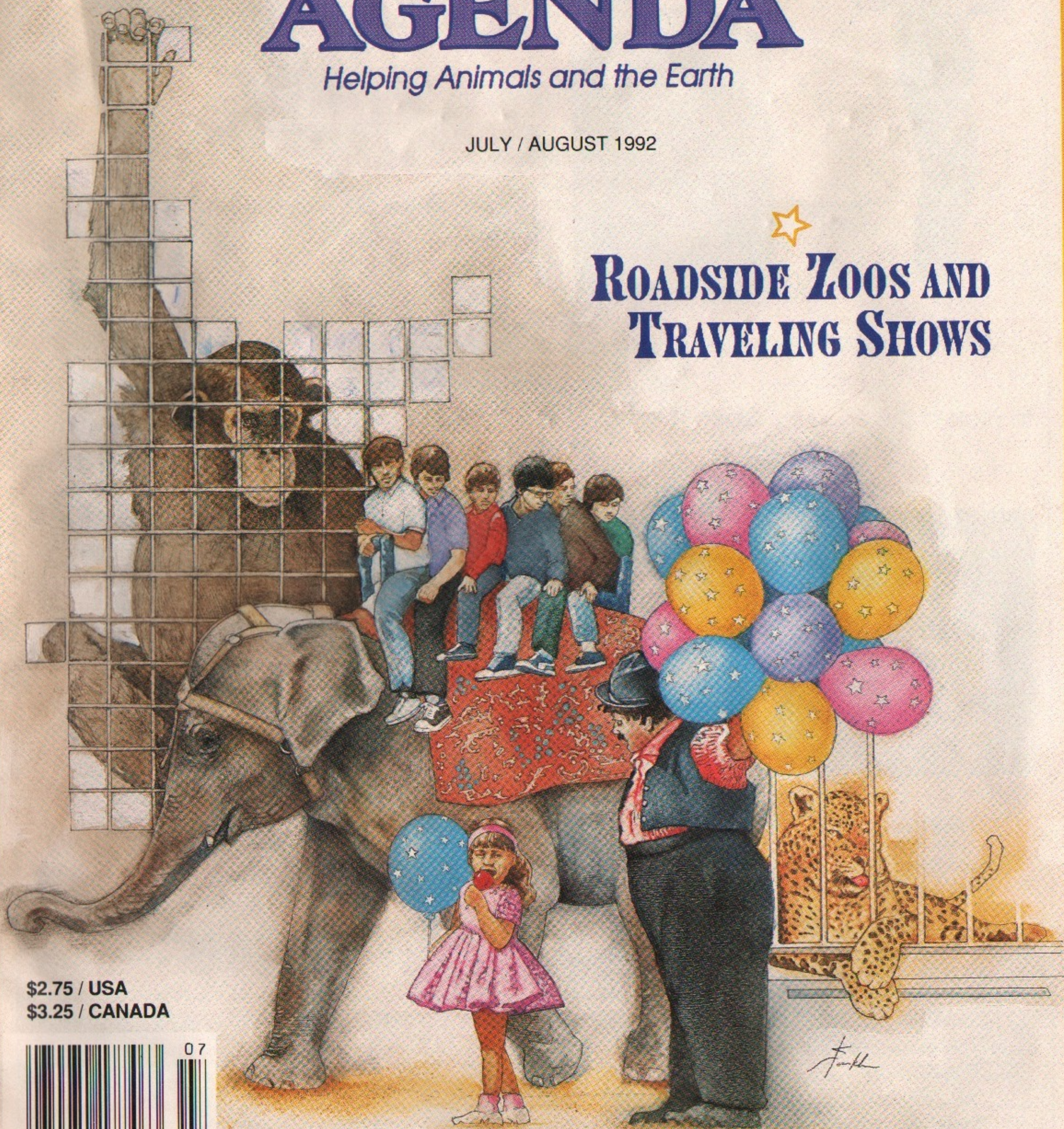


# The ANIMALS' AGENDA

Helping Animals and the Earth

JULY / AUGUST 1992

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★ EX-HUNTERS AND WHY THEY QUIT





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**THE FUND for ANIMALS** has united with over 40 national and grassroots groups to protest the **Pigeon Shoot at Hegins, PA.** Our **annual conference** will be held **September 5 - September 7** in conjunction with the shoot.

## WEEKEND SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Saturday September 5

Civil Disobedience Training sponsored by PETA; 9:00 am. - 3:00 pm. Separate registration required. Contact Jenny Woods at (301)770-7444 x318 for details.

Saturday September 5

The Fund for Animals Cash-bar Reception; 7:30 pm. - 12:00 am. Harrisburg Marriot.

Sunday September 6

Conference (workshops, evening buffet and notable speakers such as Cleveland Amory, Ingrid Newkirk, Don Barnes, Wayne Pacelle, Chris DeRose, Priscilla Feral and others); 9:00 am. - 8:30 pm.

Monday September 7

Pigeon Shoot Protest, Hegins, PA. For an additional fee, protestors may take a chartered bus from the Harrisburg Marriot to Hegins.

## CONFERENCE LOCATION

Free Parking

Harrisburg Marriot Hotel  
4650 Lindle Road  
Harrisburg, PA 17111  
(800) 343-5982

Free  
Transportation  
from the Airport

The \$60 registration fee (\$80 after August 1) includes 3 vegan meals. Conference attendees will be given a discount at the Marriot for room reservations but sign up early because space is limited. Please contact Heidi Prescott at the Washington, D.C. area office of The Fund for Animals for reservation information at (301) 585-2591.

- ☐ I enclose \$\_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ registration (s). Early fee (postmarked by August 1) \$60. Late fee (postmarked after August 15) \$80. Please make check out to The Fund for Animals, 850 Sligo Ave., Suite LL2, Silver Spring, MD 20910.
- ☐ Extra donation of \$\_\_\_\_\_ to help sponsor a student.
- ☐ Yes, I am interested but would like more information.
- ☐ I would like a bus ticket from the hotel to Hegins. I've included \$11.00 payable to The Fund for Animals.
- ☐ I can't believe I am not a member of The Fund! My membership fee of \$20 is enclosed.

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July/August 1992

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# PAGE TWO

## A Measure of Success

As we struggle to end abuses of animals that are often so embedded in our culture as to seem eternal, we can take courage from our accomplishments thus far, many of which would have seemed impossible just a decade ago.

The best recognized achievement of the animal protection movement in recent years has been bringing the fur trade to the verge of collapse: U.S. retail fur sales, peaking at \$1.85 billion in 1987, fell to less than half as much in 1991 and are falling still. The number of animals trapped for fur in North America meanwhile plummeted from as many as 45 million in 1981 to just 3.3 million in 1991; over the same period, the number of trappers plunged from 840,000 to about 135,000. The number of animals ranched for fur in North America dropped from around six million to 3.5 million.

But the huge reduction in the number of animals killed for fur is only one of many major gains. Pound and shelter surveys covering facilities in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Washington, and Los Angeles County, California, confirm that the number of homeless animals euthanized in 1991 was just a fraction of the number euthanized a decade earlier: probably fewer than six million, compared with as many as 20 million around 1981. The reductions in euthanasia parallel the increasing acceptance of spay/neuter as an essential component of responsible pet guardianship.

Among other statistics of note, the number of licensed hunters in the U.S. fell from over 20 million in 1981 to fewer than 16 million in 1991—and the number of young people taking up hunting is so low that even some pro-hunting groups predict hunting could die out by the turn of the century. The numbers of animals used in biomedical research and product testing are also down, including a 92% drop in the use of dogs by federally funded researchers since 1964, and a drop of 50% just since 1984. Partly in response to plummeting laboratory demand for dogs, the number of pet thefts is down from as many as 1.5 million a year around 1981 to about 800,000 a year now.

Simultaneously, the number of vegetarians in the U.S. is up, from about 2% of the population in 1981 to approximately 6% today. There are now more American vegetarians (15 million) than there are people inhabiting any states but Texas, New York, and California. In addition, up to 50 million people, 20% of the total U.S. population, are experimenting with vegetarian meals. Accordingly, per capita beef consumption is down 11%, and per capita egg consumption is down 16%.

Almost all of this has been done without the aid of national legislation (the drop in pet theft is the one big exception). Some of the accomplishments have even directly clashed with federal policy, which promotes meat consumption, hunting, and trapping. In each case, animal activists have simply convinced the public that animals deserve more considerate treatment. This success also shows up in national polls (if not in Congress, as yet): 89% of teens and two out of three adults support the protection of endangered species, while two out of three teenagers and anywhere from 34% to 70% of adults support the general concept of animal rights (depending upon where and how pollsters have asked the question).

Some activists fear that if we publicize our successes, the public will quit seeing such issues as fur, pet overpopulation, and pet theft as urgent problems. They think we need millions of suffering animals in each category to elicit help. Yet in most cases the people who have acted so far have not been moved by numbers. Rather, they've been moved by photographs and descriptions of the plight of individual animals—the trapped coyote being stomped to death; the frightened kitten facing the needle; the calf in a veal crate. Compassion begins by responding to suffering. Most people will stop to aid a suffering sentient being, human or animal, if they feel empowered to do so. Our job is to empower the compassionate to action, so long as any are suffering. Because even one is one too many.

—The Editors

# LETTERS

## Movement Money

Regarding the April report on group budgets and salaries, I think it appropriate to note that the metropolitan area in which a not-for-profit operates is one factor in salary, as is the amount of the overall annual budget and the size of the staff or organization (higher budgeted and staffed organizations tend to pay significantly higher executive salaries). The salary of the top executive in a not-for-profit is typically determined not by that executive but by a board of directors from the business community who expect the top executive to have those management skills and demeanor characteristics found in the kinds of for-profit organizations they are familiar with. Years on the job also affect salary received. My tenure as president of the ASPCA, for example, was 14 years; John Hoyt is currently in his 27th year as president of HSUS.

I bring up the foregoing not to argue rightness or wrongness of the salaries but rather to point to what executive search firms bring to the attention of boards of directors and what boards of directors themselves take into consideration when hiring the heads of their organizations. It is my belief that an individual applying to a large not-for-profit organization without a "high" salary history is, in fact, often disqualified on that basis alone if the organization is a large one (i.e., large annual budget, significant moneys in reserve, and a relatively large number of employees).

—John F. Kullberg, President  
Guiding Eyes for the Blind  
Granite Springs Rd.  
Yorktown Heights, NY 10598

## Early Neutering

The April Comment on the neutering of young animals is right on target.

In New York City, neither Bide-a-Wee nor the ASPCA do early spay/neuter; however, the difference is that Bide-a-Wee's neutering contract mainly applies to young animals, since all adult animals are spayed/neutered before leaving the shelter. The ASPCA, on the other hand, gives the adopter two months (for adult animals) in which to return with their animal to fulfill the spay/neuter agreement. This type of self-defeating policy greatly contributes to the overpopulation problem since, as the article mentions, up to 70 percent of adopted animals are not returned to shelters to fulfill the neutering contract. In two months, much can happen. Animals can become pregnant and spraying male cats or aggressive male dogs with mounting behavior can be returned to the shelter or abandoned to the street.

The ASPCA, like many other shelters, will not "waste" money on altering animals prior to adoption because if the animals are not adopted, they will be euthanized. Even after the animals are "spoken for," they are allowed to go to their new homes immediately (intact), on the assumption that if an adopter had to leave their new companion to be altered, they might not return. [This rationale prevails in spite of new overnight "waiting period" policies imposed by progressive shelters to reduce impulse adoptions and to ensure that the decision to adopt a particular animal is well thought out.]

ASPCA's spay/neuter practices are particularly reprehensible since money and other priorities seem to be the issue. Dog and cat overpopulation continues to be a large fundraiser for some organizations, and this is certainly true of the ASPCA. They, like others, are not putting enough creative thought and effort into searching for new ways of solving this problem.

—Molly P. Herriott  
NY, NY

In their article on early neutering, Lieberman and Lane state that the term "low cost" neutering should be replaced by "subsidized" neutering. They do not want the general public to get the idea that customary veterinary fees for neutering are too high. They think the term "subsidized" would lead the public to assume that vets are still collecting the same fees, but that part of the fees are being paid by parties other than the customers having their pets neutered. In other words, the vets do not want to project the image of putting their services on sale.

I think the term "low cost" should be retained, because it draws people to neuter who may not be able to afford the regular rate. "Low cost" is a simple term that speaks to everyone. Whether the lower fees are subsidized or not matters only to the vets who collect the fees and those providing subsidies; the public only knows that the fee is lower than normal.

I hope that both Lieberman and Lane would agree that it is far more important to have pets neutered to reduce the birth rate than it is to worry about what term is used to let the public know affordable options are available.

—Priscilla Blanchard  
Cedar Falls, IA

—more letters on page 4

The future of  
**The ANIMALS AGENDA**  
depends on the generosity of its supporters. We are extremely grateful for the substantial financial assistance provided by these individuals and organizations during 1992.

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## Big Red, A Cat Killed by Coonhunters

In the April Letters, a writer questioned why Big Red, a cat whose death at the hands of coon hunters was reported in the Jan./Feb. '92 issue, was outside.

Big Red was our companion animal. As the editor explained, we live in a fairly remote farming area. In the 12 years we have lived here, we have never had an animal death due to trauma or foul play. There are no wolves, coyotes, wild dogs, or other predators. We live near no major roads. Most of our cats are strays or ferals we have taken in (Red himself was a stray kitten). Many feral, stray, and barn cats do not adjust well to a domestic life if they cannot go outside.

Red was trained to stay close to the house and was frequently observed while outside. We kept him inside after dark. The only reason he was out after dark the night he died was because the neighbors were trimming trees with a chainsaw, and Red's habit was to hide in the cornfield next to our house when such disturbances went on. He did the same thing when we mowed the lawn, so we usually made sure he was in before lawn-mowing.

The coon-hunting took place about a block from our house, along a small creek. A relative of the landowner of the creek-line placed the traps that day without our knowledge, although our land is adjacent to it and is posted. Coon-hunting

season also started that day, but there had never been coon-hunting or trapping in our area since we've lived here. If we had known these activities would be going on, of course our cat would have been in.

The coon-hunters were trespassing; they did not have permission to be on the land. We heard the dogs and tried to stop the hunters. The dogs ran up into our yard and the adjacent cornfield, and although we didn't see Red, we believe the dogs chased him to the creek and killed him there. We heard some animal being pursued, and at that spot we later found Red.

Big Red's death was an unpredictable tragedy. We were not irresponsible with him. We loved Big Red very, very much. Do not judge us.

—Sally and Marcus Boulware  
Evansville, WI

## Animals Have No Agenda?

An "animals' agenda"? Since when? To talk about such a thing is a complete contradiction in terms. It sounds like something right out of Lewis Carroll. Animals don't have agendas. Some humans might "give" them one and hope to fashion some farcical myth for the emotionally disturbed and gullible to swallow.

—James L. Olson, D.D.S.  
2700 Connecticut Ave., N.W.  
Washington, DC 20008

## The Slaughterhouse Tape

Thank you for publishing my letter in the March issue. Jeanne Rousch of PETA responded to it in the May issue, and I request the opportunity to respond to some of her statements.

The letter I wrote for the USDA interpreted the video which was taken at MOPAC and Hatfield. I cannot evaluate information that was obtained from people working at MOPAC by PETA. After watching the video many times, I concluded that both the cattle and the hogs suspended on the overhead conveyor were unconscious. The body of an animal will move after the brain is destroyed. The heads of all the hanging animals on the video were flaccid and hung straight down. A conscious animal suspended on a shackle will arch his back and bend his head backwards. I will send a copy of the complete report I did for the USDA to any interested person.

I would also like to address the concern about my qualifications for assessing unconsciousness and the psychological state of an animal. My Ph.D. in Animal Science included an Animal Behavior major. I took animal behavior courses during both my Master's program and undergraduate program. My BA degree is in Psychology. Neuroscience courses were an important part of my doctoral training. I have written two extensive

—continued on page 7

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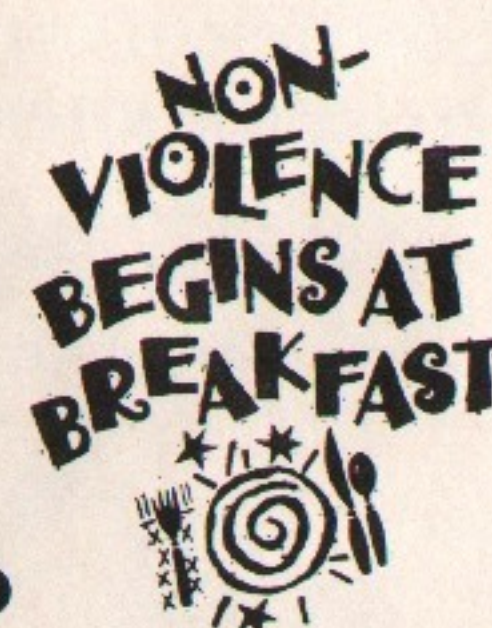


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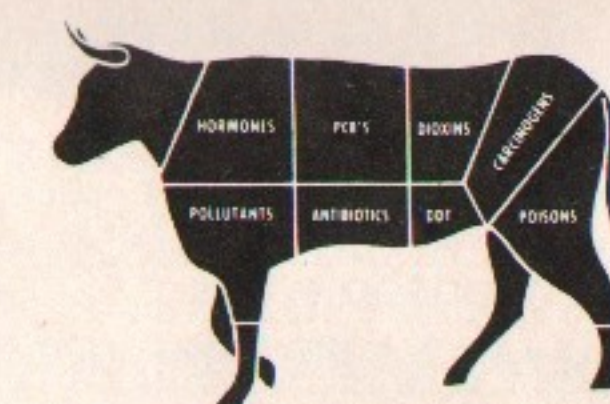
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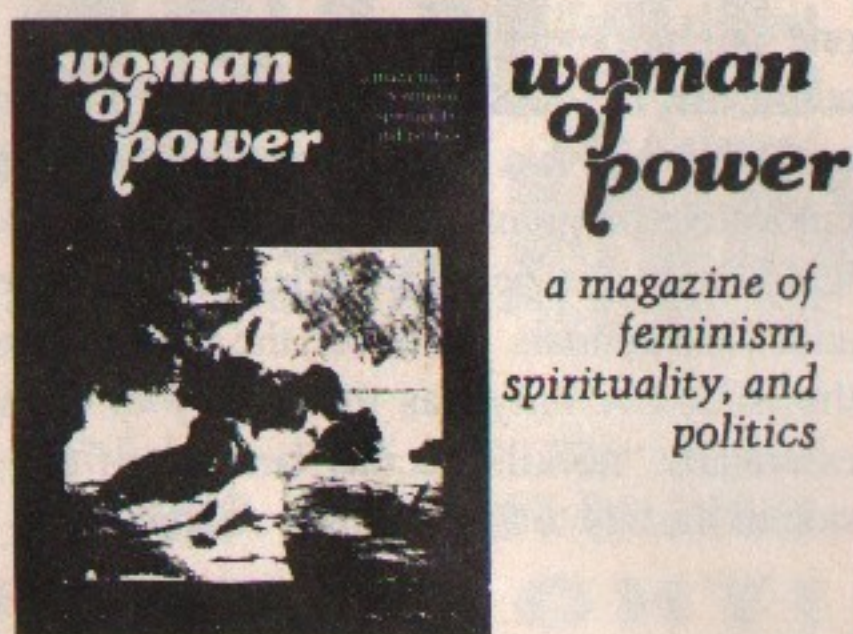




## RABIES FACTS AND FALLACIES:

### Rabies is epidemic.

**Only if you're a bat, a skunk, a fox, or a raccoon.** Rabies is epidemic among bats in the south, southwest, and northeast--and has been for decades. Transmission of rabies from bats to humans is extremely rare. Skunks are the main rabies carriers in the midwest and west. Human victims are primarily trappers, who become infected while skinning skunks. Fox rabies has recently migrated from eastern Canada into the northeastern U.S., and could potentially be transmitted to dogs, who might then transmit it to people--but this hasn't happened yet. A major raccoon rabies outbreak began in West Virginia in 1978, after a group of hunters and trappers tried to restock their region with raccoons they brought from Florida, some of whom were rabid. This outbreak has now spread through Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and eastern Ohio. But after 14 years, there are still no human victims.



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### It's easy to get rabies.

**False.** For all practical purposes, rabies is transmitted **only** by the wet saliva of an infected animal--usually via bite, sometimes by an infected animal licking an opening into the body, such as an open wound. There are only four cases on record of rabies being transmitted in any other way, all of which involved highly unusual circumstances.

### Rabid animals are driven to bite.

**False.** In the early stages of rabies, infected animals behave almost normally. Bites result from accidental encounters. Later, the animals suffer excruciating fever, headache, and thirst, along with throat constrictions that keep them from drinking. They usually just seek a cool dark place to die. Bites occur, again, from unintentional contact with humans or other animals.

### Rabies is always fatal.

**True.** But rabies can be prevented, even after exposure, by a series of three injections, which should be administered as soon as possible after exposure is confirmed. People who may have frequent contact with potentially rabid animals should have themselves immunized against rabies. (Consult your physician.) In this category are animal control officers, humane society animal handlers, veterinarians and veterinary assistants, wildlife rehabilitators, and feral cat rescuers.

### Feral cats are a threat to spread rabies.

**Not necessarily.** Feral cats who must compete with raccoons for food are at risk of getting and transmitting rabies. But so are roaming pets--dogs and cats--who have not been immunized. It is true that cats are responsible for 70% of the human exposure to rabies in some areas. It is also true that the overwhelming majority of the infected cats were pets, who tangled with raccoons at a food dish. It is further true that human exposure to rabies by any means of transmission is very rare. Even where rabies is most common, more people are killed by accidental gunfire than are bitten by any sort of rabid animal.

### All raccoons carry rabies.

**False.** Testing statistics indicate that even raccoons who have bitten people or animals are rarely rabid. It is reliably estimated that in the regions where raccoon rabies is most common, only three to five raccoons out of every hundred are actual carriers. But this doesn't mean you should take chances. Don't go near raccoons, don't feed raccoons, and call the authorities if you see a raccoon behaving strangely or drooling. Either aggressive or friendly behavior can be symptomatic of rabies, especially if the raccoon is seen in broad daylight.

### Trapping raccoons is necessary to stop rabies.

**Absolutely false.** The Centers for Disease Control, the National Institutes of Health, the Wistar Institute, Fromm Laboratories, and numerous other wildlife and public health authorities advise that killing animals *en masse* to eliminate the rabies reservoir simply doesn't work. In fact, it opens up habitat, causing both rabid and healthy animals to wander, increasing the risk that the disease will spread. More open habitat also causes females to bear more young. During the years the raccoon rabies epidemic was spreading northward, trappers in the affected states killed an average of over 500,000 raccoons a year, without either slowing the advance of rabies or diminishing the raccoon population by any measureable amount. (However, between 30 and 40 trappers per year required post-exposure rabies shots after skinning raccoons who proved to be rabid. This was in many states the leading cause of human exposure.

### What should I do to avoid rabies?

**Be kind to animals.** Keep your pets indoors or on a leash. Don't leave any pet out at night. Have all of your animals immunized, including horses and grazing animals. If you feed feral cats, feed them during daylight hours only. Remove uneaten food before dark, to prevent conflict between cats and raccoons. If you possibly can, have the cats immunized and sterilized (and try to find good homes for any who can be tamed).



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## ACTIONS

The Tennessee Network for Animals marked Earth Day on April 26 with a blessing of the animals at Mynatt Park in Gatlinburg, Tenn. • A full-page ad placed in the Tacoma News Tribune on April 17 by the Progressive Animal Welfare Society asked Ron Irwin of the B&I Variety Store in Tacoma to release Ivan the gorilla to a zoo where he can be with other gorillas. Ivan has spent nearly 28 years in solitary confinement at the store—unprotected by the Endangered Species Act because he was captured before it took effect. • United Poultry Concerns' second annual spring mourning vigil for chickens drew 70 participants, according to organizer Karen Davis. The vigil was held May 1 outside the Perdue chicken slaughterhouse in Salisbury, Maryland. • PETA marked Memorial Day with a nation wide series of protests against the use of animals in product safety testing by General Motors. • The Mahaive Theatre in Great Barrington, Mass., on May 7 performed Franz Kafka's little known antivivisection play *Report To The Academy*, in which a captive gorilla describes his existence. • The Cetacean Liberation Coalition marched on Marine World Africa U.S.A., in Vallejo, Calif., on May 30 just as 3,000 travel agents converged on the site for a special promotional tour. • Thirteen members of the Coalition to Ban Live Bird Shoots in Pennsylvania took time out May 3 from planning this year's protest

## CORRECTIONS

- A typographical error in the Opposition section of the June ANIMALS' AGENDA misidentified Oregon anti-animalrights crusader Patti Strand as "Polly" Strand. Apologies to Polly Strand, a longtime animal defender in Orinda, Calif.
- Days after the June issue went to press, including bear researcher Lynn Rogers' offering of summer bear study trips, Rogers was charged by the Minnesota Dept. of Natural Resources with either killing two bear cubs or allowing them to die while in his custody, without reporting their deaths to the state of Minnesota, as required by law. Rogers is also under investigation by the U.S. Forest Service, his employer, for alleged sexual harassment and professional misconduct.

