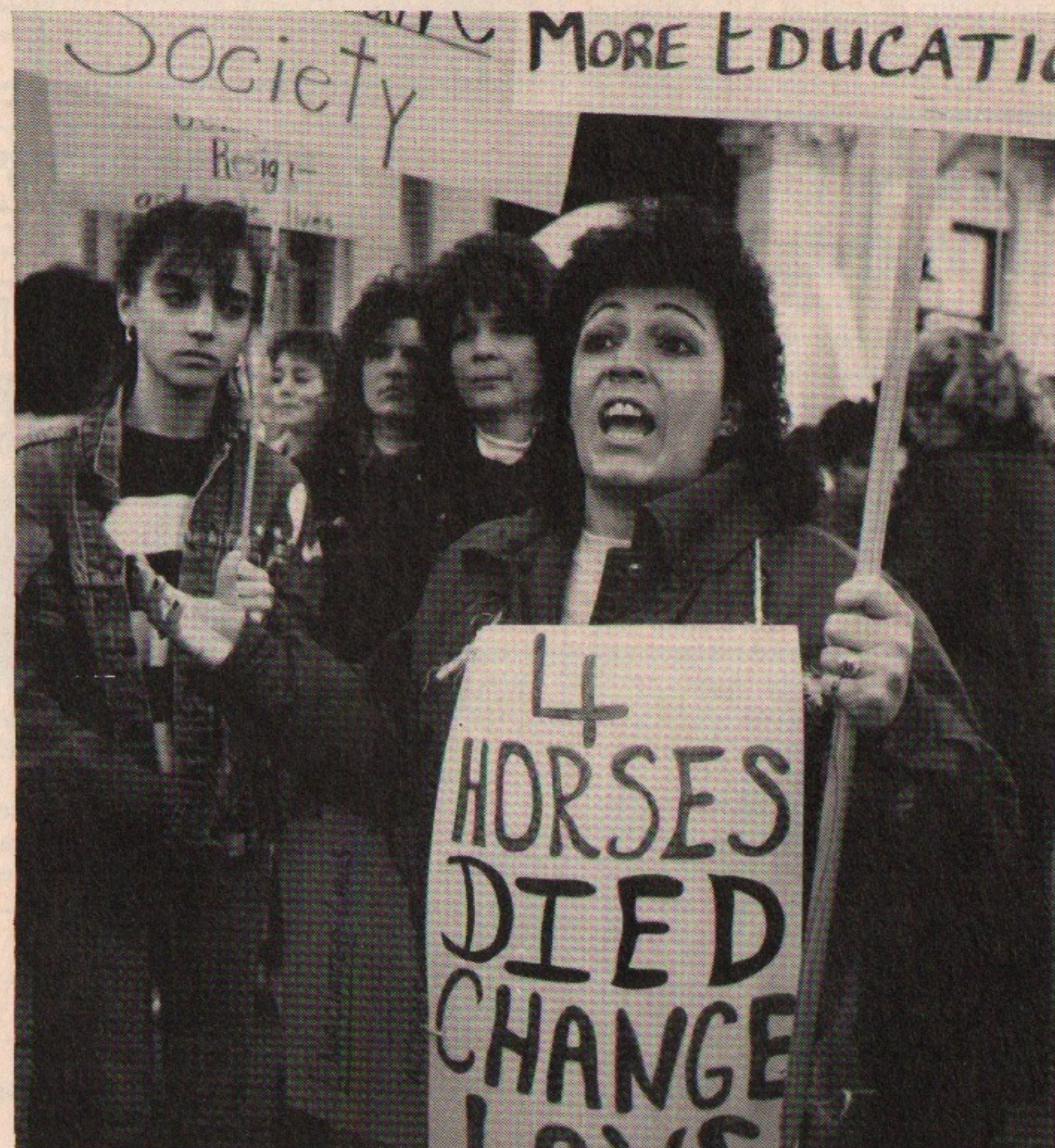
CHS did a better job of rescuing and adopting out animals, the alternative organizations wouldn't be necessary." But she allows that CHS may not be able to lower euthanasia rates at the present time, considering the tremendous problem of stray and abandoned animals in the state. Activists blame the severity of the problem on the failure of CHS to implement an effective spay/neuter program. Says Lewin, "Their humane education is 20 years behind the times."

Lewin also cites "lack of leadership in cruelty issues." Three years ago, CHS senior boardmember Robert Cathcart blamed weak laws for the society's law enforcement failings. In 1988, however, Hellberg told the state agriculture department's animal welfare panel that the same anti-cruelty laws are fine as they are.

"CHS will take a position on certain issues," Lewin grants, "like against the leghold trap, but then they won't make the effort to lobby legislation through. Because CHS doesn't speak out on some issues, other groups can't win their battles."

CHS has a self-perpetuating board. There are no elections and no written criteria for boardmembers. Likewise, the society avoids other forms of accountability. They won't publish minutes of meetings, Hellberg says, "because allowing outside groups access would only expose our directors to harassment."

This stance led Lewin to sue CHS last year under the Freedom of Information act. She won a unanimous ruling from the state Freedom of Information commission that—as the state's primary enforcer



Animal welfarists demonstrated against alleged Connecticut Humane Society negligence and incompetence at the state capitol in early 1989.

—Cloe Pissone/The Hartford Courant

of anti-cruelty laws—CHS must open up its minutes and records. CHS's appeal of the ruling is still in court. Hellberg warns that CHS will quit law enforcement rather than comply. Meanwhile, he says, "We do law enforcement if we choose to do law enforcement." Cruelty calls are handled on a case by case basis, and referred elsewhere "if the incident is not one which we care to be involved in."

CHS's recent law enforcement record is weak. Four horses starved in their stalls at Thomaston last January—a year after CHS cited owner David Bilosz for starving them and a foal (who had already died), and six months after the society quit monitoring the case.

Last March, CHS refused to lay cruelty charges and allegedly helped in a cover-up after a guard at Somers State Prison let his dog kill a kitten a prisoner had in his cell against rules. The guard then broke the necks of two more kittens (see *News Shorts*, June 1988). Prisoner Gary Bornman, a witness, told *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* that when he was interviewed by CHS agent Donald Du-

pont, who had been called due to prisoner complaints, "instead of being impartial, he did his best to make excuses for the guard's action. He appeared very concerned about the letter I had written" to a local newspaper, "asking whether I had sent it. He said it would be inflammatory. He went to lengths to assure me there was no need of me to have gone outside the system."

Hellberg said charges weren't laid because "We have no criminal process we can pursue." He also called the neck-breaking "acceptable" euthanasia, misreading a 1986 study by the American Veterinary Medical Association. As Lewin pointed out, the AVMA standards "are specifically for poultry and rodents. No literate person could misinterpret them. They were never meant for cats."

Days later, responding to intense public pressure, CHS public relations director Donald McGee admitted, "There were areas that we were a little fuzzy on." These cases follow a time in 1987-1988 when CHS refused to accept stray cats, and incidents in early 1988 when the

society refused to aid several dogs left outdoors to freeze and told concerned callers to leave stray cats and kittens outside despite record cold weather. CHS has also been known to tell callers that if they fed strays, they'd "never get rid of them."

A statewide reform group, Citizens for Animal Protection (CAP), seeks the resignation of Hellberg and the entire CHS board, with replacements to be appointed by a judge. CAP has also lobbied for a bill that would explicitly make starving an animal a crime, expand the duties of the state's Canine Control bureau to cover all animals, and improve town animal control departments. Lewin, however, fears "municipalities and the state won't fund the gap if CHS drops law enforcement. The real answer," she says, "is to have a reformed Connecticut Humane continue to do law enforcement, in cooperation with other agencies. Of course if CHS is not going to do the job right," she adds, "does it make any difference if they do walk away from it?"

—M.C.

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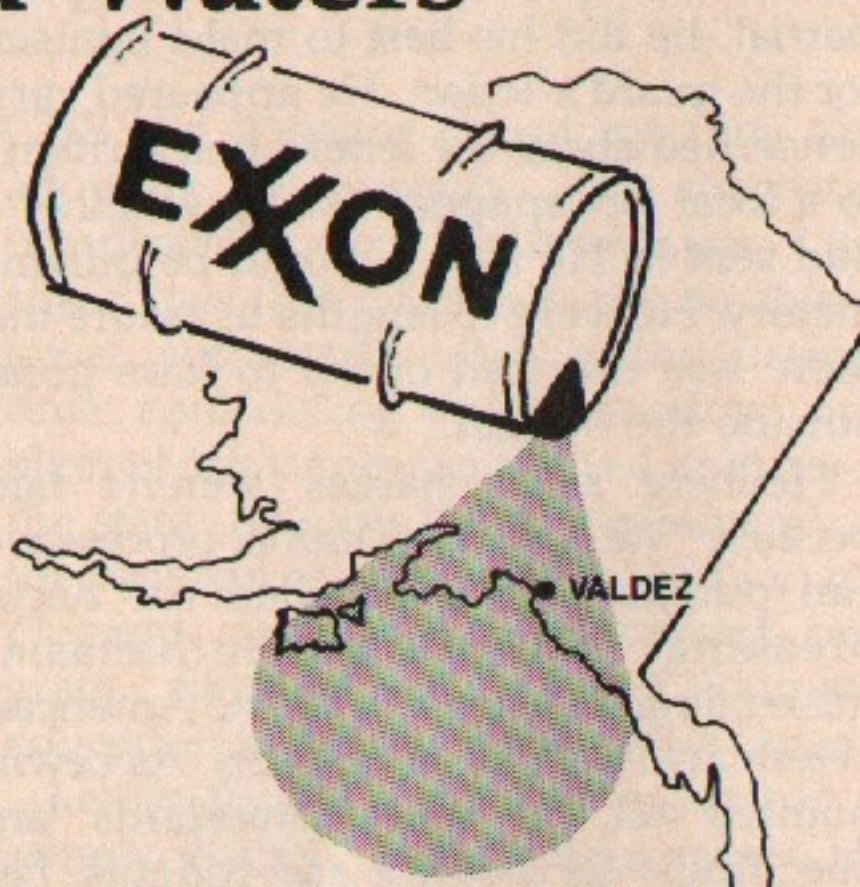
Oil On Troubled Waters

"This is America's Chernobyl," said Brock Evans of the National Audubon Society when the tanker *Valdez* hit the rocks of Prince William Sound, Alaska on March 23, causing America's biggest oil spill.

The Chernobyl near meltdown happened because the operators skimmed on safety. Drinking on the job led to critical errors. The *Valdez* grounding happened because federal budget cuts shut a radar station that could have warned the ship away from the rocks; and captain Joseph Hazlewood was reportedly drunk. The Chernobyl reactor had no radiation containment vessel. Likewise, the single-hulled *Valdez* had no built-in leakproofing. Former Interior Secretary Rogers Morton told Congress in 1972 that tankers on the Alaskan route would be double-hulled, but the Coast Guard never implemented the requirement.

The U.S.S.R. responded slowly to Chernobyl, from lack of planning, expertise, and equipment. Back in 1977, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the oil cleanup firm Crowley Environmental Services warned that contingency plans for Prince William Sound were weak, that more staff and equipment would be needed—but a supposed crack spill response team had only 36 mostly inexperienced members available when the *Valdez* ran aground, while expanded crews drafted from fishing fleets, construction gangs, and even the military were still short of equipment three weeks later. Only eight percent of the 240,000 barrels of oil lost had been recovered.

Both at Chernobyl and off Alaska, the fact that accidents hadn't happened was mistaken for proof they wouldn't happen.



In each case, the harm to wildlife will be felt for years.

While oil coatings made corpses hard to tally, sea otters, seals, murrelets, ducks, cormorants, and loons all died in large numbers. Oil inundated spawning herring. Eagles, crabs, and even bears who ate oil-killed animals also died, along with island-bound Sitka deer who lost the kelp they depend on for spring forage. The oil fouled the path of migrating whales and salmon. About 120 million salmon fry were held weeks past their release date at a nearby hatchery, as oil menaced the plankton they would have eaten. Fishermen and native groups anticipated short catches this year, and a

hard winter to follow without the income and food they have come to depend upon.

Alice Berkner of the International Bird Rescue Center in Berkeley, California, and Dr. Randall Davis of the Seaworld Research Institute in San Diego headed the animal rescue. Volunteers captured and cleaned countless animals; but marine mammals, especially otters, were not let go, lest they return to the spill area. Cleaning each otter took a five-member team four hours. The otters were then flown to Seaworld and other aquariums for rehabilitation. The rescuers hoped for a 60 percent survival rate.

Exxon advanced \$15 million toward the cost of assessing the long-term damage caused by the spill. The study will be done by a team from five different state and federal agencies.

Despite the tragic consequences of the spill, there may be a hidden benefit for wildlife. As Congress considers allowing oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, a course favored by the Bush administration, the *Valdez* spill proves that the worst can happen. State and federal officials have also warned that a similar oil spill could occur off the coast of California, where response capacity is no better and the potential for long-term ecological damage is equally great.

—M.C.

Texas Targets

Scandal surrounded the Texas Parks and Wildlife department after wildlife director Charles Allen was charged January 30 for helicoptering into New



Texas Parks and Wildlife spent public funds stocking antelope and other "game" animals on the private ranches of influential Texans.

Mexico to illegally trap antelope. Investigators found irregularities in Allen's expense account, and in Parks and Wildlife's game stocking program.

Texas House speaker Gib Lewis, an avid hunter, received 137 deer and 118 turkeys from Parks and Wildlife at his two ranches in 1984-1988, without signing the contracts or receiving the on-site inspections required of other landowners. Lewis

NEAVS Election

Some 4,200 members of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society renewed their support for activism April 15 by reelecting the incumbent directors, including vice-president Alex Pacheco, co-founder of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. PETA led a shareholders' takeover of NEAVS in 1987. NEAVS then had assets of \$8.6 million and has maintained assets over \$8 million despite increasing spending 40 percent in two years. The increased spending supports expanded lobbying and litigation (including a suit to force the University of Massachusetts to open up Animal Care Committee meetings), and assists what spokesman Aaron Medlock calls "cutting edge programs," such as funding the legal defense of Fran Trutt (accused of attempting to bomb U.S. Surgical Corporation), and the defense of antivivisection veterinary professor Dr. Nedim Buyukmihci against discipline by the University of California at Davis.

The incumbents beat a fiscally conservative "Save NEAVS" slate organized by John Mitchell of the Ahimsa Foundation by a margin of about 3,700 to 500.

—M.C.

also didn't pay the stocking fee for 71 of the deer, and the state moved six privately owned elk for him free, though his property isn't elk habitat. Lewis responded to publicity by asking Parks and Wildlife to take the animals away. Parks and Wildlife Commission chairman Charles Nash got 53 quail last year, also without contracts or inspection, 22 years after the program officially quit stocking quail. The quail vanished.

In other cases, 39 of 40 antelope who were moved to oilman Louis Beecher's ranch in December 1987 died within six weeks of malnutrition and parasites. About 500 rainbow trout were placed, allegedly as an experiment, in a pond owned by Manly Leyendecker, father-in-law of Texas House environmental affairs committee chairman Robert Saunders. Parks and Wildlife commission member Antonio Sanchez got 234 turkeys.

Dana Forbes of the Fund for Animals called on Parks and Wildlife to quit supplying live targets to hunters.

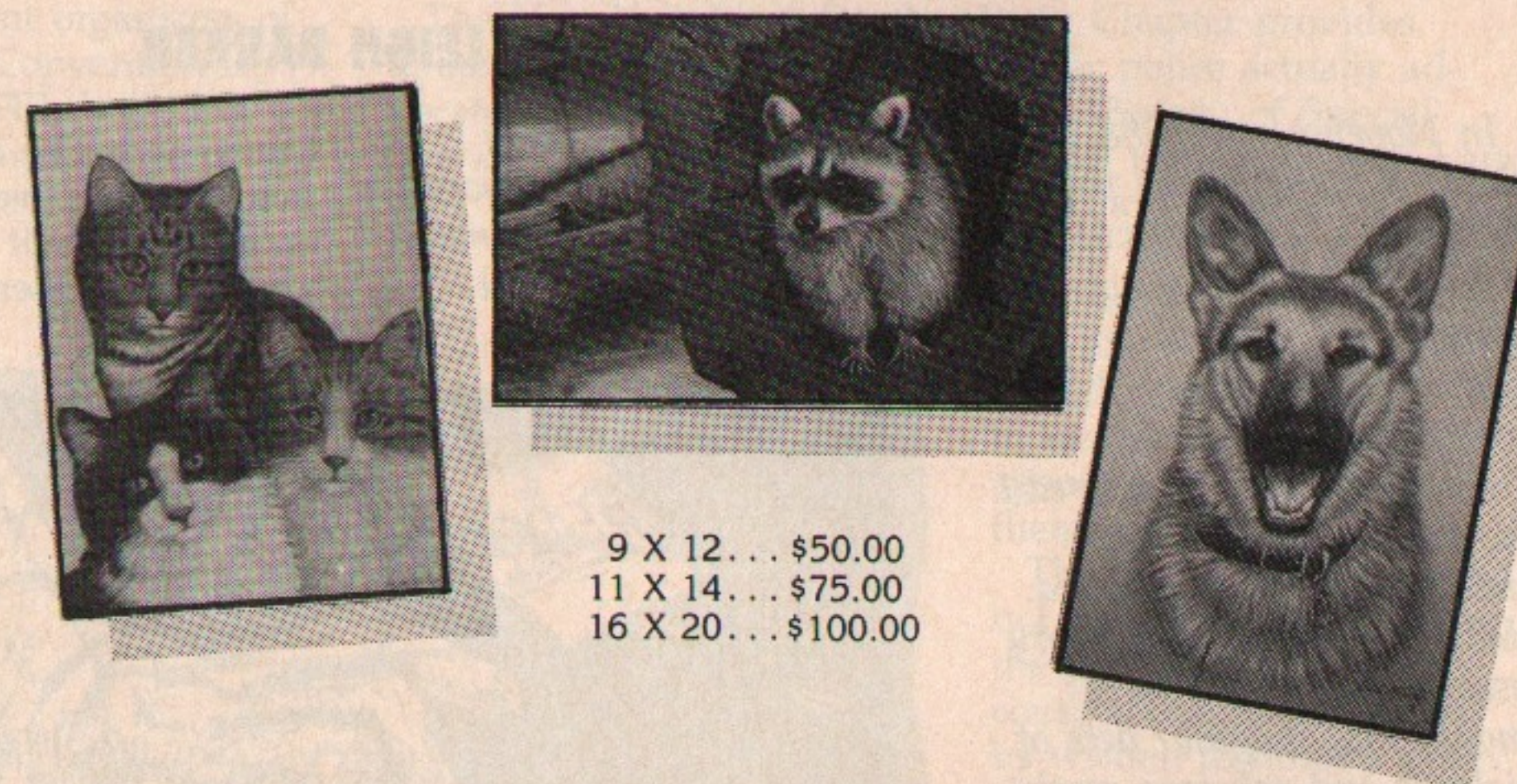
—M.C.

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VIOLENCE INFILTRATION and SABOTAGE

What We Can Learn From Other Movements

BY LEIGH BARKER

In November of 1988, Fran Stephanie Trutt reportedly placed a bomb in the parking lot of U.S. Surgical Corporation in Norwalk, Connecticut, allegedly to cause property damage to that facility. It is now believed that Trutt did not act alone; U.S. Surgical paid undercover provocateurs to set her up. Their intent was to discredit the animal rights movement, an intent that failed. Had they done their history lesson, they would have known that singular acts of violence and sabotage rarely affect a movement as a whole. They can, however, have devastating effects on individuals.

The animal rights movement has reached a turning point with increased claim to success and public attention. Deliberate backlash by a worried opposition is bound to intensify. All animal activists need to know how to protect themselves from the direct and indirect ramifications of this conflict. An understanding of social and political movements in general, and violence, infiltration, and sabotage in particular, can keep one out of trouble and serve as a survivor's guide.

Social and political movements appear to follow a pattern. Problems exist which have become serious enough to provoke reaction. Leaders of vision emerge to challenge them. Mass agitation is stimulated. And together these forces lay the foundation of change. Government will attempt to harness and channel this reform, while the public will try to remain uninvolved unless the issue directly and irrefutably affects them.

If it appears that reform is indeed possible, the individuals, groups, or organizations that will be affected by these changes will begin to launch a defensive, the strength of which will depend on the degree to which they feel

threatened. The level of backlash will increase proportionately to movement gains and can become desperate enough to result in death, as in the case of Karen Silkwood when she challenged Kerr-McGee.

When a movement, after much sacrifice, has gained credibility and celebrity (which is where the animal rights movement is at this point), opportunists start to appear to share in the limelight. Some of these people may actually believe in the movement's goals; others will be thrill-seekers looking for a stage on which to perform their own dramas. Thrill-seekers often find their medium in militancy. What the general public might call the "lunatic fringe" will increase by virtue of sheer movement growth; and these individuals, because of their detachment from certain realities, can often cause as much trouble as the opposition. Indeed, provocateurs have historically found an easy cover among their ranks.

If a movement finally achieves its goals, an opposing movement is guaranteed to rise in challenge. Abortion, for instance, was widely practiced until the early 1870s. But "race suicide" factions became alarmed at the number of white middle class women having abortions, and anti-vice groups saw abortion and birth control as invitations to illicit sex. Together they pressured Congress into outlawing abortion and birth control. By the 1940s, however, birth control was re-legalized, and by the 1970s, abortion was also. At that point, the dialectic pendulum began its inevitable swing, and anti-abortion/anti-birth control forces remobilized.

History records no quick fixes. John Lewis, a 27-year veteran of civil rights, understands this. "You plant a seed and cultivate it," he explains, "and pace yourself for a long haul." Years ago, proponents of violence ridiculed Lewis' patient, bureaucratic approach to reform, and he was deeply hurt. But the people who criticized him—shooting stars who

burned out quickly—are gone now, while Lewis doggedly carries on. Lewis is a very important example to animal rights activists. Though he himself was almost killed by white supremacists, Lewis continues to regard offensive violence and intrigue as a vortex to be avoided at all costs. The following stories of people who became caught up in the winds of that vortex may cause you to agree.

