

Living With Wildlife

the ANIMALS' AGENDA

THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE OF ANIMAL RIGHTS AND ECOLOGY • JULY / AUG 1990



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The ANIMALS' AGENDA

July/August 1990 VOLUME X NO. 6

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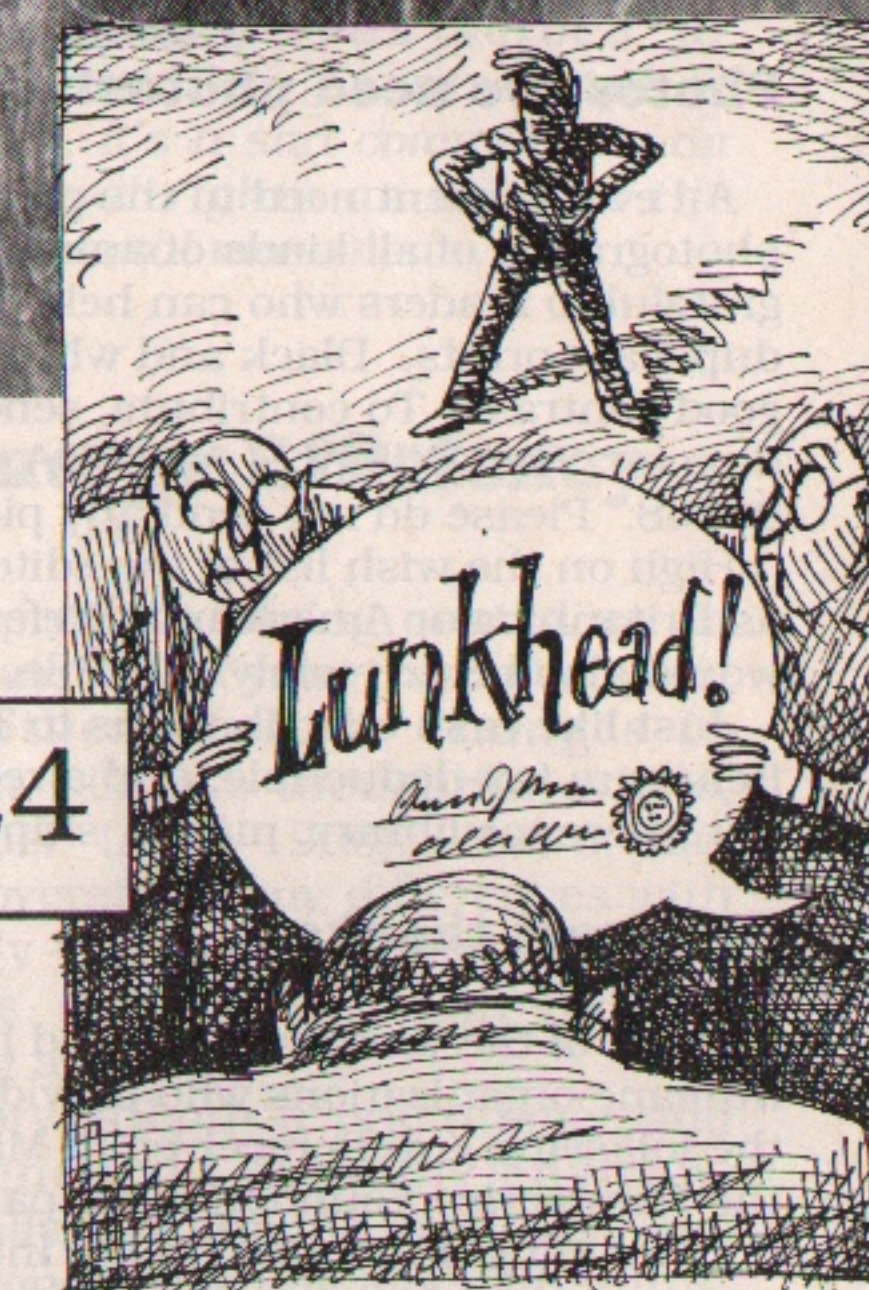


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ILLUSTRATION: WALT TAYLOR

Earth Day Revisited

Nothing earth-shattering took place on April 22nd, but then no one expected to be making history. No major victories were achieved for the planet. No miraculous recoveries of its devastated and dying ecosystems were observed. The same problems faced us the day after.

Still, whether we demonstrated or celebrated or ignored the whole thing, we can all take heart from what happened on Earth Day. What began as isolated stirrings of unease two decades ago, emerged in 1990 as a global awakening of ecological concern.

Lots of it was pure hype, of course, as nature-raping corporations jumped on the environmental bandwagon. If there had been a prize for Earth Day audacity, it surely would have gone to the National Cattlemen's Association and the Beef Promotion and Research Board, who jointly sponsored a full-page *New York Times* ad proclaiming, "Every Day is Earth Day for American Cattlemen." Green is still the color of money to industry.

Though there's still a contingent within the animal rights movement that doesn't want environmental problems mixed in with "its" issues, most humane activists consider themselves part of the environmental movement. Grassroots groups across the country jumped with ease into local Earth Day celebrations and, among national humane organizations, The Humane Society of the United States deserves commendation for its vigorous efforts to promote Earth Day awareness.

Back in the fall of 1988, The ANIMALS' AGENDA made a conscious decision to begin trying to bridge the perceived gap between the animal rights and environmental movements. In reality, our interests are, and have always been, inextricably connected. The difference is the environmentalist emphasis on species and the animal rights concern for individual animals. It might be said that by focusing entirely on individuals, the animal rights activist might fail to see the forest for the trees; while the environmentalist, focusing perhaps too broadly, might fail to see the trees for the forest. By integrating the whole spectrum of issues and points of view, The ANIMALS' AGENDA is helping to integrate the two movements and place humane concerns firmly on the environmental agenda.

Some day, every day will be Earth Day. And the animals will have something to celebrate, too.

Photos, we need photos! and books, too!

An ever present need in the production of The ANIMALS' AGENDA is for high-quality photographs of all kinds of animals and environmental subjects. We will be very grateful to readers who can help build up our picture archives by donating original or duplicate prints. Black and white glossies are best, but we can also use color if there is good contrast. To contribute, send photographs with a credit label attached to art director, The ANIMALS' AGENDA, 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468. Please do not send any pictures that must be returned.

High on the wish list of the editorial department is a good set of encyclopedias, such as Britannica or Americana. Reference books on animals, nature, and the environment would also be extremely valuable.

Just like cash contributions to The ANIMALS' AGENDA, gifts of books or other useful items are tax-deductible, and a receipt can be provided. If you can help fill the holes in our reference library, mail or ship books to us at our Connecticut address.

Sincerest thanks...

Much of the work we do would be impossible without the help of foundations and humane organizations who provide funding for special projects. Thanks are in order for the following grants received in March and April: to the Helen V. Brach Foundation and the Summerlee Foundation for partially underwriting the cost of a late spring circulation-building promotion; to the International Fund for Animal Welfare for renewing its grant to assist in outreach efforts, which include complimentary subscriptions to all members of Congress and 2,000-plus media; and to the American Anti-Vivisection Society for renewing its grant for subscriptions to 2,300 high school libraries.

Increasing the reach of The ANIMALS' AGENDA is a surefire means of spreading the animal rights message. The growing number of inquiries we receive from reporters, educators, and potential activists underscores the importance of our public outreach efforts. Contributions from individual subscribers are also invaluable in sustaining and amplifying The ANIMALS' AGENDA's work. When you're writing checks to animal rights groups, please don't overlook The ANIMALS' AGENDA.

—The Editor

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

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LETTERS

Unscientific Fraud

Dr. Catherine Roberts believes that animal activists should treat vivisection with respect (*Letters*, May 1990). She questions whether animal experimentation is medically and scientifically worthless. There is abundant literature authored by highly qualified medical professionals that should make it apparent to any thinking person that vivisection is an unscientific fraud. There is no need for me to cite a lengthy list of sources. If the reader doesn't know about them, then s/he should.

There is a very fundamental and important reason for the counter-productivity of animal experimentation. Call it ethical principle if you wish. It has yet to be acknowledged by animal experimenters and most other people. Quite simply, no significant good has ever resulted from a bad system. And vivisection is the epitome of a bad system! If we cause suffering and death to sentient creatures, or tolerate such a practice, then sooner or later we ourselves will suffer. It's a universal law.

The only path to medical progress is through compassion, caring, and disease prevention. We won't find cures for dreaded diseases by a system that tortures and mutilates innocent beings.

—Ron Baker
Paradox, NY

Earth Day Oversight

Earth Day has come and gone, leaving in its wake a long list of resolutions about the personal lifestyle changes we can and should make if this planet is to survive. We have resolved to cut down on our personal consumption of water, gas, and oil; to recycle papers; use

public transportation; and move closer to where we work. But there is another lifestyle change we heard surprisingly little about during Earth Day events. This change could do far more good for the environment than all the other ones combined. The change I am referring to is the adoption of a vegetarian diet.

While individuals are made to feel guilty for leaky faucets and lawn-watering, the livestock industry is responsible for 80 percent of water consumption, 90 percent of soil erosion, and 70 percent of deforestation. Ninety percent of agricultural land in the U.S.—more than half the

country's total land area—is presently used for meat, dairy, and egg operations. It has been estimated that if everyone in the developing world became a vegetarian, it would be possible to give four tons of edible grain to every starving person. And last, but not least, the excruciating suffering of

animals on factory farms would not exist.

It is a sad commentary on the state of the environmental movement that only one city in the country (Berkeley) hosted an Earth Day event at which meat was not sold. Words of good intentions will not solve the current environmental crisis. If we are truly concerned, we must realize that what

comes out of our mouths is far less significant than what goes in.

—Marti Kheel
Oakland, CA

The future of The ANIMALS' AGENDA depends on the generosity of its supporters. We are extremely grateful for the substantial financial assistance provided by these individuals and organizations.

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Thanks also to our 1990 **Sustainers**. For information on becoming a Benefactor, Patron, Sponsor, or Sustainer, please see page 60.

Editor's Note:

As far as we know, only one national organization the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine—sent out Earth Day press releases noting that meat-eating is an environmental issue. Many groups participated in Earth Day celebrations locally, but overall, much more could have been done by humane organizations to highlight animal problems. If meat was served at

every Earth Day event except at Berkeley, it's a sad commentary on the animal rights as well as the environmental movement.

Energy Efficiency

I appreciated being quoted as an advocate of bicycle transportation and other lifestyle changes in Merritt Clifton's thoughtful article, "To Life!" (April 1990). But it may have overstated my differences with energy-efficiency expert Amory Lovins, whose work and vision I greatly admire.

Amory is both a practitioner and proponent of simpler, environmentally sustainable lifestyles. His focus on energy efficiency (in autos, lighting, appliances, etc.) as an environmental and economic solution is primarily a strategic decision to use arguments that policy-makers and citizens won't find threatening. When Amory

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LETTERS

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pauses from spreading the good news about energy efficiency worldwide, he can be quite eloquent in questioning industrial society's materialism, which sets us apart from the natural world. Once the efficiency revolution is won, Amory will probably help spearhead the movement for simpler, gentler lifestyles. And, by the way, he's very supportive of my work on behalf of bicycling and against the automobile.

Similarly, where Merritt finds public outrage against destructive energy projects "often much less effective" than expert scientific testimony, I believe the two go hand-in-hand. The best scientific evidence isn't worth a damn

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without the public outcry to give it political expression and legitimacy.

—Charles Komanoff
Komanoff Energy Associates
270 Lafayette St., Ste. 400
New York, NY 10012

The Pet Establishment

"Holocaust at the Animal Shelter" (Jan./Feb. 1990) was too quickly read and dismissed by the animal protectors who wrote in hurt response (*Letters*, March 1990). I served for three years on the board of the CSPCA in Montreal, where we "helped" most of our charges by disposing of them in a gas chamber. Two to three hundred a day. What else could we

do? Turn them out on the street? Take them all home? No. But what we *could* have done, and we *should* do today is take every opportunity to declare publicly and forcefully that these animals need not have been born. And as Greanville and Duvin pointed out,

More Letters Page 7

DO SOMETHING.

Write now!

You will find many urgent calls to action in this magazine: you'll be urged to register your disapproval with companies which still use animal tests, and you probably have a thing or two to say to furriers and vivisectionists.

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LETTERS

Continued from page 4

that means exposing the huge and arrogant pet establishment for what it is.

The need for low-cost spay/neuter programs has been recognized for decades. What has been overlooked—even tolerated and encouraged by some shelter authorities—is the ever expanding pet industry. The animal rights community has also steered clear of seriously addressing the role of breeders (all breeders), pet shops, the American Kennel Club and similar organizations, dog and cat shows, the pet food industry, and veterinarians. The result has been the perpetuation of a truly bizarre situation where the very groups founded to protect animals find themselves disposing of them in numbers that exhaust resources, both human and financial.

This is what shelters must address. The business of marketing puppies and kittens is lucrative and easy. The "products" sell themselves. But they are not shoes or VCRs or microwave ovens. Why do we allow these living, breathing, dependent creatures to be treated like so much merchandise?

Education funds are in short supply because care and euthanasia for surplus animals (many of them intentionally bred) use more than the available resources. But we have our voices, our access to the media, our positions in our communities. We must clearly and firmly demand that breeders be regulated, ask that shops selling

animals be boycotted, shows picketed, pet food marketing criticized.

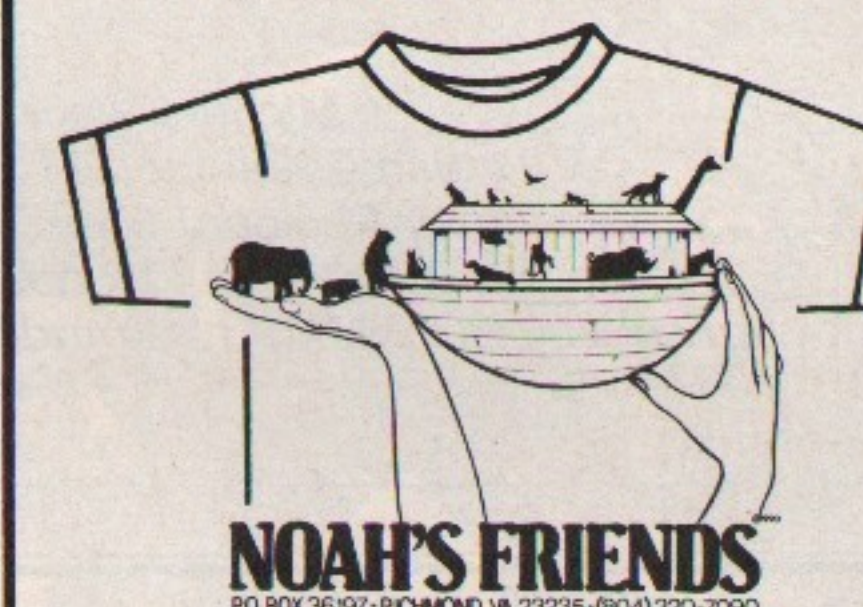
We correctly take decisive action against the exploitation of laboratory animals, wildlife, and animals raised for food. Why are we silent about the lethal pet establishment?

—Judith H. Bock
Montreal, Que., Canada

Editor's Note: There is indeed a danger of co-optation in some of the pet food industry's programs of financial assistance to shelters, most of which involve coupons or purchase of particular brands. There also appears to be some reluctance on the part of humane

Continued on next page

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July/Aug 1990

The Animals' Agenda

MORE LETTERS

Continued from previous page

groups to confront the pet industry directly; and most still help perpetuate the notion that animals are property through the use of terms such as "pet ownership." They probably fear alienating the public by appearing too radical or extreme and so refrain from denouncing practices that are not beneficial to animals in the long-term. We urge humane organizations to consider the points you have raised.

Just as an observation, we have noted a higher level of consciousness among cat fanciers than among the dog show crowd. There's a trend in cat shows to feature ordinary "alleycat"-type animals who have been spayed or neutered, and some cat shows donate profits to humane societies.

Zero euthanasia: can it ever be achieved? The Greater Vancouver branch of the BCSPCA manages eight animal shelters. In 1949, we

put down 4,880 animals. By 1959 this had grown to 15,586; by 1969 to 25,758; and only five years later, in 1974, to 45,345. Had this situation gone on developing, in 1989 we would have put down over 105,000 animals.

In 1976, we opened one low-cost spay/neuter clinic and since then, with only two exceptions, our euthanasia has decreased year after year, until in 1989 it was down to 8,568. In our North Vancouver shelter, we put down 24 dogs in 1988 and 32 in 1989; in the first three months of 1990, we have only put down one dog in this shelter.

I calculate that in this 14-year period (1976-1989), we "saved" the lives of over 800,000 animals, and saved the community some \$16 million.

Yes, certainly, zero euthanasia can be achieved.

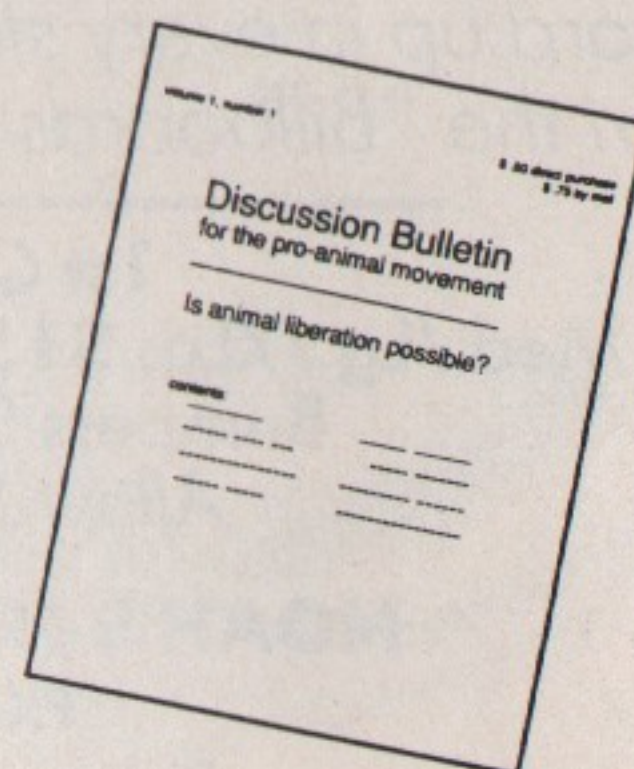
—Michael Weeks
British Columbia SPCA
Vancouver Regional Branch
1205 East 7th Ave.
Vancouver, BC V5T 1R1, Canada

RAISE YOUR CONSCIOUSNESS!

We have a tendency to treat animal liberation as a grand ideal, but not as a practical goal. If this tendency is not opposed the animals will pay a terrible toll for our half-heartedness. To help raise consciousness within the movement, concerned activists are making a discussion bulletin available.

Each issue will be published when sufficient material is received. The first number is out, and can be purchased for 75¢ post paid/\$3.00 for the first five issues.

Write: Discussion Bulletin
P.O. Box 870
Jamaica Plain, MA 02130
(617)-628-4687 ask for Melissa
(617)-983-0447 ask for Peter



Vegetarian Activism Positive

Your May Page Two editorial, "Means and Ends," points out that six billion warmblooded animals are slaughtered for food per year in the U.S. and mentions that much less attention has been given to this category of animal abuse other than a growing interest in factory farming by some major animal protection organizations. You seem to be ignoring a very strong vegetarian network in this country which is on the forefront of fighting this type of animal abuse.

There are vegetarian groups in almost every state. *Vegetarian Times* magazine has over 150,000 subscribers. Often vegetarian groups have more members and receive more consistent publicity than most animal rights groups. Yet they seem to be ignored by the "animal rights establishment" with a few exceptions.

This year, the Vegetarian Resource Group was accepted to give a session at Regions II and III Cardiovascular Risk Reduction Conference. I have been accepted to give a presentation to teachers at the American Home Economics Assn. Conference. This year we will have booths at the American Dietetic Assn. Conference, the American Public Health Assn. Conference, and the Natural Foods Expo East. We have also produced a coloring book promoting vegetarianism and animal rights that is being distributed in classrooms, and are currently completing a new vegan cookbook. Our *Meatless Meals for Working People* cookbook was featured five times on CNN in April.

Perhaps we are ignored because vegetarian groups prefer doing positive types of outreach to make changes rather than only protesting to gain attention. Both working inside the establishment and picketing are needed to stop animal abuse. Unfortunately those of us who prefer working with the establishment are often overlooked.

—Debra Wasserman
The Vegetarian Resource Group
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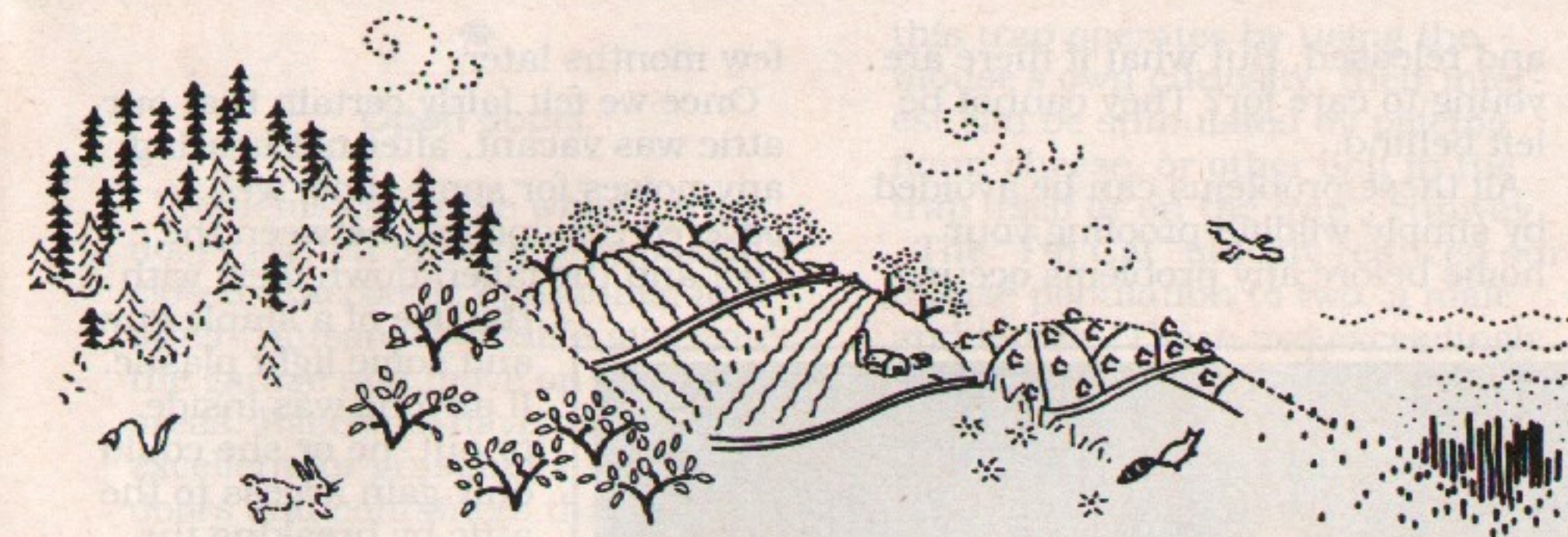
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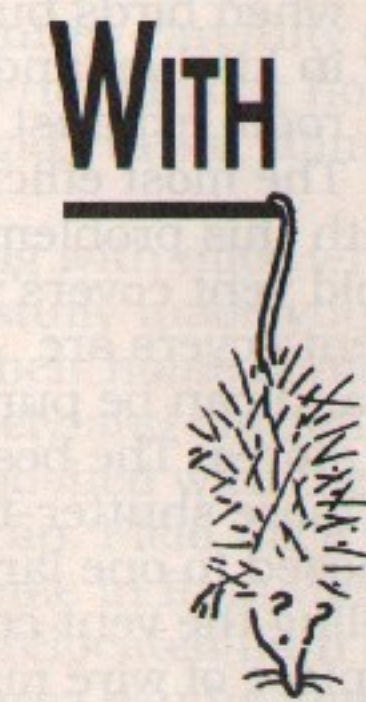
Why Dissection?



BY N. GLENN PERRETT

LIVING

As urban sprawl invades wildlife habitat, paving over field and forest while confining streams to culverts, the displaced wild animals and birds sometimes invade human habitations, seeking shelter in places such as chimneys, attics, and garages that would not normally be their first choice.



WILDLIFE



While animals may appear at any time, they most often turn up in late winter or spring when construction projects harmful to habitat usually start. This is also the nesting season, when animals seek secure homes in which to have their young. For raccoons and squirrels, this can mean chimneys and attics. Bats also have a preference for attics, but like birds also favor chimneys and vents. Skunks prefer ground burrows, dug under decks, sidewalks, and patios. Raccoons, skunks, and opossums also like basements, especially crawl spaces seldom visited by human beings.

Unfortunately, many people who are visited by wildlife fail to realize the beauty and enjoyment of coexistence. If inconvenienced, they try to get rid of the problem by getting rid of the animal causing it.

This callous and often inefficient attitude tends to reflect ignorance rather than hatred of wildlife. The fact is, many people are scared of animals. When woodland creatures end up in the chimney or attic, fear turns to panic and common sense is usually forgotten. Sadly, the animal often endures needless suffering before the situation is resolved.



ILLUSTRATIONS BY LAINE ROUNDY

The best way to deal with so-called nuisance wildlife is to solve the problem before there is one. Uncapped chimneys, roofs in poor repair, unprotected garbage, open areas beneath decks and houses, and open vents are just some of the things that attract birds and animals.

Fall is best for repairs

Fall is generally the best time to make a home secure, especially if repairs have been needed for some time and it isn't known whether animals have moved into open niches. Wild creatures

who have entered a home in the spring to have their young are more likely to leave willingly in autumn, when their offspring are mature or at least mobile.

A second good reason to wildlife-proof your house in the fall is that hibernating animals are still active. You can find out if you have wild tenants by covering potential entries with light plastic sheeting. If you do, they'll break through it. Renovating a house in winter, on the other hand, could cause animals to become trapped inside. Raccoons, for example, may sleep for

Continued on next page

Photo: MARK & SANDRA BURKOVSKY

Continued from previous page

days, even weeks at a time in their dens during cold spells. They'd probably be awakened by hammering, but could sleep right through your screwing a piece of gyprock into place.

Repairing possible den sites in your home during spring and summer is also ill advised if animals are already residing in them. A mother and babies might end up trapped or separated, again creating difficulties for everyone concerned, or a defensive mother might bite you as you inadvertently try to stuff insulation into a nest or run wiring through it.

Situations warranting the immediate removal of wildlife bring on several problems. Often the animals are inaccessible or at best very difficult to reach. And what do you do after capture? If the animals have been live-trapped and are healthy, they may be relocated to an appropriate area

and released. But what if there are young to care for? They cannot be left behind.

All these problems can be avoided by simply wildlife-proofing your home before any problems occur.



PHOTOS BY RICHARD PLATINO

few months later.

Once we felt fairly certain that our attic was vacant, after not hearing any noises for some time, we covered the opening between the roof and the fallen-down fascia with the use of a staple gun and some light plastic. If anyone was inside or out, he or she could only gain access to the attic by breaking the plastic. After a few days with the plastic still intact, the fascia was hammered back in place.

Vents

Another common problem for homeowners occurs when birds build nests in kitchen and bathroom exhaust vents. The most efficient way

of dealing with this problem is to replace the old vent covers with new ones. Vent covers are inexpensive and can be purchased at hardware stores. The best model has three or more shutter-type doors as opposed to one larger one. Before installing the vent cover, friction fit a piece of wire mesh a couple of inches inside the vent pipe. Then attach the vent cover to the outside of the house with good quality caulking.

Garbage

Garbage is a major attraction for animals both wild and domestic. Raccoons, skunks, dogs, and cats will all break into a garbage container if allowed the opportunity. The best way to avoid garbage problems is to wait until pickup day to put it out. Garbage cans with lids that fasten shut also help. Finally, you can build a garbage can box with a hinging lid that animals can't open.

"Underneath" areas

Occasionally wildlife, particularly skunks, build their dens under houses and decks. This can usually be prevented by closing these areas off, and attractive barriers can be easily built using prefabricated lattice, available at most lumber yards.

Chimneys

The chimney is a prime location for nesting, especially for birds. Animals can easily be prevented from nesting in chimneys by installing a chimney cap, which can be purchased at hardware or woodstove stores. If you don't want to install the cap yourself, woodstove companies or chimney sweeps may be able to do it. Chimney caps can also be constructed using screening fastened over the top of the chimney with wire. The holes in the screening should be small enough so that little birds cannot get through, but large enough so that the screening is not easily blocked or clogged. Check with the fire department to ensure that an appropriate chimney cap is selected and installed properly, and clean both the cap and the chimney on a regular basis to prevent chimney fires.

Roofs

Roofs in poor repair are a "vacancy" sign for animals. One, probably a squirrel, gained access to our attic because the fascia had fallen down a few inches. Because little damage could be inflicted on our particular attic, and since we were to blame, we decided against repairing the roof until the intruder moved on a

Open doors

Problems can arise when garage doors are left open or only partially closed. Raccoons, opossums, and other "nuisance" wildlife may enter the garage and move on to other areas. Raccoons have paws that are excellent for grasping and opening doors and containers that aren't fastened shut.

A mouse in the house

Probably the most common intruders into homes and buildings are mice, principally deer mice, white-footed mice, and the appropriately named house mice.

Because of their size, mice gain access to homes through the smallest openings. Keeping them out requires carefully examining the exterior of your house for small holes and cracks, filling each one.

Dealing with mice who have successfully made your home their home is most humanely and efficiently accomplished with the use of a live trap. Field mice who have come in from the wild can be relocated if an appropriate area can be found (but just turning them loose in a field in broad daylight can amount to feeding them to birds).

There isn't a "humane" way to kill mice. Spring-activated traps cause tremendous pain and suffering if they fail to strike the mice directly across the backbone. Glue traps and poisons are even more cruel.

My wife and I have humanely trapped and released numerous mice using the Victor "Tin Cat" trap. This particular device can catch several mice with one setting.

The mouse enters the "Tin Cat" trap by proceeding up a ramp. As the mouse continues past the halfway point, his body weight causes the ramp to tilt into the trap. It works on the same principle as a teeter-totter.

Once the mouse is inside and steps off the ramp, the ramp returns to the initial position, leaving the mouse trapped in a relatively spacious compartment—at least for a mouse! This trap's low height enables it to be placed in locations where other traps will not fit. While

this trap operates by using the mouse's own curiosity, their interest can be stimulated by placing flour, cheese, or other bait in the trap itself or on the trap's runway.

The "Tin Cat" quickly reduced our mouse population to two, a male and female. These two exceedingly intelligent rodents would not be outsmarted by the trap and continued to reproduce at a prolific rate. In desperation we decided to purchase another type of live trap.

Other mouse traps, such as the model sold by Seabright Enterprises (4026 Harlan St., Emeryville, CA 94608; 415-655-3126), catch only one mouse at a time and operate by the mouse triggering the trap doors shut when he feeds in the middle of the trap. We caught the remaining two mice the first two nights we set one of these traps. The little rodents finished a fish dinner before trying to escape.

Once captured, the mice need to be relocated to an appropriate area.



Do not try to relocate the mice 50 yards away from your house; chances are they will return. We released "our" mice approximately 400 yards from our home in a grassy field with a creek. The long grass and other foliage provided excellent shelter for them.

Traps should not be set during inclement and cold weather, as it is not fair to release the mice at this time. For this reason, it is preferable to rid mice from your home during spring, summer, or fall rather than winter. Traps should be checked regularly—twice a day is not too often. If you cannot check the trap each day, do not set it.

Once your house has become mouse-free, make sure all the mice access routes into your home have been plugged up.

Bats

Merlin D. Tuttle, in his book *America's Neighbourhood Bats*, offers the following advice for humanely ridding a home of bats.