# NETWORK NOTES

against the annual Labor Day shoot in Hegin, Pa., to stage a brief protest on the main street of Hegin, attracting considerable abuse from residents.

## WORLD DAY FOR LABORATORY ANIMAL LIBERATION

Legislation in Support of Animals Inc. convened an Animal Research Commission to investigate the use of animals in Louisiana laboratories. Alliance for Animals staged a march to the Univ. of Wisconsin primate research facilities. • The Animal Rights Alliance of South Carolina protested the alleged failure of authorities to make the Columbia, S.C. pound hold animals for at least five days, as mandated by the 1990 amendments to the Animal Welfare Act, before selling them to laborato-

ry. • Friends of Animals demonstrated at Northwest Airlines offices in eight cities to protest shipments of beagles from American breeders to Swiss research laboratories. FOA also protested outside the U.S.

## CAMPAIGNS

The Manitoba Animal Alliance has begun a drive to end pound seizure in Winnipeg. In 1991 alone, the city pound sold over 600 dogs to the Univ. of Manitoba for dissection and experimental use. • The Ethical Science Education Coalition is sending Connecticut science teachers a

of habitat destruction along the route to the Pacific Ocean taken by explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in 1803.

## COMING EVENTS

The 1992 Albert Schweitzer Environmental Symposium, titled "Reverence for Life: Ethical Solutions to Environmental Problems," will be held Aug. 13-14 at the United Nations Bldg. in New York City. For details, call 203-284-9990. • The Dogs on Stamps Study Unit of the American Topical Assn. reminds readers that Sept. 20-26 will be Natl. Dog Week first proclaimed in 1927 by the Pet Food Institute, and commemorated annually by the U.S. Postal Service until circa 1976. For further info, write Morris Raskin, 3208 Hana Rd., Edison, NJ 08817. • The 1992 annual conference of the Humane Society of the U.S. will be held Oct. 28-31 in Boulder, Colo.; get details from 202-452-1100. • The Scientists Center for Animal Welfare will host a seminar on "Husbandry and use of agricultural animals in research" Nov. 5 in Anaheim, Calif.; get info from 301-654-6390.

## DOGS AND CATS

Dave Broadfoot of the long-running Royal Canadian Air Farce CBC radio comedy has taped a 30-second public service announcement on spay/neuter for the Animal Alliance of Canada. Get details on availability from AAC, 221 Broadview Ave., Suite 101, Toronto, Ontario M4M 2G3, Canada. • The Animal Rights Alliance is staging monthly demonstrations to promote spay/neuter in Fairfield County, Conn. • The Animal Protection Institute has enlisted Peter Falk and Victor Borge to promote pet identification tattoos. • Facing Animal Concerns Today has begun a series of protests at the Hinsdale Greyhound Track in Hinsdale, N.H.

## GROUP NEWS

Animal Alliance, based at P.O. Box 8031, Santa Fe, NM 87504, has begun a three-year spay/neuter campaign in Oaxaca, Mexico, that will involve training 70 veterinary students to alter at least 12,000 cats and dogs. The group also conducts free and low-cost spay/neuter clinics on Native American reservations in the U.S. southwest, assists Mexican groups in protecting endangered

sea turtles, and is trying to set up supplemental winter feeding for wild horses who inhabit Native American reservations. • Club

work to halt primate trafficking and preserve primate habitat. (For more information about IPPL, write to P.O. Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484.)



GAJA, a Polish animal protection group, has begun a quarterly newsletter, accompanied by English synopses of major news items. Newsletter exchanges are welcomed c/o ul-Wyzwolenia 119, 43-356 Wilkowice, Poland. • The 150-year-old Polish SPCA has also begun a bimonthly journal; send exchanges to 60-848 Poznan, Dabrowskiego 25 m.3, Poland. English synopses of the major items in the first two issues were supplied to The ANIMALS' AGENDA by Jan Wawrzniak of Adam Micewicz Univ., but it was unclear whether these synopses would be a regular feature of the publication. • The Institute for the Development of Earth Awareness, founded by *Dreaded Comparison* author Marjorie Spiegel in 1989, welcomes membership inquiries at P.O. Box 124, Prince St. Stn., New York, NY 10012; 212-741-0338. • The Czech environmental group Children of the Earth is forming an animal-rights wing c/o Jindrich Petrik, Jenecská 53, 161 00 Praha 6, Czechoslovakia. • The Royal SPCA of Hong Kong includes an animal rights working group, c/o J/O Harcourt Rd. and Fenwick Pier St., Hong Kong. The group began an antifur campaign last winter—and Hong Kong fur sales promptly dropped by 60%.

## HONORS

International Primate Protection League chairwoman Shirley McGreal has been named to the Global 500 Roll of Honor by the United Nations Environment Program, in recognition of more than two decades of distinguished

## LETTERS

A list of the Catholic hierarchy in Spain is available from *Alternativa para la Liberacion Animal*, Apartado 37.078, 08080, Barcelona, Spain. ALA asks that letters be sent to the hierarchy protesting bullfighting and the abuse of animals in Spanish religious festivals. • The U.S. banned domestic sale of red-eared terrapins back in 1975, but still permits the export of up to seven million hatchlings per year for sale as pets, most of whom die, either in transport or from inappropriate care from inexperienced purchasers. The World Society for the Protection of Animals asks that letters protesting the exports be directed to Marshall Jones, Office of Authority, Dept. of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240. • The Dolphin Project asks that letters objecting to the Safeway Whale Trainer Program, which promotes the Marine World Africa U.S.A. aquarium, be sent to Peter Magowan, Pres., Safeway Corp., 4th and Jackson Sts., Oakland, CA 94660.

## OBITUARIES

Activist Carol Moreau, 45, died of brain cancer April 28 at her home in Cowansville, Quebec. Best known for her 1984 campaign to improve animal holding facilities in pet stores, Moreau was also an early opponent of the seal hunts held annually off eastern Canada. Her CB radio handle "Seal Pup" was familiar to thousands of fellow amateur radio enthusiasts. • ANIMALS' AGENDA cartoonist Joe Sumrall was killed in early April by a burglar he surprised

at his home. • Activist Lani Wigand, 38, died suddenly on April 16 at Finksburg, Maryland. Wigand served jail time for running in front of the guns at the 1991 Hegin Labor Day pigeon shoot to rescue wounded birds.

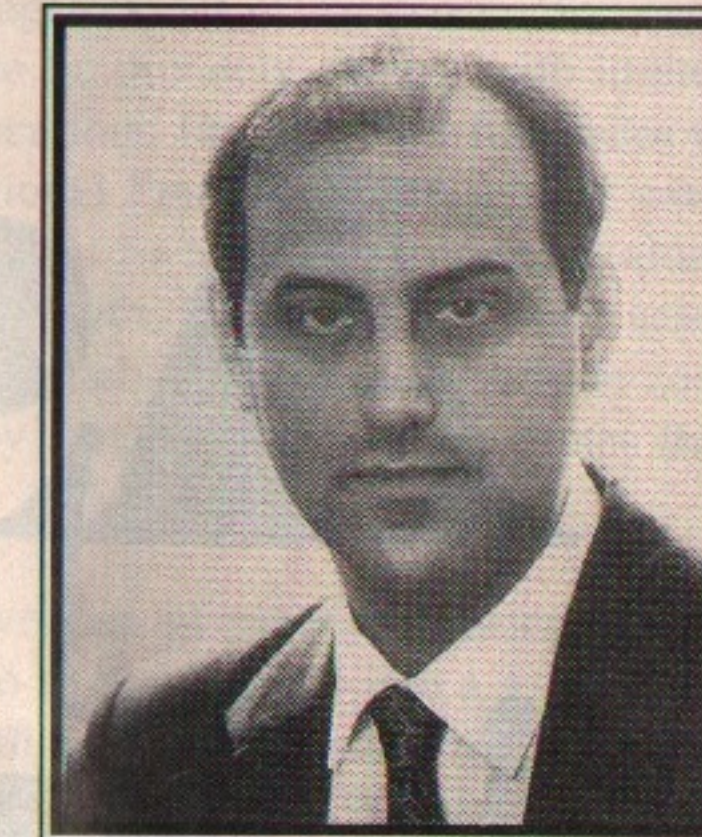
## OFFERINGS

Window stickers to identify restaurants that serve vegetarian meals are available from PETA, P.O. Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015. • Burgers 'N Fries 'N Cinnamon Buns, a guide to preparing vegetarian versions of popular fast food and junk food, is \$6.50 from the Vegetarian Resource Group, P.O. Box 1463, Baltimore, MD 21203. • The third volume of *Perspectives On Medical Research*, the journal of the Medical Research Modernization Committee, is now available. Get ordering info from P.O. Box 6036, Grand Central Stn., New York, NY 10163-6018. • How On Earth!, a vegetarian newsletter for teens, is \$10/4, from P.O. Box 3347, West Chester, PA 19381. • A new series of five antivivisection pamphlets published under the title *In Focus: Scientific is available from the American Anti-Vivisection Society, 801 Old York Rd., #204, Jenkintown, PA 19046-1685. • A stack of flyers on "The Privatization of the Earth" is \$5.00 from The Vulture's Quill, P.O. Box 1124, Ukiah, CA 95482.*

## PEOPLE

A Cleveland, Ohio, woman who refused to be identified in late April rescued two kittens from a pair of knife-wielding teenagers who had already thrown three kittens to a pit bull terrier. The Public Animal Welfare Society offered a reward of \$100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the teenagers on cruelty charges. • Bibjana Ohio, the reigning Miss Nigeria, is an outspoken ethical vegetarian. • British wildlife artist David Shepherd has raised over \$7 million for wildlife conservation since 1955 via auctions of his work. A print Shepherd produced to fight the ivory trade, much of which is based in Hong Kong, recently raised approximately \$1.5 million mainly from Hong Kong customers. • Connecticut high school students Christina Collins, Jen Covens, Luke Hoverman, and Elyn Stewart held a round table discussion of their reasons for opposing classroom

dissection May 5 and May 12 on public access television. • Veterinarian Brandon Reines has



been named research director of United Action for Animals. • Alain St. Martin, director of the Society for the Protection of Animals in Sherbrooke, Quebec, raised \$20,930 over the Easter weekend by spending a record 53 hours in a dog cage at a local shopping center. St. Martin broke his own record of 52 hours in the cage, set in 1990, but didn't approach the \$38,000 he raised then, when the Quebec economy was considerably stronger.

## VICTORIES

Windows on the World, one of four New York restaurants targeted by PETA for protests against foie gras, immediately removed foie gras from the menu, "at the very least until we are convinced by our supplier that we are receiving a quality product," according to spokesman Philip Romeo. Foie gras, pureed goose or duck liver, is produced by force-feeding the fowl until their livers expand to the verge of bursting. • The Mederer Corp. has ceased production of Road Pets candies, although sales were strong according to company statements, because "the people responsible for this product," which made light of road kills, "do not condone maltreatment of animals, nor do we want to be part of anything that can in any way be considered detrimental to children." Notes of thanks may be sent to 500 Industrial Parkway, P.O. Box 68, Creston, IA 50801.



ries. • Friends of Animals demonstrated at Northwest Airlines offices in eight cities to protest shipments of beagles from American breeders to Swiss research laboratories. FOA also protested outside the U.S.

manual titled *Beyond Dissection: A Sampling of Innovative Teaching Tools for Biology Education*. • Tom Warren and John Hilton of American Rivers set out May 31 from St. Louis in an attempt to document the extent



# ASPHALT "JUNGLES"

By Marcia King

Roadside and traveling zoos have been called crueler than research labs, fouler than slaughterhouses. "They're far worse," says Lisa Landres, captive wildlife specialist for Friends of Animals. "Animals used in laboratories or raised for slaughter are killed at the end, but these roadside zoo animals languish for years and years and years of suffering. It's unconscionable and untenable."

*Beneath a faded "Jungle Killer" painting, Joe watched the days pass—a pale, underweight, weak, worm-infested, listless and nearly lifeless 26-year-old ex-circus chimpanzee. For 20 years Joe had been confined to a small, dingy cell of cracked cement flooring, rusted iron bars, grimy windows, and a swing. No other chimps, no companions, no toys. He couldn't have been introduced to a companion anyway: the door to his cell was rusted shut. Though a member of a highly evolved species known for intelligence and great social needs, Joe suffered lifelong solitary confinement and complete psychological deprivation. His prison was a roadside zoo 30 miles northwest of New Orleans, evocatively named the Snake Farm.*

Roadside and traveling zoos have been called crueler than research labs, fouler than slaughterhouses. "They're far worse," says Lisa Landres, captive wildlife specialist for Friends of Animals. "Animals used in laboratories or raised for slaughter are killed at the end, but these roadside zoo animals languish for years and years and years of suffering. It's unconscionable and untenable."

Even when roadside and travelling zoos are at their cleanest, most well-intentioned, letter-of-the-law best, animals may endure unrecognized psychological and emotional torment and anguish, for federal guidelines prescribe only minimal feeding and housing standards. The absence of proper physical, mental, and emotional stimulation does far more harm than just causing the animals to be bored: the deprivation defies, depresses, and denies the instincts that define each creature, shattering the very essence of his or her being. Confined to empty, isolated, undersized steel-and-concrete cages, running animals can't run, burrowing animals can't dig, flying animals can't fly, swimming animals can't swim, climbing animals can't climb. Social animals have no companions, pack animals no herd, shy animals no privacy. Prey animals live side by side with their predators.

The resulting frustration and distress is evident to even the casual observer: the vacant stares, the extreme lethargy, the constant, aimless pacing or rocking or swaying, the pulling out of hair or feathers, the self-mutilation. These animals are little more than shells. And these may be the lucky ones, who live at the "good" roadside zoos, or in well-maintained trailers.

## No definition

Roadside zoos and their migrating counterparts, traveling zoos, have no distinct, legal classifications to set them apart from accredited zoos and circuses. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, which shares licensing and regulatory responsibility over zoos with the various state wildlife commissions, does not distinguish between roadside and traveling zoos and institutional zoos, which usually have nonprofit status and tend to be accredited by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums. Thus it is difficult even to ascertain how many roadside and traveling zoos exist. But there are hundreds, certainly. Landres and fellow zoo expert Jeanie Roush of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals estimate that there may be as many as 1,000. This is possible. There are approximately 1,500 exhibitors now registered with the USDA. Of these, just 120—a mere eight percent—are AAZPA-accredited. The remainder are mostly roadside and traveling zoos, circuses, and individual entertainers who use exotic animals in their performances.

It isn't always easy to distinguish, from a quick visit, between large

roadside zoos and some of the smaller AAZPA members. Likewise, the distinction between traveling animal shows and circuses tends to be hazy. Thus the influential zoo and circus lobbies have obstructed attempts to legislate abusive menageries out of existence. However, roadside and traveling zoos tend to be privately owned, with limited facilities, no natural habitats, precarious funding, and little serious attention to performing an educational function. Because they cater mainly to the tourist trade, they tend to be more prominent along major highways—especially in the south, the last region to be crisscrossed by interstate expressways, which put countless roadside zoos out of business in other regions by simply bypassing the routes that brought the customers.

Most roadside zoos are the invention of eager entrepreneurs who use the appeal of an animal or two to lure tourists into a gas station, restaurant, motel, gift shop, or small amusement park. The most notorious example is the B&I Circus Store in Tacoma, Washington, where a gorilla named Ivan has been kept in solitary confinement since 1964 (exempt from the protection of the Endangered Species Act because he was already in confinement when the ESA was adopted in 1973).

Some roadside zoos were started by underfunded individuals who hoped to provide a sanctuary for luckless animals rescued from even sleazier circumstances. Still others, including most of the newer ones, are adjuncts of exotic animal ranches, whose inmates are mostly sold for slaughter, hunting, or breeding when the tourist season ends. A few roadside zoos specialize, particularly those in the latter category. Most offer a variety of exhibits, typically of semi-local species who have been captured as "nuisance wildlife," mingled with a few of the more common exotic cats and unusual breeds of livestock.

Traveling zoos keep menageries comparable to those of roadside zoos, but have origins in show business rather than mercantilism. They range from small petting menageries to elephant ride concessions.

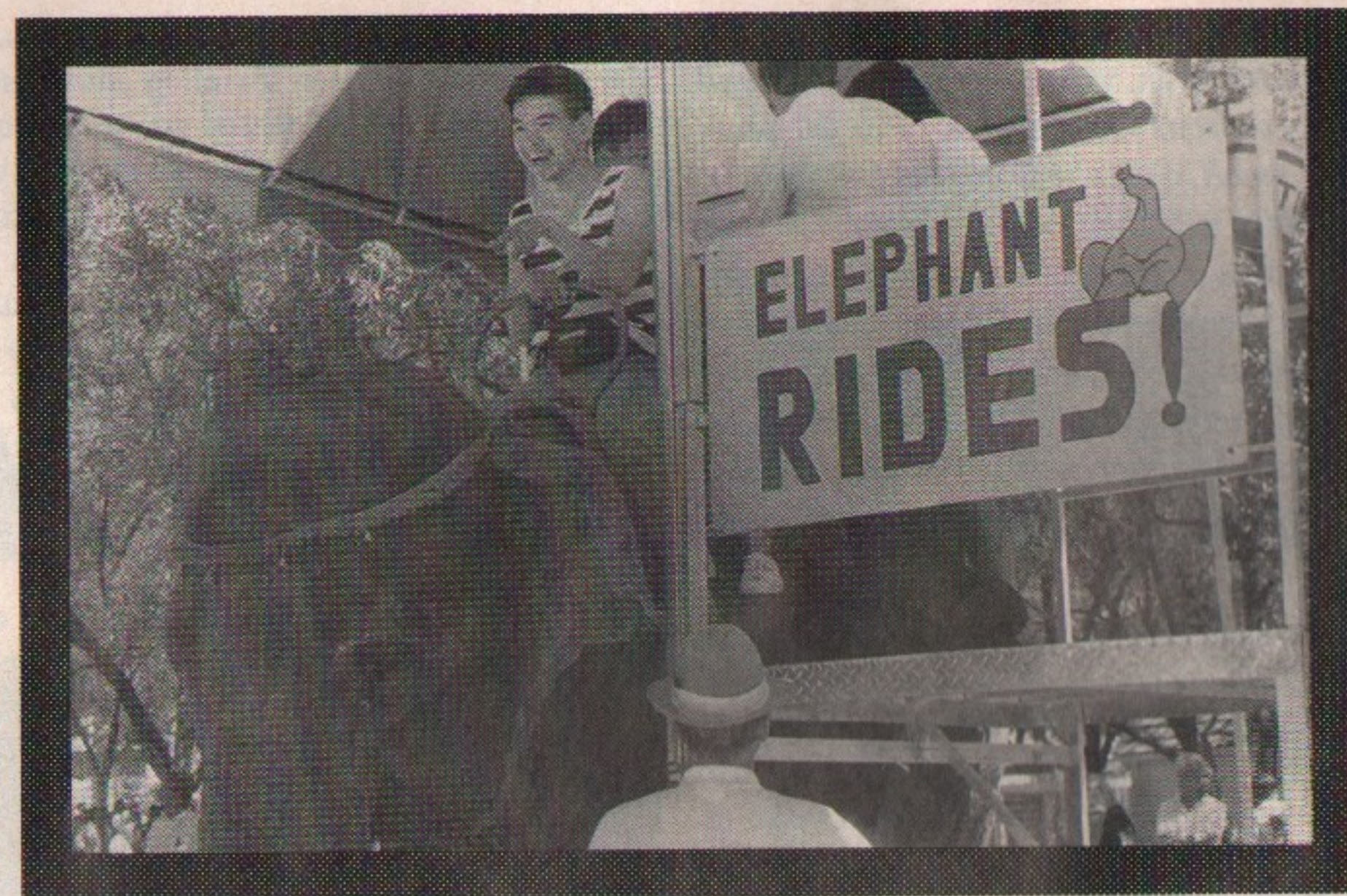
Although the USDA may license marginally more roadside and traveling zoos than a decade ago, due to increased vigilance, there really aren't as many of them as there used to be. The heyday of such menageries coincided with the childhood of the baby boomers, and faded through the combination of competition from television, the interstates bypassing the old locations, and increasing consciousness of animal suffering—especially among the young. This combination of factors recently killed even the best-known of all roadside zoos, New England Playworld. Begun in 1922 as Benson's Wild Animal Farm, the site in Hudson, New Hampshire, was conveniently close to Boston, and was just off the main routes to Nashua and Manchester until U.S. 93 and the Everett Turnpike were completed in the late 1970s. Already struggling, the facility changed owners and names in 1979, but by October 1987 was obliged to auction off its animals and close. The boarded-up, weather-beaten property was finally sold at auction to developers on March 20, 1992.

Increased regulation also shut more than just a few exhibits down. Says Laura Bevan, southeast regional director for the Humane Society of the U.S., "Years ago, Florida got a lot of flak for the condition of roadside zoos. After that, the Florida game commissioner has taken more supervision of them; most of them have cleaned up or gone out of business." The momentum continues, as Flea World, of Sanford, folded in 1990, and the Everglades Holiday Park Zoo, near Miami, was closed by Broward County and state officials in 1991.

Still, Bevan notes that while the animals in the remaining facilities are "not in bad shape, they're often housed in unnatural caging envi-



ronments—small cramped cages, dark concrete cells. Even though the animals appear to be physically healthy, we have serious concerns about their psychological well-being.”



foul floors.

“Animals are not supposed to have to eat off the floor where all the fecal matter collects,” says Roush. “But most of them do, meaning they’re probably going to end up with parasite problems and with other diseases as well.”

That’s not all that’s wrong with roadside and traveling zoo feeding programs. “Some of these places are run on a shoestring and they rely on the public coming and bringing the food,” says Landres. Where Joe was confined, “they had these long PVC pipes that extended from outside the enclosure into the inside, and the animals used to stand there and rattle them. People were supposed to put food into the pipes and it would slide down to the animals. The animals were so ingrained to begging, all they did was sit there and rattle the pipes because they were starving. They got mostly marshmallows,” along with popcorn, chewing gum, cigarettes, and canned soft drinks—sometimes still in the can, sometimes just poured down.

Although such regimens risk the animals’ lives, the menagerie owners count the pennies saved from the cost of providing proper diets, and the additional pennies earned from selling visitors stale bread, doughnuts, peanuts, bubblegum, old lettuce, and spoiled fruit to give to the animals (often disguised by being pureed in a blender, then molded into pellets).

It isn’t unusual for roadside zoos to feed the animal inmates mainly days-old baked goods. Roush remembers how about seven years ago, a keeper at a central Florida zoo took her into a kitchen filled with cupcakes. On weekends, the keeper explained, all feeding was left to the public. “Don’t the animals get sick and throw up on Monday?” Roush asked the keeper. “Yeah,” she was told. “They do.” Roadside zoo management today is more guarded about what activist visitors get to see, but not necessarily about what the animals get fed.

Roadside and traveling zoo owners also may neglect veterinary care. Sometimes the care is inadequate simply because there isn’t an experienced wildlife veterinarian within reasonable driving distance of a roadside facility, or because a traveling show isn’t always able to locate a veterinarian with the necessary skills to treat wildlife. More often, inadequate care, like inadequate feeding, results from pecuniary considerations. Sick animals die because untrained keepers fail to recognize early symptoms of disease, and sometimes make matters worse

keep up with cleaning, letting urine, feces, and vomit lie in cages indefinitely. Water may be served from rusty containers and food may be simply tossed onto the

with home remedies.

