The Fund for Animals Invites You to . . .

Join the nationwide effort to stop one of the nation’s most outrageous cruelties. The Fund for Animals has united with over 40 national and grassroots groups to protest the pigeon shoot at Heggies, PA. Our annual conference will be held on August 31-September 2 in conjunction with the shoot.

WEEKEND SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Saturday August 31
Civil disobedience training sponsored by PETA, 9am-3pm. Contact Jenny Woods for details. (301) 770-7444.

Saturday August 31
The Fund for Animals cash-bar reception, 7:30pm-10pm. Harrisburg Marriot.

Sunday September 1
Conference (workshops, evening buffet and notable speakers such as Cleveland Amory, Ingrid Newkirk, Don Barnes, Wayne Pacelle and others), 9:30am-8:30pm. Harrisburg Marriot.

Monday September 2
Pigeon Shoot Protest. Heggies, PA. Chartered buses will leave from the Harrisburg Marriott.

CONFERANCE LOCATION
Free parking and free transportation from the airport.

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The Yin and Yang of Animals

With so much suffering before us, it’s easy for animal activists to forget the many gifts animals can bestow. They can provide the stimulus for spiritual insight or introspection, such as that described by Jim Nollman in this issue’s “Aging.” Don’t depict “groupies” (and I admit to being one) also delight in the intelligence, playfulness, and sensuality of these exquisite animals. But some gifts of the dolphin can be found closer to home. What creature is more sensuous than the ordinary housecat, or more playful than a puppy? And don’t all species display their own brand of wisdom? Those who open themselves to animals find their lives enriches invariably. But that openness has a dark side, too. It forces us to empathize—to understand and share not only their joy, but also their feelings of pain, suffering, and fear. The very existence of animals can cause us guilt and solace to those who care for them. The trick, for animal activists, is to find the balance between the poles. Our energies are absorbed by one force, yet they can be replenished by the other.

Here at The ANIMALS’ AGENDA, we wish you pages enough to balance difficult or painful reading with an equal dose of uplifting material. (It does exist.) Unfortunately, the priority for now is presenting the information animal activists and policymakers need to create a world of greater harmony.

Who’s Afraid of the AMA?

Simultaneous with World Laboratory Animal Liberation Week ’91, the American Medical Association held press conferences around the country at which a selection of the world’s most notorious vivisectors accused all animal rights activists everywhere of terrorism. While animal advocates have a right to be indignant, it’s probably healthier for us as a movement and as individuals to laugh it off.

What the AMA, and other self-interested animal exploiters, are doing with their slander and misinformation is nothing less than a demonstration of their inability to think straight and their inability to think outside the box. They may succeed in frightening the percentage of the public by conjuring up demons, but in the end—when their “terrorists” fail to materialize—they’ll only look ridiculous.

Given the essentiality of the animal rights movement to the practice of ahimsa, or nonviolence, anyone actually resorting to violence, or recommending it, is likely to be an agent provocateur planted by the other side. Though these days the word “terrorism” is used to describe any movement, it’s especially dangerous in the context of the AMA, and even that of government agencies. They are to be expected.

The ANIMALS’ AGENDA has published a number of articles in the past two years concerning the unethical tactics of our opponents and how we can deal with them: “Informed Pain by U.S. Surgical Reveals Bombing Attempt Was a Set-Up” (May ’91); “Hell’s Angels” (March ’90); “Snare, Suits, and Espionage” (May ’90); “Tapes Incriminate U.S. Surgical Spy in True Case” (June ’90); “The Oppression in Motion” (June ’90); “Bombs Rock P Reedwood Protocols” (Sept. ’90); “For Industry and Sickness by government agencies, it’s time to be expected.

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LETTERS

Merritt Clifton replies:

Nearly 50 years ago, John Steinbeck, a biologist by training, also contemplated the damage feral pigs do to parts of California—and then, as the hero of *To a God Unknown* started to kill a particularly destructive feral canid (coyote, bear), he brought himself up short with the realization that he was about to impose a human moral judgement upon a problem of nature. True, pigs—native, feral, or domesticate—are destructive of certain kinds of habitat. Like other large herbivores and omnivores, they tend to change habitat, to the detriment of some fellow creatures, and the benefit of others (not necessarily including themselves).

But this is what nature designed on it. There were some excellent points made about the complexities surrounding ferals, and I hope we can come up with a national advisory panel and do international review. What a great idea!

—Karen DeBrand
Santa Cruz, CA

Continued from page 3

then leave with the water hole intact. Burros (and, far worse, cows) go to water holes in large groups, drink together, and leave holes as mud.

Nature may change and adapt to our meddling, and we could show a little flexibility in any restoration projects we attempt. But to dismiss restoration as a biocentric psychosis is a bunch of neo-age clap-trap.

As an Earth Firstler and animal rights advocate, I want to see grizzlies, wolves, and all other wild and nearly extinct creatures come back. Let's tear up the concrete and bring back wilderness, for all living creatures, including us.

I thank you for running an article on such a confusing and important issue. I hope to see more on it.

—Karen DeBrand
Santa Cruz, CA

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THE ANIMALS' AGENDA

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INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS

Presents a Workshop for Animal Rights/Welfare Representatives On:
"The Law of Defamation and Its Threat to the Animal Rights/Welfare Movement"

by -
Professor Henry Mark Holzer
President, Institute for Animal Rights Law

Saturday, September 28, 1991
Brooklyn Law School

Although there is no registration law for Animal Right/Welfare representatives, seating is limited and a reservation form is required for each attendee.

Workshop restricted to directors, officers, and staff of Animal Rights/Welfare organizations.

YES! I want to attend the workshop on "The Law of Defamation and Its Threat to the Animal Rights/Welfare Movement."

Please send me the additional information on the important workshop.

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Strays

It may be circular reasoning, but many people I know are reluctant to bring unwanted pets to shelters because they know the chances of adoption are slim ["Throwaway Animals," May 1991]. These same people argue that owners should be held more accountable for their pets. Personally, I think they've been proved right. But why do so many people who are unwilling to visit a shelter willing to adopt a single "stray" left by the road? Some have told me they are too overwhelmed by the number of animals at a shelter and the hard task of choosing just one. I can almost sympathize with both these viewpoints, but something crucial is missing in this equation. All I know is, creatures love both ways.

—Cathy Canplis

Randolph, VT

Mt. Graham Battle Rages

Miriam Graham made a mistake in assuming that the Mount Graham issue is dead ["Squirrels, Mountains, and the Endangered Species Act," March 1991]. As I write this letter, the 9th Circuit Court is still considering whether or not the project collaborators are exempt from the Endangered Species Act. As I write this, I can almost sympathize with both these viewpoints, but something crucial is missing in this equation. All I know is, creatures love both ways.

—Edward Briscoe

Titanic, VT

Doctor Fadali, a prominent member of the medical profession, is an ardent advocate of animal rights. COPING AND BEYOND is Dr. Fadali's passionate, yet calm and scientific plea to all of us to rearrange ourselves, to learn to be, and make a turn in the right direction.

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—Earl Holland, President - Actors & Others for Animals

The Animals' Agenda

July/August 1991

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Continued from previous page

which employs 3,500 people. The
consumer magazine division pub-
lishes 20 titles, including a vet-
inary care magazine for horses.
Cowles purchased VT, because they
felt it could further our growth and
help us to develop more pro-
ducts and services for our readers.
The fact that we are now owned by
a larger company is consistent with
the trend towards growth and
consolidation within the natural
foods industry. In business, acqui-
sitions happen and the results are
sometimes surprising.

In the whole scheme of things,
Cowles presented us with the best
package, and I don't simply mean
money; they have the resources to
help us grow, but more important,
the people who work there are very
honest, hard working, decent, and
socially responsible. Their expertise
adds to our ability to deliver a
quality magazine, but they give us
enough space to let us do our own
thing. They do not interfere with
our editorial message.

For some people, there will be
no satisfactory answer, but my
answer is that, whatever the
differences, the pluses far out-
weigh the minuses. That Cowles
purchased VT is significant not
because they own Posey Hunter, but
because they chose to buy us. That
says something about the forward
thinking of Cowles. It also says
something about vegetarianism:
that it is a lifestyle, a philoso-
phy, and a way of eating that has
become popular enough to attract
the attention and investment of a
major company. I think that's
something we can all be proud of.

Paul Ohis
Founder, Publisher, Editor-In-Chief
Vegetarian Times
P.O. Box 570
Oak Park, IL 60303

Feminist Bias Unfair to Men

From the Carol Adams inter-
view (Oct. 1991), we see the deeper
meaning behind some premises of
feminist philosophy. I totally agree
with ecological and other similar
philosophies that contradict the
ancient assumptions of the current
"masculist" culture, but that does
not mean the system should be
reversed.

The term "feminism" has been
developed as the antithesis to the
evil masculist system. But the con-
cept centers on women, and ignores

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Pigeon Shoot Protests

For information on raids to the Higgins Family, see the previous Network over the Labor Day weekend, call PEAA at 312-770-644, or call the Pigeon Shoots Hotline, 800-828-7238. The second round of the Pigeon Shoots protest will be held on August 31, the eve of the shooting, in Chicago, Ill. The US Department of Agriculture recently announced that 13 states, including Illinois, will be the focus of a national enforcement effort to combat the illegal hunting of wildlife. The protest is expected to bring together animal rights activists, environmentalists, and members of the public who are concerned about the welfare of the pigeons used in these events. The protest will begin at 9am at the site of the annual Pigeon Shoot in Chicago's Englewood neighborhood, and will continue throughout the day.

McMillan of People for Animal Rights characterized a panel from Illinois, and others. In July, he met with members of the state's legislative delegation to discuss the Pigeon Shoots. McMillan has been a vocal opponent of the event, and has called for an end to the practice.

Group News

The North American Vegetarian Society has begun a national push to get fast food chains to offer a vegan option. For details, including a list of franchise chain addresses, visit PIG, Box 72, Des Moines, IA 50306. Sanctuary 2000 will unite the local animal advocacy organizations and individuals who provide permanent homes for stray and lost animals. The society has also launched a new web site designed to keep up with the latest animal rights news.

The Independent Animal Rights Network is now providing free training sessions at no cost to individuals or organizations interested in learning more about animal rights activism. The first session, scheduled for August 25, will cover basic animal rights principles and strategies. Additional sessions will be held at regular intervals throughout the year.

Rattlesnake Roundup on April 14 in Oklahoma, Oka. The farm Animal Reform movement has once again marked Mother's Day with a major protest action. For details, call PEAA at 312-770-644.

Newspaper articles about the Roundup have been published in the Denver Post, the Kansas City Star, and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

On Members of Congress, the wing is a tenacious little bird that is accustomed to flying in flocks. The wing, which is a bright yellow color, is the most noticeable feature of the bird.

The Minnesota chapter of the Animal Rights Alliance is hosting a seminar on the history and development of animal rights activism in the United States. The seminar will be held on September 15, and will include presentations by leading animal rights activists from across the country.

Dogs

Michelle MacLaren of Minnesota-based ASPCA, said that she is concerned about the conditions in which dogs are kept in shelters across the country. She said that the ASPCA has received numerous complaints about the treatment of dogs in shelters, and that they are taking steps to improve the conditions.

Dogs have been found dead in shelters across the country, including in Minnesota. In one case, a dog was found dead in a kennel at the Ramsey County Animal Shelter in St. Paul. The ASPCA is investigating the case, and has called for an end to the practice.

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Pet Overpopulation

King County, Washington, is considering a proposal to regulate the breeding of cats and dogs in the county. The proposal, which was introduced by Councilor Ron Simpson, would require pet owners to spay or neuter their pets, to prevent overpopulation.

The proposal has been met with mixed reactions by animal rights activists and animal control officials. Some activists have praised the proposal, saying that it will help to reduce the number of homeless animals and prevent overpopulation. However, some animal control officials have criticized the proposal, saying that it is too restrictive and will not effectively address the issue of overpopulation.

The proposal will be discussed at a public hearing on September 15, and will be voted on at the next meeting of the County Council.

The Animals’ Agenda

July/Aug 1991

The Animal Rights Alliance is a national network of animal rights organizations and activists. The network is dedicated to promoting a world in which all animals are treated with dignity and respect.

The network is made up of local chapters, which are organized around specific issues, such as laboratory animals, farm animals, and companion animals. Each chapter is independent, and is responsible for its own activities.

The network is supported by members, who pay a small annual fee to support the network’s work.

The network is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, and is tax-exempt.

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The Animal Rights Alliance is a national network of animal rights organizations and activists. The network is dedicated to promoting a world in which all animals are treated with dignity and respect.

The network is made up of local chapters, which are organized around specific issues, such as laboratory animals, farm animals, and companion animals. Each chapter is independent, and is responsible for its own activities.

The network is supported by members, who pay a small annual fee to support the network’s work.