"Once exits have been located, the bats can be excluded. This should not be done when flightless young may be present (usually in June or July). Besides being an unnecessary cruelty, excluding the parents will starve the young and create an odor problem.

"In the United States most bats leave their roosts in buildings in the fall, permitting exclusion during their winter absence. When this is not the case, or when one does not wish to wait that long, there is a relatively simple exclusion technique using half-inch polypropylene bird netting. Hang the netting during the day, directly above exits, using duct tape or staples. The netting should be attached several inches above the bats' exit holes, extending at least two feet to each side and below. The sides may be attached to the building, but the bottom must be allowed to hang free, permitting the bats passage to the outside. They have no trouble dropping down to leave, but when they attempt to fly straight in upon their return, the netting acts as a one-way exclusion valve until repairs can be

made. Allow two to three nights to ensure that no bats are trapped inside. The bats' entry holes can then be closed. The netting, mostly used to protect fruit trees from birds, is inexpensive. It should be available in a local hardware or garden store." (pages 32, 34)

By ensuring that your home is in good repair and that desirable nest sites are made off-limits to birds and animals, you will automatically be reducing the chances of problems involving wildlife. □

Note: For catalogs offering humane live traps used for "nuisance" wildlife write to: Animal Care Equipment & Services, P.O. Box 3275, Crestline, CA 92325; or Berry Hill Limited, 75 Burwell Road, St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, N5P 3R5.

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M E D I C I N E

Diet and Female Sex Hormones

In medical school, I trained for
a period of time at a community
clinic in a neighborhood of Wash-
ington, D.C. There I was often
asked for birth control pills by girls
of 12 or 13. Many had already
borne their first children by their
early teens, and were
assisted by their
mothers in caring
for the babies. What
struck me was the fact
that these girls were
reproductively mature
at an age when they
would not be expected
to be emotionally ma-
ture enough to raise
children or even to
sustain a long-term
relationship. Of
course, the same
phenomenon occurs
everywhere else in the
U.S.—children reach-
ing sexual maturity out
of synch with their
psychological maturity.

It appears that pre-
teen puberty is an
artifact of our diet. In
Japan, the average age
of puberty in women
has gradually fallen
over the last century
from over 16 to about
12.(1) Almost all of
this drop has occurred
since 1950. Parallel with that
change is a gradual increase in the
consumption of fatty foods,
particularly animal products.
Records show that a similar
effect occurred in the West long
before it was shown in the Orient.
Recent research studies (2,3) have
shown a reason why this may
occur: increases in the fat content
of women's diets increases the
amount of estrogens present
in the blood. Estrogens are natural
hormones which prepare the body
for estrus, reproductive fertility.
Estradiol is the body's principal
estrogen. Studies have shown that
a high-fat diet not only increases
the amount of estradiol present in
the blood, but also increases the

amount that is "unbound," that is,
free from protein carrier molecules
in the blood stream and thus avail-
able for use by the body.

Fat in the diet comes from meat
(including poultry and fish), dairy
products, nuts, fried foods, and
vegetable oils. So while vegetarians
tend to do much better because
they generally eat fewer fatty foods,
they should avoid greasy french
fries, potato chips, and other high-

fat foods. All fats—
even vegetable oils—
can cause problems
unless used very
sparingly.

Estrogens are made
from cholesterol.
Animal products are
loaded with chole-
sterol, and fatty foods
also stimulate in-
creased cholesterol
production in the body.
But it appears that the
large quantity of cho-
lesterol in the blood is
not the principal
reason for the higher
estrogen production. It
seems that fats them-
selves accelerate the
body's tendency to
reabsorb estrogens
that have been secret-
ed into the intestinal
tract as part of the
digestive secretions.
The lower fiber content
of animal-based diets
may also cause

increased reabsorption of these
estrogens from the intestinal tract,
rather than normal excretion of
them.

There are other evident effects of
the dietary fat/estrogen theory.
Breast cancer is far more common
in countries with high-fat diets, and
more common in meat-eaters than
in vegetarians. In Japan, women of
high socioeconomic strata who eat
meat daily have more than eight
times the risk of breast cancer
compared to poorer women who
have less frequent meat consump-
tion.(4) Again, one theory is that
elevated estrogen stimulation of
breast tissue increases the likeli-
hood of cancer. The same is true of
other organs that are sensitive to
sex hormones, such as the ovaries

IN LAY TERMS

By Neal D. Barnard, M. D.

and uterus.

There is also evidence that dairy
products can interfere with the
normal function of the ovaries. The
milk sugar lactose is broken down
in the body to another sugar called
galactose, which, in turn, is broken
down further by an enzyme called
transferase. According to a study
by Dr. Daniel Cramer and his col-
leagues at Harvard, when dairy
product consumption exceeds the

enzyme's capacity to
break down galactose,
there is a buildup
of galactose in the
blood, which may affect
a woman's ovaries.

Some women have
particularly low levels
of the transferase
enzyme, and when they
consume dairy pro-
ducts on a regular
basis, their risk of
ovarian cancer can
be triple that of other
women. Since the
problem is the milk
sugar rather than the
milk fat, it is not solved
by using low- or non-
fat products. In fact,
yogurt and cottage
cheese seem to be of
most concern, because
the bacteria used in
their production
increase the production
of galactose from
lactose. More study of
the potential problems
of dairy breakdown is needed,
particularly since researchers have
also drawn links between ingestion
of cows' milk and problems as di-
verse as cataracts and juvenile-on-
set diabetes.

The preoccupation of livestock
and dairy producers with accel-
erating the growth of cows and other
animals has caused them to use
synthetic sex hormones, on the
assumption that the quantities of
hormones ingested by the meat-
eaters are minuscule. In addition,
chemical contaminants in meat
products tend to concentrate in
human breast milk. According to a
study at Colorado State University
(6), the breast milk of vegetarian
mothers has far lower levels of
chemical contaminants than that of

nonvegetarians.

Perhaps the mainly vegetarian diet
all primates consume and the
weaning process that is universal
among mammals were intended by
nature to spare us "haywire
hormones" and many other
problems we face from dietary
indiscretions. It seems high time
we all declined the
dubious honor of
being at the top of the
food chain.

The
preoccupation
of livestock
and dairy
producers with
accelerating the
growth of cows
and other
animals has
caused them to
use synthetic
sex hormones.

Dr. Barnard's new
book, *The Power of the
Plate*, is now available
from the Physicians
Committee for Respon-
sible Medicine (P.O. Box
6322, Washington, DC
20015) for \$9.95, plus
\$2.00 for mailing and
handling. It examines
the role of nutrition in
heart disease, cancer
prevention, weight
control, brain function,
and other fascinating
areas. □

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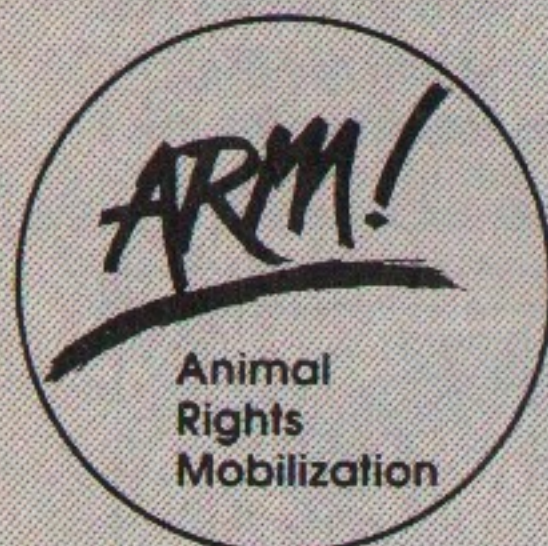
Edited By Merritt Clifton

Tactics

The NEAVS Mobilizer, a touring vanload of videos, cruelty-free product samples, and literature, debuted in Boston on May 11. ♦ The Environmental Federation of America is a 23-member "United Way" for eco groups. Inquire at P.O. Box 66008, Washington, D.C. 20035-6008; 800-673-8111 or 202-537-7100. Some members are pro-hunting, but funds can be sent just to the others. ♦ The Animal Legal Defense Fund's dissection hotline—800-922-FROG—took 15,000 calls last year. ♦ PETA has set up an Action Hotline giving info on upcoming events and current campaigns at 301-770-8980. ♦ The Humane Society of Indianapolis and Purdue veterinary school collaborate to demonstrate spaying and neutering and promote adoptions at the Indiana State Fair. ♦ LifeForce is producing a nature walk guidebook for Stanley Park, Vancouver, as a goodwill gift. ♦ Sangre de Cristo Animal Protection Inc. drew good press by picketing this year's Alamogordo rattlesnake roundup.

Group News

Trans Species Unlimited has become Animal Rights Mobilization. Former Chicago office head Kay Sievers has joined George Cave and Dana



Stuchell in the national headquarters, P.O. Box 1553, Williamsport, PA 17703; Barbara Chadwick has taken over in Chicago. ♦ Bill Meade is new director of education for EarthSave. ♦ The Pennsylvania Animal Welfare Society has opened a Chester County chapter at 213-332-PAWS. ♦ Animal Lifeline of Iowa has set up at P.O. Box 12, Carlisle, IA 50047. ♦ Manatee Advocates

for Animals represent Manatee County, Fla., from P.O. Box 888, Bradenton, FL 34206; 813-748-6557 or 747-7317.

Victories

After defending greased pig chases in full-page newspaper ads, the Martin County, Fla. fair halted a 27-year-old chase due to flak from the Animal Rights Foundation of Florida. Showing a video of grown men tackling pigs at last year's fair, ARFF sought cruelty charges; the fair threatened to charge ARFF with extortion. For tips on stopping pig chases, call ARFF at 305-432-1095, or write P.O. Box 841154, Pembroke Pines, FL 33084. ♦ ARFF also persuaded a Palm Beach area veterinarian to cancel a practice liposuction surgery session for colleagues using live animals. ♦ Sued by the Animal Legal Defense Fund for not implementing the Animal Welfare Act, the USDA is reproposing draft regulations for dogs, cats, and nonhuman primates. Regs were previously proposed in March, 1989, but were withdrawn under fire from biomedical researchers. ♦ "After heavy cleaning, sterilization, and repeated ritual purification," Love Natural Foods has turned a former rabbit slaughterhouse into a soyfoods factory. ♦ Barbara Boyet set up the Save The Cow Fund at 237 Venus St., Thousand Oaks, CA 91360 to keep a cow taken from drug dealers from going to slaughter. At the auction she also bought two ponies, two goats, and two sheep, also seized from abusive owners. ♦ The Univ. of Pennsylvania's Committee on Academic Freedom and Responsibility has ruled in favor of Zoe Weil, whose course "Animal Welfare and Human Intervention" was cancelled last fall under pressure from U-Penn biomedical researchers (led by Adrian Morrison. See "Hiding Behind Dead Babies," May 1990). The committee urged that the course be reinstated.

People

Paul and Linda McCartney are now honorary board members with the Society for Texas Animal Rights. STAR marked Earth Day

by brewing a "toxic soup" of slaughterhouse blood and excrement at the Trinity River Festival in Dallas. ♦ Eric Burdon, James Coburn, Joni Mitchell, and Lindsay Wagner joined a recent fundraiser for Last Chance for Animals. ♦ Oakland Athletics' manager Tony LaRussa rescued a cat who ran onto the



field in a recent ballgame, had her spayed, and used the event to push spaying and neutering. Earlier, LaRussa gave signed A's lineup cards to a sale to aid local shelters. ♦ The Escondido Humane Society credits KOW-FM disc jockey Bob Kelly's daily plugs for boosting their adoption rate from 50 to 97 percent in one year. ♦ Jeremy Rifkin of the Foundation on Economic Trends and Carol Grunewald, publications editor for HSUS, were married May 13.

Offerings

♦ The Utah Wilderness Assn. has issued *A Utah Wildlife Manifesto*, making detailed recommendations for better protecting wild animals and habitat. For a copy, send a donation to UWA, 455 East 400 South, #306, Salt Lake City, UT 84111. ♦ Marin Humane's guide, *Critters In The Classroom*, on care of classroom pets, is \$5.00, from 171 Bel Marin Keys Blvd., Novato, CA 94949. ♦ HSUS aids animal shelter personnel 10 times a year via *Shelter Sense*, \$8/year, from 5430 Grosvenor Lane, Suite 100, Bethesda, MD 20814. ♦ Get a free catalog of "Films and videos for a safe and sustainable world" from The Video Project, 5332 College Ave., Suite 101, Oakland, CA 94618. ♦ Write AAVS for copies of a parody song, *The Life and Times of the Modern Vivisector*: Suite 204, Noble Plaza, 801 Old York Rd., Jenkintown, PA 19046-1685. AAVS also offers a new handout backing HR 560,

from The Video Project, 5332 College Ave., Suite 101, Oakland, CA 94618. ♦ Write AAVS for copies of a parody song, *The Life and Times of the Modern Vivisector*: Suite 204, Noble Plaza, 801 Old York Rd., Jenkintown, PA 19046-1685. AAVS also offers a new handout backing HR 560,

the federal Research Accountability Act. Get a copy and write Congress. ♦ The Vegetarian Society of the U.K. offers *Food Without Fear*, a video against meat-eating. Inquire c/o Parkdale, Dunham Rd., Altrincham, Cheshire, WA14 4QG, U.K.

♦ Get a fact sheet and preprinted cards protesting Arizona Game and Fish Dept. staffer Gary Chevalier's kinkajou experiments from the Animal Rehabilitation Center, P.O. Box 629, Midlothian, TX 76065. Chevalier puts the kinkajous into steel drums and heats them up to see what happens. ♦ PETA has produced a billboard protesting Texas Tech researcher John Orem's cat experiments, available to post in your area. Call 301-770-7444 for details. ♦ A detailed handbook, *101 Ways To Help Heal The Earth*, is available from HSUS, 2100 L St. NW, Washington, DC 20037. ♦ *Arkangel*, a new British journal for animal liberation, is \$12/year from BCM 9240, London, U.K. WC1N 3XX. ♦ Wildlife Associates school nature lectures come accompanied by human-injured animals who can't be freed. Get details from P.O. Box 982, Pacifica, CA 94044; 415-355-8808. ♦ *A Critical Look at Animal Research* is \$2.40 from the

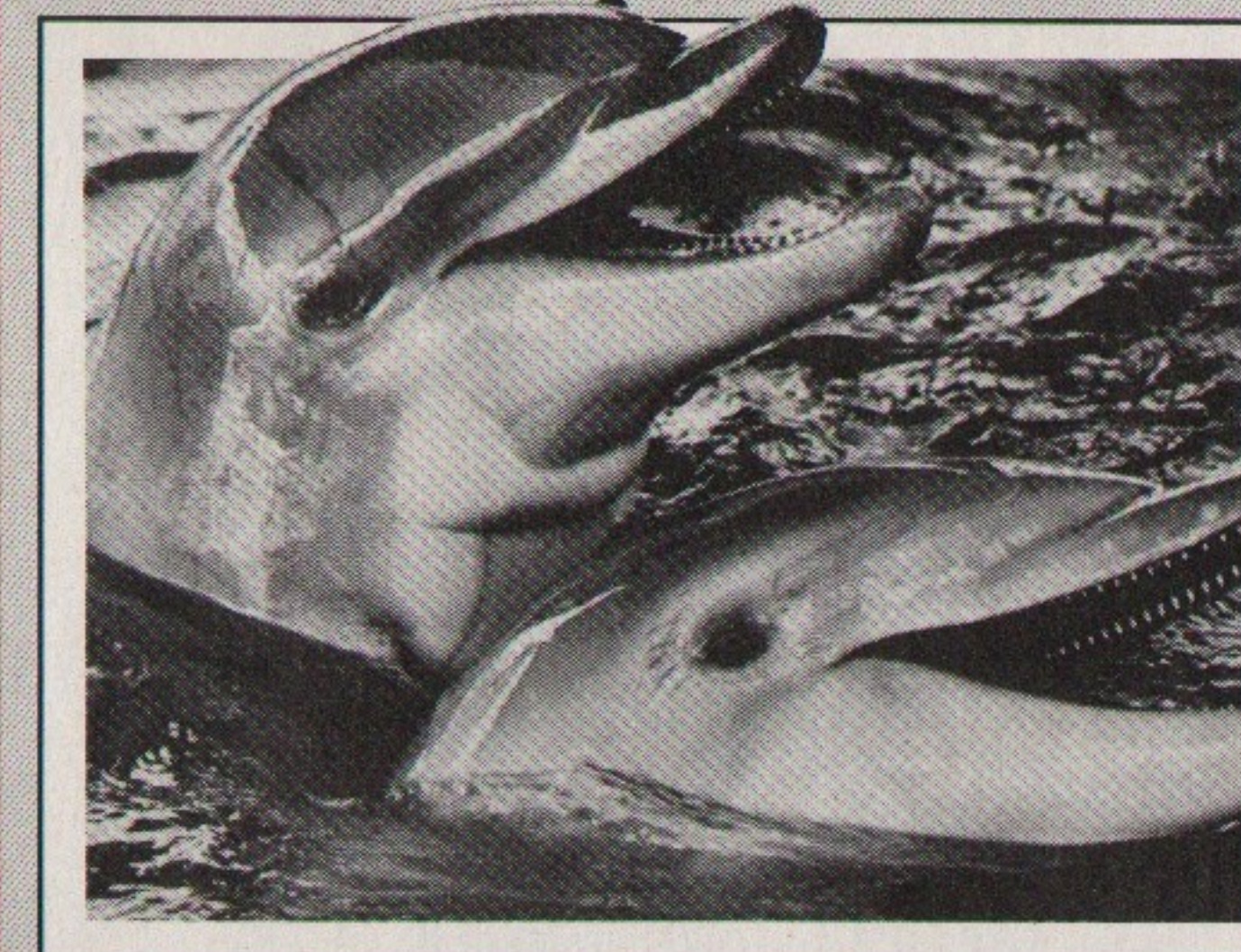
NOTES

Good Trips

For info on Ecotours nature study trips, write Oceanic Society Expeditions, Fort Mason Center, Suite E-200, San Francisco, CA 94123, or call 800-326-7491. ♦ Get info on Nature Expeditions International from P.O. Box 11496, Eugene, OR 97440; 800-869-0639 or 503-484-6529.

Campaigns

The Wolf Action Group is boycotting Alaskan tourism to protest state-promoted wolf hunting. Inquire at P.O. Box 9286, Missoula, MT 59807. ♦ Save The Bears gathered 1,000 signatures in a week in an effort to ban bear hunting in Baker County, Fla. ♦ *Where Have All The Dolphins Gone?*,



co-produced by the ASPCA and the Marine Mammal Fund, won first prize at the First U.S. Environmental Film Fest, held April 27-29 in Colorado Springs. The ASPCA has named the dolphin "Animal of the Year" for the second year in a row, to help rally support for federal bills to label tuna caught "on dolphin" (HR 2926), force disclosure of tuna fishing methods (HR 2948), and bar driftnetting (HR 2958, S 1684). Ask your Senators and Congressional reps to back them all. ♦ Incumbents won this year's Pennsylvania SPCA board election by under 200 votes, of a possible 7,000. An opposition slate wanted to step up low-cost

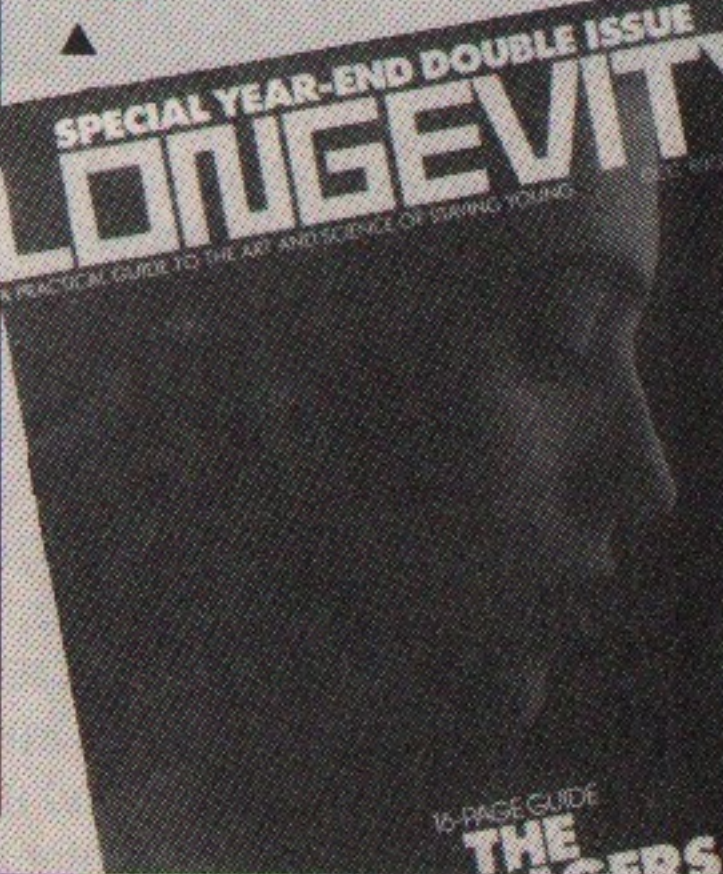
and free spaying and neutering. The Penn-SPCA's five branches combined did only 75 free spayings last year.

Letters

Nucla and Naturita, Colo., are hosting a prairie dog shoot July 14-15, despite objections from Colo. Gov. Roy Romer and Rep. Ben Nighthorse Campbell. "We need something to bring this community to life, and I don't care if it's a prairie dog shoot or a yuppie shoot," said spokesman Tom Langan. Prairie Dog Rescue Inc. urges protest to organizers Mike Mehew and Stan Austin (303-865-2255), Nucla mayor John Vanderpool (303-864-7271), and Naturita mayor Wilbur Binder (303-865-2288). Write the Nuclans at Nucla, CO 81424, and Binder at P.O. Box 505, Naturita, CO 81422. ♦ Cook County Hospital in

Chicago kills about a dozen dogs a year after use in surgery practice. An insider told The ANIMALS' AGENDA that "The dogs are not anesthetized, only sedated. The table under the dogs' sling is all scratched, as if by resisting feet." Write Cook County President George Dunne, 118 N. Clark, County Bldg., Chicago, IL 60602, and Terry Hansen, Administrator, Cook County Hospital, 1835 W. Harrison, Chicago, IL 60612. ♦ A witness states that Animal Damage Control trappers in West Texas use roosters as live bait. If not eaten by bobcats or coyotes, they die of heat and thirst. Protest to ADC, Dept. of

Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. ♦ Write your federal legislators about a National Park Service plan to build a \$2.8 million replica fur warehouse (complete with furs) at Fort Vancouver, Wash. ♦ Protest ads showing a fox hunt and fur coats given as frequent flyer premiums to American Airlines, P.O. Box 619616, Dallas Airport, Dallas, TX 75261-9616. ♦ Urge Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan to halt walrus poaching by the ivory trade c/o U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 18th and C St. NW, Washington, DC 20240. ♦ Object to live animal sales by Winns Stores Inc. at 4342 N. Pan Am, San Antonio, TX 78218. ♦ Object to live animal sales by Wal-Mart to chain owner Sam Walton, Box 116, Bentonville, AR 72716. ♦ Protest inclusion of rodeos and pig roasts in the *Adventure Road* summer calendar to Amoco Enterprises, 200 East Randolph Dr., Chicago, IL 60601. ♦ Woodstream Corp. is still making leghold traps a year after acquisition by Ekco Group, Inc., the maker of Ekco Housewares, who supposedly planned to drop trap manufacture. Protest to Robt. Stein, President, Ekco Group, 98 Spit Brook Rd., Suite 102, Nashua, NH 03062. ♦ The Progressive Animal Welfare Society asks that letters opposing use of dolphins by the military go to President George Bush, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20500. ♦ Tell *Longevity* magazine you object to ads for "Fetal Cell Therapy", which consists of injecting cells torn from freshly aborted fetuses (usually of sheep) into aging humans, and is done in Mexico because it isn't approved by the FDA. *Longevity* is at 1965 Broadway, New York, NY 10023-5965.



...and
justice
for all!

joined with fellow animal advocacy groups in proclaiming a formal "Declaration of the Rights of Animals" as the focal point of a "March for the Animals" in Washington, D.C., June 10, 1990. The declaration was presented to elected officials on Capitol Hill following the march.

We ask you to join us and thousands of others in a renewed commitment to continue our "march" for animal rights, uniting our multitude of viewpoints and concerns into the one irrepressible idea of "justice for all!"

Please give us your support.

I demand justice for all. Please enroll me in your society.

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DATELINE: INTERNATIONAL

The abuse of Haiti's land and animals is not likely to stop until the nation's political economy is straightened out.



HAITI—

An Environmental Wasteland

The current state of devastation afflicting this nation's ecosystems underscore the ever present connection between a country's politics, the manner in which it distributes its wealth, and the sustaining environment.

Being part of the Caribbean, newcomers to Haiti expect to see sandy beaches enclosing beautiful mountains. The reality, however, is more complex. Mired in poverty that is appalling even by Third World standards, repeatedly plundered by domestic clans such as the Duvaliers, its natural resources scooped up by foreign interests with no regard for the local economy or ecology, and more recently robbed again by a succession of tinhorn military dictators who have acted—as usual—with Washington's full endorsement, Haiti somehow retains some of its original beauty. That, however, is not likely to last much longer if current conditions are not dramatically altered soon.

With its trees almost universally uprooted or cut down, Haiti's landscape—and especially its mountains—look from the air like a big brown sandtrap. Runaway deforestation has contributed to massive erosion of the top soil—the layer of tillable land rich in agricultural nutrients—so

today most of Haiti's countryside is useless for farming, and with animal habitats profoundly impaired, few if any creatures manage to eke out an existence. Birds, in particular, who depend on trees for survival, have been literally wiped out.

Habitat loss is compounded by grinding poverty in most communities, a fact that compels most Haitians to seek out and hunt down every conceivable form of edible animal.

The current ecological crisis belies the fact that not too long ago Haiti was a large producer of sugar and other crops, even if these cash crops did little to raise the average worker's consumption standard. Still, ecological abuse is not a recent phenomenon. Long before the 19th century independence uprisings by the black majority against French colonial rule, French settlers made a handsome profit by exploiting most of the arable land through slave labor. This in turn forced the slaves to cut down mountain trees to create small farming plots for their own use.

As might be expected, land so severely depleted will take decades or longer to regenerate. But the loss of tillable land, by curtailing the country's agricultural output, has also affected

the so-called "human ecology," especially in terms of migration induced by unemployment. In recent decades Haitians have fled their homeland in huge numbers seeking economic relief. But as has happened with many undocumented workers from Mexico and Central America, their final destination has often meant employment under dreadful conditions. The Dominican Republic (and more recently the U.S. and other parts of Central America and the Antilles) has traditionally been the main recipient of this desperate tide of economic and political refugees.

Haiti's ecological degradation manifests itself in many ways, with water shortages perhaps the most serious symptom. The mountains are too high for drilling wells, and the country can ill afford an efficient electrical pumping system. The upshot is a virtual lack of fresh water and modern plumbing in most dwellings. This poses a health threat of major proportions to many people, especially infants. In fact, urine and feces collected overnight are routinely dumped in trenches dissecting many poor communities, and it's common to see people and all sorts of animals defecating in the streets. These practices provide ideal breeding grounds for many

parasites, and a host of highly infectious diseases already stamped out in most countries with a minimum of sanitation resources. Further complicating the picture, waterborne pollution resulting from unregulated effluvia from cities, industries, and agricultural runoff makes many types of food a health hazard for large segments of the population.

Is Haiti's environment likely to get any help soon? The prospects are dim. Technically bankrupt, the country continues to stagger between a succession of corrupt, military-propped regimes, and sheer anarchy. In this context the plight of animals cannot and does not receive a high priority. Meanwhile, hunting and fishing in all conceivable forms is regarded as natural and necessary (one of the few nations where this claim may hold some validity), while shelters for cats and dogs are practically nonexistent. Only the rich in the capital city, Port-au-Prince, can afford the luxury of regular veterinary care for their companion animals.

The abuse of Haiti's land and animals is not likely to stop until the nation's political economy is straightened out. But for that to happen more than just an internal revolution will have to take place. Powerful external forces still controlling this tiny nation's destiny will have to drop their

Continued on page 32

Continued from page 29

longstanding policy of support for, or outright collusion with, Haiti's plundering elites, and allow, at last, a measure of genuine democracy to benefit the masses. In this crucial realignment, the U.S., as the hemisphere's superpower, can and should play a decisive role. Unfortunately, if past history is any guide, in the absence of significant pressure from American citizens, Washington is unlikely to revise its traditional stance of unwavering support for brutal oligarchies in Haiti and the rest of the Caribbean. Main sources: Mike Seifert (The Syracuse Peace Council Newsletter); and The ANIMALS' AGENDA correspondents.

CHINA—

Tibet: A Second Look

In our April 1990 edition of *Dateline* we reported that the Chinese government, in conjunction with Wildlife Conservation International (WCI), associated with the New York Zoological Society, was interested in creating the largest wildlife reserve in the world in the Qian Tang region of Northwest Tibet. We reported approvingly on the project, since, with ecosystems under assault practically everywhere, the 100,000-square mile reserve seemed to us like a harbinger of hope in an otherwise bleak landscape, and a good example for other nations to follow.

Consistent with the general tone of the report, our article presented the Chinese authorities and their policies and presence in Tibet in a good light. Since then, however, we have obtained further information casting doubt on the nature and actual intent of the Chinese proposal.

The main criticism comes from two sources, the U.S. Tibet Committee (USTC), an organization of Tibetan exiles and U.S. supporters opposed to Chinese rule, and Greenpeace, which in its March/April 1990 magazine ran a long, scathing article on China's influence on Tibet ("The Agony of Tibet"), penned by Galen Rowell. Rowell is

described in the bio blurb as one of America's "preeminent nature/adventure photographers."

The critics' accusations converge on two major points: the Chinese must be held accountable for major human rights offenses in Tibet bordering on genocide and cultural imperialism, and for policies that, far from being helpful to animals and the environment, have been actually examples of extreme arrogance and callousness. In this light, the proposal for a Tibetan wildlife reserve is seen by some as a belated and hypocritical public relations ruse by



the Chinese to clean up their image in regard to abuses in Tibet. Further, if the ecological pillaging of Tibet is as serious as the critics claim, then the Chinese move may be no more than a smokescreen to justify the *continuance of extractive policies highly injurious to the environment*. Either way, there's no denying the heavy political connotations of this issue. In fact, neither the USTC nor Rowell can be identified as purely dispassionate observers of Tibetan affairs. This, however, in no way detracts from the seriousness of the charges, or the precision with which they have been laid out.

In a brochure entitled "TIBET: Roof of the World, Occupied Land, Ecological Tragedy", the USTC notes that China's occupation of Tibet has already proven disastrous to the country in many areas, especially in terms of runaway deforestation, mass killings of wildlife, nefarious agricultural practices, and similarly irresponsible mining and extractive practices.

Specifically, China is accused of a savage deforestation program that has stripped Tibet of nearly \$54 billion worth of timber since 1959, with little benefit flowing back to the country or Tibetans. In 1950, says the brochure, the river basins of Tibet were thickly forested with pine, larch, maple, rhododendron, birch, hemlock and walnut. Today, the Mekong, Yangtze and Lijiang basins are described as "deserts." The charge is corroborated by the Asia-Pacific People's Environmental Network, a reliable source. Says APPEN: "During the first half of this century and even before, Tibet enjoyed a

for small animals to kill that, if not met, resulted in beatings and other forms of punishment.

The best that can be said for these bizarre policies is that they do not seem to be singling out Tibet for special abuse; over the past decades similar anti-animal mass mobilizations have taken place in China proper, including Beijing, where both dogs and sparrows were stamped out a few years ago. For the most part, these crudely speciesist and ill-informed practices have backfired. Wolves have decimated livestock without the traditional protection of guard dogs, and insects have devastated crops without the birds and other natural predators to control them. Further, Rowell claims, the Chinese made "a sport of shooting indiscriminately at wildlife." According to a Tibetan eyewitness living in India and quoted by Rowell, "Chinese soldiers go on organized hunts using machine guns. They carry away the meat in trucks and export the musk and furs to China."

