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The ANIMALS' AGENDA
JULY/AUGUST 1989 VOLUME IX NO. 7

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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 the practice of “Nonviolent Action Plan.” The MAP is a 36-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 six, dubbed “normal times” by Moyer, examines when the public is unable to see 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. Through support of the status quo at this point, public opinion slowly begins to reflect serious concern.

At stage three, the movement spreads—often through preaching networks—and grassroots organizations form to create greater awareness through local involvement and demonstrations. At the end of stage three, 20 to 30 percent of the population agrees with the protesters, but the ground is prepared for the emergence of the movement as a major force in the public spotlight of stage four. This often begins with a “trigger event” that dramatically alters the public to the situation in need of changing; and as “action” campaign with large scale 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 feel defeat is their work. They believe they have failed because they have not achieved all their goals. Stage five is more a phase for individuals to pass through than it is 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 peaceful transformation. This is a new political consensus. The structured movement, formally based on short-term and more or less sporadic 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 shift.

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 finding a new empowerment of a life beyond the end of the sequence, when movements are spawned as the new elevated public consciousness is affirmed by structural changes that once appeared irreversible. Once these movements repeat the process and 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 policies follow changes in the public’s psyche.

Moyer has worked in and with the civil rights, and environmental movements, but considers himself a relative outsider since he’s the first to admit he’s not the gay-white liberal establishment, of course. With the advantage of a vantage point, he places our movement at the end of stage four. In fact, he thinks we may be moving most of all “from step four—focusing on protest with no attention given to the development of a program or paradigm. There is now strong public support for social change rights issues,” he says, “but most people agreeing with the movement’s goals 80 percent of the time. People know there are more problems—certainly with our coasts and air quality—testing.” One difficult 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 appropriate—“for the animal rights movement to criticize 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. It is available for $1 each (or an inexpensive mailing fee for each order) from the Social Movement Empowerment Project, 721 Shadrack Place, San Francisco, CA 94137.

An Anti-Vivisection Society

The Anti-Vivisection Society for Research for its grant of a block 2,500 school library subscriptions, bringing the total number of library subscriptions funded annually by this program to 10,000. The AVS is a vital organization and American AVS is to be commended for its foresight and generosity.

-Olga D. Youn

Lucas H. McVeigh

Next Page

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 hearthravens to cover up their sins and birds 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 we do for the sake of profit.

Companies such as Exxon cannot be allowed to damage our fragile environment. Who are those who are concerned and appalled by the Exxon Valdez catastrophe, should voice their silent feelings to the companies that are responsible for the pollution.

-B.G. Carter

N. C. Goren

Lisle, Ont., Canada

Gruggling Cruelty 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 unscented and uncolored shampoo and conditioner for humans 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 reconsider writing checks for these products. Those of us who wish to alleviate animal suffering are being held hostage by cruelty-free alternatives. We need to change the way we buy and support companies that are treating, expecting—evidently from past experience—reproval for their act.

N. C. Goren

Media Bias

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

Turner, owner of such major enter-

prises as CNN and SuperStation WTBS, explained to a stunned 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 therein.” To that end, Turner’s solution was to add a new category called the Better World Society. However, only a few minutes earlier, Turner had told the audience that he hunts.

Continued on next page
T-61 Euthanasia

Just for the record, the item in April's News Briefs 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 to T-61 be administered by intravenous injection only. Bad technique or using 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—licensure 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 Cho'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—a tragic and unpreventable tragedy. To delibermly 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 fair.

I saw my father's pain and the fear in his eyes, and I shared his incomprehension 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—nor for that matter—nor the nonhumans who are all too often made to suffer.

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 wicked buck had 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 and 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 "kindred, gentler" future.

-Pauline Allen
Naples, FL

Conspiring Cats?

One of the criticisms concerns the alleged inability of nonhuman creatures to infer and deduce with rationality and logical reasoning. Now, I have four indoor cats who spend much of their days and evenings lounging in cat "treehouse" 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 cooperate through their actions to assure that at least one of them is on the porch so that can remain freely accessible. As night approaches, I have seen them start to come in of their own volition, but hesitate at the

Continued on page 55

"Cry for the Hunted"

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 Mortell, 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 CASHS 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 $500 or more will additionally receive a one-foot size bronze (50 are available). One-tenth sizes are for sale at $500 (200 are available). Each piece is cast by hand.

YES I wish to support CASH and RMHS in their projects to stop deer hunting.
I wish to purchase a one-sixth size (approx. 15") statue for $3,500.
I wish to purchase a one-fifth size (approx. 1") statue for $5,000.
I wish to make a contribution to CASH and RMHS for $.
All donations will be gratefully accepted!

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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 still has a new Sunday strip penciled in September.

While the cosmic musings of Oliver Wendell Jones and the presidential pursuits of Bill the Cat are the delight of comic fanatics, 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 Judy Bergman. 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? Don Rosa is the only one that had an active influence on me, especially in my college years. I hadn't read strips before I went to college. 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"
Breathed and Bloom County characters join activists in Denver anti-fur demo.

Continued from previous page

Was the political commentary of Bloom County appealing?

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.

The trials of veganism in a highly imperfect world.

The artist and one of his alter eggs.

Breathed and Bloom County characters join activists in Denver anti-fur demo.