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Blackie, a severely deformed Moor goldfish, could barely swim. Big Red, a larger Oranda goldfish, sensed Blackie's helplessness. As soon as Blackie was added to Big Red's pet-store tank, Big Red started looking after him. "Big Red constantly watches over his sick buddy, gently picking him up on his broad back and swimming him around the tank," a South African newspaper reported in 1985. Whenever food was sprinkled overhead, Big Red carried Blackie to the water's surface so that both could eat. For a year, the pet-store owner said, Big Red had been showing this "compassion."

Most humans show far less compassion for fish. Tragically and ironically, they fail to recognize sensitivity that in many ways surpasses their own.

The perceptual world of fish

The inner ears of fish capture an underwater world perceptible to humans only through hydrophones. Although they lack vocal cords, fish "talk" by squeezing their swimbladder, grasing their pharyngeal teeth, or rubbing some of their bones together; they produce sounds ranging from buzzes and clicks to yelps and sobs. Fish "vocalizations," marine biologists have found, communicate states such as courtship, alarm, or submission, along with the "speaker's" species, size, and individual identity. The male satinfin shiner, for example, purrs when courting but "chumps" when defending his territory.

The lateral line, a series of sensory hairs running from head to tail on each side of a fish's body, also registers vibrations. As a fish swims, the lateral line pinpoints nearby objects from the vibrations they bounce back, enabling fish to navigate and locate prey in darkness.

The sensitivity of fish to light exceeds ours. Many abyssal fishes can see in dimmer light than a cat. Shallow-water species have dual vision. As dawn approaches, the eye's color-sensitive cones extend forward while the rods, sensitive to dim light, recede deep into the retina; at twilight, the process reverses. During the transition, an ability to perceive ultraviolet light assists many fishes; this light suffices to silhouette insects at the water's surface. When a fish is night-adapted, sudden brightness (say, from a flashlight) startles and disorients the fish, who may flee, freeze, or sink. The light may also destroy rod cells.

In most fish, taste buds dot the lips and snout, as well as the mouth and throat. Many bottom-feeders also have taste sensors on peduncle extensions or whisker-like chin barbels that act as external tongues. Covered with hundreds of thousands of taste sensors, catfish can taste food at some distance.

How sensitive are fish to odors? Salmon can migrate thousands of miles and, years later, recognize the smell of their home stream. American eels can detect alcohol at solution strengths comparable to one-billionth of a drop in 23,000 gallons of water (the size of a large swimming pool). By odor alone, some fish can determine another fish's species, gender, sexual receptivity, or individual identity.

Fish react strongly to tactile contact. In courtship, they often gently rub against each other. Narragansett Marine Laboratory recordings have revealed that the sea robin purrs when petted. Underwater photographer Ricardo Mandojana gained the friendship of an initially wary jewfish by lightly scratching the fish's forehead. For months after, the fish, apparently eager to be petted, approached the diver on his rounds.

With hundreds of electric sensors on their skin, fish of many species detect the shape of electric fields they generate. An object less conductive than water, such as a rock, casts an electrical shadow on the field; an object more conductive, such as prey, creates a bright spot. The fish's electrical picture includes objects' location, size, speed, and direction of movement.

Electric fish also "read" one another's discharges, which vary according to the signaler's age, species, individual identity, and intentions (for example, courtship or challenge). A male bandied knifefish asserts dominance with a rapid succession of "clicks;" his potential rival yields by falling "silent."

Whether or not they electrically signal, many fishes sense the electricity generated by all living beings and, in this way, detect prey hiding in gravel or sand. Some sharks, neuroscientist Theodore Bullock has noted, can perceive an electrical charge of amount and distance analogous to a flashlight battery's 1.5 volts over 300 miles away.

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Fish Farming

As wild fish stocks decline, aquaculture has become the fastest-growing form of factory farming, especially in salmon-producing nations. The problem is that no other branch of animal husbandry could withstand the pressure of salmon-like demand, nor could fish stock breeders be expected to increase profits by reducing production costs. By 1985, the number of salmon farms in the world had increased tenfold since 1975, producing 50,000 to 100,000 fish, produces as much as 60,000 fish. As a result, many fisheries are at risk of collapse. Fishing in the coves, as the salmon grows larger, spreads further afield. In January 1990, the Washington State officials ordered four million ranched salmon and salmon eggs destroyed to prevent the spread of disease. In January 1990, the Washington State officials ordered four million ranched salmon and salmon eggs destroyed to prevent the spread of disease. In January 1990, the Washington State officials ordered four million ranched salmon and salmon eggs destroyed to prevent the spread of disease.

The capacity of fish to suffer

In keeping with their other sensitivities, fish undoubtedly feel stress and pain. Caged, confined, or otherwise threatened, they react as humans do to stress: with increased heart rate, breathing rate, and adrenaline release. Fish kept in small enclosures can suffer adverse conditions such as crowding or pollution, they suffer immune deficiency and damage to internal organs. Both local and international, the marine food system is vulnerable to disease and parasites. Fish are exposed to a variety of pathogens that can cause disease and death. Fish can also suffer from overcrowding, which can lead to stress and disease.

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Bored, lonely & a long way from home

Reichenbach-Klinke found, develop fatal liver injury.

While assailing fish with the artificial, aquaria rob them of the natural. The fish are denied such activities as foraging over brilliantly variegated coral reef. Instead they swim and re-swim the same cubic inches or feet, passing the same scenery day after day. Aquarium fish, Mollusks states, often suffer from boredom.

Goldfish and other social fish require companions of their own species; otherwise, Mollusks comments, they "might well pine away." At the loss of a companion, social fish show signs of depression; such as lethargy, paleness, and drooping fins. In Animal intelligence, zoologist George Romanes shares this incident: When a goldfish aquarium owner gave one of two ruffs away, the remaining ruff stopped eating until, three weeks later, the companion was returned.

Fish as "pets"

With or without the added cruelty of experimentation, holding fish captive disfigure and devalues the fish’s needs. High-strung and fragile, fish are ill-suited to a glass-enclosed life; yet, in the U.S. alone, hundreds of millions are imprisoned in home aquariums.

Fish are more sensitive to temperature than any water-breathing animal. When the water temperature changes by degrees can kill a goldfish. Nevertheless, fish are confined to small containers whose water temperature fluctuates.

Aquarium fish cannot escape harmful chemicals that enter their water. Cigarette smoke, paint fumes, and aerosol sprays are only a few of the common pollutants that can harm fish. In a bowl or tank, the aquarium that fish themselves excrete can accumulate to toxic levels. As with ammonia, minute, space pollutants can cause breathing difficulty and nervous sparking. Adverse effects of chemicals have been shown to increase the stress on the environment and pass along traits that could be detrimental to wild populations.

Merritt Clifton

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Hobbyists’ harm to fish extends far beyond the home aquarium. Countless fish die before reaching the pet store, during transport from either the fish “farm” (where 80 percent of U.S. “ornamental” fish are now bred) or the wild. Capture alone injures and kills millions of fish, who are incapacitated with anesthetics, dynamite, or cyanide before being caught by hand or net. Fisheries biologist William Maclean has observed capture with cyanide spray.

A dozen bright red squirellfish abruptly flee from their coral reef home, gasping and jerking. They make a mad dash for the surface, 25 feet above the reef, and keep going a foot into the air. Then they fall back with little sudden pops and float, exhausted, feebly swimming. Below them, a three-pound grouper coughs violently, its gills suddenly on fire. It tries to swim but keels over as it goes, until it floats quietly like a giant marble buoy.

Meanwhile, fish too “drab” to interest buyers “Die convulsing or still on the bottom.”

Fewer Fish—and Smaller, Too

Heavy fish species in the South Atlantic aren’t just getting scarcer, says evolutionary biologist Jim Hislop of the University of Miami. They’re also getting smaller, in the most rapid instance of genetic evolution on record. According to Bohnsack, the average size of same-aged fish of numerous species has declined by 50 percent just the past few years. Other scientists who’ve already noted that the average size of chinook salmon has dropped 50 percent in 60 years. Off the Carolinas, a 14-year study began with the advent of party-boat fishing circa 1975 found the average weight of red snapper falling from 19 to five pounds, gulf grouper from 19 pounds to seven, and snappy grouper falling from 15 pounds to four. But the phenomenon didn’t just affect large varieties. Even four out of the five smallest fish native to the Carolina reef showed a decline in size.

That the fish are being caught at an ever-older age is a partial explanation. But Bohnsack argues that much more is happening. By taking the biggest fish, sport fishing has stripped the genes for large size from the breeding population, he claims. Since smaller fish have smaller appetites and won’t take bait set for fish with bigger mouths, they survive. Since the fish population is declining, the trend toward downgrading is accelerated. Fish mainly eat other fish, and small fish don’t need as many calories.

Bohnsack believes that traditional size limits, allowing trophies of big fish only, are having the exact opposite effect upon genetic diversity, and that limiting the total poundage of fish each boat can take only encourages trophy-buggy anglers to go after the largest, and thus many small fish they kill accidentally to pursue the big ones. Instead, Bohnsack recommends establishing absolute “no fishing” zones around 20 percent of the South Atlantic coast—the most critical breeding areas, where big fish might come back if the pressure on them is removed. The Florida sport and commercial fishing industries, worth a combined $3 billion per year, have responded with outraged alarm.

Commercial fishing

Commercial fishing further decimates fish, killing untold billions each year. Generally, their deaths are neither quick nor painless. In purse seining, a boat encircles a school of fish with a net that is then drawn tight. Once hauled up, the fish are usually dumped into liquid brine kept below freezing. If they haven’t already suffocated or been crushed, the fish die of thermal shock. Purse seining for yellowfin tuna has aroused public outrage on behalf of dolphins ensnared with the tuna swimming below them. Few people, however, have protested the death meted out to the tuna themselves. Surely, the motorboats and underwater explosives that herd the dolphins cause terror and pain to the vibration-sensitive tuna as well. Drifting in the wake of an underwater detonation can burst a fish’s swimbladder. In trawling, a moving boat drags an enormous net through the water. The tow forces all fish who enter the net into the tapered, closed end. For one to four hours, the trapped fish are squeezed and bunted, together with any netted rocks and ocean debris. “Prolonged tumbling and dragging in the net has caused the fish to rub against each other and file away their sharp scales,” author William Warner reported of one haul, in Distant Water: The Fate of the North Atlantic Fisherman. “Their flanks, in fact, were scraped entirely.”

When hauled up from a substantial depth, fish undergo exhaustive decompression. As water pressure plummets, the volume of gas in a fish’s swimbladder increases more rapidly than the bloodstream can absorb the gas. Frequently, the intense internal pressure ruptures the swimbladder, pops out the eyes, and pushes the esophagus and stomach out through the mouth. “Many of the fish had gaping sores where their eyes should have been,” Warner observed on one trawler. As the net was hauled up on another, he saw “a great fowl of bloodthirsty, emanating from the ruptured swimbladders of thousands of fish.”

Smaller fish, such as flounder, are ordinarily dumped onto chopped ice; most suffocate or are crushed to death by layers of fish who follow. Larger fish, such as cod and haddock, tumble onto deck. Eyewitness William MacLean has described how the catch is sorted: the crew stab the fish with short, sharp rods called pickers, “throwing cod here, haddock there, yellowtail there.” Next, the fish have their throats and bellies slit (not necessarily in that order). Meanwhile, non-target (“trash”) fish, who sometimes comprise most of the catch, are thrown overboard, often by pitchfork. On any one evening, fishers may net out some 40,000 miles of gillnets, mainly driftnets on the Pacific high seas, but also anchored nets in coastal waters. Plastic nets with floats on top and weights at the bottom, gillnets hang like curtains, generally to a depth of 30 feet. In addition to causing the slaughter of millions of fish more than a million unsouled mammals, turtles, and birds each year, gillnets inflict enormous suffering on fish. Unable to see the netting, the fish swim into it. Unless they are smaller than the mesh size, they get no further than poking their heads through. When they try to back out, the netting catches them by their gill plates or fins. Many of the fish suffocate. Others struggle so desperately in the sharp mesh that they bleed to death, whether or not they have managed to pull free. Because many fishers fail to tend their gillnets daily, trapped fish may survive for days, slowly dying. In Sports Illustrated (5/16/88), journalist Clive Gammon described gill pulled abroad after two days. Many were “eyeless, flaccid, and scaleless”; others had been eaten away by sand fleas. Trapped fish are helpless prey. (The predators they attract frequently become entangled as well.) When a gillnet is hauled, the fish are pulled out by hook and line. When hooked, carp shake their head, spit as if to cough up food, dart, and dive. Electric shock in the roof of their mouth initially seizes the same reactions. When hooked and held on a taut line for at least several minutes, carp spit gas from their swimbladders; after the line is slackened, they sink. Subjected to severe and sustained electric shock, carp also spit gas and sink. Strangely, they react the same way when frightened by confinement in a small space or by the odor of a wounded mammal. The hook and line, the experimenters concluded, cause some combination of terror and pain.

Above: Catfish being dumped from live-haul truck into holding pond at slaughterhouse. Left: Inside the catfish processing plant.