After plundering Tibet's plants and animals for decades, Beijing is now apparently turning its attention to the subsoil, seeking gold, various minerals, and uranium—all part of a long-range military-strategic plan designed to guarantee the country's political independence into the foreseeable future. China's armed forces, notes Rowell, have set up nuclear missile bases on Tibet's high plateau, and are now rumored to be preparing a high-level nuclear waste dump that would accept spent nuclear reactor fuel from China as well as Western Europe. The USTC claims also that the militarization of Tibet is well under way, with up to 500,000 troops, 17 secret radar stations, 14 military airfields, 5 missile bases, 90 mid-range missiles, and numerous Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles aimed at the USSR and India. All this makes Tibet "the principal anchor of China's defense network." Moreover, according to USTC, in the high-altitude regions of Tibet, the Chinese carry out chemical warfare maneuvers without any effort to protect nearby Tibetans or the surrounding environment.

Aside from its ecological and military aspects, unrestricted

pristine and fragile high-altitude environment with large tracts of forest reserves, many herds of wild animals and numerous species of birds. The ecology of Tibet changed dramatically when China invaded the country in 1949/50, killing over 87,000 Tibetans. Now the wildlife has all but disappeared, and rain forest reserves [have been] devastated. Nuclear weapons facilities, nuclear testing and even acid rain have been added as ingredients to Tibet's ecological tragedy," Rowell concurs. Meanwhile, the entire forestry department of Tibet employs 13 people. Super efficiency or mere neglect?

In regard to wildlife, the Chinese have instituted a policy of brutal elimination of all animals defined as "parasitic" or "unnecessary." As a result, Tibetans, including children, have been forced to kill their companion animals, especially dogs, as well as moles and marmots who vied with humans for grain and dug up valuable grazing land. Children, notes Rowell, were given a quota

mining is a sore point with many Tibetans. Believing that mining the earth robs her of her strength and brings harm to society, Tibetans have never mined their land. This religious principle may have fueled one of the most serious clashes between Tibetans and Chinese occupiers in recent years. Considered sacred ground by Tibetan Buddhists, the hill behind the famous Trachen-Ma Temple in Riwoche, a village in Kham, eastern Tibet, is also rich in uranium. When miners were brought in to tear up the hill, Tibet's leaders protested to

Beijing, and, after their concerns were ignored, they rioted. The region is still technically under "martial law," and the whereabouts of several protesters remain unknown.

The mining fever has had other effects. According to Rowell, some 60,000 itinerant Chinese gold miners have poured into Qinghai, formerly Tibet's Amdo province, forcing out 17,000 nomadic herders and destroying vast tracts of grazing land. In addition, the Chinese are busily tapping Tibet's coal and borax, and beginning to mine the region for other strategic

minerals besides uranium, including copper, iron, lithium, and tungsten—all coveted by the military.

Whatever the actual truth about these allegations, it is useful to remember that Beijing is certainly not alone in the single-mindedness and ruthlessness with which it pursues its "national security" obsession. Over the years, France, Britain, and the U.S. have exploded powerful nuclear artifacts in the South Pacific, often to the detriment of local human and animal ecology, while the Soviets have done likewise in Siberia. The full

consequences of such policies for the biosphere have remained hidden from view, carefully buried under a heavy blanket of self-righteous propaganda. And in the U.S. itself, Nevada may be likened to China's Tibet in the manner it has been used for military-strategic purposes. Readers wishing to learn more about these topics may contact USTC at (617) 354-0355. Galen Rowell may be reached c/o Greenpeace magazine, at 1611 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009. □

▼ International Briefs ▼

By Merritt Clifton

A United Nations study has confirmed estimates by Worldwatch, Zero Population Growth, and others that world population will jump from 5.3 to 6.5 billion this decade—the equivalent of adding another China.

The Great Soviet Circus Bim Bom came to the U.S. inspired by the commercial success of the Moscow Circus, but went broke within weeks. Several dozen lions, bears, horses, and monkeys were stranded at a farm in Newburgh, New York, while 130 human performers were stuck in Marietta, Georgia.

The Nature Conservancy of Vermont has pledged \$200,000 to protect songbird habitat in the new 3.5 million acre Maya Biosphere Reserve of Guatemala—the largest rainforest preserve north of the Amazon.

Local protest blocked a government plan to poison gulls on Sable Island, off Nova Scotia, Canada. The plan was advanced to protect the habitat of endangered terns.

The state of Victoria, Australia has banned animal testing of cosmetics. The state of Tasmania has asked the Australian and New Zealand Federation of Animal Societies to demonstrate the feasibility of banning the sale of meat and eggs from battery-caged hens, a move the government has endorsed in principle.

West Germany has jailed notorious animal smuggler Walter Sensen for two years without

parole and barred him for life from wildlife trafficking. Sensen, who supplied many of the world's best-known zoos, is believed responsible for the deaths of dozens of highly endangered gorillas and countless other rare animals.

which may feature as many as 30 jumps of six feet or more.

The USDA has waived some import restrictions so that Mexican cattle suffering from drought can be quarantined in U.S. feedlots prior to slaughter.



The Ecologist reports that eucalyptus plantations grown for pulp are crowding out natural forest and wiping out wildlife habitat in Thailand. The trend is spreading, as Ne Win, dictator of Myanmar (a.k.a. Burma) has sold the largest remaining virgin rainforest in mainland Asia to Thai loggers for money he needs to buy weapons to maintain his power. The Thai planting and logging operations are financed by Japanese, American, and British firms.

An average of 174 horses a year are shot due to injuries suffered in British steeplechases,

Intensive sheep grazing, field burning, and tree planting have diminished the heather on English moors by 25 percent in 20 years.

The far right Republican Party of West Germany has adopted an antivivisection plank in an effort to draw voters from left and mainstream parties. The left-leaning Green Party has already taken an antivivisection position.

The Rhine River has recovered enough from one of the world's worst chemical spills in October, 1987, to support 39 different kinds of fish.

A cow en route to slaughter leaped from a truck near Ankara, Turkey, crushing the car of Erol Cakir, governor of Mugla province.

Owls, long considered harbingers of misfortune in Bangladesh, actually save \$3,000 worth of rice a year apiece by eating vermin, reports Univ. of Dhaka researcher Nurjaham Sarker.

The French group Robin des Bois has called on French tuna canners to follow the U.S. lead and refuse to buy fish netted "on dolphin." Japanese tuna firms have declined to follow the U.S. lead.

A British freight firm has been fined \$8,200 plus \$6,800 in legal fees for causing the deaths of 79 beagles who suffocated in crates en route to a Swedish research lab.

Snail farmer Peter Van Poortvliet of Colby, England, claims animal rights activists stole 12,000 snails he was fattening for sale to restaurants and burned his barn in April.

Dyed poodles are the rage in Milan, Italy.

Saladino de Souza Gonzale of Belo Horizonte, Brazil, claims to have sold 30 guard lions over the past decade, bred from three lions he smuggled out of Africa.

A seven-year study of the eating habits of 6,500 Chinese has confirmed a high correlation between meat-eating and

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International Briefs

Continued from previous page

degenerative diseases, such as cancer, cardiovascular failure, and osteoporosis. The most exhaustive epidemiological study of diet ever done, the ongoing project is supervised by Cornell University nutritional biochemist Dr. T.C. Campbell, who concludes, "We're basically a vegetarian species and should be eating a wide variety of plant foods and minimizing our intake of animal foods." Campbell also noted, "Usually the first thing a country does in the course of economic development is to introduce a lot of livestock. Our data are showing that this is not a very smart move."

Crown of Thorns starfish, until recently ravaging Australia's Great Barrier Reef, have gone into sudden, unexplained decline.

No more than six wolves survive in Sweden, after a hunter killed one he claimed had attacked his dog. Wolf experts suspect the young victim was merely initiating play.



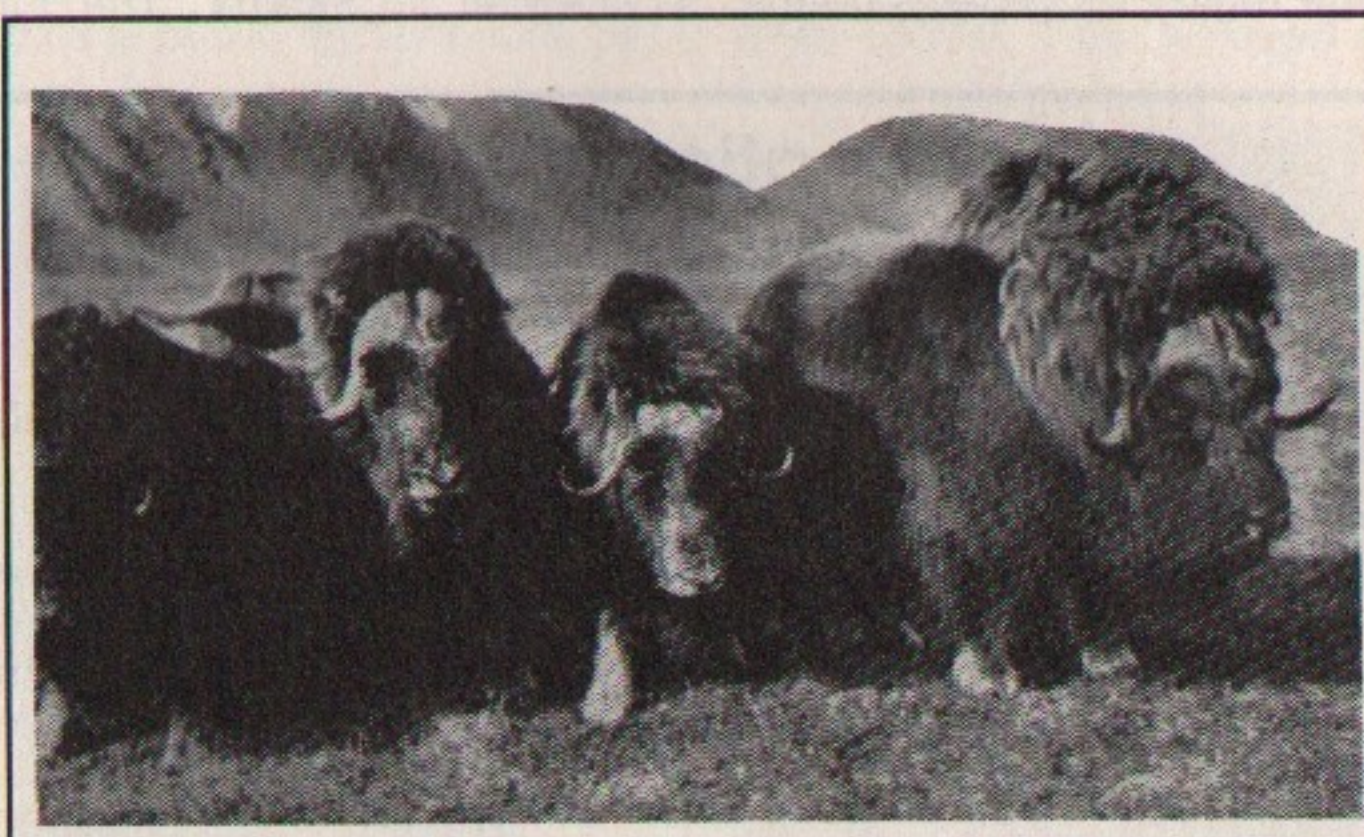
British falconers now keep approximately 15,000 raptors, most bred in captivity.

A hospital for injure hunting falcons in Dubai, the United Arab Emirates, treats 1,000 birds a year.

A South Korean sentry dog died when he tripped a mine while exploring a tunnel apparently dug by North Korean sappers.

The Soviet Union is exporting live hares to other European nations for breeding to increase the number of targets for hunters.

Rodale Press, publisher of Organic Gardening, is building a slaughterhouse in the Soviet Union to kill 60,000 hogs a year, whose carcasses are expected to fetch enough money to finance a Soviet edition of another Rodale magazine, *The New Farm*. Protest to Robert Rodale, 33 E Minor St., Emmaus, PA 18098.



A trade ban imposed by India in an effort to limit Nepal's dealings with China has brought about a severe kerosene shortage, in turn accelerating deforestation. Over 100,000 acres have now been clearcut for firewood in one of the world's most fragile and erosion-prone ecosystems.

Having wiped out wildlife at home, in the Sudan, Algeria, Morocco, and much of Egypt, members of the huge Saudi royal family are now staging massacres in Mali and Niger, according to regional IUCN/WWF rep John Newby.

Caught smuggling two endangered parrots out of Brazil, Iraqi diplomat Kadar Isamal wrung their necks. Iraqi ambassador Qais Tawfiq apologized and said Isamal would be severely punished upon arriving home.

Monitor, the Washington D.C.-based conservation, environmental, and animal welfare consortium, cited "informed

sources" in suggesting CITES secretary general Eugene Lapointe of Canada would soon be fired. Lapointe, said Monitor, "has repeatedly embarrassed the agency and incurred the wrath of international conservation groups with his intimate ties to wildlife traders, including taking large sums of money in contributions from the ivory, skin, and bird industries."

Rabbit hunter Ali-Asghar Ahani, of Iran, pinned a snake with his rifle butt. The snake coiled around the trigger and shot him dead.

Canada continues trying to base economic growth on killing animals. Newfoundland is promoting sausages made from seal meat, while the Northwest Territories government is test-marketing musk ox meat. Since the federal government limited musk ox killing to 4,000 a year in all Canada 12 years ago, the territorial population has grown from 3,000 to 12,000. Fishermen who have fished out the waters off the Maritime provinces will receive \$584 million in subsidies this year.

A 100-year-old Greek farmer was killed by a ram he tried to keep from mating with one of his goats.

Australia will kill about 1,000 ranched emus this year for market research, hoping to sell 11,000 to 15,000 carcasses annually by 1992, and 80,000 by 1997. Emus are large flightless birds similar to ostriches.

Horsemen again this year tried to pull the head off a goose hung upside down from a gallows at

Lillo, Belgium—but this year, unlike in most of the past 400, the goose was already dead. The victor emerged after three and a half hours of ride-by yanks. The custom was introduced by the Spanish, who ruled Belgium and The Netherlands in the 17th century.

International Notes: the RSPCA is hosting an International Conference on Animal Welfare and the Environment at Oxford, England, August 21-23. Get details from S. Bristow, 1990 Conference Secretary, RSPCA, Causeway, Horsham, West Sussex U.K. RH12 1HG. ♦ The Bulgarian SPCA welcomes how-to and literature donations c/o Adrian Stavrakev, Chairman, National Museum of Natural History, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, boul. Rousski 1, Sofia 1000, Bulgaria. ♦ Lifeforce charges, "The World Wildlife Fund is funding toxicology experiments in which formerly healthy wildlife are intentionally poisoned," asking that protest be sent to Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, International President, Panda House, Weyside Park, Catteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey, U.K. GU7 1XP. ♦ The newsletter *Vegetarian World* is \$6/year from #201, 102 Wall St., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada S7K 1N4. ♦ The Australian Assn. for Humane Research has relocated to P.O. Box 779, Darlinghurst, New South Wales 2010, Australia; 02-360-1144. ♦ The Rainforest Action Network has published a list identifying the Japanese holding companies who own firms making consumer goods sold in the U.S.—a handy tool for boycott supporters. Ask for Action Alert 47, from RAN, 301 Broadway, Suite A, San Francisco, CA 94133. ♦ The British animal rights magazine *Turning Point* is \$3/sample from P.O. Box 45, Northolt, Middlesex, U.K. UB5 6SZ. ♦ Protest bear-wrestling at the touring Canadian National Sportsman's Shows to CNSS at 595 Bay St., Toronto, Ontario M5G 2C2 Canada. ♦ Painter Wrener Brenner has formed Artists for Nature at Postfach 82-0-126, D-8000 Munchen 82, West Germany. □



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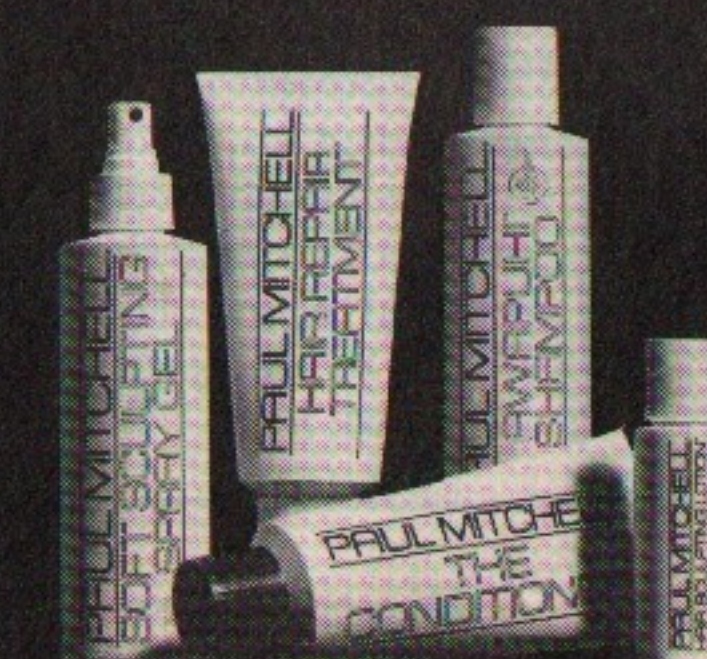
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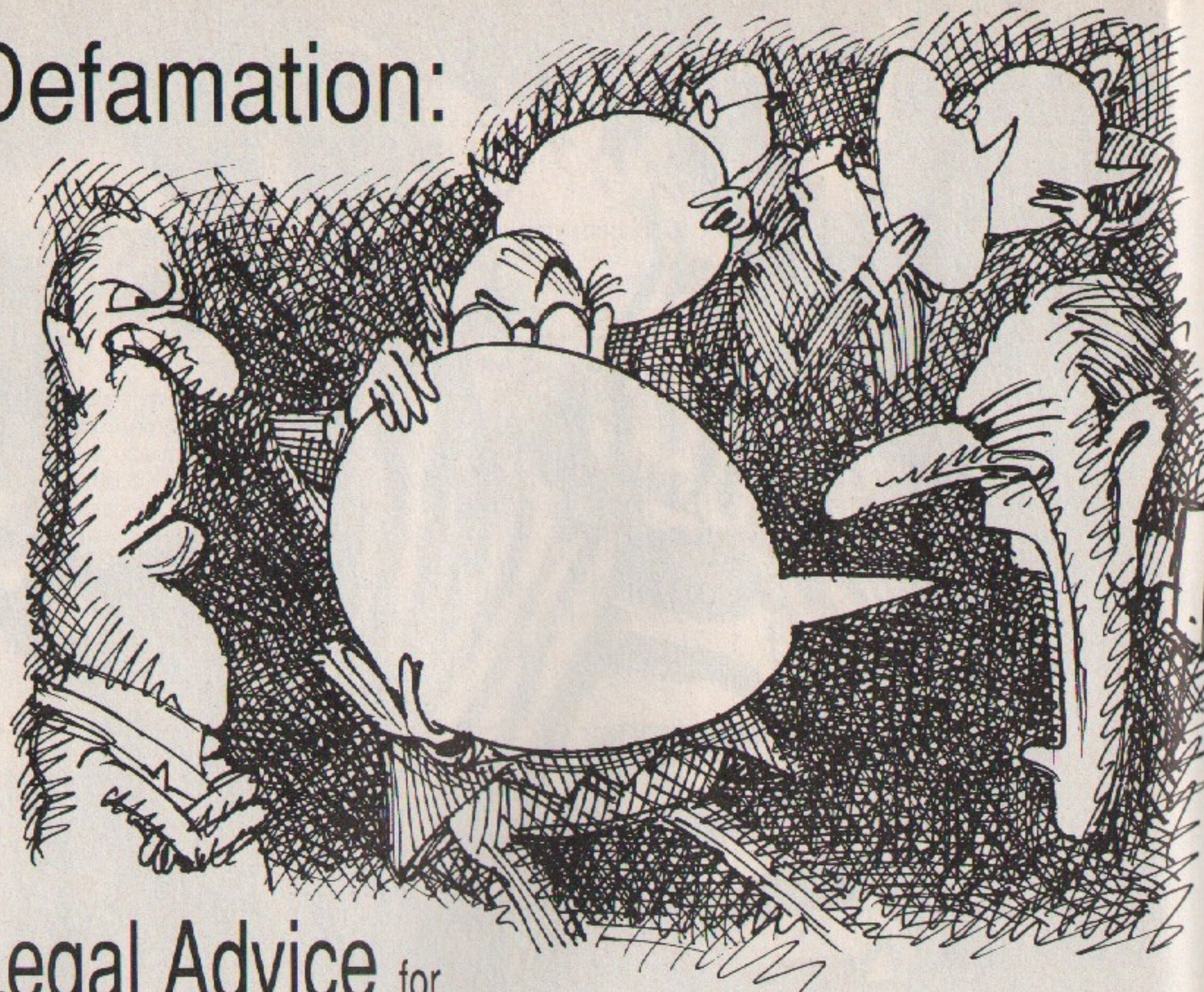
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"Under the first amendment there is no such thing as a false idea."

ILLUSTRATION: WALT TAYLOR

Defamation:



Legal Advice for Avoiding Lawsuits

BY STEVEN WISE

It was Shakespeare who said that "In time we hate that which we often fear." As animal activists use Shakespeare's tools—words—to change the world, they are frightening animal experimenters, factory farmers, biotech-nologists, furriers, hunters, indeed everyone whose economic, recreational, or social interests depend in some measure on the exploitation of animals. And those who fear and then hate us for our words, because they are effective, have begun to sue us for saying them.

Defamation suits, especially those in the hands of well-paid attorneys, inspire their own fear. Not only do they divert attention and scarce resources from animal protection merely to defend against them, they can result in substantial judgments. No animal activist can immunize him- or herself from such suits. But understanding the law of defamation can reduce the chances of being sued and increase the chances of successful retaliation. Bear in mind that there are 50 states, and each has its variation on some of what follows. Bear in mind, also, the words of a leading legal commentator: "It must be

confessed at the beginning that there is a great deal of the law of defamation which makes no sense."

Defamation comes in two flavors, slander and libel. Both involve words that tend to hold the plaintiff up to hatred, contempt, or ridicule; to so harm the plaintiff's reputation as to lower him or her in the estimation of a respectable section of the community. This would include harm to professional and/or business interests.

The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution generally requires defamation to include a statement of false facts. Opinions, with one exception, are absolutely protected, for the Supreme Court has said that "under the First Amendment there is no such thing as a false idea." Of course, courts have sometimes disagreed in differentiating an idea from a fact. They have split, for instance, on whether calling someone a "liar" is fact or opinion. But courts generally look at the context of the words used.

First, did the statement have a precise meaning? Or was it ambiguous or indefinite—an instance of hyperbole or rhetoric not meant literally, but used simply and obviously as invective? Courts have held that calling Dr. Robin

Smith such things as a traitor, black-mailer, fascist, Nazi, Communist, bastard, dictator, lunkhead, or nut are not meant to be taken literally, but merely demonstrate disgust and moral outrage at what Dr. Smith does. The statements cannot really be shown to be true or false. On the other hand, accusing Dr. Smith of not doing her work, but stealing her grant funds and spending them in Paris on wine, men, and song probably intrudes upon the realm of fact—not opinion—since the accuracy of the claim can be ascertained. Accusing Dr. Smith of conducting painful experiments when the chimpanzees suffer no pain may involve a sufficiently pre-cise term to be libelous, as may calling her work cruel, especially in a jurisdiction that does not exclude medical experimentation from its cruelty statute.

Courts want to know the specific situation in which the statement was made. Was it during an emotional dispute or in a situation where the public might expect epithets, hyperbole, and exaggeration to rule? Judges tend to be more lenient when the alleged defamation occurs during a protest, debate, or strike; as part of a political campaign; in a cartoon; on the opinion, editorial, or sports page of a newspaper; in a "letter to the editor"; or anywhere the public would normally expect opinion and not gospel fact.

The courts want to know whether the alleged defamatory statement occurred as part of a public controversy or social welfare protest, or as part of some private dispute. They are more likely to find the latter defamatory.

The only opinions that are generally unprotected are those that imply undisclosed defamatory facts as the basis for the opinion. Stating that Dr. Robin Smith has been doing the same experiments over and over again for 15 years and is therefore "stealing federal money" is likely protected opinion, for the public can see the facts upon which the opinion is based. However, erecting a billboard that simply claims, "Dr. Robin Smith of State University steals federal money" is probably unprotected.

Of course, the *truth* is protected. One might accuse a certain department store of selling 2,000 fur coats last year, in the hope of encouraging animal advocates to patronize other stores. This is not opinion, but a fact capable of verification.

How sure must one be that a "fact" is true? That depends upon the individual state law, though the U.S. Supreme Court has set a floor. One must be at least *negligent* in getting the "facts" wrong when the plaintiff is a "private figure." When the plaintiff is a

"public figure," the plaintiff must prove that the alleged defamatory statement was *false and malicious, made recklessly or with knowledge that it was false*. It is difficult for a public figure to win a def-amation suit. A public official is the clearest example of a public figure, but the category may include those who inject themselves into a public contro-versy—for example, furriers or animal experimenters who give interviews, write "letters to the editor," or appear on television/radio talk shows to promote fur or vivisection or denounce the animal rights movement. Merely receiving public money, by the way, does not turn a private figure into a public one.

The defamatory words must refer to the plaintiff or be reasonably interpreted as referring to the plaintiff. An article that states, "Dr. Robin Smith performs useless, cruel, and painful chimpanzee experiments at State University, and therefore steals federal money," clearly refers to any Dr. Robin Smith who works with chimps at State U. A sign that says, "Experimenters perform useless, cruel, and painful experiments at State University, and therefore steal federal money," would probably also refer to Dr. Smith if she were the only experimenter who worked

Continued on page 55

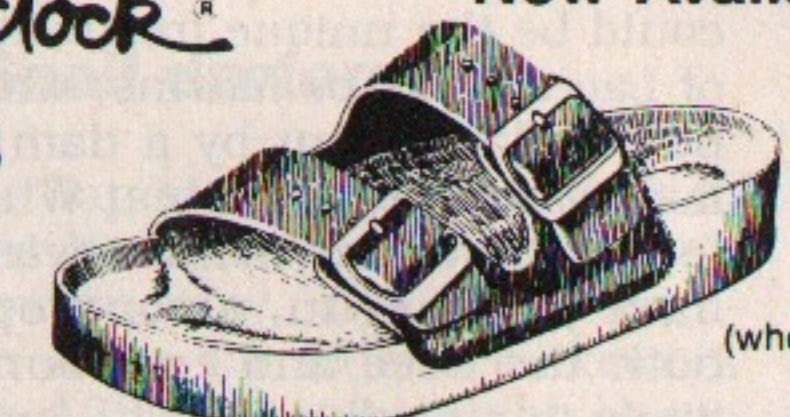
Illustration by Walt Taylor

AGENDA

Judges tend to be more lenient when the alleged defamation occurs during a protest.

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DISAPPEARING.**

Some 700,000 caribou roam the tundra along the Labrador-Ungava peninsula, together with moose, black bears, polar bears, wolves, beavers, a host of smaller mammals (some species of whom have rarely been seen by humans), and migratory waterfowl. For millenia the tribal peoples of this remote, wild region have believed their personal power came through their associations with the animals, who have been both their food and their spiritual teachers.

Now white invaders also take power from the animals, in ways the Cree and Inuit never imagined—and the animals are dying or disappearing. The James Bay hydro-electric project funnels ever more of the region's water into the bay via the LaGrande river. Phase I, on line since 1978, rerouted four major rivers to feed the LaGrande. Three dams were built along the LaGrande itself; five on tributaries. Another six dams will be built on the LaGrande in Phase II, plus more tributary dams. A likely casualty could be the unique freshwater harbor seals of Lac des Loups Marins, whose habitat will be cut 25 percent by a dam that will divert lake water into the Great Whale River. While federal and provincial reviews of Phase II have just begun, strong opposition from both the Cree and environmentalists isn't likely to stop the project—only slow it down and add some safeguards.

Phase III, if ever implemented, would consist of damming James Bay itself, which would evolve from a salty inlet of Hudson's Bay into a freshwater lake. Nuclear pumps—used to save hydro power for export—would then send the water south to the United States. Ultimately, up to 20 percent of the flow from James Bay into the Arctic would be redirected down the Mississippi and into the Gulf of Mexico.

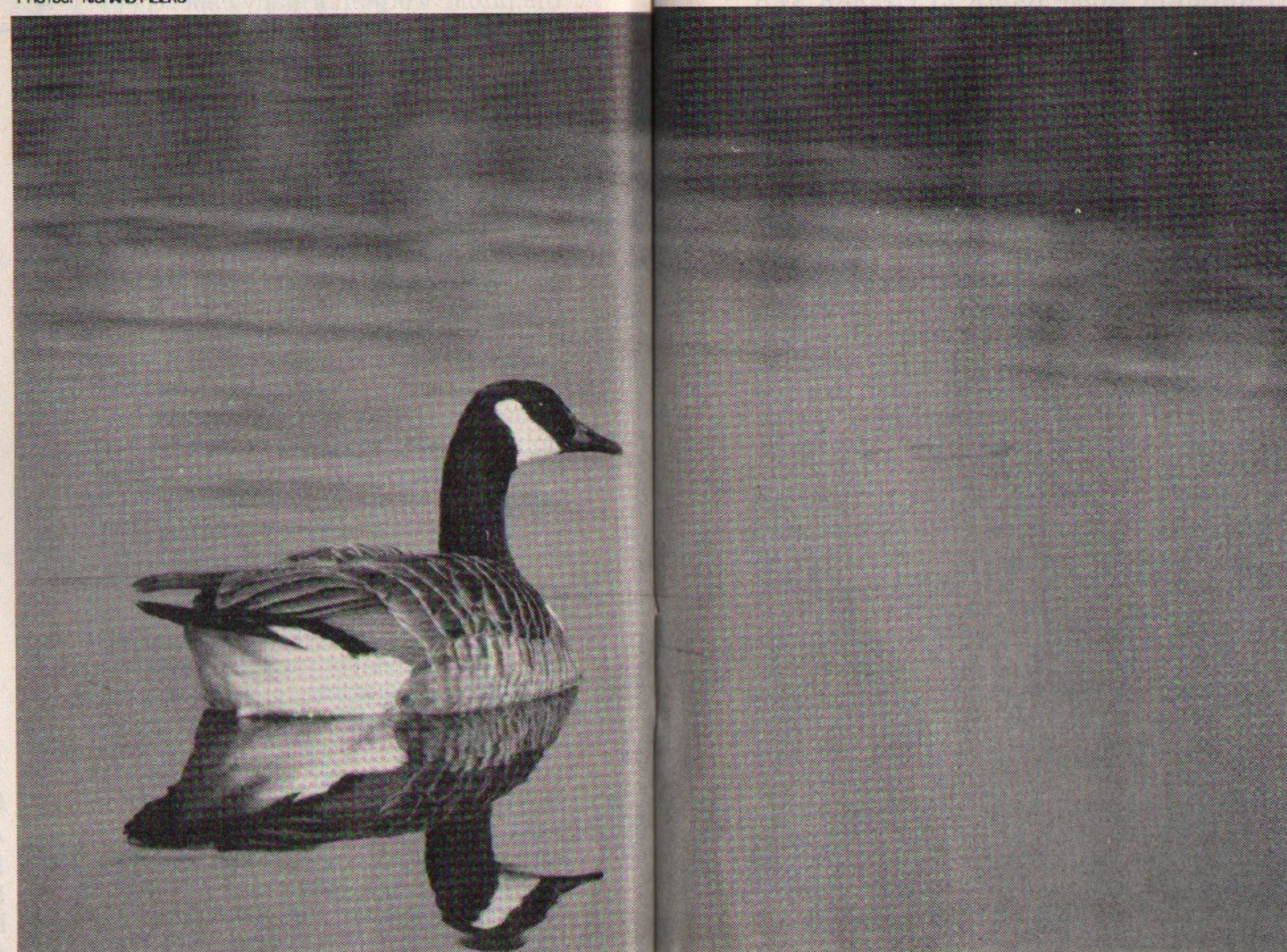
Alternatively, some of the water might replenish the Great Lakes, whose drainage basin could be comparably diminished by another energy-and-water diversion long in planning, NAWAPA. NAWAPA would dam British Columbia's Rocky Mountain trench to refill the Ogallala aquifer, the major source of groundwater in the western U.S., now depleted by the wells of developers and cattle ranchers.

