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As an environmentally conscientious company, Aveda actively encourages the use of pure, natural, plant-derived compounds, in place of synthetic and animal-tested products. We advocate recycling and the planting of trees to sustain and replenish our natural resources.
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 take heart from what happens in isolation. The Earth Day campaign began as an isolated activity, of no consequence two decades ago, emerged in 1990 as a global awakening of ecological concern.

And for the first time, of course, as nature-loving corporations jumped on the environmental bandwagon. If there had been a prize for Earth Day audacity, surely it would have gone to the National Caterpillar’s Association and the Beef Promotion 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 in isolation.

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, intricately connected. The difference is the environmentalists’ emphasis on species and the animals’ concern for individual animals. It might be said that by focusing entirely on individuals, the animal activists 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 animal-related subjects. We will be grateful to readers who can help build up our picture archives by donating original or duplicate prints. Black and white and color photos are acceptable, 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, 450 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468. Please do not return.

High on the wishlist of the editorial department is a good set of encyclopedias, such as Britannica or American. Any reference books on animals, nature, and the environment would also be welcomed.

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 still find 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 1990: a grant from the Helen Von Bruch Foundation and the Swannee 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; to the William McGee Foundation for all members of Congress and 2,000-plus media; and to the American Anti-Vivisection Society for renewing its grant to assist in outreach efforts.

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 funders is one indication of the importance of such outreach efforts. Contributions from individual supporters 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

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 evolved to survive within our personal consumption of water, gas, and oil; to recycle papers; use public transportation; and move closer to where we work. But there has been another change we heard surprisingly little about during Earth Day events. This change could do more good for the environment than all the other ones combined.

I am referring to 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 poultry operations. It has been estimated that everyone in the world on 1/16th the current agricultural world became a vegetarian, would be possible to give four tons of edible grain to every starving person. And last, but not least, the extinguishing suffering of animals on factory farms would not exist.

It is a sad commentary on the state of the Earth that the major movement that only one city in the country [Berkeley] held an Earth Day event at which meat was not sold. Good words will not save the current environmental crises. If we are truly concerned, we must realize that what comes out of our mouths is far less significant than what goes in.

—Marti Rhed Oakland, CA

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 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 rights and environmental problems. If meat was served at an 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 Michael Badger’s thoughtful article “To Life” (April 1990). But it may have overstated my differences with environmental efficiency expert Amy 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 environmentally and economic solution is primarily a strategic decision to use arguments that policy-makers and the public 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 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 Dubin pointed out:

More Letters Page 7

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OUT OF THE BLUE FROM DOWN UNDER

AUBREY’S AUSSIE SPA

That bloke Aubrey has been walkin’ about and doing some good dream-time because he’s got a great bath time for you. Take his brand-new G’Day Eucalyptus Bath Bar, for instance. This hydrating and coconut-olive oil soap has lots of herbs in it and will leave you feeling as frisky as a ‘roo on a cool morning in the outback.

But if it’s feeling relaxed you want, get yourself a bottle of Eucalyptus Spa Bath and pour a cup of that spicy liquid in a steaming tub of hot water. Of course, if you want to get really fancy (and why not!), then get some Rosa Mosqueta® Bath Jalea, and why not go all out and get a bottle of Relax-e-Bath®. Pour a cup of each of these great elixirs in the tub. You’ll bounce back from feeling tired and sore in no time.

Now, ease right down into the tub. Relax, mate, and when you’re ready to clean your skin, take the G’Day Eucalyptus Bath Bar and your skin will be clean and desensitized without any chemicals.

The Animals’ Agenda
July/Aug 1990

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LETTERS

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OUT OF THE BLUE FROM DOWN UNDER

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It's About Rights!

You have the right to select products that contain ingredients you are most comfortable with. Stony Brook Botanicals is a new product line that is not tested on animals and does not contain animal ingredients. Stony Brook is also "Oil Free" so as not to coat the hair or skin. Beautiful hair has shine and body. It is not coated with heavy oils or waxes. Our conditioning comes from botanical extracts such as Chamomile, Red Clover, Comfrey and Canadian Balsam. Biotin is added to help strengthen even fine hair. Beautiful skin is soft and flexible. Stony Brook Botanical Body Lotion uses natural skin beautifiers such as Chamomile, Aloe Vera and Sea Plant (Kelp) extract to smooth and soften. Vitamin E provides a proven natural skin treatment. NaPCA helps skin cells retain moisture. Our all over Body Lotion does not coat with waxes or mineral oil.

It is about the right to choose products and companies that provide what you are comfortable with.

Stony Brook Botanicals

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. Hock
Montreal, Que., Canada

Continued on next page

LETTERS

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

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MORE LETTERS

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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 organiza-
tions 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 shoe crowd. There's a trend in cat shows to feature
ordinary "alleged"-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 4,860 animals. By 1959,
this had grown to 15,886; 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
eutanasia has decreased year
after year, until in 1989 it was
down to 8,564. In our North
Vancouver shelter, we put down 24
dogs in 1988 and 32 in 1989; in
the first three months of 1980, we
have only put down one dog in this
shelter.

I calculate that in this 14-year
period (1976-1980), we "saved" the
lives of over 600,000 animals, and
saved the community some $16
million.

Yes, certainly, zero euthanasia
can be achieved.

Michael Weeke
British Columbia SPCA
Vancouver Regional Branch
1200 East 7th Ave.
Vancouver, BC V6Y 1R1, Canada

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 vege-
tarian 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
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
P.O. Box 1463
Baltimore, MD 21203

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
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Write: Discussion Bulletin
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(617) 523-0447 ask for Peter

The Animals’ Agenda
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Why Dissection?

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.

With 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 oppossums 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 inconvenient, 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.

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 intruders 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

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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 one, contact your 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 location and size of the screening should be small enough so that little birds cannot get through it, but large enough so that the screening is not easily blocked or clogged. Check with the fire department or your local building code enforcement 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.

Garbage

Garbage is a major attraction for animals both wild and domestic. Raccoons, skunks, dogs, and cats will all break into garbage containers if the opportunity presents itself. The best way to avoid garbage problems is to wait until pickup day to put it out. Garbage bags 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 and around our yards. These should be prevented by closing these areas off, and installing barriers. The easiest way is to be easily built using prefabricated lattice, available at most lumber yards.

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 house in a grassy field with a creek. The long grass and other foliage provided excellent shelter for the mice. 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 house during spring, summer, or fall rather than winter. Traps should be checked regularly; twice a day is not too often. If you cannot check each trap day, do not set it.

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

Bats

Martin D. Tuttle, in his book America’s Neighbourhood Bats, offers the following advice for humans trying to get rid of bats.