Continued from previous page

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The artist and one of his alter eggs.
Interview

Continued from previous page

Anyone who knows the news business knows they're not in it to report 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 the term "corporations". Newspapers are privately run, 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-they threaten to pull their advertising. One of the papers was in a company town, a cosmetics town. I didn't think it would matter that the strip was going to appear in that newspaper. People will voluntarily give up 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 Pignose, 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 as if they own us. I almost killed myself over 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 every cent.
Animal Rhythms: Rockin' for Animal Rights

BY MARK SOMMER

At the finale of a recent concert inside New York City's cavernous Palladium, anime-garbed 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 3,000 people who packed the former theater turned dance club were ecstatic—and not just because of the soaring 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 Minik Stole, who starred in Hairspay and Polyester and has been a regular for years in all film directed by cult favorite John Waters: "The crowd was really enthusiastic, and the feeling they had that the cause was very strong." Also sharing the stage were former Co-Go Jane Wiedlin (whose latest record has an anti-fur song called simply "Fur"), actor River Phoenix and his band Aleka's Ark, the B-52s, and Lettermann Show favorite Larry "Bud" Melman. This was the second rock concert—or "rally," as one organizer put it—held in the past year by theWashington-based People For The Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA). It reflects the growing involvement of 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.

Local benefit concerts, which began with George Harrison's 1972 Concert for Bangladesh, have been effective in spreading the word about a problem sometimes in marshaling funds. Since the 1983 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. Just headlining by Bruce Springsteen. There have also been benefit concerts 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 "Don't Kill The Animals," which encourages all artists to come together in defense of rainforests. The two-sided single features musicians from diverse pop backgrounds, including former Springsteen bandmate "Sun City"organizer Little Steven, Pink Floyd's David Gilmour, rush L.L.Cool J, former Beastie Ringo Starr, one-time 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 the Brooklyn Academy of Music in May. Also participating in "Don't Bungle the Jungle" were the B-52s, the Jungle Youth 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 Madonna Square Garden, with special guests Hall & Oates, Sugar Minott, 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 their good friend Bill Graham stage several benefits, and the funds are dispersed through the nonprofit Rex Foundation. Dead members Jerry Garcia, Mickey Hart, and Bob Weir sit on its board of directors, 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 Pasture Coalition, and the Mountain Futures, which promotes organic and 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, Gabriel, Dire Straits, and Annie Lennox of the Eurythmics. Released under the title "Breakthrough," glance 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 Har- rison, Kate Bush, Howard Jones, the Pretenders, and Queen. There hasn't been yet a strictly animal rights musical event to match one of these 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, 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. Venices (

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

"It was very 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.”

But the brainchild of these events was Howard "Old Diet" Mathews, special projects coordinator for PETA, and sometime "punk" music aficionado. "I have collected the charts for two years," he says of his record. "80 songs that raged against animal abuse—"Skin" by Stฤnice and the Bang- sheets, and the Smiths' "Meat Is Murder"—he conceived of a concept album that he called "Reality with the release two years ago of "Animal Liber- ation." On the U.S. release, Lena Lovich, Nina Hagen, and others, and a number of lesser known bands sang out against lab experimentation, factory farms, and animal cruelty. The B-52s that night was a PETA poster with a badly mutilated dog and a sign that said, "I'm having your body left to science while you're still in it." On the flip side were the 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 a garishly footage which includes the inside of a slaughterhouse and scientists burning a pig with a blowtorch.

"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— to get through to ordinary people. It's good to have great 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."
International Fur Fair. At a press conference that included Dana Breechell of Trans-Species Unlimited and John Granby of the Humane Society of the United States, the group claimed that the fur industry was experiencing its stillest 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

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 "Elfin's Coming," "And When I Die," "Stone's End," and "Wedding Bell Blues," and for possessing a vocal and powerfully sensuous 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—enjoined by a new passion for animal rights.

She dedicated her near sold-out tour last year—her first since emerging from semi-retirement—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 Nyro: Sings" scheduled for release in July.

Like many people, Nyro says her life changed when her "animal, heart-strings 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 31-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 slaughter 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 grandmother that she learned compassion for animals.

"My grandfather was very progressive—very progressive as he came. 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."

But there is a point where 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 all 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 feel just how wonderful vegetarianism is right now. When I'm singing, I'm really dancing. I'm dancing my freedom."

—M.S.
The ANIMALS' AGENDA

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

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Remember, you can make a difference!
The Australian Film: 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 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 non-animal-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 (ANZAS), an active and effective council of humane groups which has a counterpart in the U.S. ANZAS embraces diverse organizations — all with their own programs and priorities, but all working together to reduce as rapidly as possible the universe of animal suffering.

At the airport by Peter Singer, I felt I was bringing "coal to Newcastle," for it was Peter who 15 years ago catalyzed global 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 Akeren, In Defence 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 when pain is inflicted, no matter who experiences it.

One of the first activities arranged was a workshop for activists. I explained my own modest approach, 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. 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 novel high technology. At a meeting with Robin Sullivan and Glynis Ogier of ANZAS and the project manager of an investment corporation which is planning to establish a toxicology lab in Victoria, I was able to provide details 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 released Mobil video entitled "Risk Assessment," spotlighting Mobil's implementation of nonanimal alternatives, and the presentation of a book with the same theme, Benmarks: Alternative Methods in Toxicology, featuring research reporting on 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 continue funding research in animal research and testing?" I attempted to reposition the issue as: "Animals are already being used on a massive scale; 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 alternative methods be developed?" but rather "How quickly can they be implemented?"

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

The last stop on the trip was Sydney, where at the suggestion of ANZAS 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 of 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 the U.S. Department of Agriculture officials. Activists "down under" have already made tremendous contributions to the worldwide animal rights movement.

No More Dolphin Captures

The Marine Mammal Commission unanimously suspended the capturing of bottlenose dolphins from the Gulf of Mexico on April 30 after a stormy National Marine Fisheries Service hearing on an application to take dolphins by the Dutch shipper Ouvenslands Denerpark. 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 how big the population is.

Additional testimony came from Hannah Bernard of Greenspeace, 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 these species is "as if we wanted an ambassador from Switzerland, we did kidnap a Swiss off the street at random and kept him in the trunk of a car."

— M.C.