Infiltrating the "left"

Jerry Rubin is a Yuppie now—a burned-out shooting star. But in 1968, he was one of the flamboyant organizers of the protests at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Rubin, with a little help from the FBI, had hinted that there might be trouble; thus, many groups urged their membership not to attend, and the demonstrations were not as successful as they might have been. Violence did erupt, and kept erupting, and this might now be explained by the fact that authorities would later claim that one of every six demonstrators was an undercover agent. One afternoon a motorcycle gang appeared at the demonstrations. One of their members offered to be Rubin's bodyguard, and Rubin was elated. This was proof that the underclass could be radicalized! Bob Pierson, a blonde, muscular man of about 30, battled beside Rubin for days—taunting police, calling them "pigs," throwing stones at them, and helping to rock a surrounded police car. He took drugs and even picked up a gang girlfriend. But besides being a very rowdy young man, he was also an undercover agent. That Pierson participated in several acts for which a civilian would have been charged, he admitted in court; but he could only accuse Rubin of one. For throwing paint at a police car, Rubin was sentenced to 66 days in jail. And Pierson sold his "memoirs" to *Official Detective* for \$100.

Another agent who surfaced during this period was Irwin Bock. Bock had penetrated the movement so deeply, as both an informer and provocateur, that at the very moment he was appearing as a government informant in the "Chicago 8" (later to be called "Chicago 7") trials, his name appeared on the letterhead of a movement group called New Mobilization. Bock used militancy as a disruptive tactic; on one occasion he led cries of "Stop the bullshit and take to the streets," while a badly disabled Vietnam veteran was addressing a rally. Unfortunately, many naive demonstrators did just that.

In fact, undercover agents who advocate chaos and violence are quite common within movements—so common

that if someone suggests either tactic, they are worthy of suspicion. Take Richard Giannotti for instance. Giannotti had been undercover for seven years! Incredibly, he was the trusted roommate of Weatherman leader Clayton Van Lydegraf, and had endeared himself to the Weathermen by training them in weaponry in the California desert. Another agent who infiltrated this group was William Reagan. Reagan, a newcomer, gained credibility when the FBI staged a phony search for him in San Francisco as a would-be bank robber. Both of these men were under assignment by the FBI's Radical Activities Informant Program.

The New York Black Panther Party Chapter provides another instance in which undercover police actually advocated violence. Members of BOSS (Bureau of Special Services-New York Police Department) were among its founding fathers. Six officers were known to be operating

within its core at one time. One must wonder whether that Black Panther chapter would have become involved in violence if the police agents hadn't been egging them on.

That certain events would not have happened without the provocation of undercover agents is made clear by written testimony given by a remorseful FBI informer named Robert Hardy at the Camden 28 trials, which concerned a "Catholic left" raid on Federal offices. He wrote: *I am making the affidavit on my role in the Camden 28 case because it is important that the truth come out at the trial. . . . I told the FBI I didn't want my friends to go to jail. They [the FBI] just told me to keep them posted on developments. . . . From then on I was an integral part of the group and one of its leaders. . . . I told the FBI many times that it wouldn't have happened if I wasn't there. Throughout I actually wanted just to stop the action, but I think I became, unknowingly, a provocateur. . . . As far as mechanical skills and*

abilities, they [the Camden 28] were totally inept. . . . It definitely wouldn't have happened without me.

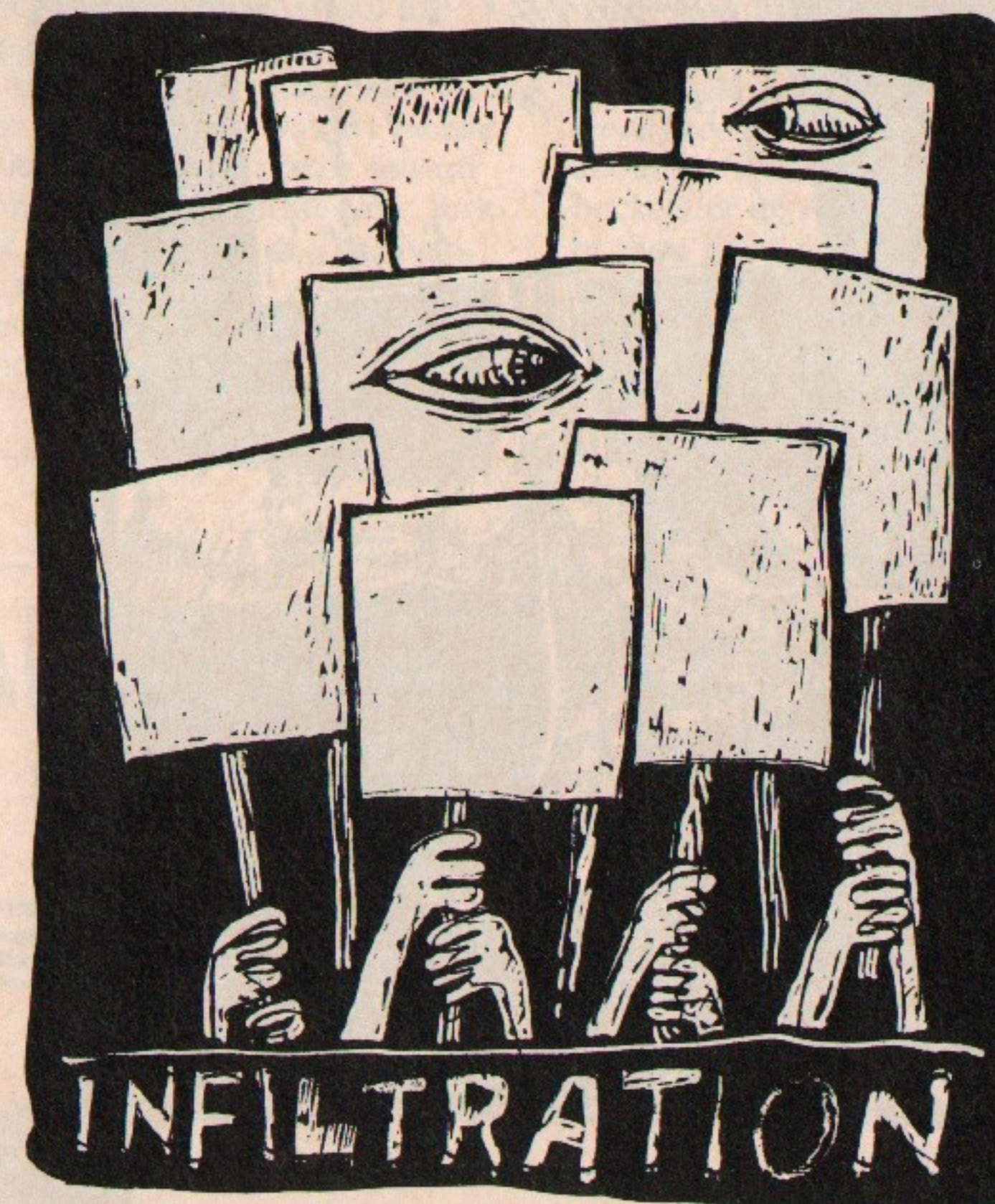
It is important to emphasize that I was promised by the FBI many times that they would stop our activities before they actually happened. . . . I was specifically told that the arrest would come when we did a dry run. The dry run proceeded. . . but nothing happened. . . . I contacted the FBI, and was told that, against the wishes of some local FBI people, the higher-ups, "someone at the little White House in California," they said, . . . "wanted it to actually happen."

But the advocacy of violence or provocation to mischief isn't the only tool that provocateurs have come up with. Casting suspicion is another. The Sidney and Louise Peck family sacrificed much in terms of financial loss and familial

Continued on next page



—Illustrations by Walt Taylor



Continued from previous page

separation due to their combined commitment to peace. Louise would be haunted for years by the terrifying experience of having lost her children in the turbulence of the 1968 Democratic Convention (they were later found). Their contributions and importance to the peace movement were without question, and the FBI wanted to discredit them. In May of 1968, the FBI developed a strategic plan, which is related in excerpts of a memo to the Special Agent in Charge-Albany: . . . *We must frustrate every effort of these groups and individuals to consolidate their forces or to recruit new or youthful adherents. In every instance, consideration should be given to disrupting organized activity of these groups and no opportunity should be missed to capitalize on organizational or personal conflicts of their leadership.* . . .

These were the tactics used against Sidney Peck at a 1971 meeting of the National Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression when the session was brought to a standstill by several women who accused Peck of being an elitist jetsetter. Two of these women would later surface as government provocateurs.

Undermining by "friends"

It would be nice if it was always our enemies who sabotaged us, but unfortunately friends and lovers can cause as much, if not more, harm. Camilla Hall is a good example. She gave up her job, her apartment, and her beloved cat to follow her lover deep into the "lunatic fringe" of the political left: the Symbionese Liberation Army. After she had abandoned everything that was truly herself for this other person, her lover left her for other members of the SLA. Shy and apolitical, Camilla really had no place among this group. But now that she was there, and could identify SLA members, they couldn't let her leave. So mostly she just "hung around." When the SLA provoked a gunfight with police in Los Angeles, Camilla was the first to die—shot in the face.

Jane Alpert is another woman who paid a price for love, but her story is much more complicated. Alpert met Sam Melville at a demonstration in 1968. He was a 32-year-old radical activist who worked as a jack-of-all-trades for *The Guardian* (a radical newspaper), and Alpert was a 21-year-old editorial assistant for the Cambridge University Press. Melville was a sensuous man of authority and Alpert was seriously smitten. So smitten that she looked away from certain clues about his character: the fact that he no longer had access to his young son because he had struck his ex-wife in an argument; the fact that he was a hopeless womanizer, but insanely jealous of Alpert's attention to

other men; the fact that his past was an ever-shifting scenario of jobs, women, and residences.

Melville made the decision that violence was an appropriate expression of his political radicalism. He and two friends robbed an explosives warehouse and began to construct bombs. Their first bombing was a comedy of errors. They chose a warehouse known to be owned by United Fruit (allegedly an exploiter of Latin America) and chose what they thought was Cuban Independence Day for the bombing. The warehouse turned out to be leased to a tugboat company, the bomb's blast was absorbed by tons of stored peat moss, and the announcement of the bombing came a day after the Cuban holiday, which wasn't called Independence Day.

The second bombing was less amusing: 150 people were working in the Marine Midland Bank building in New York's business district when the bomb went off; 20 would be rushed to the hospital. The bombings continued, but not for long.

Melville had become friends with a man named George Demmerle. Demmerle had been around for about three years, and was known as the "craziest" of the Crazies (a counterculture group). He lived on the Lower East Side, dated movement women, and was continually trying to get his friends to help him blow up bridges and power lines. Together Melville and Demmerle planned to blow up a couple of army trucks. Despite warnings from friends who suspected Demmerle of being an agent, Melville told him in detail about his previous bombings, including the names of the other people involved. For Demmerle this was very good news. Marine Midland Bank had offered a \$25,000 reward for the conviction of the person or persons who had bombed their

skyscraper. Demmerle's testimony would send Melville to prison for 18 years and one of the friends Melville implicated, Nate Yarrow, for five years. Alpert, who had also been arrested, jumped bail—costing her parents their life savings—to go underground. Another accomplice, Pat Swinton, had already gone before her.

Life "underground" wasn't what Alpert had imagined. Though a few sympathetic people managed to provide them with just enough money to get by, they had to keep on the move for fear of recognition, and had to stay completely away from family and friends who were probably under surveillance. The stress of this existence drove a wedge between Alpert and Swinton, and they became bitter enemies. A stranger whom they confided in, and who gave them money and companionship, would later testify against Alpert when she turned herself in.

Alpert spent four and a half years underground and

another two in prison. When she surfaced, members of her faction accused her of cowardice and of being an informant. But a much wiser woman emerged from prison, supported by the unwavering love of the "bourgeois" parents she had formerly rejected. Sam Melville was killed in the Attica Prison riot.

Years before, in less mature times, Alpert had written, "The real division is not between people who support bombings and people who don't, but between people who will do them and people who are too hung up by their own privileges and security to take those risks." Both she and Nate Yarrow, the accomplice who had gone to prison with Melville, would come to denounce violence as a tool for change. Of Melville, her feelings were less absolute. She still loved him, but she knew that his reason had been blurred. She would write, "For Sam, politics was an excuse. He was as likely to turn his violence toward me or toward Nathan or Pat or WBAI [the only radio station in New York that gave the peace movement any coverage] or *The Guardian* as toward the people we agreed were the enemy. He clung to the movement not because he believed its ideas, but because he needed its rationale for his insanity."

Undercover agents who advocate chaos and violence are quite common within movements—so common that if someone suggests either tactic, they are worthy of suspicion.

Alpert is still an activist, but like John Lewis, she has learned the value of realism.

The choice is yours

In the end, the animal rights movement may not be able to prevent the sabotage and disruption of the opposition and the disaffected. But neither should we facilitate it.

History (of which these stories are but a tiny sampling) clearly shows that violence and intrigue are breeding grounds for trouble. We must discourage such activity—if for no other reason than to outwit the forces that would turn it against us. But that doesn't mean one can't make an effective statement through action.

The Bondhus family of Big Lake, Minnesota, didn't want any of their 12 sons drafted. But violence was definitely not their style. So they chose a family sort of protest—one they were pretty sure no investigating officer would want to brag about, or investigate for that matter. Armed with two buckets of excrement, they more or less made the A-1 files of their local draft board office "unreadable." This very personal anti-war protest by the Bondhus family would affectionately go down in history as Big Lake One.



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Karakul lamb: a victory against long odds.



The value of the Karakul lamb derives primarily from the tightness of its curl, but the hair begins to lose its frizziness shortly after birth.

INDIA— Saving Karakul Lambs

Early this year, after determined lobbying by the local branch of Beauty Without Cruelty (BWC), headed by Diana Ratnagar, the Indian government decided to halt a government project designed to produce Karakul wool for export. The decision was communicated to BWC in writing by the Deputy Director General for Animal Sciences of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

The victory, which came after several years of lobbying and petitioning the authorities, involved educational campaigns and large public mobilizations, including a 1982 signature-collection effort that yielded more than 150,000 endorsements.

The government's policy shift produced nonetheless one major immediate headache: the scrapping of the project caused the entire existing flock of Karakul sheep at ICAR's Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute (CSWRI) to be put on the auction block. Fearing that the animals might have escaped victimization at the hands of government bureaucrats only to fall into the hands of commercial breeders, BWC decided the safest course of action was to buy the entire flock outright, and to place the colony of 240 sheep and 42 newly born lambs at an animal shelter in North Gujarat. There the Bhansali Trust will look after them for the rest of their natural lives.

The story of the Karakul sheep in India is interesting for the light it sheds on the origin of many

human practices abusive of animals. ICAR had obtained 200 Karakul sheep in 1975, under the auspices of the Indo-Soviet Treaty. Over the years, the flock kept by that government agency multiplied rapidly, and many thousands fell to the butcher's knife within 24-48 hours of being born. The reason for the urgency in dispatching these hapless animals lay in economic advantage: the value of the Karakul lamb pelt depends on the tightness of the curl, but the hair starts straightening out 48 hours after birth. The agency's routine, therefore, was to allow the lambs to suckle their mothers for the first 24 hours, and to slaughter them right after that. According to eyewitnesses, the ewes would often piteously cry for their young for days on end.

The Karakul lamb was not brought to India primarily for internal consumption. Nor does wearing a cap or coat made of such fur conform to Indian culture. Originally, the government felt that Karakul products could find a strong international market, and that this, in turn, could provide India with badly needed foreign exchange. The CSWRI had planned to give out Karakul rams for breeding with local ewes, hoping that cross-bred lambs would yield high-quality pelts. The experiment, however, did not live up to expectations, and the authorities soon began to think in terms of

creating domestic demand, an idea that found little popular support.

The project's cancellation, endorsed by Mr. Bhajan Lal, Union Minister for Agriculture, is an encouraging sign in a country with deeply contradictory attitudes toward animals, and where appalling poverty plays a central role in the wholesale victimization of nonhuman creatures. *Main source: Diana Ratnagar, BWC, Poona (India).*

SOUTH AFRICA— Report from the Townships

Without the Animal Protection Service, many animals in the townships of Daveyton, Wattville, and Actonville in the Benoni (Johannesburg) metro area might never receive veterinary treatment. Indeed, observers think that the medical inoculation and spaying programs run by this organization are the only factors preventing an animal explosion in these poverty-stricken areas inhabited by more than one million Africans and 19,000 Indians.

Walk to Rome Next Summer

John Stockwell, coeditor of the journal *Between the Species*, is organizing a 1990 double conference on animals and religion June 23 (in Colchester, England) and June 29-30 (in Freiburg, W. Germany), preparatory to a "Walk to Rome" which will culminate at the Vatican by mid-August. The walkers will petition Pope John Paul II to declare that animals have souls. The route of the walk will be along the European Long Distance Trail E-1 over the Alps into Italy, and walkers may join at any point. An effort is being made to involve environmentalists, the European Greens, vegetarian societies, and peace marchers. For more information on this



exciting venture, contact Stockwell at the Schweitzer Center, San Francisco Bay Institute, P.O. Box 254, Berkeley, CA 94701; (415) 526-5346.

Animal services have continued even in the midst of civil strife.



APS offers treatment and spaying at affordable prices at all its clinics; it often charges less than the drugs cost, and never turns away an animal in need. The service was started 50 years ago, when treatments were often undertaken by helpers on horseback, and veterinary care was done out in the open. Eventually a small building was erected on the Wattville-Actonville boundary (the main "clinic" to this day), but the acute lack of resources has continued to hinder the work. Thus, although a phone and electricity were recently installed, the building still has no running water.

When township residents were moved out of Daveyton in 1955 to "squat" until their houses were built, the APS steering committee decided that a clinic was needed to treat the squatters' animals. Hence, a temporary clinic was set up in a lean-to at the coal yards; eventually, this clinic, which currently operates from a building adjoining the pound, became the organization's second veterinary outpost in the townships.

House calls were initially made on bicycles, and still are in a lot of instances. While animal patients are often brought to the clinics, residents have learned to watch for the APS vans on patrol, and whistle for the drivers' attention when they have a sick or injured pet requiring professional care.

Unrest in the townships has often meant that clinic personnel have been unable to make house calls for up to a week at a time, as seemingly peaceful situations have changed to violent confrontation in a matter of minutes. APS workers have risked life and limb under

these conditions.

Over the years, APS has tried to educate people in the correct care and feeding of their animals. Some nagging has been inevitable, but most township dwellers are deeply grateful for the assistance rendered by APS.

APS is run by a small committee of volunteers. Most of the group's financial support comes from cash donations, and from the sale of donated items such as books, furniture, pictures, and other items commonly found stashed away in basements and attics. These sales have kept the organization alive, especially in recent years when both inflation and

runaway unemployment have hit South Africa's townships hardest, making the lot of animals that much more precarious. *Main source: Edith Paul, APS (Benoni), and The ANIMALS' AGENDA correspondents.*

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

Unrest in the townships has often meant interruptions in veterinary service up to a week at a time.



Animal defenders worldwide are joining the "Pepsi Generation," as they realize the extent to which the Coca-Cola Company supports animal abuse. Coke regularly sponsors rodeos in the U.S., and in early '89 featured bullfighting scenes in television ads. For many years now, Coke has directly supported bullfighting by advertising at the bull-rings themselves. The Coca-Cola Company also bottles Sprite.

Fourteen of the caribou airlifted from Newfoundland to Maine in 1986 have been released in Baxter State Park, building a herd that will some day be hunted. The animals had heavy mortality in transit. (See "Animal Airlifts," May 1987.)

Brazil could save the \$38 billion cost of 10 new dams, and millions of acres of rain forest, by putting \$8 billion into energy efficiency. The World Bank is considering a precedent-setting \$350 million loan to Brazil to be spent on energy conservation. Brazil has already budgeted \$100 million over the next five years to "promote the rational siting of economic activities" in the Amazon, but has hitherto rejected deals that would retire debt in exchange for forest protection. President Sarney has proven a tough obstacle in this regard, as he and many members of his cabinet, for obvious political reasons, "resent" foreign pressure as "an insult to the nation's sovereignty."



Promoters gave thousands of live goldfish to passers-by on April 1 at Montreal's Alexis Nihon Plaza. The Canadian SPCA protested.

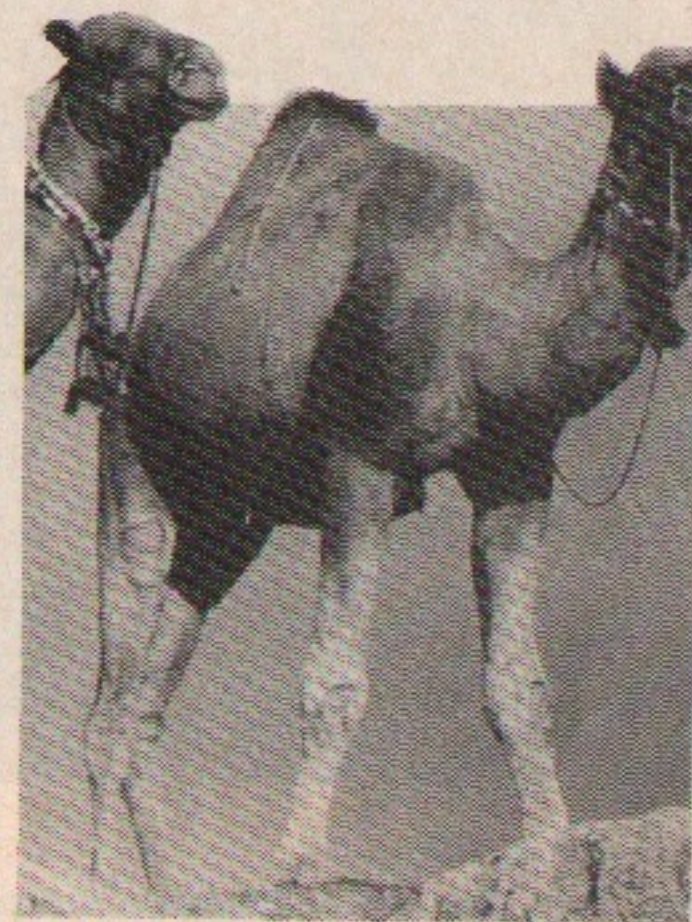
The Federal Court of Canada has temporarily halted work on a \$125 million dam in Saskatchewan, pending a proper study of the project's impact on wildlife.