"Once exit has been located, the bats can be excluded. This should not be done in December when Christmas lights may be present (usually in June or July). Bats are being an uncomfortable discomfort, 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, perched along the inside of the roof. The bottom must be allowed to hang free, permitting the bats passageway to enter outside. They have no trouble dropping down to leave, but if they attempt to fly straight in upon their return, netting acts as a one-way exclusion valve until repairs can be made. Allowing the rights to ensure that no bats are trapped inside the building, the exit holes can then be covered. The netting, mostly used to protect fruit trees from birds, is inexpensive. It should be available at most garden centers or a local "feed and seed" store. (pages 32, 34)
Diet and Female Sex Hormones

I medical school, I trained for a period of time at a community clinic in a neighborhood of Washington, 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 associated by their mothers in earring 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 mature enough to raise children or even to assume a long-term relationship. Of course, the same phenomenon occurs everywhere else in the U.S.-children reaching sexual maturity out of synch with their psychological maturity. It appears that preteen puberty is an artifact of our diet. In Japan, the average age of puberty in women has gradually fallen over the last century from 16 to about 12. (1) Almost all of this drop has occurred since 1950. Partly, what 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: 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 available for use by the body. Fat in the diet comes from meat (including pork and lamb), 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 grains, fresh fruits, potato chips, and other high fat foods. All fats—even vegetable fats—can cause problems unless used very sparingly.

Estrogens are made from cholesterol. Animal products are loaded with cholesterol. And fatty foods also stimulate increased cholesterol production in the body. It appears that the large quantity of cholesterol in the blood is not the principal reason for the higher estrogen production. It seems that fats themselves accelerate the body’s tendency to reabsorb estrogens that have been secreted 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 with 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 consumption. (4) Again, these results are identical to estrogen stimulation of breast tissue increases the likelihood of breast cancer in other organs that are sensitive to sex hormones, such as the ovaries 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 galactose oxidase. According to a study by Dr. Daniel Cramer and his colleagues 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 can affect a woman’s ovaries. Some women have particularly low levels of the transferase enzyme, and when they consume dairy products on a regular basis, their risk of ovarian cancer can be tripled 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 diverse as stroke, diabetes and juvenile-onset diabetes.

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

References:
...and justice for all!

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 affecting the nation's ecosystems underscores the present connection between a country's policies, the manner in which it distributes its wealth, and the suffering environment. Being part of the Caribbean, newcomers to Haiti expect to see sandy beaches, endless mountains. The reality, however, is more complex. Most in poverty that is appalling even by Third World standards, repeatedly plundered by domestic clans such as the Duvaliers, its natural resources used up by foreign interests with no regard for the local economy or ecology, and more recently robbed again by a succession of sinister 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 sandbox. Runaway deforestation has contributed to massive erosion of the top soil—the layer of fertile land rich in agricultural nutrients—so

BY DAVID P. GREANVILLE

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 dates back to 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 savagely depleted will take decades or longer to regenerate. But the loss of arable 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 other underdeveloped workers from Mexico and Central America, their final destination has often met 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 driving 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 the population, especially infants. In fact, urine and feces collected overnight are routinely dumped in trenches desecrating many poor communities, and it is common to see people and all sorts of animals defecating in the streets. This practice, promoting the spread of diseases, has already spread Epidemics, and a host of highly contagious diseases already stamped out in most countries with a minimum of sanitation resources. Further complicating the picture, water borne pollution resulting from unregulated effluents from cities, industries, and agricultural runoff makes many water sources a health hazard to 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 be ignored. The country cannot afford to live free from acts of cruelty and exploitation, and under conditions suited to their nature and biological needs. To secure these and other rights, we must join 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.

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July/Aug 1990

The Animals' Agenda

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Tibet: A Second Look

In our April 1990 edition of Dharma, we reported on the Chinese government, in conjunction with Wildlife Conservation International (WCI), that is associated with the New York Zoological Society, has established in creating the largest wildlife reserve in the world in the Qiang Tan region of western Tibet. We reported apropos on the progress that the reserve, covering an area of 100,000 square miles, was beginning to take shape. It was hoped that the reserve would be like a haven of hope in the otherwise bleak landscape, and a good example for other national parks.

Consistent with the general tone of Tibetan rebels and U.S. supporters (opposed to Chinese rule and Tibetan culture), the report presented the Chinese authorities and their policies and practices in Tibet in a good light.

In September 1990, we obtained further information casting doubt on the nature and actual intent of the Chinese government's program.

The main conclusion is drawn from two sources, the U.S. Tibet Committee (USTC), an organization of Tibetan rebels and U.S. supporters (opposed to Chinese rule and Tibetan culture), and a government report in March 1990 regarding China's influence on Tibet ("The Agony of Tibet").

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International Briefs

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

Rodale Press, publisher of Organic Gardening, is planning a slaughterhouse in the Soviet Union to kill 50,000 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 18049.

A trade ban imposed by India on canned meat has halted sales of canned meat to China, which has bought about a 30% of India's canned meat. The Tamil Nadu government has banned the export of canned meat to China, which has bought about 30% of India's canned meat, from October 1.

Having wiped out wildlife at home, in the Sudan, Agama, Kenya, and Mozambique, much of the country is now in a state of crisis, with many animals being killed for food and sport. The government has banned the export of canned meat to China, which has bought about 30% of India's canned meat, from October 1.

A 100-year-old Greek farmer was killed by a rat that he tried to kill from eating with one of his goats.

Australia will kill about 2.5 million feral cats this year for market research, hoping to kill 11,000 to 16,000 feral cats annually by 1993, and 60,000 by 1997. Erans are large fleshy birds similar to ostriches.

Horsemen again this year tried to pull the head off a gnu, which is a huge animal that lives in the savanna of Africa.

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1990 The Beef

The Animals' Agenda

July/Aug 1990
Defamation

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

Smith such things as a traitor, blackmailer, facist, Nazi, Communist, bastard, dictator, luncheon, or nut are not meant to be taken literally, but merely demonstrate disgrace 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 narrows upon the realm of fact. No opinion—not the accuracy of the claim can be ascertainment. Accusing Dr. Smith of conducting painful experiments when the chimpanzees suffer no pain may involve a sufficiently pre-existing term to be libelous, as may calling her work cruel, especially in a jurisdiction that does not extend 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, demonstration, 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 defamation occurred as part of a public controversy or a private dispute. They are more likely to find the latter defamation.

The 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 for 20 years and is therefore "stealing federal money" is likely protected opinion. For the publisher to state facts upon which the opinion is based. However, erecting a billboard that simply claims, "Dr. Robin Smith of the University steals federal money" is probably unprotected.

Of course, the truth is protected. One might accuse a certain state department store of selling 2,000 fur coats last year. In the hope of preventing animal advocates from patronizing 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. The United States Supreme Court has a floor. One must be at least negligent in getting the "facts" wrong when one refers to a particular individual.