Though Peter Singer is of course, the premier philosopher-activist of the modern humane movement, other notable Australians included Christin Townsend, who has exposed the abuse of sheep by the wool industry, and Pam Clarke, the recogizable animal rights grandmother who has spent months in prison as a result of her struggle to ban battery hens. On the plane trip back to the U.S. I looked through The House Plant, a book of photographs of earth taken from space. And as we zoomed from one continent to another, I was struck by a sense of how small and fragile our world really is. While some claim that we need to use animals for our survival, surely human survival is better ensured by a less exploitative relationship with the earth and its living beings. It's good to know that living in harmony with nature and nonhuman animals isn't an idea exclusive to one country or another. It's catching on everywhere.

—Henry Spiru

What's Up At Wards?

Our Animal Wards president Evelyn Hancock terms "absolutely false" reports that Wards is about to be taken over by scientists. Based in Washington, D.C., Wards has about 1000 members and assets estimated at $1.5 million. Wards is not a research institute, but promotes humane care for lab animals. The group's scientific and ethical experiments conducted on animals are investigated by government to determine whether they should continue. Activists say that Wards is "a crusade and will continue to crusade against animal experiments."

Wards has a director since founded in 1964 by Dr. William T. Scott, who is chairman of the University of Maryland, and president of the University of Maryland, and president of the American Anti-Vivisection League and other groups made inquiries, Else withdrew his application. Attorney Roger Calvino, representing the critics of Wards, said the mere nomination of an animal rights group to run such a group "was utterly inappropriate."
Connecticut Humane Plans No Changes

The Connecticut Humane Society may soon drop its law enforcement program in order to save $20,000 annually for alleged poor service, mismanagement, and dubious fundraising.

Worth $15,000, with $1,500 in facilities, CHS is among the six richest animal-protection groups in the US—but donors don't seem to think so. CHS told the IRS last year that it earned $5,134 in 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 fines that test on animals—against only $35,000 in donations.

The fundraising appeals add that CHS "has a tenambulances 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's system is well-planned and professional—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 to 31 percent in 1988. Donations rose 1,111 percent, but the animal welfare spending grew just 40 percent, barely more than the general 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 it's now, which "has not been taken advantage of by many people."

Although Hellberg claims a euthanasia rate of 40 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 alternate 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."

The society's actions allow 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 severe problem on the failure of CHS to implement an effective spay/neuter program.

"Their humane education is 20 years behind the times," Lewin also cites "lack of leadership in cruelty issues." Three years ago, CHS senior board member Robert Cuthcart 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 society was trying to comply. The panel's report cites 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 enforcement of anti-cruelty laws—CHS must open up its minutes and records. CHS's appeal of the ruling is still under appeal. 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." Crude calls are handled on a case by case basis, 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 Thomson last January—a year after CHS cited owner David Bilbao for starving them and a foal (who had already died), and six months after the society quietly monitored the case.

Last March, CHS refused to lay cruelty charges and allegedly helped in a cover-up under a guard at Samuel's 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 next Sprints, June 1988). Prisoner Gary Borman, a witness told The ANIMALS AGENDA that when he was interviewed by C.H. director Donald Du- point, who had been called due to prison complaints, "instead of being im- partial, 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 'Who is the angry-matory. 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 to be interested in the control process we can pursue." He also called the neck- breaking "acceptable" euthanasia, misquoting a 1985 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 meant for cats." Days later, responding to intense public pressure, CHS public relations director Donald McCleary 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 out- side despite record cold weather. CHS has also been known to tell callers that if they fed stray cats, 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 the judge. CAP has also lobbied for a bill that would explicitly make straw- ing 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 differ- ence if they do walk away from it?"—M.C.

Oil On Troubled Waters

“Is this America’s Chernobyl,” asked Brock Evans of the National Farmers Union, when the tanker Valdez hit the rocks of Prince William Sound, Alaska on March 24, causing America’s biggest oil spill. The Chernobyl meltdown happened because the operators skimped on safety. Drinking on the job led to critical errors. The Valdez grounding happened because federal budget cuts shut a radar station in a location that could have warned the ship away from the rocks; and Captain Joseph Hazelwood 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 recommendations.

The U.S.S.R. responded slowly to Chernobyl, from lack of planning, expertise, and equipment. Back in 1972, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the oil spill cleanup firm of 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 a matter of luck they wouldn’t happen.

Texas Targets

Scandal surrounded the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department after Wildlife Director Charles Allen was charged January 30 for helicoptering into New

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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 $86,6 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 Truitt (accused of attempting to bomb U.S. Surgical Corporation), and the defense of anti-vivisection veterinary professor Dr. Nedin Buycke’s appeal against discipline by the University of California at Davis.

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

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VIOLENCE
INFILTRATION
and SABOTAGE

What We Can Learn From Other Movements

BY LEIGH BARKER

In November of 1988, Fran Stephanie Truitt reportedly placed a bomb at the parking lot of U.S. Surgical Corporation in Norwalk, Connecticut, allegedly to cause property damage to that facility. It is now believed that Truitt did not act alone; U.S. Surgical paid undercover pro-

activists 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 atten-
tion. Deliberate backslash 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, a pattern 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 irritably affects them.

If it appears that reform is indeed possible, the individuals, groups, or organizations that will be affected by these changes will be poised to launch a defensive, the strength of which will depend on the degree to which they feel threatened. The level of backlash will increase propor-
tionately as the chance of success becomes 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 drama. Thrill-seekers often find their medium in militancy. What the general public might call the “homicidal fringe” will increase by virtue of sheer movement growth; and these individ-
uals, because of their detachment from certain realities, can often cause as much trouble as the opposi-
tion. Indeed, provocateurs have historically found an easy cover among their ranks.

If a movement finally achieves its goals, an oppos-
ing force is guaranteed to rise in challenge. Abor-
tion, for instance, was widespread until the early 1980s. But “race suicide” factions became alarmed at the number of white middle-class women having abortions, and anti-aborters groups saw abortion and birth control as invitations to black sex. Together they pressured Congress into outlawing abor-
tion and birth control. By the 1960s, both control was re-legalized, and by the 1970s, abortion was also. At that point, the dialectic pendulum began its inevitable swing back, and anti-abortion groups were re-

remobilized.