Virginia opossums have appeared in Quebec, further evidence, according to experts, of climate warming brought on by the greenhouse effect.

Quebec ornithologist Andre Dion argues that bird feeders and birdhouses encourage blackbirds, starlings, house sparrows, cowbirds, pigeons, and grackles, at the expense of insect-eating birds needed to protect the health of forests. Instead of building a bird feeder, Dion suggests, plant a cedar hedge.

INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

by D.P. Greenville & Merritt Clifton



Just as most American horses went for horsemeat with the coming of cars, Saudi Arabian camels are going to slaughter in such numbers that the price of a camel is only a tenth what it was 10 years ago. As with horses, racing may become the main human use for the species.

A St. Hilaire, Quebec animal shelter was ordered to move recently because barking dogs might disturb players at a new golf course.

Tanzania has charged a Yemenese man with illegally exporting 70 tons of elephant ivory worth \$9.8 million, and 853 hippopotamus teeth. The ivory was shipped to Dubai in the United Arab Emirates. Trade in endangered animal species and products has long thrived in the UAE, where authorities continue to turn a blind eye on most offenses.

Nearly 200 dark-skinned whales beached themselves for no apparent cause last spring in the Strait of Magellan, off the southern coast of Chile.

Hungry boars and stags from an abandoned hunting lodge formerly kept by the late Soviet premier Leonid Brezhnev are reportedly ravaging crops.

Cornish rodeos must now be licensed, in effect banning them. The Royal SPCA won the ban after a 30-year campaign. Twenty rodeos were held in 1987, but only one last year.

A farmer in Kaithal, India recovered \$2,000 worth of gold jewelry belonging to his wife when their cow died. The cow ate the jewelry 12 years ago, but the couple waited to retrieve it until she died of natural causes.

Recent visitors are shocked at the treatment of captive animals in Nepal, where many go seeking spiritual enlightenment. A tiger is held in a six-foot long, three-foot high, three-foot wide steel cage at the gates of the Royal Chitwan National Park, funded by the Frankfurt Zoo to keep wild animals in their natural habitat. Worse goes on inside, asserts John Walsh, a regional director of the World Society for the Protection of Animals. The park stakes livestock to the ground for free-roving tigers to kill and eat, he charges, to thrill guided visitors who watch from nearby treetops. Elsewhere in Nepal, poaching is frequent; animals are abused in transport to and from market, as well as in the marketplace; and according to one observer, the only animal hospital in Nepal, at Kathmandu, is "a horror show." However, except at Chitwan, Nepalese livestock run free. Elke MacDonald, president of the Quebec environmental group The Way Of Life, notes that the cattle and pigs who forage around the villages are markedly happier and more intelligent than their confinement-reared American counterparts.

Seals, walruses, narwhals, caribou, polar bears, and arctic char all collect toxic PCBs, pesticides, and radioactive cesium in their body fat, menacing Inuit who depend upon them for food. However, the Canadian government says the contaminated wild meat is still better for them than factory-farmed beef, pork, or poultry.

Work on a 384-unit condominium and golf course has been held up at Prince Edward Island, Canada, due to sightings of pileated woodpeckers, who last nested in the area 200 years ago.

Restoration ecologist Daniel Janzen is encouraging dry forest to reclaim abandoned ranches at Guanacaste National Park in Costa Rica. Dry forest covered western Central America in pre-Columbian times; today, barely two percent of it remains. To its credit, Costa Rica has committed 11 percent of its land to conservation; in the U.S. the equivalent figure is one percent, and constant pressure from business interests threatens even that.

The International Association Against Painful Experiments on Animals has published a seven-point International Charter for Health and Humane Research. For copies, send a donation to IAAPEA, Box 215, St. Albans, AL3 4RD, United Kingdom.

The Manitoba Animal Rights Coalition's debut newsletter features testimony by ex-lab animal attendant Todd Lawton. Must reading. \$10/year, Box 3193, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3C 4E7, Canada.



Poland "has become an important way-station for endangered wildlife smuggled from Asia, Africa, and South America," charges the International Primate Protection League. IPPL has obtained extensive correspondence between Third World dealers, principally Swedish citizen Ingemar Forrs, and Polish zoos, which allegedly "launder" animals for resale abroad. The letters document numerous abuses and deaths in transit. Poland does not honor the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

The Teheran Zoo menagerie apparently starved last year, after the zoo was closed by Iran's Environmental Protection Agency.

Britain's 94 snail farmers say Britons eat 10 to 20 percent more snails each year.

Some Canadian hog shippers still break the snouts of boars going to slaughter in the U.S., so they won't fight on the way.

Dutch customs recently seized a cargo of frozen ape, antelope, monkey, and squirrel meat en route from Zaire to Belgian luxury restaurants.



Japan needs to kill more whales to properly study the species, claims Fukuzo Nagasaki of the quasi-governmental Institute of Cetacean Research. Nagasaki wants to up the "scientific" kill from 300 this year to 825. After "study," the whales are sold for meat.

The University of Guelph (Ontario, Canada) seeks funds for an "animal welfare center." Says spokesman David Porter, a biomedical researcher, "The center will develop policies to guide our ethical relationship with non-human animals," in "issues such as animal agriculture, scientific experiments, genetic engineering, leghold traps, the seal hunt, and intensive animal agriculture." Besides Porter, the steering committee includes professors of animal and poultry science, zoology, veterinary medicine, and philosophy.

Manitoba leads the world in production of pregnant mares' urine (PMU), the main source of estrogen for birth control and other hormone pills. While smaller PMU farms use mostly standardbred and thoroughbred mares, selling the foals for riding or racing, Manitoba's 100 producers keep about 10,000 bigger mares, whose foals become horsemeat. PMU expert Red Williams of the University of Saskatchewan denies cruelty is involved, as, "Every other week, the mares are allowed a period of exercise."

Because sealers shoot many more seals than they recover and pelt,

the International Wildlife Coalition told the press April 18 in St. John's, Newfoundland, that as many as 240,000 seals may have been killed off the east coast of Canada this year, triple the quota of 80,000. Newfoundland premier Tom Rideout, three days from a provincial election, immediately ripped the group, joined by a flipper-waving spokesman from the Canadian Sealers Association and officials of the Federal Fisheries Department, none of whom have ever counted non-recoveries. The European Economic Community meanwhile extended for an unlimited period its five-year-old ban on seal pup pelt imports.

The Innobat firm of Aiguillon, France, "beefs up" cement by mixing in dried blood from slaughterhouses.

The controversial Granby, Quebec zoo has acquired a pair of endangered snow leopards from the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust and Chicago's Lincoln Park Zoo. Granby bought a baby mountain gorilla through a loophole in CITES in 1984, ostensibly for future breeding, but while spending the summer as a much-publicized attraction, in solitary confinement next to a bird cage, she got avian tuberculosis. The Granby Zoo was also caught smuggling snakes into Canada, after the Bronx Zoo refused to sell it snakes because of a substandard reptile house.



The prolonged public torture and slaughter of oxen called *Farra do Boi* goes on at about 30 fishing villages in Santa Catarina province, Brazil. Held mainly at Easter, *Farra do Boi* supposedly recalls the suffering of Jesus Christ. In past years, the World Society for Protection of

Animals documented cruelties so excessive, in an atmosphere WSPA representative John Walsh calls "almost total drunkenness," that the Brazilian press pushed to ban *Farra do Boi*, while the Brazilian federal attorney general ruled it illegal. The governor of Santa Catarina tried to end it, but riots erupted. This year, defying the feds, the governor introduced rules for "humane" *Farra do Boi*, a contradiction in terms. Although Walsh says WSPA saw no hacking or burning this year, they did see a mob twist the tail off an ox who had been chased to collapse, saw another ox chased off a cliff, and saw an ox who had lost an eye. A mob beat up a Brazilian TV crew who tried to film a *Farra do Boi*. The oxen are provided by rich people, businesses, and unions, who sponsor *Farra do Boi* as an alleged public service. To help stop it, write WSPA, Box 190, Boston, MA 02130 USA.

Fish brokers in Taipei, Hong Kong, Tokyo, and San Francisco were indicted recently, as U.S. Customs broke up a ring suspected of illegally gill-netting and exporting 1.5 million pounds of salmon. Alaskan fishermen caught only 12 million pink salmon last year, out of 40 million expected. The shortfall is blamed on poaching.

Five horses were killed at this year's running of the Cheltenham steeplechase. Over 100 horses a year die in British racing accidents.

Llamas, alpacas, guanacos, and vicunas, bought for as little as \$30 in Chile, are selling at up to \$29,000 for quality breeders in New York. Britain is spending \$300,000 to see if the animals, who produce twice the wool of sheep, can be introduced to Wales. Since the U.S. doesn't recognize Chilean inspections, entrepreneurs are building a llama transfer station on the French-held island of St. Pierre de Miquelon, handy to Maine and New Brunswick. Meanwhile the World Society for the Protection of Animals, with headquarters in London, is trying to help 200 llamas, used to the cold Andes, who were left on an island off Antigua when several nations refused to accept them. According to *The New York Times*, a WSPA representative flew to Antigua to press the Government to save the llamas and alpacas. WSPA would like the animals to be returned to



Chile. Eighty-nine of the original 286 animals have already died as a result of improper transport and heat. A spokesperson for the London-based group told the *Times* that "the outlook for the survivors is bleak."

Nylon drift nets used by Asian fishermen kill 35,000 to 50,000 fur seals a year, says the National Marine Fisheries Service. Observers on a South Korean boat saw 18 marine mammals and 45 seabirds caught in 22 net retrievals.

The Help-Save-A-Pet Fund is trying to start an animal shelter in Taipei, Taiwan, which has an estimated 100,000 strays. For details, write Vicky Bigony, 222 S. Figueroa St., # 1217, Los Angeles, CA 90012. "Even though no one in our group has any previous experience in setting up a shelter, none of the Chinese members have ever seen a shelter," she writes. "The fact that this group was formed speaks for the changing attitude of some Chinese toward animals."

NATO plans from 20,000 to 40,000 low-level jet flights a year over Labrador. The noise may drive out wildlife. The Innu tribe and Canadian Peace Alliance will protest with a Peace Camp on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, August 6-9. Send support to the Canadian Peace Alliance, 555 Bloor Street West, Toronto M5S 1Y6, Canada.

The Calgary Stampede Association has passed a rule permitting prize-winning show stock to be tested for steroids.

NEWS SHORTS

■ **The Animal Liberation Front** took 1,231 animals, mostly mice, from University of Arizona (Tucson) labs on April 3, and torched the buildings, doing \$200,000 damage. An ALF release said the animals "are being placed in good homes, where they will live free from the invasive curiosity of vivisectors." Said Roberta Wright of the Tucson-based Voices for Animals, "I don't like arson [but] as long as no human or animal was harmed, I can't indict them." U.S. Senator Howell Heflin introduced an Animal Research Facility Protection Act days later that would make lab raids a federal crime.

■ **Avon pledged April 5 to quit animal testing** by June 1. Avon is replacing the Draize eye irritancy test, done on rabbits, with Eytex, a chemical reactivity test. The Food and Drug Administration notes that Eytex finds only chemical and not physical irritants, but hails it as a breakthrough. Avon had already cut animal testing by 40 percent in the past year.

■ **Pygmy livestock** are hot in suburbia. Miniature horses number 28,000, up from a few hundred a decade ago; miniature donkeys have doubled to 7,500; the National Pygmy Goat Association has grown from 12 to 1,500 members, with a registry of 10,000 animals; and pygmy pigs and pocket-sized dwarf rabbits are also rapidly gaining popularity (see "A Trip to the World's Largest Exotic Animal Auction," June 1989).

■ **Animal advocate Steven Wise** sharply dissented from the majority view of the three-member Cambridge, Mass., Mayor's Blue Ribbon Committee on the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, which recommended no city action.

■ **Riverside, California, is charging developers** an impact fee of \$1,950 an acre to finance a 30-square-mile network of preserves for the endangered kangaroo rat.

■ **The widening of U.S. Highway 319 through Georgia** was stopped pending study when a colony of endangered red-headed cockaded woodpeckers turned up in the right-of-way. Henry Street in Amherst, Mass., was meanwhile closed temporarily to protect salamanders migrating to mating ponds.

EDITED BY MERRITT CLIFTON



—V.J. Zabek

■ **The University of Pennsylvania veterinary school** is in a budget crunch because falling racehorse prices have owners sending horses to slaughter instead of surgery.

■ **A Seattle shelter for the homeless** took away 15-year-old Billy Todd's cat. Three weeks later, the boy hung himself with her leash.

■ **Earl Voss, of LeSueur, Minnesota,** tours the Midwest buying 40,000 to 50,000 pigeons per year for resale to dog trainers. Voss teaches children to catch pigeons for him.

■ **The Oregon Tourism Division is pushing catch-and-release fishing** with an ad showing how not to release a fish: bare-handed, out of water. This scrapes the slime off the scales, promoting fungus. Catch-and-release can also hurt a fish's mouth so badly that the animal starves. The "sport" amounts to torturing fish for kicks. Write the Division at 595 Cottage Street N.E., Salem, OR 97310.

■ **Since 1982, students at Missouri's Odessa High School** have delivered kittens as a biology exercise, dissected both kittens and mothers, then "removed the intestines from their cats, tied them together, and jumped them as if they were jumping rope," according to the school newspaper. Write principal D.J. Davis at 713 South Third, Odessa, MO 64076.

■ **Washington wardens** are considering firing rubber bullets, still potentially lethal, at sea lions accused of ruining the "sport" fishing catch at Gallard Locks, near Seattle.

■ **Radiation from nuclear weapons plants** is affecting animals. Turtles with radioactive strontium levels 1,000 times above normal have been found half a mile from the Savannah River nuclear complex on the South Carolina/Georgia border. Deer and ducks are also contaminated. At the Hanford complex in eastern Washington, burrowing animals have pierced radioactive dump sites and irradiated thousands of acres with their feces.

■ **Thick-billed parrots are back** in Arizona. Extinct in the U.S. for 50 years, they were reintroduced by U.S. Fish and Wildlife in 1986, using birds rescued from smugglers. New York recently released five Yukon lynx into the Adirondacks; native lynx were trapped out.

■ **As of October 1, pit bull terriers** in New York City must be neutered and insured for \$100,000 liability. The ordinance is opposed by most animal rights groups, including the American SPCA, which fears its New York shelters will be filled with abandoned pit bulls. Pit bulls are blamed for 21 of 29 recent deaths by dogbite. Owners of killer dogs may be tried for murder, the California 6th District Court of Appeal has ruled. The ruling came after a two-year-old boy was killed by a pit bull guarding a marijuana patch.

■ **The Knoxville Zoo seeks \$50,000** to buy a rare white Bengal tiger it raised for the Cole Brothers Circus. Reader Georgeanne Keppler opines that the zoo, though better than the circus, is still "truly a concentration camp for animals. There must be an alternative."

■ **After a yearlong probe,** the USDA told the San Diego Zoo that "further documented use of such excessive disciplinary measures" as were used on Dunda the elephant "may result in legal action." Dunda was chained to the ground for days while keepers beat her with ax handles.

NEWS SHORTS



Poor sanitation killed these Vermont veal calves.

■ **Richford, Vermont just told vealer Ronald Combs to bury 31 calves** who died in his barn from poor sanitation. Investigators from the Vermont Dept. of Agriculture and the Humane Society of the U.S. came too late to prove cruelty, but on their way home hit John Reynolds of nearby Highgate with 21 cruelty charges for starving pigs to death after pork prices fell. Both Combs and Reynolds recently sent their dairy herds to slaughter under the federal Whole Herd Buyout Plan introduced to stabilize milk prices, and used the proceeds to finance their veal and pork ventures.

■ **A gardener at the Griswold's School House shopping center** in Claremont, California, asked two men to cull the duck pond. The two shot and clubbed 15 to 20 ducks, tossing the corpses under decorative shrubs. Similar massacres have occurred recently at St. Augustine Beach, Florida, where—according to *Newsweek*—hit-and-run drivers make sport of crushing ducks, even swerving into yards to get them.



■ **The Utah Division of Wildlife** has released 60 Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep into the Uintas range. The native population was hunted out. The bighorns now compete for habitat with 17,000 domestic sheep.

■ **Die-offs of eared grebes and tilapia fish,** coupled with a plague of insects called water boatmen, may signal the ecological collapse of California's Salton

Sea. Farm runoff and septic pollution from Mexicali, Mexico, have caused a rapid rise in salinity.

■ **Women drivers dominate sled dog racing,** says 1989 Beargrease Marathon winner Dee Dee Jonrowe, because "we understand the dogs and are gentler with them." Women owners also dominate dog-pulling. The International Weight Pull Association sanctioned 43 dog-pulls in 1988. "This type of dog, you just don't force," says Ruth LaBarge, owner of a 200-pound championship contender Irish wolfhound. "He pulls just when he wants to." But many dogs are hurt trying to pull weights too big for them. Dog sports are generally booming. Betting on greyhound racing is up from \$5.2 million in 1967, on 34 tracks in seven states, to \$3 billion last year on 51 tracks in 15 states. Delaware North, owners of hockey's Boston Bruins, are among the big dog-racing boosters, now trying to put a track at St. Albans, Vermont, to draw Montrealers.

■ **Elephant handling at the San Diego Wild Animal Park is again under scrutiny,** after an elephant named Cindy took a gaff from a handler who was beating her, threw it away, and knocked the handler down, breaking his collarbone. Cindy, a known "rogue," spent 18 years in isolation at another zoo, and has hurt several other handlers.

■ **An average of 11 boats chase each whale** sighted in migration past California's Channel Islands, says the Orange County Marine Institute. Whales try to avoid boats 74 percent of the time, tripling their swimming speed, burning stored fat they need to reach the Arctic. Similar chasing off Hawaii has prompted a suit aimed at weak state regulations, filed by the Whale Center, Greenpeace, and the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund.

■ **Southern California Ferret Association president Patricia Richards** was among seven people arrested recently for illegally keeping ferrets, which are banned in California as a risk to children and wildlife.

■ **Purdue University associate psychology professor Erich Klinghammer** pits tame wolves against buffalo being raised for meat each Sunday at his Wolf Park in Battle Ground, Indiana. Claims Klinghammer, who sells tickets to the "show" for \$3.00 apiece, neither wolves nor buffalo are ever hurt.

■ **Empathy begins in infancy, and also appears in animals,** says psychologist Leslie Brothers of the California Institute of Technology. Brothers' brain studies discredit the notion that empathy is an acquired ability unique to human adults. Brothers' experiments reveal no empathy on his part, however, as research animals are made to suffer in the course of the studies.

■ **Two California fishermen** were indicted for killing Bobo the sea lion with a bomb stuffed into a fish (see *News Shorts*, March 1989).

■ **Fordham University wants a new ram mascot.** Its last mascot was painted green and hung by his hooves from a bridge some years ago.

■ **James Ridenauer, a hunter,** is the new director of the National Park Service. Ridenauer spent eight years as director of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources. Hoosier Environmental Council executive director Jeff Stant charges he was "consistently pro commercial development, pro big business."

More SHORTS on next page

■ **Three of four Americans** participate in non-hunting, wildlife-related recreation, says the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Yet states spend over 20 times as much on game as non-game animals: \$43 million compared to \$1.1 million in 1986. Congress never funded the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980, designed to help non-game species.

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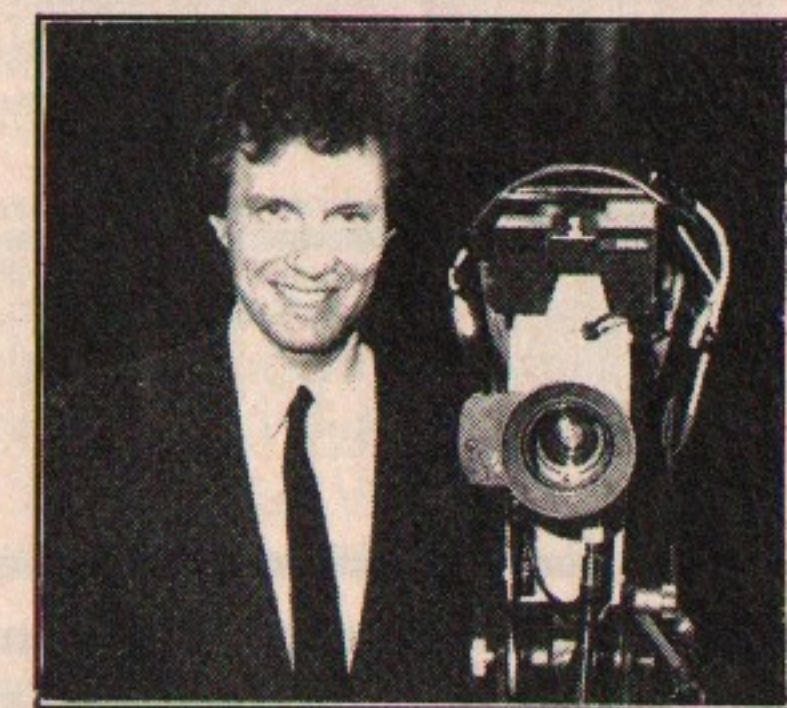
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NEWS SHORTS

■ **Helping Hands, a group that provides monkey aides to quadriplegics**, promotes "one of the most terrible of all animal experiments," according to Friends of Animals president Priscilla Feral, "because it goes on for 30 to 40 years," the lifespan of the monkey. The monkeys are controlled by radio-activated electroshock. Adds Wallace Swett of Primarily Primates, "Those cute little monkeys you see in the media smiling and helping are actually terrified little slaves. They're not smiling; they're baring phantom teeth in fear." Feral and Swett would prefer to see improved robot aides for the handicapped. Under a pilot program newly set up by the Veterans Administration, 40 disabled veterans will get monkey aides, while 10 others will get trained dogs.