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, biotechnologists, 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 own version of what follows. Keep in mind, also, the words of a leading legal commentator: "It must be

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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 EVEN MORE OF THE REGION'S WATERS INTO THE BAY VIA THE LA GRANDE RIVER. PHASE I, ON LINE SINCE 1978, ROUTED FOUR MAJOR RIVERS TO FEED THE LA GRANDE. THREE DAMS WERE BUILT ALONG THE LA GRANDE ITSELF, FIVE ON TRIBUTARIES. ANOTHER SIX DAMS WILL BE BUILT ON THE LA GRANDE IN PHASE II, PLUS TWO TRIBUTARY DAMS. A LIKELY CASUALTY COULD BE THE UNIQUE FRESHWATER HARBOR SEALS OF LAKE DES LAUTS 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 IS UNLIKELY 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 ERODE THE SALLY LAKE 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 GREAT WHALE WOULD BE REDIRECTED DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI AND INTO THE GULF OF MEXICO. ALTERNATIVELY, SOME OF THE WATER MIGHT REPLENISH THE GREAT LAKES, WHERE DRAINAGE BASIN COULD BE COMPARABLE DIMINISHED BY ANOTHER ENERGY- AND WATER DIVERSION LONG IN PLANNING. NAWAPA NAWAPA WOULD DUMP BRITISH COLUMBIA'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN TRENCH TO RECHARGE THE OGLALA AQUIFER, THE MAJOR SOURCE OF GROUNDWATER IN THE WESTERN U.S., NOW DEPLETED BY THE Wells OF DEVELOPERS AND CATTLE RANCHERS.


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 La Grande, for example," reports Susan Bondewitz 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 La Grande have flooded forests and coastal areas, destroying migratory bird nesting grounds." ACCESS ROADS HAVE ENABLED TROPHIC HUNTERS TO INVADE CREE LANDS BY THE THOUSAND, DEPLETING CARIBOU HERDS AND DRIVING THE SURVIVORS FAR FROM SETTLEMENTS.

While Hydro-Quebec has been criticized for not doing enough to stop the harm when Hydro-Quebec opened a spillway on the Caniapiscau 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 snow and rain falling into the James Bay basin. Because the reservoirs aren't filling, the turbines already built are running at 35 percent of capacity.

SNAKE 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-INCORPORATING PACE. STILL, THE FEDERAL-REVIEW 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 1929, NINE YEARS AFTER MUIR'S DEATH). SUCCESSFUL PROTEST BEGAN IN 1984, WHEN DAVID BROWER LED THE SIERRA CLUB IN BLOCKING AN ENVIRONMENTALLY Destructive DAM PROJECT IN COLORADO.

WHERE HARM TO WHISTLE 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 60 OF 87 PROJECTS UNDERWAY IN THE WESTERN U.S. HAD BEEN DELAYED. OPPONENTS OF STRONGER PROTECTION FOR ENDANGERED SPECIES OFTEN CONSIDER THE SIX-YEAR DELAY IN BUILDING THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY'S TOLIKA DAM, DUE TO CONCERN FOR THE ENDANGERED SNAIL DARTER, A SMALL FISH.
James Udall, has allowed mainstream dams, including the rare willow flycatcher, to gain a new foothold in the Columbia Basin. The once abundant salmon 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 life they support will have wiped out four species of native warmwater fish. Water releases and evaporation may meet the peak energy needs of distant cities, making the river fluctuate up to 13 feet, causing increasingly severe erosion, detroying spawning beds, and driving away shore-nesting Canada geese."

Apart from changing habitat, hydroelectric dams menace fish by blocking spawning runs and by pulverizing their flesh as they are sucked into the turbines. Both problems are inadequate, the river becomes 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 paupu montane skimmer butterfly. Others U.S. dams hold up hundreds of the effects of the wildlife on wildlife include those on the Stanislaus and American rivers of California. The Stanislaus was finally damned after a 10-year political battle by a unique regional variety of environmentalists. American river dams are still under intense debate.

Environmental Canada hasn't flexed much muscle against James Bay, a national park, to advocate American nationalism, but did recently suspend construction of the $140 million Rayfert/Akanada complex on the Soar River of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, pending more detailed review of what it may do to wetlands. The project had already been approved a year earlier via reviews by the Canadian National Water Planning Commission. In drought years, like 1977, the toll soars as high as 57 percent. In addition, the buildings site on a floodplain, and there is a risk because of the combined effects of the basin's eight major dams. Few of the adult fish have the strength and skill to evade predators and navigate as many fish ladders as they must to return to their spawning streams. Hence, in 13 percent of their offspring die in the turbines of each dam as they struggle down the ocean. "More than half the fish starting at the top of the river now die within 30 percent of their effring dying in the turbines of each dam as they struggle down the ocean," James Udall explained.

The trend extends even further. In Japan, despite an almost complete lack of applicable environmental legislation, a dam planned for the Niagara River nearly 20 years ago was blocked, largely due to lawsuits from both recreational and commercial fishermen who use the river for nonfishing purposes. China, meanwhile, has postponed until 1996 the groundbreaking for a dam at Three Gorges on the Yangtze River, the world's longest. The dam, to be the world's largest, has been discussed since the mid-1920s. Politically, the biggest obstacle might be the millions of people who are to be displaced by the project. An estimated 40 million people will lose their homes in the area, which is now the most populous in China. Opponents have included harm to fish and birds among their arguments.

More often, however, the longer-term effects of a dam on wildlife are not accurately foreseen or are confusingly mixed. Completed in 1963, the Glen Canyon dam, above the Grand Canyon on the Colorado River, has prompted scrub forest by preventing flash floods. "The permanent vegetation," says nature writer...
Continued from previous page but unofficially Soviet leaders account up to 300 deaths. This time the population 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 pacts, cattle, goats, and horses were euthanized after suffering multiple fractures of bumble bee legs and/or going blind. Thousands of animals were stillborn. The long-term effects can only be guessed at. Chernobyl killed not just animals but vegetation.

May have helped cause the deaths of as many as 30,000 shepherds in the Soviet Union. Radiation levels are up to 30 times over normal levels. Some 30,000 sheep were slaughtered but not butchered in Cumbria, England, because of the threat of contamination. The same year, Ireland suspended the sale of meat from farms raised in areas with contaminated grass. Rabbits were massacred and dismembered in Northern Ireland.

Europe's most active rabbit-ranching region, because they absorbed too much cesium to eat. Cesium contamination, up to 97 percent of the reindeer slaughtered by Laplanders in 1986; as late as 1988, the Laps descored 400 of the 4,000 reindeer they killed because they contained too much cesium. By 1989, genic defects were appearing in herds of reindeer in Sweden, Norway, and Finland. In 1991, the herd was shown to have high levels of cesium.