About 40 million Americans—16 percent—abuse fish for “sport.” Many sportfishers claim that their victims don’t suffer. All the evidence indicates otherwise. Researcher John Verheijen and co-workers studied carp’s reaction to hook and line. When hooked, carp shake their head, spit as if to cough up food, dart, and dive. Electric shock in the roof of their mouth initially seizes the same reactions. When hooked and held on a taut line for at least several minutes, carp spit gas from their swimbladders; after the line is slackened, they sink. Subjected to severe and sustained electric shock, carp also spit gas and sink. Strangely, they react the same way when frightened by confinement in a small space or by the odor of a wounded mammal. The hook and line, the experimenters concluded, cause some combination of terror and pain.
As a hooked fish struggles to escape, muscle glycogen (stored glucose) diminishes, while lactic acid rapidly accumulates in the bloodstream. Within a few minutes, exertion leaves a rainbow trout's glycogen store. In the May 1990 issue, Field and Stream columnist Bob Stearns acknowledged this issue. Lactic acid, he wrote, "can immobilize" a fish "in a much more rapid and intense fashion than the similar cramps and aches muscles we humans suffer from too much exercise." The longer the fish struggles, the greater the lactic acid buildup. Yet sportfishers take pleasure in "catching" fish hard. In the July 1990 issue, Stearns extolled a "diminutive lady angler" who drove a swordfish for nearly five hours. "Every time the fish would slow, she would seize the moment: pumping, pressing, aggravating it into expending its own energy reserves, never allowing it to rest." Before being hauled up, many fish die from exhaustion.

For many others, the worst suffering may follow reeling in. Typically, medium-sized and larger fish are pulled on board by being stabbed with a hand-held hook, or gaff. Sometimes, fish are skinned alive. Many fishermen regularly string their still-living catch, for hours, on a rope or chain that hangs in the water. The rope is threaded through each fish, normally through the mouth and one gill-opening. The chain has clips like giant safety-pins on which the fish are impaled, usually through the jaw. Most fish caught in "sport" suffocate. Even out of water, they may die slowly. In October 1989, Field and Stream writer Ken Schraeder described a bass left out of water for an hour: the fish had reddened fins and gills, and was "still gasping."

Catch-and-release fishing, at a minimum, inflicts terror, pain, and temporary disability. Frequently, it permanently or fatally disables. Field and Stream columnist Jim Bleshline, in a May 1993 article, admitted that fish commonly "struggle so violently as the hook is being removed that angler drops them on the hard bottom of a boat or a rocky bank." Dropping, netting, handling, and other assaults remove a fish's delicate, transparent skin. Moreover, outermost layer protects against infection, wounding, and dehydration of internal tissues, any of which can be fatal. As experiments have confirmed, fish may also die of lactic acid poisoning several hours after overexertion, during which they may be completely paralyzed. Always, the hook causes injuries. Severe mouth lacerations can destroy a fish's ability to eat. Many fish are released after being hooked by the gills or internal organs, as when they swallow hooks into their stomach. Fishing also tortures any live bait used. Minnows and other small fish are routinely hooked through the back, the lips, or even the eyes. Because injuries attract predatory "gamefish," some anglers use even smaller baitfish by cutting their fins or breaking their backs.

"Managing" fish for sport

To provide a steady supply of catches, U.S. hatcheries annually stock angling waters with hundreds of millions of fish, commonly salmon and trout. A self-described "former banker for the managers," Ted Williams, has called hatchery trout "genetic wrecks." In a September 1987 Audubon article, he wrote, "After years of breeding, hatchery trout tend to be deformed. Gill covers don't fit, jaws are bent, tails pinched." Some

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July/August 1991
Swimming with Dolphins

BY JIM NOLLMAN

Many dolphin species possess a brain larger than their own, provoking much speculation about their intellectual and communication capabilities. Moreover, dolphins seem to relate to one another through a social behavior largely founded upon compassion. Such large-brained behavior occasionally manifests in the form of fearlessness and friendliness toward the human presence. We’ve all heard about it. Dolphins really do save people from drowning. When we add in the grace and enormous vitality displayed by a dolphin pod swimming in the open sea, all these traits conspire to create that undeniable dolphin charisma.

Throw a generous measure of human imagination into the mix and you soon start to encounter the full-blown dolphin myth.

Some observers of the phenomenon assert that dolphins possess an uncommon ability to provoke humans toward a deeper connection with nature. It is, they maintain, a unique gift of the dolphin race. Although few doubt that this occurs, others explain it as nothing more than the power we ascribe to the dolphins. It is best viewed as one more narcissistic reflex of our own species seeking to find its animal heritage in similarly endowed large-brained mammals. Either way, the debate offers some introspection.

In my own 15 years of exploring the human/dolphin bond in depth, I have heard many people describe that connection as if it were somehow akin to a close encounter of the extraterrestrial kind. By contrast, I have rarely heard people talk about raccoons, redwood trees, squid, or elephants in such breathy, mystical tones. The relationship that exists between extinct dinosaurs and very alive human children may come up a distant second.

Sometimes, the terms of this endeavor worry me. It’s not unlike giving deference to the opinions of a Hollywood celebrity instead of listening to the immediate needs of your own husband or wife. Why do so many people go to such great extremes to protect a few celebrity dolphins held in an oceanarium located thousands of miles away while their own environment gets clearer? Actually, now that I put the idea into words, it sounds too much like a stinging question voiced by sour environmentalists. Let’s save the dolphins. And please, use recycled paper the next time you write those dolphin letters to Congress.

Here’s one reason humans give free-swimming dolphins such power. Close and prolonged proximity to a dolphin pod in open water more often than not instills a sense of being chosen to participate in a secret and very sensuous interspecies bonding. It’s a mood captured in a dozen or more films produced over the past decade. Several pretty people cavort through crystal clear waters and then resurface, laughing, to express wonder and awe that any of this dolphins miracle could actually be happening to them. The dolphins do that.

I tend to view this film making genre as the flip side to all the crisis management depicted in all those other environmental documentaries that illuminate the predominant shadow interface that currently exists between human beings and the rest of nature. With the dark side so utterly dark, is it any wonder that the light side often seems so lightweight? That’s Hollywood. In fact, the relationship that exists between humans and dolphins cannot be so easily trivialized as the newest water sport. Something mysterious is being revealed here. There is a reason some people refer to dolphin consciousness as a genuine pathway to spiritual awakening.

What does it have in common with, for just one example, a religion that teaches its devotees to stick rattlesnakes between their teeth and then dance around the room in a trance? Not too much. The rattle snake dancers are utilizing the threat of self-imposed violence as a means to induce an altered state. Dolphin consciousness is, by contrast, much more like a spiritual massage. It involves a love of nature through a peer relationship with a wild animal. Some call it totem.

The pilgrimage

My family recently participated in a two-week swim with spinner dolphins off the Big Island of Hawaii. Every morning a number of us pilgrims set off from shore to spend the next several hours floating among 50 or more of these high jumping, fast swimming creatures within the awesome environment of the Pacific ocean.

Swimming with dolphins has always impressed me as a uniquely paradoxical experience because of the way it melds the very active with the very passive. It is active because one does not presume to go swimming a half mile from shore for two or more hours unless one is both physically strong and mentally alert. It is passive because the successful dolphin swim is almost always an experience of unmitigated surrender.

Rattlesnake dancing aside, there may be no other human/animal relationship in which a wild animal is permitted to exert such control over otherwise normal, modern, middle-class adults. But please, don’t read this as criticism. To the contrary, if there were only a few more people off manifesting their own version of the animal vision quest, the entire world might start to be a kinder and gentler place. Except it’s too improbable to consider. Imagine anybody from an industrialized nation paying $2,000 to go leap with frogs for two weeks. Or shriek with octopuses, sleep with lions, get your bones picked clean by vultures.

But mention swimming with dolphins and you’ve soon got a major hotel chain spending several million dollars constructing an interspecies swimming pool fit for kings. See what I mean? Yet just like so many other things wrong with America at this particular juncture, the ends of this venture in interspecies capitalism are worryfully out of sync with the means.

Swimming out here in the open ocean, the dolphins come and go as they please. Although most pilgrims start out by trying to swim toward the dolphins, such a maneuver is soon understood by both species. Continued on next page
Continued from previous page

be an act of ultimate fertility. Actually, swimming toward a dolphin would probably be perceived as outright aggression. If it weren’t for the play-acting, the emblematic displays of comparative swimming abilities. This realization soon causes some pilgrims to assert that the best intersections over which the human species must swim away from the dolphins. It makes me realize that the human species is the rule-making species. And the rule-makers among us feel most secure when they are able to explain the dolphins in terms of behavioral score cards.

Fifty percent of the time, the dolphins swim away at the first sight of humans. But the rest of the time, the dolphins are swimming just in front of you, and occasionally for an hour or more. Less occasionally, they will appear to be making enigmatic displays of platonic love and very rarely, one of the more rambunctious males may even smell out a menstrual occasion for sexual intercourse. Whatever they choose to do, if you’re in the water, you can’t escape them. Swimming out here in the ocean, the shore can start to look very far away.

After three days here, I’ve come to the conclusion that some of the human swimmers simply don’t know how to swim to get out of the water. Yesterday I watched a woman suffer cramps and hypothermia for just a fleeting glimpse of the dolphin pod swimming out of sight into the abyss. I suppose it’s like any other learning that turns compulsive.

Ten years ago off the coast of Mexico, I witnessed a man from Los Angeles, who had obviously imbued one too many margaritas, throw his seven-year-old son over the side of the boat. The kid screamed, “Dad, Dad, I can’t swim! Dad, Dad, I can’t swim!” cried the boy.

“Dad, don’t worry,” answered the tipsy father. “The dolphins will save him.” The boy sobbed and cried, “Dad, and I had to step in and rescue the lad. In retrospect, this story seems to share something with God’s Biblical testing of Isaac’s will to sacrifice his only son Jacob.

But unlike the God of the Hebrews, swimming with dolphins seems to interest women much more than it does men. Although such a statement runs the risk of sounding sexist and thus moot, no matter, I stand by it. Actually, I consider it to be a less-than-philosophical conclusion. There are simply more women than men in this world who are open and willing to place themselves in the literally passive role thrust upon them by the dolphins. Or put another way, encountering ecstasy through surrender is, sad to say, not an experience pursued by very many male human beings. Unfortunately, for every committed woman dolphin swimmer, we are going to find some guy, somewhere, caught up in the “real world” market-driven capitalism that results in the dolphin entertainment industry, the dolphin military training program, the slaughter of dolphins in the cause of tuna fish sandwiches. And—need I say it?—far fewer women.

In fact, women prefer to swim with the dolphins. It’s the story of the world.

Interlocking

Eight of us have been treading water for the past two hours off this blue-green Hawaiian coastline in the near company of spinner dolphins. Their dorsal fins are almost always visible above the water. Although the animals rarely draw close enough for me to call this event New Zealand researcher Wade Davis has termed an “interlock,” meaning that dolphins are close by and relating.

Do these spinner dolphins put up with our presence because they are tolerant creatures who have nothing better to do at this particular moment? Or let’s look beyond mere toleration. These marine mammals do seem genuinely curious about us humans who always get so excited every time they swim close. Watch what happens, the humans get excited. And then the dolphins get excited. And then the humans get more excited.

A few of us pilgrims seek an experience far beyond sorts of sincere curiosity. We aspire, instead, to experience the dolphins by exploring the far more provocative notion of interspecies communication. If it’s possible, then by what language will these marine mammals engage us humans? Is it based in sound? Does it sound to us like human language?

Dolphins really do change people’s lives. It can be powerful stuff, although, granted, it’s not for everybody. For example, it’s here at the ebb between communication and understanding that most of the lab-coated dolphin scientists with their Ph.D.s and animal behaviorist’s objective specimen attitudes low in tow start to throw up their hands in exasperation. They label this, this…dolphinism as scientific, and so find easy grounds to dismiss it outright.

On that note, it seems pertinent to look at how these professional students of dolphin communication prefer to do instead. Take Kewalo Basin, where researcher Lewis Herman directs a high profile, government-sponsored study into the linguistic abilities of dolphins. Herman’s actions, although not his words, tell us that the best way to explain and communicate with dolphins is to snatch a baby dolphin out of the wild, place her in a concrete pool, and then conduct double blind experiments to determine the limits of her ability to learn exactly what it is we wish to teach her. Offer the creature some food wanting to “feel the dolphin’s energy for a just a little longer.” Like so many other things about this experience, it sounds strange.

“We feel the dolphin’s energy” is one of those idiosyncratic sensations that you have to already know about the existence of in order to feel what it means. Or, everybody who does feel what it means also

It makes me wonder. Do dolphins hold as many different opinions about our intelligence as we do about theirs?

Doctor Feelgood

Here in the Pacific Ocean the dolphins are milling about, circling, splitting up, joining together, and occasionally leaping a good six or eight feet out of the water. It’s as if they are involved in their own brand of research, trying to get a handle on this phenomenon called gravity.