■ **Two dozen dead sea lions** washed up near Los Angeles recently, possibly killed by fishermen. Some 2,600 sea lions a year are drowned in nets or shot for net raiding.

■ **Desert tortoises could have joined the California threatened species list** in February. Instead the state put off the decision to June 30, under fire from the federal Bureau of Land Management, which sought a two-to-four-year delay. "They are afraid of getting sheep grazers and off-road vehicle people angry," charged Wilderness Society spokesperson Patricia Schifferle. "This is an example of the failure of the BLM's mandate to protect public lands and wildlife."

■ **Fleeing bowhunters**, seven deer leaped off a 30-foot bridge into traffic recently at Glenmont, New York. Five of the deer were killed.

■ **Cars killed 9,605 deer** in New York last year. Many deer were hit while licking up road salt.

■ **Two deer/plane collisions** have prompted staff to start shooting deer who jump the nine-foot fences at the Grand Rapids, Michigan, airport.

■ **Photographic gelatin is made from calves' ears.** Both Kodak and Fuji are trying to develop a nonanimal film gelatin, so far without success.

Ann Landers claimed in her March 28th column, "More than 75 percent of the fur produced in North America is raised on family farms." In fact, about 20.2 million trapped animals are skinned each year in the U.S. and Canada, versus only 6.6 million ranched animals.

■ **Rabbit processors are packaging parts** rather than whole corpses now, to disguise the meat.

■ **The Office of Technology Assessment**, an advisory body to Congress, has issued a 195-page report called *Patenting Life*, which notes that the controversy over patenting genetically-altered life forms is of a broader scope than most patent disputes because of concern for animal welfare, family farmers, and the environment.

■ **The U.S. Supreme Court has upheld** an 1868 California law banning attendance at cockfights. Los Angeles, having held over 1,000 fighting cocks pending trials during the past two years, wants a change in state law to allow the cocks to be destroyed.

■ **Only 16 percent of endangered or threatened species** are recovering, the General Accounting Office recently told Congress. The report came as the Environmental Protection Agency announced a wetlands policy that expedites habitat preservation. Only five once-endangered species have escaped the threatened list since 1973, but the number of endangered species could technically shrink through genetic analysis. Based on gene study, scientists now classify the extinct seaside dusky sparrow and the declining black duck as color morphs of common seaside sparrows and mallards.

■ **Retired Air Force colonel Larry Sunderland** has sued the Arizona Game and Fish Department for failing to protect the public by allowing trapping on and near hiking trails.

■ **Santeria priest Catalina Sierra**, 56, of Hawthorne, California, got 45 days in jail, suspended, after pleading no contest to cruelty. The SPCA rescued 75 animals from her home last year, finding extensive evidence of animal sacrifices.

NEWS SHORTS

■ **Wolf deaths on Isle Royale** in Lake Superior (see *News Shorts*, March 1989) "could be the result of chemical poisoning," says Bette Kent of the Minnesota Herbicide Coalition. Lake Superior mud contains "some of industry's most toxic poisons," and wolves get all the toxins absorbed by their prey.

■ **Despite noise and pollution**, migrating snowy owls flock each winter to Boston's Logan Airport, whose expanses of grass and tarmac apparently remind them of tundra. They feast on Boston's growing rat population.

■ **New Jersey Judge Jeffrey Masin** denied a motion by the American Civil Liberties Union that sought to keep Woodstown High School from flunking student Maggie McCool, who refuses to dissect animals in biology class.



Marchers at the annual Hegins pigeon shoot demonstration.

■ **The Hegins Labor Day pigeon shoot** may soon be outlawed. Changes in the Pennsylvania House Judiciary Committee and in the text of the anti-pigeon-shoot bill give the legislation a better chance of passage than before. Pennsylvanians should write their state representatives. Some 200 gunners kill 6,000 captive pigeons each year at Hegins.

■ **Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan Jr.** says he thinks of Bureau of Land Management holdings as "a place with a lot of grass for cows." Overgrazing and wildlife massacres for predator control are major problems on BLM land, leased to ranchers for a fraction of actual value.

■ **Superior, Wisconsin sent Congress** meals of poached deer collected from game wardens recently, as part of a push to get a new federal prison.

■ **The California Fish and Game Commission** has proposed placing scarce species under a "recovery plan" before they become officially "endangered" or "threatened." Defenders of Wildlife warns, however, that this could give the state a politically expedient way to delay or bypass the process of listing as endangered such species as the chinook salmon and desert tortoise. Many species have become extinct waiting for an official "endangered" classification.

■ **Philadelphia plans to quit providing food and veterinary care** for 36 retired police dogs. The Fraternal Order of Police may sue, while Alpo Pet Foods, of nearby Allentown, has offered to feed the dogs until the case is settled. Camden, New Jersey, has fired policeman Ervin Lucas, who was recently fined \$300 for throwing a dog off a bridge, and Pittsburgh policeman Edward Lee Jr. was fined \$352 for choking, kicking, and beating his dog.

■ **The Exotic Feline Breeding Compound** of Rosamond, Calif., is in trouble with the state because its cages are too small. The compound houses 40 big cats, many on loan from such zoos as San Diego and Omaha.

■ **The Buffalo Zoo offers a reward** for the arrest of whoever badly beat an elderly zebu—possibly a staffer, as the beating occurred in a locked barn.

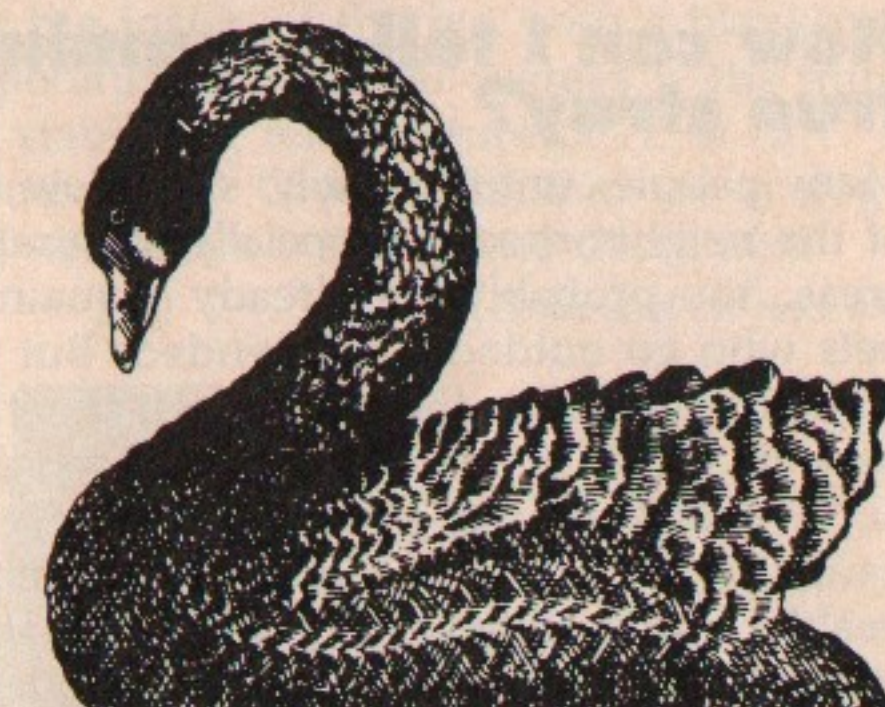
■ **Guerneville, California** holds an annual banana slug recipe contest, sponsored by the local newspaper.

■ **Ralph Jackson, 38, of Sequim, Washington**, got 12 years recently for poaching 25 bald eagles, hundreds of deer and elk, and dozens of mountain lions, seals, and hawks, and also threatening informants, federal agents, and witnesses. Jackson pledged to resume poaching when released.

■ **A Long Beach judge dropped charges** against two Cambodian immigrants who clubbed and ate a puppy, because they used "acceptable" slaughterhouse methods. The Los Angeles SPCA is now trying to teach Asian immigrants that dog-eating is unacceptable in the U.S.

■ **Atlanta now has an animal court** run like traffic court, with mandatory appearances, to encourage people to take offenses involving animals seriously.

■ **"I believe campaigns to eliminate predators** are ill-advised, wasteful, counterproductive, indecent, immoral, and just plain dumb!" says Vermont Fish and Wildlife commissioner Steve Wright. Yet he favors trapping.



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Help Me... I Found a Stray



—J.G. Walter

A cat has picked your steps under which to have her kittens. A pitifully-thin dog has come to your park bench to beg for food. You have been singled out by a stray and your first thoughts are: "Why me? What can I do?" That shows something important about you. *You care!* Where others would have seen just another wandering animal, you have recognized an animal in need. It's an important difference, so thanks for being a responsible and responsive person. We wish there were more like you. But we understand your concern. This article should make helping a stray a little easier for you.

How can I tell a roaming pet from a true stray?

Many people, unfortunately, still allow their animals the run of the neighborhood, especially in rural and suburban areas. You probably are already acquainted with neighbors' pets who go outdoors unattended. But when an unfamiliar animal appears on the scene, you must let common sense be your guide. If the cat or dog is dirty, unkempt, injured, ill, or malnourished, you probably have a stray on your hands. If the animal's coat is glossy and full, if he appears healthy and well-fed and is generally approachable, chances are this is someone's lost pet. But remember, unless he's promptly reunited with his "owner," he's likely to join the ever-growing ranks of strays and share in their pathetic existence.

How do I locate the "owner" of a lost pet?

If the cat or dog is wearing an identification tag, a city or county license tag or a rabies tag, you're in luck. Phone city hall or the county animal control office (in the case of rabies tags) to trace the "owner." Or ask a veterinarian for the correct procedure of tracing tags in your area. You should also check the animal's ears, gums, abdomen, and inside the hind legs for identifying tattoos. There are several centralized tattoo registries: National Dog Registry at (914) 277-4485, and Ident-A-Pet at (212) 646-8200 are two of the largest. U.S. Pets (1-800-FETCH-ME) was recently established in Colorado, and has spread to other areas of the country. You may also receive tracing assistance through local chapters of kennel clubs and cat fancier associations.

Remember that the "owner" may be frantically looking for the animal himself, so:

- ♦ Check the "Lost" column of local papers and place a "Found" advertisement of your own; many papers run "Found" ads free of charge.
- ♦ Register the animal with lost-and-found programs that may be sponsored by local humane associations.
- ♦ Take a picture of the animal and use it on handbills along with a printed description, the date and location where the animal was found, and information on how you can be contacted. Distribute handbills near the point where you found the animal; at nearby shopping areas; and at pet shops, groomers, and veterinary clinics. Some humane organizations will help with this project.
- ♦ Never underestimate the observation powers of children. Ask the neighborhood children if they recognize the cat or dog you have found, or if they know of a household that recently lost a pet.
- ♦ If the animal is a purebred, contact a breed club and ask if a lost report has been filed or if there is any interest among members in taking the cat or dog. There is often tremendous loyalty among breed enthusiasts that could work to the animal's advantage.
- ♦ Finally, if someone claims to be the animal's "owner," insist on identification and observe the animal's reaction to the person before releasing him. There's a thriving business in the sale of animals for research purposes, as bait for dog fights or dog races, and for breeding in puppy or kitten "mills." Your caution will help protect the animal from these atrocities.

How do I trap a stray animal?

Trapping a stray cat or dog should never be attempted with homemade devices. Instead, inquire at your local humane organization about borrowing or renting a professional humane trap, and don't use it until its operation has been

fully explained and demonstrated to you and you feel confident about setting it. Most importantly, a trap must be kept under constant surveillance, as an animal caught in it is subject to exposure to the elements, to a high degree of stress and possibly hysteria, and also to the possibility of becoming prey to a larger, stronger animal. Since food is always used to "bait" the trap, you will want to stop feeding the stray (if you have been doing so) for a day or two before the trap is set.

How do I approach a stray who does not readily come to me?

Some strays have been so severely abused by humans or other animals that they spend their lives in hiding—even from the people who are trying to help them—and some of them may be in pain from illness or injury. So approach a stray very slowly and quietly, being careful not to "corner" him. The animal may growl, snap, claw, bare his teeth, or even bite out of fear, so wear thick gloves, protective clothing, and eyeglasses when you encounter a stray like this. And remember, there is always the danger that a stray could be carrying the rabies virus, which can be transmitted through an infected animal's saliva during a bite. Although rabies is decreasing among housepets, strays are more likely to have been exposed to a rabid wild animal. Carry a heavy blanket or towel to carefully (but quickly!) throw over the animal when you get close enough. Have a closed carrier or sturdy box with airholes nearby in which to place the cat or dog. Open the carrier only when it has been moved to an enclosed area, as you'll have very little chance of catching the animal this way a second time!

What's my first move in taking a stray into my home on a temporary basis?

If you already have pets, it's important that you do not expose your own animals to the stray until his good health has been certified by a veterinarian. In addition, an animal who has become accustomed to a day-to-day struggle for survival may not share easily with other animals, and your pets will be naturally protective of their home. The best approach is to confine the visitor in a spare room, bathroom, laundry room, enclosed porch, or a garage (weather permitting). Feed the animal well, but resist the temptation to overfeed! An animal's stomach is relatively small and starvation may cause him to eat more than it should hold. Feed two or three smaller meals a day for the first day or two. Fresh water should be made available to both cats and dogs. Expect a stray to sleep much of the initial time he is with you, and provide a blanket, rug, or open box or basket as bedding. Cats should be given access to a litter box. Dogs should be walked on a regular schedule, about a half-hour after meals, but remember, housebreaking a dog who has been running free and untrained can take time. It's a good idea to keep him in an area where the floor can be cleaned easily.

What should I do if the stray is sick or injured?

Many humane organizations give priority admission to sick or injured strays, so check on this first. If you take an animal to a veterinarian of your own accord, be aware that you will probably be expected to pay the bill just as you would for your own animal. But once again, particularly if you are living on a fixed income, your local humane

organization may assist you in paying this—be sure to ask them. If none of this is possible, you may be doing a sick or injured animal a kindness by having him euthanized rather than allowing him to experience prolonged agony.

What should I do if the stray is pregnant?

The ever growing pet-overpopulation problem demands that a responsible person make every effort to prevent the births of additional animals. Cats can undergo a "pregnant spay" (abortion) right up to delivery with absolutely no danger to the mother's health. Dogs, however, generally cannot be spayed after the fifth week of pregnancy. Many humane organizations will assist you with the cost of a pregnant spay, especially if you decide to keep the mother. Others will give priority admission to pregnant strays. In any event, it is vitally important to prevent additional stray births as the problem will only continue to breed upon itself: in just seven to ten months, those puppies and kittens will be mature enough to bear offspring of their own!

What do I do if I find a mother and litter?

It is important that the mother and her new family be examined by a veterinarian just as soon as possible. If all are in good health, you're in luck, as the mother will do most of the work involved in caring for her young. Provide her with a warm, secluded kitten or puppy box that's large enough for her to lie down in to nurse. An 85 to 90 degree F. temperature should be maintained for the first week or two. A heating pad placed under one end of the box is recommended; cover the inside of the box with a blanket or towel. Decrease temperature to 75 to 80 degrees F. the third week, and then to a stabilizing temperature of 72 to 75 degrees F. by the fourth week. Give the mother cat or dog all she can eat along with fresh water. Some debilitated

Continued on next page



Continued from previous page

nursing mothers need extra calcium or seizures may result. Weaning will take place at about four to seven weeks. Begin introducing the youngsters to solid food a week earlier by offering a mixture of baby food and heavily diluted canned food. *Never* feed dog food to cats or cat food to dogs, as both animals have very different nutritional requirements that cannot be fulfilled by eating the other's food.

What do I do if I find a litter without the mother?

It is not unusual to find a litter of puppies or kittens minus their mother—who may have been too sick following delivery to survive, or who may have encountered some other fatality in the streets. Hand-raising newborn animals can be time consuming, so try to make it a real "team" effort among family, friends, and neighbors. Get all the facts on hand-raising from a reliable source as quickly as possible, but keep in mind that orphaned kittens and puppies have a higher mortality rate than those nursed by their mothers. A veterinary checkup is, as always, your first priority.

How do I go about finding a new home for a stray?

Finding a good, permanent home for an orphan animal is one of the most rewarding tasks you could ask for. Use some of the same techniques suggested for contacting a lost pet's "owner": classified advertising, handbills, breed clubs, and humane organizations. Word-of-mouth is a surprisingly effective means of advertising, so talk up the stray with friends, neighbors, and coworkers. A neutered or spayed animal with up-to-date inoculations will be easier to place. Be sure to point out distinctive characteristics in looks or personality that might make the animal more desirable. Compile a short list of questions to determine the potential adopter's understanding of animal care; for example: what will the animal be fed? who is the veterinarian? how much time will the person spend with the animal each day? Make certain the adopter understands that the animal is to be a companion—not a "mouser" or a guard dog—and do not place your charge in a home where he will be permitted to roam outdoors. Request home address and telephone number identification; and charge a "good faith" fee of about \$25, which you can donate to a local animal shelter. It's even appropriate to sign a binding adoption contract (your local humane society can help you with the wording). People who are reluctant to part with a minimal adoption fee will be equally reluctant to pay for pet food and veterinary care. Finally, make a follow-up phone call or visit to the new home two or three weeks after you have placed the animal. Finding out that things are going well is one of the rewards of your humanitarian efforts—so enjoy it!

What should I know about an animal shelter before taking a stray there?

There are few animal shelters that can accommodate every animal referred to them. Limited funds and space sometimes require that a restricted admissions policy be enforced. For example, some take in only stray and abandoned animals; others allow only "owned" but unwanted pets; and some allow only animals from within a specific area. Some shelters will euthanize immediately if the animal is a stray

or, in their opinion, "unadoptable" due to age, injury, disease, or behavioral maladjustment. Some will euthanize only after the animal has been available for adoption for a certain period of time. And "no kill" shelters are generally the most overburdened of all, as they can admit new animals only in direct proportion to the number of adoptions. Some points you may want to cover when contacting a shelter regarding an admission are: size of cages and runs; nutritional policy; veterinary care; neutering/spaying policy; adoption screening and follow-up; city and state licensing of the shelter; the animal's realistic chances of adoption; and method of euthanasia (intravenous injection of either an overdose of an anesthetic such as sodium pentobarbital or a fast-acting euthanasia agent is the only acceptable method).

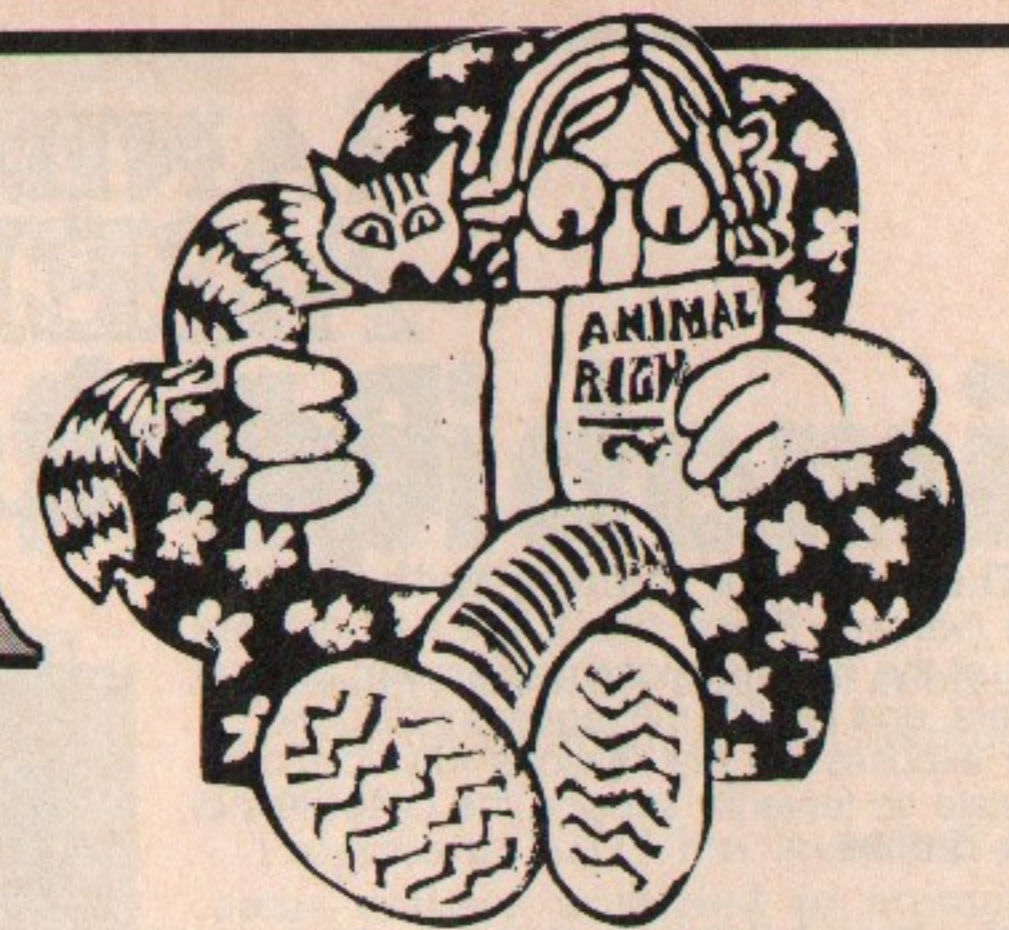


How do I adopt a stray into my home?