History records no quick fixes. John Lewis, a 25-year veteran of civil rights, understands this. “You plant a seed and cultivate it,” he explains, “and pace yourself for a long time.” 20 years ago, proponents of non-violent civil disobedience had realized Law’s 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 not worth the cost. The following stories of how people were caught up in the winds of that vortex may cause you to agree.

Infiltrating the “left”

Jerry Rubin is a yuppy now—a burned-out shooting star. But in 1966, 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 to stay away, 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 demonstrations was an undercover agent: the after-

noon a motorcycle gang appeared at the demonstra-
tions. 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—touting police, calling them “pigs,” throwing stones at them, and helping to rock a sur-
rounded police car. He took death threats and even a gang girlfriend. But besides being a very rowdy young man, he was also an undercover agent. Pierson partici-
dated in several attacks for which a civilian would have been charged, he admitted in court; 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 “memos” to Official Detective for $100.

Another agent who surfaced during this period was Irwin Bock. Bock had penetrating the movement so deeply, as both, born and bred, 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 this directly to the White House!” He disabled Vietnam veteran was addressing a rally. Unfortunately, many anarchists do not like 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 Lyndegest, 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, in 1979, made his connection 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 ad-
vocated violence. Members of BOSS (Bureau of Special Services-New York Police Department) were among its foun-
ders. Six officers were assigned to the black power group and infiltrate 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 under-
cover agents is made clear by written testimony given by a remorseful FBI informant under the name of “Bucky.” He wrote: “I am making the fol-
ing confession on my own responsibility.”

Credibility at 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 became, unfortunately, a pro-

vocateur... As far as I was concerned, I had no skills and abilities, they [the Camden 28] were totally inert. 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 to “slow down” the action until we had 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 hypocrisy 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
Alpert is still an activist, but like John Lewis, she has learned the value of realism. She is always one step ahead of the game, always thinking about the bigger picture. She knows that to make a real change, you must not only fight for your rights, but also fight for the rights of others. She is a true leader, and her actions speak louder than words.
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-campaign 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 Bhumani 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 helpless animals lay in economic advantage: the value of the Karakul lamb—ultimately 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 opponents, the ewes would often piously 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 finer-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. Mataa source: Diana Ratnagar, BWC, Pune (India).

SOUTHERN AFRICA—

Report from the Townships

Without the Animal Protection Service, many animals in the townships of Daveyton, Waterval, and Atterville in the Boland (formerly Stellenbosch) metro area might never receive veterinary treatment. Indeed, observers think that the medical inoculation and spraying 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.

The district has been beset with a plague of rats, and the one way to control the rodents is to keep stray dogs eating them. But the presence of so many dogs is a threat to the health of the community, as is the spread of disease to the farm animals. In addition, the townships are home to many feral cats and birds that are carriers of disease.

A new approach has been developed by the Animal Protection Service, which is considering the use of feral cats as a means of controlling the rodent population. This approach is being tested in a pilot project in the Daveyton area, and the results are promising.

In the Waterval area, the Animal Protection Service is working with local farmers to develop a system for the controlled distribution of vaccines to the townships. The goal is to reduce the incidence of diseases such as rabies and distemper in both the domestic and wild animal populations.

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

APS offers treatment and spaying at affordable prices at 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 Waterval-Achterhoek boundary (the "main clinic" to this day), but the acute lack of resources has continued to hinder the work. 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 "squatter" 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 barn at the complex; 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, many 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 services have been unable to make home calls for up to a week at a time, and 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. Scenes such as that in Atterville, however, are still unacceptable, 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 hard, making the lot of animals that much more precarious.

Mataa source: Lethl Cedik, APS (Soweto), and THE ANIMALS’ AGENDA correspondent.

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 26-28 (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 Great North Way, from London to Rome.

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Animal defenders worldwide are joining the "Papal 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 ’90 sponsored the bullfighting scenes in television ads. For many years now, the Coca-Cola Company has directly supported bullfighting by advertising at the bullrings themselves. The Coca-Cola Company also bottles Sprite.
INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

By D.F. Greivelee & Meredit Cliton

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 collection of private businesses influences even that.

The International Association for Therapeutic Experiments on Animals has published a seven-point International Charter for Health and Human Research. Copies, a donation to IAATSA, Box 285, St. Albans, 3 AIR 18, London, United Kingdom.

The Manitoba Animal Rights Coalition's debut newsletter features testimony by such animal attendant Todd Lawton. Must reading, Phone: 1500 Box 3925, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3C 4H7, Canada.

A farmer in Kathil, India recovered 2,000,000 worth of jewelry belonging to his wife when their cow, nameless for 12 years ago, but the couple waited to retrieve it until she gave birth to a calf.

Recent visits are shocked at the treatment of captive animals in Nepal, where many go seeking spiritual enlightenment. A tiger is held in a steel cage, three months, chained to the trees, while another is kept in a cage near a temple. In the market, no one shows any interest in the animals.

Tanzania has charged a Japanese man with republic for exporting 70 tons of elephant ivory worth $8 5 million, and $810,000 in ivory.

The ivory was shipped to Japan in three separate shipments, and then it was destroyed by the Japanese government.

Some Canadian hog farmers still believe the boom of being able to grow their herd is beginning. If they don't start working now, they won't get a chance.
NEWS SHORTS

EDITED BY MERRITT CLIFTON

The Animal Liberation Front took 1,231 animals, mostly mice, from University of Arizona (Tucson) labs on April 1 and torched the buildings, doing $160,000 damage. An ALF release said the animals "are being placed in good homes, where they will live free from the unnecessary curiosity of vivisectors." Said Roberta Wright of the Tucson-based Voice 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 an federal crime.