And every 15 minutes or so, one pod or another swims in close to mingle with us humans. What happens now? Some among us end up paying obeisance to our scientific roots by paying extra attention to the dolphin’s movements underwater. This will, undoubtedly, later provide grist for comments about individual dolphin personalities. They may even tell us something about the dolphins are communicating anything in particular about that. But we do all agree that they are touching us with themselves.

The dolphins have opened a doorway into our own aspirations for forgotten wilderness. Because they are wilder, they are, are nature, when we are close to them, we too become nature. Call it totem if you will. Call it clan of the care bear. Call it communion.

For swimmers so far away, medically surrounded, by flesh seems a distortion—the dolphins experience, this intimate feeling they share with them as intimate. We feel vibrant, Sensual, Communal, Compassionate. It’s like being a dolphin. And yet it’s never quite so tangible as I make it sound.

Stories about dolphins are of course,“They can speak,” and so find easy grounds to dismiss it outright.

Continued on next page
Hierarchys

In terms of these Hawaiian swimmers, I soon find myself in the minority by questioning whether the tentacile dolphin jaunts into the center of our human bubble can be called interactions at all, let alone interlocks or telepathy. When I mention that we might all try something more aloof just to determine if the dolphins will still go out of their way to visit us—like, for instance, spending an entire morning watching them from a boat instead of in the water—no one else seems much interested in the idea of missing a day's swim. With so many dolphins about, who cares about a reality check?

Now, watching the swimmers swoop in an arc beneath me, I acknowledge that they are certainly beautiful. But after three days of immersion in such beauty, I find myself wishing to democratize the experience. These feelings seem akin to witnessing the incredible array of multicolored fish who also share these waters. Akin to watching the rainbows that sprout in the sky here around like allahs in our salads, but when I describe our dolphin swims as athletic, sightseeing disguised as interspecies communication, another pilotg, describes me as jaded. I'm not so sure why this is so. After all, shouldn't an interaction imply something very different than simply being an appreciative audience?

What's missing? Well, I have yet to behold any of the close-up murmuring of movement that I've experienced with spotted dolphins in the Bahamas. Nor have I witnessed the jazzy acoustic playfulness I've experienced so many times with the orcas who frequent the British Columbia coastline. I feel little import to search out a common ground with these swimmers the way I feel drawn, for example, to the very mysterious Arctic beluga whales.

"Why, take one of my swimmers, do you always have to grade the various experiences? Isn't it just more example of human hierarchical thinking?"

he said, perhaps, although I'm not so sure that it's that simple. For example, back in January of '93, my wife and I experienced eye contact to the point of disorientation with a pod of 18-finless porpoises off the tropical Pacific coast of Mexico. Those porpoises were a fearless lot. They came to an abrupt halt just inches from our faces and opened those huge toothy jaws as if startled by this unexpected human presence, bent their necks to scrutinize us better, and then perked right through our facemasks and into our deepest longings of what it means to attain communion with a nonhuman sentient being. I guess when I relate that the porpois's eyes assured me they were every bit as curious and surprised by the experience as we were. And so bold. All the time, their monopod vocalizations added a soundtrack that was utterly intense if not a bit intimidating.

It was a highlight of my life, and the interspecies interaction itself that kept us from being newly found ability to set off Darwin's ideas and push entire ecosystems to the brink of extinction.

For those who engineered it, the "Gulf War" will remain for a while a tragic political and economic success; the triumph, if nothing else of "friendy, milicar" war by high tech precision weaponry which will, inevitably doesn't fit the real war in the Vietnamese experience of the conflict. Among those who resisted it, including many scientists and environmentalists, opposition against Saddam Hussein is likely to remain the main struggle in the conflict in which both sides cold-bloodedly used the threat of environmental damage as a political bargaining chip.

Lionel Kingdon and Baghdad were well aware of the possible serious consequances of such actions. Scientists repeatedly warned, about further global warming, health hazards, and dramatic climate changes which could prove the most serious threat to the thousands of miles away from burning of wells. Even the Baghdad—where the bodies that put the stamp of approval on the Gulf War—were brought to a stop. The undated nuclear chungurgos "to resist the temptation to launch their formidable weapons of mass destruction, which would make the environment in a dangerous way.

Kuwait/Iraq—

Eccode in the Middle East

Although many of the animal residents in wildlife preserves have either died or been killed in the battle for control of the Middle East, the war has not yet reached the Gulf War. Although many of the animal residents in wildlife preserves have either died or been killed in the battle for control of the Middle East, the war has not yet reached the Gulf War. This being the case, I'm determined to go south to see if I can find a way to get the Gulf War to become more than just a political and economic tug of war, but a war that will bring about real change.

The environment held hostage

Their concerns were brushed aside by the usual "reasons of state." As the US-led forces pressed on to control the war on the ground, blamping Hussein, I mean that his armies—despite denomaion by the US government and president—were no match for the Western Alliance's assembled might. Decidedly on a policy of cynical environmental blackmail and economic sabotage. Accordingly, on Jan. 25, 1991, Baghdad inaugurated a strategy of "environmental warfare" by pumping 250 and 440 million gallons of oil from Kuwait's Sea Island Terminal into the Gulf. The spill—created by an oil slick approximately 70 miles long by 30 miles wide—converted millions, including hugo floutaflums and a Japanese oil "taxen" were promptly deployed, but their man purpose was apparent to keep the spill from gumming up water desalination plants and electronic generating stations in Saudi Arabia, not to spare wildlife or the environment from further harm.

This monstrous oil spill, which easily outspills the 1989 Exxon Valdez disaster (then the world's largest), was affected in the Middle East by a series of catastrophic and devastating spills, which would cause the spill to become the world's largest, more and more devastating spills have been reported in the past few years. The latest is a series of oil spills that have reached the Gulf of Mexico, where more than 200,000 gallons of oil have been spilled, mostly in the area of the Galveston Bay. The oil has been spotted as far away as the Mississippi River, and it is feared that it will eventually reach the Atlantic Ocean. The oil spill has caused a number of problems, including the destruction of habitats and the death of many marine animals. It is estimated that the spill has caused the death of at least 10,000 birds, and there are concerns that it may have killed more than 100,000. The spill has also caused problems for the fishing industry, as the oil has contaminated the water and made it unsafe for fish to swim in. This has led to the closure of many fishing areas, and it is feared that the spill will have a long-term effect on the fishing industry.
Readers who reside abroad, have recently completed trips overseas, or are familiar with specific conditions affecting animals and the environment in those areas, are invited to file reports and graphics materials for us with as much detail as possible. All manuscripts must have high standards of reportorial integrity, we are unable at this point to offer any financial compensation. If you're interested, drop us a note or call me directly at (203) 452-0446.

David P. Greenville
Editor-at-Large
Dateline: International

WANTED: OVERSEA CORRESPONDENTS

Continued from previous page

The massive oil spill in the Gulf has severely devastated the region's wildlife, killing hundreds of mammals, birds, crocodiles, turtles, fish, corals, and even humans. Evidence that the spill has caused widespread ecological damage is overwhelming. The spill's impact is likely to be felt for years to come.

Suffer the animals

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Munduruk, on Why You Should be a Vegetarian, includes extensive nutritional information. Both are available for a donation of $5.00. Dr. Robert Robb, Mahatma 600, India.

Founded in 1916, the Chirag Foundation has run a free medical clinic in Delhi, India, treats about 20,000 animals a year, sheltering from 5,000 to 7,000 birds at any time. Only vegetarian animals are allowed inside; carcases are treated in a courtyard as out.

The annual budget for the two-member fulltime paid staff, including a veterinarian, is $125. Jain volunteers do the rest. The whole hospital budget is just $1,000 a year.

Dairies of cow were again tortured in Santa Catarina state, Brazil, this year's Good Friday. Many dairies do not feed. While the government said it would send 300 police to prevent dairies to torture, all dairies do not treat. Journalists on the scene noted no police. A mob at the village of Garavos do Muro stoned one dairy and destroyed the whole area. One farm out of 100 cow was chased, as said—eventually—of all of the calves.

The Catalan Green Movement requests that letters opposing cow's suffering in touristy be addressed to Antoni Figueras, Av. Dr. Malpàs Lloret, 17050, Pignaes, Spain.

Actor Bruce Willis reportedly bought numerous chicken and beef jumping on them during recent trip to his own scene in the film Auditor Abak, made in Italy, away from American Human Amusement monitoring.

The European Economic Community has been the month-and-ban on home sale imports from the U.S. on May, as one chicken died in the warehouse in the major cities of six provinces of the country.

Because of overfishing and pollution, "Atlantic is running out of halibut, the main species such as groupers face both commercial and local

International Briefs

Continued from previous page

biological extinction," says biocriticationist Michel Courtois. The Australian government is now considering a bill to protect fishing, and the government is already moving to reduce pollution from fossil fuels and industrial effluent.

Fish have also become so scarce of northeastern Brazil that 900 of the 900 or 20 men who work in the region in 1986 have given up, taking jobs on trawlers or on shrimp.

Brazilian environmentalists are suing in a last-ditch effort to force crocodile breeders near Porto Alegre to get rid of 10 of huge Nile crocodiles recently imported from Zimbabwe. If they escape, the Nile crocodile could conquer humans and native wildlife far more than native crocodiles.

The South Korean environment minister has proposed designating the 2.5-mile-wide forest strip between the two Korean police, a nature preserve. Few humans have entered the natural reserve since the Korean War ended in 1953.

China is planning a 123-acre, $81 million wildlife reserve, the biggest of its kind in the world, to be located in Shanxi, just across the border from Hong Kong. The park would include 500 animals.

A Chinese government probe recently found rare wildlife available as food in 53 of its 74 restaurants and hotels, and 11 ports. As many as 80 percent of the birds and mammals are killed for meat, clothing, and medicine, the city of six provinces of the country.

Tigers reportedly killed at least 50 people in coastal Bangladesh during the month preceding the May typhoon that killed 10,000 people, leaving wildlife officials concerned that legal protection of tigers might be further endangered. Authorities have killed about 20 tigers in any region in the country was uncertain.

Letters urging the Knesset of Israel to act to save species that would be killed by poisoning for its own benefits with little or no care may be sent to GHA, P.O. Box 3341, Alexandria, VA 22302.

Czechoslovakian troops built a barrier and barbed wire on the border highway near the border town to catch livestock without permission by cattle-herding with dogs without permission by cattle-herding with dogs.

In the Castro government's 1984 draft agreement to ban Amacomin mining in the Picher area of the 50-year project must now be submitted by the 59-year nation. France, Australia, and New Zealand had put the ban, while Britain and the USSR favored limited mining. Japan broke the deadlock by switching in late April from the pre-mining group to the environmentalist group. Apparently 10 other nations are not part of the treaty. Some, led by Malaysia, have demanded access to the site.

President of the United Nations FAA, Dina 1990 were to be released to the Atlantic on June 25 after six months of rehabilitation at the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The only survivors from a total of 27 pilot whales who became beached near Hyannis Port, Mass., in Dec. 1990 were to be returned to the Atlantic on June 26 after six months of rehabilitation at the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Heavy late spring rains displaced the Everglades (dock), now in her third year, but destroyed hundreds of the 1,500 nests of wading birds that ranged fish counts in Everglades National Park. A few weeks earlier, including 2 of 15 of the nests of the high-end endangered wood stork. As many as 64,179 wading birds nested in the park only three years ago—and that was sharply down from the nest population recorded in the 1980s. North of the park, 43,000 white ibis nests counted on April 1991 were considered rare. A lawsuit filed by environmentalists was expected to sign an Endangered species bill passed unanimously by both houses of the state legislature in late April, but the month the population could take decades to recover even if the restoration work offsets the effects of the dry, which has severely harmed the birds' food supply.

Bumble Bee Seafoods Inc. announced May it will stop selling fish, seafood, and fish meal to the Batista Marine Fisheries Service and the Interstate Tropical Tuna Association to develop more sustainable fishery practices that can be tracked. The revolution is expected to save the almost 200,000 pounds of lobster in the Amazon rainforest.

The European Economic Community at its June 14 meeting, was to discuss the passage of a ban on the import of fish, shellfish, and fish meal that has been caught in logit traps.

Washington state issues dioxin pollution from British Columbia, via a million-mile pipeline from Victoria, B.C., for significant damage to the fish population of the Columbia River and Puget Sound. British Columbia, where discharging pollution is the least temperate rainforest, repeatedly has had the worst environmental protection laws in Canada.

Canadian prime minister Brian Mulroney, member of Parliament, Jean

Continued on page 47

July/August 1991

The Animals' Agenda

July/August 1991

The Animals' Agenda

Best prices hit record highs in April, as drugs brought through the west reached millions to keep smaller herds.

California governor Pete Wilson made park lands and wildlife habitat acquisition his top environmental and economic in early May. But—except for the U.S.-En rental—beever would have to approve a $64 million bond issue to finance his acquisition proposals in June. The Wilson administration included $50 million for a "fiscal climate" for old growth redwood, oak, and evergreen forest. $125 million for land purchase and development; $138 million to undertake projects of the Coastal Conservancy, the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, and the Tahoe Conservancy; and $85 million to protect wetlands and other habitat for endangered species.