Turning a shy stray into a confident, loving companion requires kindness, understanding, and patience. Obviously, physical needs take priority. But after a veterinary examination, neutering or spaying, inoculations, a full tummy, and some solid rest, your new companion needs to develop his trust in you and other family members—both animal and human. The first few days, or even weeks, in residence may be spent hiding; be prepared for this and don't take it personally. You have no idea what abuse the animal may have suffered before finding a haven in your home. Make a point of attempting some contact every day, no matter how minimal it may seem. Eventually, the animal will come to realize that he has nothing to fear from you, and the basis for a warm relationship will be laid. If you already have other animals, a period of adjustment will take place, after which the animals involved will negotiate peace on their terms; so supervise, but stay in the background as much as possible. Above all, don't misinterpret fear as hostility. An animal is very much a creature of habit, true. But the aggression, anxiety, and furtiveness a stray must cultivate to survive most definitely can be replaced by sociability. Should you encounter unacceptable behavior that persists for three months or more, discuss it with your veterinarian who may be able to recommend a professional animal behavior therapist. But chances are that your new friend will quickly respond to the love and concern you express, and soon you'll both be wondering how you ever lived without each other!

—Tree House Animal Foundation, 1212 W. Carmen Ave., Chicago, IL 60640-2999. Additional information is available from this organization.

THE ANIMALS' AGENDA Bookshelf



1. Animal Liberation, by Peter Singer (Avon Books, 1975). Often called the "Bible" of the animal rights movement, philosopher Singer's book awakened concern for animals throughout the world. **\$4.95**

2. The Case for Animal Rights, by Tom Regan (University of California Press, 1983). Nominated for a Pulitzer Prize, this scholarly work offers a disciplined rights theory, and clarifies major issues in moral philosophy relating to the treatment of animals. **\$11.95**

3. In Defense of Animals, edited by Peter Singer (Basil Blackwell, 1985). Fifteen prominent animal advocates write about their efforts and experiences. This book will stir you and move you to action. **\$6.95.**

4. Animal Rights and Human Obligations, edited by Tom Regan and Peter Singer (Prentice-Hall, 1976). An anthology that cannot fail to foster serious discussion of proper human/nonhuman relations. Over 30 essays by Voltaire, Aristotle, Darwin, Aquinas, and other renowned thinkers. **\$22.00**

5. Sharing the Kingdom: Animals and Their Rights, by Karen O'Connor (Dodd, Mead and Company, 1984). Written for young people, this book counters the popular portrayals of animals in movies, television, and storybooks. **\$10.95**

6. Of Mice, Models, and Men: A Critical Evaluation of Animal Research, by Andrew N. Rowan (S.U.N.Y., 1984). An exhaustive and objective treatment of all areas relevant to the use of animals in research. Dr. Rowan presents, in a manner accessible to both sides in the debate, all the relevant historical, social, and scientific information necessary to develop an informed opinion. **\$19.95**

7. Animal Factories, by Jim Mason and Peter Singer (Crown, 1980). A book loaded with facts, figures, and original photos about the huge, mechanized "factory" farms that mass produce animals for meat, milk, and eggs. **\$9.95**

8. Diet for a New America, by John Robbins (Stillpoint Publishing, 1987). This beautifully written book reveals the inhumane and unhealthy conditions under which animals are raised for food. Robbins shows how human well-being is linked to the development of radically new sensibilities towards nonhuman life. **\$12.95**

9. What's Wrong With Eating Meat?, Barbara Parham (Ananda Marga Publications, 1979). This small book is the one to give to friends who are curious about vegetarianism. In 65 pages, Parham explores the physiological, ecological, political, economic, and ethical reasons for a meatless diet. **\$2.50**

10. For the Vegetarian in You, by Billy Ray Boyd (Taterhill Press, 1987). A small "sourcebook" for vegetarians and those considering a change in diet. **\$3.95**

11. The Farm Vegetarian Cookbook, edited by Louise Hagler (The Book Publishing Company, 1978). A wholesome choice for any kitchen, with recipes that turn familiar dishes into vegetarian delicacies using versatile new soyfoods, legumes, grains, vegetables, and fruits. **\$7.95**

12. Tofu Cookery, by Louise Hagler (The Book Publishing Company, 1982). Two hundred easy-to-follow recipes for American and international cuisine, including main dishes, desserts, and dairy-free dips and dressings. **\$11.95**

13. The Cookbook for People Who Love Animals, from the Gentle World community (1981). Healthy recipes for breakfast, lunch, and dinner interspersed with thoughtful comments by well-known animal advocates. A special chapter provides information on meatless diets for companion animals. **\$9.95**

14. The Animal Shelter, by Patricia Curtis (Lodestar Books, 1984). An inside view of the typical shelter and the problems workers face, such as euthanasia. Curtis also reviews the history of the animal welfare movement, beginning in the 19th Century, and examines some of the difficult issues humane societies face today. **\$13.95**

15. How to Survive in America the Poisoned, by Lewis Regenstein (Acropolis Books, 1982). This hard-hitting book has all the facts and figures on how toxic substances are ruining our health and polluting the environment. Regenstein pulls no punches in naming those responsible in government and industry. **\$9.95**

16. Extinction: The Causes and Consequences of the Disappearance of Species, by Paul and Anne Ehrlich (Random House, 1981). With enormous expertise, the Ehrlichs explain how species are becoming extinct through neglect, exploitation, greed, and the never-ending quest for "progress." **\$16.95**



THE ANIMALS' AGENDA Bookshelf



17. **The American Hunting Myth**, by Ron Baker (Vantage Press, 1985). The best analysis so far of the cozy relationship between hunters, trappers, and wildlife management officials. Baker exposes the real reasons why science and state so fervently support the despoilers of nature. **\$10.95**

18. **The Dreaded Comparison**, by Marjorie Spiegel (New Society Publishers, 1988). The "dreaded comparison" the book makes is between human and animal slavery. The parallels are many, despite obvious differences, and the book yields powerful insights into oppression in general. Spiegel's analysis is especially appropriate for political progressives who wish to understand the animal rights ethic. **\$7.95**

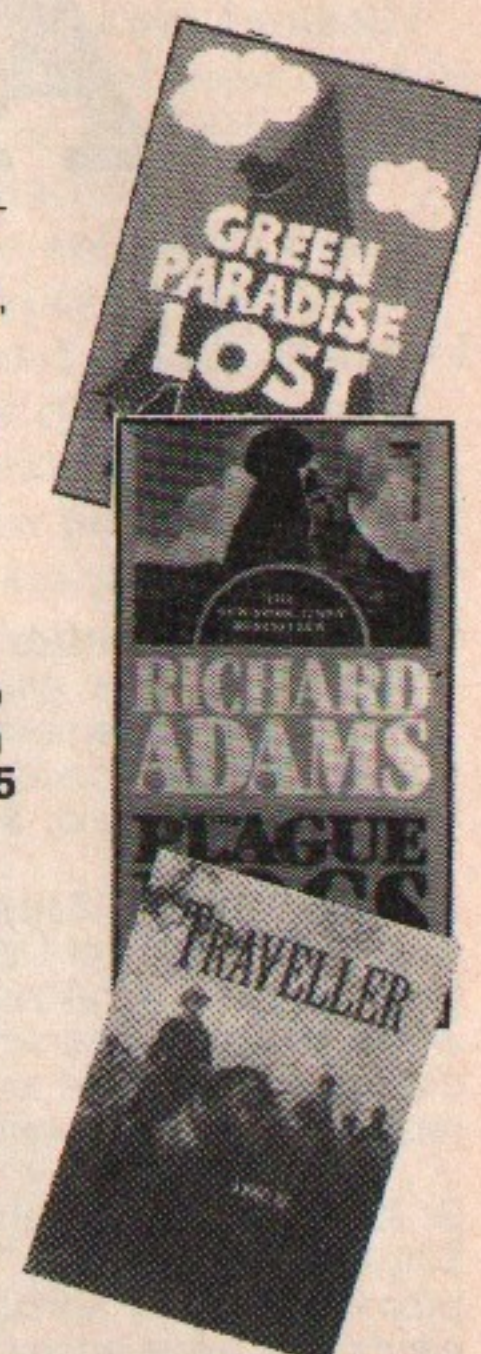
19. **Animal Sacrifices: Religious Perspectives on the Use of Animals in Science**, edited by Tom Regan (Temple University Press, 1986). This collection of essays by religious authorities presents the teachings of Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, and Confucianism concerning animals, specifically their use in science. **\$14.95**



20. **Green Paradise Lost**, by Elizabeth Dodson Gray (Roundtable Press, 1979). A vivid, readable expression of the ecological, spiritual, and feminist values now flowering at the edge of the patriarchal tradition that has long oppressed women and nonhuman animals—and is now endangering the entire planet. **\$10.95**

21. **The Plague Dogs**, by Richard Adams (Fawcett Crest, 1977). With the same warm sensitivity that made a bestseller of *Watership Down*, Adams tells the engrossing story of two canine heroes, Snitter and Rowf, fugitives from the horrors of an animal research center. **\$4.95**

22. **Traveller**, by Richard Adams (Afred A. Knopf, 1988). This is the story of the American Civil War, as told by General Robert E. Lee's horse, Traveller. More than just a war story, however, Traveller's narrative speaks of the powerful bond that can develop between animals and humans—a love that can lead a devoted horse to follow his "master" into the grave. **\$18.95**



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MEDICINE: IN LAY TERMS

BY NEAL D. BARNARD, M.D.

Studying the AIDS Epidemic

The focus of AIDS efforts is changing, as more and more scientists suggest that cures or vaccines will not be forthcoming in the foreseeable future.

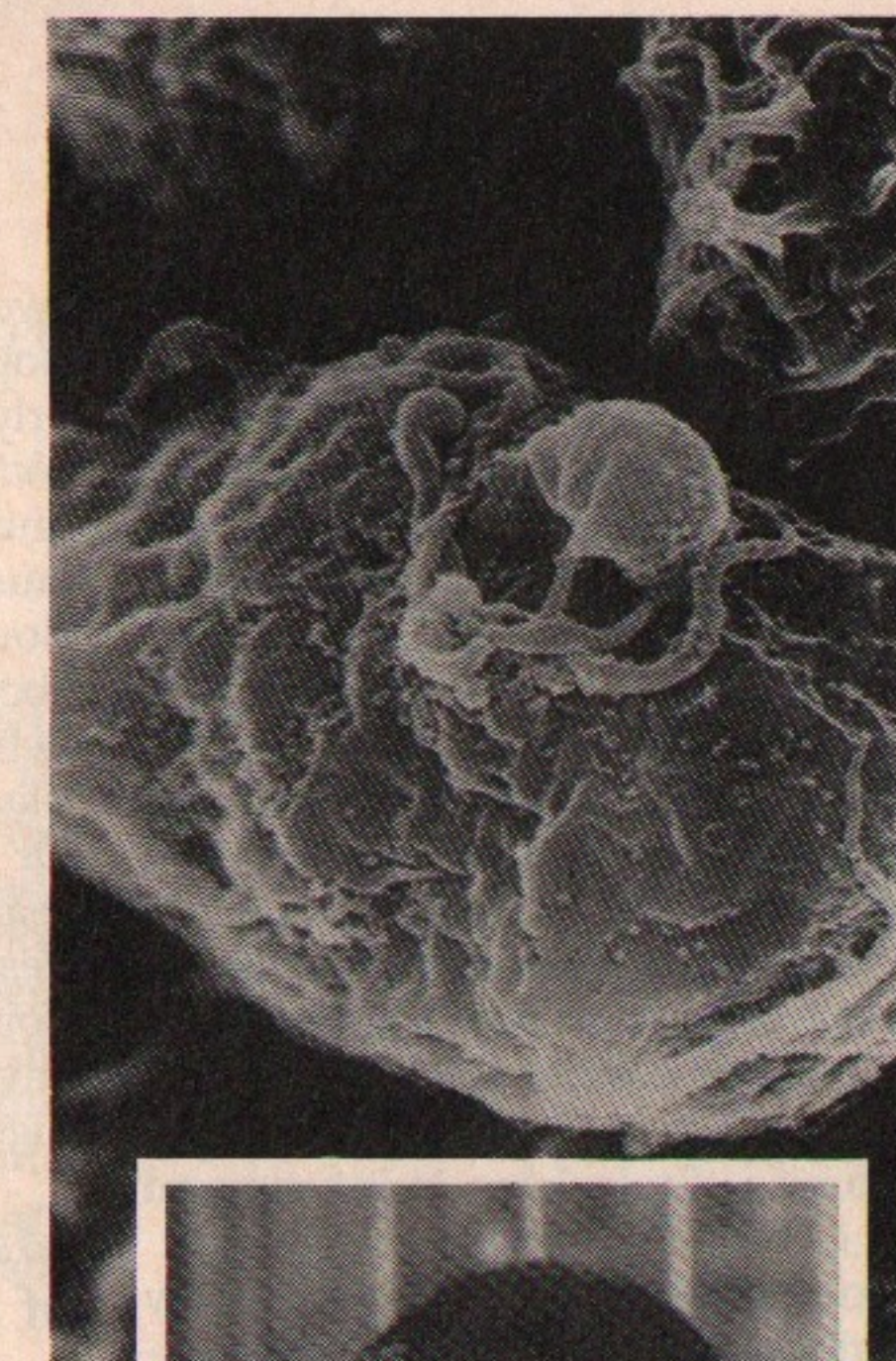
As a result, many within the scientific community and government are recommending a shift in emphasis toward prevention. The Presidential Commission on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Epidemic wrote in 1988, "The lack of appropriate animal models for vaccine development and the length of time projected for trials present daunting obstacles to vaccine availability in the near future. The conference concluded that prevention remains the greatest single means by which to curtail extension of the epidemic."

The National Research Council's 1989 report on AIDS stated, "Because HIV/AIDS is a sexually transmitted disease, it must be opposed with behavioral weapons—education, counseling, and persuasion, among others—a fact that will not change even when effective therapies or vaccines are discovered... the efficacy of therapies and vaccines can be overwhelmed by social changes..."

Animal models have not led to the significant treatment advances that have been hoped for. Variations in the virus' behavior in different species and the tricky nature of the virus itself have repeatedly shown animal models to come up short. Chimpanzees have been frequently used in these experiments; but while chimpanzees can harbor the virus, they do not develop the disease. Obviously, immune system differences in chimpanzees give them far greater resistance to the AIDS virus. As a result, researchers have, at times, had to ignore animal experiments. When the first potential human vaccine was developed, chimpanzee studies showed it to be ineffective. But the vaccine went into human trials in spite of the animal data, because of researchers' suspicion that the animal "models" were poor indicators of the vaccine's potential in humans.

Monkeys do get a disease that bears many similarities to AIDS, but it is caused by a different virus, with properties distinct from the human AIDS virus (HIV). Recently, experiments in which mice have been given a humanlike immune system were announced as a potential step forward for AIDS research. But so far, no advances of tangible benefits for patients have stemmed from any of these models.

Animal research in infectious diseases



Chimpanzees have frequently been used in AIDS experiments; but while chimpanzees can harbor the virus, they do not develop the disease.

such as AIDS is often grossly abusive. The SEMA lab in Rockville, Maryland, for example, is a typical facility. There, NIH-funded researchers keep chimpanzees in isolation cages encased in glass isolettes. The chimpanzees cannot see, hear, smell, or touch each other. For primates and many other animals, this severe and prolonged isolation is perhaps the single most stressful part of any experiment. The experiments often continue for many years or even for the animal's entire lifetime.

Laboratory workers, afraid of contagion, avoid contact with the animals as much as possible.

Progress in AIDS has stemmed from areas entirely unrelated to animal experiments. While those opposing restrictions on animal research often cite AIDS as an example of the need for research, it is clear that nonanimal methods have been far more productive in our understanding of this difficult disease. It was epidemiology—the study of populations—that spotted the unusual infections and malignancies that began to crop up in the late 1970s. These methods showed that a new disease was afoot. Population studies revealed the likely modes of transmission: sexual contact, intravenous drug use, and transfusions. And, most importantly, epidemiology showed how to prevent infection.

The discovery of the AIDS virus in 1983, in human serum, revolutionized AIDS research. Since then, *in vitro* (test tube) studies have proliferated, characterizing the virus and showing how it behaves in blood cells and tissues.

Studies that will profile those who have had more resistance to the virus are important in order to identify factors that help fight the disease. A recent report revealed data showing that AIDS patients on a low-fat, vegetarian diet do significantly better than those on a high-fat average American diet. The reason may relate to the immunosuppressant effect of fat in the diet.

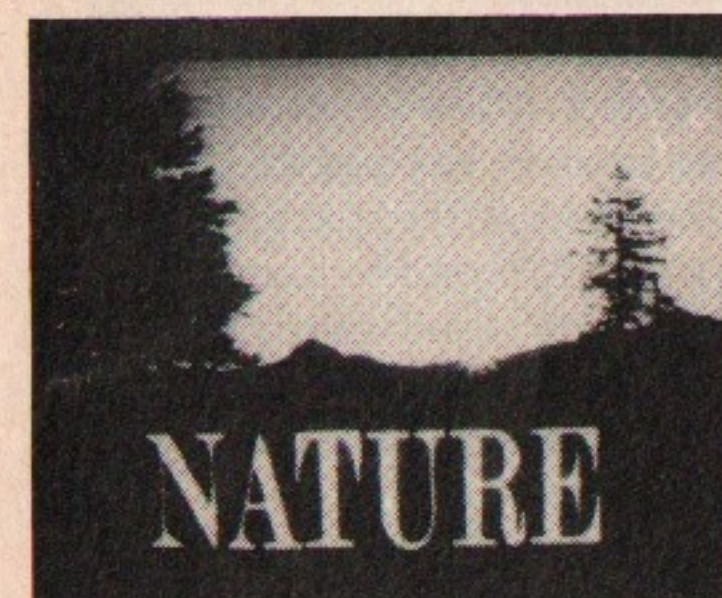
Even so, those with a stake in animal experimentation continue to attempt to steer research funds in their direction. Hans Ochs of the University of Washington requested federal funding to infect artificially inseminated pregnant monkeys with the Simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV). The infants were to be separated at birth and remain in isolation until killed, after frequent examinations, blood draws, and lumbar punctures. There is, of course, already a literature on human maternal transmission of AIDS and human infant infection. These researchers, using the SIV virus rather than HIV, provided only the most sketchy rationale as to how their \$2 million project would help human patients. Dr. Ochs' secretary, Diane Broughton, was horrified by the proposal she found herself typing, and sent it to the Progressive Animal Welfare Society (PAWS). Amid the resulting publicity, the project was denied funding.

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Media Diary (III)—

THE MYOPIC TUBE

BY DAVID PATRICE GREANVILLE



The famed "Nature" logo



Nature's host: George Page

Evading issues

"Hi, I'm George Page, for *Nature*." To the legions of devoted fans who tune in week after week to PBS's flagship show on wildlife, the familiar greeting delivered in the host's soothing monotone has long implied thoroughness in the coverage of an important subject. Indeed, although not exactly a pioneer in its field (Survival Anglia's *World of Survival* hosted by John Forsythe preceded it by almost a full decade) the show has a well-deserved reputation for meticulous research, and many people have probably learned much more about the marvels of zoology just from watching this program than in all their years of formal schooling. At least from that angle, *Nature* has amply fulfilled the promise of television to inform and educate.

Yet, in a curious way, *Nature* is also a gravely flawed program, with thematic holes of scandalous proportions. For in a series ostensibly devoted to *all* aspects of animal life, the human factor—supremely important to the planet's ecology, not to mention the survival and well-being of countless animals—is routinely downplayed or left out. Fact is, it's truly a rare day when Page will deviate from his erudite zoological and ethological descriptions to alert the audience about the social and political forces destroying a particular habitat or spelling doom and suffering for animals.

The evasions are all the more puzzling considering the show's financial base. *Nature* is today largely underwritten by viewers' contributions, CPB allocations, and some of television's most enlightened corporate sponsors. As such, its audience can be counted on to have more than a mere voyeuristic interest in the fate and well-being of animals. Do the show's producers really believe that such people will be shocked and turned off if informed, for example, that a particular species is undergoing barbaric persecution? Or that it will be "controversial" to report that another is in deep trouble on account of human encroachment or rapid environmental degradation?

The list of programs marred by glaring omissions is a long one in this series (a trait unfortunately shared by similar shows, as mentioned below), but few instances of myopia have caused as much consternation among animal supporters as the show's several-part special, "The Nature of Australia," which debuted late last year.

People familiar with the genocidal persecution of kangaroos and wild horses—to mention just

two animals under assault "down under"—had hoped that Page would utilize this series to properly ventilate these issues. They waited in vain. *Nature* devoted precious hours to the geological and zoological history and peculiarities of the Australian continent—a spellbinding subject, no doubt—but scarcely a word was said about the social context engulfing all that life. Are we to believe that matters of life and death have no place in the description of an animal's situation? Or that an entire crew of host, writers, researchers, hangers-on, and camera people could descend on Australia with the avowed intent of doing a film on its fauna and never once hear anything about that country's war on its indigenous animals?

Marty Stouffer: the stirrings of activism

Although topical myopia is also an exasperating problem with PBS's other animal show favorite, *Wildlife America*, the creation of Marty Stouffer, here the audience can at times encounter flashes of broader awareness. In fact, over the last two years, Stouffer, whose enthusiasm about animals and the outdoors is nothing if not contagious, has begun to gingerly inject cautionary messages in his films.

Stouffer's budding activism was recently showcased on a program devoted to lynx. At the end of a brilliant piece of filmmaking that followed these extraordinary cats through the birth of a litter and the ordeal of survival in winter (in a most touching sequence one of the cubs is found to have died from starvation), Stouffer pleaded with his viewers to shun lynx furcoats on account of the species' rarity. "I always thought men bought fur coats for women," declared Stouffer. "Call me a chauvinist, but that's the way I thought it was. But statistics now show that more and more women are buying fur coats for themselves—and a lot of those coats are lynx. If you're thinking of buying a lynx coat—please don't. I'll be the first to admit that their fur looks beautiful...but don't you really think it looks better on them? There are dozens of non-fur alternatives, but if you must choose to wear fur, please select that of a ranch-raised animal such as mink, raccoon, or fox. And not that of a wild-trapped animal that's seriously declining in numbers... Let's leave the lynx on their original owners. They wear them with more natural elegance than any human ever could."