Gaining fossil fuels, meanwhile, has substantially contributed to the greenhouse effect, which is even more pronounced in the dark-temperature differences that occur around the globe to narrow the gap between daytime and nighttime. The earth's bequeathed temperature forest bands shifting the world's fur-bearing mammoths. Fossil fuels are responsible for acid rain, technically dangerous for the damage the in southern Quebec, the part least affected by James Bay. But James Bay's water, as acid rain has leached so much mercury from the rocks as to make fish from the region edible. The Food and Canadian governmental agencies have blamed acid rain for killing or endangering 80 percent of Quebec's songbirds, 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 other large mammals 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 radioactive 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 have disrupted moose and caribou migration as well as environmentalists thought would likely happen in the 1970s. But oil leaks and spills are an increasing threat to the tundra. A major oil leak has to be cleaned up within 24 hours, but it can't be if it damaged. However, until last year's Exxon Valdez disaster, which killed at least 35,000 birds, 1,000 sea otters, 150 sea lions, and 23 bears, the disaster hadn't happened 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 difficult task. Transmission lines account for up to 25 percent of the total North American generating capacity. Voltage is lost with each bend in the lines and transmission losses are natural and under transmission. Extra-high voltage transmission is more efficient than local transmission, but the electromagnetic field radiation lost from long-distance transmission lines is still considerable. Over 50 recent studies have indicated such radiation can damage the central nervous systems of animals and humans.

Farmers in Quebec and Minnesota blame nearby power lines for causing nervous and other psychiatric disorders. Scientists searching for evidence of chronic health benefits have found that both green and blue-winged teal are especially at risk. Two other studies reported deaths of other birds on the power line, but this is thought to reflect only the large population and wide distribution of both species. A study on power-affected collisions especially small isolated populations of relatively rare birds. In the presence of hunting, up to 37 percent of greater sandhill cranies may be caused by collisions with power lines. University of Idaho researcher R.C. Newby reported in 1973, while a study done by M. Owen and J.J. Cadbury between 1975 and 1977 found no relation to 38 percent of known sandhill deaths elsewhere in the Ouse Washes, England.

Raptors who perch on transmission lines are extremely vulnerable to electrocution. The number of deaths occurring along power lines is considerable. Not more than 10 percent or less—a fraction of the voltage of modern lines. One of the most famous studies was done by P. and J. James Mayer in 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 13 other birds electrocuted near a high-voltage transmission line 12 miles from Portland. Some were falling off just one 12-mile stretch of 46-kv line near Delta, Utah. Mayer reported in 1974 found over 800 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. H.L. Fitch 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 nearby birds. These were in transmission towers. Numerous other raptors thrived nearby, particularly due to the no trespass policy and buffer zones requirements at a nuclear energy facility, which minimized other human interference and encouraged the profusion of the profit of the raptors that roost there. This would not be the case around transmission towers in other parts of North America. No matter how they are protected, because most uses of electricity routinely change the environment. The result is that the most straightforward solution is to use as little energy as possible, and the cheapest way to limit the harm will be holding energy consumption to present levels, or even reducing it through improved efficiency. Energy consumption in the United States, says Environmental Protection Agency Director Lovins, Charles Komanoff, and others have already demonstrated that here-and-now conservaiton 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 preventing the lake 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 costs will be the most harmful mix, requiring 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 energy and water needs while protecting animals and their habitat. The point 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 press releases "Energy From The West," in Environmental Action, Jan./Feb. 1980, "The Acid Rain Act Is Killing Americans," from Vanguard Press, Jan. 28, 1981. Copies of both are available from The ANIMALS' AGENDA on request. Please send a stamped, self-addressed envelope.
Beavers: Nature’s Engineers Build Ecologically

where 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. Through 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 water-sheds," explains retired Mass-a-chusetts 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 top soil 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 dismantled, a substantial number of beaver-dammed beaver saved the town well at Grant City, Missouri. Beaver dams cause desirable 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 76 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 maple trees 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 shallows. Ducks, geese, cranes, and herons feed in beaver ponds, while deer and other large mammals 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, but do tend to stay out of occupied territory. Another effective way to stop tree damage is wrapping the trunks with fiberglass 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 Dorno has combined the two approaches to develop a more sophisticated "beaver baffler" for the state Dept. of Transportation. After two years of testing, Dorno reports his bafflers work more effectively than either dynamiting or backhoewing 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 25 beaver bafflers were installed, park officials estimate that the number of culverts needed to be unplugged has halved.

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Continued on page 57
UNEXPECTED HELP FOR BEAVERS:

The refuge inspired a second generation of Buyukmihci 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 seen the university after being suspended for refusing to have his students practice surgery on dogs who didn't need it. Nedim also co-founded 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., Neufeld, NJ 08944.

STOP THE SUFFERING

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SIX BILLIONS PER YEAR... BUT ONE AT A TIME
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 Kegh repeatedly pleaded the First Amendment.

"My defender would like to present the Fifth Amendment to the grand jury," Tanja Kegh said. "The Fifth Amendment, in the constitution of the United States, guarantees me the right not to testify against myself."

"I am a citizen of the United States and I stand for the rights guaranteed by the Constitution," Bill Kegh said.

"I understand the defendants are charged with violating the Gulf of Mexico national wildlife refuge," Tanja Kegh said. "I understand the charges are based on the defendants' actions in defense of the environment."

"I believe in the rights of the people to resist the government's efforts to control the environment," Bill Kegh said.

"I am not a customer of the government," Tanja Kegh said. "I am not a tax collector. I am a citizen who is doing my part to protect the environment."
Michigan Humane Burned in Coupon Scam

Michigan humane 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 Towsom, the coupon book was prepared by Entertainment Publications, Inc., a firm who took responsibility for selling the ads and for ensuring 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 money for it, but enclosed a claimer. 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 reimbursement 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 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 reportedly spread over two weeks to avoid conflict with Earth Day. Protestors also held a protest in Berkeley where thirty were arrested and deputies were hospitalized as a result.

In 1977, 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.

South Florida to protest the deletion of researcher’s name in project titles, and funding sources from animal care and use committee documents. Florida Voices for Animals is reportedly circulating 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 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 MetroHealth Medical Center, where live rats were 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 estate of the late Louisiana State University where researchers Michael Carey conducts his infamous rat-shooting experiments. About 100 people participated in a candlelight vigil at Mesa, Arizona. Over 100 picketed the Washington University Medical Center in St. Louis.

Armstrong Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, part of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio. According to Dr. Neal Bardar, the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, documented obtained by IDA via the Freedom of Information Act show “some of the worst animal care that has come across our desk.” IDA coordinator Michael Birkstok believes the lab uses from 60 to 100 primates per year. Bardar also spoke on radio WHA in Madison, Wisconsin, where Dr. Marcia Banner and Donald Barnes of NAVS debated University of Wisconsin primates race head John Hearn on both TV and radio.