The estimated cost of Phase III exceeds

\$100 billion. NAWAPA would cost \$200 billion more. Planners estimate that Phase III alone would raise the mean temperature of the James Bay region by 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit. Coupled with the three-to-eight-degree temperature rise Environment Canada expects in the next 40 years due to the greenhouse effect, this could thaw the tundra, shrink the polar ice cap, and eventually flood coastal cities thousands of miles away, devastating shoreline ecologies. The changes in the Arctic and sub-Arctic ecosystems would be the most dramatic since the age of the dinosaurs.

Yet, scary as it sounds, Phase III has the support of the present Quebec government, and is widely seen as the potential economic underpinning of an independent Quebec. NAWAPA has received similar support from several British Columbian governments, and was favored by former EPA head James

PHOTOS: RICHARD PILERO



FROM THE ANIMALS

Watt. Though Canadian federal law forbids water exports, Canadian prime minister Brian Mulroney also endorsed the Phase III and NAWAPA schemes in principle as recently as 1985.

Already, with Phase II barely started and Phase III still on the drawing board, the James Bay project is irreversibly changing the ecology of a third of North America.

"In areas around the LaGrande, for example," reports Susan Borowitz of *Sierra*, the monthly magazine of the Sierra Club, "the diverted rivers now reach James Bay with as little as 10 percent of their former volume—far short of the force necessary to create the ice-free passages that beluga whales in the bay depend upon" to provide winter breathing holes. "Dams on the LaGrande have flooded forests and coastal areas, destroying migratory bird nesting grounds." Access roads have enabled trophy

hunters to invade Cree lands by the thousand, depleting caribou herds and driving the survivors far from settlements. October 5, 1986, 9,600 caribou drowned when Hydro Quebec opened a spillway on the Caniapiscou River at the wrong time. (Hydro Quebec, however, blames heavy rainfall.)

In all, 4,600 square miles of former woods and wetlands are now inundated when the James Bay reservoirs are full. This isn't even a boon to fish, who are slowly poisoned by mercury released from the decay of submerged vegetation; natives have had to cut fish from their diet to avoid nerve damage.

Another 3,000 square miles are to be drowned by Phase II, bringing the flooded area to the size of Massachusetts. But already climate changes have cut the amount of rain and snow falling into the James Bay basin. Because the reservoirs aren't filling, the turbines already built are running at 35 percent of capacity.

Snail darters

The James Bay story is unique only in scale. Big dams have been altering habitat for over 100 years now, and at an ever-increasing pace since the federal makework projects of the 1930s first brought cheap electricity to every U.S. home. Protest has been underway since circa 1900, when John Muir led opposition to the Hetch-Hetchy dam in California (finished in 1923, nine years after Muir's death). Successful protest began in 1954, when David Brower led the Sierra Club in blocking an environmentally destructive dam project in Colorado.

Where harm to wildlife has been foreseen, dam construction has often been held up, and some dams have been redesigned, to the extreme annoyance of developers. A 1987 General Accounting Office study of the impact of the Endangered Species Act on dam building found that 68 of 87 projects underway in the western U.S. had been delayed. Opponents of stronger protection for endangered species often cite the six-year delay in building the Tennessee Valley Authority's Tellico dam, due to concern for the endangered snail darter, a small fish.

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The Supreme Court stopped construction in 1973, when the snail darter was discovered, with the dam 90 percent complete. The dam was finally finished by special act of Congress in 1979.

But Tellico was unique only because the delay came so late. Similar concern for the equally endangered squawfish and razorback sucker helped hold up groundbreaking for the \$580 million Animas-La Plata water project from 1968 until May of this year. This project will dam the San Juan River, which flows through Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico. While Animas-La Plata goes ahead, the EPA on March 27 formally recommended against the Two Forks Dam proposed for the South Platte River near Denver, because it would flood "miles of extremely high-quality river, wetland and upland areas which are home to a diversity of wildlife, including deer, elk, bighorn sheep, wild turkeys, bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and the endangered pawnee montane skipper butterfly."

Other U.S. dams held up by reviews of the effects on wildlife include those on the Stanislaus and American rivers of California. The Stanislaus was finally dammed after a 10-year political fight. Proposed American River dams are still under intense debate.

Environment Canada hasn't flexed much muscle against James Bay to avoid further inflaming Quebec nationalism, but did recently suspend construction of the \$140 million Rafferty/Alameda dam complex on the Souris River of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, pending more detailed review of what it may do to wetlands. The project had already been stopped a year earlier via lawsuit filed by the Canadian Wildlife Federation, which feared the loss of hunting habitat.

The trend extends to Asia. In Japan, despite an almost complete lack of applicable environmental legislation, a dam planned for the Nagara River nearly 20 years ago still hasn't been built, due largely to lawsuits from both recreational and commercial fishermen who fear the loss of spawning sites. China, meanwhile, has postponed until 1996 the groundbreaking for a dam at Three Gorges on the Yangtse River, to permit more thorough environmental review. The dam, to be the world's largest, has been discussed since the 1920s. Politically, the biggest obstacle would be the forced relocation of up to a million people; China has little wildlife left. But opponents have included harm to fish and birds among their arguments.

More often, however, the longterm effects of a dam on wildlife are not accurately foreseen—and are confusingly mixed. Completed in 1963, the Glen Canyon dam, above the Grand Canyon on the Colorado River, has promoted scrub forest by preventing flash floods. "The permanent vegetation," says nature writer



James Udall, "has allowed many birds, including the rare willow flycatcher, to gain a new toehold in the canyon; at least ten species now have population densities five times greater than before." However, Udall warned in the May/June issue of *Sierra*, "Changes in river temperature and the aquatic food base have wiped out four species of native warmwater fish." Water released twice a week to meet the peak energy needs of distant cities makes the river level fluctuate up to 13 feet, causing increasingly severe erosion, destroying spawning beds, and driving away shore-nesting Canada geese.

Apart from changing habitat, hydroelectric dams menace fish by blocking spawning runs and by pulverizing them alive as they are sucked into the turbines. Both problems have become especially

acute in the Sierra Nevada, where dams have pushed the once plentiful cui-ui fish to the verge of extinction, and in the Columbia River basin of Oregon and Washington. The Idaho sockeye and Snake River coho salmon have been reported extinct while 101 other unique regional varieties of salmon and steelhead are at risk because of the combined effects of the basin's eight major dams. Few of the adult fish have the strength and luck to evade predators and navigate as many fish ladders as they must to return to their spawning streams. Worse, from 15 to 30 percent of their offspring die in the turbines of each dam as they struggle down to the ocean. "More than half the fish starting at the top of the rivers will die," says Norma Paulus, an Oregon representative on the Northwest Power Planning Council. In drought years, like 1977, the toll soars as high as 97 percent. Even the survivors often take so long that they become habituated to fresh water, cease striving for the ocean, and lose their ability to reproduce.

This has been known since 1946, but only in 1980 did Congress order the Army Corps of Engineers to find ways to save the fish. Corps action consists mainly of collecting about 20 percent of the fish who gather above the Bonneville dam, the last dam they have to pass, and barging them downstream. The Corps and the NPPC have locked in political battle over the economic feasibility of building upstream turbine screens and fish bypasses. Screens already installed at three dams are inadequate, the NPPC charges, while the \$23 million screens at one of the two Bonneville powerhouses severely cut generating capacity.

Taking a slightly different tack in trying to save Lake Michigan salmon, Consumers Power Co. and Detroit Edison in April, 1989 installed the world's largest barrier net across the approach to the Ludington Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Plant. Forty feet high,

two and a half miles long, the \$1.5 million nylon net last year "was more than 60 percent effective in keeping out Chinook salmon more than 12 inches in length," according to former plant vice president Paul Elbert, and also cut the number of alewives killed by 40 percent. If the net remains effective throughout the remaining two years of the planned test period, such nets may become standard equipment at dam sites the world over.

Research into minimizing the effects of dams on wildlife could be coming just in time. Despite the ecological risks, the economic benefits of big dams still appeal to the Third World—and many Third World projects now underway could be just as destructive as anything built in North America before James Bay. A system of nearly 100 dams planned for the Mekong River and tributaries of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand could alter the entire environment of Southeast Asia, according to Larry Lohmann, who recently investigated the scheme for *The Ecologist*. The initial seven dams were built in the late 1960s, without serious prior consideration of environmental impact. After 1970, work was halted by warfare, but, Lohmann warns, the recent decline of hostilities may soon mean resumed construction.

If ever finished, the Yacyreta dam in Argentina will flood some 650 square miles of Paraguay, providing half again as much power as the two nations now have combined. But after 20 years of work, Yacyreta is still only 60 percent done, is widely viewed as a monument to unrestrained graft and corruption, and the environmental impact is anyone's guess.

The Ataturk dam on the upper Euphrates River in Turkey, now nearly completed, is the first of a 22-dam complex also built virtually without environmental review. India's even bigger Narmada Dam Project includes the construction of 30 major dams and 3,000 smaller ones along the Narmada River and tributaries, north of Bombay. Over the next 50 years, 865,000 acres of forest would be flooded. More than a million people would be displaced.

Despite the short-term loss of trees and wildlife, the Yacyreta, Ataturk, and Narmada complexes could all benefit wildlife in the long run, by reversing desertification and helping lift whole nations out of poverty, which could in turn encourage the growth of environmental consciousness. The Mekong complex could encourage political stability and peace in a region where war has ravaged both wildlife and habitat for over 50 years. The tricks in each case will be minimizing harm during construction, and conserving rare species whose habitat is changed or diminished.

Experience with Egypt's Aswan Dam, built in 1902, and the immense Aswan High Dam,

completed in 1965, shows both the risks and benefits. The Aswan dams have helped stop desertification, markedly increasing wetlands and bird habitat. A much wealthier nation now has one of the highest literacy rates in the Middle East, along with increasingly vocal environmental and animal protection movements. But cultural progress has lagged behind economic growth. Old exploitive attitudes persisting in a fast-growing population have pushed most native Egyptian mammals and many other species close to extinction. The Aswan dams have also had one harmful physical effect, altering the pattern of sedimentation in the lower Nile delta. Consequent soil erosion by the Mediterranean tide has destroyed fish habitat surrounding the ancient city of Rosetta.

Nukes and fossils

Risky as dams are, most other energy sources are even more harmful to animals by deaths-per-kilowatt-hour reckoning, including some once touted as "clean and safe." For instance, drilling into the slopes of Hawaii's Kilauea volcano to tap natural geothermal energy threatens numerous endangered species and has drawn fire from the Rainforest Action Network, Greenpeace, and the Sierra Club, among a host of other groups. Biomass energy extraction requires plentiful manure from factory farms and feedlots, with no chance the energy recovered can ever equal the amount wasted in growing the grain to raise the animals. Burning trash or methane drawn from trash likewise can recover some energy, but more could be recovered by simply cutting the waste. Passive solar home space

and water heating doesn't hurt animals or habitat, and does cut electrical demand, but solar generating plants occupy ecologically sensitive desert—and animals who might damage the collectors are fenced out, sometimes trapped or shot.

Nuclear power and fossil fuels are the most readily available alternatives to dams, but neither promises to be less harmful. The immediate risks from nuclear generating were most vividly illustrated by the partial meltdowns of the reactors at Three Mile Island, Pennsylvania in 1979 and Chernobyl, U.S.S.R., in 1986. Three Mile Island exposed as many as 600,000 people to hazardous radiation. Physicians for Social Responsibility anticipates up to 3,300 human deaths will result in the 30 to 40 years following the accident. Infant mortality in the region doubled over the next six months; stillbirths and miscarriages were also sharply up. Officially, Chernobyl killed 31 people,

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but unofficially Soviet leaders acknowledge up to 300 deaths. At least four million people were dangerously exposed to radiation. From 5,000 to 15,000 deaths may result over time.

But animals in each case bore the brunt. Near Three Mile Island, hundreds of pigs, cattle, goats, and horses were euthanized after suffering multiple fractures of suddenly brittle bones and/or going blind. Thousands of animals were stillborn. The longterm effects can only be guessed at. Chernobyl killed not only animals nearby, but also some who were oceans away. Fallout may have helped cause the deaths of as many as 30,000 caribou in the James Bay drainage basin over the next five months. Some 30,000 sheep were slaughtered but not butchered in Cumbria, England, because their meat contained radiation. Over a year later, Ireland suspended the sale of meat from lambs raised in areas with contaminated grass. Rabbits were massacred and discarded in Lombardy, Italy, Europe's most active rabbit-ranching region, because they had absorbed too much cesium to eat. Cesium also contaminated up to 97 percent of the reindeer slaughtered by Laplanders in 1986; as late as 1988, the Lapps discarded 400 of the 4,000 reindeer they killed because they contained too much cesium. By 1989, genetic defects were appearing in leeches, pike, perch, shrews, and hedgehogs; wild boars, foxes, and rabbits continued showing high levels of radioactivity.

Burning fossil fuels, meanwhile, has substantially contributed to the greenhouse effect, which is evening out temperature differences around the globe to narrow the already beleaguered temperate

forest band sheltering most of the world's furbearing mammals. Fossil fuels are also responsible for acid rain, ironically enough doing the most damage in southern Quebec, the part least affected by James Bay. But James Bay is also afflicted, as acidic waters have leached so much mercury out of the rocks as to make fish from the region inedible. Recent studies by U.S. and Canadian governmental agencies have blamed acid rain for killing or endangering over 80 percent of Quebec's sugar maple trees, devastating red spruce along the Adirondacks and Appalachian Ridge, poisoning the fish in hundreds of highland lakes, and even causing as many as 11,000 human deaths per year, more than the present toll from AIDS. Between acid rain and drought related to the greenhouse effect, bears and beavers have been driven down from the mountains into frequent conflict with human beings—conflict usually ending in the deaths of the animals.

Although burning natural gas promises much less atmospheric and climatic damage than burning coal, oil, and gasoline, all forms of fossil fuel use involve environmentally risky transport. Long-distance oil and gas pipelines from northern Alaska and remote parts of

Canada haven't disrupted moose and caribou migration as much as environmentalists thought they would when they were built, during the middle 1970s, but oil leaks and spills are an increasing threat to the tundra. Natural gas leaks haven't yet accelerated forest fires, as feared; however, until last year's Exxon Valdez disaster, which killed at least 35,000 birds, 1,000 sea otters, 150 deer, and numerous other animals, an oil supertanker hadn't ruptured in Prince William Sound, either.

Birds and wires

No matter where energy comes from, getting it from the point of production to the point of use is always a problem. In fact, merely transmitting electricity uses up to 25 percent of the total North American generating capacity. Voltage is lost with each bend in the lines and further lost to the natural resistance of the wires. Extra-high voltage transmission is more efficient than local transmission, but the electromagnetic (non-ionizing) radiation lost from long-distance lines is still considerable. Over 50 recent studies have indicated such radiation can damage the central nervous systems

of both animals and people. Farmers in Quebec and Minnesota blame nearby power lines for causing erratic behavior and miscarriages in cattle. British Columbia rabbit ranchers suspect a new power line has caused a rash of serious birth defects. Such findings are easily credible in light of increasingly strong recognition that some animals, including dairy cattle, are much more sensitive than humans to even "stray voltage," the residual current that may pass

through barn equipment from faulty ground wires.

Whether or not electromagnetic radiation directly affects birds, there's no doubt that transmission lines kill them by the thousand. In a 1979 study commissioned by the Bonneville Power Administration of central Oregon, often cited as evidence that transmission lines don't cause birds to change their migration paths, Brad James and Bruce Haak reported that "Few of the birds flying above transmission line height reacted to the lines, while the majority of birds approaching below groundwire height did." In other words, birds who couldn't see the wires didn't seem influenced by their presence.

But researchers doing preliminary work used in the James and Haak study noted that a lot of birds who should have seen transmission lines apparently didn't, suffering fatal collisions. In fact, birds noticeably often fail to see apparently obvious electric power facilities, a phenomenon still under study in California, where researchers are trying to find out why so many birds, keen-eyed raptors especially, smack into the windmills at the Altamont Pass wind energy farm. J.M. Lee and James Mayer suggested to the Bonneville Power Administration in 1978 that overcast seemed to be a

major contributing factor, as birds flew into wires three times more often on foggy days. Mayer also found that "shorebirds (other than gulls) were most vulnerable to collision," followed by ducks and then gulls. Mayer attributed this to the location and characteristics of the lines he studied, the tendency of shorebirds to "fly in tight low altitude flocks," and the navigational chaos that seemed to result whenever the flocks broke up to avoid wires, leaving many disoriented birds to fly without guidance. It's also possible that birds from aquatic habitat are less accustomed than forest and city birds to looking out for obstacles in the sky.

"Evidence from dead bird and feather spot searches," Mayer added, "indicated dabblers, particularly green-winged teal, were more susceptible to collisions than other species." Three previous researchers had noted that both green and blue-winged teal are especially collision-prone. Two other studies reported lots of dead starlings and redwinged blackbirds under transmission lines, but this is thought to reflect only the large population and wide distribution of both species.

A propensity for collisions can especially harm small, isolated populations of relatively rare birds. In the absence of hunting, up to 37 percent of greater sandhill crane mortality may be caused by collisions with power lines, University of Idaho researcher R.C. Drewien reported in 1973, while a 1975 study done by M. Owen and C.J. Cadbury blamed such collisions for 38 percent of known swan mortality at Ouse Washes, England.

Raptors who perch on transmission lines and towers are especially vulnerable to electrocution, with the most deaths occurring on older lines carrying 69kv or less—a fraction of the voltage of modern lines.

Over a seven-year period, 1972-1979, Eric Peacock of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service discovered that of 174 dead eagles found in Idaho, excluding roadkills, 115 had been electrocuted by landing on power wires. In the single month of June, 1974, Patrick Benson of Brigham Young University recovered 37 golden eagles and a short-eared owl who had been electrocuted along just one 12-mile stretch of 46kv line near Delta, Utah. Nationwide, researchers in 1974 found over 300 eagles who had been electrocuted, 98 percent of them juveniles. Although most of the lines in critical areas have been retrofitted to reduce the slaughter, older lines in other regions do still kill birds.

But while deadly to some species, power lines protect others. R.E. Fitzner of the U.S. Dept. of Energy reported in 1980 that of 22 raptor nests found at the Hanford, Washington nuclear energy complex, 16—all made by redtailed hawks or ravens—were in transmission towers. Numerous other raptors thrived nearby, "primarily due to the no-trespass policies and buffer zone requirements at a nuclear energy facility," which minimized other human interference and encouraged the proliferation of the small rodents the raptors ate.

This would not be the case around transmission

towers in other parts of North America, no matter how remote, because most utility companies routinely clear undergrowth with herbicides. Such defoliation deprives rodents of a food source, while raptors who eat the remaining rodents may accumulate residues of the poisons, which in turn may kill them or their eggs.

Ultimately, there is no form of energy use that won't harm animals and the planet somehow. The surest way to limit the harm will be holding energy consumption to present levels, or even reducing it through improved efficiency; energy experts Amory Lovins, Charles Komanoff, and others have already demonstrated that here-and-now conservation measures could replace every nuclear plant in North America, most uses of fossil fuels for electrical generating, and most dams not already built, without destroying the economy or requiring unprecedented changes in lifestyle. Many of the dams already on line or under construction, meanwhile, may stand longer than the Egyptian pyramids. With dredging to prevent silt from choking the turbines, they could continue providing most of the power we really need for hundreds and perhaps even thousands of years. Also contributing to the least harmful energy mix possible, at the present rate of consumption, would be natural gas, solar power, and wind power, each as seems appropriate to the needs and resources of the particular region.

Getting to that least harmful mix requires, even more than political action, cutting energy demand per capita to avoid continued reliance upon nuclear reactors, coal, oil, and gasoline.

How many animals do you zap each time you run your faucet or flick the lights on? How many do you condemn to starve or drown in devastated habitat? There are no easy answers, and no fast or easy solutions to meeting human water and energy needs while protecting animals and the environment. Yet it is clear that after becoming vegetarian, conserving water and energy is the surest way to help animals in the long run. □

For further details on some of these issues, see Merritt Clifton's previous articles "Water From The North?", in *Environmental Action*, Jan./Feb. 1989, and "Acid Rain Is Killing Americans," from *Vanguard Press*, Jan. 28, 1988. Copies of both are available from The ANIMALS' AGENDA on request. Please send a stamped, self-addressed envelope.



Beavers: Nature's Engineers Build Ecologically

"I didn't build it," one beaver told another in a recent cartoon, gesturing over his shoulder at a huge hydroelectric dam, "but they used my design."

Beavers were the first dam builders, and still have a few tricks to teach human engineers. While the sound of rushing water activates their dam-building instinct, even indoors, individual beavers show remarkable flexibility in adjusting their designs to circumstance. They prefer to dam moderate-sized year-round brooks with a gentle flow, but can stop springtime torrents if need be. They prefer to cut poplar, aspen, white birch, and swamp maple, stripping off the edible bark before using the rest as lumber; but any tree will do in a pinch. Mud and lily pads may be used to stop leaks. If edible bark is scarce, beavers will also eat the lily pad roots.

W

here beavers threaten to plug culverts, several New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut communities use "beaver bafflers."

Some engineers work overtime trying to get rid of beavers, who have recently been wrongly blamed in many regions for spreading the intestinal parasite *giardia lamblia*, a microscopic snail that causes humans severe cramps and diarrhea. Though *giardia lamblia* is sometimes transported from one watershed to another by beavers, it is most commonly transported by humans, as well as other aquatic mammals, and even birds and fish. And, painful as it is, it needn't become a problem anywhere, since it can be removed from water supplies by up-to-date filtration.

Meanwhile, underappreciated beavers "play an active role in the maintenance of healthy watersheds," explains retired Massachusetts Audubon Society director of educational services Charles Roth, as plentiful dams along the smaller streams slow runoff and spread water over a larger area. This permits more water to soak

down through the topsoil to replenish the groundwater aquifer. How important this is became apparent during the prolonged drought that hit the Midwest last summer. While wells ran dry throughout the region, especially where beavers had been trapped out and their dams dynamited, a strategically located beaver dam saved the town well at Grant City, Missouri.

Though beaver dams cause limited local flooding, they also prevent larger, more dangerous floods by dispersing the force of runoff. This help to humans likewise tends to be unappreciated, particularly when roads are submerged. Some New England state transportation authorities have estimated that damage control costs \$2,000 per year at each bridge or culvert where beavers are active.

And then there's tree damage. Denver officials figure some 75 beavers dwelling along the South Platte River and tributaries cause \$100,000 of harm a year to trees in city parks.

Admits Roth, "The ponds beavers create often do flood low-lying woodlands and kill the trees. The sight of several acres of bare dead trees is seldom aesthetically pleasing to the human eye, and occasionally the trees may even have had some potential economic value," though few sugar maples and timber-quality trees flourish in floodplains.

The tradeoff is that beaver ponds create habitat for wildlife of every sort. Muskrats and otters come to dwell along the banks. As the water spreads beneath shady trees, fish gather in the shadows. Ducks, geese, cranes, and herons feed in beaver ponds, while deer and other large mammals come to drink. Then, over several decades, the ponds fill with vegetation, becoming meadows of deep, rich topsoil. Virtually every good lowland field in New England and the Great Lakes states began as a beaver marsh; it was beavers, in the millennia following the last great ice age, who began the process of converting bare glacial till to fertile black dirt.

Landowners and public officials who see only the short-term cost of beaver damage tend to hire trappers and dynamite dams first, noting the harm to other wildlife and the environment only later,

if at all. Denver, however, is taking another approach. A local group called Wildlife 2000 live-trapped and relocated 46 beavers last year, helping the species become better established in watershed areas where their dams are needed. Wildlife 2000 is also now experimenting with a beaver spay/neuter program. The idea is to occupy the suitable urban habitat with a stable population of sterile beavers, whose presence will keep fertile beavers out. Beavers will always recolonize suitable habitat if it's unoccupied,



PHOTO: AUGUST SCHAUER

but do tend to stay out of occupied territory.

Another effective way to stop tree damage is wrapping the trunks with fibreglas matting, the same material orchardists use to protect their seedlings from mice and deer.

In lieu of breaking up dams that cause flooding, Joseph Larson, director of the University of Massachusetts' Environmental Institute, recommends "beaver pipes." These are ordinary perforated plastic pipes. Laid across a dam, they keep the water from rising past that level.

Where beavers threaten to plug

culverts, several New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut communities use "beaver bafflers" developed by the protection group Beaver Defenders. Built according to various designs, "beaver bafflers" are essentially tubes made of page wire or reinforcing rod, inserted into the upstream side of the culverts.

Retired Maine Dept. of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife technician James Dorso has combined the two approaches to develop a more sophisticated "beaver baffler" for

the state Dept. of Transportation. After two years of testing, Dorso reports his bafflers work more effectively than either dynamiting or backhoeing the dams.

Former trapper Michel Leclair built similar bafflers at Ottawa's Gatineau Park during the early 1980s—and at the same time began starting new dams for the beavers at more convenient locations, usually only 15 or 20 feet upstream from the troublesome dams. Until then, park maintenance crews were unplugging 60 culverts a year. Since 45 beaver bafflers were

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UNEXPECTED HELP FOR BEAVERS:

Trapped and persecuted nearly everywhere else, beavers have found unexpected sanctuary for 29 years at Hope Sawyer Buyukmihci's Unexpected Wildlife Refuge, about a mile off Unexpected Road in Newfield, New Jersey.

Halfway between Philadelphia and Atlantic City, on the edge of the fast-vanishing Pine Barrens, the refuge is surrounded by heavily hunted farm woodlots and increasingly heavily populated housing developments.

Hope and her late husband Cavit may have acted just in time to save this one piece of the region for wildlife. They came to southern New Jersey in 1954, simply seeking a quiet, economical place to raise their children. Starting a wildlife refuge hadn't ever occurred to either Hope, a freelance writer from New York, or Cavit, a Turkish-born metalurgical engineer. But as Hope recalls, it wasn't long after they acquired a three-acre homesite that they began wishing it were larger. Neighbors shot deer and hung the carcasses up in plain view, the better to show them off. Some, Hope recalls, "even shot rabbits right in our garden and made the children cry."

In 1961 the Buyukmihcis purchased an 85-acre former cranberry swamp for \$40 an acre. Abandoned since the 1930s, the human-made dikes had been breached by ice—and repaired by beavers, whose work had created habitat for otters, muskrats, and countless birds as well.

"The simplest formula I've seen for how to start a wildlife refuge," Hope wrote recently in *The A-V*, "is 'Put out food and water, and scare away the cat.'" Cats, however, were and are the least of the Buyukmihcis' problems.

"We found out what hunting is when we

started the refuge," Hope explains. "Some of our neighbors were hunters, trappers, and just plain vandals." When the Buyukmihcis posted the refuge against hunting, fishing, and trapping, the posting signs were torn down repeatedly, and often shot full of holes. On one occasion when the family was away, they returned to find someone had blown the lock off the door of their house and riddled a collection of paintings by Hope's father with birdshot. Hope had been working as a secretary, but quit because "Someone had to look after the place, all the time."

In the years since, she's rarely left. She did guest lectures in local schools when she was younger, and journeyed twice to the late Dorothy Richards' Beaversprite sanctuary in New York in 1975-1977, while collaborating on Rich-

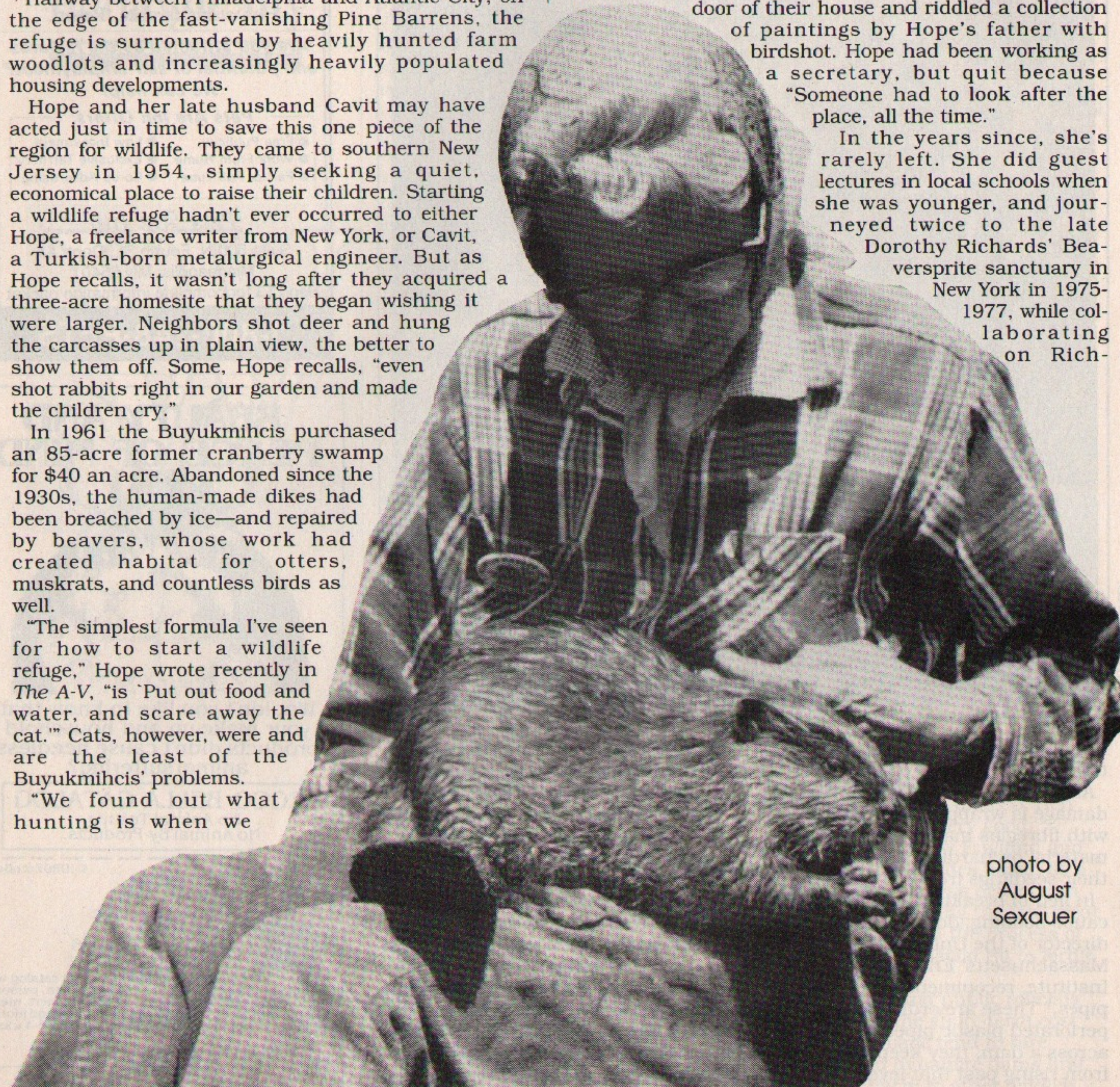


photo by
August
Sexauer

HOPE SAWYER BUYUKMIHCI

ards' book *Beaversprite*. Otherwise Hope has concentrated on protecting and encouraging the Unexpected multitude of animals—including a large colony of immigrant Norway rats in the crawspace beneath her house. The rats are amply fed on sunflower seeds to keep them away from birds' nests, plentiful in over 100 birdhouses posted about the property and in ground sites along the shores of the swamp.