To animal advocates, Stouffer's plea may have

Nature's audience can be counted on to have more than a mere voyeuristic interest in the fate and well-being of animals.

sounded gutless, if not complicit in the problem—after all, with classical conservationist insouciance he did endorse the killing of mink, raccoons, and foxes on account of their ready availability—but for a show like *Wildlife America*, which is obviously uncomfortable "taking sides," it was a promising gesture. In fact, considering the show's popularity, I can only hope that Stouffer will deepen his commitment to animal defense in the years to come. The tube desperately needs more people of his experience and stature presenting the whole story.

Flawed sympathies: National Geographic, Audubon, and TBS

The plight of animals in today's world usually receives more comprehensive coverage in programs sponsored by the National Audubon Society, the Turner Broadcasting System (TBS), and the National Geographic Society. Here, the depiction of animal life goes hand in hand with the tackling of specific issues imperiling survival.

National Geographic specials need little introduction; amply bankrolled by the National Geographic Society, they have set standards for excellence over the years. Many libraries today carry classics like "Polar Bear Alert," and "The Great Whales." Similarly, Audubon specials have long covered environmental problems and wildlife issues, albeit from a clearly "conservationist" perspective far more attuned to survival and preservation than to the avoidance of suffering and exploitation. As for TBS (the new-fangled Turner Broadcasting System created by Ted Turner through the innovative use of satellites), perhaps reflecting its owner's personal interests and commitments, it is rapidly becoming one of the nation's top conduits for animal, peace (particularly between the superpowers), and environmental issues. So what could possibly be wrong here? The problem, in a nutshell, is that although all three organizations try hard to deal with animal issues head-on—as opposed to mere ethological descriptions—they do so in the

hallowed "pragmatic" way that often obfuscates as much as it teaches.

Two recent examples of this were the February 16 broadcast of "Elephant," easily one of National Geographic's finest "advocacy documentaries" to date, and Audubon/TBS's "Greed, Guns, and Wildlife," which first aired on March 5.

Written and produced by Irwin Rosten, "Elephant" painted on a canvas as majestic as its subject matter. Travelling from Thailand, where the elephants were shown to have largely lost their economic value and thereby their right to survive (they are now reduced to performing at annual festivals, a sort of rodeo that makes for depressing entertainment), the documentary followed them to the plains of Africa, where encroachment, questionable culling, and brutal decimation by ivory poachers have annihilated more than three-quarters of their total population in just ten years. In fact, it's possible that *even* if all poaching stopped tomorrow, the elephants might still vanish from Africa, as their food and space requirements seem to exceed what parks and reserves can presently accommodate.

So what is to be done? Rosten didn't spell it out, but those watching the film must have reached the inescapable conclusion: Without prompt and generous outside help the elephant is doomed.

For bringing that point to a mass audience, Rosten and his crew deserve ample credit; and yet there were serious flaws. Just consider the fact that the producers may have taken at face value the legitimacy of Zimbabwe's ruthless policy of thinning elephant herds "for the good of the environment and other animals." While this may be correct in a very limited sense, it clearly doesn't take into account the situation of the species at the international level. What about relocation? Besides, why is it that animal problems are so often "resolved" with the gun? Particularly in the case of the elephant, whose numbers are plummeting, this option is worse than obscene, it's stupid. It is redolent of the Brazilian generals' pathetic effort a few years ago to resolve Rio de Janeiro's poverty problem by rounding up and dispatching the poor. It would have been nice if Rosten had pressed the advocates of such a policy further, but he didn't. Conservationism's narrow focus—derived largely from its speciesist basis—is probably responsible for such lapses.

A similar well-meaning but ultimately disappointing approach may have inspired "Greed, Guns, and Wildlife," a coproduction of the Na-

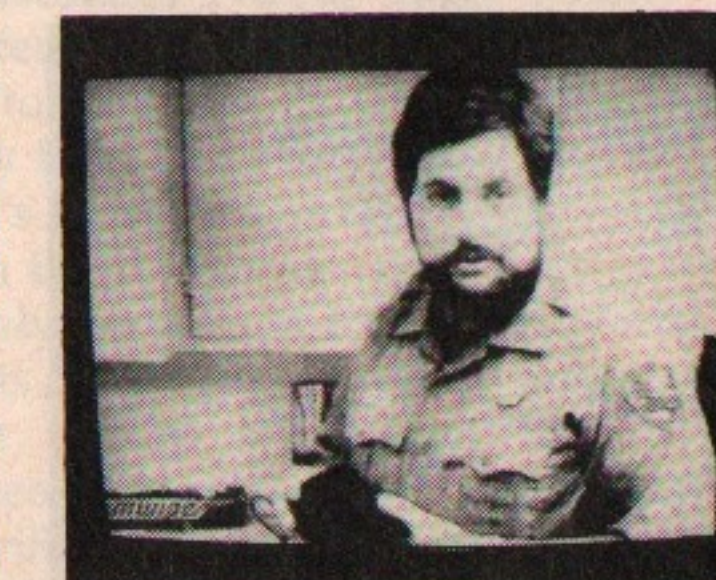
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Marty Stouffer



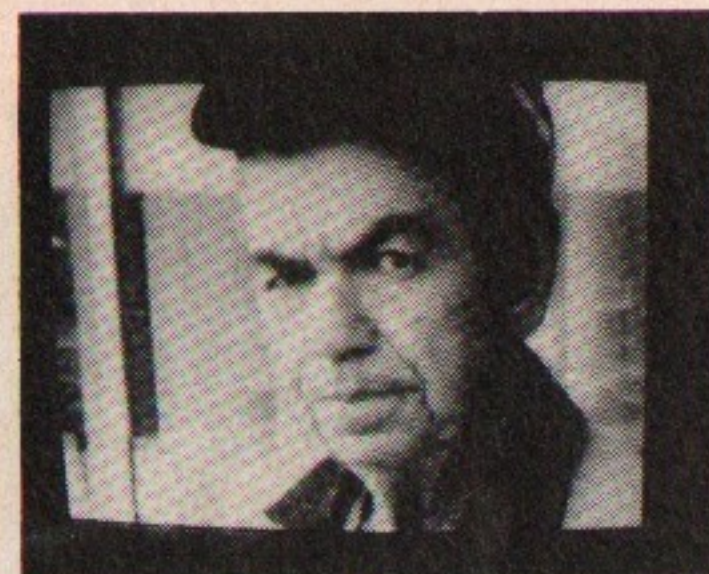
Lynx cub dead from starvation



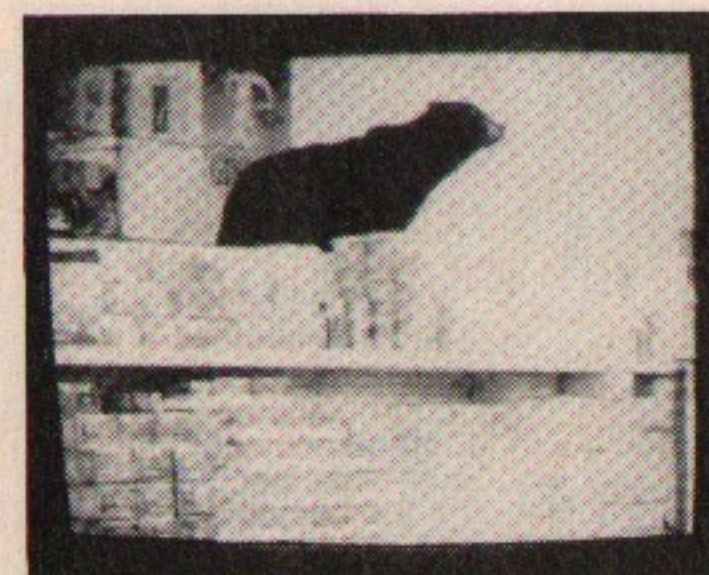
U.S. wildlife agent Bill Cook



Poachers Jackie and Danny Williams, proudly showing loot



Leonard Williams, head of bear-poaching clan



Oriental medicine shop with bear display

Continued from previous page

tional Audubon Society, SuperStation TBS, and Washington's WETA.

Poaching of America's wildlife—the focus of this show—is certainly an urgent topic for television. The gentle black bear has been practically wiped out in most of the Southern states, especially in the Great Smoky Mountains where trapping for his gall bladder (sold to oriental markets for a tidy sum) has been ruthless. The animal now survives precariously in pocket habitats scattered around the nation. Moreover, the hitherto uncontrollable killing of animals for profit is also endangering the bald eagle, the alligator, and the bull elk, among several other species. And the slaughter seems unstoppable. As undercover Federal agent Tom Bennett exclaims in exasperation, referring to Southern Appalachian families for whom bear-hunting appears to be an inalienable right: "They love it. They're gonna kill animals even if it's the last animals on the face of the earth."

But poaching is nothing but "illegal" hunting, and when hunting is covered from a mainstream, "conservationist" angle that condones legalized hunting, the message—as far as mainstream audiences are concerned—is liable to be muddled. Thus, while the film was justly flattering in its portrayal of wildlife officials trying to stop unregulated killings (even by dint of state and Federal "sting" operations), it was also warmly approving of licensed hunters, whom it depicted unselfconsciously as genuine defenders of wildlife. Indeed, at least two sequences left no doubt as to where the filmmakers stood in regard to this issue. In one, wealthy hunters are seen auctioning off the "right" to go out and kill mountain lions and other rare animals. This is presented matter-of-factly, as if such a repulsive gathering was not only correct but utterly desirable. In another, a wildlife manager is captured by the camera as he complains bitterly that poachers, by killing so many animals, are making it difficult for the poor folks who pay their fees to go out and enjoy their sport.

I found this capitulation to hunting propaganda a little bit odd and hard to take in a film otherwise superb in the presentation of a complex issue. American poachers—like their counterparts around the world—are almost uniformly the product of stark poverty and backwardness; sometimes, as in the case of the Williams family, whose members appear on camera admitting their dastardly deeds, poverty and poaching have been part of their reality for generations. Yet looking at the Williamses one gets the distinct impression that here we're also dealing with something akin to racism; in their lack of empathy and even

contempt for the animals, poachers may be enacting feelings of superiority otherwise unavailable to them in human society. As they used to say in the Deep South, "Son, if you ain't better than a nigger, you ain't better than nuthin'!"

In sum, despite such valuable insights, the portrayal of wildlife bureaucrats and hunters in an uncritical light may have significantly weakened this film's ability to rouse the public to action or even educate the public as to the real issues behind wildlife "management." Granted, the officials interviewed are doing fine, selfless, and necessary work. But isn't it self-defeating to value animal life with one hand while devaluing it with the other? Who knows, in their wisdom the producers may have found the great moral distinction that keeps eluding me: that between a dimwit, poverty-stricken hillbilly killing animals for profit, and another—a so-called legal hunter—doing it for fun.

Animal liberation activists may be justifiably impatient with the narrow framing utilized by all these shows, especially their fixation on wildlife to the detriment of other issues. Clearly, given the pace and magnitude of human depredations against animals, a case can be made that TV's evasions at this point are almost tantamount to complicity. But is change in the offing? Dissatisfaction is now spilling beyond the small confines of animal liberationism. Thus, last February, none other than Robert Northshield, an executive producer at CBS News, took the unusual step of berating his brethren in the wildlife film production community for failing to alert audiences to the great dangers and tragedies (most of them quite unnecessary) engulfing the earth and its creatures. Said Northshield in an article published by the Sunday *New York Times*:

Television producers and television viewers and those of us who are both are lazy to the point of peril. We produce and/or consume programs that are beautiful and entertaining and easy to accept. What we need more are tough broadcasts that equip us to want to take part in the decision-making necessitated by such modern conceptions as overpopulation, greenhouse effects, ozone diminution, forest depletion, water and air and noise pollution, extinction and the esthetics of conservation. . . . We truly are in deep trouble, and something really must be done. Massively. I know there's a lot more to know. Until television helps us know it, it won't be nearly enough just to be for nature.

Indeed. But before mainstream television can even begin to fulfill its promise, it may be necessary for movement activists to patiently build a credible challenge: their own alternative mass media.

Mortal Choices

Euthanasia of the Companion Animal: The Impact on Pet Owners, Veterinarians, and Society

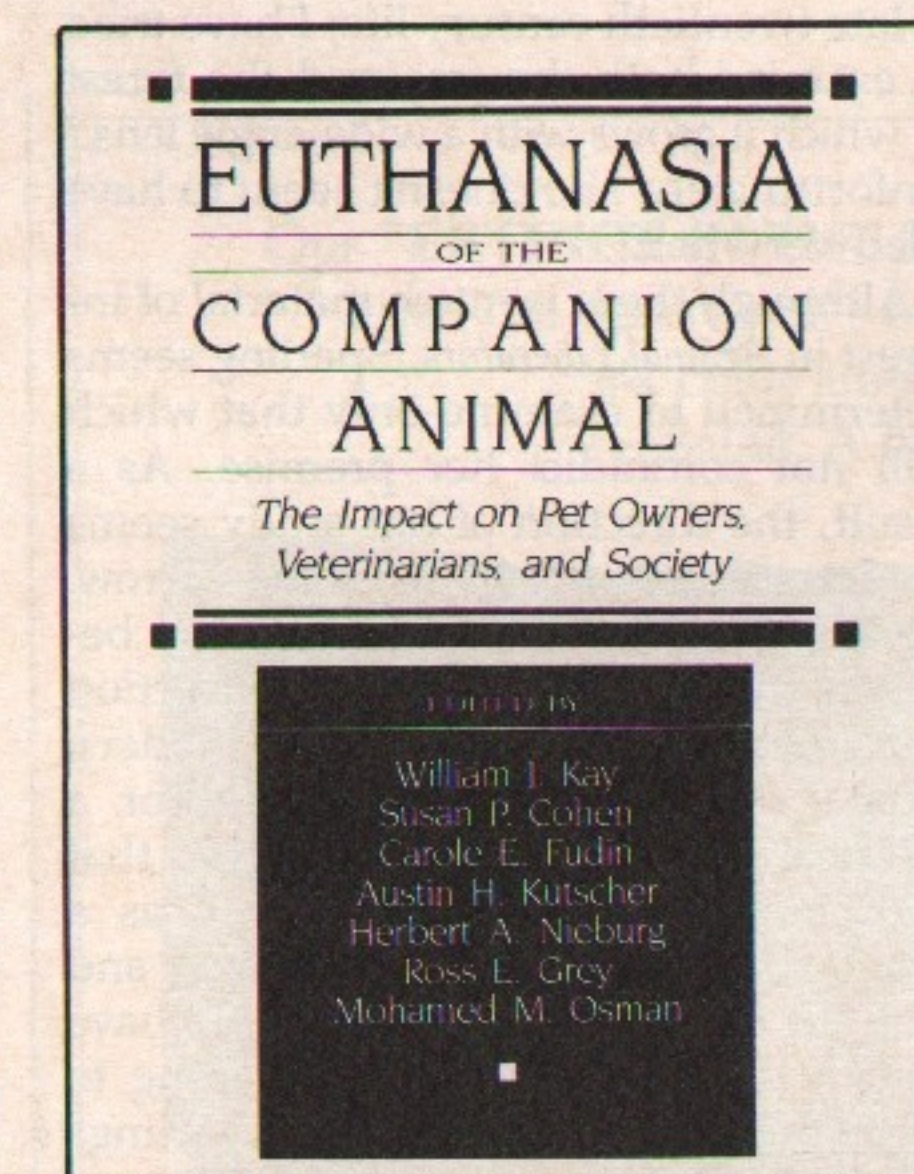
Edited by William J. Kay, Susan P. Cohen, Carole E. Fudin, Austin H. Kutscher, Herbert A. Nieburg, Ross E. Grey, and Mohamed M. Osman
The Charles Press, P.O. Box 15715, Philadelphia, PA 19103, 1988
267 pages; \$31.95 hardcover, \$18.95 softcover

Euthanasia of the Companion Animal is a collection of 31 essays contributed by veterinarians, sociologists, zoo workers, professional writers, and scientists. The variety of viewpoints expressed offer the reader exposure to numerous ways of thinking about and dealing with this difficult subject. Significantly absent, however, is the shelter worker's point of view.

This reviewer would be interested in knowing how and why certain articles were selected for the book. While there are some excellent and compelling essays which address profound issues, there are also some that do not belong—either because they are not well thought out or written, or because they are based on unsound data. Some articles address the "euthanasia" of laboratory and food animals—important issues, to be sure, but they do not belong in a book about companion animal euthanasia. Articles are also compiled in such a way that a personal account of pet loss is followed by a terse, impersonal survey.

Among the better contributions is Bernard Rollin's "Animal Euthanasia and Moral Stress." For those who work as animal caretakers in situations where euthanasia is routine, Rollin's insights are moving and liberating. He points out the "bitter irony" faced by those who go into shelter work because of their love for animals, yet end up destroying the very creatures they want to protect. He advises that "one must not resign oneself to doing society's dirty work: as long as someone will do it, the dirty work will keep coming. It is essential to feel and to know that one is somehow striking at the sources of the problem, not merely at its symptoms, and working toward a world in which no one must do such a job."

In the article "Symbolic, Historical and Cultural Aspects of Animal Euthanasia," Paul Langner also points out that the "same public which is responsible for the problem of unwanted animals also has a markedly negative perception of euthanasia." Noting the many inconsistencies which shape certain animal ad-



vocates' positions, Dr. Langner demands that they take a deep look at their philosophy and behavior. His excellent conclusion focuses on "alienation from the victim," likening this society's perception of animals to the Nazi perception of Jews, and he calls for inherent respect and love for living organisms to be achieved not through the palliatives of most animal welfare laws, but through a new, holistic, and positive approach in which we will ultimately restructure society less hierarchically. Unfortunately, what is lacking in Langner's essay is a moral position against the practices of meat-eating and experimentation on animals. Rather, the focus is on the alienation of humans from animals which perpetuates cruelty and "inhumanity." One could argue that Langner's failure to openly oppose the killing of farm and laboratory animals would preclude the society he envisions.

The second section of the book concerns pet loss and the grief experienced by the humans involved. It contains articles and personal accounts that elicit an emotional response from the reader. These personal accounts are critical in keeping the issue of death in perspective, and they keep the book from becoming

an intellectual treatise divorced from the subject by jargon, survey, and scientific "objectivism." There are several important pieces dealing with bereaved children, and while Carole Fudin's and Susan Cohen's article begins by showing how pets "serve" humanity (eventually implying that that is their function), their "do's" and "don'ts" in helping a child confront euthanasia are valuable. P. Ellen Netting, Cindy Wilson, and John New also offer excellent suggestions for the involvement of clergy in bereavement counseling.

Perhaps the most fascinating article in the book is Susan Iliff's and Jack Albright's "Grief and Mourning Following Human and Animal Death." It offers accounts of animals grieving for humans and other animals as well as humans grieving for deceased animals. This essay alone is worth the price of the book.

Even the articles based on faulty assumptions contain something of value. One such piece is Roger Caras' "Holism, Euthanasia, and Veterinary Medical Practice." While Caras accuses animal activists of defying "logic" in their protestations on certain issues, he admits that humankind lacks the ethics, morality, or philosophy to deal with what technology provides in the way of genetic engineering and animal-to-human organ transplants (xenographs).

The book has one serious flaw, which deserves particular attention, and that is the inclusion of Alan Beck's "Medical Research, Euthanasia, and the Animal Welfare Movement." In this offensive piece, Beck likens those involved in the animal welfare movement to Nazis and religious fundamentalists, and accuses them of having an anti-progress attitude. He asserts that animal activists would rather have people die of illnesses than find cures, because they believe death is the will of God. He also repeatedly opines that the animal rights movement is unsuccessful (despite massive evidence to the contrary). Finally, Beck writes that the human race deserves "reasonably-priced, high quality food." The implicit assertion is that people deserve meat. Since reasonably-priced, high quality food is fed in massive quantities to animals to produce high-priced and unhealthy food (meat), one must question Beck's reasoning process.

Though the book must not be judged too severely because of one unfortunate article, its inclusion points to inappropriate editing and organization. Nonetheless, *Euthanasia of the Companion Animal* will be useful to veterinarians, shelter and humane society workers, and everyone who has a beloved companion animal.

—Zoe Weil

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REVIEWS

Obfuscating the Issues

Animal Liberators: Research & Morality

by Susan Sperling
University of California Press, Berkeley, New York, Los Angeles, London, 1988
247 pages, hardcover, \$19.95

In her introduction to *Animal Liberators: Research and Morality*, author Susan Sperling proclaims, "The animal rights movement is part of the landscape of late twentieth century life; I have tried to examine both the tree and the forest in which it grows with a wide-angle lens." Unfortunately, she doesn't seem to have tried very hard.