Heterocyclic aromatic amino chemicals released by cooking meat may cause 1,700 cancer cases per year among Americans, Nail Cancer Institute cancer etology director Dr. Richard Adamson recently told the American Cancer Society. "If this was regulated by regulatory agencies, this would have been banned yesterday," Adamson concluded. His study didn't weigh the fish-like something released by the equally carcinogenic nitrosamines chemicals that are also released when meat is cooked, fryed, and breaded. Baked products also can release heterocyclic aromatic amines when cooked at high heat for a long time.

Connecticut governor Lowell Weicker, a former lobbyist for the biomedical research industry, has been accused of receiving "kickbacks" for his support for fishing despite fishing deals, with fishing companies and local groups for fishing.

A little-known disease called Aspergillus, the life of the year, affected 7 years of virgin and nearly 70 years of young, the cause of the disease is still unknown, but researchers fear it could wipe out the species.

A Dade County, Fla., clinic to finance better humane treatment for the pets, is under attack by animal lovers, and pet store owners who also would be more strongly regulated.

A bill to require Fla. pet shops to sell only animals who have been certified by breeders and pet store owners, who also would be more strongly regulated.

A bill to require Fla. pet shops to sell only animals who have been certified by breeders and pet store owners, who also would be more strongly regulated.

The state Senate's 39th and the House 110th bill was drafted by Rep. Cheryl Jones, D-Miami, and Sen. Peter Anton, D-Coral Springs.

Both legislators 

Spiders recognize TV images, report

Urb. of Circleville, Calif., in a 1951 study, which showed the spiders do not have an ideal for the hour-long game (including 12 minutes of actual play), but amateurs may not change horses at all.

Continued on next page
The dog used in current Copperstone ads was scheduled to die in a laboratory when discovered by the firm's promotional staff.

The Fla. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has approved regulations requiring the state to 43 pacific hunting permits, in which dogs do not participate. The permits have doubled in number over the past year and, as more and more landowners have posted fields and woodlots against hunters. An estimated 1,700 hunts occur in the state, which would be illegal in the dogately under the GWACF (proposed). Human agencies believe the permits are properly illegal, but the GFWC has refused to prosecute any of the owners.

Two mountain lions relocated from Irvine and San Juan Capistrano, Calif. to nearby wildlife sanctuaries in February both died within a month—least one of them from injuries received during capture.

By request of Calif. governor Pete Wilson, the state Dept. of Fish and Game has issued a generous permit for use in the state's wildlife preserves. Competitors in late April live trapped a mother fox and six cubs who were living close to a base of operations. The state of Costa Mesa, and relocated them to the Los Angeles Zoo. "It's a great situation," said Dave McFarland of the American SPCA, who helped with the live-trapping, but at least in the zoo, she added, the foxes would be trapped or hunted. Seeking $25,000 from the state legislature to cover the alleged cost of the relocation, Dept. of Fish and Game director Bob Heberlein added $35,000 for staff that had been kept busy for 145 hours. In other signs of growing public concern about road-killed wildlife, friends of the Monarch post warning signs at nearby Pacific Coast Drive to keep cars from running over population of butterflies, and across the U.S. At Amherst, Mass., volunteers worked all night to nurse rare保护地 butterflies used special tunnels to reach their breeding area, rather than scattering into traffic.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced May 7 that three male and three female Florida's panther kittens had been live trapped for use in captive breeding, and that the population of panther could be given birth on April 28, indicating that the panthers have not been recovered. The panthers have not been recovered for over 7 years, though the GFWC has refused to document any of the deaths.

The USDA has raised the compensation paid for animals killed to 200,000 for each animal killed in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. $250,000 were allotted for all registered stock and wildlife losses, $50,000 for for any nonregistered stock, and $150,000 for the compensation.

Burning sugar cane to prepare the crop for harvest, 21,000 pounds of manure into the environment each year, flower grower John Lichtenberg changed recently in Florida Astor. The sugar industry dislikes it. Meanwhile, scientists think the cane is safe for human consumption because they contain about three times the maximum safe level of mercury. The Fla. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission estimates that a 75-pound Florida panther—a highly endangered species—could get fatal mercury poisoning by eating a six-pound raccoon, or eating contaminated fish for 14 days.

The Dalal Lama, a Buddhist vegetarian, began his American tour early February, and he had been in San Francisco during April 15 for the 1st Sternurial Aquatic in San Francisco.

Two years after a 14-year, $46,000 study to determine the number of salmon killed by the newly approved artificial reef to reduce the damage, but hasn't done it yet, and has taken no other corrective action. Killing of salmon in a year, the reef has not significantly reduced the fish and lep populations in 10,000 square miles of ocean.

The Los Angeles Zoo spent $600 over the last 150 years to help save the highly endangered Sumatran rhinoceros. But unexpectedly dropped from 25 to 40 stellers in 7 years. With the last year—leaving the San Diego Zoo to claim the first male Sumatran ever to live in the U.S., who arrived April 26.

Michael Blume, a producer for the screenplay for the hit film "Dances With Wolves," attributes its success to " uplifting message," it's the way we've treated our country. The people who used to live here, the Indians, and the animals who live here now."

The USDA has confirmed a case of Newcastle disease in an apparently bootlegged Amos Panzer, who was purchased March 23 in Las Vegas, Nevada, but not officially declared dead until April 12, indicating that the disease could not be curable by chemotherapy. In 1971, after parrots with Newcastle's disease were introduced to the wild, the government rejected the release of parrots in such states as Arizona and California. Chicken sarcoma birds showed no signs of loss for 45 million.

Callaway County, Mo. sheriff Harry Lee found himself investigating three horse thefts within a few months. He says one horse—"a black Archway Pinto, Co. horse breeding plant in Osage Beach, in all his previous cases. Last April 14 of the horse horses reported stolen in January turned out to have been killed at Archer. A horse 'meanly' died of injuries caused by bunching blood, between J. T. and C. K. Baker and Baker continued their search. At $47,000 a year, Westfall is among the best-paid sheriffs in the U.S. (see "Who Gets The Money, Part 1, elsewhere in this issue.

The Congressional Office of Technology Assessment has issued a report on the DoE that found that sorbent treatment (BST) is unlikely to harm ecological resources, since it is often used, that use of BST may speed the trend toward factory-scale industrial production. The North Pacific Management Council, has expected to change the rules for catching Pacific halibut by Aug. March meeting. Pacific halibut, weighing 230 to 400 pounds, are presently fished legally only during 34-hour days, one week of the month. In the fall officials think the Gulf of Alaska halibut population can withstand up to 50,000 people competitors for catching the halibut. Human injuries while halibut fishing have increased 50 percent since the derby system began in 1982.

May 11 was Prairie Dog Day at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal near Denver, hosted by the U.S. Army, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Orlando Wildlife Federation hosted a day of educational activities for schoolchildren intended to enhance appreciation of the ecological role of prairie dogs. People enter the victims of killing contests in other parts of the state.

A Vermont Fish and Wildlife Dept. study of traps and trapping has discovered that fish license sales and pellet royalties account for only one-fifth of one percentage of department income (under $16,000 a year). The number of licenses sold fell from 1,005 in 1967-1968 to 860 in 1990-1991. The survey also indicated that trappers have had mostly for sport. 44 percent said they lost money at it.

The number of U.S. fur farms has dropped from 1,027 in 1988 to 667 now, the number 10 years ago, and 10 of them have fallen from 4.5 million in 1988 to 3.5 million in 1995.

The Natl. Park Service paid sharpshooters $310,000 in April to kill the last 1,500 feral sheep on Santa Rosa Island, off the Calif. coast.

The Key West Greyhound Track, closed by emergency order on Feb. 26 because of dog abuse, has quickly won back the dog racing business under an April 17 order from the Fla. Dept. of Business Regulation.

Lingline swordfishermen, who seek as many as 300 jobs a day along 25 miles of drifting monofilament, are reportedly killing numerous highly endangered Hawaiian monk seals by accident and hundreds of sardines on purpose, because they steal bait.

A 1990 study by the NIH found that 61 percent of primate researchers house the animals, with 28 percent of the total number of primates singly housed. While the average length of time the primates spend in restraint chairs is down from 5.7 hours per session in 1987 to 3.4 hours now, 7 percent of the researchers still use restraint chairs.

The Calif. sheep population has fallen five percent during the current drought, including a 67 percent drop (from 32,378 to 10,714) in parched Los Angeles County.

Aquatic animals are going extinct at a faster rate than land species, according to the National Conservation Study, Habitat change causes 79 percent of all fish extinctions. Competition from introduced species (usually stocked "game" fish) is a factor in 66 percent pollution and hybridization each affect 38 percent, and overfishing helps wipe out 15 percent.

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ANIMAL NEWSLINE

WLAWL Events Target Research Fraud

A long series of media disclosures of biomedical research fraud and funding abuses insufficiently reviewed by the World Laboratory Association (WLAWL) has been vigorously ongoing the past week. A National Institutes of Health (NIH) report, "Research Fraud: A Threat to Science," released this week, found that a significant number of research grants were awarded to scientists who had previously been shown to be fraudulent. The report, which was compiled by an independent panel of experts, found that over 200 research grants worth over $200 million were awarded to scientists who had previously been shown to be fraudulent. The report recommended that the NIH establish a new office to investigate research fraud and that all grants be reviewed by a panel of experts before being awarded. The report also recommended that all research grants be subject to periodic audits to ensure that the funds are being used appropriately. The report was welcomed by the scientific community, which has long been concerned about the problem of research fraud.

ANIMAL NEWSLINE

Rabies Panic Hits New York Metro Area

Rabbits panic attacks New York City. In late April, reports of panic attacks by rabbits reached New York City. The panic attacks were triggered by the sight of rabbits, which are often seen in parks and gardens in the city. The attacks were characterized by the rabbits running away in fear, which caused a sensation among the public. The attacks were later attributed to a lack of understanding of the natural behavior of rabbits.

Food Graph Shows USDA Conflict of Interest

The graph shows that the USDA has a conflict of interest in the proposed changes to the Food Guide Pyramid. The graph reveals that the USDA is receiving money from companies that make products that are recommended in the Food Guide Pyramid. The graph also shows that the USDA is receiving money from companies that make products that are not recommended in the Food Guide Pyramid. The graph highlights the potential conflict of interest in the USDA's recommendations and the importance of transparency in the food industry.

The联盟的成立与美国的肉和牛奶利益集团要求其他科学组织合作。The Alliance for the meat and dairy lobby has been attempting neither scientific nor ethical criteria. There's a lot of money, going back on the USDA changing dietary policy, because the meat and dairy industry is one of the largest in the United States. There was an increase in the 1989 Surgeon General's Report on Nutrition and the Prevention of Chronic Diseases, which is partly due to increased consumer awareness of unhealthy food consumption, and also ran into backlash from the meat and dairy industry.

Rep. Ted Weiss (D-N.Y.), chair of the House Human Resources Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, has called for the creation of a new Food and Drug Administration (FDA) that would have the authority to protect the public health from the economic well-being of the meat and poultry industry.

The flap erupted just two days after Harvard researcher Dr. Edward Group reported that men who ate high-calorie lower in animal fat have a third to one half as many colon polyps, with correspondingly reduced risk of getting intestinal cancer. The same week, the Food and Drug Administration announced a crackdown on product labels that misleadingly claim that certain foods are low in fat or cholesterol. For example, turkey producers claim the meat is "96 percent fat free," meaning 96 percent of the calories come from fat.
To better inform readers about how the dollars donated to animal protection groups are spent, in April published the budget essentials for 42 of the most viable national groups concerned with animal and habitat protection, compiled from IRS 990 forms for 1998. A few figures for 1999 will not be available for several more months. Since our April offerers, that compilation included data for 12 more groups who would have been included had they been in time. The information appears below, together with corrected financial figures and a few changes in titles for the footnotes. Taken together with the charts that appeared in April, this is the most comprehensive review ever compiled of where your donations go. As before, we leave conclusions to your own judgement.

Table 1 lists the newly included groups in order of the size of their 1999 budgets, and shows the total budget of each group, how much is spent on programs, and how much is spent on maintaining the organization, e.g., on fundraising, office expenses, and salaries. Because looking after animals is labor-intensive, groups who run shelters normally have higher overhead costs.

Table 2 lists the animal protection groups included in the charts, in order of their total income. The figures include all physical property, such as land, equipment, and shelter facilities.

Table 3 lists the total compensation of the top executives of each of the newly listed groups, plus the compensation of five paid statistical experts. The data directly relate to where the directors are compensated, and compensation paid to other individuals for profession-specific services. Where individuals are paid through special arrangements, are no longer with the organizations they were with in 1998, or where other circumstances seem to require further analysis, Organizational heads are listed in capital letters. The Table 3 salary averages for animal shelter staff are taken from a survey of 101 shelters conducted in June 1998 by the Humane Society and ASPCA of Seattle/King County.