The original 85 acres have gradually expanded to 400. The Buyukmihcis bought up several adjoining parcels themselves, and have had help from others since the Unexpected Wildlife refuge was incorporated. But land acquisition has become much harder. Three years ago Hope and the Unexpected trustees raised \$90,000, thinking they had closed a deal on 70 acres.

At the last minute the owner reneged, and is now asking \$140,000. Unexpected stands ready to buy any other adjacent land it can afford.

At incorporation, Hope and Cavit were made Unexpected's caretakers-for-life. Cavit retired in 1987, planning to increase his activity on behalf of the refuge and animals generally. He had become a vegetarian in his forties, and an award-winning marathon runner in his fifties. But, healthy as he seemed, he died suddenly that July, leaving Hope to carry on the refuge and a companion organization called The Beaver Defenders with the aid of volunteers. The Beaver Defenders work against trapping and to protect beavers wherever they are.

Besides inspiring generations of visitors, the Unexpected Wildlife

Refuge inspired a second generation of Buyukmihcis to devote their lives to animal protection. All Hope and Cavit's three children are involved; son Nedim, a professor of veterinary medicine at the University of California's Davis campus, has sued the university after being suspended for refusing to have his students practice surgery on dogs who didn't need it. Nedim also cofounded the Assn. of Veterinarians for Animal Rights. He and his wife, Kim Sturla, of the Peninsula Humane Society, have recently started their own sanctuary, Animal Place, housing over 100 formerly stray or abused farm animals.

—M.C.

A journal of refuge activities up to Dorothy Richards' death in 1985 is available for \$10 plus \$2 shipping/handling from the Unexpected Wildlife Refuge Inc., Newfield, NJ 08344.

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Activists Take The Fifth In Grand Jury Probe

At deadline, at least seven northern California animal defenders expected to be jailed for refusing to testify before a federal grand jury convened in Sacramento to investigate the Animal Liberation Front.

Summoned twice, Bill and Tanja Keogh repeatedly pleaded the First,

sitting," said Tanja Keogh, confessing considerable anxiety about possibly going to jail for a sentence of indefinite length. The Keoghs have two children, ages 10 and 12, operate an animal shelter, and Tanja is also executive director of the 7,000-member Good Shepherd Foundation.

Dan Bernstein of the *Sacramento*

subsequently beat up her boyfriend, DeRose said, "shot up her house," and urged the group to expel her. When they did not, Ferguson confronted DeRose in a parking lot in 1988 and shot him twice. DeRose refused to identify Ferguson to the police, but he was arrested and convicted of the shooting anyway.

After the conviction, his third felony rap, Ferguson faced a 10-year prison term, DeRose said, "but got loose on parole because I wrote a letter to the judge and the probation department saying I thought he was not a criminal, but a sick person who needed treatment." But Ferguson vowed in letters to DeRose to take revenge by destroying Last Chance through linking it to the ALF.

"You can screw me, but I can f--- you," Ferguson wrote. "I should have finished you off that night." The letter constitutes a parole violation for which Ferguson might yet get the 10-year term. Ferguson claimed to have sent documentation of Last Chance illegal actions to the FBI, the Calif. Biomedical Research Assn., and, strangely enough, The ANIMALS' AGENDA, where no such materials have ever been received. Naming movement media in this kind of context was, however, a favorite tactic of government plants during the clandestine COINTELPRO operation of the late 1960s and early 1970s, in which the FBI and CIA sought to destroy the civil rights and peace movements.

"We have spoken in behalf of the ALF," DeRose said, "but we have no connection with them." While the ALF has broken into numerous research labs, freeing animals, smashing equipment, and removing documentation, and has also been implicated in arson and vandalism of labs and livestock facilities, "Last Chance is strictly peaceful. The only thing we've ever done that could be construed as violent," DeRose continued, "was kicking in a lab door and photographing what was going on inside." He acknowledged that he had begun screening his phone calls and that Last Chance staffers were being asked to



Fourth, and Fifth Amendments and spousal privilege to avoid answering any questions of any kind. Two other local activists, Deborah Young and Sheila Laracy, used a similar strategy, and at least three more pledged to do likewise.

According to Larry Weiss, the attorney for several other witnesses, grand jury protocol is that the witnesses are invited to testify first, then subpoenaed and promised immunity from prosecution for any actions revealed by their testimony. If a witness still refuses to cooperate, he or she may be jailed for the remainder of the time the grand jury is empaneled. Grand juries normally serve 18 months, but their terms may be extended by up to six months if an investigation is incomplete.

"We haven't been able to find out how long this grand jury has been

Bee reported that the grand jury was hoping to obtain indictments in connection with the arson destruction of an animal research lab at U.C. Davis in 1987 before the statute of limitations expired—but the deadline came and went without indictments, and the grand jury proceedings continued.

At least 18 witnesses were invited to testify in Sacramento, according to Laracy's husband, journalist Cres Velucci, many of them apparently after being named by self-professed informant Bill Ferguson. Reputedly a former Hell's Angel with a record of drug-related offenses, Ferguson joined Last Chance for Animals several years ago, according to founder Chris DeRose, and developed what DeRose called a "fatal attraction" toward a female member who rejected his advances. Ferguson

take polygraph (lie detector) tests, to avoid repetitions of the Ferguson case history.

As anxiety over the grand jury probe rose, activists directed considerable criticism at the Animal Legal Defense Fund, which refused to represent anyone invited to testify. "You don't have the right to have an attorney with you in the grand jury room," Velucci said, "but you can have one out in the hall. Many of those called need legal advice so that they know the seriousness of this investigation—a secret investigation, where rumor, hearsay, and innuendo can ultimately be evidence enough to indict."

Added Weiss, "The big issue here is whether or not the animal protection movement is going to line up in support of these individuals who are refusing to testify. They are not people who know anything about criminal activities or who have done anything criminal, just people who are refusing to cooperate with an attempt to undermine the movement." Weiss believed the grand jury would try to issue indictments on some charge, amid great fanfare, on the eve of the June 10 March for Animals.

To insure that unwilling witnesses have representation, the law firm of Higgins and Whaley set up the Animal Activist Defense Fund (921 Eleventh St., Sacramento, CA 95814).

ALDF executive Joyce Tischler defended her organization, stating, "The ALDF is not a law firm. It never does appear as the lawyer of record in any case. Our position, which doesn't seem to be understood by the people who have been invited before the grand jury, is that legal ethics prevent us from multiple criminal representation. In other words, we could only represent one person if more than one person were to be indicted." Tischler said the ALDF had referred a number of people called by the grand jury to sympathetic private attorneys, a contention Velucci disputed.

Additional anxiety was occasioned by break-ins at two of the homes of activists invited before the grand jury. In addition, Margo Tannen-

baum of the ALF Support Group claimed she had been notified a year ago, as required by law, that the California State Attorney General's office had examined her telephone records, that dead animals resembling her own animals had been left in her driveway, and that she had been followed.

According to Tannenbaum, another activist, Linda Geanti, was responsible for an alert issued on ALFSG letterhead, advising recipients not to cooperate with an ANIMALS' AGENDA readership survey conducted by Utah State University sociologists, lest it somehow "incriminate" them or provide information to the American Medical Association. After ANIMALS' AGENDA editor Kim

Bartlett pointed out that "There are no questions about any criminal activity on the part of respondents," and that she herself has publicly expressed support of some ALF actions, Tannenbaum offered to correct the implications of the alert in a follow-up mailing.

A second federal grand jury was rumored to be probing the ALF and PETA in Baltimore, but Roger Galvin of ALDF, whom informed sources said was advising witnesses called before it, denied ever having heard of such a grand jury. "If someone I represented was called before a grand jury," Galvin added, "my advice would be to say nothing to anyone." □

—M.C.

Court Calendar

The Sacramento grand jury chamber wasn't the only courtroom where animal protection issues got hot with the onset of summer—and the witnesses who refused to testify there weren't the only activists who faced jail for acts of conscience.

On May 4, Fund for Animals national outreach director Heidi Prescott formally refused to pay a fine of \$500 she was assessed on April 4 for violating Maryland's hunter harassment law by rustling leaves with her feet last November 25. Prescott's refusal meant she could be jailed at any time, the first person ever to be jailed for hunter harassment. Prescott and ten others convicted with her were in fact the first people ever convicted of hunter harassment, an offense in 35 states. The Fund is appealing the convictions on First Amendment grounds, and is also challenging Montana's hunter harassment law. A similar challenge overturned Connecticut's hunter harassment law in 1988.

In other actions, Luke Dommer of the Committee Against Sport Hunting reported filing a complaint against the Fund with the state of New York on April 18, alleging misleading solicitations. Arguing the Fund took credit for CASH actions, Dommer submitted letters making similar claims from Janet Hamilton of End All Suffering and Exploitation, Bill Mannetti of the Animal Rights Front, and Jonathan Paul and Ross McHenry of the Hunt Saboteur Group. The Fund has denied the allegations. (See "Smears, Suits, and Espionage," May 1990.)

An out-of-court settlement was reached to conclude a libel suit filed by Friends of Animals and Primarily Primates vs. Avi Magidoff. Magidoff agreed to retract numerous allegations of impropriety published in his newsletter *Animal Gossips*.

Represented by Gary Francione, student Jennifer Routh sued the State University of N.Y. at Stony Brook, seeking exemption from a dissection lab required of biochemistry majors.

The Navy meanwhile reportedly sought an out-of-court settlement with the Progressive Animal Welfare Society and 14 other groups who sued in April 1989 to stop the use of dolphins as underwater sentries in Puget Sound. □

—M.C.

Michigan Humane Burned In Coupon Scam

Michigan animal defenders were appalled when a *Pets And Their People* coupon book sold to raise funds for the Michigan Humane Society included ads for at least 31 live animal dealers.

So was Michigan Humane. According to MHS executive director Gary Tiscornia, the coupon book was prepared by Entertainment Publications Inc., a local firm who took responsibility for selling the ads and for insuring that all advertisers were in compliance with the MHS statement of principles and beliefs—which includes opposition to animal breeding and the sale of live animals in pet shops.

MHS sent copies of *Pets And Their*

People to everyone who had already sent in money for it, but enclosed a disclaimer. MHS quit promoting the book, and withheld the rest of the press run from circulation. At deadline MHS was seeking a settlement with Entertainment Publications that could include republication of the coupon book without the ads for live animal dealers, or a refund of MHS expenses.

Although Entertainment Publications was not involved, similar promotional scams have recently burned smaller humane societies in both the U.S. and Canada. If you're contracting out fundraising, it pays to be careful. □

—M.C.

World Laboratory Animal Liberation Week

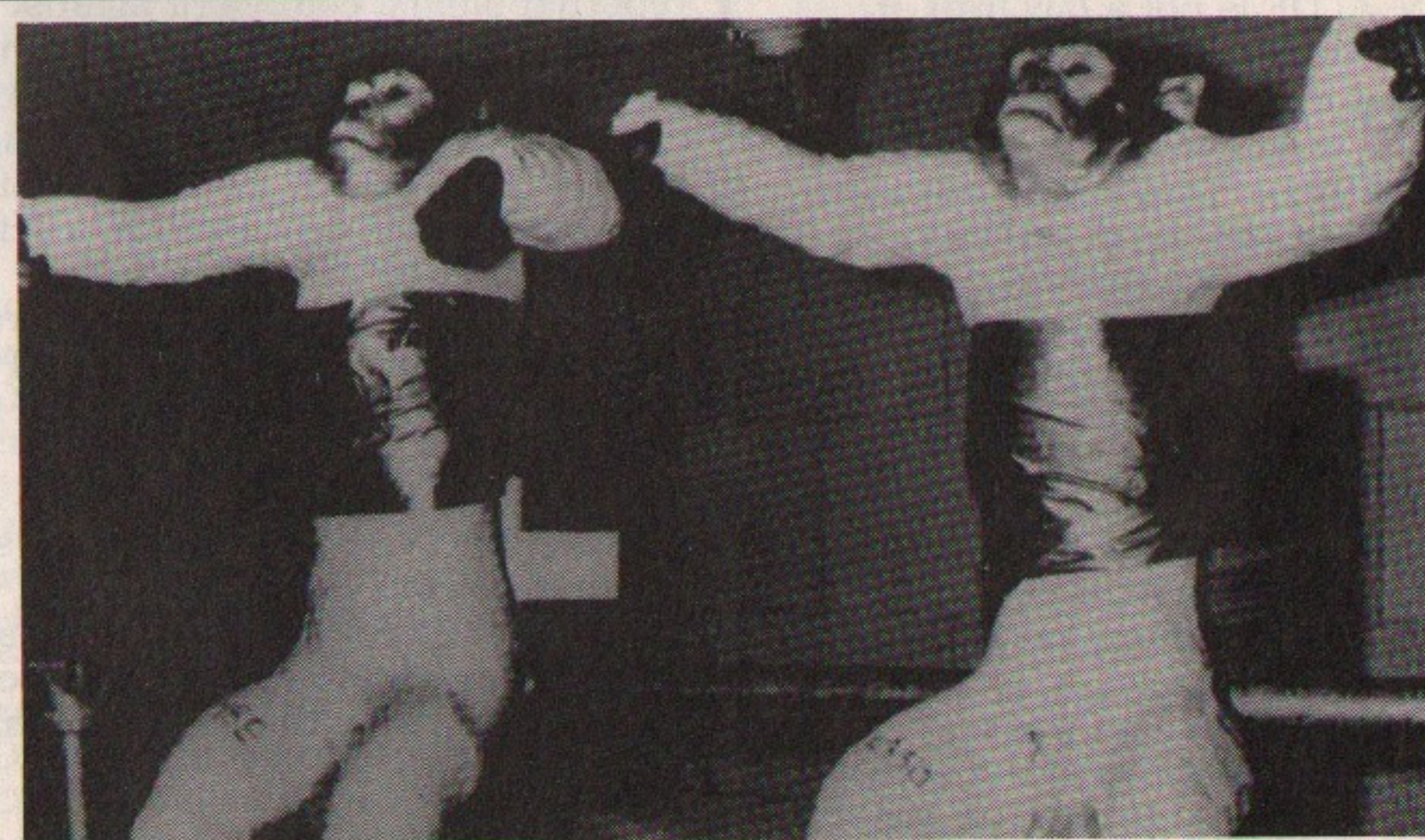
At least 84 activists were arrested at World Laboratory Animal Liberation Week protests this year—which were actually spread out over two weeks to avoid conflict with Earth Day.

Protest also came at the political level in Illinois, where the state-house Judiciary Committee approved a bill to ban "inhumane" testing of cosmetic and household products. The proposed ban now goes before the Illinois legislature.

The ANIMALS' AGENDA received reports on 36 actions in 23 states, the biggest of which was in Berkeley, where 500 people rallied outside the University of California's still unfinished Northwest Animal Facility. Twenty-eight were arrested, including two who unfurled a 50-foot-square banner down the side of the building, several others who chained themselves to the nearby psychology department offices, and still others who broke the psych department's

glass doors.

At Bethesda, Maryland, 400 people marched and chanted outside the National Institutes of Health offices. There were 27 arrests, 22 of them for trespassing.



Primates used at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base

Others were charged with assault on a police officer and resisting arrest. Representatives of PETA, Friends of Animals, and In Defense of Animals delivered crates of tropical fruits and nuts as a gift to the NIH monkeys. According to Betsy Swart of the Committee for Humane Legislation, an anonymous caller informed the groups two days later that the monkeys had enjoyed their treats.

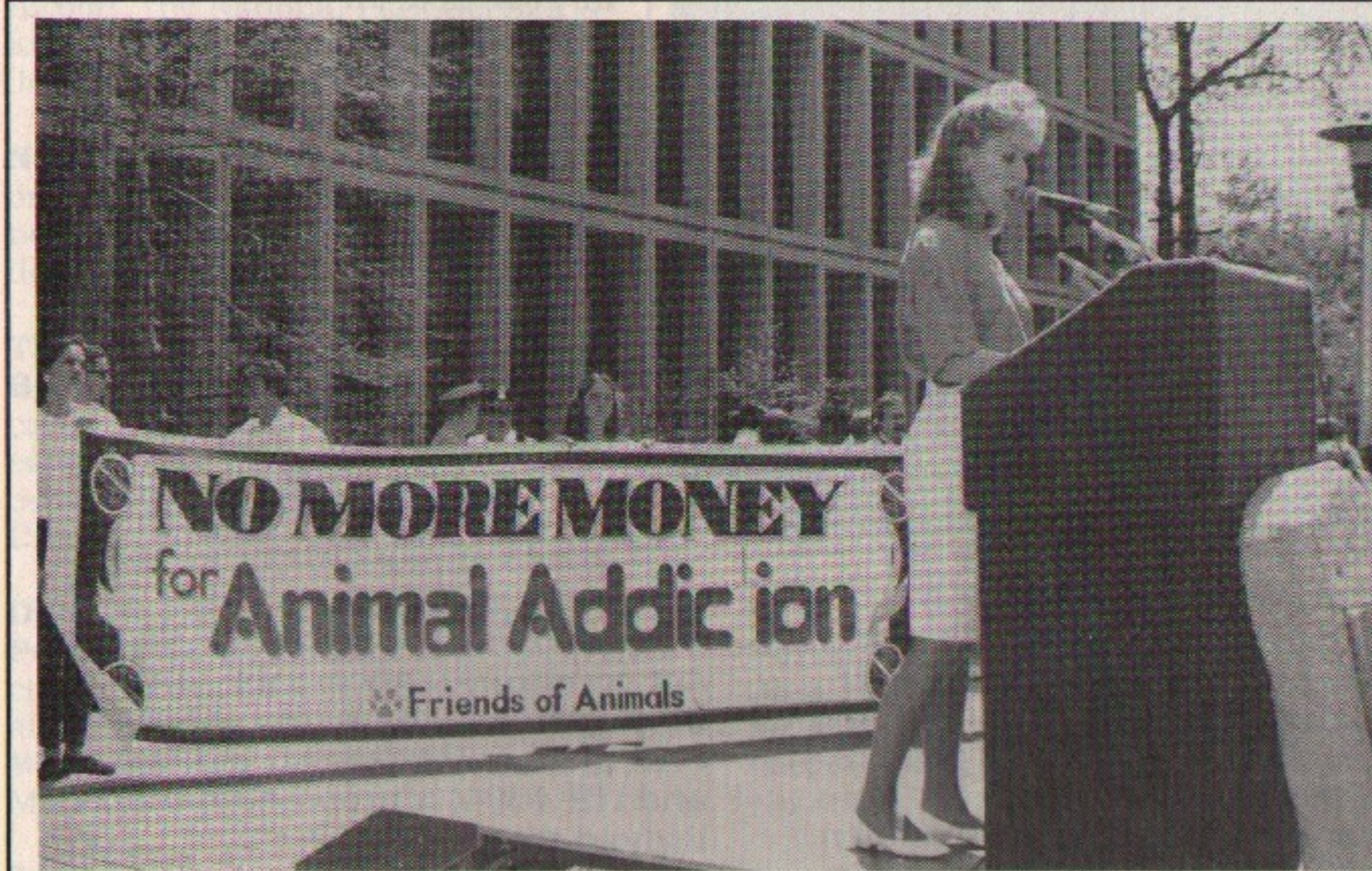
Under 40 protesters assembled at the University of Arizona's Life Sciences Mall in Tucson, but 21 were arrested—four for scaling a new biosciences building to hang banners, five for staging a sit-in at the microbiology department offices, and 12 for chaining themselves to the fence surrounding an unfinished biosciences building. Voices for Animals coordinated the actions.

Nine were arrested for sitting-in on the psychology department roof at the University of California in Santa Barbara, where a series of protests organized by Animal Emancipation culminated with a vigil outside the home of cat vivisectioner Steven Fisher. The group ran into counterdemonstrations assembled by the UCSB Campus Libertarians, who seemed unaware that classical anarcho/libertarian thought includes respect for the rights of other species.

An estimated 500 people joined a 12-hour vigil at the University of Miami, while about 100 turned out despite rain at the University of

South Florida to protest the deletion of researcher's names, project titles, and funding sources from animal care and use committee documents. Florida Voices for Animals is reportedly planning a suit to force disclosure of the information withheld.

While biomedical researchers hid, activists disclosed their secrets at several other sites. In Defense of Animals documented a decade of abuse of nonhuman primates at the



Above: Priscilla Feral of FoA speaks at NIH; Above right: USSC demonstration in Norwalk, CT.

Armstrong Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, part of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio. According to Dr. Neal Barnard of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, documents obtained by IDA via the Freedom of Information Act show "some of the worst animal care that has come across my desk." IDA coordinator Michael Budkie believes the lab uses from 60 to 100 primates per year.

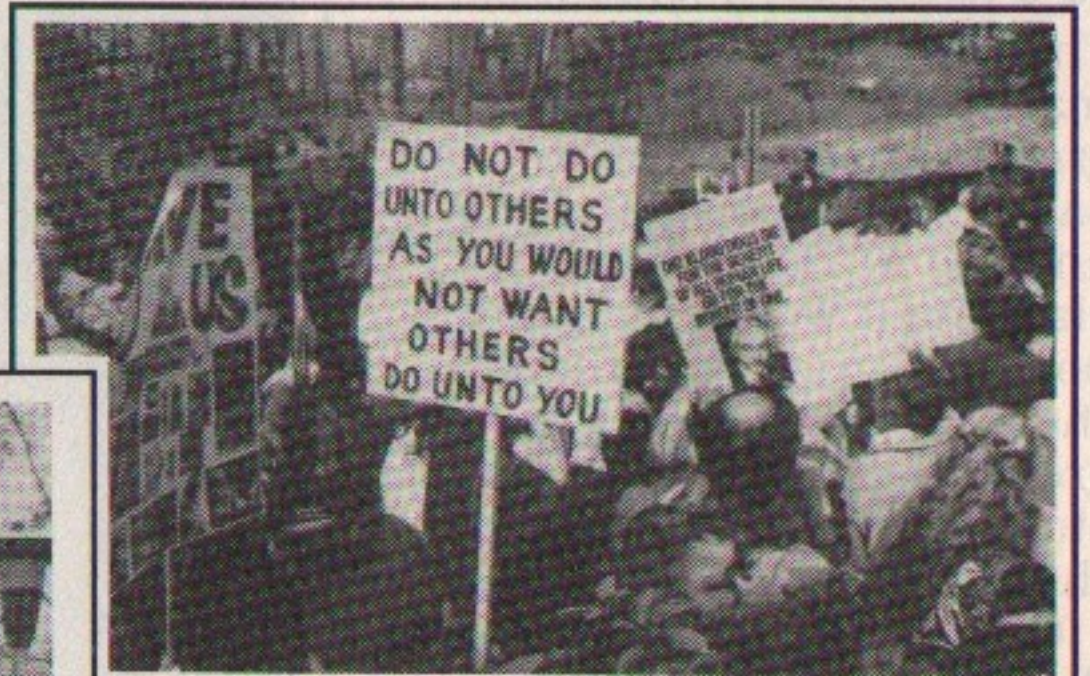
Barnard also spoke on radio WHA in Madison, Wisconsin, while Dr. Marion Bean and Donald Barnes of NAVS debated University of Wisconsin primate center head John Hearn on both TV and radio.

In Washington, D.C., Barnard led the Coalition to Update Research and Education in attacking the Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Administration's \$1 million plan to link defense of animal-based research to anti-drug abuse activities in public schools. Barnard

called it a scheme to "perpetuate misinformation."

Rallying outside the University of South Carolina's school of medicine, the South Carolina Animal Rights Network revealed details of a \$116,000 National Institute on Drug Abuse study involving injecting nicotine into pregnant rats. The study apparently replicates work done as long as 35 years ago. At the State University of New

Pennsylvania, where over 25,000 animals a year are killed in product tests. The Network for Ohio Animal Action picketed Cleveland's Metro-Health Medical Center, where live cats are used to teach nurses how



to insert breathing tubes into the windpipes of asphyxiating human infants. The cats are then killed. Friends for the Ethical Treatment of Animals protested a dog lab at the Center for Medical Education in Terre Haute, Indiana. Animal Welfare Inc. picketed the Caddo Parish, Louisiana courthouse in opposition to the sale of animals from the county shelter to Louisiana State University (where researcher Michael Carey conducts his infamous cat-shooting experiments). About 100 people participated in a candlelight vigil at Mesa, Arizona. Over 100 picketed the Washington University Medical Center in St. Louis. □

—M.C.

"My view on using, or more often misusing animals," states non-human primate expert Jane Goodall, "is that it was very arrogant of us to assume we had the right to use them in the first place."

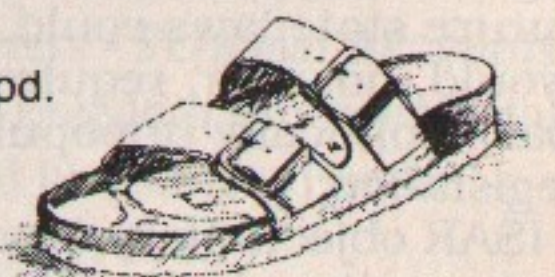
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Pet Theft Act: Round Two

Once again a federal Pet Theft Act endorsed by most major animal protection groups appears close to passage—and once again ISAR and the ASPCA oppose it, claiming it would mandate pound seizure even though the authors and the Congressional Legislative Counsel state it would do no such thing.

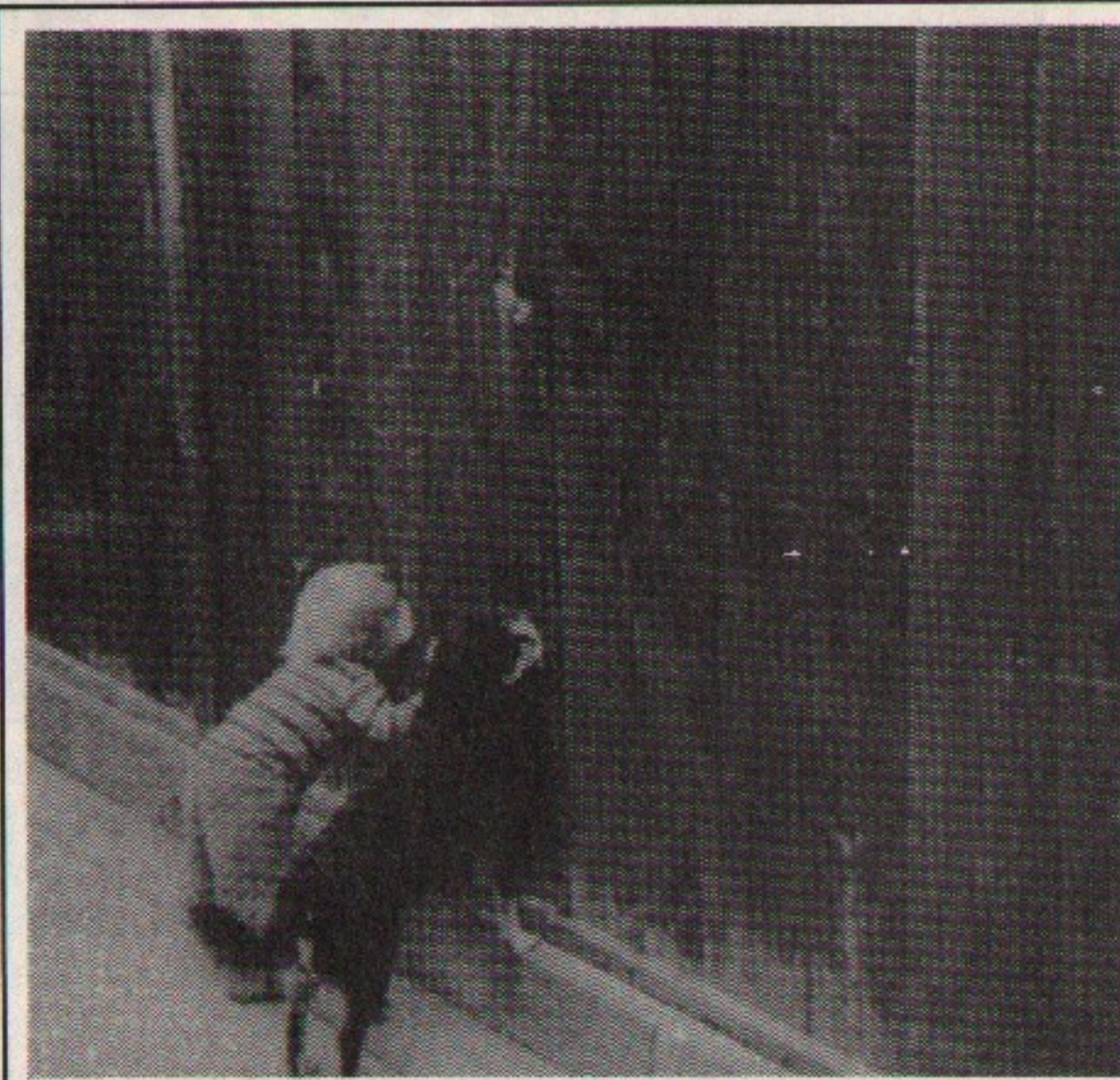
Co-introduced by Senators Wendell Ford and Daniel Inouye, the Pet Theft Act of 1990 is backed by PETA, AHA, HSUS (upon passage of a technical amendment), the Massachusetts SPCA, the Committee for Humane Legislation, the Doris Day Animal League, API, and AWI. Apart from ISAR and the ASPCA, the major opposition comes from Class B animal dealers (who are licensed by the USDA to sell animals to labs) and the biomedical research industry.

Similar to the Pet Theft Act of 1988, killed at the last minute by ISAR and ASPCA efforts, the 1990 act differs by including language that was supposed to prevent any further misinterpretation. The act bars Class B dealers from obtaining dogs and cats from sources other than licensed research labs, breeders, other Class B dealers, and public shelters or private shelters under public contract that release the animals "on a voluntary basis." A provision excepting "instances where State or local law supersedes" allows pound seizure and anti-pound seizure acts passed in many jurisdictions to stand unaffected.

ASPCA lobbyist Barbara Pequet objects that while "No state pound seizure law presently asserts the right to supersede federal law, future state laws could," which would, however, require states to pass politically unpopular enabling legislation.

ISAR objects that the act "does not mention dog auctions, trade fairs, or farmers markets," traditional venues for the sale of stolen animals; but since those

sources are not mentioned as permissible, they would be banned. Other provisions of the 1990 act include a mandatory five-day holding period for shelter animals before dealers could obtain them



(federal law doesn't presently require any holding period); the creation of identifying documents that must accompany all dogs and cats sold to or by Class B dealers; and fines of up to \$5,000 per animal for dealers caught with stolen animals. Dealers would lose their licenses for the third offense, which

could be the third dog found in a single raid.

In Pennsylvania, one of the states traditionally most hospitable to dealers and breeders, the industry faces an additional challenge from state bill H-1850, an attempt to protect animals sold as pets, similar to legislation passed by New York two years ago. The dealers are pushing an alternative bill, S-934, which covers only dogs and exempts breeders from responsibility for selling dogs in poor health.

In California, state assemblyman Sam Farr introduced an anti-puppy mill bill by noting that more than half the puppies who arrive in pet shops from out of state are diseased (triple the normal rate of illness in puppies), with purchasers spending an average of \$103.56 treating those diseases.

Other bills currently before Congress with the endorsements of most major animal protection groups include HR 2766, which would extend Animal Welfare Act coverage to mice, rats, and birds (who make up over 90 percent of all animals used in labs), and HR 4604, a proposed national leghold trap ban.

—M.C.