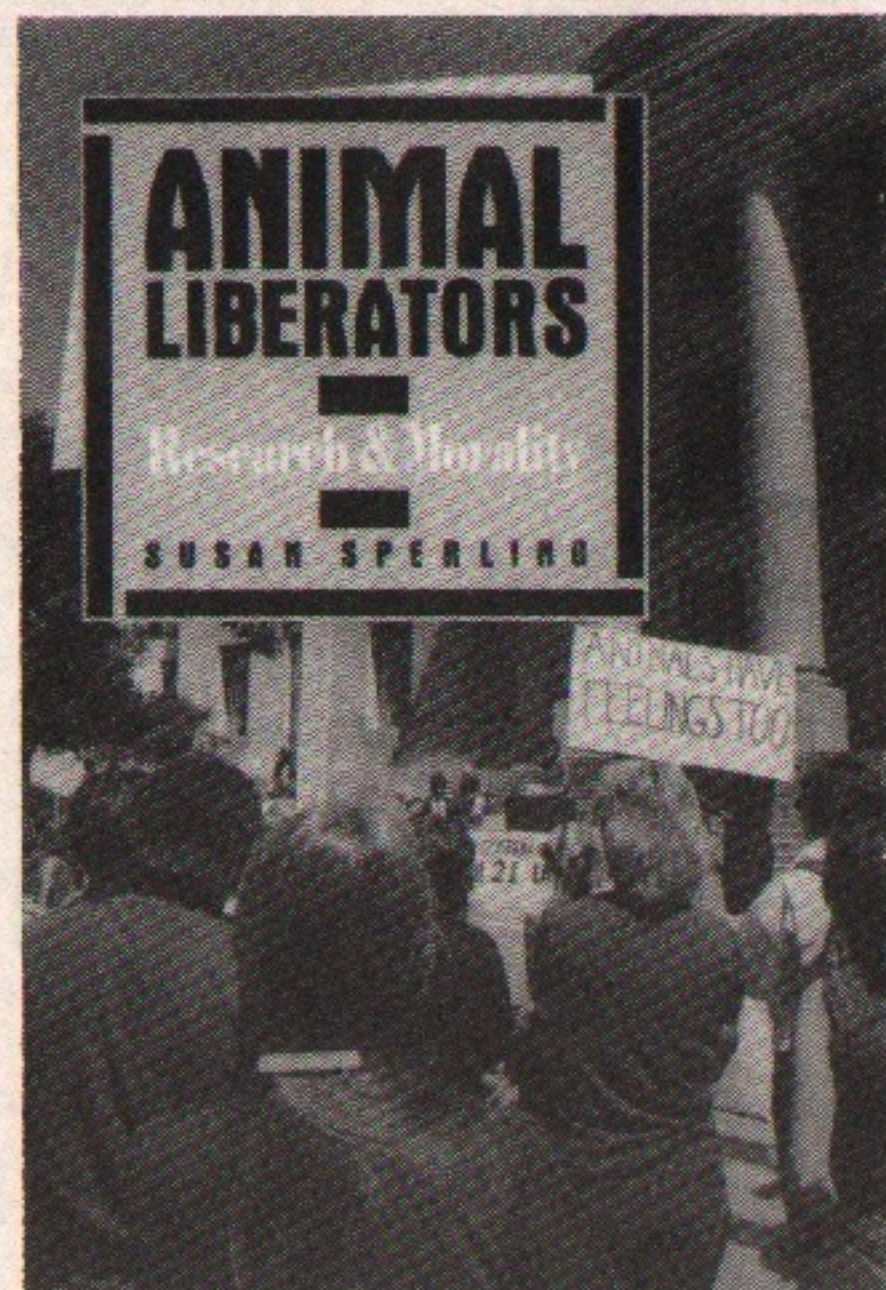
Although there is much material of interest in *Animal Liberators*, Sperling seems determined to examine only that which will not contradict her premise. As a result, the direction of her study seems predetermined and the focus too narrow.

Animal Liberators draws a parallel between the 19th century antivivisection movement in England and the modern animal rights movement. The author, a physical anthropologist, contends that both movements arose primarily as a result of "anxieties about technology," and that "In our culture, when people have perceived technology as threatening to overwhelm natural systems, feelings about animals have surfaced forcibly to make their way into the social and political arenas."

A revealing examination of the Victorian antivivisection movement is one of the book's main strengths. In a richly detailed discussion, Sperling describes the movement's ties to other movements and interests of the period. As is the modern animal rights movement, the 19th century antivivisection movement was comprised largely of women. Sperling also describes the first efforts to pass animal protection legislation.

The most disappointing chapter in the book is one in which modern animal rights activists are interviewed. Sperling interviewed only nine activists, all of whom lived in the same geographic area (San Francisco Bay). This is far too small a sampling for the author to draw conclusions about a movement. Further, the author does not ask probing questions of the activists (whom she calls "informants"). Instead, she lets them speak about what they choose.

"Primate Iconography" is the book's longest chapter. Although interesting in its own right, it seems to be included primarily because the author is a specialist in primatology; its content is



largely extraneous to the scope of the book.

In order to strengthen the parallel between Victorian antivivisectionists and animal rights activists, Sperling dismisses many fundamental animal rights issues (such as vegetarianism) with a parenthetical remark, and then claims that both movements "have focused protest specifically on the use of animals by science, rather than on the general issue of human treatment of animals in all contexts"! The experimentation issue cannot be extracted from the animal rights spectrum so simply; if one is to hypothesize about its underlying motivations, the movement must be examined in a broad philosophical context. The activists with whom Sperling spoke brought up issues other than vivisection, but they were not pursued. Had Sperling examined these issues, she might have found that the animal rights movement stems from a multifaceted concern about the ethics of exploiting animals rather than a fear of technology.

The conclusions presented in *Animal*

Liberators are not only questionable, they are sometimes contradictory. For example, Sperling states, "The animal rights movement has succeeded in taking antivivisection out of the margins of American political life and into a central position." But she later concludes that "It is the linking of commonly felt anxieties and beliefs to the abuse of laboratory animals which gives the movement its distinction and radical quality and which takes it out of the political mainstream." Since the Victorian antivivisection movement "had a preponderance of evangelicals," Sperling strains to find a parallel in the animal rights movement. Thus, while animal rights activists are as likely as not to be nonreligious, Sperling describes the movement as analogous to a "charismatic cult," and concludes that, "By opposing the world view of modern science, animal rights becomes a vehicle for charismatic emotional expressions of alienation from these values."

In summary, Sperling's historical research is thorough, but her interviews are superficial and her conclusions un-

convincing. Nonetheless, *Animal Liberators* can provide a valuable impetus for the reader who wishes to thoroughly explore the vivisection controversy, and the book's extensive bibliography will facilitate further research on the topic.

Although Sperling did not accomplish her goals in this book, she deserves credit for a unique approach to the issue of animal experimentation. It is to be hoped that future studies will illuminate areas *Animal Liberators* leaves obscured.

—Troy Soos

REVIEWS



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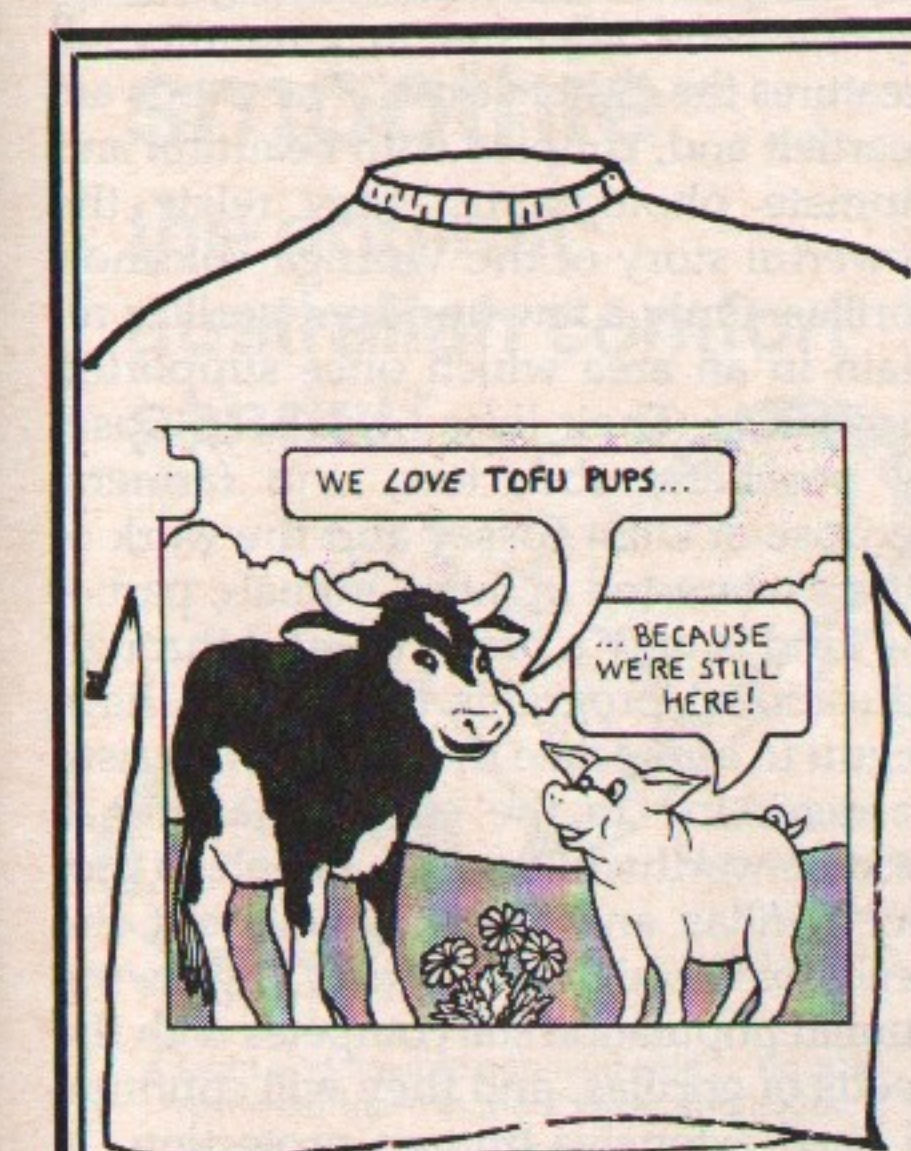
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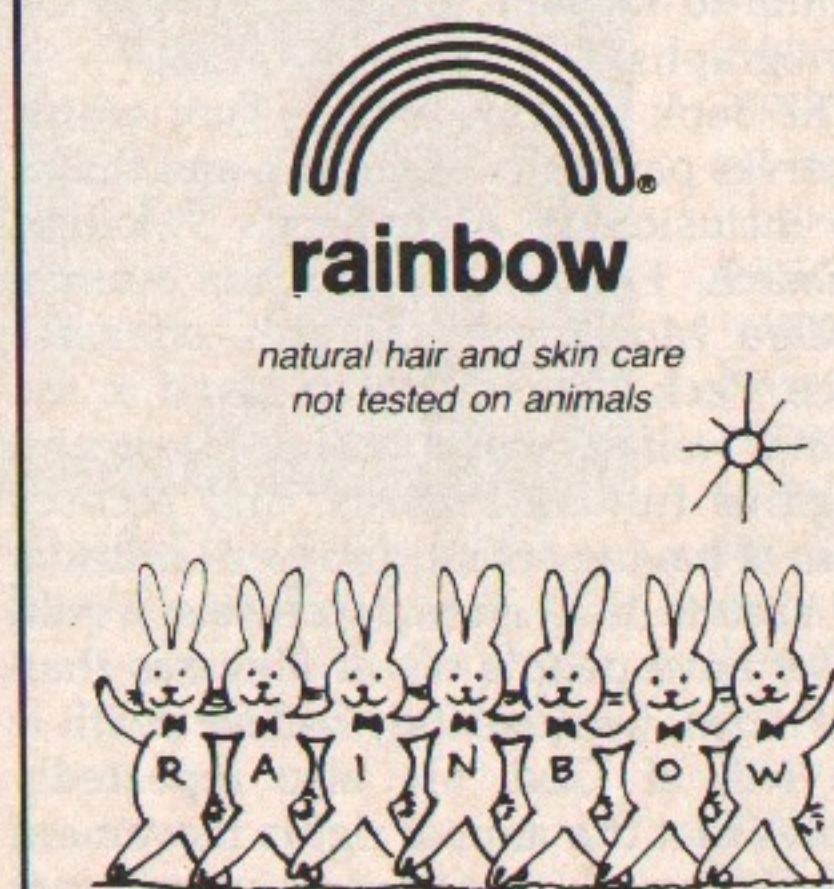
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REVIEWS

SHORT TAKES

Pet Allergies: Remedies For An Epidemic. By Alfred J. Plechner, D.V.M. and Martin Zucker. (Very Healthy Enterprises, P.O. Box 4728, Inglewood, CA 90309; 1986; \$7.00, paperback.)

Dr. Plechner begins the book by explaining how frequently pets have allergies and how often they are misdiagnosed. His research shows that these allergies are most commonly linked to diet or genetic defects due to breeding. Commercial pet foods often fail to meet the nutritional needs of the animals, appealing instead to the buyers' sense of what their animals need or want. Meat, which causes allergic reactions in many dogs, is often a main ingredient. It is for this reason rather than an ethical one that Dr. Plechner suggests a vegetarian diet for canines. A special diet for felines is also outlined. Dr. Plechner also discusses other types of allergic reactions and flea problems.



Gorilla: Struggle For Survival In The Virungas. Photographs by Michael Nichols; essay by George B. Schaller. (Aperture Foundation, Inc., 20 East 23rd St., New York, NY 10010; 1989; \$39.95, hardcover.)

"Societies must use their land with love and respect, they must change their loyalties and affection to guarantee all creatures the right to exist." The words are heartfelt and, coupled with beautiful and intimate photographs, they relate the powerful story of the Virunga Volcanos' gorillas. Only a few hundred gorillas remain in an area which once supported thousands. Their lives have been upset by poachers, abductors, and farmers. Because of Dian Fossey and the work of others interested in these animals, part of the land is now a preserve, and through educational programs the natives have begun to appreciate the gorillas. Tourism is increasing to the extent that it has become worthwhile for the people to protect gorillas and their habitat, but the need for farmland to satisfy a growing human population still competes with the needs of gorillas, and they will continue to need extensive human protection.

Vegetarian Masterpieces. By Carol van de Erve Tracy and Julie Bartlett Bruton. (Keep-sake Cookbooks—Fundco Publishers, Inc.; 1988; \$11.95, softcover. Available from Carol Tracy, 2122 Forest Dr., Rm AA, Charlotte, NC 28211, for \$11.95 plus \$2.00 shipping.)

Perhaps the reason this cookbook is so appealing is that it was intended as a guide to gourmet cooking, which just happens to be strictly lacto-vegetarian. That some recipes call for milk products

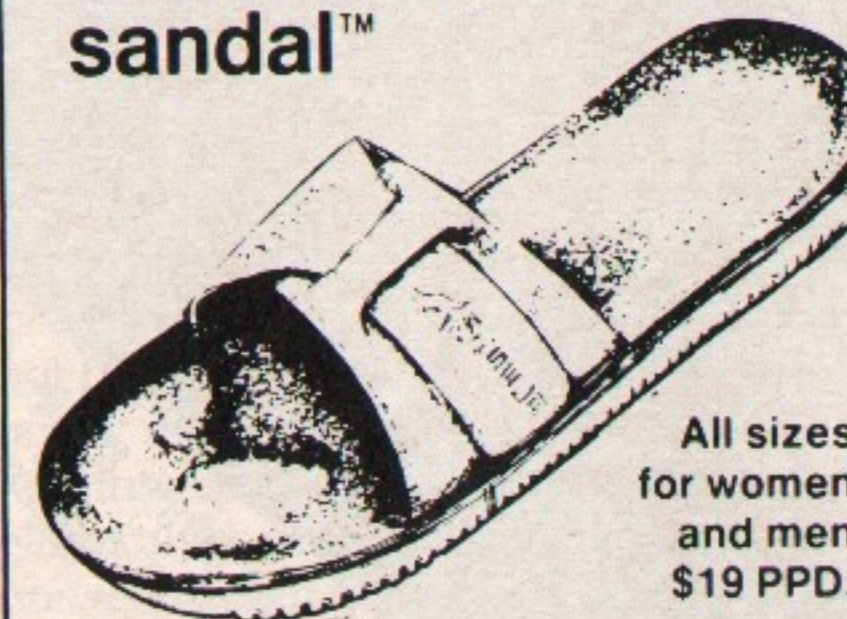
(but no eggs) needn't stop vegans from using them, since the authors make suggestions for non-dairy substitutions. Cooks are also given directions on obtaining a number of unusual or hard-to-find ingredients, which makes experimentation with new foods easy. The section on bread is long and full of wonderful recipes for eggless baked goods. Also included are sections on crepes, quiches, and soy "meats."

The Best-Ever Book of Dog and Cat Names by Leslie Garisto and Peg Streep; Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1989; \$7.95, softcover, 180 pages.

If you've ever spent the first few weeks of a relationship calling your cat "Kitty," or dog "Puppy," in lieu of a better name, you'll appreciate this book. In addition to providing over a thousand possible names, the book explains the names' origins, which are often quite intriguing.

—Jennifer Kupinse

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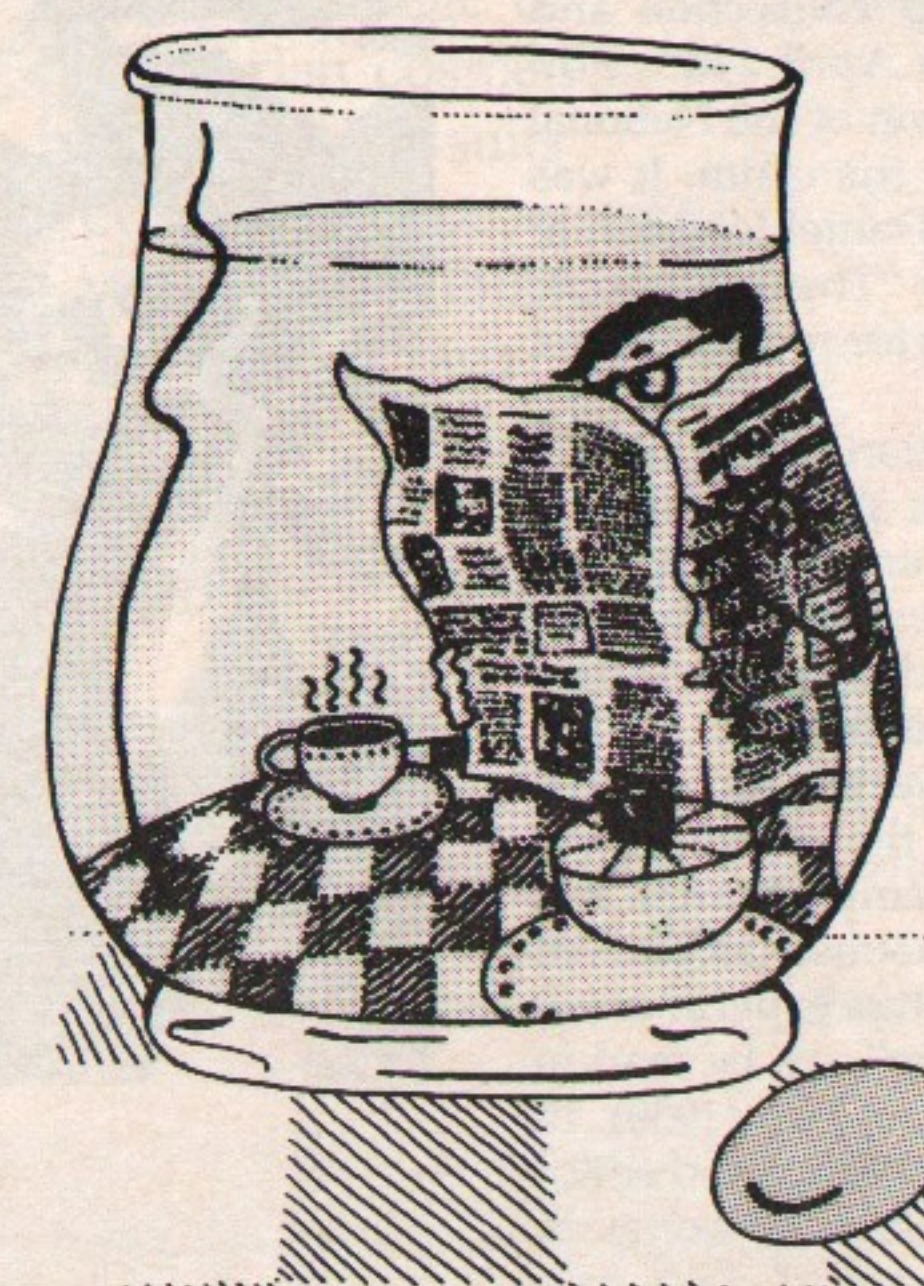
COMPASSIONATE LIVING

BY VICTORIA MORAN

B12 & the Vegan Diet

The only argument against a vegan diet that carries sufficient weight to draw our serious attention is that concerning vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin). This substance, not actually a vitamin in the literal sense, is produced neither by plants nor animals but by microorganisms such as bacteria and algae. It is vital for the development of cells and nerve tissue, and lack of it can lead to a severe form of anemia and irreversible neurological damage. "The original source of the B12 needed by all animals," writes John McDougall, M.D., in *The McDougall Plan*, "is the microorganisms found naturally in their mouths and intestines and mixed with their food. Animals that eat other animals take in B12 that is present in the flesh." Those of us who don't "eat other animals" (or eggs or dairy products) may get sufficient B12 from the vast population of microbes in our mouths and intestinal tracts (M. Albert, "Vitamin B12 Synthesis by Human Small Intestinal Bacteria," *Nature* 283 [1980]: 781), but many experts don't think so. Researcher Victor Herbert, M.D., J.D., who has studied B12, has stated that all vegans who do not obtain some dietary source of the nutrient will eventually get a nutritional deficiency. That deficiency is not the same condition as pernicious anemia—the end-line disease of B12 deprivation, caused in virtually every case not by dietary insufficiency of the vitamin but by inability of the intestine to absorb it.

Points of confusion such as that one generously dot the B12 landscape, and one research paper may appear to cancel out work on the subject done elsewhere. To get through the miasma to a way of planning the most healthful and humane diet possible, we need first to look at what is known for certain. We know that the daily requirement for cyanocobalamin is an essential but minuscule one-millionth of a gram. It is also universally accepted that it is stored in the body, and that anyone who becomes vegan after having been a meat eater or lacto-ovo-vegetarian uses his/her B12 reserves for a minimum of three years. Children do not have these stores, so they (as well as pregnant women and nursing mothers) should get some form of cyanocobalamin from the start. Taking antibiotics can increase the



The most rational approach for a vegan to take is to supplement his/her diet with a nonanimal source of B12 after three years on a vegan diet.

need for B12, and smoking and taking large amounts of supplementary vitamin C may do so as well. Also, our mania for cleanliness in the modern West is costing us some of the B12 we would get otherwise: primitive people and anthropoid apes don't scrub every root and shoot they eat, so they get some of the vitamin in the dirt that clings to their food. Obtaining organic produce and washing it less vigorously than we did in the past may be a way to get a bit of extra B12 into our diets.