“Usually the people who run or own the place are ignorant to many of the animals’ needs,” says Landres. “Lots of times they have a good heart, but they’re not providing for the animal because they just don’t know how. But lots of times they get people in there who are just moving along down the highway and take the job and couldn’t care less about the animals.” Says Bevan, “Most of the time they hire whoever they can get. They don’t have the money to hire a zoologist or to have a staff vet there for the animals.”

Adds Roush, “If you call the vet listed on the government form,” filed with the USDA to certify veterinary treatment, “it’s not unusual for the vet to say, ‘Yeah, I signed the form but I never set foot in there.’ As far as the vet coming in and looking around, it just doesn’t happen.”

Another thing that doesn’t happen is adequate security. Says Landres, “Every single roadside zoo I’ve been in has a horror story. Security is absolutely a problem with people coming in after hours and killing the animals, stealing them, harassing them.”

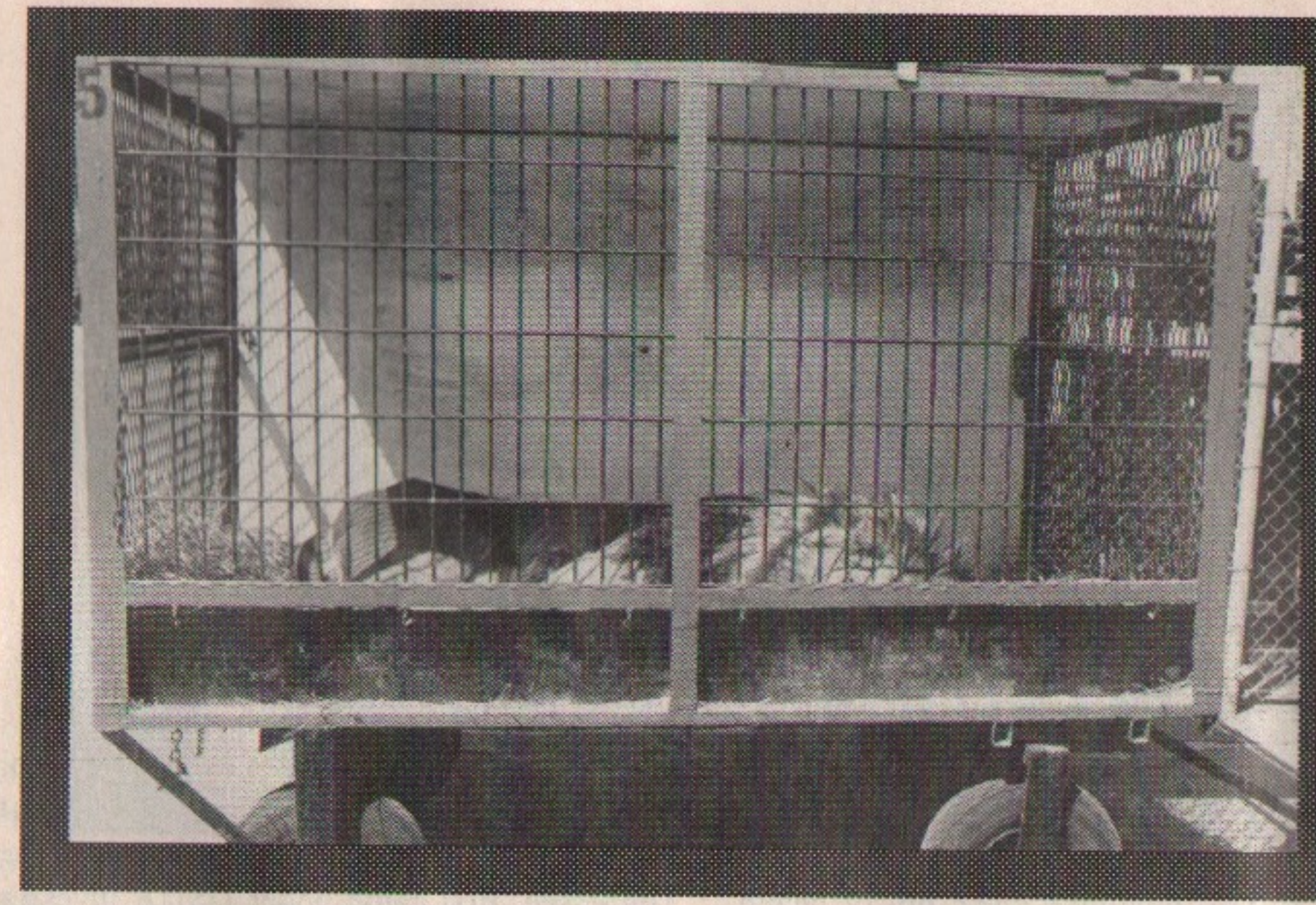
Roush: “I would routinely see violations. There should be a perimeter fence around the zoo, but there isn’t always one. Incidents of vandalism are not rare; it’s easy for vandals to get in, to stone animals to death, to poison them. This happens all the time.”

As deplorable as conditions are at many roadside zoos, the problems are even worse when compounded by the stress of travel. “Traveling zoos are even more sleazy,” says Landres. “The animals are kept in small cramped transport cages. Sometimes they’re chauffeured around in the back of trucks that are not meant to house animals, so there is almost no ventilation. There have been instances where animals have died from lack of ventilation and extreme heat. They’ve also been abandoned in the trucks.”

The 1989 Wildlife Information Center report *Wildlife In Traveling Animal Shows* included cases of traveling “caretakers” beating an orangutan to death, scalding a monkey to death with boiling water, and strangling a leopard.

Usually, flagrant abuse isn’t seen by the public, but intolerable conditions such as lack of water, food, and shelter are. However, before local authorities can act on complaints made by upset visitors, the zoo creeps away.

The most infamous of all traveling zoos was Wonder Zoo, one of



several traveling menageries owned by Richard Garden of Sarasota, Florida, who obtained his exhibitors’ permit in 1985. Just one month later, he came

under investigation for what became a near-record string of complaints about abuse, cruelty, insufficient caging, lack of shelter, inadequate food and water, animal abandonment, animal beatings, injuries to the public, and deficient veterinary care. Humane officials in Gainesville, Florida, seized one of Garden’s animals in April, 1988—an extremely ill baby elephant who died a short time later. But the fecal matter really hit the fan a few months later when Wonder Zoo ran out of money and abandoned three truckloads of animals during a heat wave.

**WASHINGTON D.C., June 1988—Two trucks crammed with 50 animals—including ostriches, goats, a baby elephant, ponies, and a zebra—were found in a parking lot in Fairfax County, Virginia. A third truck, containing another elephant, a rhinoceros, a hyena, and a tiger, was found a day later in another parking lot, in nearby Prince George’s County, Maryland.**

*When authorities found the desperate animals, temperatures inside the stifling trailers exceeded 110 degrees; as the animals were removed from metal trailers, some were actually gasping for air. Electric fans directed on the animals and hours of hosing down by fire officials saved many from heat stress, but despite the efforts, some died.*

*Ironically, the formal business name under which Wonder Zoo was licensed was “Frank Buck Bring ‘Em Back Alive.”*

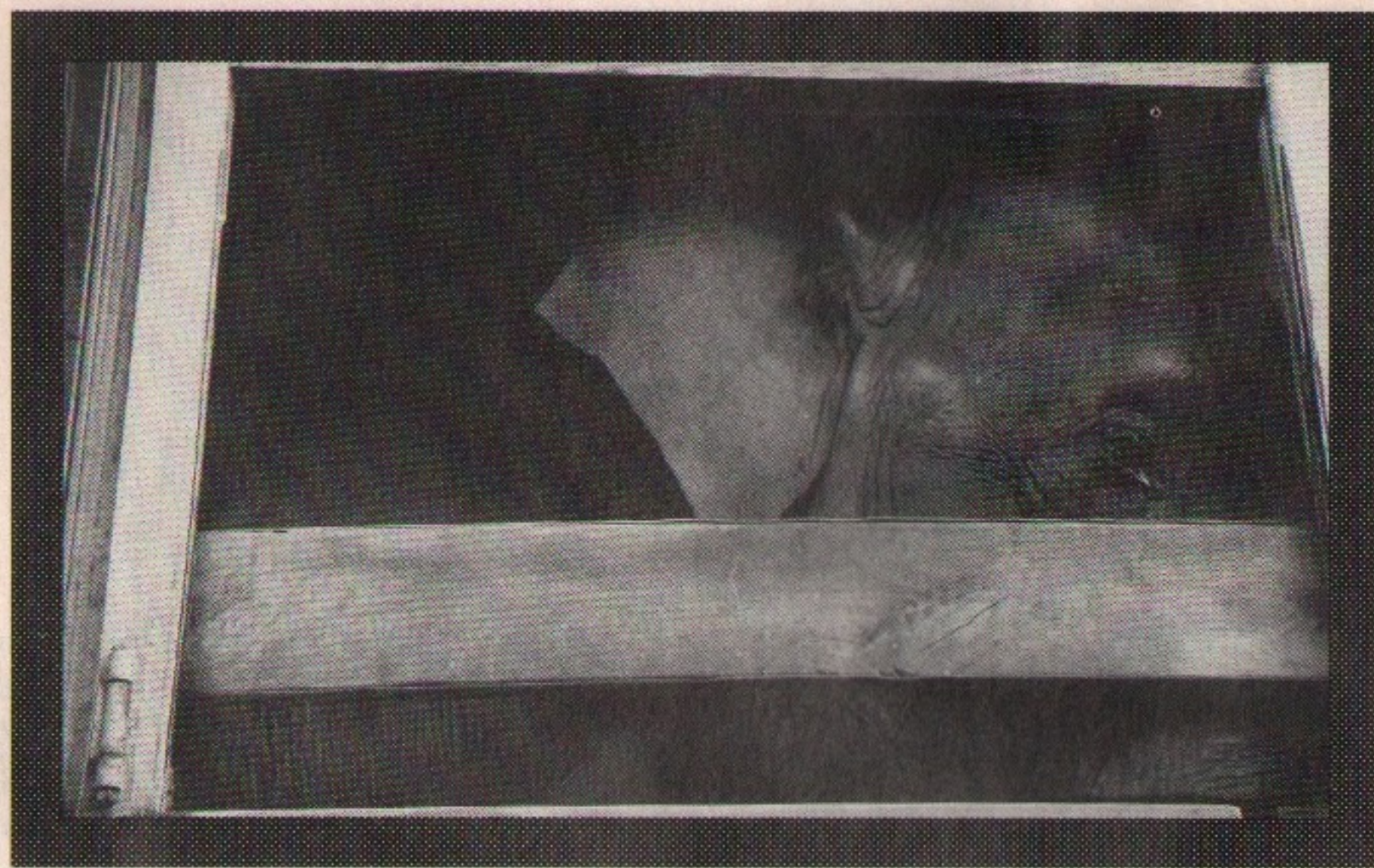
Garden, Wonder Zoo, and Frank Buck Bring ‘Em Back Alive Inc. were eventually charged with 73 violations of the Animal Welfare Act, were fined \$12,000, and were prohibited from obtaining an exhibitor’s license in any state for 15 years.

But most traveling zoos escape such notoriety—and escape prosecution. Complaints of abuse typically go no farther than local humane agencies, who are rarely able to act, and to local newspapers, where criticism tends to appear only in the letters column because the shopping centers that usually host traveling zoos are also often the biggest local newspaper advertisers.

The USDA has the primary jurisdiction over both roadside and traveling zoos, but despite the number of high-profile prosecutions in recent years, reputedly gives most such cases a low priority.

Notes Landres, “The regulations used by the USDA to enforce the Animal Welfare Act are vague, meaningless, and worthless. Every sin-





gle animal dump—if you attack them in any way—they'll hold up their little USDA

inspection report and say the USDA gave us a clean bill of health. There's not a hell of a lot you can do as long as the federal government is giving these people the okey-dokey to keep on doing this."

Agrees Roush, "The USDA is next to useless. Many times, field inspectors will write up a violation. Then they file a report with the national office, and it's never heard from again. Most inspectors seem more interested in pleasing the owners than protecting the animals."

Adds Bevan, "They're limited in what they can do under their minimum standards and by way of manpower. These zoos are supposed to be inspected on a regular basis. Inspectors try to get by once a year, and some probably will get by more, especially if the zoos have been cited. But generally the USDA says, 'Clean up, clean up, clean up.' They'll chase these zoos for years and still nothing happens."

Animal World, for instance, was penalized only after flunking USDA inspections ten times between October 1980 and May 1987, and even then, years passed before the penalties took effect. It's another story when there are human victims.

**March 1992—Jurors in Jacksonville, Florida, awarded \$1.65 million to a child who was mauled by a bear in a shopping mall—the largest jury award of its kind in the state. Fluffy, a Himalayan black bear, starred in a traveling show in which she pushed children around in a little car. Without warning, one afternoon in 1988, she lashed out, tearing a four-inch piece of scalp from the head of a 4-year-old boy. Incredibly, Fluffy's owner then moved her north where he had the bear posing for pictures with children. Just one month after the Florida attack, Fluffy swatted a 2-year-old boy. She was quickly impounded by authorities.**

While that case involved a traveling zoo, many roadside zoos are equally lax about visitor safety. "I ran into many cases where you could walk right up to a cage and stick your fingers through the chain-link fence," notes Roush.

Animal infractions involving human safety are the areas where roadside and traveling zoos are most vulnerable to prosecution. "These are the kinds of things we can address," Roush points out, "because the law provides for that."

At that, though, the going may be slow. Exotic cat exhibitor Bhagavan Kevin Antle of Sevierville,

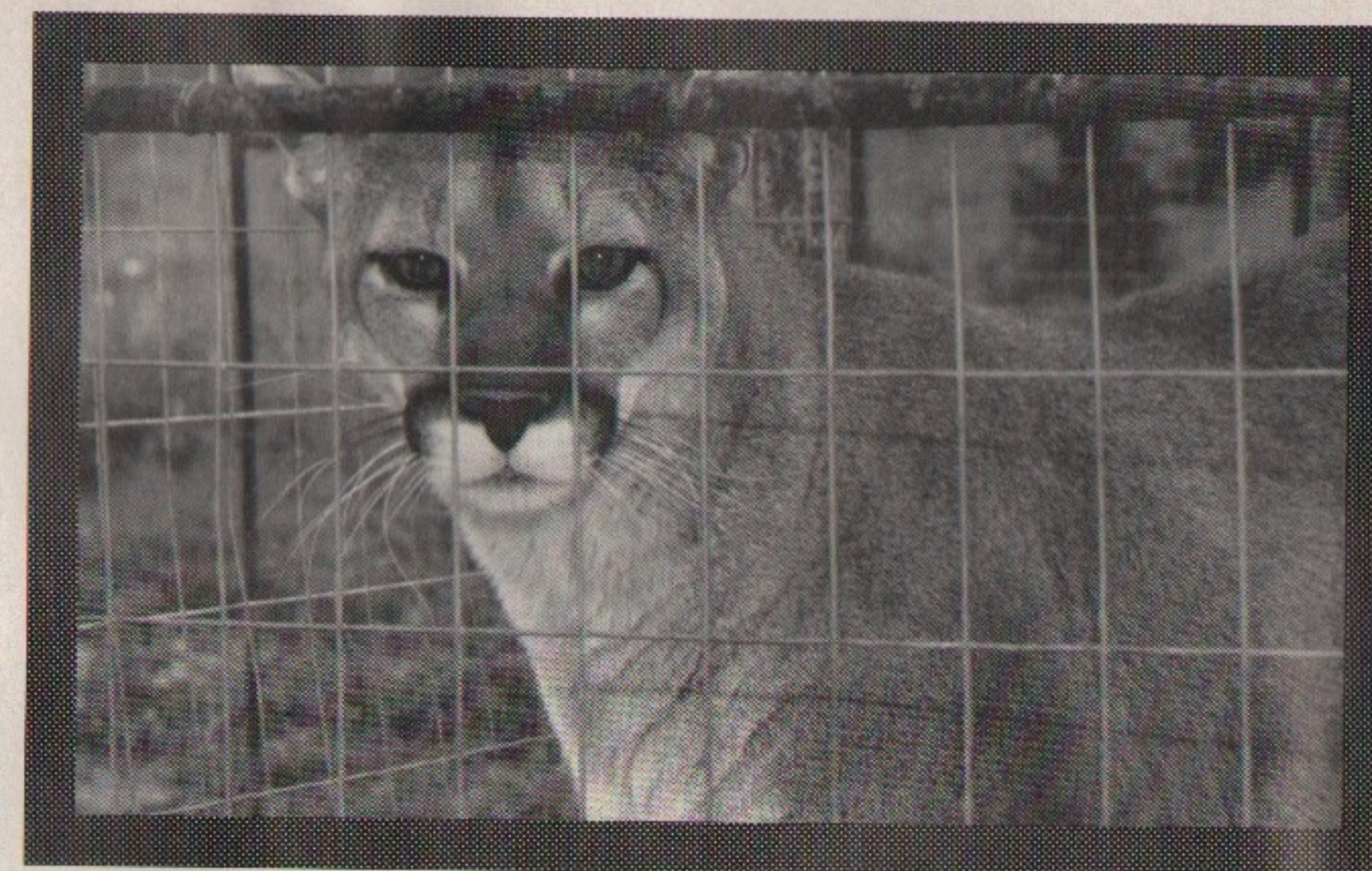
Tennessee, first came under USDA investigation in 1986, after fellow handler Clinton Baron was bitten at the Buckingham Zoological Park in Buckingham, Virginia (a facility reportedly not open to visitors). Accused of "failing to handle a tiger in a way that would protect the handler, general public, and the tiger," according to USDA inspector Luis Rivera, Antle received no penalties until November 1991, when he was fined \$3,500 for drainage problems and improper food storage conditions discovered during the USDA probe; he was not cited for the biting incident. Antle meanwhile founded the Cheatham County Zoo, near Nashville, Tennessee, and also acquired a roadside zoo in Korea. By the time the USDA penalties were levied, Antle had run into trouble again—cited by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency in July 1991 for allowing a tiger to come into fortunately friendly contact with the winner of bodybuilding contest in October 1990, and another USDA probe, begun after one of Antle's lions bit model Shannon Audley's head during a photo session in Manchester, N.H., on October 9, 1991.

## Standards

It isn't hard to get into the animal exhibition business. To acquire a license, the prospective exhibitor's facility need only provide "minimal acceptable standards in areas of sanitation, shelters, ventilation, nutrition and veterinary care," including cages large enough for animals to make "social and postural adjustments"—in other words, enough space for the animal to sit, stand, and turn around. The license application asks only for general information. Annual fees range from \$30 to \$300, depending upon the number of animals exhibited.

Obtaining animals to exhibit may cost little more. "With the proper permits," says Bevan, "you can get just about any animal you want. Elephants are getting more difficult now because they're so expensive, and the advanced primates are difficult. But many of the animals are not. Lions are a dime a dozen."

Several leading wildlife auctions and animal exchange newsletters offer a veritable Noah's ark to anyone with cash on the barrel-head. The animals come from pet owners who tire of their exotic pets, private breeders, nuisance wildlife trappers, and professional animal dealers, who often act as intermediaries in relocating surplus creatures bred by AAZPA-accredited zoos, which are not allowed to sell directly to roadside and traveling rivals. Nonetheless, HSUS estimates that 50 to 80 percent of the animals in roadside and traveling



zoos once belonged to accredited zoos. As Bevan explains, "The bigger parks breed [their animals] just to have [babies] to show the public in the nursery area. Then they [either] put them to sleep or sell them as excess." (See "The Darker Side of Zoos," March 1988, available for \$1.50 as a reprint.)

When a roadside or traveling zoo goes bankrupt, the animals more often than not go right back to the auctions—whose patrons include decreasing numbers of exhibitors, but growing numbers of canned hunt proprietors looking for animals someone might pay to kill as a trophy. (See "Killing The Captives," Sept. 1991.)

## Down and out

"Every single one of these facilities needs to be closed down immediately," states Landres. "I don't think there is any way to improve and better regulate them. The answer is to just get rid of them."

Agrees Roush, "Given the laws we have, we can't feel it'll be okay even if we get everybody in compliance with the law, because the law is so very minimal. Even a zoo that is clean, has security, has a vet on call, has no holes in the cages, etc., is still not even close to meeting the needs of the animals."

However, since roadside and traveling zoos are unlikely to be shut down anytime soon, Bevan suggests that guidelines concerning zoo conditions be drastically upgraded. "If the animal is a social animal, the animal should have requirements for fulfilling his psychological needs," she recommends. "If he's a primate, match him up with other primates. At least provide him with some form of entertainment or mental stimulation."

Bevan also points out that some animals really have no better place to go. "One roadside zoo took in animals who were former pets—monkeys and birds. We received a complaint, went in unannounced, and watched them feed. They fed them good quality food. The place was immaculate and the animals had ledges and toys and something to do. But to say it was 'acceptable' is difficult, because we don't think animals should be kept in those conditions. The problem with former pets is, what do you do with them? The wild is not an option for them. Is this the best that can be done? These zoos may be their only option besides euthanasia."

Landres suggests that people concerned about the suffering in roadside and traveling zoos "should write or call the chief administrator of the USDA and demand that regulations pertaining to zoos and circuses

be strengthened. They can write to their federal legislators, too. Get a copy of the USDA list of

exhibitors; find out where these crummy roadside zoos are in their state; get out there with cameras and document the conditions; then send that information to the USDA and Congressional representatives." Sending documented evidence of abuse and mistreatment to local media is also helpful (roadside zoos rarely advertise in newspapers). Finally, securing local ordinances against traveling animal exhibitions cuts them off from their markets. Such ordinances have already lopped Toronto and Vancouver from the Canadian exhibition circuit. Progress in the U.S. has been slower, but anti-exhibition ordinances have been passed in Hollywood, Florida, and Revere, Massachusetts.

Meanwhile: The International Primate Protection League and Animal Peace discovered Joe's plight and informed Friends of Animals about him in May 1988. FoA promptly purchased Joe and four monkeys who shared similar conditions. With the help of the Animal Legal Defense Fund and the Audubon Park and Zoological Garden in New Orleans, the five primates were relocated to the Primarily Primates sanctuary near San Antonio, Texas. But there was no happy ending for Joe, who never recovered his health and died of heart failure less than two years later. Three of the four monkeys were more fortunate. Of two stump-tailed macaques whom the Snake Farm acquired after a carnival abandoned them as collateral for gasoline in 1967, one died within two weeks of rescue; the other, Missy, remains at Primarily Primates, along with Mickey, a 25-year-old spider monkey, and Charley, a 30-to-40-year-old capuchin.

To avoid criminal proceedings, Garden surrendered custody of the abandoned Wonder Zoo animals to the Animal Protection Association of America, which housed them at the Reston Pet Farm, a relatively well-reputed roadside zoo, while seeking permanent non-zoo homes for them. The biggest animal, Nora the elephant, now lives at the Fund for Animals' Black Beauty Ranch in northeastern Texas, along with numerous other ex-roadside zoo animals, including two llamas purchased at the New England Playworld closure auction. The last Wonder Zoo animal to be placed, Big Bird the ostrich, went to a farm in Peterstown, West Virginia, in mid-November 1989.

Recognizing that the maulings done by Fluffy, the bear, were the result of her owner's misjudgment, authorities spared her life and sent her to the Toledo Zoo. She now resides safely away from human visitors, the only photo opportunities being strictly candid shots of Fluffy being a natural bear.



# A New Kind of Land Management: Boulder's Open Space System

Boulder, Colorado, is a special place to live. Some people jokingly call it "The People's Republic of Boulder," but it isn't only the human species that finds this scenic county a good place to raise a family. Mountain lions, bobcats, falcons, bald and golden eagles, deer, elk, and coyotes share this community at the base of the Rocky Mountains, taking advantage of a form of land use planning called the Open Space System. Among the Open Space lands are examples of native habitat including rocky foothills, grasslands, and wetlands, along with farmlands, representing modified habitat that still accommodates wildlife.

Open space preservation planning is not, in itself, new or unique. Robert Olmsted, the renowned 19th century park planner, built his career upon the desire of civic administrations in New York, Washington D.C., Hartford, and Montreal to preserve something of nature in the heart of commerce and industry. Similarly, the watershed reserve projects underway across America from roughly 1900 through the 1930s were oriented toward saving open space, albeit mainly to serve human needs; the role they played in wildlife conservation was incidental.