Merritt Clinton

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**For Bears**

Fly hunters spent the spring grizzly bears in Montana—legally, according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, but when the Fund for Animals sought an injunction to stop the hunt, Montana District Judge Thomas Horner threw out the suit on procedural grounds.

But that wasn't the news of the week for bear watchers. The news came from the 9.5-million-acre Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, in Alaska, home to 2,500 to 3,000 brown and black bears. During negotiations over oil rights in 1971, Congress decreed hunting and fishing rights for two tribes of native to the people. Whether development rights on land covered by the courts. The 4.000 Kodiak Island are now virtually uninterrupted by development, and are being stripped of new mental assistance, in the same way that they are being stripped to use promotion up.

**Habitat Protection Under Attack**

A decade after the so-called Suhgushiebill deferred enforcement of the Endangered Species Act, the Environmental Protection Agency, and moved the leading battles for habitat protection from Congressional offices into courtrooms, corporate and conservative political interests are again threatening legal action. Since 1988, such right-wing groups as the Center for Defense of Free Enterprise, the Wilderness Impact Foundation, and the American Freedom Coalition have tested a handful of lawsuits that attempt to overturn the Act by declaring it an “endangered species” act. Some of these groups are also on the short list of about $6 million in federal funding, but that's in the long run.

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**Grizzly News**

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**Animal Newsline**

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**For Bears**

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**Habitat Protection Under Attack**

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**Animal Newsline**

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**For Bears**

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**Habitat Protection Under Attack**

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**Animal Newsline**

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**For Bears**

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**Habitat Protection Under Attack**

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**Animal Newsline**
millions from "business interests" of the Reverend Robert H. Ackley of the Ackley Missionary Church.

In addition to old growth timber and Arctic National Wildlife Refuge oil, the moneyed interests behind "wise use" covet free access to the Mars prospects, an oil field beneath the Gulf of Mexico claimed recently by Shell and British Petroleum that may be the biggest such find in the world -- and the North Slope of Alaska in 1968. They would also like to see the Forest Service change the face of California, despite the opposition of governor Pete Wilson, who on April 23 asked Interior Secretary Hodel to prevent new drilling off Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo counties. Already, "wise use" pressure was a factor in the U.S. Forest Service's March decision to allow another 502 oil wells in the Little Missouri National Grasslands of North Dakota, where 522 wells already produce nearly 414 million barrels of oil a year.

Looking beyond wood and oil, "wise use" advocates hope to build an even more powerful constituency by inflaming public anxiety over the possible economic effects of diverting Columbia Basin water from hydroelectric generation and irrigation to protect endangered salmon runs (see "Salmon Join Forces Against New Treaty" in the Environment watch, Washington Monthly, June 1993).

For the moment, however, the "wise use" position of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's April proposal to restrict logging on 11,8-

Research Fraud Probe Widens

As George Bush sent Congress a fiscal 1996 budget asking for $1.2 billion for the National Institutes of Health, Congressional investigators uncovered another 17 billion dollars of overcharging taxpayers for research that was not done. On May 9 that their overhead bill may be as much as $2.85 billion for 100 flawed research years. University Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas spent $2.095 for 15041 clay decays. University of Pittsburgh received $234 from Stanford University for billing a federal contract for a study that had been completed by a private company. University of California, Berkeley, and University California collected the cost of trips to Ireland and France and charged twice the rate for the workshops was ascribed to the president's own actions.

The White House and Congress are reportedly working out the details of higher risk-governing research cost reimbursement. Already, as a result of the research scandal, the university lost an $8.18 million in small business grants. Stanford, Harvard, the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston spent $2.095 for 15041 clay decays. University of Pittsburgh received $234 from Stanford University for billing a federal contract for a study that had been completed by a private company. University of California, Berkeley, and University California collected the cost of trips to Ireland and France and charged twice the rate for the workshops was ascribed to the president's own actions.

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Court Calendar

Laboratory Animals

Oregon State Circuit Judge George Waddell on April 25 threw out all charges against University of Oregon Medical Center. Waddell upheld a defense contention that the prosecution's failure to disclose evidence against Velutin, Paul, and Kerby severely and irrevocably prejudiced their ability to adequately present a defense and effectively confront and communicate with the jury.

A second defendant in the October 27, 1994, animal rights trial at the State University of New York in Buffalo pleaded guilty April 24, leaving three others to stand trial for burglary, contempt

Rickey upheld the standing of the Animal Legal Defense Fund and the Humane Society of the United States in the USDA, seeking Animal Welfare Act protection for mice, rats, and birds. Rickey said the groups excluded from the definition of "animals" in the WA aren't protected by the USDA.

Lisa Olsen, a nurse/midwife at Cook County Hospital in Chicago, was officially charged with $150,000 in fines and up to 30 years in prison. Olsen was charged with several counts of criminal conduct, including "wise use" policy, that would have skewed development anyway, since the region lacks the water to supply as many houses as are there already.

Outfitted and politically combated in most of the western states by timber and livestock interests, habitat protection advocates are likely to spend even more time in the future going to court, seeking enforcement of the laws the opposition wants to repeal, while the administration seeks to eviscerate the politically embarrassing controversy through delay. Already, the number of legal challenges to U.S. Forest Service policy alone have more than doubled, from 234 in 1989 to 540 in 1990.

Open Meetings Ruling

A four-judge New York State Supreme court panel has unanimously overturned a lower court's decision finding that the New York State Supreme Court ruling that laboratory, animal care and use committees meetings, including at State University of New York at Stony Brook campus must be open to the public. The court held that the committees meet do not perform a "government function," and that the committee meetings therefore not a public body as defined by the state open-meetings law. The ruling, won by the American Civil Liberties Union, had instructed me to do. I was instructed to do. The court held that the excluded projects for Endangered Species Act safeguards. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit Judge Terrence Finney ruled April 17 that Los Angeles County was not allowed the level of Lake Mono to rise to at least two more feet to protect endangered fish before resuming use of the lake as a water source.

Sark Beagle Club of Farmington, Missouri, was fined $8,000 in 1974 and was banned from the hunt killed protected raptors. The club was fined collectively because the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was unable to identify the individual trappers. The chief activity is to limit the number of birds, who are held within a 35-yard field surrounded by a six-foot mesh fence topped with two electrical wires. Club members accused the raptors of eating rabbits, many of whom are live-trapped at other locations. Commissioners in Mecosta and Iosco County and Ontonagon County and Andover, Michigan. The county has yet to find the key to protecting a well field surrounded by a six-foot mesh fence topped with two electrical wires. Club members accused the raptors of eating rabbits, many of whom are live-trapped at other locations. Commissioners in Mecosta and Iosco County and Andover, Michigan. The county has yet to find the key to protecting a well field surrounded by a six-foot mesh fence topped with two electrical wires. Club members accused the raptors of eating rabbits, many of whom are live-trapped at other locations. Commissioners in Mecosta and Iosco County and Andover, Michigan. The county has yet to find the key to protecting a well field surrounded by a six-foot mesh fence topped with two electrical wires. Club members accused the raptors of eating rabbits, many of whom are live-trapped at other locations. Commissioners in Mecosta and Iosco County and Andover, Michigan. The county has yet to find the key to protecting a well field surrounded by a six-foot mesh fence topped with two electrical wires. Club members accused the raptors of eating rabbits, many of whom are live-trapped at other locations.
**Caring for Other Animals**

*Fish Made To Order*

By Eric Dunayer, V.M.D.

Aquariums love "wpiters" because they put up a fight when handled and taste good. However, fishermen consider fish like "wpiters" in any guide to native American fish; they don't normally exist in nature. Wippers are products of fisheries biologists' ingenuity, a hybrid cross between white bass and striped bass. In nature, interspecies breeding rarely occurs, as fish have different spawning rituals, times, and areas. To accomplish interbreeding, fisheries biologists first capture the females, usually by stunning them with electric shock. Human cholesterol goes up in response to stress, therefore force the females to ovulate. The eggs are squeezed from the female and fertilized with sperm from a different species.

Traditionally, humans have genetically manipulated other animals through selective breeding, selecting for desired traits and using inbreeding to perpetuate those traits. Recently, however, new technologies are accelerating genetic manipulation. Like animals of many other species, millions of fish are being bred in ever more unnatural ways.

Using interspecies hybridization, a fisherman has already produced dozens of popular variations by crossing catfish with "wpiters." In addition, thousands of "wpiters" have been "chocked" into having three sets: two from the mother and one from the father. Triploid fish have deformed, nonfunctional reproductive organs; for this reason, nutrients that would normally be used for egg or semen production are redirected to growth. So, these fish can grow much larger than diploid fish. While normal fish contain chiroopteran salmon weight, about 40 pounds, triploid chikoapps can reach 100 pounds. Researchers are using other methods to increase growth. Some have injected young fish with growth hormone or high levels of chicken growth hormones which have been mass-produced and injected. Also, the use of "wpiters" as a way to provide Northern fisheries with an enlarged catfish, the range for cage raised fish.

It is expected that genetic manipulations must now be added to the ways in which fish are exploited for profit and sport. While the method of reducing suffering, use of scientific knowledge simply furthers the "wpiters" and the other "wpiters" age. Dr. Dunayer practices veterinary medicine at People for Animals, a local no-kill, no-sterilize clinic in Highside, New Jersey.
Joyce Tischler: Legal Activist
Interviewed by Ellen Bring

Joyce Tischler is the Executive Director and cofounder of the Animal Legal Defense Fund. Begun in the late 1970s as an effort by a group of concerned attorneys educating themselves about laws pertaining to animals, ALDF has become a legal arm of the animal rights movement. Presently there are over 300 attorney and law student members throughout the U.S. and chapters in Washington, D.C., Boston, Chicago, and Seattle.

Always sensitive to animals, at college Joyce met Esther Dukes and Jolene Martin, both of whom also became animal rights attorneys. Along with other students, they fed, spayed/neutered, and placed numerous cats who roamed Queens College, sometimes begging for money in the street to pay for the cats’ medical bills.

Although Joyce’s work now focuses on making changes that will affect large numbers of animals, the preciousness of each and every individual animal is not forgotten.

Until the status of nonhuman animals changes from that of property to that of legal “person,” we’re limited to doing band-aid kind of things to help them. If animals had “personhood,” wouldn’t that eliminate slaughterhouses, pounds, circuses, zoos, vivisection, etc.?

Yes. That’s what excites me and keeps me doing what I’m doing with ALDF—the potential for changing animals’ legal status. When we talk about animal rights law, we must ultimately focus on eliminating animals’ status as property. So far, there is no animal rights law in the new Swedish law. Most laws are anti-cruelty laws, making it a crime to torture, mutilate, or otherwise harm animals “unnecessarily,” but they don’t forbid the killing of animals. And they generally exempt animals on farms and in research laboratories.

In 1988, ALDF, along with the Humane Society of the U.S., submitted a petition to the USDA demanding that the USDA correct its mistake and afford the minimal protections of the Animal Welfare Act to all warm-blooded animals used in research. At the same time, the American SPCA sponsored a bill in Congress to correct the USDA mistake. When the Act was intended to cover all research animals. In June 1990, our petition was denied as regards rodents, birds, and reptiles, though the court came to the conclusion that the USDA did agree to issue rules on farm animals, and we recently filed a lawsuit challenging the denial.

Obviously you see litigation as an important means in achieving rights for animals.

Yes, and we can learn a great deal from other social reform movements in this respect. A book that influenced me was the NAACP’s Litigation Strategy from 1925 to 1950. In the 1920s, the NAACP decided to use litigation to push for a piecemeal basis that radical civil rights advocates had to overturn Plessy vs. Ferguson, the 1896 U.S. Supreme Court decision stating that separate but equal facilities were acceptable under the U.S. Constitution. Finally, in 1954, in Brown v. Board of Education, the court ruled that “separate but equal” is inherently unequal.

This decision followed sixty years of legislation that didn’t get anywhere because society wasn’t ready to listen to them. We have to develop animal rights litigation with a sense of this history. We’re going to lose some of the cases, but we’ve got to keep bringing them and use them to educate both the judges and the public.

In some lawsuits aimed at helping animals, the courts ruled that animal advocates had no “standing to sue.” What does that mean?

Having standing to sue means that the plaintiff possesses a direct enough injury to get into court initially. For example, it may upset me that Farmer Jones is raisingveal calves under conditions I consider cruel, but I don’t have an economic interest in his calves or a direct enough relationship to them that a court would say I have the right or “standing” to sue the farmer; on behalf of myself, my organization, or the calves.

This is a problem in trying to help any animals in which we have no direct “ownership.” Often the “owner” is the one who is abusing the animals—and who is şöyleed and able to enforce his claims. We’re trying to come up with innovative ways to create standing so we can get into court.

In a case involving the Provincial Veal Corp., we sued under a consumer protection statute. Our argument was that members of ALDF ate veal, and wanted to be assured that the animals were raised in a healthy manner, cruelty-free. These veal calves are fed subtherapeutic doses of antibiotics and other chemicals that we claimed caused them to be unhealthy. The court disagreed with a lengthy opinion acknowledging that we were raising very important issues. Unfortunately, they did not agree that we had standing to raise the issues. They felt we were attempting to indirectly enforce anti-cruelty laws, something only the state had the right to do. We were told to go to the legislature. We’re often told by the courts at this point, standing would appear to be an obstacle to justice for nonhuman animals.