Arun pledged April 5 to quit animal testing by June 1. Arun is replacing the Drake eye irritancy test, done on rabbits, with Etyes, a chemical reactivity test. The Food and Drug Administration noted that Etyes finds only chemical and not physical irritants, but has it as a breakthrough. Arun 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. Donkeys have doubled to 7,500; the National Pygmy Goat Association has grown from 12 to 1,500 members, with a registry of 16,000 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 disagreed 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 is being stopped pending study when a colony of endangered wood ducks and wood doves turned up in the right-of-way. Henry Street in Ambrose, MS, is closed; wood ducks are temporarily to protect salamanders migrating to mating ponds.

Washington widows are considering firing rubber bullets, still potentially lethal, at sea lions accused of ruining the "pupping" 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 consumed 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, 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.

A Seattle shelter for the homeless took away 15-year-old Billy Todd's cat. Three weeks later, he bought himself with his leash.

Earl Vous, of LeSueur, Minnesota, toured the Midwest buying: 40,000 to 50,000 pigeons per year for resale to dog trainers. Vous teaches children to catch pigeons for him.

As of October 1, pit bull terriers in New York City are necropsied to ensure for $400,000 liability. The ordinance is opposed by most animal rights groups, including the American SPA, 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 Oregon Tourism Division is pushing cat-and-rod-fishing with an ad showing how not to release a fish: bare-handed, out of water. This scruples 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 960 Cottage Street N.E., Salem, OR.

Since 1982, students at Missouri's Odessa High School have delivered kittens to a biology exercise. Dissected 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.L. Davis at 713 South Third, Odessa, MO 64776.

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." The elephant was chained to the ground for days while keepers beat her with the bars.

A gardener at the Grissom's School House shopping center in Claremont, California, asked two men to call the duck pond. The two shot and clubbed 15 to 20 ducks, throwing the corpses into 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 tossing into yards to get them.

The Knoxville Zoo seeks $50,000 to buy a rare white Bengal tiger it raised for the Cole Brothers Circus. Reader George Steiner of Ripon notes that the zoo, though better than the circus, is still "truly a concentration camp for animals. There must be an alternative."

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

Die-offs of caged grebes and tlapia 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 sed dog racing, says 1989 Beegean Marathon winner Dee Dee Josey, because, "We understand the dogs and are gentler with them." Women owners also dominate dog-pulling. The International Kennel Club of America sanctioned 43 dog-pulls in 1989. "This type of dog, you just don't force," says Ruth Lallang, 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 $3.5 billion last year on 51 tracks in 13 states. Delaware North, owners of hockey's Boston Bruins, are among the big dog-racing investors now trying to put a track at St. Albert, Alberta, 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 spent 10 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 20 percent of the time, tripping their swimming speed, burning stored fat they need to reach the Arctic. Some whales 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.

Pardee University associate psychology professor Erich Klinghammer pits tame wolves against buffalo raising for meat each Sunday at his Weld Park in Battle Ground, Indiana. Claims Klinghammer, who sells tickets to the "show" for $300 apiece, neither wolves nor buffalo are ever hurt.

Empathy begins in infancy, and also appears in the elderly, say Leslie Brothers of the California Institute of Technology. Brothers' studies discern a distinct empathy in elderly people who have an acquired ability unique to human adults. Brothers' research reveals no empathy on his part, however, as research animals are made to suffer in the course of the studies.

Two California fishermen were in- dicted for killing Bobo the sea lion with a boat stuffed into a fish (see News Shorts, March 1989).

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

James Ridendaun, a hunter, is the new director of the National Park Service. Ridendaun spent eight years as director of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources. Hoosier Environmental Coun- cil executive director Jeff Stant charges he was "consistently pro commercial development; pro big business."
Join Our Television Team!

“Animal Rights Forum” is currently broadcast weekly in 45 cities coast-to-coast. Help us put the animal rights message on television in your community. It’s easier than you think!

Contact Alan Bullington at Animal Rights Information Service (ARIS) P.O. Box 26072 Columbia Circle Station New York, NY 10023

NEWS SHORTS

Helping Hands, a group that provides key aides to quadrupeds, promotes “one of the most terrible of all animal experiments” according to Friends of Animals president Patsy Ferrari, “because the animals are required to last for 30 days or 60 years.” The animals of the “dispar” are studied by the great primate the monkeys are controlled by radio-activated electro-stimulation. Addis Wallace Swett of Primarily Primates, “Those cute little monkeys you see in the media are just benefiting to be terri facings. They’re not smiling they’re being planeted for fear.” Ferrari and Swett prefer to see monkeys with their monkey tails for the animals to see themselves. Under a pilot program the United States Military Administration, 40 disabled members will get monkey tails, while 10 others will be given trained dogs.

Two dozen sea lions have killed up near Los Angeles recently, possibly killed by fishermen. Some 2,500 sea lions a year are drowned in net 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 the federal Bureau of Land Management, which brought a two-to-five-year delay. “They are afraid of getting sheep grazers and off-road vehicle people angry,” said Wilderness Society spokesperson Patricia Schiller. “This is an example of the failure of the BLM’s mandate to protect public lands and wildlife.”

Fleeing bowhunners, seven deer leaped a 30-foot bridge into traffic recently at Glencoe, New York. Five of the deer were killed.

Cats killed 9605 deer in New York last year. Many deer were hit while licking up road salt.

Two deer/canine collisions have prompted state to start shooting dogs who jump the foot-traffic fences at the Grand Rapids, Michigan, airport.

Photographic gelatin is made from calves’ eyes. Both Kodak and Fuji are trying to develop a nonanimal film gelatin, so far without success.