In Washington, D.C., Bardar 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. Bardar called it a scheme to perpetuate misinformation.

Above: Philip Fine of IPAA speaks at NIH; Above right: USCC demonstration in Norwalk, CT.

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."
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 only allow 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 the public) 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 a 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 dealers, breeders, other Class B dealers, and public shelters or pounds under contract that release the animals “on a voluntary basis.” A provision excepting “rescue groups 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 has stated that while the pet pound seizure law presently asserts the right to supersede federal law, “future state laws could,” which would, however, require states to seek other popularly 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

soures 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.

In Pennsylvania, one of the states traditionally hospitable to dealers and breeders, the industry faces an additional challenge from state bill H-1050, 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-254, which covers only dogs and cats but not breeders from responsibility for selling dogs in poor health.

In California, state assemblyman Sam Farr introduced an anti-puppy mill bill that would prohibit more than half the puppies who arrive in pet shops from out of state are diseased (trip the normal rate of illness in puppies), with purchasers supplying an average of $800 to $1000 for these diseases.

Other bills currently before Congress with the endorsement of major animal protection groups include HR 2766, which would extend Agriculture Act coverage to mice, rats, and birds (which make up over 90 percent of all animals used in lab) and HR 4604, a proposed national illegal pet law.

—M.C.

Merchants of Death

Proctor & Gamble, whose executives last year organized the cosmetics and health care industries in support of animal testing, has canceled $1 million worth of ads to have aired on Boston’s WJHD-FM because WHHD ran two 30-second ads from the San Francisco social action group Neighbor to Neighboor 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 reformation 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 and felling guerrillas.

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

On May 20, in Defense of Animals organized demonstrations in 48 cities, urging consumers to boycott Proctor & Gamble. The company had responded by the firm stops using and advocating animal tests.

—M.C.

The 8th Circuit Court of Appeals has allowed the army Corps of Engineers to reroute the effluent from the Lake Oahe south into the upper Missouri River, to maintain shipping on the lower Missouri and prevent erecting steel piers to block the South Dakota pipelaying platform and mower least term. A lower court tried to block the proposed project, but lost it with the help 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, teaching meat eating in the name of science. For a free copy, write 444 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611, or school librarians.

Duckin’ a bill suit, the Univ. of Pennsylvania’s academic has suspended circulation of an article reprinting allegations against PETA by The Washington Post—which PETA paid for.

Connecticut recently backed the nation’s only public Defenders of the Wildlife and against selling land to the U.S. Forest Service—now being considered. The State Forest Service—now being considered.

The New York Industrial Development Agency has posted a $81.8 million bond to underwrite renovation of a Manhattan razing stable.

The U.S. Forest Service admits it built 3,725 more miles of road than necessary from 1985 to 1989. In Congress, cut the USDA’s $150 million roadbuilding budget by $11.6 million.

Christian Bowhunters of America members pledge to “Follow the Commands of Christ in all my hunting.” Remind them “they shall not kill,” at 3406 W. 13th St., Cadillac, MI 49601.

Reversing positions, the FDA has acknowledged that antibiotics contaminated 93 percent of 150 meat samples—70 of 78 tested in a recent national study. The contamination was below the official risk level.

—M.C.

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WARNING

The Cancer Fund of America, listed in the June Network News as an anti-cancer group that doesn’t support animal research, has admitted “illegally representing” the use of funds raised in appeals for cancer patients. No one knows where the money is going. The Cancer Fund of America, listed in the June Network News as an anti-cancer group that doesn’t support animal research, has admitted “illegally representing” the use of funds raised in appeals for cancer patients. No one knows where the money is going.

The Federal Aviation Administration is threatening to ban all of the 250 thousand pounds of meat we eat from the United States.

Arthur J. Small, an Atlanta lawyer, is trying to convince the Supreme Court of the United States to stay the lower court decision in the case of the United States vs. Arthur J. Small.

The ABC TV show America’s Funniest Home Videos is under investigation after Howard Rosenberg of the Los Angeles Times described 10 unatoned videos depicting child and animal abuse. Many videos that are aired also involve violent animal accidents to children and animals. Eyeglass high ratings and low production costs, the networks are reputedly planning similar shows.

Network executives, 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 noxious sick kills in stocked fishing ponds and brought a plague of aphids, whose natural predators have succumbed. The sprayer passed over a five-square-mile area of Riverside inhabited by the endangered kangaroo rat, at the request of U.S. Fish and Wildlife. Sam Bernardino proposed using the state on grounds the spraying could easily reach seven endangered species in that community.

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The Animals’ Agenda

July/Aug 1990

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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 con- sortium 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 foods exceeds the risk from salmonella, found in 75.7 percent of the chicken carcasses tested recently by the USDA.

The radiocytogenetic effects produced by irradiation may be cancerogenic.

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 Aluraths, 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

The New Life Evangelistic Center of St. Louis marked Easter with a free rabbit program in its home city. The true meaning of Easter has been soiled by life-long worship," charged the Rev. Larry Rice.

Proclaiming a "Mississippi Summer In The California Redwoods," Earth First! seeks "university students and activists, and retrieves to non-violently protect public lands on the line in defense of the most famous ecosystem in the world." A group of younger students, who John Four and others pioneered the concept of ecology. Tackles will include blockading logging roads, clinic trees, and picketing. To join the action, call 707-485-0478, 942-5786, or 928-5312. One of the organizers, Judy Bul, 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 $142,000 million bond issue to buy and save the redwoods will be on the Nov. Calif. ballot.

Refuting the findings of a recent National Toxology Program study that showed flourid may cause bone cancer in male rats, American Dental Association spokesmen said John St vigor argued the conclusions were unscientific because animal studies are not thought to influence effects of humans.

Singer Belinda Carlisle declared an offer of $35,000 to appear at the Charlotte Pride Frontier Days Rodeo, because “Watching people rope terrified calves is not my idea of entertainment.”

Left with 65 exotic animals after conquerors closed the foundering zoo, Florida's Seminole Tribe has been housing photos. Owling exotic animals (except for a 25-year-old hippopotamus and 10 Asian elephants) in a private zoo, the state of Florida has introduced native black bears, deer, ducks, and gazelle to the former Samsassas State Wildlife Park.

Brushfires, some set by arsonists, have burned some miles of the Everglades in early March.

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

The first three tigers to be coerced 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 popu- lations of the big cats in Asia and the U.S., where Michael Carey shoots cats in long-running head injury studies that have yet to yield useful results.

Impeached federal judge Walter Nixon and a game warden were arrested at Piscataqua, Miss., recently for bullets and hunting game birds.

Connecticut has suspended hunting in the Waterbury area because of a proliferation of feral pigeons.