But Olmsted's constructions were artificial simulations of nature, and the protected watersheds, while ecologically significant, didn't necessarily represent biological diversity—something Boulder's Department of Open Space has worked to protect since 1975. The department was formed in response to public concern that the several distinct towns within Boulder County might merge into one major city with no wild lands separating the urban development. Today the department manages approximately 15,000 acres, and the county has a budget of between one and two million dollars annually to purchase more land.

Historical preservation is part of the Open Space mandate. If a tract was originally farmland or used for ranching, it is leased out to be maintained as working farmland. Sometimes this entails "restoring" the land

from neglected pasture to plowed lands, and when animals conflict with such a plan, the animals are sometimes forced out. For example, prairie dogs have been relocated (and when that is not possible, poisoned) when they have interfered with agricultural "improvement." Critics of this kind of historical restoration point out that the farms are relative newcomers. Before the farms, the lands were seas of tall grasslands. But even when lands are returned to grass, animals may get a bad deal. Unwelcome on plowed soil, prairie dogs have also been killed after mowing down grass

seedlings. But there are times when animals do come first. For instance, climbers have been banned from peregrine falcon nesting areas. And all human use of protected open space is supervised and restricted to some degree. There is none of the "industrial tourism," as the late Edward Abbey called it, that overcrowds many national and state parks.

Open Space isn't only about preservation and restoration. Walden Pond is an example of how something as unsightly as a gravel mine can be turned into a wildlife asset. In the early 1970s, only open pits and puddles of groundwater remained after the land had been stripped 15 feet down to bedrock. In 1974, a year before the Open Space concept was formally adopted, Boulder County initiated a reclamation program. Piles of rock were compacted into dikes, forming three

ponds. Rocks were shaped into islands and peninsulas for waterfowl nesting. Trees were planted and dry areas seeded. The ponds were stocked with fish, which attracted great blue herons, belted kingfishers, and occasional white pelicans. Aquatic vegetation lures waterfowl, making the ponds a popular destination for at least 20 avian species.

Open Space does not preserve long vanished wilderness, but it does preserve critically needed habitat for the animals pushed out when people who move to Bobcat Lane want the bobcats to go away.

—Naomi Rachel





# 4-H:

## Can We Make "Humane" One of the H-Words?

By Merritt Clifton



The 4-H Club didn't teach my landlord's grandson to pitch half a concrete block at the rabbit he cornered beside the barn this morning. Indeed, the young man's 4-H instructors might be appalled: 4-H teaches that the proper way to kill rabbits at random is with a firearm or a bow—and one shouldn't miss, as this young man did, allowing the rabbit to escape.

At best, 4-H is a rural version of Scouting, teaching a variety of traditional skills that might otherwise be lost in an increasingly urbanized society. But while Scouting stresses recreational and survival skills, and while all branches of Scouting have repeatedly updated their curriculums to reflect changing societal perception of nature, 4-H still teaches essentially what it always has: that animals exist for human use, and that if animals cannot be converted into profit, they are to be eliminated, like the rabbit, as a "varmint."

The 4-H member who pitched the broken concrete block at the rabbit is training an ox team to compete in pulling contests, a staple of country fair entertainment since Biblical times. His chief instructor is his father, a leading ox trainer on the local fair circuit. Thus an event both exploitive and of no real or symbolic value to modern society is perpetuated, literally passed from father to son with tokens of the outside world's approval. Thus the value system that allows young men to kill rabbits for the hell of it is perpetuated, even after most of the rest of society has come to take a more appreciative view of wildlife.

This young man's 4-H project is not particularly abusive, as 4-H projects go. For every 4-H Club member who trains young oxen to pull heavy weights—an occupation that normally allows the animals a reasonably long life for their species, a good diet, and lots of pasture time, in exchange for their gut-straining hauls before screaming crowds—there are thousands of 4-H-ers who keep veal calves, raise chickens in battery cages, or buy piglets at the beginning of each summer, to fatten and then sell for slaughter when school resumes. A few semi-urban 4-H Clubs help out at community animal shelters. Others take disabled children on camping trips and aid senior citizens. At the same time, most 4-H chapters actively promote hunting, fishing, and trapping. 4-H programs in

Wisconsin and Minnesota heavily encourage raising mink and fox to be skinned for fur. In the four states where cockfighting is legal (and Hawaii, where it is not but is openly tolerated), some 4-H members reputedly keep gamecocks.

Although 4-H emphasizes taking good physical care of animals, so that the would-be farmers can get the best possible market price, there is little in 4-H that encourages respect for animals and kindness toward them for their own sake. On the contrary, 4-H-ers are taught to think of animals as production units; to describe killing as either processing or harvesting, as if the victims were insentient and incapable of suffering; and to think of birds as non-animals, part of the Animals and Poultry curriculum, yet somehow excluded from the definition that includes creatures more like ourselves.

The Bronc Busters 4-H Club of Keller, Texas, exemplifies the paradoxical 4-H attitude toward animals with an ongoing campaign to rescue unwanted Easter pets—ducks, chickens, rabbits, even an occasional calf—to be raised as part of individual members' projects, exhibited in a club-run petting zoo, and eventually be eaten at the club's annual banquet. "What we are seeing," agree psychiatrists Murry Cohen and Neal Barnard, "is the repression of compassion."

Animal-oriented 4-H activities typically culminate in a thinly disguised bloodbath—if not in a literal bloodbath when young hunters wound their first victims. The 900,000 girls and 800,000 boys enrolled in Animals-and-Poultry projects rarely do any actual, deliberate killing, though animals may die of improper or inadequate care. However, to receive credit for their projects, they are usually required to exhibit the animals they have raised. Months of hands-on care, during which the animals have often become virtual pets, are followed by days of frequent grooming in preparation for judges who may stroll into an exhibition tent at almost any time, with little or no warning. Then, directly after the judging, just as the emotional bond between child and animal is most intense, the child must watch as the animal is auctioned for slaughter and dragged off by strangers. The rite of passage into adulthood and rationalized cruelty is completed when the child describes the deed to fellow 4-H participants, encouraged by adult instructors to be at once enthusiastic about the activity and detached from the fate of the animal. Many don't achieve that passage easily. Photographs of children weeping over calves and lambs appear in almost every rural newspaper at county fair time.

On rare occasions, children balk and refuse to sell an animal—or arrange a rescue. The PETA sanctuary has acquired 4-H project animals who were either donated by those who raised them, or were purchased by activists who were moved by the children's tears. Such instances appear to embarrass 4-H officials far less than scandals that have erupted in at least five states over the past three years when members—with adult help—were caught altering animals with everything from dye jobs to plastic surgery to enhance the likelihood of winning prizes which in turn have attracted sale bids running as high as \$30,000 for a single steer (not because of the value of the meat, but because of the prestige of acquiring a winner). Prizewinning steers were disqualified because of tampering in Ohio in 1989 and Maryland in 1990.

Slightly under a third of the 5.4 million 4-H participants actually raise animals. There are twelve 4-H project categories in all, of which Animals-and-Poultry is just one, albeit by far the largest. In addition, 4-H members typically take part in 1.8 projects per year, a statistic that would superficially seem to indicate that the 4-H emphasis is no longer on animal husbandry—especially since only 670,495 members, as of 1990, were residents of working farms, and only about half the total membership were from rural areas.

But the numbers require closer examination. In fact, the 1.7 million Animals-and-Poultry division participants and the 1.65 million members of the 78,000 organized 4-H clubs are almost entirely the same people. Of the remainder, just over three million are exposed to 4-H through public school activities; just over one million belong to "special interest units," such as the 4-H shooting sports program, whose chief function is

promoting hunting; and nearly 80,000 participate only through individual study or by viewing 4-H instructional videos. As much as 4-H proclaims success in integrating itself into the lives of urban and suburban children, it is still essentially a quasi-governmental training program for young would-be farmers (who frequently move on to membership in Future Farmers of America, a similar organization oriented toward slightly older participants).

The governmental connection most distinguishes 4-H from other long-established youth programs. As the Encyclopedia Britannica succinctly explains, "The clubs originated among rural youth in the U.S. in the early years of the 20th century, the name 4-H Club being generally accepted by 1924. Adult supervisors in the U.S.," including about 664,000 volunteers, "are recruited and trained by the extension services of the land-grant [public] colleges and universities, as well as the U.S. Department of Agriculture and county governments, which operate under provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 and subsequent acts of Congress and the state legislatures." Thus 4-H is heavily, albeit indirectly, subsidized by tax dollars. And thus 4-H programs closely parallel the USDA agenda. The 1.2 million Food and Nutrition project participants aren't likely to hear anything good about vegetarianism, or to be encouraged if they advance vegetarianism on their own. Most of the million-odd Natural Resources project participants would run into trouble if they presented evidence that animal husbandry is the leading cause of topsoil loss, both in the U.S. and worldwide, as well as a major reason for depletion of underground water reserves.

Nor are the 618,000 Citizenship and Community Involvement project participants likely to get credit for animal rights work. Instead, a two-page 4-H handout titled Animal Rights Activists: Their Role And Impact On 4-H Shows And Livestock Production instructs members in ways and means of combatting animal rights activity. 4-H-ers are urged to define themselves as animal welfare advocates, on the theory that "everyone, except for those individuals who are deliberately cruel to animals, is an Animal Welfarist and should be proud to be one." Following paragraphs attack PETA and antivivisection advocate John McArdle by name. Members are urged to get further information from organizations including the National Association for Biomedical Research and the Animal Industry Foundation, both avowedly opposed to animal rights.

Besides recruiting prospective farmers, 4-H has actively recruited young hunters since 1976, when the 4-H shooting program began as a means of bolstering a dwindling membership in more traditional areas. The program was modeled after the National Rifle Association youth shooting programs that introduced hundreds of thousands of young Americans to guns and hunting during the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s—and then organized them into an influential political lobby. Not surprisingly, 4-H shooting program literature refers participants to the NRA, as well as to the National Archery Association, National Trappers Association, and 26 other organizations supporting recreational destruction of wildlife.

The 4-H-er who heaved the broken concrete block at the rabbit had pledged, as all members do, to devote "My head to clearer thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands to larger service, and my health to better living, for my club, my community, and my country." He may also have been introduced to various unofficial but popular definitions of the more leisure-oriented groups, "hunting, hiking, horsemanship, and handicrafts." He might even have heard the word "humane" at 4-H meetings: according to the published Policies Governing Animal Use In 4-H, "Animals raised for production projects should be raised and cared for in the most economical manner that is humane as possible"—a nonsequitur that undoubtedly confused the lad as much as it would a logician or grammarian.

Small wonder that "humane" hasn't become part of his understanding of life.



# THE SHAME OF EUROPE Help Us Save The Animals



**FIGHT AGAINST ANIMAL CRUELTY IN EUROPE (F.A.A.C.E.)**  
**is dedicated to the eradication of cruelty to all animals**

F.A.A.C.E. is working in Europe to create a new ethic of treatment for animals. The first step is to institute a good national animal protection law in every country.

We work in the field, making in-depth investigations and studies of the reasons underlying the problems.

F.A.A.C.E. has particularly specialised in the problems of Spain. This country has possibly the worst record of cruelty to animals.

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The Minister of the Interior  
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## NEWS

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## ANIMAL CONTROL & RESCUE

### ASPCA Gets Flak—Again

Expecting a burst of good publicity after the April 12 grand opening of both new offices and a new shelter, the American SPCA instead caught flak.

"Only a week after moving into the new \$4 million facility," *Newsday* reported on April 17, "workers at the main animal shelter in Manhattan are cleaning out dogs' cages by hand because low water pressure has rendered the automated flush-

have to pass in single file." By contrast, Adjamine said, the "old shelter, formerly located at 92nd Street and York (near the new ASPCA administrative offices), was dreary and depressing, but there were windows in the rooms." Adjamine further claimed that the location, in Spanish Harlem, would discourage adoptions (which will also be promoted at an adoption center in the new 92nd Street headquarters).

The windowless design of the new shelter was adopted to minimize energy costs, a major overhead item. As to the location, ASPCA executive vice president Herman Cohen responded, "The characterization of this location as a high crime area is misleading. Our facility is next door to a religious school, and children play in the street at lunch time. One block north is the local Boys' Club. The facility has already seen more walk-in traffic than our 92nd Street facility did during the same time period last year," he added, noting that similar objections might have been raised to the location of the 92nd Street shelter when it was opened.

The ASPCA meanwhile ran into fire from PETA and Friends of Animals over a New York state bill, passed by the state assembly and before the state senate at deadline, which would authorize New York City paramedic trainees to practice intubation (inserting a breathing tube) on cats who are anesthetized for spay/neuter surgery. "It's taking a healthy animal and putting it through a potentially painful procedure when there are other training techniques available," said Steve Simmons of PETA. Elizabeth Forel of NYFCA charged that, "The real reason for this bill is to legalize a practice that had actually been going on behind closed doors at the ASPCA," according to several former paramedic trainees, "up until two years ago," when it was discovered to be illegal under the 1977 law that repealed mandatory



ing system useless." Improving the pumping system was expected to take up to a month.

Patty Adjamine of New Yorkers for Companion Animals, long at odds with the ASPCA meanwhile charged in the newspaper *Our Town* that the new shelter, at 110th street, is "a windowless tomb," filled with "dark, small, depressing cages," in "rooms so narrow, visitors

pound seizure in New York.

Even that wasn't all. In mid-April, the Bloomingdale's department store chain took out near-full page ads in newspapers around the U.S. to announce a joint promotion with the jewelry maker Carolee that would benefit the ASPCA. Bloomingdale's has officially been under boycott by participants in the annual Summit for the Animals, including the ASPCA, since March



1991, for continuing to sell fur.

"The ASPCA's relationship is with Carolee, and we have no relationship official or otherwise with Bloomingdale's," Cohen said, reaffirming ASPCA opposition to fur.

The new controversies arose as ASPCA president Roger Caras tried to quell opposition to the organization's alliance with the American Greyhound Council, a racing industry front group, to promote adoption of retired racing dogs. Caras told letter-writers and apparently the ASPCA annual meeting that ANIMALS' AGENDA coverage of the matter was "wildly inaccurate, possibly because they never bothered to check here to ask if their information was correct." Caras failed to respond when ANIMALS' AGENDA faxed him copies of correspondence to and from the ASPCA about the greyhound deal, challenging him to cite any specific instance of inaccuracy. (See "ASPCA Allies With Dog Racers," April 1992.)

## PET OVERPOPULATION

• **The Humane Society of the U.S. led a two-hour rally May 10 in Trenton, N.J.,** to protest the diversion of \$600,000 from the state Animal Population Control Fund to the Rabies Control Fund. The APC Fund, provided by a surcharge of \$3.00 on the sale of licenses for unaltered dogs, was set up in 1983 to subsidize sterilization of pound and shelter animals, and animals owned by people on public assistance. The APC Fund has been so successful in reducing the number of animals euthanized in New Jersey pounds and shelters, by reducing pet overpopulation, that similar bills have been introduced in 17 states (and passed by many, most recently Connecticut; see below). Four hundred participating veterinarians sterilized 15,000 animals under the program in 1991 alone. However, the diversion of funds to rabies control has caused cash flow problems; veterinarians wait months, in some cases, for reimbursement. Some, disgusted, have quit the program.

• **"It makes absolutely no sense to transfer money to control rabies by checking dead animals' heads,"** said HSUS Mid-Atlantic regional director Nina Austenberg, "while allowing countless dogs and cats to breed." It is in fact pet overpopulation that creates the free-roaming dog and cat reservoir through which rabies typically spreads from wildlife to human beings. Rather than refund the \$600,000, the N.J. Health Dept., responsible for managing both funds, wants to raise the dog licensing surcharge to \$5.00, and impose statewide cat licensing, including a surcharge of \$5.00 for unaltered cats.

• **Starting July 1, Connecticut pounds must** collect a fee of \$45 from persons who adopt animals, \$35 of which will be refunded if proof the animals have been spayed or neutered is presented within 30 days. The balance will go into a fund, modeled after New Jersey's APC Fund, to reimburse veterinarians for up to 80% of the cost of sterilizing and vaccinating animals belonging to poor people.

• **The King County, Wash., county council** was to vote June 1 on an amended anti-pet breeding ordinance that abandons a proposed moratorium on breeding; raises the licensing fee for unal-

tered dogs and cats to \$55, as opposed to \$10 for two years for altered animals; prorates limits on the number of animals who may be kept, up to 25, according to the size of the property; establishes a \$5.00 discount license for animals obtained by animal rescuers and placed in homes within 60 days; and limits licensed hobby kennels to producing no more than one litter of dogs or two litters of cats per female animal per year (which is very close to the natural limits of the animals' reproduction capacity).

• **The Calif. Assembly on May 14 voted 58-6 in** favor of a bill to fine people who fail to sterilize dogs and cats within 60 days of adopting them from any pound or humane society. Adoptors are already required to leave a spay/neuter deposit, but a survey of 24 animal control agencies done in 1991 by the state auditor general found that more than half the deposits were forfeited, overall, with 70% rates of forfeiture not uncommon.

• **Cape May, N.J., animal control officer John J. Queenan** reports that while every year, "close to 20 tons of dogs and cats are killed (by pounds and shelters around the state) and dumped in the Cape May County Landfill, Cape May City can proudly say we are not part of that statistic," because of the success of an anti-pet overpopulation drive sponsored by the Geraldine Dodge Foundation, including a neuter/vaccinate/release program to assist feral cats.

## LICENSING

• **Natick, Mass., has adopted a bylaw setting** fines of \$25 to \$100 for letting a dog or cat wander; \$100 for letting a pet wander on school or park property; and \$300 for failing to vaccinate a pet against rabies. Local feral cat feeder/rescuers argue that the bylaw could impede a successful neuter/vaccinate/release program.

• **Akron, Ohio, is considering cat licensing** and a city-wide limit of four cats per household. The licensing requirement, as proposed, would neither reverse the city policy of euthanizing most cats upon arrival at the pound nor fund low cost spay/neuter. Said pound overseer Vic Giannini, "Cat licensing is being considered at the state level. If cats eventually are to be licensed, it would be prudent to keep the money within city limits," by having a licensing program already in place to preempt the state program.

• **Austin, Texas, is reviewing a plan to license** both dogs and cats. The impoundment fee would be lowered for licensed animals, and the cost of the licenses would include \$200 health insurance coverage, in case an impounded pet should need veterinary care. A similar plan is reportedly under consideration in Dona Ana County, New Mexico.

## POUNDS AND SHELTERS

• **Houston Bureau of Animal Regulation and** Care chief veterinarian Karen Kemper resigned effective May 1, as the Harris County district attorney's office and Texas Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners opened probes of 12 cruelty allegations leveled against her by the Houston Animal Rights Team. HART cited as examples a

dog who arrived at the Houston pound with broken bones from being hit by a car, whom Kemper examined, then put in a cage for three days before performing euthanasia, and a dog who suffered for 10 days in a cage after arriving with a gunshot wound to the head. The Houston pound is required by city ordinance to hold healthy animals for at least three days before performing euthanasia—but not those in immediate distress. Earlier, HART forced the resignation of longtime Houston animal control chief Robert Armstrong, also over allegations that animals were mistreated while in custody.

• **A panel appointed to probe pound conditions** in Nashville, Tenn., reported on April 25 that the conditions are deficient in almost every respect. Nashville health director Fredia Wadley responded that the panel, led by Louisville animal control director Eric Blow, had been influenced by anti-pound seizure activists. Responded Blow, "I don't see the relationship between the state of the facility and the ultimate determination of where those animals end up...There's a standard level of care, and it's not being met."

• **Allegations that dogs are underfed at the** Dade County, Fla., animal shelter resurfaced in late May when director Zoraida Diaz-Albertini threatened to fire staffer Jo Ann Williams for taking the accusation to the press. A year earlier, activist Sally Matluk distributed a video tape that showed dogs at the shelter fighting over kibble that an employee threw into their midst.

• **Donors from all over Michigan raised \$17,000** on short notice in early May to keep the Marquette County Humane Society in Negaunee, Mich., from closing June 1 due to a cash flow pinch. One donor, Dennis Bachorik of Dearborn, kicked in a baseball card collection valued at \$1,000.

## ANTI-CRUELTY STATUS

• **A strengthened anti-cruelty statute takes** effect July 1 in Tennessee. Cruelty to animals is now a Class A misdemeanor, punishable by up to a year in jail and a fine of \$2,500 maximum.

• **Contrary to information received from the** Natl. Animal Control Assn. and published in the April ANIMALS' AGENDA, the Ohio anti-cruelty statute does allow judges to impose jail time for convictions—up to 90 days, with a fine of up to \$750. If damages to the owner exceed \$300, the maximum penalty is up to six months in jail and a fine of \$1,000. Poisoning animals carries a maximum jail term of 30 days, plus a fine of up to \$250. Abandoning animals carries a fine of \$100, with no jail time.

## "NUISANCE" WILDLIFE

• **St. Paul, Minn., is considering spending** \$4,000 to capture up to 5,000 street-dwelling pigeons for sale to gun clubs. The effort won't lastingly reduce the St. Paul pigeon population, Coalition to Ban Pigeon Shoots coordinator Joe Taksel points out, because "while roosting locations and food supply remain constant, the difference would be made up for almost immediately by an increased birth rate," putting the city "right

back where it started, minus \$4,000." Taksel recommends that St. Paul should emulate Kansas City, Mo., where people caught feeding pigeons are fined, and property owners are obliged to repair buildings to eliminate roosting places (usually accessible attics). Adds Taksel, "Ornitol, a chemical contraceptive for pigeons, is not expensive if properly administered," in conjunction with measures such as Kansas City's. (Letters opposing the proposed St. Paul pigeon roundup may be addressed to mayor Jim Scheibel, c/o Room 347, City Hall, 15 W. Kellogg Blvd., St. Paul, MN 55102.)

• **USDA Animal Damage Control gunners** resumed massacring seagulls at New York's Kennedy Intl. Airport during the last week of May, after a brief respite while officials assessed a letter from the Fund for Animals that asserted the killing violates state environmental laws. Airport authorities credit the slaughter of 14,000 seagulls last year with reducing bird/plane collisions by 68%. Another 14,000 to 15,000 gulls—many of them residents of the adjacent Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge—are to be killed this year.

• **The Los Angeles City Council on April 14** imposed a six-month ban on the use of leghold traps to catch coyotes, but turned down a motion by council member Richard Alatorre to make the ban permanent.



## AGRICULTURE

• **Reports that the Humane Society of the U.S.** withdrew from the Beyond Beef coalition under pressure from the beef industry are "absolutely false," according to HSUS chief executive John Hoyt. "HSUS was under no pressure whatsoever from the beef industry," Hoyt told The ANIMALS' AGENDA, adding that the organization "never

formally joined the Beyond Beef coalition," in the first place. "Instead of doing so," Hoyt continued, HSUS decided to "launch its own more inclusive Eating With Conscience campaign, which is currently being developed and which will focus on that issue which is of primary concern to us—animal cruelty." While the Beyond Beef campaign, organized by longtime vegetarian Jeremy Rifkin, stresses a boycott of beef for health and environmental reasons, it does not address consumption of other meat products. Rifkin declined the chance to comment.

• **The state of Maine on May 20 charged** DeCoster Egg Farms, of Turner, Me., with multiple violations of civil rights and labor laws. The suit, filed by Maine attorney general Michael Carpenter, alleges that DeCoster reneged on an agreement to give workers an additional 25 cents an hour after six months on the job, and a week of vacation after a year; and prevented teachers, social workers, health officials, labor organizers, and lawyers from making contact with Hispanic migrant employees. The suit was filed a week after 17 illegal aliens found working at DeCoster were returned to Mexico.

• **Carl Franz, 63, of Union City, Pa., credited** his bull with saving his life on May 3. After Franz rolled his tractor over on himself at the bottom of a deep ravine, the bull bellowed for five hours, eventually attracting help from Franz' wife and a neighbor.

• **Stud bulls, who have a working life of about** three years, "are fixed with plastic vaginas and taught to mount beef steers (castrated males), which are used instead of dairy cows because they can better withstand constant mounting," according to Stuart Laidlaw, who recently probed the bull semen business for Canadian Press. Laidlaw also found that, "Since 1984, Canadian milk production has gone up by about 12%. At the same time, the number of dairy farms in Canada has dropped by 12,000, to about 34,000, and the dairy cow population has dropped by 250,000, to about 1.4 million," as result of cows having been bred to yield ever-increasing amounts of milk apiece.