Ann Landers claimed in her March 29th column that “more than 20 million acres of the far produced in North America is raised in family farms.” In fact, about 20.7 million tramp animals are marketed each year in the U.S. and Canada, versus only 0.6 million raised 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 “Rearing Life,” which notes that the controversy over 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 1968 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 it has found evidence that habitat preservation, only five percent of 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 extinct seaside dusky sparrow and the declining black duck as color morphs. The common seaside sparrows and halfbacks

Retired Air Force colonel Larry Sunderland has sued the Arizona Game & 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 crows from her home last year, finding exter- special evidence of animal sacrifices.

Marchers at the annual Hegira Holiday Parade about demand that the

The Hegira Labor Day pigeon show may soon be outlawed. Changes in the Pennsylvania House Judiciary Committee and in the text of the anti-pigeon show bill give the legislation a better chance of passage than before. Pennsylvania should seek a state representative, the bill was sponsored by 200,000 captive pigeons each year at Hegira.

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

Guernville, California holds an annual banana slug recipe contest, sponsored by the local newspaper.

NEWS SHORTS

Wolf deaths in Isle Royale in Lake Superior (see News Shout, March 1989) could be the result of sexual poisoning, says Betty Kent of the Minnesota Herbicide Coalition. Lake Superior moose 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 terrain 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 Woodrow Wilson High School from requiring students Maggie McCool, who refuses to dissect animals in biology class.

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” the Foods, of near-Allentown, has offered to feed the dogs until the case is settled. Camden, New Jersey, has fired policeman Ernie Lucas, who was recently fired $300 for throwing a dog off a bridge, and Pitts- burg policeman Edward Lee Jr. was fined $525 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 60 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 zebra—possibly a staffer, as the beating occurred in a locked barn.

We are interested in purchasing antiques of good quality.
Help Me... 
I Found a Stray!

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 bitten 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 shiny and full, if he appears healthy and well-fed and is generally approachable, chances are he is someone’s lost pet. But remember, unless he 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, gams, abdomen, and inside the hind legs for identifying tattoos. There are several centralized tattoo registries: National Dog Registry at (914) 277-4485, and Identi-A-Pet at (212) 466-8200 are two of the largest. U.S. Pets (1-800-FETCH-ME) was recently established in Colorado, and has a national computer system. 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, at pet shops, groceries, 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 filled 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 an 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, but as for dog lights 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 handmade 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 to potential danger. It also is 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 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 rabbits is decreasing among house pets, 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 close 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 and leave it unattended for a 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, kitchen, laundry room, enclosed porch, or a garage (weather permitting)—but remove all milk and remove the temptation out of reach! 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 padding. 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: a dog breaching a dog pen that 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 animals. If you take a stray 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 “pregnancy spay” (abortion) right up to delivery with absolutely no danger to the mother’s health. Dogs, however, generally cannot be spayed after the first 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: just see to it that few enough, to those kittens and kittens will be mature enough to bear offspring of their own!

What do I find if 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, sedated 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 or cat and all she can eat along with fresh water. Some deblatated...
Continued from previous page

nursing mothers need extra calcium or selenium may result.
Wearing will take place between 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., begins
introducing the youngsters to solid food a week earlier by
offering a mixture of baby food and finely diced 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 fatalities in the street. Hand-reared newborn animals
are not ready to be handled; they are completely helpless.
Keep in mind that orphaned kittens and puppies require
special care, and those named by their mothers. A veterinary
checkup is always advisable, as is your prior priority.

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

Finding a good, permanent home for an orphan animal is
ever the most rewarding tasks you could ask for. Use
some of the techniques suggested for contacting a lost
animal’s “owner,” that is, the advertising, handball, handbag,
and human organizations. Word-of-mouth is an extremely
effective means of advertising, so talk up the stray with
friends, neighbors, and schoolmates. The animal, spayed or
neutered, with up-to-date vaccinations is 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 the animal: What is the animal
to be fed, and how will the animal be cared for? Who is the
animal’s owner? Will the animal be spayed or neutered?
Is the animal’s behavior compatible with your home
environment?

How do I adopt a stray into my
home?

Turning a stray into a contented, loving companion
requires kindness, understanding, and patience. Obviously,
physical needs take priority. But after a veterinary
examination, neutering or spaying, inoculations, a full stomach,
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, being 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 to make 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 suppose, but stay in the background as much as
possible. Above all, don’t misunderstand fear as hostility.
The animal is a very much a creature of habit, true. But the
aggression, anxiety, and fear here can evolve and mature
with dogs. Those individuals who are especially sensitive to

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 do not accept any animal from any area. Some
shelters will euthanize immediately if the animal is a stray
or, in their opinion, “unadoptable” due to age, injury
behavioral disorder, or behavioral adjustment. 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 consider when contacting a shelter
regarding an animal. Make sure all your companions are in
nutritional policy, veterinary care, neutering/spaying policy,
adoption screening and follow-up, state and state licensing of
the shelter, veterinary care, euthanasia policies, and method
of euthanasia (intravenous injection of either an
anesthetic such as sodium pentobarbital or a
local anesthetic agent is the only acceptable method).

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9. What’s Wrong With Eating Meat?,
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10. For the Vegetarian In You, by Billy Ray
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“cookbook” for vegetarians and those
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11. The Farm Vegetarian Cookbook,
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Studying the AIDS Epidemic

By Neal D. Barnard, M.D.

The focus of AIDS efforts is shifting from research to care. Some 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 that "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 standard 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 to behavioral weapons -- education, counseling, and persuasion, among others -- that will not change even when effective therapies or vaccines are discovered... the efficacy of therapies and vaccines can be overwhelmed by sexual behaviors... Social change..."