Use of chemical pigeons control at the Weld County, CO, chickenhouse that has driven the farmer's courtmice 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 cockfight in Wales, Maine.

Ramón Ruiz of Los Angeles demanded a jury trial on cruelty charges after police refused him with a humming bird—whose wings had been clipped—on an 18-inch string tied around his neck. Ruiz had previous convictions for wall-heading and tampering with a vehicle.

Purdue Univ. researchers claim the chemical controls of eggs can be cut by 20 percent by feeding bees a drug called hexanon.

The Interiors Secretary Manuel Lujan Jr. stated May 11 that Congress should amend existing 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 squawish of a once-plentiful variety, and Mt. Graham, Ariz., observatory, whose construction could wipe out protected species. Protests to the president, 1800 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington D.C. 20500.

Do you have your sanctuary an adoption plan? About 70 caged dogs and cats were killed by the time a morning fire swept the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society shelter in Pittsburgh.

Quakenos, Kansas, pgs. 400, unexpectedly tackled by as many as 1,000 feral dogs.

The National Institute of Health suspended biomedical research on Sage Zal and Saladin after they pay for research there. The institutional review Board of 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 tobacco products that were packed to be used in sets of 250.

Sharpshooters in helicopters are to kill some 300 sheep, native to CzechoSlovakia, who now live at Gunnison National Monument in Colorado because they could hybridize with endangered Rocky Mountain big horned.

Bathtubs have become a fed item in both Florida and Texas.

At least 47,000 barrels of nuclear waste dumped from 1949 to 1979 now impert the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary near San Francisco.

Blasted for selling too much fatty to McDonald’s, an Iowa McDonald’s outlet pay city workers less.

Blessed for selling too much fatty food, McDonald’s of Eldersburg, Maryland have replaced ice cream products with low saturated fats, but are still under fire, as a coalition of labor unions, and community groups have launched a boycott, saying McDonald’s outlet pay city workers less.

Leggers claim spotted out habitat, protecting a parcel of 10,000 acres in the Pacific Northwest. Running out of trees, they claim, would have cost the land anyway, within five to ten years.

Continued from previous page

The Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game may trim operations by 20 percent to save 85 million on falling hunting and fishing license sales.

Despite a six-year-old state endan- gered species act, backed up by 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 Silvery trout and the Colorado River silverspot, have recently become extinct. The department's smaller water projects, soil erosion, and other results of development for jeopardizing species, 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 Goslee, head of the USDA's inspection service, by Peter Ger One, director of the Delta Regional Primate Research Center at Tulane University in New Orleans, where the surviving Silver Spring monkeys are held. Ger One complained that five employees at Tulane in a recent inspection were "stated in writing," allowing untrained physicians to get them via the Freedom of Information Act: objected to getting "a written utterment in connection with 30 days;" and concluded, "If you are trying to الشرق the animal rights activists by mi- 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 molesting Molis Lake and the other Truckee River near Lake Tahoe with the pesticide Rotenone. Trying to kill whatever might come across the con- ceived Lohman euthanized tooth abs, an enacted sanctuary pitched 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 Flager, 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 his campaign is spending some of its money along on hunting trips and shoot water pistons at them as they dance for hunting.
Continued from previous page

Judge James Currie of West Palm Beach has fined turtle poacher James Berres $10,000 — $5,000 for each egg he took and sent him to jail for 60 days.

Afar from losing "as many as 10,000" votes to the "buses" because election day coincides with the opening of the squirrel season, U.S. Rep. Clyde Holloway of Evangelistic Parish, La., is urging backers to vote by absentee ballot. Filer partially funded by the National Rifle Assoc., shows squirrels campaigning for Holloway—who says he'd be killing himself if the election were any other day.

Stephen Needeck, 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., just put in a new stand at Nylon Park to avoid disturbing a group of birds and two chick.

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 better-market $20 million. Hope retains development rights to 7,750 acres in the area.

The Calif., transportation dept. to build a 87 million pound forest station near Holms 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 a center. The Missouri Dept. of Conservation and U.S. Fish and Wildlife have nailed 15 cayman poachers since 1987.

The F.D.A., with authority for regulating fish sales, visits fish-packing plants only once or twice in a year, on average, and has no legal definition of the spices term "fresh." Says Sf Nofed Business magazine editor Nancy Hassauck, "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 breeders $1,000 to obtain a fighter on camera. er probing allegation "Four of six sea lions released from Ballard Locks on Puget Sound to the Channel Islands off Calif. in an attempt to protect against harassment 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 as the U.S. Forest Service took over management in 1991. The tribe blames excessive logging.

A goldfish farmer near Merced, Calif., has been fined $500,000 and imprisoned for 13 months for illegally selling birds he accused of eating his fish. From 1985 through 1987.

The Navy used goats fitted with radar collars to find final goats on San Clemente Island for sharkwatchers, 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 lungs blood, confirmed on the eve of the Kentucky Derby that it also makes them run faster. The first two Derby winners were on Lasix, as were nine of ten entrants in the 81 million Pimlico Special.

Rabid raccoons, migrating north since hunters brought them into the apparatus 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 some recently state four enraging desert tortoises from the San Dimas Canyon Park and Nature Center in Calif.

Fifty-one wild burros have been found massacred near Reno, Nevada, in a case reminiscent of the Nevada wild horse massacres of 1988-1989, whose toll exceeded 200. 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 Rina has been charged with assaulting Jim Molloy, who took the picture, while mother Barbara was charged with welfare fraud.

Dr. Stuart Wilde 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. Wilde is secretary of the Mass. Board of Registration in Veterinary Medicine.

Saudi Prince Muhammed Al-Fassil 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 22 starving cats from front his estate, and U.S. Immigration began deportation proceedings, alleging Al-Fassil had misused 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 season from three months to two in San Diego County.

RAISE FUNDS FOR YOUR ORGANIZATION WITH T-SHIRT SED FOR RAGE! SEND FOR A WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

RAGE was formed by two long-time animal rights activists for two purposes: first, to fill the need for high-quality t-shirts with hard hitting animal rights and environmental messages; second, to give organizations the opportunity to make money to fund their own animal rights and environmental projects.

A percentage of the proceeds from the sale of these products will be donated to animal rights and environmental organizations.
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:

1. 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.

2. 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 N.A.V.S. Bulletin and other media. They are on display in N.A.V.S. headquarters in Chicago.

RULES & GUIDELINES

Categories:

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

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.

AWARDS:

Prizes will be awarded in two divisions:

1. Youth Division
   - First Grand Prize—$100
   - Three 1st places—$50

2. Adult Division
   - Best of Show—$300
   - Two 1st places—$100
   - Two 2nd places—$75
   - Two 3rd places—$50

THEMES:

1. The Tragedy of Vivisection—Animal exploitation in research facilities
2. 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 a panel of independent professionals. Professional artists and N.A.V.S. representatives.