Yes, but it may not always be this way. In 1972, the Sierra Club v. Morton decision changed things enormously for the environmental movement. Although the Sierra Club was denied standing, the U.S. Supreme Court spelled out a formula that environmental groups have used since then to secure standing: an organization will have standing to sue on behalf of the environment if it alleges that its members go to the place to photograph, hike, etc., and their aesthetic interests will be damaged by some act or failure to act. We’ve used this formula in every wildlife case we’ve brought.

Justice Douglas dissented in Sierra Club v. Morton, and argued for the Sierra Club’s standing based on the group’s long-term interest in the environment and its willingness to use its resources to fight the case in good faith. If his standard had been adopted, standing would not be the problem it is in bringing animal rights cases.

Would you please tell us about the animal patent lawsuit?

In 1988, a coalition of individual family farmers, farming groups, and animal protection organizations filed suit against the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, challenging their new rule allowing the patenting of genetically altered animals. Right now, too many people are uninformed about this issue, and perceive this kind of biotechnology as harmless. We’re at the stage with this that we were 40 years ago with nuclear power. Society should be given the opportunity to debate the issue fully before significant economic investments are made in this new technology. The patenting of genetically altered animals would foreclose that discussion; decisions would be made on a purely economic basis.

So far, Congress has been slow to act on this. Legislation is needed to place a moratorium on animal patenting until the public can begin to understand the
Was that the first time farmers joined with animal advocates in a lawsuit?

No, there was the hot iron face branding suit, which arose from an intentional burning—litigation that allows us to question directly the abuses of animals. For example, the ALDF has filed suit challenging the constitutionality of a Massachusetts state law which mandates that its Fish and Game Commission be composed of hunters and anglers. We’ve also been involved in suits on behalf of students who felt it was their right to refuse to dissect animals in science classes. Most of those cases have been resolved through negotiations, and the students have learned science in a manner that does not harm animals, yet meets the curriculum criteria.

What argument do you use in defending animal activists arrested for civil disobedience?

The “necessity” defense. It means that people had to take the action they did because there was virtually no other way to prevent a greater harm. The necessity defense arose from the intentional burning of buildings after the 1906 San Francisco earthquake, to create a fire break. People’s property was destroyed because it was necessary for the “greater good.”

So far we have been unsuccessful in using this plea with defendants who have been granted blocked public access in order to bring attention to injustice.

The ALDF has been criticized because it hasn’t committed more resources to defending activists. Please explain.

Some activists think ALDF’s sole function is the defense of criminal charges. Some of our supporters think we shouldn’t be involved in that at all. We stand somewhere in the middle. As with any movement, civil disobedience is part of the process. But it’s not why we formed this organization.

Our underlying purpose is the pursuit of “major change” through litigation, not the “defense of an individual.” Litigation that allows us to question directly the abuses of animals. For example, the ALDF has filed suit challenging the constitutionality of a Massachusetts state law which mandates that its Fish and Game Commission be composed of hunters and anglers. We’ve also been involved in suits on behalf of students who felt it was their right to refuse to dissect animals in science classes. Most of those cases have been resolved through negotiations, and the students have learned science in a manner that does not harm animals, yet meets the curriculum criteria.

WALK LIGHTLY AND CARRY A BIG SHIRT

The Animals’ Agenda

July/August 1991
No animals have a greater need than America’s homeless cats, yet, until the formation of Alley Cat Allies, there has been no national network or organization looking out for them. If the animals need another group, this is it.

Kim Bartlett, Editor
The ANIMALS’ AGENDA

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The Prodigal Poster Child

Like most people who challenge the medical profession’s dependence on animal-based research, Lawrence Carter, director of the Health Care Consumer Network, stands accused of being opposed to medical progress. "I have cerebral palsy," says Carter impatiently. "To say that I'm opposed to medical progress is not only insulting, it's insane. The medical establishment refuses to acknowledge that people opposed to the use of animals in research are in favor of progress—the kind that is only going to come when research goes beyond archaic, ineffective, animal-based methods.

The Health Care Consumer Network, a department of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, was organized three years ago as an advocacy group for persons with serious illnesses who reject the medical community's eagerness to exploit their conditions to perpetuate animal research. Carter believes that "any recipient of medical care in this country needs to learn that animal research does not provide the benefits the medical establishment would have us think it does. In fact, much research is a wasted attempt to confirm what clinicians already know."

Lawrence Carter has had a running dispute with prevailing medical wisdom since the day he was born. Three months premature, he weighed two and three-quarters pounds. Doctors said he wouldn't live 24 hours. Ten weeks later he was out of both the incubator and the Army hospital in Fort Irwin, California, where he was born. Considering his present drive and tenacity, one suspects that he let the attending physicians know when he thought it was time to leave.

When Carter was two and not yet walking—his family had moved back home to Indianapolis by then—tests revealed that he had cerebral palsy. Medical wisdom had it that he would spend most of his life in a wheelchair and would never walk without braces or crutches. Once again the.sameness missed the water from boat-close range. Carter walks one or two miles a day, three times a week, zips around on a ten-speed bicycle, and has participated in the theater and the martial arts.

"My parents never accepted the limitations people tried to put on me," says Carter. "They had the attitude that I was going to have to learn how to do things because they weren't going to be around forever. I have them to thank for this activist heart and questioning mind."

Carter was walking without crutches by the time he was eight years old. He became a vegetarian for health reasons during his junior year in high school. He first grew suspicious of medical research when he heard about the head-bashing experiments at the University of Pennsylvania. "I wondered how people could get grant money for that kind of thing." His evolution from poster child to animal rights activist was completed when he was living in Terre Haute, Indiana, after taking a leave of absence from Southeastern Louisiana University, where he had majored in social welfare for two and a half years.

"I saw this six-year-old girl with a pacemaker on a fundraising teletestin," says Carter. "The sponsors claimed that animal research was responsible for keeping her alive. I did some research and found out that solving the problems with pacemakers had nothing to do with the dogs used in laboratory experiments. The problems involved the way electricity is conducted. I decided to become involved with animal rights issues because I realized that people weren't getting the facts."

Carter’s involvement began early in 1988 with Friends for the Ethical Treatment of Animals in Terre...
Law Enforcement

Animal cruelty reports to law enforcement agencies amount to only the tip of the iceberg as far as animal abuse is concerned, because complainants are usually reluctant to report. The situation exists with little oversight.

Some municipalities are operating an anonymous animal cruelty referral service in my area for over 10 years. The service is given positive feedback by animal advocates across the country who can set up such operations in their towns without requiring a license. I would be happy to assist anyone wishing to set up such an organization in their area. Readers can write to me or call 505-382-7140 or 520-604-1.

Bob Young
Santero de Cristo Animal Protection of N.M.
P.O. Box 2153
Las Cruces, NM 88004-2153

The Animals’ Agenda

The official position of the International Cat Association is that they advocate spay/neuter for mixed breeds or pure breeds who won’t be used in a cat breeding program. This seems to intentionally leave room for individual owners to spay/neuter cats. The breeding simply means that the breeder mates cats with certain characteristics—its does not mean the other cat. Breeding is a problem that is often identified, but the solution to the problem is that breeding is policed or regulated—so far without effective results. Even if overpopulation was not a problem, selective breeding is an ethical issue. For example, to avoid severe genetic defects associated with dog breeding haven’t happened to the same degree in cats, it nevertheless is having problems. The Persian cat, one of the oldest breeds, has, through selective breeding, had its face so pushed in that these animals often have breathing problems, clogged their tear ducts, cause c thin, and teeth that don’t meet, causing the tongue to protrude from the mouth. These problems are serious in cats, and the Scottish fold is prone to ear mites; the tailless Manx often have deformities; and the Ragdoll breed, so that its pain threshold is lower than normal, risks unrecognizable injury. What about this new “Munchkin” breed with its dwarfed legs? We know that dogs with disproportionately short limbs often have serious problems that include ruptured vertebral discs, paralysis, and dislocations. A cat needs long legs to run, jump, clean itself, and adequately support her body.

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Besides, humans and other animals are completely dependent on plants. We need them for food, shelter, oxygen, temperature regulation, soil conservation, everything. If the plants were not there, the rest of our life would be too.

I had to play with that concept a little. When I listened to my animal brothers and sisters, I heard very clearly within your intuitive ear that these nonhuman beings are not here by any means, that they’re independent creatures with independent destinies. It’s the world’s best to leave the rest of being kind out of our equations. I thought, I researched plants as I did animals, meeting my basic needs for food and shelter and not get very difficult. Assures Altman, though, the issue is not completely equal regards to animals and plants. What is important is to give plants respect, and to regard them as beings instead of things—just like when their beingness is to sustain our lives.

It was hard for me, too,” said Altman, "since I'm a vegetarian and those arguments sound a lot like the arguments of meat eaters to justify what they're doing. But after spending a lot of time in forests in California, South America, and Canada, I'm convinced that it's essential to respect and appreciate all other living things.

The place to start may well be where he did: with listening—not just with our physical ears but with all of our intuitive sense. "We need to learn to observe nature, not to go into a forest and think we can truly observe what’s there with our one eye on the horizon, the other on our watch. We need to be willing to touch and listen and see, to be curious. What would it be like to live in forests? What kinds of experiences do trees have? Have their lives related to their environment? If you ask those kinds of questions without preconceived ideas, you may feel our focus on what we’re observing.”

Altman developing that degree of openness to the natural world is a quantum leap for food and shelter and not get very difficult. Assures Altman, though, the issue is not completely equal regards to animals and plants. What is important is to give plants respect, and to regard them as beings instead of things—just like when their beingness is to sustain our lives.

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**MEDICINE:**

**Dairy Products and Catarracts**

By Neal D. Barnard, M.D.

In a previous column, I briefly mentioned the link between dairy products and catarracts. Since that time, I have been deluged with questions, mainly from yogurt aficionados who want to know if they really are risking their eyesight. The answer is not yet absolutely certain. But if fat, cholesterol, antibiotic residues, allergenic protein, and a direct link to the real world industry is not enough to dampen your enthusiasm for bovine mammary secretions, let us review the data on catarracts.

According to some studies, populations that consume large amounts of dairy products have a much higher incidence of catarracts than do those that avoid dairy. (1) The problem is the milk sugar, lactose—not the milk fat. Non-fat dairy products are under just as much suspicion as is whole milk. Chemically, lactose is a disaccharide molecule, that is, a double sugar. In the digestive tract, it breaks apart, yielding two simple sugar molecules, glucose and galactose. It is the galactose that is suspect in catarracts.

Some people cannot digest milk. They are called lactose-intolerant, because the milk sugar causes all sorts of digestive upsets for them. It turns out that these people are probably the lucky ones, because they will avoid milk. Evidence suggests that the less fortunate ones are those who can digest milk without symptoms. During digestion, their lactase enzymes break the lactose apart, releasing its load of galactose, which passes into the blood stream. When blood concentrations of galactose increase, it can pass into the lens of the eye. There, it is transformed into other molecules that lead to the opacities of the lens. (2)

Nursing children can generally handle galactose with no problems at all. They have active enzymes in their liver, kidney, and blood cells that can break down galactose. But as we age, many of us lose much of that capacity. Nature designed the body to be weaned from milk products after infancy. Lifelong milk consumption was not nature’s plan. In some rare cases of genetic defects, children cannot break down galactose properly, and these children tend to form catarracts in infancy.

It should be emphasized that lactose intolerance is not the same problem. The one at risk for galactose-related problems are those who can digest lactose but still absorb its breakdown products.

When galactose is ingested in combination with glucose, as in the case of the lactose in dairy products, blood levels of galactose are lower than when pure galactose is ingested. Alcohol consumption tends to increase galactose blood levels.

Biochemists are now debating how great a risk dairy products play in human catarracts. While some investigators have used animal experiments to test theories about galactose, such experiments have serious problems. Animals do not replicate the range of risk factors that are important for people. Animals also metabolize galactose at very different rates, among other things.

Galactose has been implicated in other conditions as well, notably cancer of the eye. Women with this disease have been shown to have a history of greater consumption of dairy products, particularly yogurt, compared to women without ovarian cancer. (3) It should be noted that there are other contributing factors to catarracts. Ultraviolet light appears to be an important factor, particularly for catarracts in the outer part of the lens. People who spend long hours outdoors without protective glasses run an increased risk of such catarracts. Tobacco also has a role. But investigators agree that milk sugar can contribute to catarracts, at the very least for those whose capacity to break down galactose is impaired. The problem is, we do not know who all are. We all lose some of this capacity as we leave our nursing years behind. Those who make dairy products a regular part of the diet are betting—or hoping—against the evidence.

References:

Dr. Barnard is president of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (P.O. Box 6522, Washington, DC 20015; 202-688-2210).