Animal models have not led to significant breakthroughs in these experiments; while chimpanzees can harbor the virus, they do not develop the disease. Obviously, immune system differences in chimpanzees give them far greater resistance than the human... As a result, researchers have, at times, had to ignore animal experiments. When the first potential human vaccine developed in chimpanzees showed itself to be ineffective, but the vaccine went into human trials in spite of the animal data, a number of researchers' suspicions that the animal models were poor indicators of the vaccine's potential in humans... Chimpanzees do get a disease that bears many similarities to the one caused by a different virus, with properties distinct from the human AIDS virus (HIV). Recently, experiments in which monkeys were given a human-like immune system were announced as a potential step forward for AIDS research. But that is perhaps the single most stressful part of any experiment. The experiment itself continues for many years, even for the animal's entire lifetime.

Laboratory workers, afraid of contagion, avoid contact with the animals as much as possible. As AIDS has spread from one ethnic group to another, the spread of HIV to African-Americans has been particularly slow...

Progress in AIDS has stemmed from several entirely unrelated 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 maladies that began to crop up in the late 1970s. These methods showed that a new disease was about to appear. 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 more resistance to the virus are important in order to identify factors that help fight the disease. A recent report revealed that those who have a high level of a protein in their blood are protected from HIV infection. The protein, called CD4, is found on the surface of certain cells in the body and is thought to help the virus enter the cells...
Evading issues

"Haven’t I, George Page, for Nature?" To the heads of devoted fans who tune in a week or two after 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 school. At least, that’s the argument that argued. Nature fulfilled the promise of television to inform and educate.

Yet there’s a curious void. Nature is also a grudgingly 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 ethnological descriptions to alert the audience about the social and political forces destroying a particular habitat or spurring development and suffering for animals.

The evasions are all the more puzzling considering the show’s financial base. Nature is to-day largely underwritten by viewers’ contributions, and some of television’s most enlightened corporate sponsors. As such, its audience can be counted on to have more than a passing racist interest in the fate and well-being of animals. Do the show’s producers really believe that such people will be shocked and outraged when some of the known and some of the unknown no longer exist? Are the producers just fulminating because no one has ever bought fur coats for women declared, stroked.

"Call me a chauvinist, but that’s the way I thought it was. But somehow, I know that another is in deep trouble on account of human encroachment or rapid environmental exploitation of flora and fauna."

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 near-total neglect of primates. The primate’s "Primate", the "Nature of Australia," which debuted late last year.

People familiar with the genetic persistance of kangaroos and wild horses—to mention just two animals under assault "down under"—had probably already anticipated this. They waited in vain. Nature devoted precious hours to the geological and ecological history and peculiarities of the Australian continent—a spelling-lesson subject, no doubt—but scarcely a word was said about the social context engulfing all that life. And we do believe that matters of life and death have no place in the description of an animal’s situation. Or that the entire crew of hosts, writers, researchers, hangers-on, and camae people could descend on Australia with the assured interest of doing a film on its fauna and never once hear anything about that country’s war on its indigenous animals?

McTavish, the stirrings of activism

Although topical myopia is also an exasperating problem with PBS’s other animal show favorite, Wildlife, the creation of Marty Stofer, how the audience can at times encounter flashes of broader awareness. In fact, over the last two years, Stofer, whose enthusiasm about animals and the outdoors is nothing if not contagious, has begun to gingerly inject caustic messages in his films. Stofer’s budding activism was recently showcased on a program devoted to the lynx. At the end of a brilliant piece of filming in which a hunter stalked and killed these extraordinary cats across the birth of a litter and the ordeal of survival in winter (in a nice touch, the ascent of the Rocky Mountains is found to have died from starvation). Stofer pleaded with his viewers to shun lynx fur coats on account of the species’ rarity. "It always seems that every time one of these things goes on, we learn of renewed efforts from the [in]..."

Tuberculosis...Lynx cub dead from starvation

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, it can only hope that Stofer will deepen his commitment to this cause. The tube desperately needs more people of his experience and stature presenting the whole story.

Flawed sympathies:

National Geographic, Audubon, and PBS

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 beyond sympathy to the tackling of specific issues imperiling survival.

National Geographic specials need little introduction. They are the academic and educational arm of the National Geographic Society: the have set standards for excellence over the years. Many libraries today carry classics like "Polar Bear Alert," and "My Sperm Whale." Similarly, Audubon specials have long covered environmental problems and wildlife issues, albeit from a clearly "conservationist" perspective. For TBS (as the new-fangled Turner Broadcasting System created by Ted Turner through the innovative use of satellites), perhaps protecting the earth’s diversity of life is the way to take into account the situation of the species at the international level. What about relocation? Besides, why is it that animal problems are often "resolved" with the guns? Particularly in the case of the elephant, whose numbers are plummeting as a result of poaching (for their tusks and their hides). It is redolent of the Brazilian general’s 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 Stofer had pressed the advocates of such a policy further, but he didn’t. Conservation’s narrow focus—derived largely from its speciest basis—is too easy a target for such impassioned and well-researched observations...
Mortal Choices


Edited by William J. Kay, Susan P. Cohen, Carole E. Fadin, Austin H. Katscher, Herbert A. Nitzberg, Rene E. Grey, and Mohamed M. Oumer

The Charles Press, P.O. Box 1715, Philadelphia, PA 19138, 1998
267 pages; $31.95 hardcover, $18.95 software


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 uncorroborated sound data. Some articles address the "euthanasia" of laboratory and zoo animals—imprudent, and that is the inclusion of Alan Beck's "Medical Research, Euthanasia, and the Animal". Unfortunately, this is the same piece. Beck likens those involved in the care and research of animals to "medical" and "religious fundamentalists", and accuses them of having an anti-progress attitude. He questions the medical and social impact of euthanasia on animals. The book's central theme is that rather than have people die of illnesses than find cures, because they believe death is inevitable. He includes the following: "It is also my belief that the animal rights movement is an unsuccessful (despite massive evidence to the contrary) movement for the animal rights movement is an unsuccessful (despite massive evidence to the contrary) movement for the animal rights movement is an unsuccessful (despite massive evidence to the contrary) movement for the animal rights movement is an unsuccessful (despite massive evidence to the contrary) movement for the animal rights movement is an unsuccessful (despite massive evidence to the contrary) movement for the animal rights movement is an unsuccessful (despite massive evidence to the contrary) movement for the animal rights movement is an unsuccessful (despite massive evidence to the contrary) movement for the animal rights movement is an unsuccessful (despite massive evidence to the contrary)

The book must not be judged too severely because of one unfortunate article, its inclusion points to inappropriate editing and organization. Though the book is an excellent resource, it does not offer a comprehensive overview of the animal rights movement. Animal will be useful to veterinarians, shelter and humane society workers, and anyone who has a beloved companion animal.