DEADLINE FOR ENTRIES:

December 31, 1990

NOTICE OF AWARDS:

January 1, 1991

ENTRY FORM

Name Age (if youth)
Address
City/State/Zip

DIVISION: □ adult □ Youth 5-12 □ Youth 13-18

TITLE DATE MEDIUM SIZE CATEGORY

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY
53 W. JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO, IL 60604

AMERICA'S OTHER DRUG PROBLEM

Down on The Factory Pharmacy

We are a drug-ridden society and have seen 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 display 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—what else?—drugs.

Having established a social order built on hell-bent, on the control of nature processes, we have amassed a huge arsenal of drugs and other chemical compounds (further that control, the result—the edge over nature—has made us fervently chauvinistic about the drug as a tool, and man's is this chauvinism more rampant than in intensive animal production, or factory farming, which very possibly is our next 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 a word that should not 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 $85,000 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

July/Aug 1990

The Animals' Agenda
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 prices 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, disease, drug use, and a growing population of farmers. 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, dictatorship of animal behavior, and a lack of social patterns, and other stresses tend to depress growth and reproductive processes in animals. Combined, these results cut production efficiency and profits. The factory farmer has various tools at hand for dealing with these profit cutters, like genetics, for example, which suppliers of stock and breeders strain against disease. The time is right, then, for these tools to be used. But what are these tools? 

Diseases and Drugs Down

Diseases and Drugs Down on the Factory Farm

- 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 shipyard producing co-mingling, and dust inherent in the big business of making feedlot feed. Chronic liver disease also plagues feedlot cattle. It is caused by feed "overfeeding" or feeding diets too rich in grain. If a farm has not 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 governmental estimate, massitis, an infection of the coyness and diseases of 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 massitis control is antibiotic therapy. Residues of antibiotics in these diseases in these animals are also safe to slaughter, blood, and eggs. Animals must be administered in the feed at low levels to control disease and to enhance growth. The practice is believed to foster the growth of antibiotic-resistant strains of Salmonella, Campylobacter, and other disease communicable to humans. There has been a high incidence of drug-resistant Salmonella infections in antibiotic producers. In addition, poultry raises use gentian violet, sulfamethazine, and other drugs that may cause cancer or birth defects. Pigs: Respiratory diseases, lameness, and reproductive problems plague the pig industry. Some 70 percent of pigs slaughtered show signs of either atrophic rhinitis or pneumonia. About 90 percent show osteochondrosis, which leads to joint disease and lameness. The disease that can lead to infectious diseases. Some 75 percent of piggies receive low levels of antibiotics to enhance growth and prevent disease. Drugs such as sulfas, particularly sulfamethazine, have been a problem in pork for over a decade. Formula-fed veal calves: Respiratory and gastrointestinal infections are common in veal calves and reproductive problems plague the veal industry. The diseases are exacerbated by the youth of the animals and by shipping, co-mingling, close confinement indoors, and by the anemic condition of the animals. Veal calves are not allowed to be used in the meat industry, therefore, they are not approved by the FDA for use in these non-nursing and ending animals. Extra-label and illegal drug use have been common in the formula-fed veal industry.
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 vocational schools, park districts and recreation departments, community and senior citizens' centers. To teach nondonor 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 case for offerings that present it to program administrators approved, you choose the class day and time (generally a weekday evening), its duration (three or four sessions 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 is 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 for the first time, keep up the pressure on the people who expressed interest and contact them when the class is offered 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 of your own personal 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 veterinarians' offices and humane societies if you'll be teaching about responsible pet ownership and companion animals. You might even interest a reporter in doing a feature on you and what you teach.

Once you've designed a course, you can present it over and over with little additional preparation. Each time, though, put some polish on 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 "Bonanza." Keep your interest high, make your classes colorful with guest speakers and appropriate films and videos. Limit graphic footage of cruelty, however, for people with potential sensitivity to pictures of cruelty, even to the point of not showing them when their sensitivities are provoked too far.

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 you can share 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 Planet of the Apes, and provide a bibliography. Have a job that has 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 the 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 that you're available to speak elsewhere.

They can provide you with lecture opportunities in groups they're involved in. These in turn can provide you with students for future classes. And the message keeps just getting out there.

Environmental Ethics
By Holmes Rolston; Temple University Press (Broad & Oxford St., Philadelphia, PA 19122, 1988; 391 pages, $34.95 hardcover, $16.95 paper)

Henry Rolston begins Environmental Ethics with the familiar idea that human power uncontrolled 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, aesthetic, and economic use of natural resources. His descriptions of natural qualities such as genetic diversity and the ability of organisms to sustain themselves are, in terms of intrinsic values in nature. Learning to appreciate intrinsic natural values is the key to 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 that have value in themselves. Human animal rights and welfare have little utility for Rolston. Rather than arguing for freedom from suffering, he ponders the disparate roles of pain and suffering. Human pain serves no functional purpose. Animal suffering, however, has ecological and evolutionary functions in the natural world. Rolston sees no duty to intervene in natural settings to end functional pain. In his view, it is the duties of sentient animals that include opposing needless suffering inflicted by humans, such as capturing 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 responsibilities humans owe to the environment based on its context, he cannot condemn many human actions that cause animal pain. He equivocates on the morality of sport hunting, questioning the moral morality of the participants while affirming the instrumental 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.

Holmes 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 cultural imperatives on nature. Domestic animals, in particular, occupy a gray area where their needs as natural beings and their roles as important factors in the biological world. Humans have introduced many exotic species to the habitats of original wild species, from artificial domestication to modern factory farming. Some species of farm animals, from artificial insemination to modern factory farming, has artificial reproduction as a private conviction, a philosophy of life. Rolston counsels individuals to learn to live more harmoniously in the natural community.
REVIEWS

Vegetarian Classics

Radical Vegetarianism, A Dilemma of Diet and Ethic
By Mark Mathew Braunstein
(Orders direct from the author, 3 P.O. Box 474, Queoker Hill, CT 06575-0474, for $8.10 hardcover, $8.90 soft, postpaid.)

Radical Vegetarianism is a feast, a feast of words. It is a prose barely misses poetry and anyone with a fondness for the English language would read it with relish. Yet beyond its wordsmithing, Braunstein makes In Radical Vegetarianism the point he sets out to: "to persuade ethical vegetarians of the moral necessity of diet and to convince those concerned only with nutrition to consider also the unhealthy consequences of predilection." Delight in or detest his literary ensembilments, one will find Radical Vegetarianism less than unique. It contains no recipes, no nutrient tables, and lists of famous vegetarians (although there are wonderful quotes each from many of them). What is offered instead is a dialetic 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 on vegetarianism, "The Milky Way." In the noble tradition of calling a spade

precisely that, Braunstein labels lacto-vegetarians "a modified carnivores." The arguments are heavy—too much for some, some are veered truth but in the end, "Real float invisibly in everyone's milk. Milk is but blood modified by mammalian 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. Is it as 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 culture," he says on this, "and to some similar degree American philosophy, careers animals from their ethics as intently as flesh careers. Each ends out telling about the screws of pain." Other issues of interest to some vegetarians (flowering of raw foods, for example, and the practice of fasting) are also given (this due to their being useful).