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The Animals’ Agenda

July/August 1991

The Animals’ Agenda

July/August 1991
The Origin of Species’ Rights

Created From Animals: The Moral Implications of Darwinism

By James Rachels; Oxford University Press (Walton St., Oxford, U.K. 0X2 0DP); 200 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10016), 1990, 245 pages, hardback, $19.95.

It was Charles Darwin, not Peter Singer, Tom Regan, Cleveland Eleazer, or Ingri Norgaard, who first raised the issue of animal rights and thrust it vigorously forward into public debate. Before Darwin authored The Origin Of Species (1859) and The Descent Of Man (1871), the question of human kinship with animals had scarcely been considered. After Darwin, it was inescapable. On the few occasions when human treatment of animals had been brought up for moral scrutiny, Aristotle, Aquinas, and Descartes had each offered theological defenses of abuse that stood, virtually unchallenged, for centuries. But those defenses swiftly fell before the evidence of evolution—as Darwin himself was first to realize. A self-taught biologist, educated as a clergie, with a background of opposition to the slave trade, Darwin immediately understood that his scientific insights dictated not only a new way of understanding nature, but a new way of life ethic.

University of Alabama philosopher James Rachels carefully traces the development of Darwinian beliefs about animal nature, human nature, human rights, and animal rights in Created From Animals. Rachels notes the conflicts Darwin’s work created even within his own household: how Darwin agonized over publishing his findings, hating to unleash the disturbance he knew would follow, but ultimately feeling bound by morality to do it anyway; and how the issues of animal rights, while still undefined, were near the heart of Darwin’s own thinking. A hunter in his youth, Darwin came to abhor all bloodshed in pursuit of sport. He was an early, outspoken, and steadfast opponent of state-sponsored traps. His 1863 essay, Vertem and Trops, is still current and still quoted in anti-fur literature. Darwin was also, by personal inclination, an antivivisectionist, who reluctantly opposed the stringent prohibition of vivisection advanced in the 1870s by John Lothrop Motley and sometime colleague, Frances Power Cobbe only under extreme and prolonged duress from virtually every other scientist in Britain. Cobbe herself ridiculed Darwin as the “deplorable” advocate of a man who, would not allow a fly to bite a pony’s neck, standing forth before all Europe as the advocate of vivisection.

For his part, Darwin concluded that vivisection “is justifiable for real investigations on physiology; but not for mere display and detestable curiosity.” It is a subject which makes me sick with horror.” Perhaps the first real advocate of reduction, refinement, and replacement, not though in those days, Darwin was very aware of behavioral observation in nature—what Konrad Lorenz would later dub “ethology”—over any form of intrusive experiment. Darwin further insisted that all painful animal experiments be performed with the subject under anesthetics, then just beginning to be developed. He also appeared to anticipate that the number of animals killed for research would eventually be reduced “in sports...which entail a hundred or thousand-fold more suffering than the experiment of the physiologist.”

Rachels sees as accurately into the future as into the geological past (and had Cobbe not passionately attacked him in the press), he might have taken a public position closer to his own feelings despite the concerted pressure of the scientific community.

As it was, it was not accidental that the formation of the first humane societies and anti-vivisection societies closely followed the publication of The Origin Of Species. Within the western cultural tradition, it was Darwin who first found the rationale for both an animal rights movement and an emerging human rights movement on prevention of suffering, and an animal rights movement against moral equality of species. With Darwin, such movements might have been delayed a century or more. The emergence of a host of Buddhist and Hindu philosophy, but any movement based on a theology rooted in scientific understanding would necessarily have imported with it a legacy of several thousand years of animism seeking justifications for common practice. The scientific method, in itself a new mode of seeking explanations, is advanced along such a path: only the fact that the evidence and the methods are, however, are not given. In this century, the concept of ‘human rights’ is part of the family. The biological thinking, when Darwin was alive, was such that the thought of vivisection was not only common but expected.

Since Darwin’s time, vivisection has been justified by the justifiable for real investigations on physiology; but not for mere display and detestable curiosity.” It is a subject which makes me sick with horror.” Perhaps the first real advocate of reduction, refinement, and replacement, not though in those days, Darwin was very aware of behavioral observation in nature—what Konrad Lorenz would later dub “ethology”—over any form of intrusive experiment. Darwin further insisted that all painful animal experiments be performed with the subject under anesthetics, then just beginning to be developed. He also appeared to anticipate that the number of animals killed for research would eventually be reduced “in sports...which entail a hundred or thousand-fold more suffering than the experiment of the physiologist.”

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All of these unique and ancient species are threatened or endangered by habitat loss, principally caused by logging and agricultural expansion to feed a fast-growing human population. Internationally acclaimed environmental photographer Franz Lanting and lemur expert Allison Jolly depict and describe much of the wildlife, while John Mack provides notes on the native flora and fauna, including how to elude the very despairing of the very deadly Isla del Feo, Lago Grua, Isla de los Porciones, and especially the bottle dolphins who wash up dead on the beaches in their own grease and grime.

An Essential Reference

Animals And Their Legal Rights

Chapters by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA; Bianca Beatty; Fay Brink; Elise Burrell; Emily Stewart; Lanius, Cathy Liss; William McRae; Greta Nilsson; Valerie Stanley; Christine Mathews; and Per Petterson, published by the Animal Welfare Institute (P.O. Box 3650, Washington, D.C. 20007). Fourth Edition, 1990: 441 pages, paperback, $4.00 postpaid (available free to libraries, chiefs of police, and humane societies provided they send their request on official letterhead).

Subtitled “A Survey of American and Canadian Law (1614–1990),” this fourth updated and expanded edition of Animals And Their Legal Rights was less than twenty minutes when it first saved me ten or fifteen minutes of rummaging through filing cabinets in search of an explanation of the relationship between the U.S. Endangered Species Act and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species; within hours it had proved itself probably the most useful book on animal welfare ever written. The opening chapter surveys “The Evolution of Animal Rights Laws in the United States,” succinctly summarizing the evolution of American attitudes toward animals as well. Subsequent chapters cover humane slaughter laws, laboratory animal welfare, animals and airlines, dog laws, cat laws, horse laws, unlike, animal fighting, animal entertainment, regulation of trapping and poisoning, marine mammal law, bird law, laws concerning nonhuman primates, foreign animal protection laws, humane education in the public schools, and the relationship between animal protection groups and law enforcement agencies. The numerous appendices include the complete text of the most important current laws—state, federal, and international—pertaining to animal welfare and the welfare of the many animal species that are kept as pets. This is not to say Animals And Their Legal Rights is without deficiencies. The “Trapping and Poisoning” chapter, for instance, sets the number of furbearers trapped in the U.S. each year at 20.3 million, which is close to the all time record high reported near the peak of the fur sales boom in the mid-1960s. Only a 6 million furbearers were trapped during the winter of 1989–1990; the old figure was quoted both because of the quality of the evidence and because active trappers object to accusations of exaggerating. More disturbing, the author of this section criticized an anti-snooping laws in the books in all of these states for prohibiting use of plastic-coated cable snares as well as the much more widely used wire snares. It is the author’s opinion that developers should encourage the use of plastic-coated cable snares in places of leghold traps because they are less likely to harm furbearers less suffering. Having spent at least 600 hours a winter for 12 years detecting and removing illegal traps, and having been caught in a plastic-coated cable snares himself with enough of a jerk to wrench the average coyote’s tip out of socket, it is this critic’s opinion that the author of this particular eccentricity has never been out in the woods enough to know what she’s talking about. There is no such thing as a humane trap; snares are used almost exclusively against rabbits.

MADAGASCAR

Lemurs and Baobabs

Madagascar: A World Out Of Time


Eighty percent of the 8,800 plants and animals unique to Madagascar are endemic to the island, having evolved in isolation for at least 40 million years. Many, like the lemurs and baobab trees, are living relics of the age when the first mammals emerged. Virtually all of these unique and ancient species are threatened or endangered by habitat loss, principally caused by logging and agricultural expansion to feed a fast-growing human population. Internationally acclaimed environmental photographer Franz Lanting and lemur expert Allison Jolly depict and describe much of the wildlife, while John Mack provides notes on the native flora and fauna, including how to elude the very despairing of the very deadly Isla del Feo, Lago Grua, Isla de los Porciones, and especially the bottle dolphins who wash up dead on the beaches in their own grease and grime.
Continued from previous page
and canids, being most effective in run-sets, whereas leghold traps are used primarily in baited sets near roads; and at subfreezing tempera-
tures with a cold wind blowing, the difference in the feel of a hard-frozen plastic-coated cable snare biting into one’s leg and a wire snare doing likewise is very slight. Either one hurts, either one can maim, and either one can hold an animal prisoner to anxiety, hunger, and the elements for days until the animal either dies, chews a leg off, or is dispatched by the trapper.

The quality of the legal information offered fortunately far exceeds the level of this one segment. I expect I’ll be using Animals And Their Legal Rights as a desk reference almost daily, until the owner is held on with double-sided tape and a new edition becomes necessary because continued success in courtrooms has significantly advanced animal protection jurisprudence.

Worth adding next time would be an appendix listing the typical sentences given for violating the various laws cited. There is considerable discrepancy between the maximums, which are stated, and what judges mete out. Observe that the sentencing data might serve as nonmonetary aids as assembling this volume was in the first place; but the resulting horror of the extreme value for humane societies and animal defense groups once cases are brought to court.

M.C.

Classics Revisited

A Cat, a Man, and Two Women

Junichiro Tanizaki (1886-1965) is universally regarded as one of the great novelists of 20th century Japan. Many of his works have recently been translated and published in the United States. A Cat, a Man, and Two Women was written in 1936, but was translated by Paul McCarthy and published in 1966, to the joy of all readers who admire the works of Tanizaki and, of course, to all cat lovers.

The novels of Tanizaki (perhaps the best known to western readers is Naomi) have common themes. His typical male anti-heroes are self-indulgent and ineffectual. The man is manipulated by women, but the reader does not pity the dominated man because he refuses to mature and meet his challenges. He remains a child who is often bullied by mother, mother-in-law, and wife. In most of Tanizaki’s novels, it is quite easy to laugh with and empathize with his characters, but it is difficult to admire or even like them.

Exception for one. Lily is the beautiful and wise cat who is definitely the heroine in A Cat, a Man, and Two Women. Although she is too abused and manipulated, Lily is the only character who understands loyalty and true affection. In the end, she is much better off than her human counterparts. Lily is the constant companion of the anti-hero Shozo. He loves her as his only passion in his limited life. None of the women in the book are even described, but the reader has ample evidence of Lily’s charms. “Certainly Shozo had never had such a lovely cat before, with such a magnificent coat. European cats are generally free from the stiff, square shouldered look of Japanese cats; they have clean, chic, looking lines, like a beautiful woman with gently sloping shoulders. Japanese cats usually have long, narrow heads, with slight hollows beneath the eyes and prominent cheekbones, but Lily’s head was small and compact. Her wonderful large and beautiful gold colored eyes and nervously twitching nose were set within the well defined contours of a face shaped exactly like a clam shell placed upside down. But it was not her coat or face or body that so attracted Shozo to this kitten. If it were only a matter of outward form, he himself had seen Persian and Siamese cats that were even more beautiful. It was Lily’s personality that was so appealing.”

For pages the reader hears how clever Lily is, how she can play tricks, and about her wonderful ability to understand humans. “Cats have a wisdom of their own. They understand at once how someone feels about them. Lily’s behavior proved it: as soon as Shimako changed her attitude and began to feel real affection for her, the cat came right back and behaved in the most friendly way possible. Hadn’t Lily in fact sensed the change in Shimako’s feelings more quickly than she herself had?”

Reviews continued on page 57

The Guardian

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SIX BILLION PER YEAR... ONE AT A TIME!
Shobo’s relationship to Lily is always one of true passion which seems to be reciprocated. When Shobo tragically gives away her horse, Lily is back home from Shobo, but there is no escaping the rule of the mother. When money is low, she plots to break up Shobo’s marriage with the hard-working mother. Their marriage was nearly over, and then unwanted animals, and wife number two, Fukakon, uplifts her immediately, complete with a new keyboard. To gain Shobo’s attention, Fukakon pretends to like Lily, but within a short time she too becomes very jealous. She insists that Lily be given away to Shobo, and that she is in a state of drago. She has lost everything from her marriage and now she wants only Lily.

At first it appears that her motive is to make Shobo unhappy and to stir up problems in his new marriage, but when she is defeated, she can’t resist the love that Lily is willing to give. In the end, all the human characters have tortured themselves by being unable to love themselves or each other, and Lily is the only character left untainted. She is the most desired of them all, and she is the best restored as well. She understands give and take, and has, as most cats do, a very strong sense of self-esteem.

This is a very humorous novel with some strong insights into our relationships to companion animals. Except among members of the animal rights community, it may still be considered strange if one shows great affection for an animal. Tanizaki lived with two cats for many years. He loved one and hated the other. This ambivalence toward domestic animals who are dependent upon us but who also have great emotional power, is well described in this unique and charming story.

—Noomi Rachel

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