• **Vitamin D levels in milk dangerously fluctuate,** a study published in the April 30 issue of *The New England Journal of Medicine* charged. Samples of milk containing up to 580 times the recommended allowance of vitamin D apparently caused an outbreak of vitamin D overdoses in the Boston area last year, while 62% of samples obtained in other regions contained substantially less vitamin D than was advertised.

• **Animal rights philosopher Tom Regan** won rave reviews in April for a presentation to agriculture and veterinary students at Washington State Univ. in Pullman, Wash. "He was so organized, and he had a whole line of reasoning for what he believed," animal science undergraduate Fred Muller told newspaper columnist Amy Marie Velthuisen, a former dairy princess. "We don't even know what the philosophy behind what we believe is."

• **Probing the milk-drinking habits of 3,700** fifth, eighth, and eleventh graders, Pennsylvania State Univ. researcher Blair Smith found that 75% think they drink enough milk, and 25% don't like milk. Smith accordingly urges public school milk suppliers to encourage consumption by adding chocolate and/or strawberry flavoring.

• **Brian Dean Perkins, 30, was fined \$1,350** and drew a 30-day suspended jail sentence on May 19 for failing to properly dispose of the remains of 81 cattle, found on his farm near Centerville, Iowa, during the first week of April. Perkins claimed the cattle died of anaplasmosis, a blood disease, but neighbors had complained as far back as Nov. 1991 that the cattle were being left to starve. Neither county sheriff Gerald Banks, the USDA, nor other authorities intervened. The sheriff has reportedly also failed to prosecute recent dog abuse cases.

• **The newly formed Animal Rescue Service** has "a field staff of state-approved investigators," according to a press release, and a "farm facility located in northern Illinois." Spokesperson Cheryl Dolan says the group has "a euthanasia support team and a disaster team ready to respond to barn fires and natural disasters that include livestock." Get details from P.O. Box 6023, Wauconda, IL 60084. Note: animals impounded by ARS may be placed with 4-H groups.

• **The New Mexico Farm and Livestock** Bureau has asked governor Bruce King to pull three radio blurbs aired on the state station that blame ranchers for overgrazing, depleting the Ogallala Aquifer, and driving the Mescalero Apaches onto reservations.





## BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH & TEACHING

### NIH Reauthorization May Include Alternatives Budget

At deadline, Congress appeared likely to endorse a National Institutes of Health reauthorization bill that includes a built-in budget for investigating alternatives to animal research—and, in a separate amendment, lifts the ban on federal funding of fetal tissue research imposed in 1988 by former Secretary of Health and Human Services Dr. Otis Bowen. The latter amendment, President George Bush promised, would be promptly vetoed, inasmuch as it was not adopted with a large enough majority to override a veto.

Meanwhile, on May 27, Rep. Henry Hyde (R-Ill.) tried to defeat the fetal tissue amendment on the floor of the house by stating that it was supported by "the animal rights people," naming the American Humane Association, which had endorsed the inclusion of the alternatives to animal research budget. "In other words," Hyde told the House, "let us use little babies instead of animals."

AHA Washington D.C. director Adele Douglass lost no time in demanding an apology, pointing out that the AHA has been active in child protection as well as animal protection since 1877, and that the AHA in no way supports research on either human beings or human tissue in place of animals. Hyde did apologize, and promised to publish the apology in the Congressional Record. Apparently one of Hyde's aides had confused the AHA with the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, which has reputedly endorsed creating a market for fetal tissue in the hope that it might replace some uses of animals in laboratories.

Bush meanwhile tried to please all sides by redirecting the Dept. of Health and Human Services to set up centers for collecting tissue

## NEWS

from miscarriages and ectopic pregnancies, excluding tissue from abortions. Researchers responded that tissue from miscarriages and ectopic pregnancies is generally diseased or damaged, and therefore of relatively little use in experiments.

- An article published in *The Journal of Trauma* v. 32, #2, undermined the U.S. Surgical Corp. claim that live dogs must be killed to teach doctors the techniques of surgical stapling. After testing U.S. Surgical staples on nine dogs, the researchers concluded, "We have not demonstrated that such commercially available skin staplers can be safely used in similar injuries in humans. In fact, because the wall thickness of most of the human gastrointestinal tract is much less than that of dogs, we cannot advocate the use of presently available single-staple placement devices."

- Univ. of Pennsylvania researcher Thomas Gennarelli, whose head injury laboratory was shut down in 1984 after videotapes of head-crushing experiments on baboons reached the public, has reopened the lab to crush the heads of small pigs. Gennarelli's new project is receiving \$5.8 million in federal funding over a five-year period. Get details from the American Anti-Vivisection Society, 801 Old York Rd., Suite 204, Jenkintown, PA 19046-1685.

- The U.S. Senate voted 61-38 on May 6 to cancel \$8.3 billion worth of research projects, including Univ. of Calif. investigator George Barlow's study of the mating habits of aggressive Nicaraguan fish, which he said might increase understanding of human spousal abuse.

- The European Economic Community has agreed to establish a Centre for the Validation of Alternative Techniques, to seek alternatives to animal testing, at the EEC Institute for the Environment in Ispra, Italy.

- A Natl. Academy of Sciences panel convened to probe scientific misconduct reported on April 22 that it opposes government oversight of scientific integrity. "These kind of guidelines should be an option rather than a requirement," said panel chair Dr. Edward David Jr. The panel found that misconduct is confirmed in about 15% of alleged misconduct cases. Copies of the NAS panel report are available from Natl. Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20418.

- Federal auditors reported May 23 that Columbia Univ. in New York last November knowingly destroyed 150 cartons of records that documented 1986 research costs totaling \$60 million. The records were sought in connection with a year-long probe of fraudulent research overhead billing at numerous institutions.

- Univ. of Calif. at Riverside mosquito researcher George Georgiou claims it's necessary for him to strap mice and chickens into stereotaxic devices and expose their backsides to his captive

mosquitoes, to keep the mosquitoes breeding. However, mosquitoes take quite as hungrily to puddles of blood from slaughterhouse floors, as many former slaughterhouse workers can attest, and might also accept outdated blood from blood banks.

- The California biotech firm GenPharm Intl. has applied to patent a genetically modified strain of mouse that lacks an immune system.

- David Bates, named Oregon's most outstanding biology teacher in 1990 by the Natl. Association of Biology Teachers, recently told members of the Natl. Educators' Assn. that dissection is "not meaningful, a waste of our animal resources, expensive," and a distraction "from other critical topics in biology."

- A new school curriculum stressing use of live animals, drafted by the Mass. Society for Medical Research, will be tested in 12 Massachusetts secondary schools this fall. The curriculum is called "People and Animals: United for Health."

- At deadline, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, at Oak Ridge, Tenn., was seeking buyers for 192 cottontop tamarins, 186 marmosets, 14 saddleback tamarins, and four callimicos. ORAU is closing its primate facilities due to lack of funding; the Natl. Cancer Institute withdrew partial sponsorship in 1988, and Charles River Laboratories pulled out in March of this year.



## CHILDREN & ANIMALS

### AHA Review Confirms Cruelty Links

A newly published resume of research on the correlation between child and animal abuse, compiled by the American Humane Association, confirms the long suspected relationship between abuse of animals and violence toward humans. Among the major findings:

152 criminals studied by Alan Felthous and Stephen Kellert reported having committed 373 atrocities to animals during childhood. Most of the criminals came from violent homes.

Researchers Elizabeth Deviney, Jeffrey Dickert, and Randall Lockwood discovered that among 57 families being treated by the New Jersey Division of Youth and Family Service in connection with child abuse, 88% of those in which children had been physically abused had also been involved in animal abuse. Two-thirds of the time, an abusive parent killed or injured an animal to discipline a child. One third of the time, a child took out hostility by abusing an animal.

Researcher Michael Robin and three colleagues found that "a high proportion of delinquent adolescents (34%) had owned pets to which they were closely attached, but which had been killed by a parent or guardian." The investigators also found that parents had killed the pets of 12% of the non-delinquent youths in their study. The parental animal-killing was deliberate in 20% of the cases involving delinquent youths; 10% of the cases involving non-delinquents. Robin et al further discovered that 17% of the delinquents reported having abused their pets themselves, compared with only 10% of the non-delinquents.

Other studies cited by the AHA reported that "Adult sexual homicide perpetrators who report being sexually abused as children report higher rates of childhood animal cruelty (58%) than perpetrators not reporting animal abuse (15%);" that "in 60% to 80% of families where the male hits the female there will also be abuse of children"; and that "A study of 37 adults diagnosed with dissociation disorders noted that all of them reported witnessing animal mutilations or killing as part of their own childhood abuse experiences."

Copies of the AHA resume are available from Cathy Rosenthal or Carol Moulton, c/o the AHA, 63 Inverness Drive East, Englewood, CO 80112.

- Concern for Helping Animals in Israel seeks entries in a photo contest, the theme of which is "Members of the Family: A Century of Companion Animal Portraits." There are separate divisions for adult and child photographers. Get details from P.O. Box 3341, Alexandria, VA 22302.

- Reader Barbara Magram asks readers to join her in protesting the sale of "Crash Dummies" toy sets that include model dogs, cats, and infants who suffer simulated injuries when the cars are smashed against a wall. Address Tyco Industries, 540 Glen Ave., Moorestown, NJ 08057.

- School children at Elot, an Israeli collective farm, stabled, groomed, fed, and rode a royal Jordanian polo pony for several days in April, after the pony threw his trainer and bolted across the mouth of the Jordan River near Aqaba. The United Nations eventually arranged for the return of the pony, since Israel and Jordan have no diplomatic relations. The pony took with him a letter of peace and farewell gifts from the children—sugar and carrots.



**Our task must be to free ourselves by widening our circle of compassion to embrace all living creatures.**

—Albert Einstein

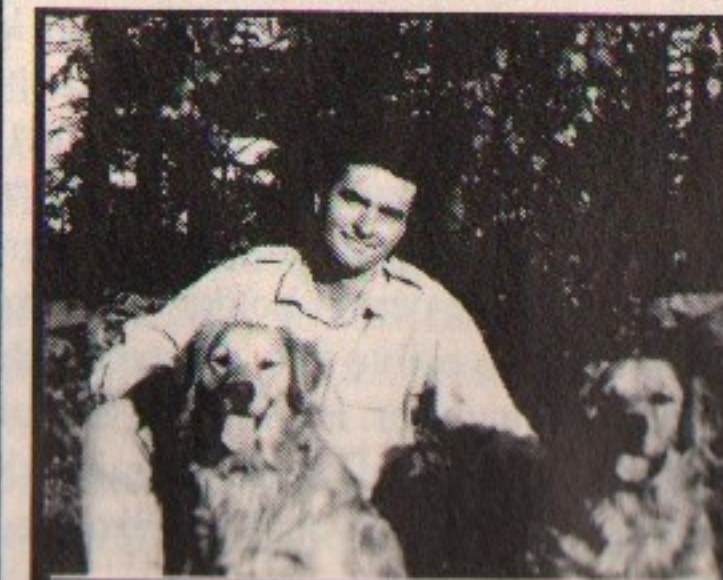
- Georgi Rosen, age 11, gathered 200 petition signatures recently to persuade Rhode Island state senator Myrth York to introduce a bill to require teachers to provide non-animal-exploiting alternatives to classroom dissection.

- All 198 students at Lakeview Elementary School in Conneaut, Ohio, recently joined in fundraising and clean-up work on behalf of the local animal shelter to celebrate "Make A Difference Day," a quasi-holiday called by USA Today. The effort was organized by kindergarten teacher Karen Wheeler.

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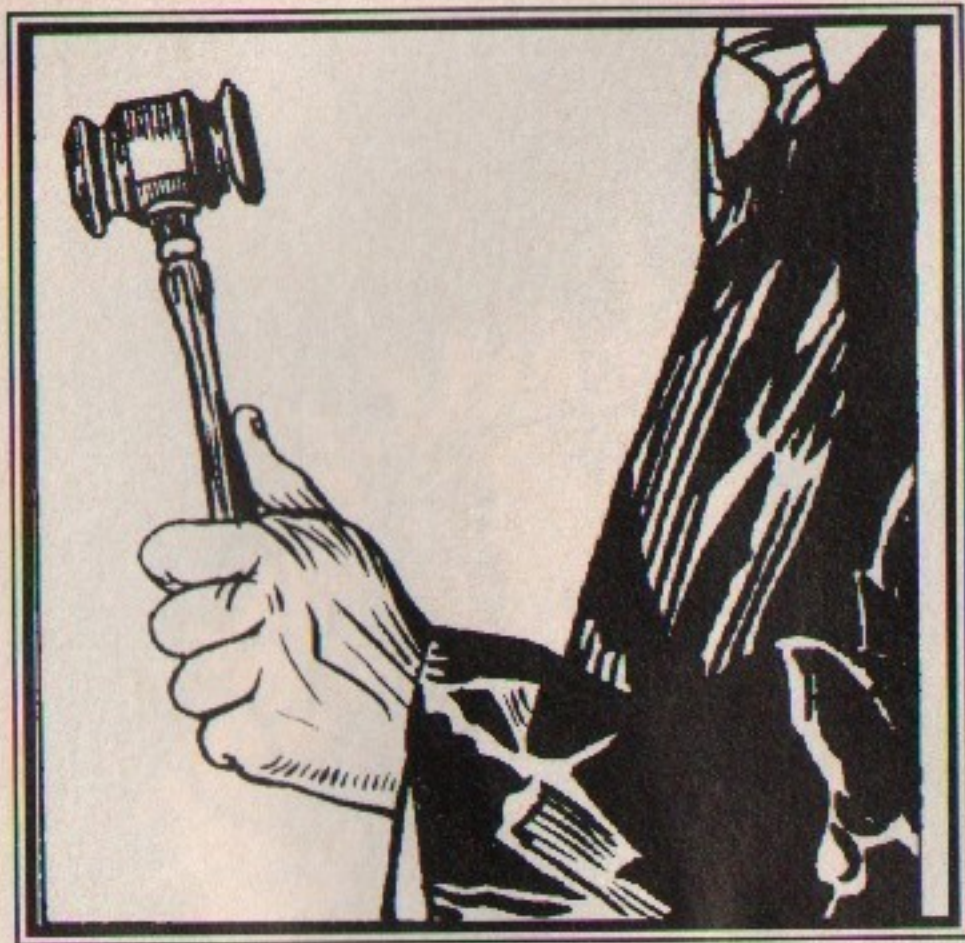
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## COURT CALENDAR

### ACTIVISM

- **The Fund for Free Expression and the Intl. Primate Protection League** remind activists that lawsuits filed to silence them (SLAPP suits) can be successfully countered. In May 1991, Missouri SLAPP suit defendant Linda Tanner won \$86 million in damages in a countersuit against DECOM Medical Waste Systems, Inc., whose actions had caused her to lose her job. Get details from the FFE, 485 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10017-6104.
- **PETA and the Performing Animal Welfare Society** formally asked the Nevada Supreme Court on April 21 to overturn the \$3.1 million libel judgement awarded to orangutan trainer

Bobby Beronini by a Las Vegas jury in August 1990. Beronini claims he was defamed when the two groups distributed and commented upon a clandestinely made videotape that shows him repeatedly striking several orangutans backstage.

- **U.S. District Judge David Mazzone ruled** in Boston on June 1 that the Metropolitan Boston Transit Authority violated the First Amendment right to free speech when it barred anti-trapping ads from the subway. The ads, prepared by Citizens to End Animal Suffering and Exploitation, support H4290, a Massachusetts bill to ban leghold and Conibear traps.

### CRIMES AGAINST HUMANS

- **Paroled rapist Leslie Allen Williams, 39**, of Milford, Mich., was caught May 28 with a woman trussed in the trunk of his car. Williams then confessed to murdering four young women, ages 14 to 18, whose remains were found in a field that he'd told his former girlfriend was his favorite place for torturing and killing animals.
- **William Baldino, 19**, of Montville, Conn., called 911 for help after shooting his father, a three-judge panel heard on May 14, when he realized the bullets had wounded his dog as well. "Mom, I killed dad," Baldino wrote in a note found at the scene. "I'm sorry that Winston (the dog) got hit. I love him. Please forgive me." He reportedly asked the police dispatcher for a body bag and a veterinary ambulance. Baldino was convicted of the murder.
- **The New Jersey Court of Appeals ruled April 27** that dog owners who are aware that the animals have "a propensity for aggressive demonstrations of playfulness" are liable for any injuries they may cause, if potential victims haven't be warned.

### HUMANE ENFORCEMENT

- **Animal dealer Bruce Barksdale on June 2** escaped prosecution for cruelty in Weatherford, Texas, because the date on his citation was one day off. Investigator Reed Young of the Humane Society of North Texas pointed out that Supreme Court decisions have held that such errors are not sufficient grounds to dismiss cases, but Parker County attorney Pat Fleming refused to appeal. Barksdale was defended by Texas governor protem Bob Glasgow, whose bill to mandate pound seizure is before the Texas senate. Barksdale allegedly left as many as 200 ducks, geese, and chickens to starve, suffer from untreated tumors, and be eaten alive by fire ants. In a similar case, also brought by the Humane Society of North Texas, animal dealer Mohammed Icball was fined \$500 and drew a year on probation. Icball allegedly left unsalable animals to die of neglect, then dumped the carcasses in the surrounding countryside.
- **Charges of conducting "organized criminal activity"** were laid against four men arrested at a cockfight June 1 in Fort Worth, Texas, but none of the 200 spectators were charged. The Humane Society of North Texas took custody of 66 gamecocks.
- **The Toledo Humane Society seized more** than 20 dogs from a single vacant house in a series of raids during April, aimed at breaking up a dogfighting ring apparently managed by juveniles.
- **Joseph Felice, 28**, of Glen Mills, Delaware, was fined \$100 and court costs, ordered to make restitution of \$325, and drew a year on probation May 1, in the first local conviction of an alleged dogfighter since 1974.



## DOGS & CATS

- **The ANIMALS' AGENDA board of directors** on May 1 terminated the model spay/neuter-vaccinate-and-release program for feral cats described in the May cover story. This forced program volunteers to seek homes on short notice for over 40 cats (among more than 270 treated), who for various reasons could not be returned to their former habitat. According to board president Wayne Pacelle, the magazine had no mandate to engage in hands-on humane work. The six-month-old neuter/release program was supported entirely by donations and volunteer labor, and was headquartered in two otherwise unused rooms in the magazine's offices. Participants George Vedder, Kim Bartlett, and Merritt Clifton had recently been honored by the Town of Monroe Dept. of Animal Care and Control for their efforts to stop pet overpopulation and the spread of rabies. In an unrelated action, the board at the same meeting fired Clifton, news editor for The ANIMALS' AGENDA since mid-1988, whose coverage of the financial affairs of animal protection groups had provoked considerable controversy. The current July/August issue is Clifton's last.
- **Animal Alliance, an international veterinary aid group** formed in 1989 by DVM Hugh Wheir, has begun training 70 veterinary students at the Universidad Autonoma Benito Juarez de Oaxaca, Mexico, who are scheduled to spay/neuter at least 12,000 cats and dogs by the end of 1994. Other Animal Alliance projects include providing free and/or low-cost spay/neuter service to residents of southwestern Indian reservations; developing "a computer-based multimedia training application to teach the spay/neuter surgical process" and other common veterinary procedures to Third World students; assisting Mexican sea turtle protection programs; and providing supplemental winter feeding to starving wild horses on Indian reservations. Get details c/o P.O. Box 8031, Santa Fe, NM 87504; 505-986-6007.
- **Fifty puppies died May 20 aboard a TWA flight** from Kansas City to St. Louis. Six more were euthanized upon arrival at the St. Louis airport. Another 25 severely dehydrated puppies survived. The cause of the deaths was variously attributed by attending veterinarians to parvo virus, overheating, and lack of oxygen. Many of the puppies

were unhealthy when shipped, and were packed so tightly into cages that they could barely move. The puppies were en route from western Missouri puppy mills to dealers in California, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Georgia.

- **Fed up with rumors circulated by opposition groups** that animal rights activists have somewhere at some time released or poisoned show dogs, PETA has posted a \$500 reward for "information leading to the identification of any agents provocateurs responsible for any illegal release or poisoning of animals at any dog show." In two instances, the rumors have been traced, respectively, to publications of the Natl. Rifle Assn. and Putting People First. No such incidents have ever occurred, according to the American Kennel Club. Further, some of the shows at which releases or poisonings are said to have occurred turn out to have never been held.

- **The Alaska Child Support Enforcement Division** seized Iditarod "Dodge Dash" winner Raymie Redington's prize—a new Dodge pickup truck—and auctioned it off to cover unpaid child support payments dating back to 1982. Redington was investigated in March for possible dog abuse when one of his team died as he drove to victory in the dash, a segment of the 1,049-mile Iditarod sled race.

- **Former Iditarod competitor Frank Winkler** drew 160 hours of community service and two years on probation April 16 for shooting and bludgeoning 14 "cull" puppies last September. Winkler was also barred for life from the Iditarod, but may apply for reinstatement in five years.

- **The Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Assn.** Animal Welfare Committee has asked the state's greyhound trainers to make unwanted puppies available for biomedical research.

- **Attorney James Blaszkak of Elyria, Ohio**, has announced plans for a \$150 million resort and greyhound track—if Ohio legalizes betting on greyhound races. Blaszkak hinted that he might sue horse racing interests who oppose greyhound racing, for alleged violation of antitrust laws.

- **The Animal Health Foundation offers training** in pet cardiopulmonary resuscitation and first aid. Get details from P.O. Box 1527, Philadelphia, PA 19105.

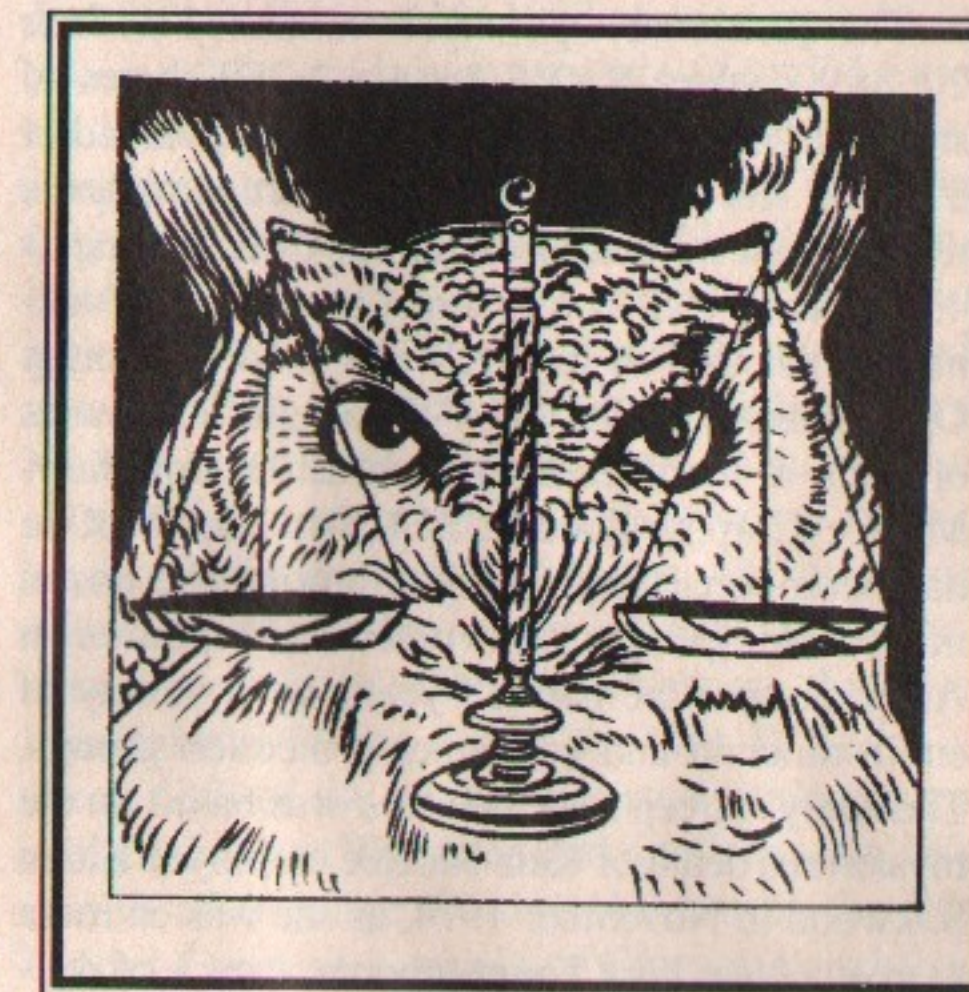
- **The Oregon Dept. of Agriculture** has retrained a former drug-sniffing dog named Dancer to sniff out gypsy moth eggs, hoping that infestations can be detected as the larvae comes in aboard ships. Attacking the moths before they start killing trees would allow the state to sharply curtail insecticide use.