If vegetarianism has its cult classic, this is it. "It is in places brutally honest, shocking and raw, and in others poignantly beautiful. Often they consist of a single sentence. Together they carry the message of radical vegetarianism.

Continued on next page

On Animal Research

By Murray Cohen and Constance Young
National Research Information Center, Chicago (available from NAWS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., #1860, Chicago, IL 60604, 1989: 127 pages, $8.95, softcover.

In 1986, the National Institute of Health and other government agencies spent nearly $4.4 million on alcohol research using rats and other nonhuman species. The authors of "Alcoholic" discuss the failure of alcohol research with animals to yield no "breakthroughs" or major discoveries. In fact, their current understanding of alcohol toxicity and its acute treatments for alcohol addiction, have not been derived from animal research. Through an analysis of 1446 published papers and 284 current alcohol research projects, Cohen and Young describe the failure and potential of widely-used animal models of alcoholism to provide clinically useful data. This means either the contact and euthanize the system which allows this wasteful work to proliferate. It illustrates investment in alcohol research by the liquor industry (which supports studies that prove) that alcoholism is due to personal or environmental issues than the inherent addictive qualities of alcohol itself. [K. Stoller, M.D.]

Perspectives on Animal Research

By Robert L. Brown

Well Being of Nonhuman Primates in Research
Edited by Joel A. Mench and Lee Krikelas; Scientists Center for Animal Welfare (4260 St. Elmo Ave., Bethesda, MD 20814-4805), 1990, 92 pages, $50.00, softcover. (Both publications available as a set for $50.00; eard $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. [K. Stoller, M.D.]

REVIEWS

continued on page...
The 12 Percent Solution
Endangered Spaces: The Future for Canada’s Wilderness
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 water—an idea originating with the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (The 1987

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The Animals’ Agenda
July/Aug 1990

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July/Aug 1990

The Animals’ Agenda
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. But the rest occur because of past planning errors.

"A lot of beaver problems can be avoided entirely by planning," Johnson explains. Many old, flooded roads and trails "were built a long time ago when they would put a culvert 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 are 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 parts of Canada and government tend to respond with the quickest, short-term solution." In other words, killing. Encouraged by bounties in some states wherever beaver prices slump, U.S. trappers kill about 230,000 beavers a year, mostly in the Northeast. Almost 10 percent of the total comes from New York, whose state board issues 2,000 traps to beavers from the hundreds of thousands of beavers who inhabited New York when the Dutch first arrived in the 17th century, a mere 15 centuries ago. Some of the trapping is done by the federal government's Fish & Wildlife Service. The rest is done by private trappers who, in general, have no interest in the long-term survival of the species. Why do 8 percent have 100 percent of the voice in these matters? So much for fair representation.

So much for the equitable use of resources. Nature's Engineers

continuation from page 33

The American Psychological Association (APA), with its 140,000 members, is the largest professional organization of psychologists. Its mission is to "advance the creation, communication and application of psychological knowledge to human well-being." APA members are to be found in all sectors of psychology, from research and education to practice and policy formulation. APA has been a leader in the development of ethical standards for psychologists and has been instrumental in the development of federal legislation protecting the rights of individuals. APA is a membership organization with a policy that has been in place for many years. APA has the policy of ensuring that there is a fair balance of scientific and public policy. APA has a history of setting standards for ethical and legal practices in psychology. APA has been a leader in the development of ethical standards for psychologists and has been instrumental in the development of federal legislation protecting the rights of individuals. APA has been a leader in the development of ethical standards for psychologists and has been instrumental in the development of federal legislation protecting the rights of individuals.

So much for academic freedom.

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The Animal's Agenda

July/Aug 1990
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### MiscellaneouS

**NATIONAL GREEN PARTY CONVENTION—July 14th. 12:00 Noon, Holiday Inn, 750 Garland, Downtown L.A.**

**LETTER TO THE EDITOR**

**June 1990**

The Animals' Agenda

**June 1990**

The Animals' Agenda

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### Employment

**NEEDED:** Executive Director for CEASE. Grassroots to End Animal Suffering and Exploitation. New England's largest grassroots animal rights organization. Must have comprehensive understanding of animal rights, good verbal and written communications skills, and be able to work well with people. Campaign organizing and fundraising experience desired. Background with human/animal protection/social change organizations preferred. Please send resume to: CEASE, P.O. Box 27, Cambridge, MA 02238.

**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 have ride, babysit, or work at a wildlife refuge, rehabilitation center, or nature center. Call 951-932-5944.

**SANCTUARY INTERNS NEEDED** to care for farm animals at Pennsylvania sanctuary and for preparation of new sanctuary facilities near Valley Glen, NY. Contact Farm Sanctuary, P.O. Box 995, Avondale, PA 19311.

### Miscellaneous

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ASSOCIATION OF VETERINARIANS FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS. Veterinarians addressing ethical issues surrounding the use of nonhuman animals. Contact A.V.R., P.O. Box 5269, Westfield, MA 01090. (703) 451-1391.

ATTENTION VEGETARIAN ENVIRONMENTALISTS! Transregional Wilderness Exchange. A communal endeavor of vegetarian environmentalists and an equal number of adopted wild burros. Exchangees will form vital connection between environmentalists while walking across several states and wilderness regions. We intend to educate and inspire activism through ecotribalism, music, story telling, photosynthesis, personal and community example. Need strong, mature, dedicated vegetarian ecotribalists and animal supporters. July 90 departure. Contact Watershed, P.O. Box 7, Granada, WA 98823.

ENGLISH MALE, 30, ANIMAL RIGHTS CAMPAIGNER, would like a US pen pal. Please write to: Robin Clarke, 54 Triggsgay Court, Tringale, West York, West Midlands, B692JD England.

PUBLICATIONS


1990-91 ANIMAL ORGANIZATIONS & SERVICES DIRECTORY. National directory now includes Canada—4th edition—over 300 pages, free brochure available. $24.95 + $1.75 shipping (ICA members + $1.00 too). Write for free listing of your organization/service. Animal Stories, 304 Main Ave., Manhattan Beach, CA 90266.

DISCOVER YOUR HEALTH POTENTIAL. Learn to create the conditions for health. For sample copy of Journal of Natural Hygiene please send $2.00 to Natural Hygiene, Inc., Box 2132-AA, Huntington, CT 06833.

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The Animals' Agenda
June 1990

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