Merchants Of Death

Procter & Gamble, whose executives last year organized the cosmetics and health care industries in support of animal testing, has cancelled \$1 million worth of ads to have aired on Boston's WHDH-TV because WHDH ran two 30-second ads from the San Francisco social action group Neighbor to Neighbor that pointed out how a P&G subsidiary, Folger's coffee, indirectly supports death squads in El Salvador. The death squads are believed to be made up of off-duty police and military officers, financed by coffee growers.

Last December one such death squad tortured and killed *Earth Island Journal* photographer

Dagoberto Aguirre, along with 26 others. Aguirre had been working on a reforestation project run by the University of El Salvador and the Association of Indigenous People of El Salvador. The Salvadoran army cancelled the project, claiming it was drawing maps to aid leftist guerillas.

Procter & Gamble said it would also cancel advertising with any other station that broadcast the Neighbor to Neighbor ads.

On May 20, In Defense of Animals organized demonstrations in 48 cities, urging consumers to boycott Procter & Gamble products until the firm stops using and advocating animal tests.

—M.C.

EDITED BY MERRITT CLIFTON

Of 200 sea otters who were scrubbed and returned to Prince William Sound after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, under half survived, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service says.

Exxon shareholders have rejected proposals to clean up toxic emissions from company facilities and build doublehulled tankers to prevent repetitions of the Valdez disaster. Of 1,062 miles of beach hit by the Valdez spill, 358 are still oily.

A team of geneticists from six different institutions have developed genetically modified mice whose variants breed true. This was accomplished by suppressing their natural immune systems.

The USDA has barred import of Kobe beef, from cattle fed on soybeans and beer, because Japanese slaughterhouses don't meet U.S. sanitary standards. But the USDA has also upped the dollar value of meat that U.S. retailers can sell to hotels and restaurants without inspection.

Former Nash Finch Co. meat buyer Alan Agnew has been fined \$500 for selling "putrid and decomposed ground beef that was unfit for human consumption."

The Federal Aviation Administration claims it lacks evidence to prosecute Yellville, Ark. for tossing live turkeys from aircraft at an annual festival—even though the event has been photographed by national news media each year since 1988.

The ABC TV show America's Funniest Home Videos tightened submission instructions after Howard Rosenberg of the Los Angeles Times

described 10 unaired videos depicting child and animal abuse. Many videos that are aired also involve violent apparent accidents to children and animals. Eying high ratings and low production costs, the other networks are reportedly planning similar shows. (Network addresses, a long list, appear in each issue of TV Guide.)

Heavy aerial spraying over Los Angeles to fight Mediterranean fruit flies not only hasn't stopped the spread of the fruit flies, but has also caused numerous fish kills in stocked fishing ponds and brought a plague of aphids, whose natural predators have succumbed. The sprayers passed over a five-square-mile area of Riverside inhabited by the endangered kangaroo rat, at the request of U.S. Fish and Wildlife. San Bernardino promptly sued the state on grounds the spraying could equally menace seven endangered species in that community.

WARNING

The Cancer Fund of America, listed in the June *Network Notes* as an anti-cancer group that doesn't support animal research, has admitted "falsely representing" the use of funds raised in appeals prepared by Watson and Hughey—the same firm that does fundraising for another questionable charity, Adopt-A-Pet, a.k.a. the National Animal Protection Fund. (See "Strange Case Gets Stranger", Sept. 1989.) In April, 1989, The Cancer Fund of America signed an agreement with the U.S. Postal Service allowing donors to Watson and Hughey solicitations to receive refunds.

Continued on next page

The 8th Circuit Court of Appeals has allowed the Army Corps of Engineers to release water from Lake Oahe on the upper Missouri River, to maintain shipping on the lower Missouri and protect nesting sites of the protected piping plover and interior least tern. A lower court tried to block the release, lest it harm walleye fishing in the Dakotas and Montana.

Trying to prevent bird/plane collisions at New York's Kennedy Airport, the National Park Service is killing the eggs of laughing gulls at the Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge.

New York plans to lift a four-year ban on commercial striped bass fishing, believing the bass have recovered from depletion.

The National Live Stock and Meat Board is sending schools a video kit called *Digging For Data*, hyping meat-eating in the name of science. For a free copy, write 444 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611, on school letterhead.

Ducking a libel suit, the Univ. of Pennsylvania Almanac has suspended circulation of an article repeating allegations against PETA by *The Washingtonian*—which PETA sued in March.

Connecticut recently backed the near-bankrupt Colt Firearms Co. with \$25 million from the state pension fund—and Colt immediately began making a new model of an assault rifle discontinued last year under federal pressure.

The New York Industrial Development Agency has posted a \$1.8 million bond to underwrite renovation of a Manhattan riding stable.

The U.S. Forest Service admits it built 3,725 more miles of road than necessary, from 1983-1989. In consequence, Congress cut the USFS roadbuilding budget by \$21.6 million.

Christian Bowhunters of America members pledge to "follow the Commands of Christ in all my hunting." Remind them "Thou shalt not kill," at 3460 W. 13th St., Cadillac, MI 49601.

Reversing positions, the FDA has acknowledged that antibiotics contaminated 83 percent of the milk samples—58 of 70—it tested in a recent national survey. The contamination was below the official risk level.



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Continued from previous page

The Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game may trim operations by 20 percent to erase an \$8 million budget deficit blamed on falling hunting and fishing license sales.

Despite a six-year-old state endangered species act, backing up the federal act, 71 percent of California's endangered and threatened species are still in decline, says the Dept. of Fish and Game. Two species, the McCloud River bull trout and the Colorado River squawfish, have recently become extinct. The department blames water projects, soil erosion, and other results of development for jeopardizing animals, and urbanization, stock grazing, and off-road vehicles for doing the most harm to plants.

Animal Peace recently used the Freedom of Information Act to obtain a letter sent to James Glosser, head of the USDA's inspection service, by Peter Gerone, director of the Delta Regional Primate Research Center at Tulane University in New Orleans, where the surviving Silver Spring monkeys are held. Gerone complained that five violations found at Delta in a recent inspection were "stated in writing," allowing antivivisectionists to get them via the Freedom of Information Act; objected to getting "a written ultimatum to correct them in 30 days"; and concluded, "If you are trying to placate the animal rights activists by nit-picking inspections, you are engaged in an exercise in futility, and you will only serve to do us irreparable harm."

For the third straight year the Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game is poisoning Meiss Lake and the Upper Truckee River near Lake Tahoe with the pesticide Rotenone, trying to kill whatever might compete with pond-reared Lohantan cutthroat trout, an endangered species prized by fishermen.

Nearly 250 Americans get hepatitis each year from eating raw shellfish, according to the Centers for Disease Control.

State Department deputy chief of protocol Jennifer Fitzgerald, a close friend of George Bush, has been fined for smuggling two fur coats from Argentina.

Texas gubernatorial candidate Clayton Williams has denied widespread reports that he and his pals bring prostitutes along on hunting trips and shoot water pistols at them as they dance nude.

Impeached federal judge Walter Nixon and a game warden were arrested at Pascagoula, Miss. recently for baiting game birds.

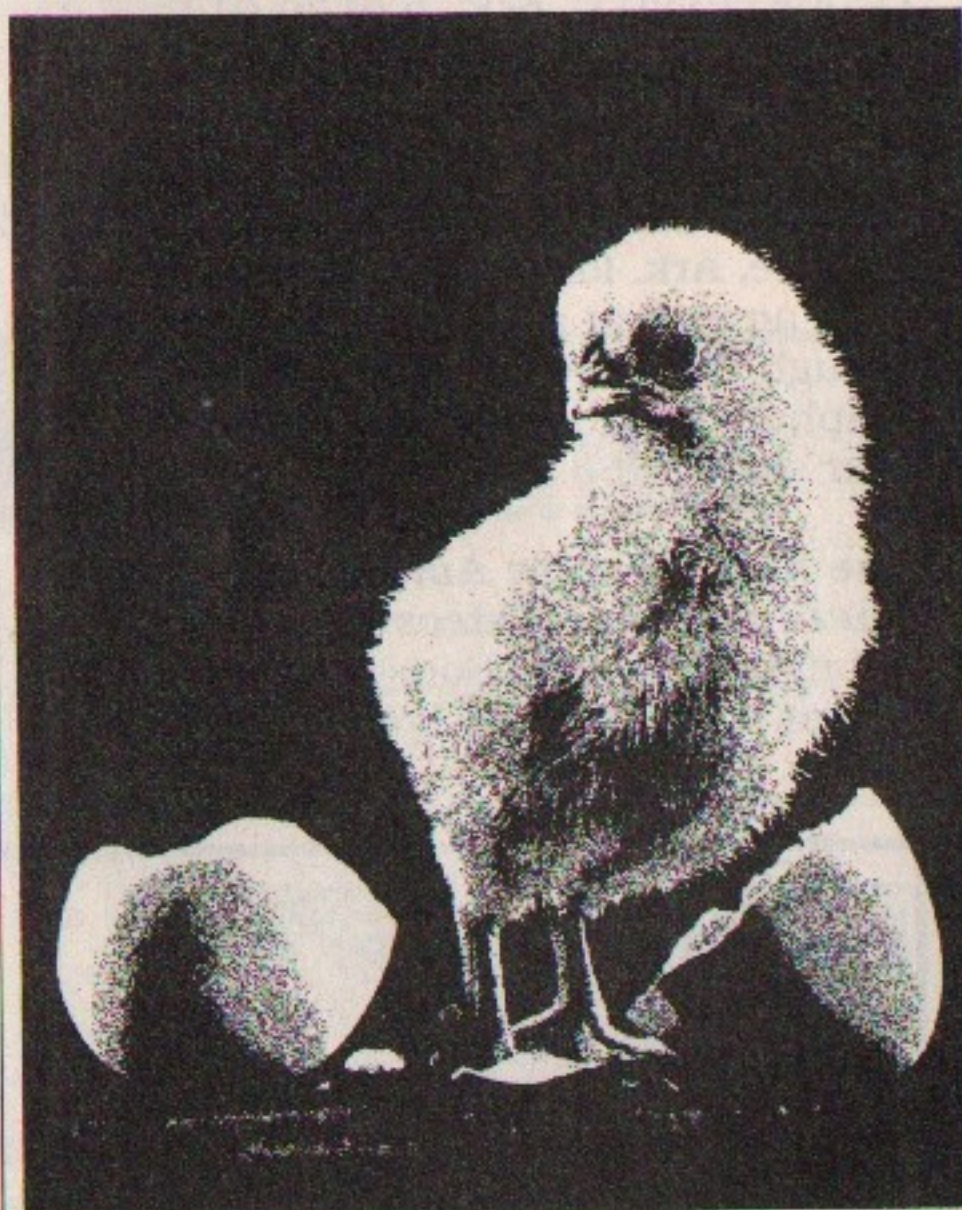
Connecticut has suspended hunting in the Waterbury area because of a proliferation of forged permits.

Use of chemical pigeon control at the Weld County, Colo. courthouse has driven the former courthouse pigeons downtown, where they have become a community problem.

State police arrested 22 men from four states, plus two 11-year-olds, and seized 77 cocks in a recent raid on a cockpit at Wales, Maine.

Ramon Ruiz of Los Angeles demanded a jury trial on cruelty charges after police nabbed him with a hummingbird—whose wings had been clipped—on an 18-inch string tied around his neck. Ruiz had previous convictions for wife-beating and tampering with a vehicle.

Purdue Univ. researchers claim the cholesterol content of eggs can be cut 20 percent by feeding hens a drug called lovastatin.



The Louisiana legislature is considering a bill to develop a master plan for making New Orleans into a major biomedical research center. The city is already home to Tulane Univ., where the surviving Silver Spring monkeys are housed pending euthanasia via terminal research projects, and Louisiana State U., where Michael Carey shoots cats in a long-running head injury study that has yet to yield useful results.

The New Life Evangelistic Center of St. Louis marked Easter with a free rabbit dinner for the homeless. "The true meaning of Easter has been subverted by rabbit worship," charged the Rev. Larry Rice.

Proclaiming a "Mississippi Summer In The California Redwoods," Earth First! seeks "university students, activists, and retirees to nonviolently put their bodies on the line in defense of the most famous ecosystem in the world," the giant redwood forest where John Muir and others pioneered the concept of ecology. Tactics will include blockading logging roads, climbing trees, and picketing. To join the action, call 707-485-0478, 943-3788, or 926-5312. One of the organizers, Judy Barl, recently called for a grand jury probe of timber company activities, after a logging truck hit her car from behind and pushed it off the road. A \$742 million bond issue to buy and save the redwoods will be on the Nov. Calif. ballot.

Refuting the findings of a recent National Toxicology Program study that showed fluoride may cause bone cancer in male rats, American Dental Assn. spokesman Dr. John Stamm argued the conclusions were unjustified because animal studies "are not reliable indicators of effects on humans."

Singer Belinda Carlisle declined an offer of \$35,000 to appear at the Cheyenne Frontier Days Rodeo, because "Watching people rope terrified calves is not my idea of entertainment."

Left with 65 exotic animals after cancelling plans to open a shooting preserve, Florida's Seminole Tribe has begun hosting photo safaris. Ousting exotic animals (except for a 25-year-old hippo) from a similar site, a 150-acre former private zoo, the state of Florida has introduced native black bears, deer, and bobcats, and dubbed it the Homosassa Springs State Wildlife Park.

Brushfires, some set by arsonists, razed over 50 square miles of the Everglades in early May.

The first three tigers to be conceived by in vitro fertilization have been born at the Omaha zoo, after 10 years of research. One died soon afterward. Zoo officials hope the technique can lead to transplanting embryos into wild tigers, which might help restore wild populations if the tigers don't die of stress during capture and implantation, and if they have any habitat left by the time the process is perfected.

Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan Jr. stated May 11 that Congress should amend the Endangered Species Act so that species protection wouldn't hinder major development projects. Lujan cited a water project held up to protect the last 16 squawfish of a once-plentiful variety, and the Mt. Graham, Ariz. observatory, whose construction could wipe out the rare Mt. Graham squirrel. Protest straight to the President, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington D.C. 20500.

Does your shelter have an evacuation plan? About 70 caged dogs and cats were killed recently when a morning fire swept the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society shelter in Pittsburgh.

Quenemo, Kansas, pop. 400, is reportedly terrorized by as many as 1,000 feral dogs.

The National Institutes of Health suspended biomedical researcher Syed Zaki Salahuddin without pay recently after the House Energy and Commerce Committee revealed how he had steered contracts to a biomedical firm he and his wife owned.

After seven people fell ill, a Puerto Rican firm recalled all lots of two turkey products that were packed to be used in school lunches.

Sharpshooters in helicopters are to kill some 30 mouflon sheep, native to Czechoslovakia, who now live at Gunnison National Monument in Colorado because they could hybridize with endangered Rocky Mountain bighorns.

Bathhouses have become a fad item in both New York and Denver.

At least 47,000 barrels of nuclear waste dumped from 1946 to 1970 now imperil the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary near San Francisco.

Blistered for selling too much fatty food, McDonald's restaurants have replaced ice cream products with low-fat substitutes, but are still under fire, as a coalition of Philadelphia clergy, labor unions, and community groups have launched a boycott, claiming McDonald's outlets pay inner city workers less.

Loggers claim spotted owl habitat protection is costing 10,000 jobs in the Pacific Northwest. Running out of trees would have cost those jobs anyway within five to ten years.

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Questionable killings of "nuisance" animals go on and on. Near Anchorage, Alaska, brothers aged 19 and 22 roused a bear from his den: as it charged, the father shot it from a snowmobile. In Alden, N.Y., wardens shot two young deer who had become neighborhood pets after they were found foraging from bird feeders. Kirtland, Ohio is under pressure from the state Dept. of Natural Resources to allow bowhunting to cut deer numbers. Discharging guns within city limits is illegal.

The University of Pennsylvania is using live-trapped "nuisance" bear cubs in terminal rabies vaccine tests.

Every third year, Kenton Middle School at Kenton, Ohio holds a Pig Day, featuring pig races and chases, a lecture promoting the use of pigs in biomedical research, math problems based on pig farming practices, and a pork dinner.

Margo Lamp, of Davenport, Iowa left \$600,000 to her pet pig and a German shepherd. After their needs are met, the balance goes to the Scott County Humane Society.

Wisconsin and Minnesota have banned the use of bovine somatotrophin, a drug that makes cows give more milk on less feed, for at least one year. Some researchers believe the drug could accelerate breast development and lead to more breast cancer in humans.

Billionaire John Kluge, 75, has divorced ex-soft porn model Patricia Rose, 41, reportedly in part because he didn't enjoy her extravagant bird shoots and fox hunts.

Over 40 tons of toxic chemicals from the exhaust of each space shuttle launch kill as many as 10,000 fish near Cape Canaveral.

The West German industrial consortium BASF is building a major biotechnology research center at Worcester, Mass.

Horn flies, a deadly parasite of cattle, have become resistant to insecticides. The USDA is now seeking new ways to fight them.

California has published a nutritional guide urging people to eat more whole grains, fruits, vegetables, and beans, and less animal fat. Two-thirds of all Californians eat less than half the recommended daily consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables.

The FDA has approved irradiating poultry to control salmonella, believed to afflict 4.5 million Americans a year. Many health experts believe the cumulative risk from eating irradiated food exceeds the risk from salmonella, found in 57.5 percent of the chicken carcasses tested recently by the USDA. Some of the radiolytic chemicals produced by irradiation may be carcinogenic.

California has refused to exempt ostrich ranchers from the sales tax on feed already shared by cattle, sheep, and poultry ranchers.

The sea lion population in the Aleutians, southwest of Alaska, is down from 140,000 to 25,000 since 1960.

Meatless hotdogs are sold at Candlestick Park, home of the San Francisco Giants.

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

Judge James Carlisle of West Palm Beach has fined turtle poacher James Bivens \$108,000—\$100 for each egg he took—and sent him to jail for 60 days.

Afraid of losing "as many as 10,000 voters to the woods" because election day coincides with the opening of squirrel season, U.S. Rep. Clyde Holloway of Evangeline Parish, La., is urging backers to vote by absentee ballot. Fliers partially funded by the National Rifle Assn. show squirrels campaigning for Holloway—who says he'd be killing them himself if the election were any other day.

Stephen Neudecker, director of the Chula Vista, Calif. Nature Interpretive Center, has admitted shooting rabbits and protected mourning doves on the center grounds.

Mt. San Antonio College in Walnut, Calif. put off installing new stadium light bulbs to avoid disturbing a great horned owl and two chicks.

Entertainer Bob Hope agreed on the eve of Earth Day to sell the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy 5,700 acres needed to complete the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, for a below-market \$20 million. Hope retains development rights to 1,700 acres in the area.

The Calif. transportation dept. is building a \$7 million songbird habitat near Hollins Lake to replace habitat that will be destroyed by an interstate freeway extension.

George Bush spent Earth Day fishing, but reportedly caught only snappers, which he threw back.

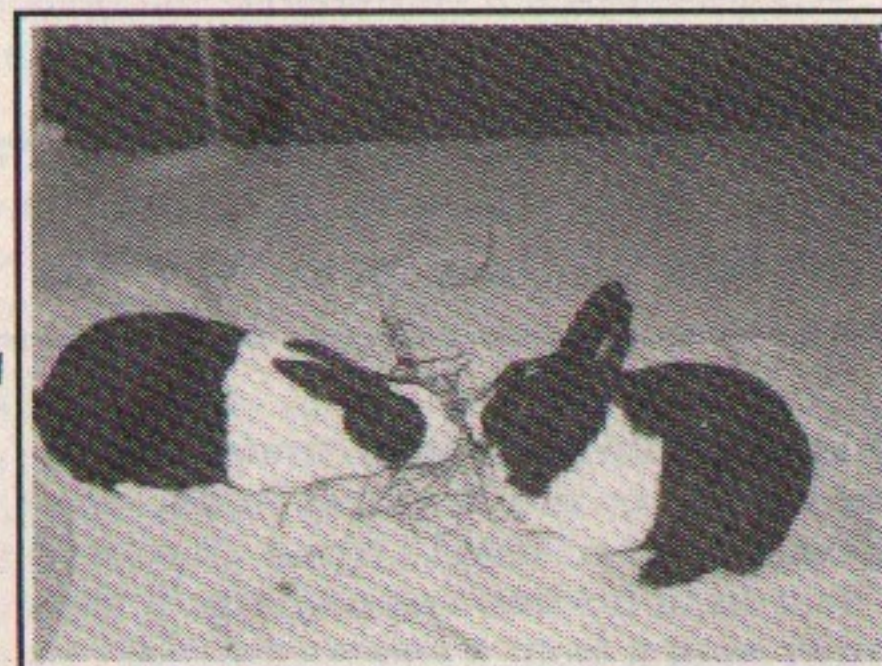
Tennessee River paddlefish could soon be hunted to extinction for their roe, fetching up to \$40 per pound as caviar. The Missouri Dept. of Conservation and U.S. Fish and Wildlife have jailed 15 caviar poachers since 1987.

The FDA, with authority for regulating fish sales, visits fish-packing plants only once in four years, on average, and has no legal definition of the sales term "fresh." Says *Seafood Business* magazine editor Nancy Hasselback, "The standard rule of thumb is that fish caught ten days ago are fresh."

Police are probing allegations that Denver TV news reporter Wendy Bergen paid fighting dog handlers to stage a fight on camera, re probing allegation

Four of six sea lions relocated from Ballard Locks on Puget Sound to the Channel Islands off Calif. in an attempt to protect steelhead reappeared at the locks within six weeks.

Mule deer are down from 14,000 to 3,000 at the former Klamath Indian Reservation in southern Oregon since the U.S. Forest Service took over management in 1961. The tribe blames excessive logging.



Evelyn Kimber

A goldfish farmer near Merced, Calif. has been fined \$30,000 and imprisoned for 13 months for illegally killing birds he accused of eating his fish from 1983 through 1987.

The Navy used goats fitted with radio collars to find feral goats on San Clemente Island for sharpshooters, who killed the last of a herd that once numbered 27,000 last May.

A Jockey Club study of the drug Lasix, ostensibly used to keep horses from suffering lung bleeds, confirmed on the eve of the Kentucky Derby that it also makes them run faster. The first two Derby finishers were on Lasix, as were nine of ten entrants in the \$1 million Pimlico Special.

Rabid raccoons, migrating north since hunters brought them into the Appalachians in 1977 for sport, have now reached New York.

Endangered trumpeter swans have overpopulated their habitat at Henry's Fork, Idaho, but have resisted attempts to relocate some of them.

Turtle sales are sharply up at pet shops in the wake of the Teenaged Mutant Ninja Turtles fad—and so are turtle abandonments, as children discover real turtles don't talk, eat pizza, or practice martial arts. More turtles are being taken from nature, too, and someone recently stole four endangered desert tortoises from the San Dimas Canyon Park and Nature Center in Calif.

Fifty-one wild burros have been found massacred near Kingman, Ariz., in a case reminiscent of the Nevada wild horse massacres of 1988-1989, whose toll exceeded 400. Though several ranch hands were charged with the horse massacres, none were convicted.

The family of Kevin Deschene of Lowell, Mass., shown stomping his dog on page 41 of the June ANIMALS' AGENDA, bought a golden retriever after the Lowell Humane Society adopted out the injured dog to someone else. Deschene's sister Kim has been charged with assaulting Jim Molloy, who took the photo, while mother Barbara was charged with welfare fraud.

Dr. Stuart Wiles has been named Commissioner of Laboratory Animals for Cambridge, Mass. The position was created when Cambridge passed an ordinance last year to regulate animal labs. Wiles is secretary of the Mass. Board of Registration in Veterinary Medicine.

Saudi Prince Muhammed Al-Fassi made headlines in Minneapolis by announcing he would buy all 42 dogs and cats slated for euthanasia at the city pound that week, and by giving local activist Lori Peterson a check for \$1 million with which to start a group called the Dogs and Cats Organization. But the check was apparently bogus: Miami Beach authorities charged the prince with cruelty after rescuing 32 starving cats from his estate; and U.S. Immigration began deportation proceedings, alleging Al-Fassi had misrepresented his status to gain an entry visa.

Dakin Inc., a maker of stuffed animals, has adopted the slogan "We help children develop more than their trigger finger," as part of a national ad campaign against the proliferation of war toys.

Pack hunters and archers crowded anti-hunters out of recent Calif. Fish and Game Commission hearings on mammal hunting regulations for the 1990-1991 season. Pack hunter Mike Michael of Fresno accused the commission of "protecting marijuana habitat" by closing some areas to bear hunting with dogs. The commission also cut the archery deer season from three months to two in San Diego County. □

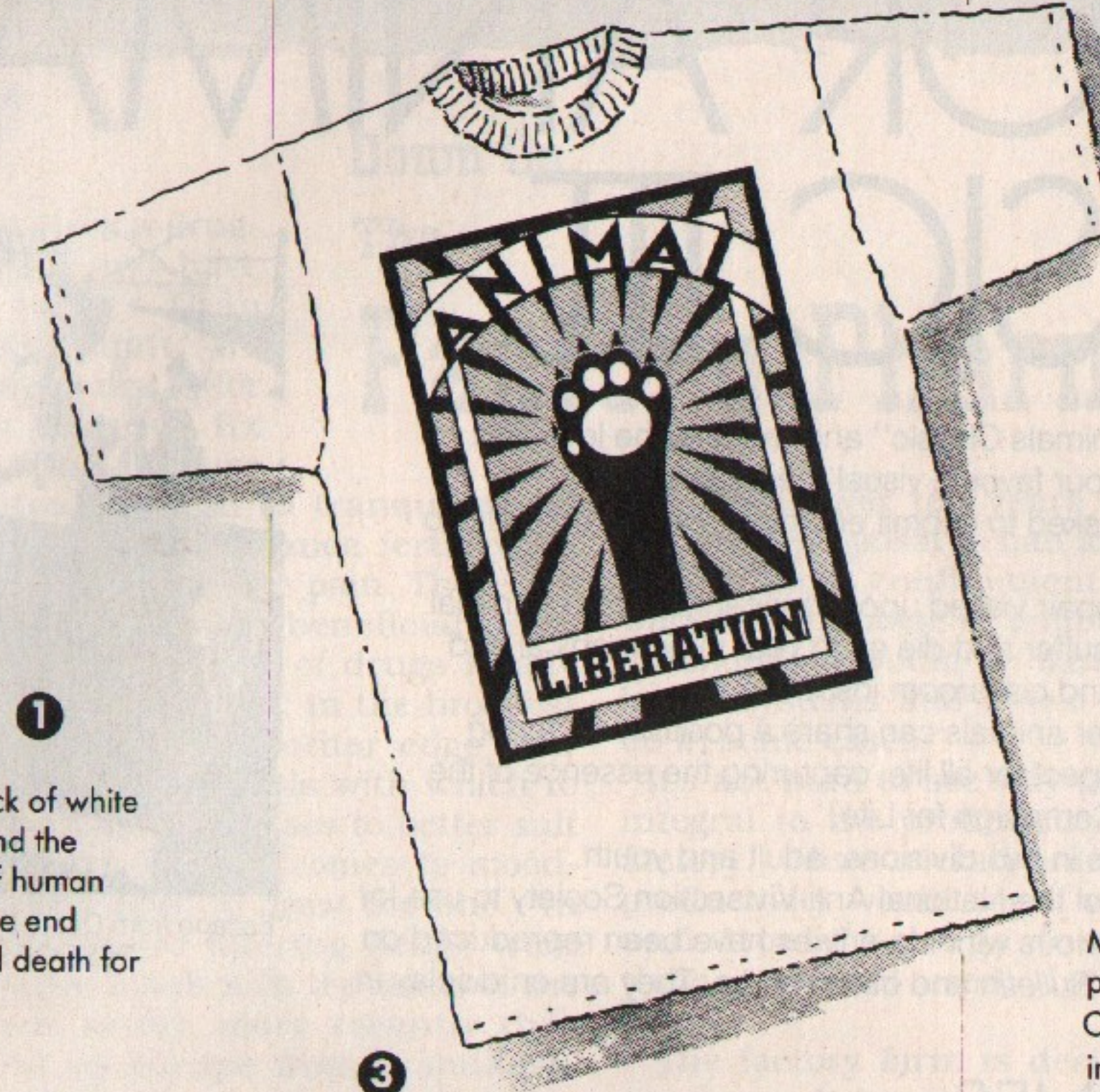
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Red and black design on back of white t-shirt. On front, fox photo and the words, "Fur coats, symbols of human vanity and arrogance, are the end result of misery, suffering and death for millions of animals."



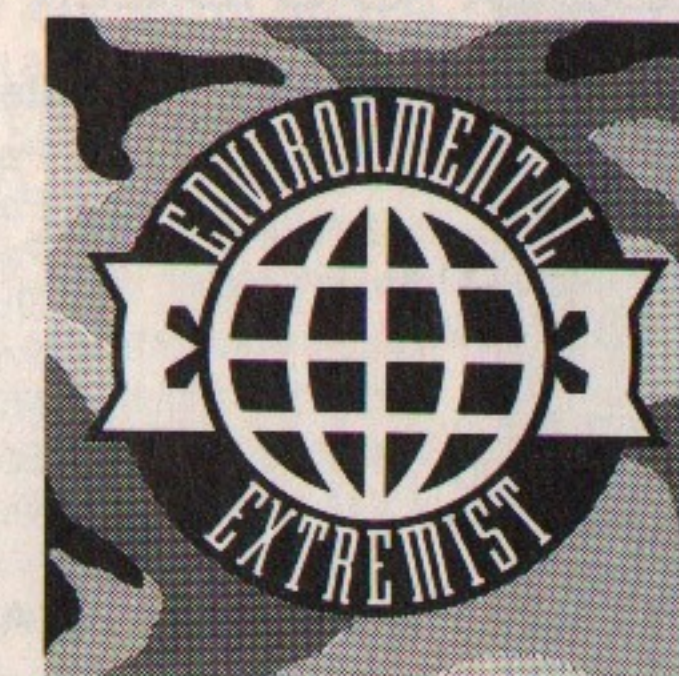
Red and black design on back of white t-shirt. On front, rat illustration and the words, "Animals are individuals who have a value independent of their usefulness to others."



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ART FOR ANIMALS CLASSIC III

Enter our third annual "Art for Animals Classic" and express the love and concern you feel for animals, using your favorite visual medium.

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

One, depict the tragedy and despair visited upon innocent victims of animal experimentation. Millions of animals suffer and die each year in biomedical and behavioral research, toxicity testing and classroom instruction.

Two, show how humans and other animals can share a positive, nurturing relationship based on caring and respect for all life, capturing the essence of the National Anti-Vivisection Society's "Campaign for Life."

Prizes will be awarded to winners in two divisions: adult and youth.

All entries become the property of the National Anti-Vivisection Society to use for educational and other purposes. Previous winning entries have been reproduced on 30" x 40" color posters, in the NAVS *Bulletin* and other media. They are on display in NAVS headquarters in Chicago.

RULES & GUIDELINES

Awards: Prizes will be awarded in two divisions:

Youth Division

One Grand Prize—\$100
Three 1st prizes—\$50

Adult Division

Best of Show—\$300
Two 1st prizes—\$100
Two 2nd prizes—\$75
Two 3rd prizes—\$50

Categories:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Paintings—oil | 9. Photography |
| 2. Paintings—acrylic | 10. Ceramics |
| 3. Paintings—watercolor | 11. Jewelry |
| 4. Drawings | 12. Computer |
| 5. Prints | 13. Fiber |
| 6. Mixed media | 14. Earthworks |
| 7. Sculpture | 15. Graphics |
| 8. Video/performance | 16. Other |

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

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

Deadline for Entries: December 31, 1990

Notice of Awards: January of 1991

Themes:

The Tragedy of Vivisection—Animal exploitation in research facilities.

Campaign for Life—Recognition of a web of life and compassion for all species.

Number of Entries:

Not more than five per person.