—Zoe Weil
Obfuscating the Issues

Animal Liberators: Research & Morality
by Susan Spierling
247 pages, hardcover, $15.95

In her introduction to Animal Liberators: Research and Morality, author Susan Spierling states, “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, Spierling 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 antivaccination 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 arena.”

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

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

Primatologist is the book’s longest chapter. Although interesting in its own right, it seems to be included only 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 antivaccinationists and animal rights activists, Spierling 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 experimental 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 Spierling spoke brought up issues other than vivisection, but they were not pursued. Had Spierling 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, Spierling 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 distinctive and radical quality and which takes it out of the political mainstream.” Since the Victorian antivaccination movement “had a preponderance of evangelicals,” Spierling strains to find a parallel in the animal rights movement. Thus, while animal rights activists are as likely to be not religious, Spierling describes the movement as analogous to a “charismatic cult,” and concludes that, “By opposing the world of modern science, animal rights becomes a vehicle for charismatic emotional expressions of alienation from these values.”

In summary, Spierling’s historical research is thorough, but her interviews are superficial and her conclusions unconvincing. 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 Spierling 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 Sou

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### Pet Allergies: Remedies For An Epidemic

By Alfred J. Plechner, DVM, and Martin Zucker (Very Healthy Enterprise, P.O. Box 4732, Ingleside, CA 92030; 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 these animals, supporting instead to the buyers’ sense of what their animals need or want. Meat, which causes allergic reactions in many dogs, is often a major ingredient. It is for this reason rather than an ethical one that Dr. Plechner suggests a vegetarian diet for canines. A special diet for kittens is also outlined. Dr. Plechner also discusses other types of allergic reactions and flea problems.

### The Best-Ever Book of Dog and Cat Names by Leslie Garfield and Peggy Streeter (Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1989; $7.95, paperback, 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 Kapuse

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**July/August 1989**

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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 (cyanoacobalamine). 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 lack of the ability 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 nutrient billion-a-billionth 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 will lack the entity. He who uses his/her B12 reserves for a minimum of three years who can not get it from other sources, so they (as well as pregnant women and nursing mothers) should get some form of cyanocobalamin from the start. Taking antibiotics can increase the 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 counterproductive to some of the B12 we would get otherwise: primitive people and anthropologists don’t scrub every root and shoot they eat, so they get some of the vitamin in the dirt that cling 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, dulcia, 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

B12 & the Vegan Diet

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.

The Animals’ Agenda

July/August 1989

53
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 Nazi opposition to vivisection was the result of Hitler's delusions. As Dr. Frederick Goodwin of the National Institutes of Health noted in his testimony to the committee, it was reported by the Nazis to be a part of their anti-vivisection campaign. It was repeated April 26 on NBC'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."

The claim is a deliberate perversion of the animal research community or simply a result of their sloppy historical research, the facts speak otherwise. In The Dark Side of Science, John Voynich wrote about the Nazi medical experiments: "The experiments made on prisoners were many and diverse, but they had one thing in common: all were a part of a program of experimentation on animals. In the experimental program, this antecedent scientific literature was mentioned in the evidence; and at Buchenwald and Auschwitz concentration camps, human and animal experiments were carried out simultaneously as parts of a single program." [p. 159] (These were typus experiments.) Some of that antecedent scientific literature can be read in Ezechiel Kogon's book, The Theory and Practice of Hell (1950), in the section "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 worker in a laboratory where human experiments were conducted. His reports contain lists of experiments that ranged from serum preparations made from rabid livers and testis tissue injected into guinea pigs, to experiments on inanimate objects of the Gypsy camp at Lichtenburg, in Lower Saxony. Kogon states, "An important element of this antecedent scientific literature is the role of an appropriate body of experts, the basis for which was the famous sterilization experiments, which followed a pattern established by the German scientific magazine of several animal experiments..." and mentions Auschwitz, where "experiments on humans and animals" were conducted simultaneously.

The Nazis did not know that they had been doing these experiments, and must be confirmed on humans.

The Nazi doctors usually performed experiments on people, and were not confirmed on animals.

Prior to the Nazi regime, the Weimar government had passed a law in 1933 requiring that all human experiments be preceded by animal experiments. This law was overruled by the Nazi government in 1933. The law was revised in 1933 to cover conditions under which vivisection would continue, and others were added, "serious and scientific" in conditions and serious institutions. The Lancer, 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 1575 and 1806.

Anti-animal rights propaganda notwithstanding, the fact is, human and animal vivisection are part of the same historical process. There is no proof that the Nazis themselves.

—Robert Kachefsky
Animals Rhythms: Rockin’ for Animal Rights

Continued from page 58

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 ‘90s, “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 efficient 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 safeguarding: “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. We have to be poor and desperate, 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.

The 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 liked the idea of having a benefit. 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 be going on. 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 pressures that he 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.”

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Animal Rights in Bloom

Continued from page 11

think the average American perceives the animal rights movement as radical.

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 idea 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 hurt your own cause 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 Liberationists” 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 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 Murray 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. Murray 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 aren’t true, and which will soon provide a magic bullet is to deny the realities of this frightening epidemic.

Dr. Bernard is chairman of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, P.O. Box 4352, Washington, DC 20015 (202) 483-3313.

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