- **A miniature poodle who on April 24 fought** off a rabid bobcat to save an elderly woman's life in Fayette County, Pa., was put to death after contracting rabies two days later—along with 12 other animals in the household who had been exposed to blood and saliva from the poodle and bobcat.

- **Hawk, a black Labrador guide dog**, fought off a knife-wielding drug addict on April 19 in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., to save his master, the blind Rev. David Melancon, but was stabbed to death in the effort.

- **Humane and Ethical Animal Treatment**, a new spay/neuter group, holds a monthly drawing for a free operation. HEAT may be reached c/o P.O. Box 3806, Pinedale, CA 93650-3806.

- **Spay/Neuter And Protect Strays, of Ocean, N.J.**, spayed 897 cats and seven dogs in 1991, according to spokesperson David Streett, bringing its four-year total to over 4,000.



## ETHICS

### NAVS Invests In U.S. Surgical

National Anti-Vivisection Society executive director Mary Margaret Cuniff attacked the vivisection stance of U.S. Surgical in the Summer 1991 issue of *NAVS Bulletin*—but financial records filed with the Illinois state attorney general reveal that even as her editorial entered the mails, NAVS was investing heavily in U.S. Surgical stock. On May 21, 1991, NAVS purchased 800 shares of U.S. Surgical, with a declared value of \$46,745. By May 21, 1992, the shares had increased in value to \$88,000.

A year earlier, in 1990, NAVS advanced a shareholders resolution opposing the vivisection of dogs in U.S. Surgical sales demonstrations, according to Friends of Animals president Priscilla Feral—but in 1991, NAVS didn't advance such a resolution, Feral said, and didn't support a similar resolution offered by FoA. Nor did NAVS join FoA in advancing such a resolution in 1992. In any event, Feral told The ANIMALS' AGENDA, a shareholder need have only \$1,000 worth of stock to place a resolution on the annual meeting ballot.

Cuniff, already widely criticized for apparent nepotism and lavish use of NAVS funds, refused The ANIMALS' AGENDA's invitation to comment.

The U.S. Surgical investment is only one of many that would appear to contradict NAVS' ethical positions. On June 7, 1990, NAVS bought 1,400 shares of stock in Waste Management Inc., valued at \$41,488, and 3,900 shares of stock in Wal-Mart Stores, valued at \$95,705. In recent years Waste Management has been fined in excess of \$50 million—more than any other company—for a variety of environmental offenses,



## DIET & HEALTH

- **The Food and Drug Administration announced** May 26 that foods developed through biotechnology will be approved for distribution through much the same process as any others. The decision allows the food industry to begin introducing an estimated 70 genetically engineered products, mostly fruits and vegetables that grow faster and last longer in stores. Genetic engineering has not,

as yet, developed marketable variants on livestock, but considerable research on such variants is underway.

- **Babies shouldn't be given cow's milk before** their first birthday, the May edition of the *American Academy of Pediatrics News* declared. Babies who are given cow's milk instead of breast milk or iron-fortified formula don't get enough iron, linoleic acid, and vitamin E, the article stated, while getting too much sodium, potassium, and protein. The article added that babies who drink mainly whole cow's milk during their second six months may suffer a 30% loss of intestinal blood.

- **The New York City Dept. of Health** has issued a warning to markets and restaurants that the sale of live turtles and frogs for human consumption is against state, city, and federal law. Federal Food Service Code section 7-806 states that "Live animals, including birds and turtles, shall be excluded from within the food service operational premises and from adjacent areas under the control of the permit holder. This exclusion does not apply to edible fish, crustacea, shellfish, or to fish in aquariums. Patrol dogs accompanying security or police officers, or guide dogs accompanying blind persons, shall be permitted in dining areas."

- **The medical journal Arteriosclerosis and Thrombosis** reported in April that a study of 350

healthy men and women aged 75-85 suggests "treatment of abnormal blood lipid levels (high cholesterol) will improve the quantity and quality of life even at advanced ages," according to study author Dr. William Frishman. In other words, it's never too late to give up meat.

- **The Natl. Restaurant Assn. reports that 46%** of restaurant goers would be likely to order a main dish fruit salad; 43% would be likely to order a main dish salad with vegetables and grains; 41% would be likely to order a vegetable stir-fry; 32% would be likely to order pasta with meatless sauce; and 20% would be likely to order a vegetable pizza.

- **The U.S. Dept. of Labor alleged in April** that Burger King managers were ordered the previous month to hide wage and hour records from federal investigators. The Dept. of Labor in 1990 sued Burger King for illegally employing underaged workers at 872 of 5,528 of the company's franchises. The case remains unresolved.

- **At least 12 Quebec children suffered "hamburger disease"** during the summer of 1991, a.k.a. hemolytic and uremic syndrome, which can cause fatal harm to the kidneys and pancreas. The disease, most likely to hit children and senior citizens, is caused by tainted meat. The families of several of the victims are now promoting vegetarianism.



many of them destructive of animal life and habitat. Wal-Mart, meanwhile, has been continuously under boycott by PETA and other groups since 1988, for selling live animals who are often obtained from puppy mills. The Wal-Mart block would appear to be NAVS' largest single holding, worth over \$200,000 at late May 1992 prices.

The questionable purchases continued on June 20, 1990, when NAVS bought 1,250 shares of stock in Great Lakes Chemical Corp., valued at \$76,190. Recent Animal Welfare Act compliance reports indicate that Great Lakes Chemical ranks 49th among U.S. corporations in number of animals vivisected in research and product testing. On October 31, 1990, NAVS bought 300 shares of stock in the nuclear fuel extraction firm Kerr-McGee Corp., valued at \$14,301. Kerr-McGee has been consistently ranked among the dozen most ecologically destructive companies in America over the past 15 years, by a variety of environmental and consumer protection groups. The Meryl Streep film *Silkwood* was based on the mysterious death of Kerr-McGee employee Karen Silkwood in November 1974, as she was en route to give a *New York Times* reporter a stack of documents allegedly incriminating the firm in the exposure of workers to lethal radiation. The documents have never been found. *Silkwood's* family won a \$10 million wrongful death judgement against Kerr-McGee, on grounds that even if company goons didn't murder her, she was suffering from terminal cancer caused by Kerr-McGee uranium handling practices.

January 31, 1991, NAVS bought 1,500 shares of stock in Phillip Morris Companies, valued at \$85,620. Phillip Morris, best known for making cigarettes, contracts out animal testing, rather than doing it in-house, and thus doesn't rank high in number of animals vivisected as reported to the USDA. However, trying to defend cigarette smoking against increasingly strong evidence

that the habit causes cancer, Phillip Morris has for at least 35 years sponsored animal studies, using countless thousands and perhaps hundreds of thousands of animals.

In addition, on March 4, 1991, NAVS bought 2,000 shares of stock in Readers Digest Inc., valued at \$68,640. Avowedly pro-vivisection, *Readers Digest* routinely includes articles extolling animal use in laboratories and attacking anti-vivisectionists. One such article, "The Facts About Animal Research," by head transplant experimenter Dr. Robert White, has been in continuous distribution as an offprint since 1988.

The last known questionable investment before the U.S. Surgical purchase came on March 14, 1991, when NAVS bought 1,000 shares of stock in the Campbell Soup Co., valued at \$71,351, even as apparent principal Campbell owner Jack Dorrance began a well-publicized attempt to diversify his own portfolio by setting up a major canned hunting operation near Devil's Tower, Wyoming.

In all, at least 26% of the NAVS portfolio as of the end of the 1990-1991 fiscal year (\$500,040 of \$1,902,984) was invested in firms whose actions and positions either support vivisection or support other major exploitation of animals. Information on stock transactions subsequent to June 1, 1991, won't be available until early 1993. (See also "Nepotism At NAVS," March 1992, and "NAVS Head Escapes Censure," May 1992.)

• **The Internal Revenue Service** has redesigned Form 990, the income reporting form for charities, to force organizations to clearly identify fundraising expenses. The new form asks, "Did you include in program service expenses any joint costs from a combined educational and fundraising campaign?...If 'yes', enter (i) the aggregate joint costs of all such campaigns; (ii) the amount allocated to program services; (iii) the amount

allocated to management and general; and (iv) the amount allocated to fundraising." Increasing numbers of charities have been reassigning expenses incurred in connection with fundraising to program services, under the catch-all heading "public education," thereby giving donors a distorted picture of where their money goes. Among the animal protection groups using this accounting procedure are the Doris Day Animal League (which spent 98% of its budget in 1990 on fundraising, related "public education," salaries, and overhead), the International Fund for Animal Welfare, the Humane Society of the U.S., and In Defense of Animals.

• **New Mexico attorney general Tom Udall** has pledged to sue the Sierra Club Foundation for allegedly mishandling \$100,000 donated by Albuquerque businessman Ray A. Graham III in 1970, on condition that it be used to buy grazing land in the Chama Valley for use by impoverished Hispanic shepherds. Graham sued the Sierra Club in 1990, seeking restitution and damages of at least \$500,000 because none of the land was ever acquired. Most of the land in question was subsequently developed as resort and vacation property. The Sierra Club contends that Graham released it from any obligation to use the money for specific purposes in 1980.

• **The famed "Earth is our mother" letter** from Suquamish Chief Seattle to U.S. President Zachary Taylor in 1854 is largely the creation of screenwriter Ted Perry circa 1970, scholars Rudolph Kaiser, David Buerge, and Murray Morgan have agreed, after studying the source document, an 1887 remembrance of a speech Seattle did deliver. However, while the source document indicates that Seattle was not the environmental prophet he is widely believed to have been, he apparently did acknowledge human kinship with animals.

• **The severity of the glut of unsold furs** became apparent April 24, when an ad in *The Wall Street Journal* offered 3,000 mink coats as a lot at under \$165 each, and 13,000 rabbit fur coats, at under \$25 each—about 5% of the list price for each item only four years ago.

• **Fur, in films, now connotes a "materialistic, selfish, shallow" character**, according to the March 1992 issue of *Glamour*.

• **The Assn. for the Protection of Fur-Bearing Animals** is "now preparing another trapping footage video for other animal groups to use as their own," executive director George Clements reports. Fur-Bearers, as Clements' group is known for short, is also releasing rare trapping photos for other groups' use. Get details from 2235 Commercial Drive, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V5N 4B6; 604-255-0411.

• **Having virtually ended retail fur sales in the Netherlands**, the group Bont Voor Dieren is now trying to shut down the nation's mink farms, which exported 1.7 mink pelts and 20,000 fox pelts in 1991. Get details (available in English) from Postbus 589, 8901 BJ Leeuwarden, the Netherlands.



• **The newly published 1990/91 Statistics** Canada report on fur production acknowledges that the total value of fur pelts sold in Canada fell from an all-time high of \$150 million in 1986/87 to \$42 million in 1990/91; the number of animals killed for fur fell from 4.7 million to 1.7 million; and the number of animals ranched for fur fell from 1.6 million to one million.



## HABITAT

### Earth Summit: Who Pays For Pollution?

Rich and poor nations squared off as expected as the second world Earth Summit got underway June 3 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—20 years after the first one, held at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972. The summit was sponsored by the United Nations.

Conflict emerged even before the 30,000 delegates, journalists, and activists assembled, when George Bush and Japanese representatives refused to sign a treaty to protect biodiversity. The treaty was endorsed on May 22 by officials from 98 other nations, mostly in the Third World. Richard Mott of the World Wildlife Fund praised the treaty as the first to link conservation with a development strategy for poor nations whose primary resources lie within fragile habitat. Bush objected, however, that rich nations were being asked to pay too much for conservation, with too little control over the spending; that U.S. patent laws would be compromised by provisions intended to give poor nations a share of the revenue from bio-engineered products that use genetic material found in their habitat; and that the treaty could interfere with U.S. states' rights to regulate wildlife. The Bush administration also argued that the word "war" should be deleted from a list of activities that destroy habitat. France refused to sign the treaty for a different reason, insisting that it should include a specific list of species and ecosystems to be protected.

Conflict likewise continued over measures to reduce global warming, as poor nations insisted upon their right to develop while rich nations, led by the U.S., argued that global warming is just a theory, albeit a theory that if proven true could put all or most of low-lying nations such as the Maldives and Bangladesh underwater. European Economic Community environment minister Carlo Ripa de Meana said May 27 that he would boycott the Earth Summit because of the failure of

## NEWS

the participating nations to reach an effective anti-warming agreement.

A group of 55 developing nations argued in a joint statement that "Development is a fundamental right of all peoples and countries," and that "An environmentally sound planet should correspond to a socially and economically just world." Publication of the statement coincided with the release of a report by the Population Crisis Committee, a U.S.-based group, that suffering is extreme for 73% of the world's population, who inhabit 73 of the 141 recognized nations. The causes of suffering were ascribed to a combination of economic and environmental factors.

The clash in economic outlooks was exemplified in microcosm when the Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior* blockaded a private port owned by the pulp company Aracruz Celulose, during a preliminary World Conference of Indigenous Peoples. Corporate environmental strategists point to the Aracruz Celulose eucalyptus plantations as a model of sustainable development: 28% of the cultivated acreage is still occupied by rainforest, which provides a series of buffer strips to prevent the spread of tree diseases that often accompany monocropping. Greenpeace countered that the land—which was originally cleared by coffee growers and ranchers—shouldn't be cultivated at all.

While economic issues took center stage, the Vatican insisted on changes in a document on population growth, to weaken references to family planning. The U.N. Population Fund reported April 29 that "a sustained and concerted program starting immediately" is essential to curb population growth. The report predicted that global population will rise from the present 5.5 billion people to 10 billion by 2050.

Excluded from the Earth Summit proper, about a third of the attendees actually participated in the alternative Global Forum, for non-governmental bodies, sponsored by Brazil and several European nations. Carlos Minc, cofounder of the Brazilian Green Party, promised to set up a "Mendacity Meter" outside the Earth Summit conference hall that would record every lie his group detected.

On the eve of the Earth Summit, Brazil approved its first official debt-for-nature swap, a \$2.2 million deal between The Nature Conservancy and the Fundacio Pro-Natureza, financed by American Express. The transaction will establish an endowment fund for the Grande Sertao Veredas National Park, in Minas Gerais state. The 210,000-acre park is a major refuge for endangered species including the maned wolf, cerrado fox, grassland deer, giant anteater, and both blue and red macaws.

• **Responding to a question from a California** rancher who objected to erosion control laws, George Bush stated May 30 that he won't "permit the extremes in the environmental movement to shut down the United States." Bush issued the remark two days after *New York Times* columnist Anthony Lewis dubbed him "the pillage president," in mockery of his 1988 election promise to become "the environmental president." Lewis cited the Bush administration's promise to allow companies to increase the amount of air pollution they cause without notifying the public; the administration's move to cancel the public right to appeal U.S. Forest Service decisions about land use and timber sales; and Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan's cancellation of the public right to contest the issuance of grazing permits, mining leases, and oil exploration licenses. At that, Lewis missed the Bush administration's May 23 proposal to allow farmers to drain any wetlands that have been farmed for six out of the past 10 years—about 58% of the total designated wetland area in the midwest. The proposal came exactly one month after judge Daniel Manion of the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago ruled that the Environmental Protection Agency cannot protect wetlands unless it can prove they are used by people as well as birds. The ruling was possible because EPA claims authority over wetlands by asserting that the water from them is eventually engaged in interstate commerce.

• **Manual Lujan recently told *Time* magazine** that he doesn't believe in evolution. "Here's what I believe," the Secretary of the Interior said. "God created Adam and Eve, and from there, all of us came. God created us pretty much as we look today."

• **The House of Representatives on May 27** passed a version of the much-debated Energy Bill that curtails offshore drilling, but speeds the licensing process for a proposed high-level nuclear waste repository in Nevada. No new civilian nuclear reactors have been commissioned in over 15 years, due to the lack of waste storage facilities.

• **Harvesting medicinal plants is the most** lucrative possible use of rainforest land, the journal *Conservation Biology* reported in April. The study, by Dr. Michael Balick and Dr. Robt. Mendelsohn, was based on an analysis of forest plots in Belize.

• **Canadian trade minister Jean Charest** told the House of Commons recently that the nation won't be allowed to see the federal environmental assessment of the North American Free Trade Agreement until after it has been ratified by the cabinet. Fears that the government chose secrecy because the pact will weaken Canadian environmental laws were heightened in mid-May, after the formerly secret federal environmental assessment of the Oldman River Dam in Alberta was leaked to the media. That assessment acknowledged that the controversial dam would "impose substantial environmental, social, and economic



• **Spring drought hit the Pacific Northwest** this year, causing Seattle to ask residents to cut water use by 10 gallons a day apiece, and heightening tensions over the use of Columbia River water. Agricultural diversions are blamed, in part, for causing the near-extinction of numerous Columbia River salmon runs.

• **A World Wildlife Fund survey of 880** American youth, ages 11 to 18, and 411 of their parents, has discovered that the majority of the young people consider themselves the family member most concerned about environmental issues. Sixty percent say they will inherit a less hospitable environment than their parents did.

• **Of more than 200 oil lakes created when 752** oil well fires were put out in Kuwait last year, barely 30 remain—but the lakes have killed thousands of birds. The fires were set by retreating Iraqi troops at the end of the 1991 Gulf War.

• **The Central Intelligence Agency has set up** a study group to figure out how to release 30 years' worth of satellite photos to environmental researchers without releasing any state secrets. The photos will be used to trace vegetation changes and snowfall patterns.

• **Mid-Atlantic Region National Park Service** chief Lorraine Mintzmyer retired in May, six months after testifying to Congress that White House pressure had weakened protection of Yellowstone National Park. Then based in Denver, Mintzmyer was transferred to Philadelphia soon afterward. "It has been the intent of the Dept. of the Interior to run me off the job," she stated in her letter of resignation. Former Montana regional U.S. Forest Service chief John Mumma made the same charge in mid-1991, retiring rather than authorize more logging in the Yellowstone watershed. Both Mintzmyer and Mumma helped draft a 60-page master plan for preserving Yellowstone that higher-ups cut back to just 10 pages, after former White House chief of staff John Sununu allegedly called it "a disaster from a political perspective."

• **Friends of Beaversprite asks that letters** be addressed to Mellon Bank chairman Frank Cahouet, reminding him that the bank is still under boycott for failing to honor the terms of the wills left by Beaversprite Sanctuary creators Dorothy Richards and Florence Erdman, whose estate the bank manages. The sanctuary was supposed to have been kept off limits to all hunting, fishing, and trapping, but the Mellon Bank left it under the management of hunting writer Larry

Watkins from 1973 until 1989, and it remains under the management of his longtime assistant, David Bone. The address is 1 Mellon BankCenter, Pittsburgh, PA 15258.

• **The pharmaceutical firm Bristol-Myers Squibb Co.** was fined \$3.5 million on April 25 and agreed to build a \$30 million wastewater treatment plant, after pleading guilty to severely polluting Onondaga Lake, near Syracuse, N.Y.

• **"Millions of landmines buried in various** parts of the world" are "one of the worst man-made environmental disasters of the century," according to Col. Alan Beaver of the New Zealand contingent of U.N. troops stationed in Cambodia. Possibly because most of the unexploded mines are in underdeveloped nations, the developed nations have contributed little to finding and safely disposing of them.

• **The U.S. government sued noted treasure** hunter Mel Fisher on April 23 for blowing an estimated 100 craters in a mile-long stretch of coral reef inside the Florida Keys Natl. Marine Sanctuary.

• **Two horses were shot after breaking** bones in falls during the 51st annual running of the Iroquois Steeplechase at Nashville, Tenn., on May 9. Three jockeys also broke bones, but it was not an especially bad day at the track; seven horses were shot after suffering injuries in 1988. The Iroquois, the biggest event in U.S. steeplechasing, was witnessed by 50,000 people. The deaths provoked increased media attention to horse deaths in other races, which are not uncommon. April 17, two horses were shot at the Sunland Park Racetrack in El Paso, Tex., after breaking bones in a severe collision. Then, two days after the Iroquois, three horses were shot due to injuries incurred during the Badminton cross-country race in Gloucestershire, England.

• **Of 13 people killed in North Carolina** between 1979 and 1989 by falling off or being thrown from horses, five had been drinking, according to state Dept. of Environmental Health and Natural Resources injury control chief Dr. Thomas Cole. Another rider drowned after galloping into a lake while just below the legal threshold for drunkenness. "The fox hunters always had their brandy," commented Dr. Doris Bixby-Hammett of the American Medical Equestrian Assn. "It's part of the tradition."



## HORSES

Memorial Day racing card because it couldn't promise enough prize money to attract horses to race. Three other Texas tracks report a 20% decline in the number of race entrants.

• **New York City mayor David Dinkins** promised May 27 to veto the city council's May 14 repeal of the 1989 law that restricted horse-drawn carriages to Central Park. The repeal passed by a margin of 32-18, but the carriage horseproponents would need two more votes to override Dinkins' veto.

• **The Black Mountain, N.C., town board** on April 13 affirmed an existing ordinance barring horse-drawn vehicles from public streets.

• **Horse racing attendance is crashing** as result of age-related attrition, according to industry analysts: older bettors are dying out, and younger bettors aren't being attracted to replace them. In real dollars, the amount of money wagered at New Jersey horse tracks fell from \$927 million in 1960 to \$521 million in 1988, according to Univ. of Louisville researcher Richard Thalheimer—even as the number of racing days more than doubled, from 140 to 340. New Jersey Racing Commission data shows that only 5.6 million people attended 852 racing dates in 1989, down from the 7.2 million who attended 733 racing dates in 1985. Nationally, the average amount of money bet per racing date dropped 48% from 1970 to 1988. Statistics for more recent years are not yet published. The income slump is so severe that the Gillespie County Fair in Fredericksburg, Tex., was forced to cancel a



## HUNTING & FISHING

• **Pigeon shoots violate Illinois anti-cruelty** statutes, the state attorney general's office opined June 2. The Will County Commission sought the attorney general's opinion after viewing footage of an April 12 pigeon shoot at Carpy's Cove, near Joliet. The attorney general ruled that the county does not have the authority to ban pigeon shoots unilaterally, but at deadline, prosecutors were reviewing video of the April 12 shoot, and others, and had asked to be advised of the dates and locations of future shoots. In addition, the attorney general's office pledged to prosecute the driver of a Pontiac Firebird who repeatedly used the vehicle to spray rocks at protesters during the April 12 shoot. Will County meanwhile has adopted a resolution of moral and ethical opposition to shooting captive birds.

• **Jacqueline Kay Russell and her son, Charles** Duane Clifton, of Russell's Alligator Farm in Volusia County, Fla., pleaded guilty June 1 to supplementing their breeding stock by stealing wild alligator eggs. They also pleaded no contest to killing pregnant female deer, cutting the fawns from their wombs, and raising the fawns as trophies. The two were fined \$100,000, forfeited their alligator farming license for five years, and surrendered an airplane, an airboat, and a truck that wildlife officials seized while making the March 2 arrests.

• **The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has** evicted the sexually segregated Order of the Antelope from the Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge near Grants Pass, Oregon, effective Sept. 1. "We cannot allow user groups on the refuges that discriminate," USFWS spokesman Marvin Plenert explained. An association of politically well-connected hunter/conservationists, formed in 1932, the Order of the Antelope secured the creation of the refuge in 1936—and thereafter ran much of it as a quasi-private club, putting up numerous buildings and becoming notorious for hosting hard-drinking parties of up to 500 men.

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The group recently opposed a USFWS decision to discontinue leasing parts of the refuge for cattle grazing.