Judging:

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

Eligibility:

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



"Escape from Death Row" by Wendy Faulkner
BEST OF SHOW, 1989

ENTRY FORM

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City/State/Zip _____

DIVISION: ☐ Adult ☐ Youth 5-8 ☐ Youth 9-12 ☐ Youth 13-18

| TITLE | DATE | MEDIUM | SIZE | CATEGORY |
|-------|------|--------|------|----------|
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2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____



NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

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AMERICA'S OTHER DRUG PROBLEM

W Down On The Factory Pharmacy

We are a drug-ridden society and have been for longer than most would admit. We have employed drugs for every sort of quick fix and cheap thrill. We use them to stimulate and to tranquilize, to cure disease and to enhance fertility, to build muscle and to relieve pain. These are the practical, ostensibly beneficial uses, and there are thousands of drugs legally available for them. Drugs, in the broadest sense, have given us another edge over nature, another bag of tools with which to manipulate organic processes to better suit our whims. But when it comes to mood-altering, society tries to draw the line. In earlier times, mood-altering drugs were believed to offer a link with the souls of the supernatural world; more recently they have offered an escape from a soulless, denatured world. Ironically, as we deploy more and more legal drugs (and chemicals) in our war of conquest over nature, we create an increasingly barren, processed world from which people seek temporary relief through—what else?—drugs.

Having established a social order built, and hell-bent, on the control of natural processes, we have amassed a huge arsenal of drugs and other chemical compounds to further that control; the result—the edge over nature—has made us fervently chauvinistic about the drug as a tool. And nowhere is this chauvinism more rampant than in intensive animal production, or factory farming, which very possibly is our species' most extravagant effort to manipulate nature. Drugs—lots of them—are what keeps the factory farm working. Animal drug sales in 1988 came to \$2.5 billion, up six percent over 1987. Feed additive sales went up nine percent over the same year. 1988's sales were up 50 percent over all animal drug sales in 1979.

Of all the types of drugs, antibiotics are the most useful for suppressing the disease conditions on factory farms. Some 15 million pounds of antibiotics are used in animal production each year, and 90 percent of these go into animals' feed to shore up health and productivity. A Kentucky hog producer said it better than I

can when over ten years ago he argued against a proposal to ban antibiotics: "One reason large confinement systems have worked is because of antibiotics. Without antibiotics it would be hard to have these larger systems and crowd the pigs as we do in some cases."

It's not hard to see why potent drugs are integral to the profitability of the animal factory. Here overall animal health and productivity would sag if various controls and "tools"—drugs foremost among them—were not used. Let's see why this is.

The factory farm is designed to help a producer intensively manage (that is, apply the greatest degree of control over) a herd or flock of animals in order to produce the greatest profit. Ideally, the producer can control temperature, ventilation, and other environmental factors and be able to produce year-round regardless of weather extremes. By restricting normal animal activity and offering energy-rich feeds, the factory operator hopes to make the animals stick to the business of producing meat, milk, or eggs. The factory's goal is efficiency, to produce more from less—less labor, less feed, etc. (All starry-eyed on this engineer's sort of efficiency, factory advocates are not able to see how any gains are more than cancelled by the inefficiency of the whole enterprise—that of running food through animals to make meat, milk, and eggs. *Efficiency is not a word that should be used in connection with producing food from animals.*)

Now the buildings to control the animals' environment and the equipment to cut labor in feeding, watering, and waste removal add up to a hefty price tag. A family-size pig operation with 250 breeding sows costs upwards of \$500,000 these days—and that buys only the buildings and hardware, no pigs or land. A single, state-of-the-art broiler or turkey

Continued on next page

By JIM MASON

building can cost \$250,000, and, at the prices offered by today's monopolistic chicken cartels, a farmer usually has to install at least two or three buildings to make enough money to live on. What do these price tags have to do with drug abuse on the farm? Plenty. They load the farmer with high loan payments and operating expenses. One look at the monthly bills and some simple arithmetic tells him or her that the costly facilities must be filled to capacity with animals at all times. This animal population pressure sets up conditions right for outbreaks of disease: crowded, stressed animals; damp, dusty air, and a growing population of germs. Right here, on the factory farmer's balance sheet, then, is the beginning of a chain of forces that harms animal well-being and leads to drug abuse; its ultimate end stretches to consumers' plates, where factory-made germs and drug residues come to rest.

Let's zoom in for a closer look at this chain of causation. Large, dense populations of animals—

usually confined to indoor environments—are very vulnerable to devastating outbreaks of disease. In addition, restriction, disturbance of normal social patterns, and other stresses tend to depress growth and reproductive processes in animals. Combined, these results cut into production efficiency and profits. The factory farmer has various tools at hand for dealing with these profit-cutters, like genetics, for example, which supplies strains of animals with souped-up metabolism. Programmed for rapid meat, milk, and egg production, these animals produce profitably under adverse conditions—even if they have relatively mild, sub-clinical levels of diseases. The

trick is to keep them from developing a full-blown, acute case of a disease, for it could get out of control and kill large numbers of animals. What is needed, then, is some means of disease suppression—some tool for pathogen population control—and some means to enhance productivity lost to stress and subclinical disease. For these

jobs, drug, hormone, and chemical applications are usually the handiest, the most cost effective, and often bring about the fastest, most visible results. Drugs and chemical disinfectants push down against pathogen populations that tend to swell in the factory environment. Drugs and hormones jack up the productivity lost to multiple, sub-

clinical cases of diseases.

In other words, drugs enable the factory farmer to keep the factory system, its labor-saving benefits, and its mass production capabilities. Drugs offer a shortcut, a handy tool to keep the factory profitable when otherwise it would be a disaster. Animal production experts come right out and say as much on

occasion—though in guarded language. One such expert, Iowa State University veterinarian and professor, Dr. George W. Beran, in an overview of the use of drugs in food animals, wrote: "Unfortunately in short range perspective, increasing use of drugs may be less costly than improving environmental, nutri-



tional or preventative medicine conditions, and the crisis in agriculture in this decade has forced livestock producers to apply shorter term expediencies."

Intensive husbandry, or factory farming, has evolved in such a way that drug and chemical applications are integral—and vital—to profitable operation. They have contributed to the present state of affairs in the animal industries where costly facilities have been installed to accommodate very large flocks and herds, which, in turn, need drugs to stay in operation. The animal industries are as drug-dependent as the rest of society, and they will not soon be able to quit their habits. This increases the risk that highly bioactive substances will remain in the human food chain unless regulations and controls are effective. As the risks are woven into the food chain at the earliest phases, these controls need to be very sophisticated and strict—perhaps impossibly so.

Currently, the control strategy is to reduce drug abuse at the farm level and to catch products with drug residues at slaughter or processing points. Neither of these efforts has been very effective. Producers are supposed to stop using drugs several days before they send animals or animal products into the food chain so that traces of drugs will clear out of tissues. But, according to a study by the American Veterinary Medical Association, this "failure to observe the withholding time" was the

cause of drug residues "most frequently cited by field investigators." Even when proper withdrawal times are observed, the AVMA noted, "drug residues will still be a problem": "Biologic variability associated with the whole population of food animals will almost ensure this. Further, certain diseases (e.g., inadequate renal function, simple dehydration) and drug administration practices (e.g., failure to rotate injection sites sufficiently, injection into fat rather than muscle) will contribute directly to the problem."

Catching drug-laden animal products at slaughter or processing has proven to be rather iffy, in part because of factory drug use practices. Economic pressures for drug use have created political pressures that have loosened the government regulators' grip on the problem. Animal drugs are widely available, and the industries involved want to keep it that way. Some 92 percent of all animal drugs used, for example, are sold "over the counter," that is, sold at farm and feed stores without a veterinarian's prescription. In addition, the Food and Drug Administration permits veterinarians to use unapproved drugs under an "extra-label" use policy. Under this policy, a drug can be used in a way that has not been safety tested; the rationale is that this is necessary because there is no safety-tested drug for this use. For example, there are no drugs approved for use in "formula-fed" veal calves, yet pneumonia, diarrhea, and other infections are so

common they threaten the industry's economic success. The FDA allows various drugs approved for other uses to be used in veal calves. As the calves are non-ruminating and often sickly, drugs often do not clear out on schedule and residues remain.

The cumulative effect of these policies and practices makes it harder for meat inspectors to detect drug residues. With so many drugs sold "over the counter" and used "extra-label," the USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service has its hands full. Its monitoring and testing procedures are geared to the drugs that can be expected for a given species. Since the cost of testing for all possible drugs is prohibitive, they must select one or two at a time and randomly test for those. As extra-label use increases, so does the likelihood that drugs will go through the system undetected. At best, FSIS's drug detection efforts leave much to be desired. In 1989, its drug testing plan called for sampling one of every 2,000 cattle and calves; one of every 6,660 hogs; one of every 50,000 turkeys; and one in a million chickens. FSIS's sampling plan, its slow testing methods, and its inability to test for a number of dangerous drugs have brought the agency repeated criticism from the National Research Council, the General Accounting Office, and various consumer groups.

In my learned opinion, no amount of regulation and inspection will effectively protect the public from the drug dependence of factory animal production systems. They have enormous, built-in needs for potent drugs as production tools and the industries involved have the economic and political power to keep things that way. If you are still eating animal products, you are keeping yourself at the receiving end of the risks built into the chain of production. If you want to get away from them, you'll have to make some choices and take some action. It's not that hard.

In 1979, Jim Mason founded Agenda Magazine, the forerunner of The ANIMALS' AGENDA. His book with Peter Singer, Animal Factories, was the first to expose to American audiences how factory farming hurts animals, farmers, consumers, and the environment. A new, updated, expanded edition of Animal Factories will be available from Crown Publishers in August.

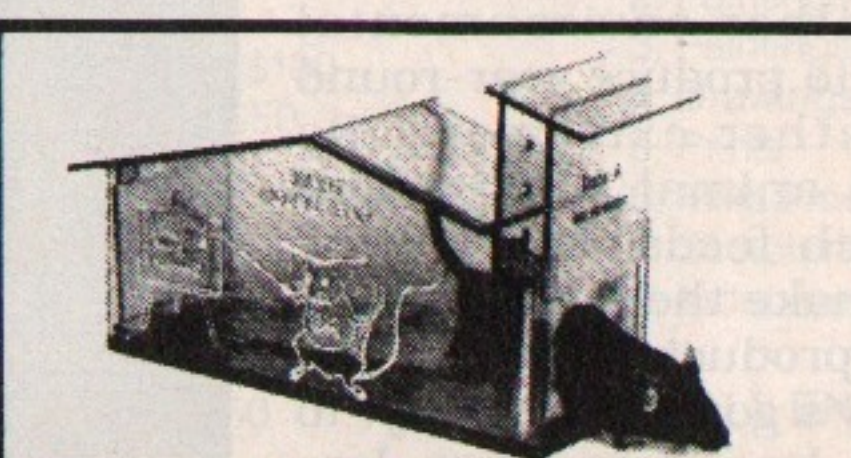
on the Factory Farm

growth of antibiotic-resistant strains of Salmonella, Campylobacter, and other diseases communicable to humans. There has been a high incidence of Salmonella contamination of poultry products in recent years. In addition, poultry producers use gentian violet, sulfamethazine, nitrofurans, and other drugs that may cause cancer or birth defects. ♦ **Pigs:** Respiratory diseases, lameness, and reproductive problems plague factory pig operations. Some 70 percent of pigs slaughtered show signs of either atrophic rhinitis or pneumonia. About 90 percent show osteochondrosis, which leads to painful joint disease and lameness, the stress from which can lead to infectious diseases. Some 75 percent of pigs receive low levels of antibiotics in feed to control diseases or to enhance growth. Residues of sulfa drugs, particularly sulfamethazine, have been a problem in pork for over a decade. ♦ **Formula-fed veal calves:** Respiratory and gastrointestinal infections are the most common diseases in these confined young calves. The diseases are exacerbated by the youth of the animals and by shipping, co-mingling, close confinement indoors, and by the anemic condition produced by formula feeding. Disease prevalence contributes to reliance on drugs, yet none is approved by the FDA for use in these non-ruminating animals. Extra-label and illegal drug use have been common in the formula-fed veal industry.

—J.M.

Diseases and Drugs Down

♦ **Feedlot cattle and calves:** One major disease is LRTD, lower respiratory tract disease. Actually a disease complex of pneumonias and other respiratory infections, the condition is caused by the shipping, crowding, co-mingling, and dust inherent in the big business of making feedlot beef. Chronic liver disease also plagues feedlot cattle. It is caused by feed "overloading" or feeding diets too rich in grain. If drugs have been administered for any reason, animals with diseased livers are slow to eliminate them, and their tissues may contain residues. Slow-release pellets of hormones are implanted in the animals to enhance the growth and vitality depressed by feedlot conditions. ♦ **Dairy cattle and calves:** By government estimates, mastitis, an infection of the cow's udder, affects about half of U.S. dairy cows, and it is more prevalent in the highest producing cows and in the larger herds. The favored strategy for mastitis control is antibiotic therapy. Residues of sulfamethazine (a carcinogen), other sulfa drugs, penicillin, and other drugs have shown up in milk in recent years, as has chloramphenicol, a drug illegal for use in food animals that can cause fatal reactions in some people. Culled dairy cows and calves may also be sent to slaughter bearing drug residues. ♦ **Poultry and egg operations:** Antibiotics are administered in the feed at low levels to control disease and to enhance growth. The practice is believed to foster the



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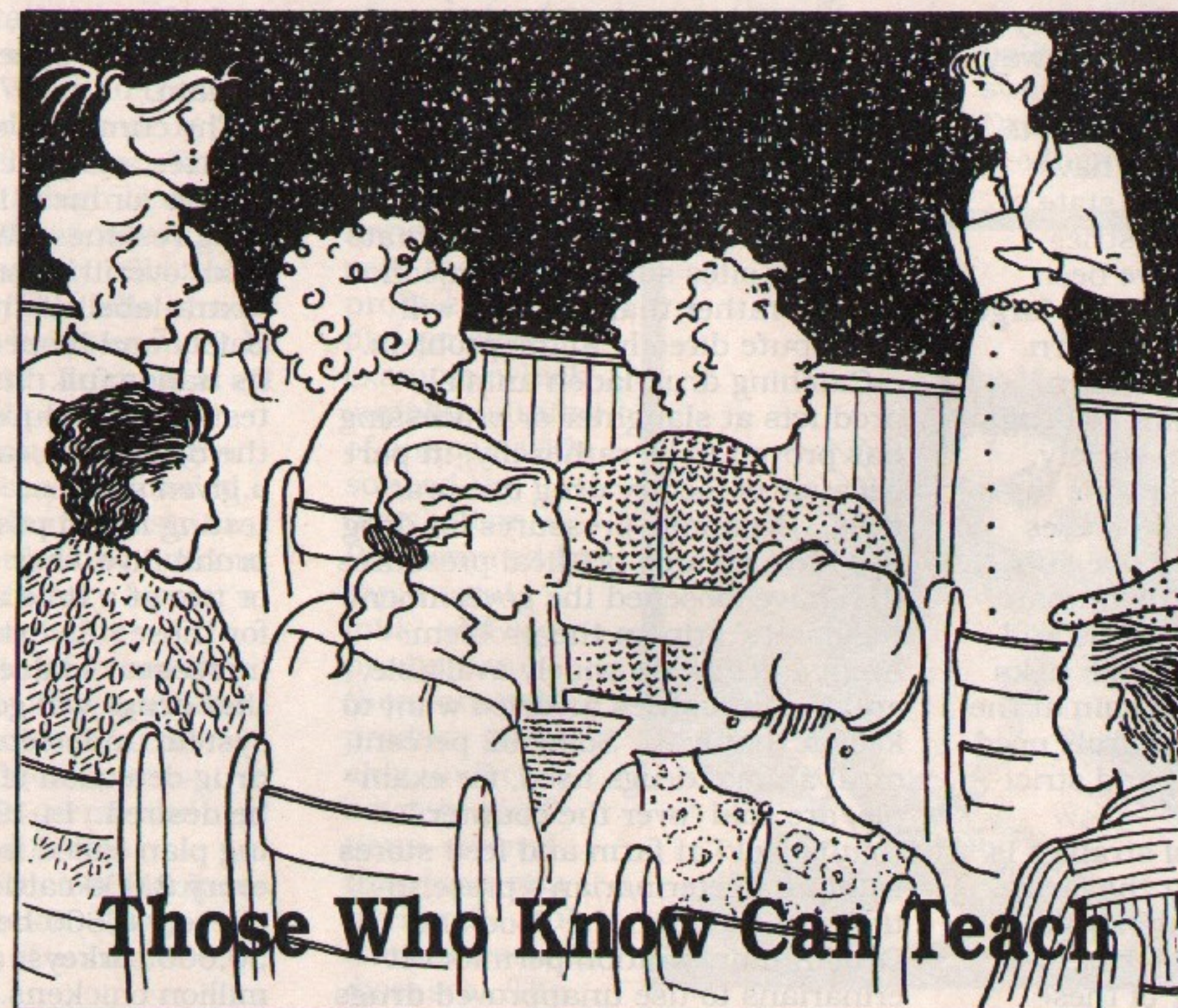
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You've volunteered at a shelter and know about companion animal overpopulation firsthand. You've used cruelty-free products for so long that you're a resource on compassionate living for all your friends. And you make a dynamite veggie-burger. Your knowledge is valuable, and an excellent way to share is through adult education classes. These are given through colleges and junior colleges, secondary and vocation schools, park districts and recreation departments, community and senior citizens' centers. To teach noncredit adult ed does not demand a degree or formal training. You simply need to know your subject.

Decide whether you want to teach a survey course or one that's more specific. You might, for example, want to do a survey of animal rights issues: call it "Animals and Ethics" and cover a different area each week. On the other hand, you can get as specialized as "Building Bird Feeders" or "Cooking with Whole Grains." Make a course outline and present it to program administrators. If it's approved, you choose the class day and time (generally a weekday evening), its duration (i.e., two hours weekly for six sessions), and an upper limit of enrollees (you could do a lecture course for 50, but you might want to keep a hands-on class like cooking down to a dozen). Your payment will be agreed upon prior to the first class—in most cases either an hourly wage or a variable fee based on how many students enroll.

A minimum number of participants is required for a class to go. If you don't get enough the first time, keep the names of the people who expressed interest and contact them when the class is offered



Those Who Know Can Teach

again. You might also send them literature and offer to share information with them one-on-one. You can help meet the minimum and go beyond it, though, with advertising. The school district or recreation department will provide some publicity—they mail catalogs of class offerings and sometimes arrange for newspaper listings—but you can increase your chances of a good turnout by being your own p.r. person. Make neat signs and hang them on bulletin boards around town. Let the health food stores know if you're giving a vegetarian cooking class, and inform veterinarian's offices and humane societies if you'll be teaching about responsibility relating to companion animals. You might even interest a reporter in doing a feature on you and what you'll teach.

Once you've designed a course, you can present it over and over with little additional preparation. Each time, though, put some pizzazz in it. Remember that you're dealing with adults. They don't have to go to night school. They're probably tired from work, have two loads of laundry waiting at home, and would really like to be watching *Roseanne*. To keep interest high, make your classes colorful with guest speakers and appropriate

films and videos. Limit graphic footage of cruelty, however: people with potential for solid commitment to animal rights can be turned away when their sensitivities are provoked too far too soon.

Plan one field trip for every three to four times you meet. If your subject is natural foods or vegetarianism, for instance, you can go to a supermarket and show your students how to shop selectively. Let the store manager know you're coming and

ask if someone from produce can share on how to select the best fruits and vegetables. You can also take an excursion to a health food store and introduce your class to specialty foods. The final session might be a gathering at a vegetarian restaurant with students' spouses or friends invited.

Be sure, too, that the people you're teaching have something to take home, something to follow up on. Require a textbook like *Animal Liberation* or *Diet for a New America*, and provide a bibliography with other recommended reading. Have sample copies of *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* available, along with subscription forms (contact the Connecticut office for a supply). Inform your class about the activities of local animal rights and vegetarian organizations. If you've had an especially enthusiastic group, plan to offer an advanced version of the course next term. And let your students know you're available to speak elsewhere. They can provide you with lecture opportunities to groups they're involved in. These in turn can provide you with students for future classes. And the message just keeps on getting out there. □

ILLUSTRATION: LANE ROLAND

Re-Valuing Nature

Environmental Ethics

By Holmes Rolston; Temple University Press (Broad & Oxford Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19122), 1988; 391 pages, \$34.95 hardbound, \$16.95 paper.

Holmes Rolston begins *Environmental Ethics* with the familiar cry that human power unconstrained by ethics is a threat to nature. Seeking out natural values, he outlines an integrated ethical system that includes environmental duties and values as well as human rights. He thus discovers a source of meaning for human life.

The book is organized to introduce readers gradually to ever-wider areas of ethical concern, beginning with an inventory of natural values. Rolston acknowledges and describes diverse values derived from recreational, scientific, and economic use of natural resources. His descriptions of natural qualities such as genetic diversity and the ability of organisms to sustain themselves launch his argument for intrinsic values in nature. Learning to appreciate intrinsic natural values is an essential first step toward Rolston's goal of discovering a deeper ethic.

For Rolston, natural values imply human responsibilities. Having identified values at all levels of biological complexity, he goes on to discuss duties toward sentient animals. Traditional concepts of animal rights and welfare have little utility for Rolston. Rather than arguing that animals have rights to freedom from suffering, he ponders the disparate roles of pain and culture. Human pain serves no cultural function; therefore, human duties include elimination of human suffering. Animal pain, however, has ecological and evolutionary functions in the wild; thus, Rolston sees no duty to intervene in natural settings to end functional pain. In his view, human duties to sentient animals include opposing needless

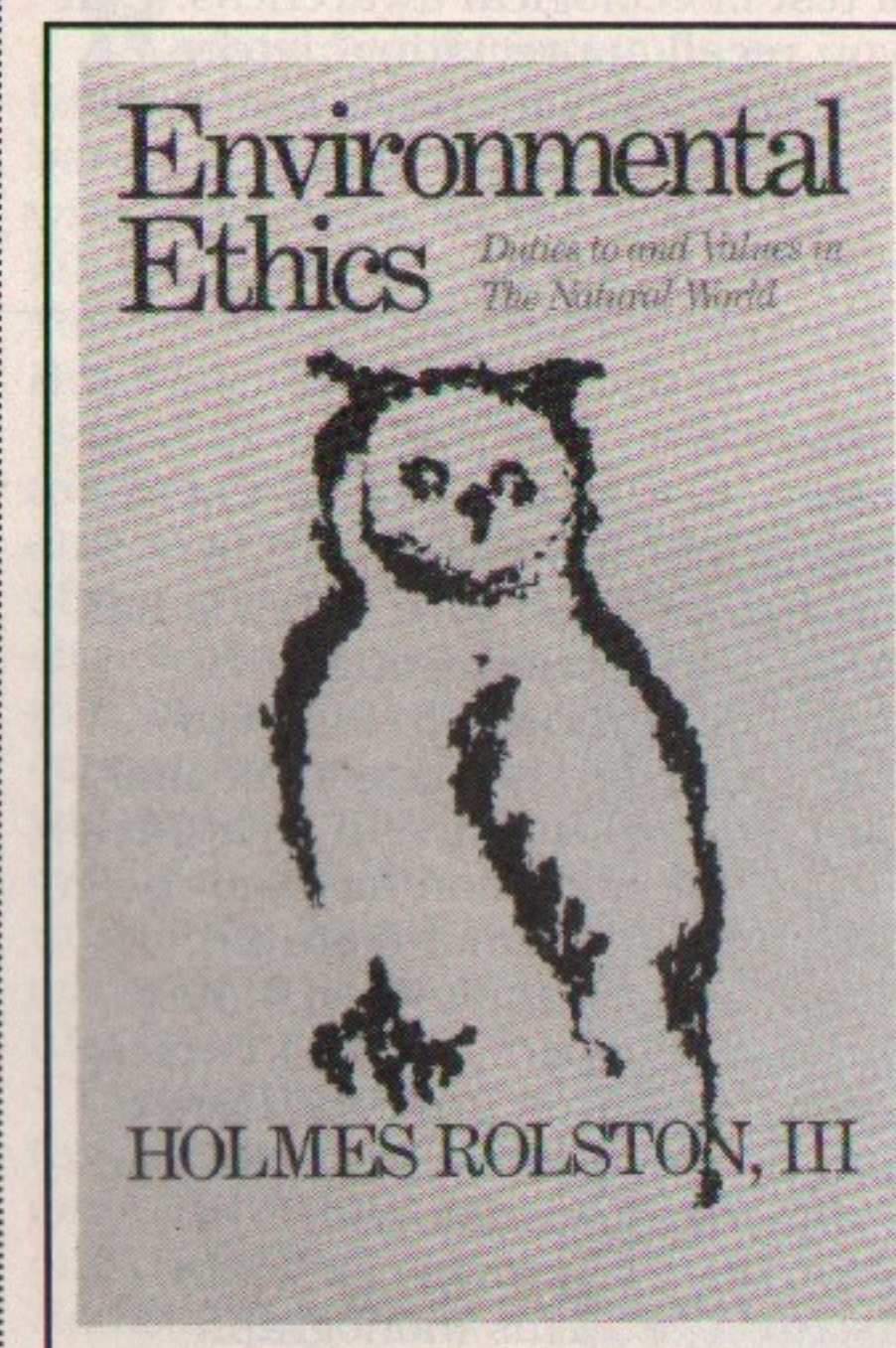
suffering inflicted by humans, such as trapping furbearers to produce luxury items, but they also include not interfering in natural processes, such as predation and disease among wild animals.

Because Rolston assesses the ethical relevance of pain based on its context, he cannot condemn many human actions that cause

needs as natural beings and their roles in human culture seem to interact, potentially influencing our duties. Humans have introduced many factors into the lives of farm animals, from artificial insemination to modern abattoir techniques, that compromise our claim to the role of natural predators. The difference between natural predation and raising hens in battery cages or even hunting ducks with sophisticated weapons may have a moral significance that Rolston fails to explore.

Rolston's arguments for duties to species and ecosystems are more comprehensive and convincing. His confrontation of the recurrent ethical problem of duties to collective entities such as species produces some of the most valuable passages in the book. While admitting that species are resistant to definition, he has no trouble identifying the value of species as dynamic, ongoing lifeforms. Species may lack individualistic attributes such as self-awareness, but each possesses an evolutionary history that makes it unique in a way that individuals are not. Humans have duties to prevent extinctions because the loss of a species is irreversible, a kind of "superkilling" of a living system. Humans have even stronger duties to protect biotic communities. The intricate complexity of any functioning ecosystem also has evolved over time, and Rolston holds that the highest value should be accorded to the ecological processes that maintain life on earth.

The book concludes with chapters explaining how this broad ethic should be applied to human behavior. For business and political applications, Rolston offers explicit maxims to direct decision making. Rolston declines to specify maxims to direct personal lifestyle choices; instead, he expounds upon the importance of environmental ethics as a private conviction, a philosophy of life. Rolston counsels individuals to discover their residence in the natural community. Once



animal pain. He equivocates on the morality of sport hunting, questioning the moral maturity of the participants while affirming the sacramental value of bloodletting. Rolston views animal consumption as analogous to predation: a natural, functional behavior in ecosystems, not subject to moral censure. He opposes only "pointless" pain associated with farm-animal production.

Rolston's position on the treatment of sentient animals deserves careful scrutiny. His argument depends largely on his distinction between natural and cultural ethics, but he does not explain adequately the moral implications when culture impinges on nature. Domestic animals, in particular, occupy a gray area where their

REVIEWS

Continued from previous page
natural citizenship is acknowledged, he expects that each person's behavior will be guided by an ethic that recognizes values transcending the human.

Much of the power of the book derives from Rolston's prose style. His sophisticated arguments remain lucid because he avoids excessive philosophical jargon and illustrates each natural moral dilemma with examples of contemporary environmental conflicts. He calls on a breadth of knowledge ranging from astronomy to micro-

biology to make the text both interesting and authoritative. Perhaps most important, his adroitness with words keeps the reader alert even when struggling with his most difficult ideas.

Rolston relishes his own struggles with intractable environmental problems. He seems to welcome complexities and contradictions and to be content on occasion to see no solution. Always he challenges the reader, even presenting a test of ecological awareness. Can you recall appreciating nature aesthetically within the last week?

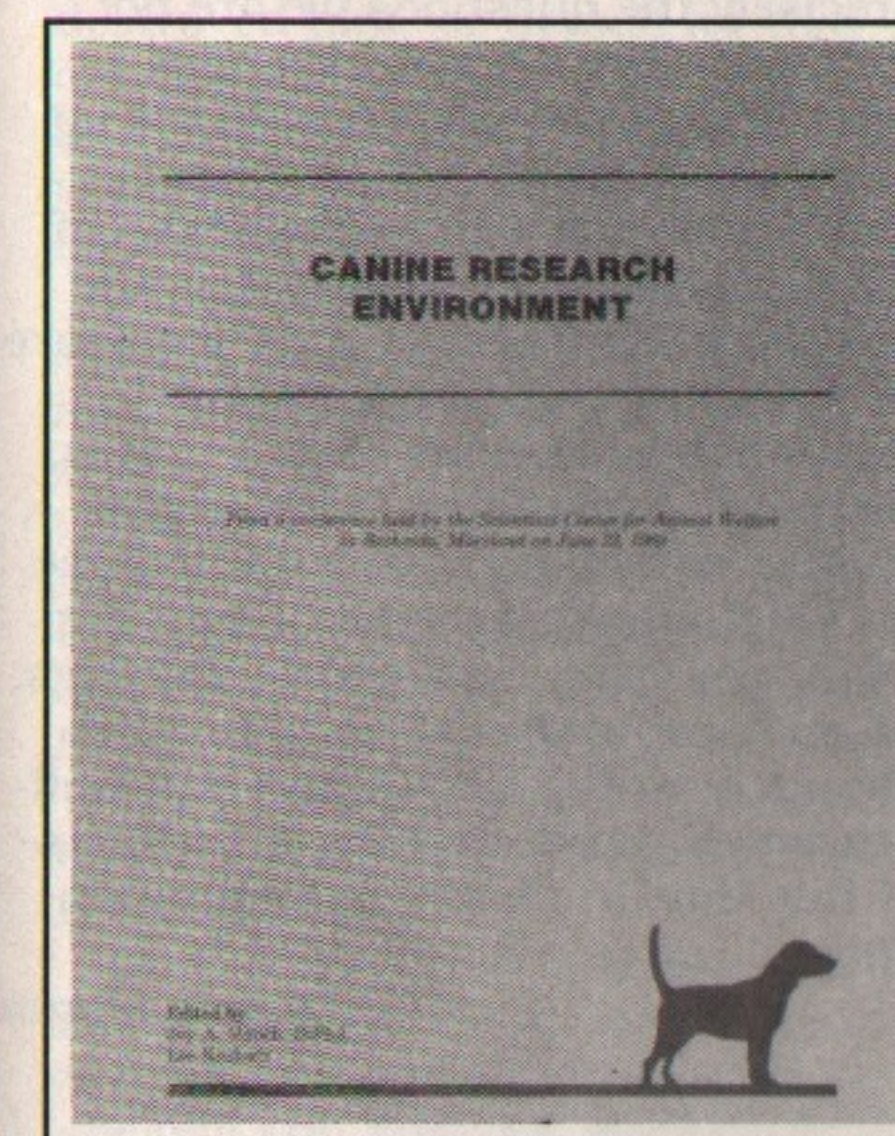
Do you know what species are threatened in your state? When did you last write to Congress about an environmental issue? Even readers who object to Rolston's message will find his methods stimulating. □

—Julie Dunlap, Ph.D.

Dr. Julie Dunlap is Associate Director of Higher Education for HSUS.