We used to think that there were some vegan sources of B12, notably seaweeds (kelp, dulse, alaria, etc.) and fermented soy products (tempeh, miso, and the like). Recent evidence suggests the contrary. In the case of tempeh, it is possible that the traditional Indonesian product does contain a goodly amount of usable B12 from bacterial contamination during the incubation process. American

tempeh from our "clean" processing plants does not. Furthermore, it is now known that B12 comes in a variety of molecular forms; some, called analogues, may act as a vitamin for bacteria and algae, but not for people. The test routinely used to assay B12 content in foods did not differentiate between these. To further muddy the waters, Herbert's work suggests that some of these analogues can actually block B12 metabolism (the freshwater algae spirulina may be a culprit here, as well as certain multivitamins).

Is there any simple way to deal with all this? Yes, and it doesn't mean getting a biochemistry degree, because biochemists are still arguing it out among themselves. The most rational approach for a vegan to take is to supplement his/her diet with a nonanimal source of B12 after three years on a vegan diet, or immediately in the case of children or pregnant or lactating women. This supplement can be taken either in tablet form (a product such as Solgar's 1000 mcg. B12 can be either chewed or dissolved beneath the tongue), in a gel for oral or nasal administration (such as Nature's Bounty Ener-B), in an injection, or in a fortified food. When taking tablets, use B12 alone—not in a multivitamin—to avoid the possible analogue problem mentioned above. The most popular of the fortified foods for this nutrient is nutritional yeast; but read the labels—not all such yeasts are B12-boosted. Another convenient way to put B12 on the table is with the powdered soy milks from Worthington and Loma Linda (other brands, although more readily available, are not fortified); the "mock meats" made by Worthington and Loma Linda are also enriched with B12. Several well-known breakfast cereals (Cheerios, for example) have B12 added; just be certain to use these on a fairly regular basis if they're to be your only source of the nutrient.

An inexpensive blood test can measure your B12 level. The doctor will look for a reading over 150 nanograms, and many vegans like to be tested simply for peace of mind. (The tests aren't infallible, though, and a lower level may not mean deficiency.)

Though the verdict in this case is not in yet, for now, vegans should follow the prudent course of B12 supplementation.

Pro-Vivisection Propaganda and the Nazi Lie

For the last year, there has been a concerted effort on the part of animal research proponents to associate the animal rights movement with the Nazis through the bizarre and false assertion that the Nazis opposed vivisection and passed a law prohibiting it in Germany. On April 24th's PBS MacNeil/Lehrer Newshour, Dr. Frederick Goodwin of the National Institutes of Health went coast-to-coast with the claim. It was repeated April 26 on ABC's Nightline by Dr. Daniel Johnson of the American Medical Association, who stated: "The only people in modern society that have not used animals for research were the Nazis."

Whether the claim is a deliberate prevarication by the animal research community or simply a result of their sloppy historical research, the facts speak otherwise. In *The Dark Face of Science*, John Vyvyan wrote about the Nazi medical experiments: "The experiments made on prisoners were many and diverse, but they had one thing in common: all were in continuation of, or complementary to experiments on animals. In every instance, this antecedent scientific literature is mentioned in the evidence; and at Buchenwald and Auschwitz concentration camps, human and animal experiments were carried out simultaneously as parts of a single programme." [p. 159] (These were typhus experiments.)

Some of that "antecedent scientific literature" can be read in Eugene Kogon's book, *The Theory and Practice of Hell* (1950), in the chapter "Scientific Experiments." Kogon, publisher and editor of the monthly *Frankfurter Hefte*, was a political prisoner in Buchenwald, and for a time served as a medical clerk in a laboratory where human experiments were conducted. His reports contain lists of experiments that range from serum preparations made from rabbit lungs and typhus strains injected into guinea pigs, to experiments "on inmates of the Gypsy camp at Lackenback in Lower Danube Province, by means of an appropriately selected medical staff, on the basis of animal experiments of Madaus." Kogon lists the famous sterilization experiments, which followed "the published results, in a German scientific magazine, of certain animal experiments..." and mentions Auschwitz, where "experiments on humans and animals" were conducted simultaneously.

The Death Doctors and *Doctors of Infamy* (the same book with different titles and prefatory material) document the requests made by the Nazi doctors for "test people" for human experiments. Typical of such requests is the first one made by Dr. Sigmund Rascher (May 15, 1941) for "two or three professional criminals" for high-altitude research because such tests "cannot be conducted with monkeys, as has been tried..." The doctors usually prefaced requisitions for "test people" by stating that the experiments had already been conducted on animals and must be confirmed on humans.

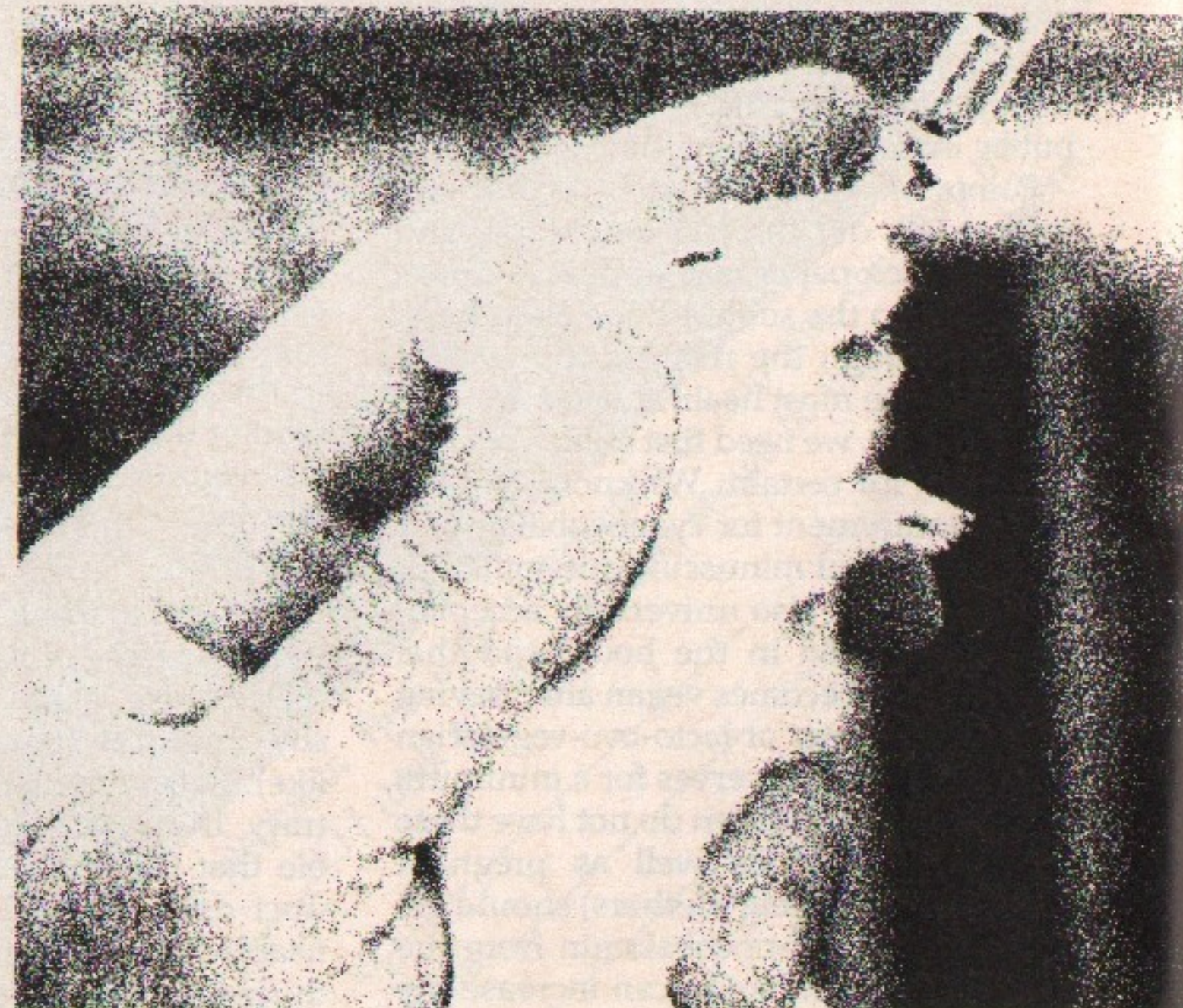
Prior to the Nazi regime, the Weimar government had passed a law in 1931 requiring that all human experiments be preceded by animal experiments. This law was never superceded. A law passed by the Nazis in 1933 laid out the conditions under which vivisection would continue, by experts ("serious scientists") "in charge of serious institutes." *The Lancet*, a British medical journal, reviewed the German law in its January 6, 1934 issue, and concluded that it no more eliminated vivisection than the vivisection laws passed in England in 1875 and 1906.

Anti-animal-rights propaganda notwithstanding, the fact is, human and animal vivisection are part of the same historical process. No one proved that better than the Nazis themselves.

—Roberta Kalechofsky



The Nazi doctors usually prefaced requisitions for "test people" by stating that the experiments had already been conducted on animals and must be confirmed on humans.



Continued from page 4

doorway and apparently check to see if one of them is still on the porch. If I bring one cat in, another will run out and take his or her place. This behavior has struck me as being deliberate and conspiratory, and I believe it portrays rational reasoning. I would be interested in the interpretations of your readers with expertise in animal behavior concerning these seemingly concerted and coordinated acts.

—Dean Ray
Sanford, FL

Vegetarian Transformation

This letter is a call to the movement to accept a great undertaking, one that will take decades, if not longer: the transformation of America into a vegetarian society. Many will ask why they should consider making vegetarianism a primary issue now when there is an explosion of promising activism regarding furs and animal experimentation. Because the six billion warm-blooded animals killed each year in the U.S. for meat—killed only after they have suffered all the cruelties of modern factory farming—cannot wait for us to work up our courage through incremental successes. They cannot wait for us to build our movement around initiatives that are not so trying as to jeopardize organizational prosperity.

Let us move beyond lip service to actual life service. Let us take positive, constructive action which seeks not short-term results based on coercion but lasting effects based on transformation. Please join our "Campaign for a Vegetarian America."

—Joseph James Castro
Coalition to Liberate Animals Worldwide
P.O. Box 81
Staten Island, NY 10312

Editor's Note: Why not a "Campaign for a Vegetarian World"? In all fairness, there are organizations whose primary focus is on vegetarianism. And it may be less controversial an issue than many imagine, since the adoption of a vegetarian diet so directly and obviously promotes human health and well-being. While acceptance of vegetarianism requires no radical change in speciesist consciousness, people almost invariably become more sensitive to animal issues once they give up eating them—perhaps because they're able to dismantle the mental defenses needed to justify meat-eating.

Correction

The "Chicken Is A Vegetable" cartoon, which appears on page 21 of our June 1989 issue comes from VEGETARIAN TIMES magazine. The editors of The ANIMALS' AGENDA apologize for the credit omission.

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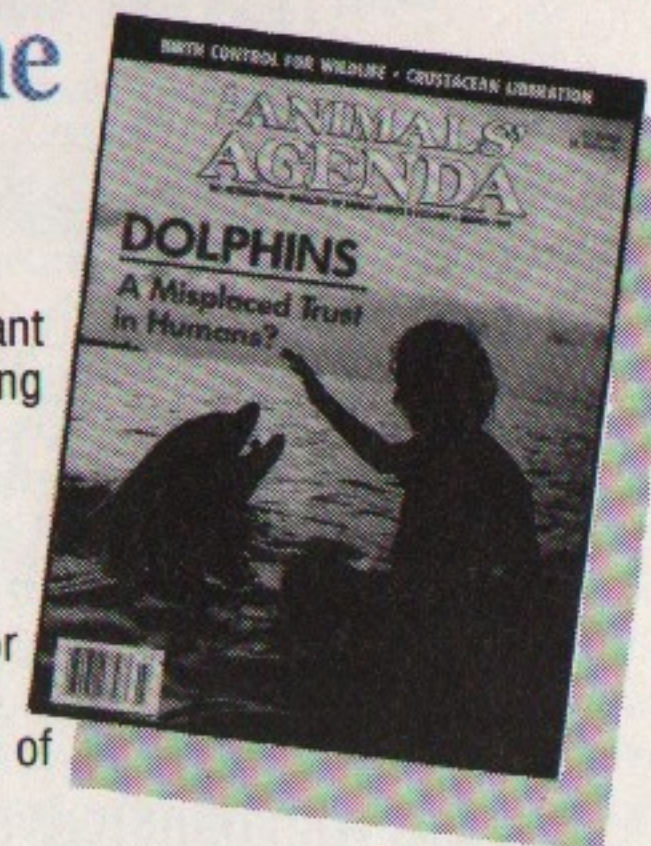
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Animals Rhythms: Rockin' for Animal Rights

Continued from page 18

and environmental events over the years has been Country Joe McDonald, who first gained notoriety with the counter-cultural band Country Joe and the Fish in the late '60s. He had a compilation album out in the mid '80s, "Animal Tracks," full of songs about animals and ecology. "I think a lot of assumptions are made about where meat comes from and what people do in labs," says McDonald, "so it's very good for people to be educated about the reality of these things. We need to develop a lifestyle that's effi-

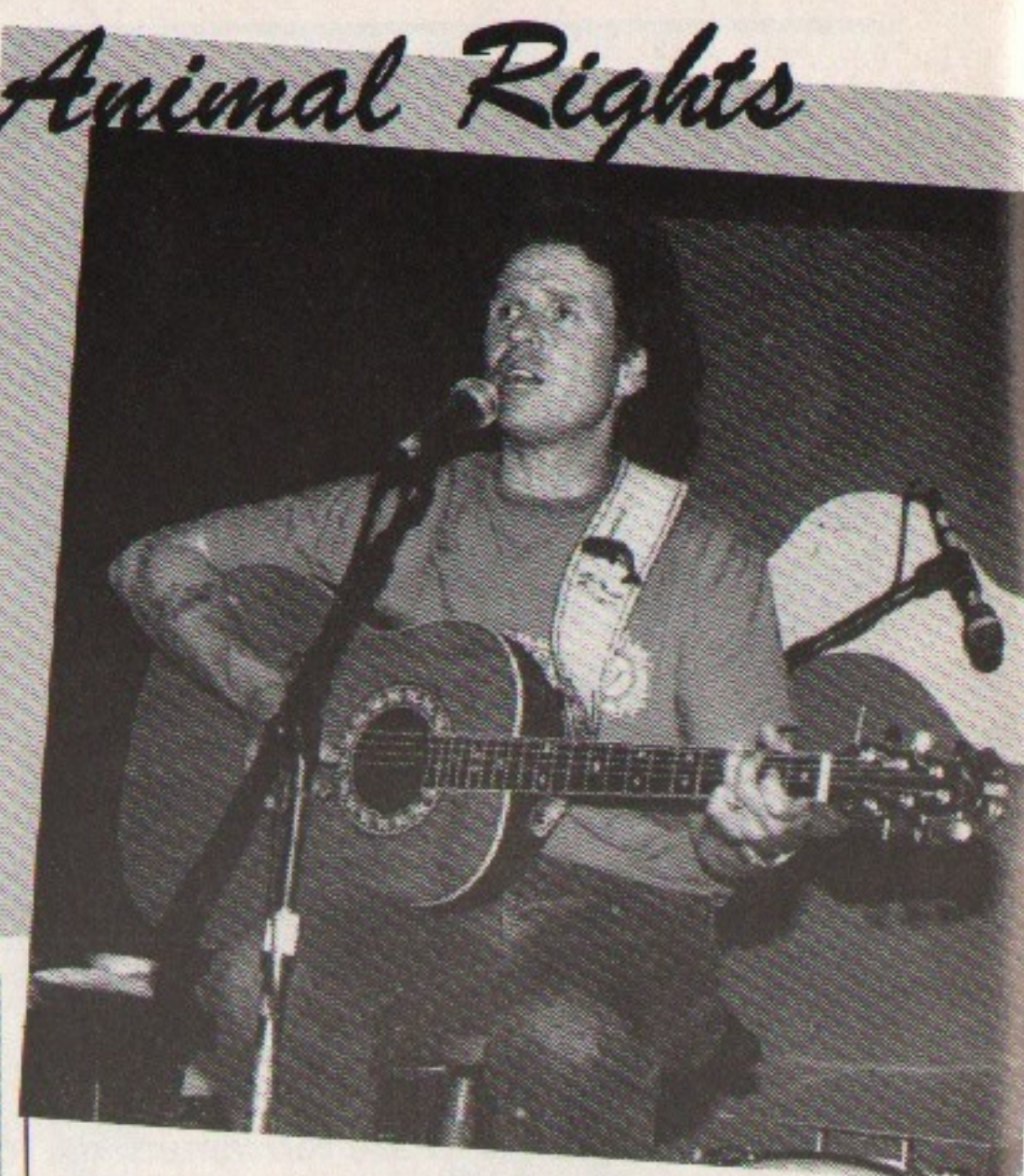
cient and least harmful to the environment and living things." But McDonald says he hopes the animal rights movement will begin linking up with struggles that concern human oppression and suffering: "I don't find that people in the animal movement have a great awareness of people in other movements, women, military vets, the problems of drugs in the black community. We need to be working toward expanding and reaching out. When we have poverty and despair, the human environment spills over into the natural environment and animals."

Country Joe McDonald has been a fixture at animal rights and environmental benefits for many years.

Exxon's oil-spill in Alaska was among the latest environmental disasters on the minds of many of the thousands of people who gathered at an April "Earth Day" rally in New York City. One of the performers was Roger McGuinn, who founded the influential folk-rock group The Byrds. "I really felt like I did something worthwhile. I feel it was a necessary thing for me to do, because the planet is going to pot. We all did these things in the '60s, but then the '70s and '80s got kind of apathetic. But things seem to go in cycles. It could be the political climate is changing."

Fred Schneider of the B-52s thinks so, too. "I think people, including people in the entertainment world, are just fed up with how the world is going. It's getting to the point where you can't look at a paper without reading of some scientist warning that we have to start doing something now. You can't escape it. The 'powers that be' can't conceal the fact that the earth is in bad shape, and from Three-Mile Island to the Exxon Valdez disaster, people are realizing that what the government is telling them isn't necessarily the truth." Adds Kate Pierson, "It's important for people to join up with whatever issue they're most drawn to and not be overwhelmed by the horror of what's happening."

One thing is certain: the growing involvement between animal rights and the environmental movement with rock music and popular culture indicates these issues are closing in on mainstream opinion as they reach more people. And for those who are trying to save the natural world and its denizens, that's something to sing about.



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Animal Rights in Bloom

Continued from page 11

think the average American perceives the animal rights movement?

It's still seen as extremist. Animal rights still has a radical tone to it. When it stops having a radical tone, we'll see the most success. That's going to require some clever and shrewd public relations, however. One problem we face is that the media, which need to explain things in sound bites, cannot delve into subtle philosophical issues.

It might have seemed radical to call for the abolition of product testing on animals 20 years ago or the dissolution of the fur industry 25 years ago. Definitions of "radical" are always shifting.

Yes, they obviously do shift. It was once radical to be against the Vietnam War, but by the end of the war, it wasn't radical but progressive. I'm not really saying that animal rights is radical, but that's it's perceived as radical. There hasn't been enough of an effort by some groups to distance themselves from some of the more extreme acts. I'm sure it feels good to break into a place, smash lots of things, and write things on the wall. But what has really been accomplished is that you harden your opponents and push the moderates further away than before. We need to recruit others to the cause, not repel them.

In the Mary Kay strips, you had the "Animal Liberation Front Guerillas" enter a product testing laboratory and rescue the animals. Why depict such a thing if you think it's too extreme?

I turned the whole thing into a gun battle by extremists on both sides. The



An ALF raid in Bloom County.

animal rescuers had guns, which was not at all realistic, but so did the Mary Kay ladies. Being "extreme" certainly pushes the apathetic into thinking about things, but I'm not sure it pushes them in the right direction. It gives a lot of people excuses to hate us, and they don't need any more excuses.

On which issues will the animal rights movement make the most progress?

I think that ecology and the way we relate to the rest of the living world are going to be the most important issues of the

coming decades—if for no other reason than survival. Thus, for selfish human reasons, it will be the issues that can be discussed on practical terms, not just on philosophical terms, that we'll gain the most on. The destruction of the rainforests and the hamburger connection is an important issue. And fur should be easy, as it represents a particularly callous attitude toward animals. In general, if the movement becomes more moderate in tone, an incredible amount of success can be had.

Wayne Pacelle is executive director of the Fund for Animals.

Studying Aids

Continued from page 43

At about the same time, a study of human children infected with HIV was published by Dr. Thomas Mundy of Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles. His work set aside the impression that most babies

with the virus are sick within the first year and die by age two or three. In his study of children infected by blood transfusions, Dr. Mundy showed that as many as a third have remained healthy and free of the blood abnormalities that signal AIDS. Other researchers are studying maternal transfer of the AIDS virus in humans through non-traumatic methods.

Obviously, animal research on AIDS is not about to end. But as governmental and scientific groups study the problem of AIDS, they are reaching the conclusion that this is an illness that defies simple solution, and one for which animal research is, at best, ill-suited. Prevention has become the priority, and the response of the gay community has shown that it is indeed possible. Similar efforts are now underway among drug users. The challenge is formidable, but to divert attention away from this important work with false promises that animal research will soon provide a magic bullet is to deny the realities of this frightening epidemic.

Dr. Barnard is chairman of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, P.O. Box 6322, Washington, DC 20015; (202) 483-1312.

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