• **Sportsman's Alliance of Maine assistant** executive director Cynthia Hartman Jones resigned June 2 and immediately filed charges of sex discrimination and illegal retaliation for whistleblowing with the Maine Human Rights Commission. Jones claims she was unlawfully punished for taking two secretaries' sexual harassment complaints about SAM executive director Thomas Nannery to SAM president Gerry Barnes.

• **The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish** Commission on May 8 rejected a staff proposal to ban bear hunting—even though the bear qualifies for listing as a threatened species (a status the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has not yet given it). Commission member J. Ben Rowe shot a Florida black bear just last November, when hunters killed 59 of the 400-to-1,000 bears believed to have been left.

• **Ten thousand Colorado voters signed a** petition to end spring bear hunting, bear baiting, and hunting bears with dogs during the first week that the petition was circulated, Coloradans United for Bears reported. The measure is likely to appear on the November ballot. Although the Colo. Division of Wildlife recommended last year that spring bear hunting should be terminated, the Colo. Wildlife Commission instead lengthened the bear season by 16 days.

• **The third annual prairie dog killing contest** in Nucla, Colo., was set to take place July 10-12. Participants killed 2,956 prairie dogs in 1990; 4,300 in 1991. Protest activities were being coordinated by Prairie Dog Rescue Inc., P.O. Box 8054, Englewood, CO 80110; 303-266-3687. Since governor Roy Romer, the state legislature, the Colo. Division of Wildlife, and the state Wildlife Commission have all refused to stop this and other killing contests, REBANCK Colorado is trying to gather 80,000 voters' signatures by August 3 in order to put a proposed ban on the November ballot. To help, contact Ross Thenhaus, P.O. Box 440576, Aurora, CO 80044; 303-755-0722.

• **Caught illegally claiming a huge mortgage** deduction on his tax return, Mass. governor William Weld tried to distract the press by mailing out a photo of himself standing over a boar he claimed to have killed on a hunting trip. Reporter Bob Hohler of *The Boston Globe* quickly traced the boar to a canned hunt at the Blue Mountain Forest Assn. preserve near Croydon, New Hampshire. The 30 members of the BMFA pay

annual dues of \$100,000 each. Founded in 1887, the fenced site is plentifully stocked with numerous trophy species. Weld refused to reveal who paid for his visit.

• **The feral Canada geese who inhabit much** of New England (and are widely viewed as a nuisance) are descended not from wild geese who gave up migration, according to Massachusetts Div. of Fisheries and Wildlife waterfowl chief H. Heusmann, but rather from geese who were captured and bred to become live hunting decoys. The breeders deliberately made the geese so heavy that they couldn't fly far enough to join migratory flocks. The former decoys were released *en masse* in 1935, after live baiting was outlawed.

• **Edward Smith, 62, president of the** Tennessee chapter of the Natl. Wild Turkey Federation, was critically wounded April 11 when hunter Ronnie Corlew mistook his white hair for turkey feathers and shot him in the head. A week later, turkey hunters Victor Records, 45, of Newport, Ky., and his sons Donald, 23, Rogell, 17, and Roy, 13, were all wounded by a single shotgun blast when fellow hunter Virgil Vandeventer, 56, mistook their beer cans for turkeys. At Potosi, Mo., turkey hunter Larry Lands Jr., 16, was shot in the leg when a wounded turkey got a claw on his shotgun. Both Lands and his father were charged with hunting turkeys out of season.

• **Members of Earth First! and the Abenaki** tribe protested April 30 against "electro-fishing" by state wildlife officials and members of the Lake Champlain Walleye Assn., who were using electrical current to force adult walleyes to the surface. The walleyes were then scooped up and the eggs of the females were forcibly extracted, to be reared in hatcheries and released at popular fishing sites in July. The state and the Walleye Assn. contend that hatchery rearing will increase the walleye population, which has dropped 90 under heavy fishing pressure over the past decade.

• **Maine has cut the salmon bag limit from** five per license holder per season to just one. Only 238 Atlantic salmon were caught last year, down from 1,342 in 1980.

• **The Vermont legislature on April 23 passed** a bill allowing any landowner or a hunter designated by the landowner to kill any moose who substantially damages a tree, a crop-bearing plant, a garden, a fence, or maple syrup gathering equipment. The bill in effect creates an unregulated moose hunting season. The Vermont senate meanwhile killed a bill to outlaw shooting fish. Vermont is the only state where the practice is legal.

• **The New Hampshire Fish and Game** Commission has ordered N.H. Fish and Game Dept. executive director Donald Normandeau to sue the town of Hudson, seeking to overturn a leghold trap ban the town council passed in July 1991.





• **The Canadian Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans** and Dalhousie Univ. are reportedly trying to develop a biodegradable contraceptive bullet that can be fired into grey seals. The bullet would also include anti-sealworm vaccine. Blaming growing numbers of seals for the recent decline of heavily overfished cod, Canada has also announced plans to revive the practice of hunting baby harp seals.

• **The Securities and Exchange Commission**, the federal body that approves U.S. corporate shareholders resolutions for inclusion on annual meeting ballots, is considering rules changes to reduce the number of ballot items that ask corporations to take a stance on public issues. One SEC proposal would ban social and political resolutions entirely. A second proposal would require that any resolution get at least 10% support the first year, 15% the second, and 30% the third, in order to be reconsidered after one rejection. A third SEC proposal would require that all ballot measures involve issues with a significant economic impact on the company in question. The SEC proposals are opposed by various funds for conscientious investors, whose combined investments total \$650 million. There were 98 shareholders resolutions advanced in 1991 that involved the environment and/or animal protection, according to the American Society of Corporate Secretaries, up from 46 in 1990.

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• **The Corky Project** asks that letters be sent to August Busch III, pledging to boycott Budweiser beer until Corky the captive orca is released from Sea World. Sea World is owned by Budweiser. The address is Grants Farm, 10501 Gravois Rd., St. Louis, MO 63123.

• **At least 120 Atlantic bottlenose dolphins** have washed up dead from an unknown cause in the vicinity of the Aransas Natl. Wildlife Refuge on the Gulf Coast of Texas. Investigators suspect that the deaths are somehow related to unusually heavy storm runoff in the area (which includes numerous large petrochemical plants) last winter and spring.

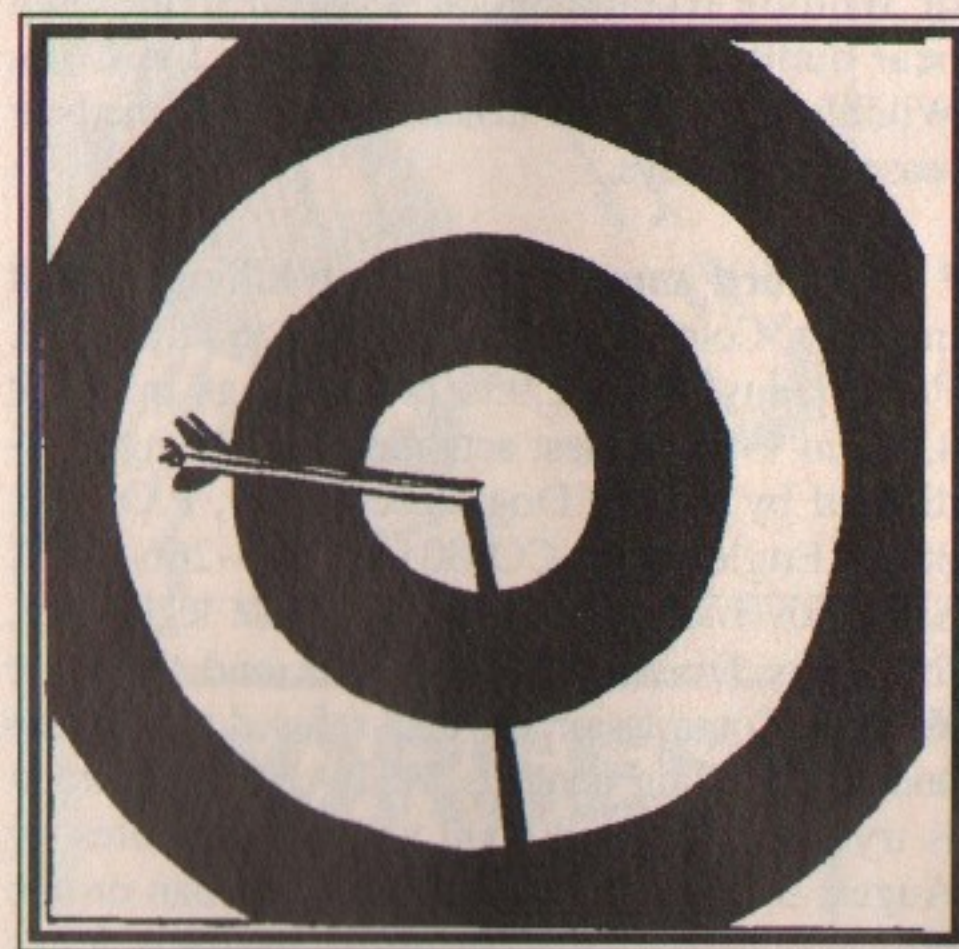
• **The 10-nation Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission** has agreed to cut dolphin deaths due to fishing methods by 80% during the next eight years. The commission members claim to have

already achieved an 80% reduction in dolphin deaths from the 1986 level. While over 25,000 dolphins were killed by tuna nets during 1991, under 5,000 would be killed in 1999, if the agreement is fulfilled.

• **The Natl. Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration** reports that while most of the Persian Gulf seems to be recovering from damage done during the 1991 Gulf War, coral reefs have been killed off the Kuwaiti port of Shuaiba. Damage assessment has been handicapped, however, because until the present investigation began, the Persian Gulf underwater habitat had not been extensively documented.

• **Norwegian and Russian experts** are mapping formerly secret underwater nuclear dump sites used by the Soviet Navy from the 1950s through the 1980s. The sites, in the Barents and Kara seas, show little sign of serious radioactive contamination as yet, but scientists worry that the storage containers could leak in the future.

• **Offshore oil drilling "must be regarded as posing potentially significant threats to local marine life,"** a Canadian environmental assessment panel reported to the cabinet in April. About 270 oil wells have been drilled off the Atlantic coast of Canada, and 130 off the Arctic coast.



## THE OPPOSITION

• **The Canadian Federation of Humane Societies** has taken public exception to the Ontario Farm Animal Council's brochure *Food for Thought: Facts about Food and Farming in Canada*. The brochure implies CFHS approval of the normal conditions under which livestock are kept, inasmuch as CFHS representatives took part in drafting seven voluntary codes for farm animal care, now distributed by Agriculture Canada. However, the codes are only a start, says CFHS farm animal welfare committee chair Joy Ripley, and do not define "optimal" conditions, as OFAC claims they do. Further, Ripley adds, CFHS "does not condone some of the approved practices in the codes," e.g. battery caging for poultry, veal crates, gestation crates for sows, ancastration of animals without veterinary care or anesthetic.

• **The spring 1992 Beauty Without Cruelty Action Alert** suggested activists should join the anti-animal rights group Putting People First, "to know what PPF is doing."

## Members of the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus

**House members of the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus**, as of May 13, included Wayne Allard (R-Colo.); Beryl Anthony (D-Ark.); Doug Applegate (D-Ohio); Dick Arney (R-Tex.); Richard Baker (R-La.); James Bilbray (D-Nev.); Sherwood Boehlert (R-N.Y.); Rich Boucher (D-Va.); Bill Brewster (D-Okla.); Bill Broomfield (R-Mich.); Glen Browder (D-Ala.); Jack Brooks (D-Tex.); Jim Bunning (R-Ky.); Dan Burton (R-Ind.); Beverly Byron (D-Md.); Sonny Callahan (R-Ala.); Dave Camp (R-Mich.); Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D-Colo.); Bob Clement (D-Tex.); Bill Clinger (R-Pa.); Howard Coble (R-N.C.); Tom Coleman (R-Mo.); Jerry Costello (D-Ill.); Robert Cramer (D-Ala.); Duke Cunningham (R-Calif.); Bob Davis (R-Mich.); Kika de la Garza (D-Tex.); Tom Delray (R-Tex.); Butler Derrick (D-S.C.); Bill Dickinson (R-Ala.); Norm Dicks (D-Wash.); John Dingell (D-Mich.); David Dreier (R-Calif.); Bernard Dwyer (D-N.J.); Chet Edwards (D-Tex.); Bill Emerson (R-Mo.); Ben Erdreich (D-Ala.); Jack Fields (R-Tex.); William Ford (D-Mich.); Dean Gallo (R-N.J.); Joe Gaydos (D-Pa.); Pete Geren (D-Tex.); Paul Gillmor (R-Ohio); Mel Hancock (R-Mo.); Jim Hansen (R-Utah); Claude Harris (D-Ala.); Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.); Charles Hatcher (D-Ga.); Jimmy Hayes (D-La.); Joel Hefley (R-Colo.); Bill Hefner (D-N.C.); Wally Herger (R-Calif.); Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.); Peter Hoagland (D-Nev.); David Hobson (R-Ohio); Clyde Holloway (R-La.); Frank Horton (R-N.Y.); Amo Houghton (R-N.Y.); Jerry Huckaby (D-La.); Duncan Hunter (R-Calif.); Henry Hyde (R-Ill.); Craig James (R-Fla.); William Jefferson (D-La.); Ed Jenkins (D-Ga.); Tim Johnson (D-S.D.); Jim Jontz (D-Ind.); Scott Klug (R-Wisc.); Joe Kolter (D-Pa.); Mike Kopetski (D-Ore.); Bob Lagomarsino (R-Calif.); Greg Laughlin (D-Tex.); Larry LaRocco (D-Ill.); Jim Lightfoot (R-Iowa); Bob Livingston (R-La.); Ron Marlinee (R-Mont.); David Martin (R-N.Y.); Jim McCrery (R-La.); Joe McDade (R-Pa.); Tom McMillen (D-Md.); Alan Mollohan (D-W.V.); Austin Murphy (D-Pa.); Jack Murtha (D-Pa.); Dave Nagle (D-Iowa); Bill Orton (D-Utah); Wayne Owsens (D-Utah); Leon Panetta (D-Calif.); Mike Parker (D-Mass.); Bill Paxon (R-N.Y.); Tim Penny (D-Minn.); Carl Perkins (D-Ky.); Collin Petersen (D-Minn.); Tom Petri (R-Wisc.); Jake Pickle (D-Tex.); Glenn Poshard (D-Ill.); Jimmy Quillen (R-Tenn.); Nick Joe Rahall (D-W.V.); Jim Ramstead (R-Minn.); Arthur Ravenel (R-S.C.); Richard Ray (D-Ga.); Tom Ridge (R-Pa.); Don Ritter (R-Pa.); Toby Roth (R-Wisc.); J. Roy Rowland (D-Ga.); Rick Santorum (R-Pa.); Bill Sarpalis (D-Tex.); Jim Saxton (R-N.J.); Dan Schaefer (R-Colo.); Dick Schulze (R-Pa.); Jim Sensenbrenner (R-Wisc.); Clay Shaw (R-Fla.); Bud Shuster (R-Pa.); Ike Skelton (D-Mo.); Joe Skeen (R-N.M.); Jim Slattery (D-Ks.); Lamar Smith (R-Tex.); Bob Smith (R-Ore.); Jerry Solomon (R-N.Y.); Floyd Spence (R-S.C.); Charles Stenholm (D-Tex.); Bob Stump (R-Az.); Richard Stallings (D-Ida.); Don Sundquist (R-Tenn.); Robin Tallon (D-S.C.); John Tanner (D-Tenn.); Billy Tauzin (D-La.); Charles Taylor (R-N.C.); Lindsey Thomas (D-Ga.); Harold Volkmer (D-Mo.); Barbara Vucanovich (R-Nev.); Robert Walker (R-Pa.); Jamie Whitten (D-Miss.); Charlie Wilson (D-Tex.); Don Young (R-Ak.); and Dick Zimmer (R-N.J.).

**Former members of Congress included in the group** were Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan; Robert Daniel; Stan Parris; Howard Pollack; and Arlan Stangeland.

**Membership in the CSC doesn't necessarily imply an anti-animal stance across the boards.** For instance, Ben Nighthorse Campbell has been repeatedly attacked by the Natl. Trappers Assn. and *Fur Age Weekly* for being, they claim, "openly hostile to hunters and trappers." In addition, Bilbray, Dwyer, Hyde, Burton, and Slattery are among the 108 co-sponsors of H.R. 1354, the proposed federal leghold trap ban.



## SPECTACLES

• **At deadline, Las Vegas media were investigating reports** that animal trainer Otto Berosini had paid off debts by selling six African lions and possibly a black panther and a spotted leopard to a Texas hunting ranch. Berosini is brother of controversial orangutan trainer Bobby Berosini; lion trainer Bridget Berosini, who was attacked by a tiger last November, is Otto's daughter. The USDA revoked Otto Berosini's show permits in March, after nine big cats were found in traveling cages on federal land near Glendale, California. Cited for multiple Animal Welfare Act violations, and having already been cited for 26 previous violations since 1984, Berosini then placed the cats in custody of the Humane Society of Southern Nevada. HSSN has also run into legal trouble lately, and is widely considered a bogus operation,

inasmuch as executive director Dart Anthony—who testified for Bobby Berosini in his 1990 libel suit against PETA—annually spends almost the whole HSSN budget on fundraising, perks, and his own salary (collected under both his present name and his original given name, John Wardy). A dehydrated Siberian tiger named Pasha, the same one who attacked Bridget Berosini, died April 4. Otto Berosini subsequently reclaimed the remaining big cats, who then vanished from view despite the efforts of local activists to keep them under surveillance.

• **One hundred forty contestants captured 444 worms** at the 9th Annual Worm Charming Championship this year, held in Blacklawton, Devon, England, on May 9, to benefit the Cheshire Foundation, a charity for the disabled. The rules bar participants from either turning over the soil or sprinkling it with anything they won't themselves drink, and all worms must be returned to the ground alive afterward. The winning team, the hometown Worm Picker Licker Dickens, brought up 53 worms by soaking their allotted patch of earth with six gallons of beer. Organizer David Kelland says that next year the Cheshire Foundation will hold worm-charming contests in all 48 nations it serves.

• **U.S. Olympic Equestrian Team horses** will be quarantined for 60 days each upon their return to the U.S., the USDA says, to insure that they don't bring back African horse sickness, a disease present in Spain, where the Olympics are being held.

• **A Melbourne, Fla., jury on April 25 rejected** criminal charges against Great American Circus trainer Tim Frisco, who was in charge of the Asian elephant who went berserk with six children on her back during a circus performance last February. Police eventually killed the elephant, after the children escaped with minor injuries.

• **Leading Mexican bullfighter Antonio Lomelin Migoni** was arrested April 24 for drunk driving after racing through a toll booth, narrowly missing two people, and crashing into a divider during a hot pursuit between Durango and Gomez Palacio.

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Professional writing/editing skills plus  
wide-ranging knowledge of animal and  
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# NEWS

• **The Bush administration on May 15 formally proposed amending the Endangered Species Act** to allow consideration of the economic impact on humans of protecting other species. The amendment, which ranking Democrats pledged to kill in the House of Representatives, would specifically permit logging on two million acres of old growth forest in the Pacific Northwest, at probable cost of extirpating the endangered northern spotted owl from much of its former range. The proposed amendment, if passed, could set a precedent for future conflicts between economic interests and the needs of species. It was announced at the same time as a decision by the so-called God Squad, a cabinet-level ESA enforcement review committee, to restrict logging on 5.4 million acres of old growth forest in the Pacific Northwest, to protect the owl, while specifically authorizing logging on 13 specific tracts of old growth, totalling 1,700 acres.

• **The Fund for Animals, Defenders of Wildlife, and the Biodiversity Legal Foundation on May 28 sued Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan** for allegedly illegally delaying the addition of species to the Endangered Species Act.

• **Hawaii has established a \$150,000 "shark population control program,"** a euphemism for killing as many tiger sharks as possible so that tourists won't be afraid to use the beaches. Two beachgoers were killed in shark attacks during the winter of 1991/92, the first confirmed fatalities due to sharks since 1958. There were 15 confirmed shark attacks on humans in Hawaii during the 1980s, and 10 during the 1970s, according to the Natl. Marine Fisheries Service. Worldwide, shark populations are declining, due to aggressive shark fishing and the species' slow reproductive rate.

• **The Natl. Park Service is conducting studies** to find out if the recent arrival of coyotes on Mt. Desert Island, in Acadia Natl. Park, is effectively controlling a runaway deer population. Coyotes normally don't hunt deer, although they frequently scavenge roadkilled deer and carcasses left by hunters, and don't usually hunt raccoons, either, but on Mt. Desert Island, where other prey is scarce, they seem to be hunting both deer and raccoons in significant numbers, at least during the winter months. From June through November, they shift to a largely vegetarian diet, feasting on native berries.

• **Panicky soldiers who stumbled into a gorilla troop** on May 26 near the late Dian Fossey's compound in Rwanda apparently fired random shots in all directions, killing the silverback (the troop leader). Named Mrithi, the silverback appeared in the film *Gorillas In The Mist*. About 310 mountain gorillas continue to dwell in the Rwandan mountains, despite nearly two years of civil war in their habitat.



## WILDLIFE

• **Headwaters, an Oregon conservation group,** petitioned May 6 to have the Illinois River winter steelhead run added to the Endangered SpeciesList. The Illinois is among the last rivers in the Pacific Northwest whose wild fish stocks are not augmented by hatchery fish.

• **Attorney Garry Greenstein of Wilmington, Delaware,** has formed a nonprofit corporation called Starling Free in '23 to promote the extermination of starlings. Natives of Europe, 100 starlings were introduced to New York City in 1890 and quickly spread throughout the continent, more-or-less filling the ecological niche vacated by the extermination of the much easier to kill passenger pigeon.

• **The Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund on May 7 sued the USDA,** charging that the Animal Damage Control program illegally kills endangered species during its annual coyote massacres.

• **Of 46 endangered razorback suckers,** Colorado squawfish, and humpbacked chubs rounded up in Colorado waters for captive breeding since 1988, at reported cost of \$2 million a year, 34 survived the journey to the federal hatchery in Dexter, N.M., but some of them ate each other, birds ate some of the survivors, disease and over-chlorinated water killed still more, and only three razorback suckers and three of the squawfish remain alive. The hatchery does still have 200 to 400 of each species from other genetic strains, but the Colorado fish were needed to preserve genetic diversity.

• **Airpark Inc. president Roger Lambert on May 29 sued rival airport service station concessionaire Owen Gassaway** for allegedly planting endangered gopher tortoises on land next to the runway at Lantana, Fla., so that Lambert couldn't build a competing service station. State wildlife officials found six to ten times the usual number of gopher tortoises on the 1.5-acre site.

• **Three fourths of the world's bird species** are threatened, Worldwatch reported May 1.

• **The government of Cambodia has agreed to preserve wetlands in the Plain of Reeds,** to protect the endangered Eastern sarus crane. The cranes are making their last stand in Cambodia and Vietnam, having been extirpated from China, Thailand, and the Philippines.

• **The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission** has temporarily delayed the planned extermination of an estimated 100 feral macaques who live along the banks of the Silver River, while officials review alternatives. The macaques are slated to be killed due to an outbreak of simian virus herpes B among the colony. The disease could be transmitted to humans via bites. Only one macaque has bitten a human since 1973, and only 22 humans are known to have ever contracted the simian virus herpes B, most of them professional monkey handlers. However, 15 of them died. The macaques are descended from several who were released over 50 years ago by the Jungle Cruise boat ride concession at nearby Silver Springs. The colony numbered over 300 in 1984, when, under pressure from the state, Florida Leisure Attractions Inc. trapped 217 for sale to the Buckshire Corp., a laboratory and amusement park animal supplier. The trapping was halted in June 1984 as result of public protest. However, poachers apparently took another 42 macaques from the site in 1986. Because of the simian herpes B virus, the macaques are now considered unsalable.

• **Yellowstone Natl. Park rangers report that they've virtually run out of places to relocate "problem" grizzly bears.** Most of the appropriate nearby habitat is either already occupied by bears or close to ranchers who don't want to have the bears near their livestock.