This review first appeared in *Anthrozoos*; it is reprinted with permission.

helplessness in animals as a model of human depression by Kathryn Hahner and a thorough review of physiological psychology by Brandon Reines. Other articles include evaluations of the Draize eye and skin irritation tests, a critique of vision research in animals by Nedim Buyukmihci, and two detailed commentaries by Stephen Kaufman which refute the claims made in two documents supporting animal research. *Perspectives on Animal Research* should help provide a scientific foundation for those who are concerned about the value of animal research. While the subject matter is often technical, it is written in terms that should be comprehensible to readers who lack formal scientific training. □

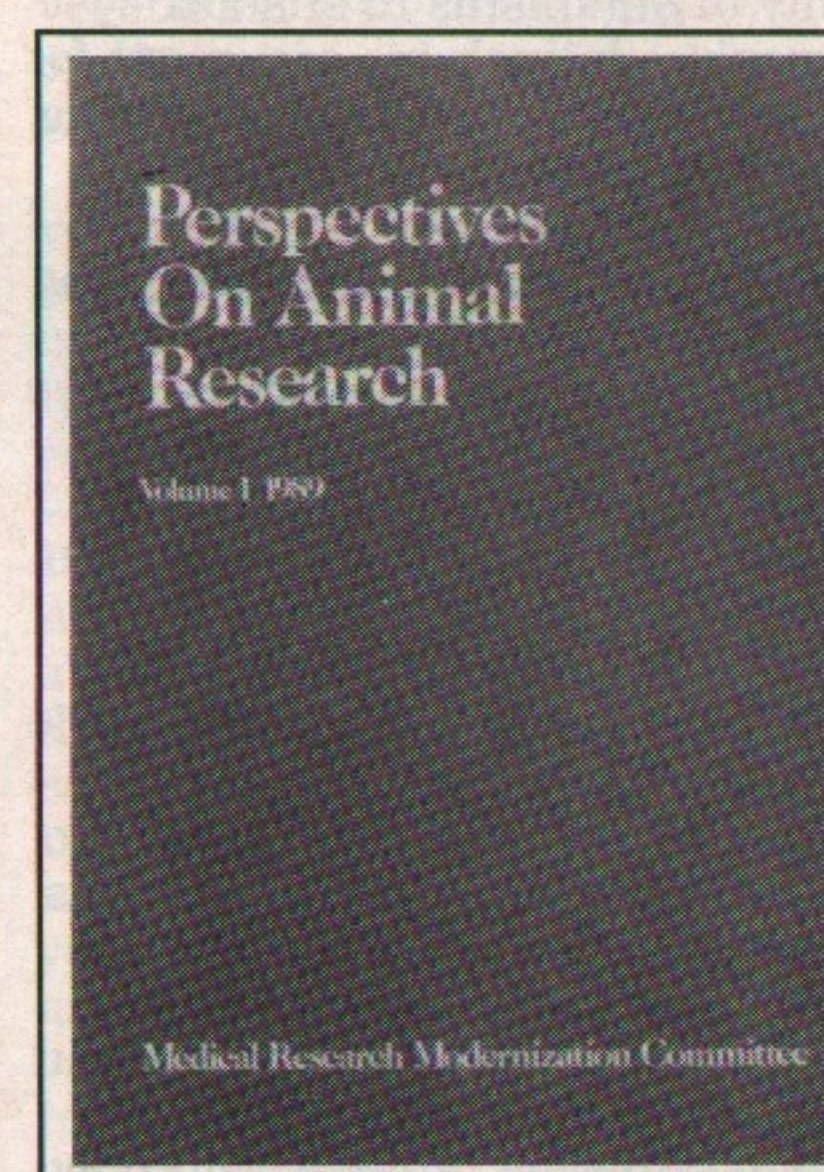


Canine Research Environment
Edited by Joy A. Mench and Lee Krulisch; Scientists Center for Animal Welfare (4805 St. Elmo Ave., Bethesda, MD 20814-4805), 1990; 82 pages, \$30.00, softcover.

Well-Being of Nonhuman Primates in Research
Edited by Joy A. Mench and Lee Krulisch; Scientists Center for Animal Research, 1990; 86 pages, \$30.00, softcover.
(Both publications available as a set for \$50.00; add \$5.00 for Canadian and foreign orders.)

Each of these volumes contains proceedings from conferences sponsored by the Scientists Center for Animal Welfare in June of 1989 to discuss USDA regulations for the Animal Welfare Act. □

This is the first issue of an annual monograph series that scientifically evaluates a broad range of animal research issues. Volume I features a provocative article by Irwin Bross, in which he claims scientists and government regulators have used animal data to "prove" theories that are politi-



cally advantages to themselves, even though human clinical data contradict the animal data. This has cost thousands of human lives. Two of the most original articles are a critique of learned

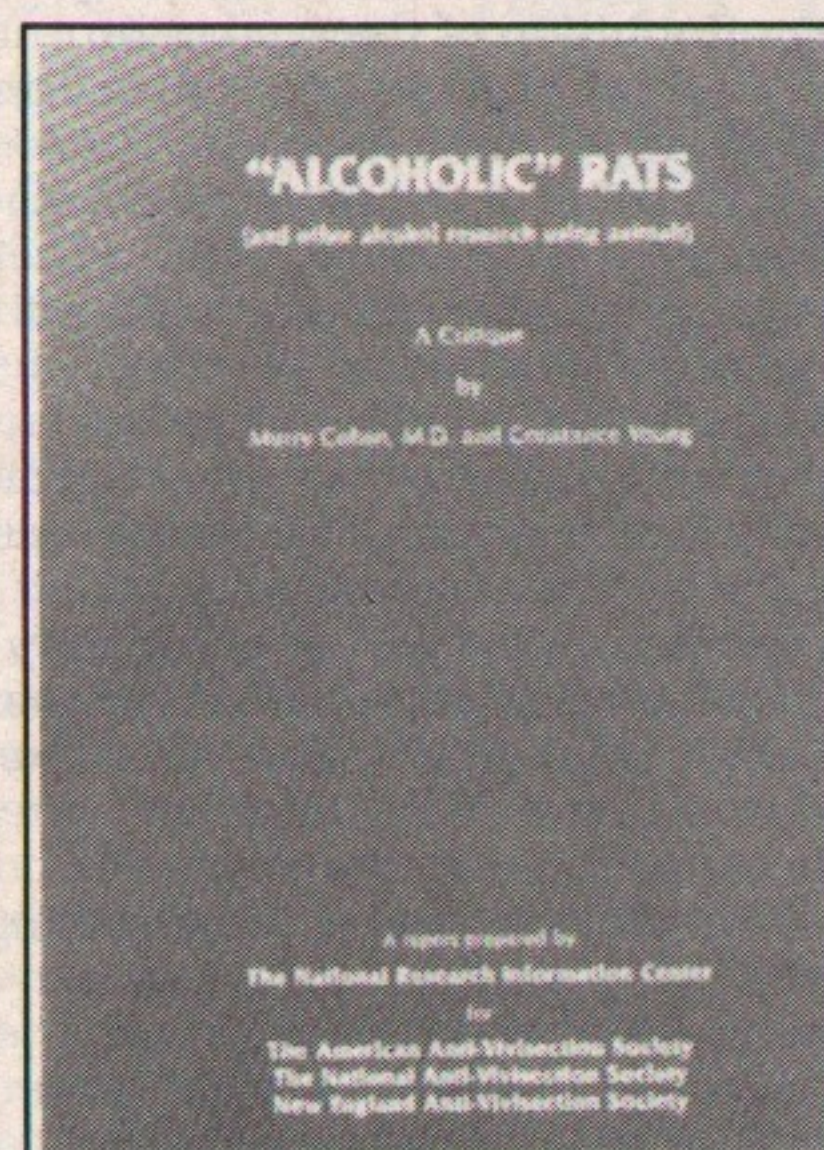
Rats conclude that decades of heavy financial investment in alcohol research with animals has yielded no "breakthroughs" or major discoveries. In fact, our current understanding of alcohol toxicity and our current treatments for alcohol addiction have not been derived from animal research.

Through an analysis of 3,496 published papers and 284 current alcohol research projects, Cohen and Young describe the failure of widely-used animal models of alcoholism to provide clinically useful data. This monograph exposes the corrupt peer review system which allows this wasteful work to proliferate. It also illustrates investment in alcohol research by the liquor industry, which supports studies that "prove" that alcoholism is due to personal or environmental factors rather than the inherent addictive qualities of alcohol itself. □

—Kenneth P. Stoller, M.D.

Perspectives on Animal Research, Volume I
Edited by Stephen Kaufman and Betsy Todd; Medical Research Modernization Committee (P.O. Box 6036 Grand Central Station, NY, NY 10163-6018), 1989; 134 pages, \$10.00 postpaid, softcover.

SHORT TAKES



On Animal Research

"Alcoholic" Rats
By Murry Cohen and Constance Young; National Research Information Center, Chicago (available from NAVS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd. #1550, Chicago, IL 60604), 1989; 127 pages, \$3.95, softcover.

In 1986, the National Institutes of Health and other government agencies spent nearly \$24 million on alcohol research using rats and other nonhuman species. The authors of "Alcoholic"

REVIEWS

Vegetarian Classics

Radical Vegetarianism, A Dialectic of Diet and Ethic
By Mark Mathew Braunstein; Panjandrum Books, Los Angeles, 1983; 140 pages, \$17.95 hardcover, \$7.95 soft. (Order directly from the author at P.O. Box 474, Quaker Hill, CT 06375-0474, for \$18.00 hardcover, \$9.00 soft, postpaid.)

Radical Vegetarianism is a feast, a feast of words. Its prose barely misses poetry and anyone with a fondness for the English language would read it with relish. Yet beyond his wordsmithing, Braunstein makes in *Radical Vegetarianism* the point he sets out to: "to persuade ethical vegetarians of the moral necessity of health and to convince those concerned only with nutrition to consider also the unhealthy consequences of perdition."

Delight in or detest the literary embellishments, no one could find *Radical Vegetarianism* less than unique. It contains no recipes, no nutrient tables or lists of famous vegetarians (although there are wonderful quotes from many of them). What is offered instead is a dialectic to promote thought and subsequent action. Nutrition is discussed at the outset but the emphasis is on physical and spiritual health as an inseparable partnership. "Not only is physical health possible through vegetarianism," Braunstein writes, "spiritual health actually demands such a diet."

An explosive chapter is that on veganism, "The Milky Way." In the noble tradition of calling a spade

precisely that, Braunstein labels lacto-vegetarianism "a modified carnivorousness." The arguments are heavy—too much so for some tastes—but truth is like that. "Veal floats invisibly in everyone's milk... Milk is but blood modified by mammary glands... Because we are now slaves to milk, cows are slaves to us."

When it was initially published in 1981, *Radical Vegetarianism* was, well, radical. It was in any case something of an advanced text for vegetarians who wanted to go further along that path. With today's increased awareness of both animal rights and natural foods, however, the book has become

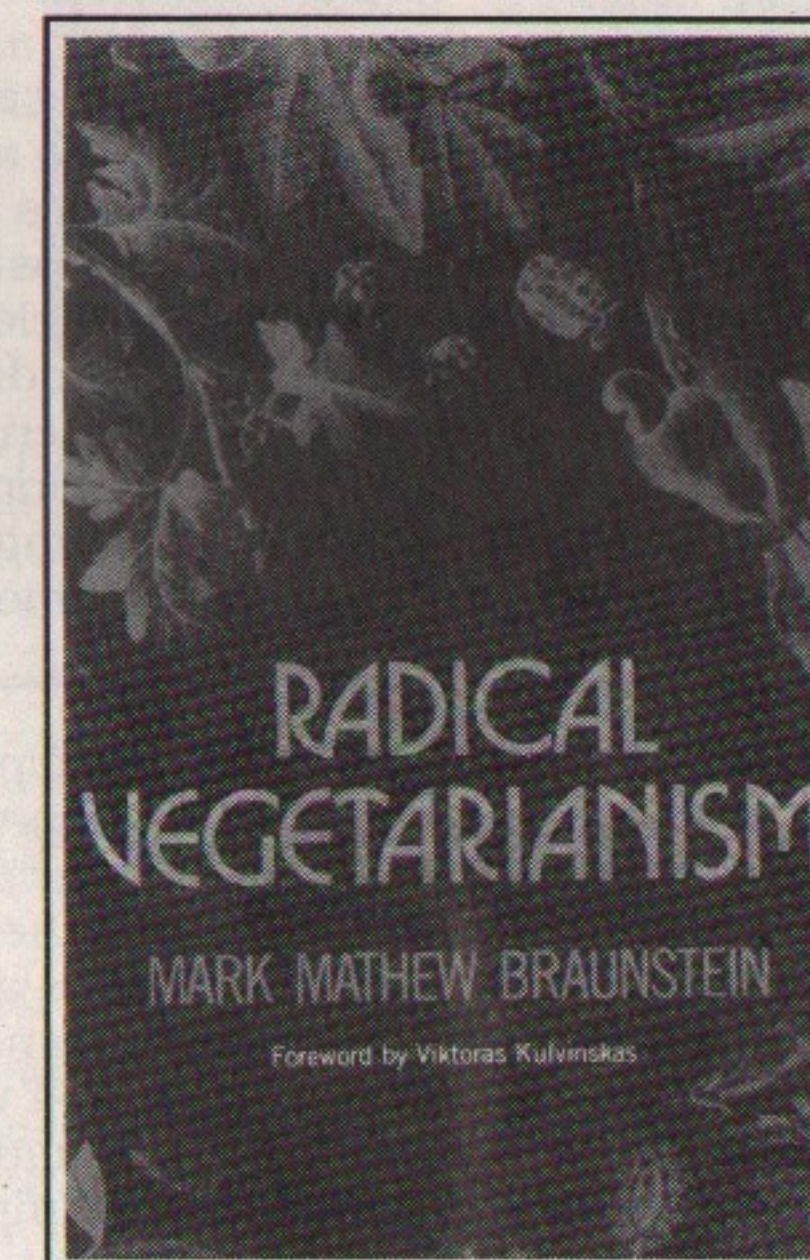
appropriate for the novice. It's as if society has caught up with Braunstein.

His chapter, "Letter to a Young Vegetarian," answers the elementary questions (protein, calcium, and the like) and animal rights are boldly propounded elsewhere. "Western religion," he says on this, "and to some similar degree Western philosophy, exclude animals from their ethics as intently as flesh cookbooks leave

out telling about the screams of pain." Other issues of interest to some vegetarians (the superiority of raw foods, for example, and the practice of fasting) are also given their due.

If vegetarianism has its cult classic, this is it. There is in places brutal honesty, shocking and raw, and in others poignant beauty. Often they coexist in a single sentence. Together they carry the message of radical vegetarianism.

Continued on next page



REVIEWS

Continued from previous page

the vegetarianism that exists in theory and in practice, that is soul-deep and dedicated, that which can make a difference in a life, or on a planet. □

A Vegetarian Sourcebook: The Nutrition, Ecology and Ethics of a Natural Foods Diet

By Keith Akers; Vegetarian Press (P.O. Box 61273, Denver, CO 80206), 1989; 240 pages, \$9.95, softcover.

When *A Vegetarian Sourcebook* originally appeared in 1983 (G.P. Putnam's Sons), it was the most complete and authoritative overview of the vegetarian way to life to date. Its solid facts, flawless documentation, and the first thorough exploration of the environmental impact of a meat-centered diet set it apart. In its revised form, Keith Akers' work is again laudable for its blending of scholarship and sensitivity.

Akers' academic background is philosophy, his profession computer science. That unlikely combination is apparent on these pages with their logical arguments and their explanatory charts and tables. If

you have a question about any aspect of vegetarianism, the answer is likely to be here, and a complete index will lead you to it. The nutrition section is strong and straightforward, putting to rest the common fears of protein deficiency and anemias that would-be vegetarians harbor. The chapters devoted to ethics are stimulating discussions reminiscent of fellow philosopher Peter Singer who wrote *A Vegetarian Sourcebook's* introduction. Akers includes a section on the positions taken by the world's major religions and philosophies on vegetarianism and reverence for life. There is also an informative "History of Vegetarianism" for those who want to know how we got here.

The book's substantial midsection, "Vegetarian Ecology," is perhaps its most powerful. Scientific concepts are presented as simply as "Food relationships between organisms are referred to as a *food chain*," and complex issues regarding deforestation, soil erosion, and energy use are put forth clearly and thoroughly. The appendix on becoming a vegetarian is enough to help a newcomer along, with its references to other reading materials, organizations, and more vegetarian cook-

books than I've ever seen listed in one place.

The very definition of natural foods, the phrase Akers chooses to use in his subtitle, is unique. He sees these not simply as foods as they occur in nature, but those that are *appropriate* for humans. "Does this cause disease and death? Does it squander available resources? Does it increase the amount of suffering in the world? These are the questions we should be asking, and they are precisely the questions we are not asking." They are not asked, of course, because most people see no connection between their dinner menu and their ethics, the health of the planet, or in any great way, the health of their bodies. After exposure to *A Vegetarian Sourcebook*, such relationships become obvious. It is, therefore, a good first book on the subject as well as a valued reference for longtime vegetarians. There are no stories here, no flowery adjectives, no guilt-provoking pleas to inspire change, but the facts stand out, well-presented. And knowing those facts at this time in history is inspiration enough. □

—Victoria Moran

The 12 Percent Solution

Endangered Spaces: The Future for Canada's Wilderness

Edited by Monte Hummel; Key Porter Books, 1989; 288 pages, illustrated, hardbound, \$39.95 Canadian. (Order from the World Wildlife Fund, 60 St. Clair Ave. East, Ste. 201, Toronto, Ont. M4T 1N5.)

Because natural areas of Canada are rapidly vanishing, the World Wildlife Fund seeks to establish a wilderness network that will protect a minimum of 12 percent of Canadian land and waters—an idea originating with the United Nations World Commission in Environment and Development (the 1987

Brundtland Report)—by the year 2000. *Endangered Spaces*, a collection of articles by 21 authors, was put together to help achieve this ambitious goal.

Although Canadian environmentalists have lost many battles to industry, Canadians are becoming aware of the importance of preserving wilderness. As Monte Hummel points out in the book, "...in a 1987 national Gallup poll, over 95 percent of Canadians voiced their approval of government spending to preserve our wilderness." (page 269)

Time is running out, however. Numerous ecosystems are at risk from developers and politicians who can only see the immediate economic benefits of resource development. According to Hummel, "...we will never have wilderness parks in at least two of the natural regions of Southern Ontario because there simply isn't that much contiguous

land left in a natural state. The same is true for the tall-grass prairie in Manitoba, and old-growth forests in the Maritimes." (page 269)

While some wilderness areas are gone forever, all is not lost. Because much of the country is "Crown Land," a system of wilderness areas can still be established—if the people demand it. As J. Stan Rowe explains in the book, "Lacking an ethic that attaches importance to all surrounding creation, people continue to do the wrong things for the apparent 'good of humanity.' The irony is that five billion people—soon ten billion—all believing in people first, increasing their wants without limit, are a sure recipe for species suicide." (pages 234, 235) □

—N. Glenn Perrett

Activist Agenda

Continued from page 35

at State University. If 100 experimenters worked at State U., Robin Smith would probably have no case.

Even if you inadvertently defame someone, the plaintiff must prove that damages flowed from the defamatory statement. These include economic loss, emotional distress, and harm to reputation. Damages are frequently difficult to prove, and the legal landscape is littered with plaintiffs' verdicts of one dollar or other nominal sums. More than one plaintiff has nearly destroyed him- or herself for that one dollar; the painter Whistler and the scientist Shockley are two famous plaintiffs who won such battles but lost the war.

No responsible lawyer will counsel a defamation suit lightly. If you are sued frivolously, you may try to strike back at the plaintiff for violating your state or federal civil rights, for abuse of process, for bringing a frivolous suit, and/or any other cause of action a lawyer in your state believes appropriate. This can make it risky for someone to sue an animal rights activist for no good reason.

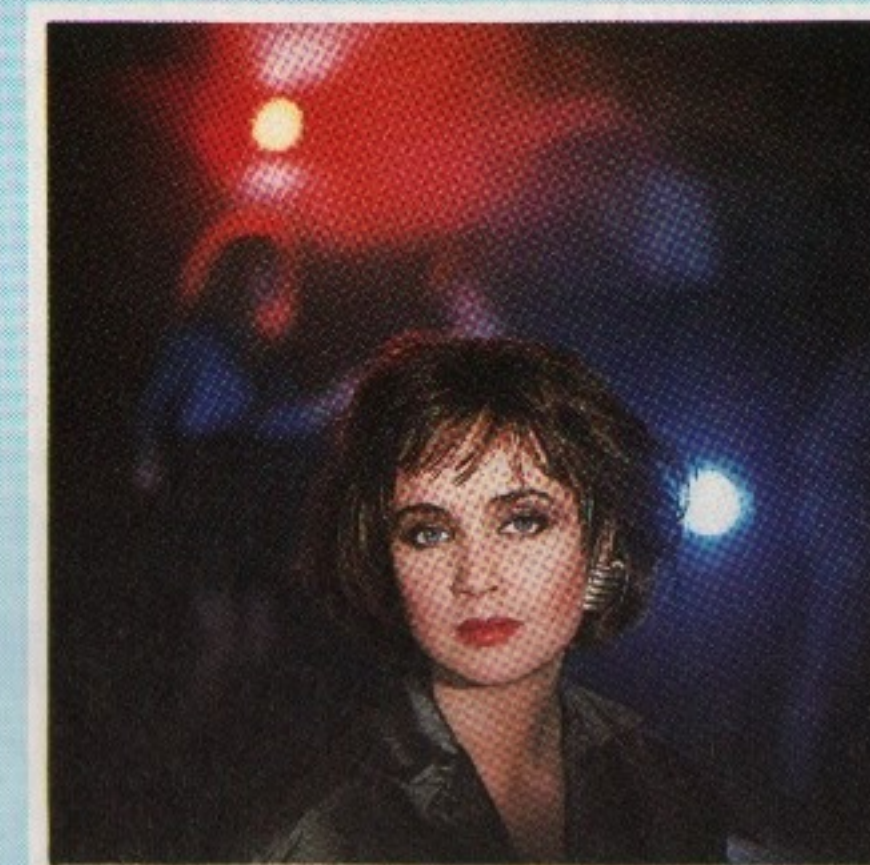
On the other hand, defamation cases are notoriously expensive to defend, and one's hard-earned shekels are, after all, vulnerable if a jury ultimately sees things the wrong way. Protective steps can be taken, however. Defamation coverage exists within personal umbrella insurance policies that will cover allegations of defamatory statements made by unpaid officers and directors of nonprofit organizations. Speak to insurance agents until you find one who knows of

these policies and is willing to arrange for one. They usually cost under \$200 a year. Sometimes this kind of coverage exists under "homeowner's" policies. Liability insurance for directors and officers may also exist as part of the general liability policies of organizations, but this coverage is frequently difficult to obtain and is often expensive, running \$3,000 to \$10,000 a year. For those who cannot purchase this insurance yet own real estate that could be attached by a defamation plaintiff, it would be wise to consult an attorney to learn if you can declare

a homestead, place your property in the name of a relative or spouse, or set up a trust.

The First Amendment was intended to provide a robust environment for free speech. And it is speech, in the media and in personal communication, that will play a major role in speeding the arrival of animal rights. So be unafraid... just prudent.

Steven Wise is president of the Animal Legal Defense Fund.



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AN OPEN LETTER ABOUT CLOSED DOORS

To: All Academicians, Researchers and Educators in Psychology and to all persons who believe all animals have some basic rights:

APA Denies Participation to Members of Its Own Profession

While Boston opens its arms to the American Psychological Association (APA) Convention, the APA is denying access to one of its own - to a professional group of psychologists whose concerns include the future and reputation of their profession and the welfare of animals in laboratories.

As we go to print, the Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PsyETA) has been denied the right to rent exhibit space at the 1990 APA Convention, thus prohibiting the introduction of its *Alternatives Notebook*, a publication which was supported by a government grant and which offers alternatives to animal research.

But in the past, manufacturers of equipment used on animals in laboratories have been allowed to promote their vivisectionist wares and literature.

PsyETA also has been denied advertising in the *APA Monitor*, a major publication.

So much for academic freedom.

APA has the policy of "insuring that there is a full, fair, and even-handed airing" of scientific and public policy issues.

In practice this means that while APA awarded \$16,000 to Edward Taub of Silver Spring Monkeys' infamy and designated an APA past president to testify in his behalf, neither money nor representation was extended to those psychologists opposing Taub. In fact, Taub was exonerated by APA during the very time that the National Institutes of Health (NIH) permanently suspended his grant and the deplorable conditions of Taub's lab and practices led to a criminal conviction!

So much for the equitable use of resources.

Only about 8 percent of psychologists conduct research using animals, but these are the people who hold the power in APA. The chairpersons of APA's animal care committee conduct highly invasive animal research themselves. APA sends a representative to the National Association for Biomedical Research BUT maintains no comparable liaison with any animal welfare group.

Why do 8 percent have 100 percent of the voice in these matters?

So much for fair representation.

NEAVS is committed to an open door policy. We want to ensure the truth is heard. To find out more about the use of animals in psychology, contact:

NEAVS, 333 Washington Street, Suite 850, Boston, MA 02108-5100 (617) 523-6020

Nature's Engineers

Continued from page 33

installed, under 30 culverts a year get plugged. Park biologist Wayne Johnson reckons the bafflers have solved 80 percent of the park's beaver problems. Most of the rest occur because of past planning errors.

"A lot of beaver problems can be avoided entirely by planning," Johnson explains. Many often-flooded roads and trails "were built a long time ago when they would put them right through a beaver swamp if that was the easiest way." Other problems result when misguided park neighbors take action on their own. "They see high water levels and they immediately go in and break the dam and sometimes our control structures in the process. They're not used to dealing with the problem any other way.

"We're a natural park area, and our mandate is to protect the animal," Johnson continues. "Unfortunately, most levels of government tend to respond with the quickest, short-term solution." In other words, killing.

Encouraged by bounties in some states whenever pelt prices slump, U.S. trappers kill about 230,000 beavers a year, mostly in the Northeast. About 10 percent of the total comes from New York, whose state seal includes two beavers. From the hundreds of thousands of beavers who inhabited New York when the first Caucasian fur traders arrived in the 17th century, a mere 15 descendants survived as of 1900. With a few Maine beavers, some in Yellowstone Park, and a few more in remote parts of Canada, they were the last remnants of the once abundant species in North America. Since New York's beavers received some legal protection, circa 1920, their numbers have increased to an estimated 70,000, scattered among about 14,000 colonies. That's still not a lot of beavers, but already the state says it's too many. This year New York extended the six-to-twelve-week beaver trapping season by from one to three weeks, depending on the management zone.

Wisconsin is not only placing a bounty of \$10 per head on beavers, and extending the trapping season, but also recently legalized the use

of snares to kill beaver, who as accomplished underwater swimmers take an average of nine to fifteen minutes to drown, and who are known for their tendency to gnaw their own limbs off to escape leghold traps (some have been trapped by the last paw they had, after gnawing off the other three). Further, Wisconsin now allows landowners to destroy lodges and dams at any time of year without a permit. These measures were recommended in part because of lobbying pressure from trout fishermen. Far from harming trout habitat, beaver dams create more of it; but it isn't as easy or as much fun for fly fishermen to catch trout in a beaver swamp as it is in a fast-flowing, soil-eroding, flood-prone open stream. (For further details, contact the Alliance for Animals, 111 King St., Madison, WI 53703.) Although Florida state officials blame homebuilding on wetlands for flooding around Lake City, beavers are taking the punishment there, too. Columbia County Commissioner Ron Williams hired three trappers to kill the local beavers in April, and sought a jacklighting permit to expedite the

process. A crew of county jail inmates are demolishing the Lake City beavers' dams and lodges.

Hope for beavers comes from Fairfield County, Connecticut, where *Westport News* reporter Thane Grauel revealed in March that Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. was promoting beaver trapping, ostensibly to protect reservoirs. Responding to immense public outcry on behalf of the beavers, Bridgeport Hydraulic announced within two weeks that the trapping had been terminated. The firm is now discouraging beavers in sensitive areas by cutting back their favorite food trees.

—M.C.

For further information on beavers, consult: *Lily Pond: Four Years with a Family of Beavers*, by Hope Ryden, \$17.95 hardcover, ISBN 0877-95979-7, William Morrow & Co.; and *Beaversprite: My Years Building an Animal Sanctuary*, by Dorothy Richards with Hope Sawyer Buyukmihci, \$12 hardcover, distributed by The Beaver Defenders, P.O. Box 765, Newfield, NJ 08344.



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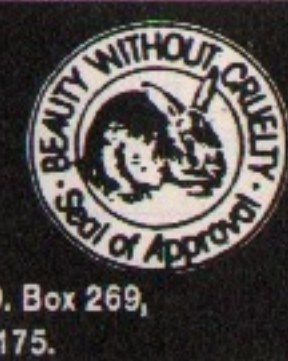
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HELP! Nine activists were given no police warning, but were charged with trespass while peacefully protesting L'Oreal's cruel tests on animals. Any contributions to defray hefty court costs would be gratefully accepted. jk Animal Rights Alliance, Box 1708, Darien, CT 06820-1708.

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The ANIMALS' AGENDA is looking for an animal advocate with a variety of office skills. Entry level. Duties include telephone and mail answering; sample mailings; book shipping; editorial clipping, filing, typing, and proofreading; photo research; and miscellaneous clerical tasks. Benefits include \$20,000 salary and medical/dental insurance. Send resumes to P.O. Box 345, Monroe, CT 06468.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED: PROFESSIONAL WORKING COUPLE would like to start, caretake, or work at a wildlife refuge, rehabilitation center, or nature center. Call (301)632-3944.

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MEET THE WALK FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS & Souls of Animals, July 23-29. Zurich, July 3; Milan, 19; Assisi, 21. German phone: 0551/44630.

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ASSOCIATION OF VETERINARIANS FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS. Veterinarians addressing ethical issues surrounding the use of nonhuman animals. Contact AVAR, P.O. 6269, Vacaville, CA 95696, (707) 451-1391.

ATTENTION VEGETARIAN ENVIRONMENTALISTS! Transregional Wilderness Ecotrekking, a nomadic community consisting of vegetarian environmentalists and an equal number of adopted wild burros. Ecotrekking will form vital connection between environmentalists while walking across several states and wilderness bioregions. We intend to educate and inspire activism through ecodrama, music, storytelling, photojournalism, personal and community example. Need strong, mature, dedicated vegetarian ecotrekking and enroute support persons. July '90 departure. Contact Watershed, P.O. Box 7, Cinebar, WA 98533.

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ENGLISH MALE, 33, ANIMAL RIGHTS CAMPAIGNER, would like a US pen pal. Please write to: Robin Clarke, 54 Trafalgar Court, Tivdiale, Warley, West Midlands, B692JD, England.

PUBLICATIONS

THE GOSPEL OF PEACE OF JESUS CHRIST, 1937, and **MOTHERS SHAPE OUR DESTINIES**, 1975. Both books worth a million for only \$15ppd. Vitanova, 19907 Tuolumne Rd., Tuolumne, CA 95379.

1990-91 ANIMAL ORGANIZATIONS & SERVICES DIRECTORY. National directory now includes Canada--4th edition--over 300 pages, free brochure available. \$24.95 + \$1.75 shipping (CA residents + \$1.62 tax). Write for free listing of your organization/service. Animal Stories, 3004 Maple Ave., Manhattan Beach, CA 90266.

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316/421-0733 Monday-Friday 8:30am - 6:00pm CDT. The Parsons Humane Society's Pet Center, Marlene Harris, Director, Eva I. Dudek DVM, Rte. 3, Box 325J, Parsons, Kansas 67357. **Be prepared for third degree.**

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE A COMMITMENT.

While there are many national and grassroots groups addressing animal rights, The ANIMALS' AGENDA serves as the nucleus of the movement and its most reliable source of information. The ANIMALS' AGENDA presents the issues and provides a forum for rational dialogue.

To ensure that The ANIMALS' AGENDA is to continue its work in educating people worldwide to develop a new ethic for animals, we would greatly appreciate your help now, at this crucial time. As subscriptions provide only half the funds needed for publication, the steady financial support of contributors is vital!

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