• **The New Jersey Dept. of Environmental Protection and Energy plans to test the Wistar oral anti-raccoon rabies vaccine soon in Cape May, Cumberland, and Atlantic counties.** Previously tested on Parramore Island, Va., and in Sullivan County, Pa., the vaccine is a variant of one used successfully in Europe against fox rabies for more than a decade. The raccoon rabies pandemic afflicting the Atlantic seaboard since 1979

meanwhile appears to have again spread west, into Ohio, where it was previously detected in 1987. The pandemic started when raccoon hunters and trappers transported rabid raccoons from Florida to West Virginia, in an effort to restock the trapped-out local population.

• **Hundreds of bald eagles have been poisoned** in northwestern Colorado, southern Wyoming, and northern Utah during the past few months, jeopardizing the recovery of the species in a region where it had been thought to be almost out of danger, after nearly 20 years on the Endangered Species List. Raymond Hall, a seller of cyanide-loaded "coyote-getters," pleaded guilty to related charges recently, receiving a suspended sentence. Wyoming rancher Rick Strom and Wyoming Predator Control Laboratory operator Randy Graham await trial on charges of illegally distributing poisons. The owners of about two dozen sheep ranches are reportedly under investigation.

• **Namibian president Sam Nujoma announced recently that residents of the drought-stricken nation will be authorized to kill formerly protected wildlife for food.**

• **Ornithologists are hotly debating whether biologist Edmund Smith acted properly last year in releasing the only example of the Bulu Burti boubou shrike ever captured,** after extensively photographing and videotaping her. Captured in central Somalia, the bird was released at the

Balcad Nature Reserve some distance away because civil war prevented Smith from returning to the capture site. Systematists (members of the traditional school of nature study) argue that Smith should have killed and preserved the bird, to permit tissue analysis.

• **The Korea-based Hyundai conglomerate has gained 30-year cutting rights to enough old growth in Siberia—in absence of any central environmental authority in the former Soviet Union—to potentially cause the extinction of the Siberian tiger over much of its range.** About 500

of the tigers may survive in the 1,382-square-mile Shikote-Alin Biosphere Reserve, but will be cut off from populations elsewhere by Japanese and Korean logging operations. Tiger poaching, however, is rapidly increasing. The Commonwealth of Independent States, which has replaced the USSR, has imposed an 80% budget cut on the nation's 55.6 million acres of nature reserves, meaning few funds are available to pay game wardens.

• **Congressional hearings were to begin June 16 on H.R. 5013,** a new attempt to restrict wild-

caught bird imports, introduced by Gerry Studds (D-Mass.) Two similar bills have failed because of strong opposition from the pet store lobby and disagreement between animal protection and wildlife conservation groups over the phase-in period. H.R. 5013 retains the five-year phase-in favored by the pet trade. The Society for Animal Protective Legislation requests that letters be addressed to Studds, thanking him for his continued interest but asking that the phase-in be cut to one year. SAPL also requests that other members of Congress be asked to co-sponsor H.R. 5013.



## ZOOS & AQUARIUMS

• **Two female African lions from former Panamanian dictator Manuel Noriega's infamous "horse track zoo" are settling in at the Performing Animal Welfare Society's sanctuary in Galt, Calif.—with big assists from Challenge Air Cargo, United Airlines, and the Texas-based Summerlee Foundation.** The lions were among the last and hardest-to-place animals from the private zoo, maintained by a succession of dictators

since 1968, but closed after U.S. troops deposed Noriega in 1990. While Summerlee covered caretaking expenses and made arrangements, Challenge flew the lions to Miami at no charge, and United relayed them to California, also at no charge.

• **At deadline two panda bears were "on the way" from China to the zoo in Columbus, Ohio,** according to David Smigelski of Columbus Alive, as a legal challenge to the panda loan by the World Wildlife Fund apparently failed to convince the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that it was arranged for commercial rather than conservation-related purposes, and will actually be more of a rental. The pandas, to be exhibited for three months, will be centerpieces of the Columbus Quinticentennial celebration. Pandas have not been loaned (or rented) to a U.S. zoo for temporary exhibit since 1988, but such loans in the mid-1980s were worth from \$1 million to \$5 million to the host zoos through increased attendance. The pandas came to Columbus amid reports that the species' extinction may be assured by the misdirection of WWF rescue funds, intended for habitat restoration, into building holding pens for captive pandas. Pandas are notoriously poor breeders in captivity—but pandas taken from the wild, ostensibly for captive breeding, can be lucratively loaned/rented. A purported "breeding loan" to the London Zoo meanwhile went awry in early April, when a 13-year-old male tore an 11-year-old female's ear so badly that she spent the next week in the zoo hospital.

• **Plans to breed highly endangered Sumatran rhinos in U.S. zoos are near collapse,** after the death of two females in two weeks—one at the Cincinnati Zoo on May 12, the second at the San Diego Zoo on May 26. Only four Sumatran rhinos remain in the U.S.

• **Timmy, the gorilla whose relocation to the Bronx Zoo from the Cleveland Metropark Zoo touched off a furor last fall,** has begun frequent mating with his new companion, after a prolonged readjustment period. His former mate, however, a sterile female, is reportedly still rejecting her new companion, who seriously injured her in their first encounter.

• **The World Society for the Protection of Animals on May 22 claimed victory in its campaign to improve conditions at the Noboribetsu Bear Park in Hokkaido, Japan,** after the Noboribetsu management pledged to prevent fighting among the bears, stop commercial extractions of body parts and fluids, expand living quarters, and assist efforts to preserve Japan's dwindling native bear population. WSPA international projects director John Walsh said the Noboribetsu promises would help to pressure other bear parks into making similar changes.

• **The Humane Society of the U.S. on April 20 sued the Milwaukee County Zoo in Milwaukee, Wisc.,** trying to prevent the sale of a zoo elephant to the Hawthorn Corp., for use in elephant ride concessions and circuses. The suit contends that such sales are prohibited by the Endangered Species Act.

• **The Granby Zoo, in southern Quebec, joined to the American Assn. of Zoological Parks and Aquariums in Sept. 1990,** according to executive director Pierre Cartier, but apparently doesn't appear on some recent AAZPA membership lists because the lists are updated only every other year. Items in the April and May issues of *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* questioned whether the Granby Zoo had been admitted.

• **Aidin, a beluga whale who escaped from a Russian military facility last fall,** was recaptured in Turkish waters recently and sent to an amusement park in Laspi, the Ukraine. As of May 21, the park was having trouble drawing enough visitors to buy food for Aidin, a second beluga, and two dolphins who share the limited facilities.





# Why They Quit: Thoughts From Ex-Hunters

By Dena Jones Jolma

Colman McCarthy once remarked that if criticisms of hunting are to have any real effect, they must come from those who once hunted. Those who have never hunted are entitled to an opinion, of course, but the views of former hunters simply carry more weight with those who now hunt.



Fortunately, there have been many hunters who have quit and explained why. In fact, more than half of all those Americans who hunt during youth give up hunting as adults. According to the most recent national survey of hunting conducted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 18% of American men over the age of 16 have hunted, but only about 8% hunt each year. Further, almost one-third of all those who have hunted haven't done so in more than five years.

About 60% of hunters quit simply from lack of time or access to places to hunt. Another 20% stop due to poor health. That leaves 20% who quit hunting because they become convinced that it is wrong. Some come to feel that hunting is not an appropriate means of studying nature or participating in the outdoors, while others develop a concern for the welfare of wildlife. Still others decide that killing for sport and interfering with the lives of animals is ethically or morally unjustifiable.

## A Better Way to Study Nature

William Wright was a hunting guide and taxidermist in the late 1800s who became an early expert on the grizzly bear. In his book, *The Narrative of a Hunter-Naturalist*, he recalled how the need to hunt to survive lured him to the wilderness. "I studied the grizzly in order to hunt him," he wrote. "I marked his haunts and his habits, I took notice of his likes and dislikes; I learned his indifferences and his fears; I spied upon the perfection of his senses and the limitations of his instincts, simply that I might the better slay him." But eventually his interest in studying the grizzly surpassed his interest in the chase. "I laid aside my rifle," he wrote. "If one wishes really to study an animal let him go without a gun; he will learn more about him in one season than he will in a lifetime of hunting to kill."

Another American naturalist who hunted to study animals was ornithologist Edward Howe Forbush. As a boy, he shot birds to examine them and practiced taxidermy to preserve the specimens. Later in life he gained a different perspective on this method of studying nature. "Such mummies," he wrote of his preserved birds, "have their uses, but later I came to see that life, not death, would solve all riddles; that an examination of the dead was merely a preliminary to a study of the living, and that it was more essential to preserve the living than the dead."

The great American philosopher Henry David Thoreau wrote often about hunting in his books and extensive journals. His hunting remarks seem to contradict each other, however, and portray a deep ambivalence toward the activity. Hunting critics and supporters alike use excerpts from his writings to bolster their arguments. Although Thoreau condemned the frivolous killing of animals, he also praised hunting for purportedly connecting man with nature. In his most famous work, *Walden*, Thoreau claimed that hunting was, for him, a valuable introduction to nature study. He went on to add that, "during the last years that I carried a gun my excuse was that I was studying ornithology, and sought only new or rare birds. But I confess that I am now inclined to think that there is a finer way of studying ornithology than this. It requires so much close attention to the habits of the birds, that, for that reason only, I have been willing to omit the gun."

## An Excuse to be Outdoors

In his book *The Maine Woods*, Thoreau gave an account of his participation in a moose hunt. At the end of the hunt he questioned the motives that bring men into the woods. "Could not one spend some weeks or years in the solitude of this vast wilderness with other employments than these," he wrote about hunting and logging. "For one that comes with a pencil to sketch, or sing, a thousand come with an axe or rifle. What a coarse and imperfect use hunters make of Nature!"

Author and nature writer Edward Abbey came to similar conclusions. "I began to realize," Abbey wrote in his book *One Life at a Time, Please*, "that

what I liked best about hunting was the companionship of a few good trusted male buddies in the out-of-doors. Anything, any excuse, to get out into the hills, away from the crowds, to live, if only for a few days, beyond the wall. That was the point of hunting. So why lug a ten-pound gun along? I began leaving my rifle in the truck. Then I left it at home. The last time I looked down the bore of that old piece there was a spider living there."

## A Concern for Wildlife

W.J. Stillman was an American journalist and correspondent for the British periodical, *The Contemporary Review*. In 1899, the Review published his *Plea for Wild Animals*. "To be on friendly terms even with a sparrow is a keener satisfaction than the chase ever gave me," he wrote. "The ghastly memories of all the game I ever in my wild life slaughtered do not give me the pleasure which I have found in teaching a wild creature to forget its inheritance of fear of mankind and trust itself to my tenderness."

"As a former member of the joyous gang which sallied forth each fall to see what they could knock the guts out of at 100 yards, I can tell you why I turned against it," wrote Dr. Karl Menninger in a letter to a friend. Menninger, the psychiatrist who pioneered psychoanalysis, turned against hunting from a concern for animal survival in the modern world. "In the first place, there are just too many of us on this earth and too few of the poor animals that we are so eager to kill," he wrote. "Normal, natural and universal as the urge to murder something may be, it no longer serves social usefulness to turn it on defenseless wildlife, and it ought to succumb to the restraining effects of our civilization before all of the interesting fauna in the world are wiped out."

Fellow ex-hunter William O. Douglas echoed Menninger's concern for the preservation of wildlife. This Supreme Court jurist gave his opinion of hunting in *A Wilderness Bill of Rights*. "The hunter knows the excitement of stalking and the excitement of the kill," he wrote. "Yet in time he often comes to realize that satisfaction of his atavistic desire serves an ignoble end and that preservation of wildlife ranks higher."

## Not for Sport

James Oliver Curwood was an author and expert on conservation and the Canadian wilderness. His 1916 autobiographical novel, *The Grizzly King*, became the basis for the 1989 movie, *The Bear*. In the book's introduction, Curwood offered his readers, "the confession of one who for years hunted and killed before he learned that the wild offered a more thrilling sport than slaughter—and the hope that what I have written may make others feel and understand that the greatest thrill of the hunt is not in killing, but in letting live." After killing countless grizzlies, he saw himself, he wrote, "as having been almost a criminal—for killing for excitement of killing can be little less than murder."

Pulitzer Prize-winning fiction author A.B. ("Bud") Guthrie loved to shoot birds as a youth. In his autobiography, *The Blue Hen's Chick: A Life In Context*, Guthrie wrote of a change in his attitude. "Sometimes, rarely, even yet, for sake of pan and palate, I'll shoot a bird or beach a fish, but there's little sport in either act. And I'd as soon blast any trusting milk cow as fell an elk or deer. The watcher lives to see watched things again, and while life maybe isn't precious, to put an end to it is mournful."

Edward Abbey decided the ethical issue of hunting on the basis of need. To Abbey, hunting was acceptable for food, but never for sport. He grew up in the Depression with his father hunting to put food on the family table. But his father stopped when the meat was no longer needed, and Abbey himself gave up the practice after he began to profit from his writing. In his essay, "Blood Sport," he wrote that "when the money began arriving from New York by airmail, those checks with my name on them, like manna from heaven, I gave up hunting deer. I had no need."



## A Right to Live

Leo Tolstoy was an avid hunter who abandoned the sport because of concern for the suffering of animals. The Russian novelist and social reformer was in his 50s when he stopped hunting. In an 1884 letter Tolstoy told his wife about taking his old hunting dogs out for a ride. "I wanted to see what had become of my hunting instinct," he wrote. "After forty years of it, it is very pleasant to ride out and search for game. But when a hare jumped up, I merely wished him God-speed. The main thing is, one is ashamed."

In the late 19th century most of those who spoke out against hunting in America did so from the desire to preserve entire species. One man who criticized hunting because of the killing of individual animals was John Muir. Muir was a tireless crusader for national forest and park conservation who is probably best remembered as the founder of the Sierra Club. Although Muir hunted as a youth, in maturity he rarely even carried a gun on his solitary wanderings. He referred to hunting for sport or profit as "murder business."

"In nothing does man," Muir wrote in *The Cruise of the Corwin*, "with his grand notions of heaven and charity, show forth his innate, lowbred, wild animalism more clearly than in his treatment of his brother beasts. From the shepherd with his lambs to the red handed hunter, it is the same; no recognition of rights—only murder in one form or another."

Journalist and children's writer Edmund Gilligan gave up his outdoor sports column for the *New York Herald Tribune* when he quit hunting. He described the incident that changed his mind about hunting in a 1962 article for the *Saturday Evening Post*. He had killed an antelope on a hunting trip to Wyoming. Upon his return to New York, his wife had the head of the animal mounted and placed above the fireplace. It hung opposite a painting of a western landscape. One evening Gilligan was struck by the longing he saw in the eyes of the antelope as it gazed at the snowy vista of the painting. The regret he felt for the death of the animal caused him to make a decision. "First," he said to himself, "had I not been there that day, he would be standing now in the Wyoming snow, drifted down the sage, his does and fawns around him. Second: I will never again interfere in the lives of my fellow creatures." He took his guns down from the

wall and, "put them in a closet, where they will always remain."

## Outgrowing the Tradition

Age dampens the enthusiasm of many hunters. According to the 1985 national survey of hunting by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 14% of 16- and 17-year-olds hunt while less than 5% of those 55 and over still hunt. Many of those who cease hunting say that their feeling changed as they got older.

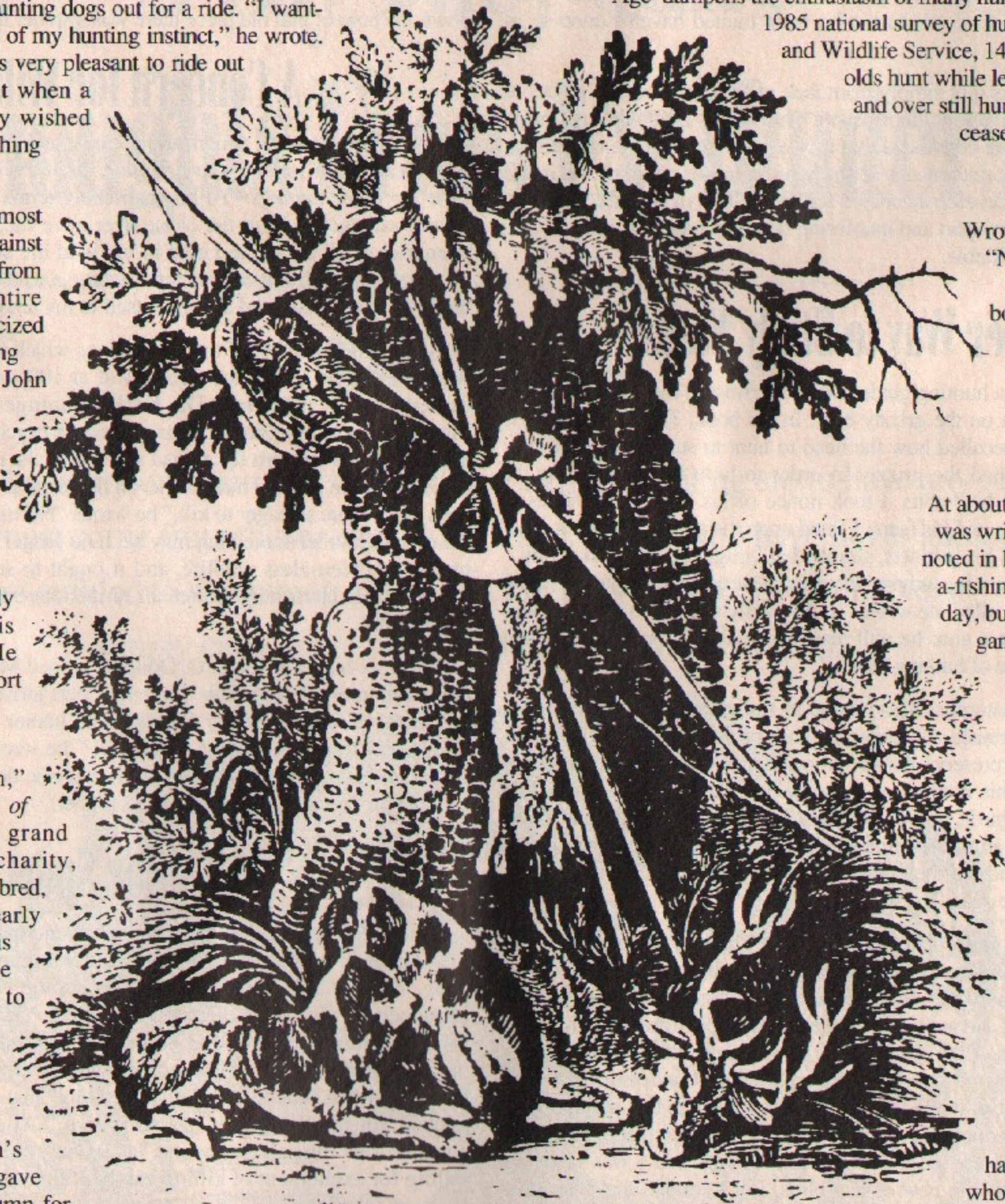
Wrote Thoreau in *Walden*, "No humane being, past the thoughtless age of boyhood, will wantonly murder any creature which holds its life by the same tenure that he does. The hare in its extremity cries like a child."

At about the same time that he was writing *Walden*, Thoreau noted in his journal, "Now I go a-fishing and a-hunting every day, but omit the fish and the game, which are the least important part. I have learned to do without them. They were indispensable only as long as I was a boy."

Agreed Edward Abbey in *The Journey Home: Some Words in Defense of the American West*, "I too was once a sportsman. 'But I grew up. In that on respect anyhow.'"

Obviously, there have been many hunters who never "grew up." But even America's best known "sportsman," Theodore Roosevelt, seemed to become less interested in hunting as he got older. In a book introduction written in 1905, Roosevelt admitted that he was still "something of a hunter, although a lover of wild nature first."

Hunting survives in America because for some it remains a family tradition, passed down from one generation to the next. Adults rarely take up hunting on their own—a mere 5% of hunters participate for the first time after their early 20s. As there are fewer adult hunters each year to initiate youngsters into hunting, and more ex-hunters to testify against it, we may hope that hunting will eventually fade into extinction.



**In the late 19th century most of those who spoke out against hunting in America did so from the desire to preserve entire species.**

## "G'Day, Mate!" (Not to Australia's animals, Buddy.)

The selling of Australia to Europeans and North Americans as a land of friendly, unassuming, outdoors-loving people has been one of Madison Avenue's most impressive successes in recent years, a propaganda victory reinforced by blockbuster films such as "Crocodile Dundee." Unfortunately the image is seriously misleading. The land "down under" is also a nation where outdated and barbaric "frontier" values still prevail, much to the pain and detriment of its unique ecosystems and wildlife, both of which remain under constant assault and exploitation.

Australian ranchers regard most marsupials as "pests" guilty of damaging crops, destroying fences, depleting waterholes, and eating out pastures. But the kangaroos' true crime is that they simply compete for crucial resources with the ranchers and farmers' livestock. For decades, the result has been a vicious war against the kangaroo and other defenseless wildlife. Now more than 5 million animals are savagely slaughtered every year under various justifications. In a few years, most of Australia's gentle roos may be gone. Gone, unless YOU act.

How? First, by helping us break the media silence that allows this savagery to continue. VNN is preparing a 5-minute TV newsfeed on the marsupial genocide aimed at alerting US TV news editors and talk-show producers. If successful, it could create a wave of awareness and revulsion that, keeping US consumers from visiting Australia or buying Aussie goods, might hit the Australian government and its special interests where it counts: in the pocketbook. Second, by enabling Australian activists, who remain helpless and isolated, to mount a mass-education campaign really capable of challenging the status-quo. Then, mate, the animals down under might just begin to have a good day.



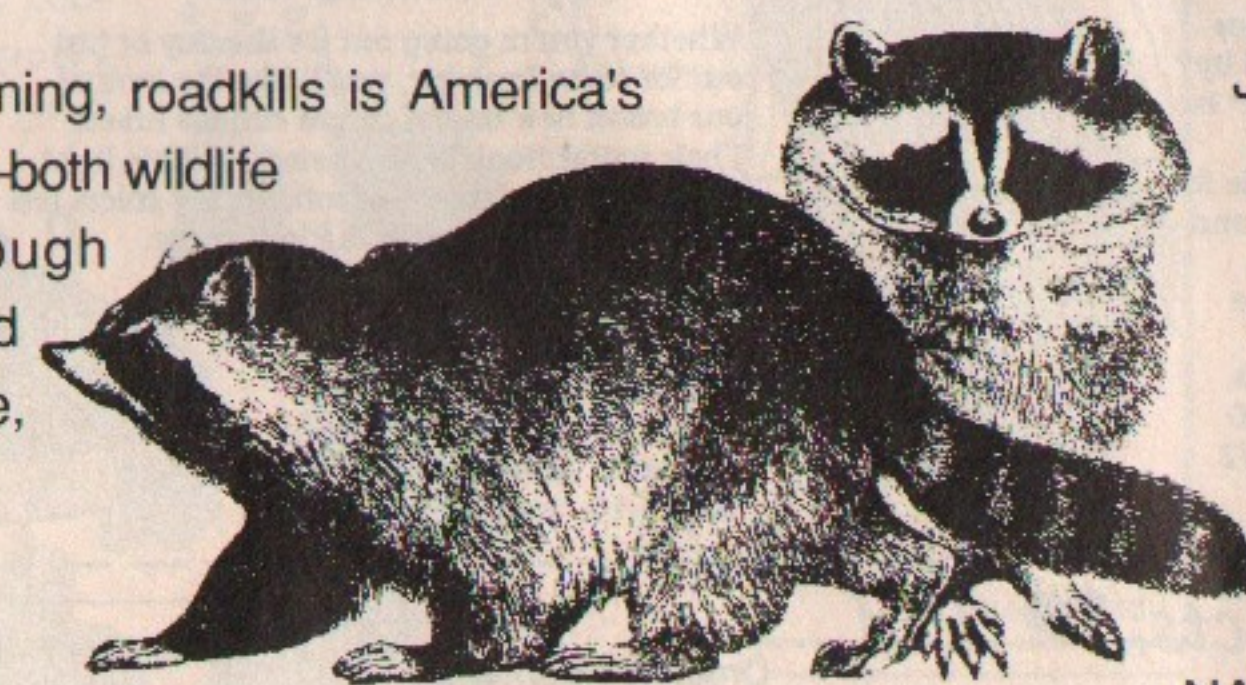
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There's a demonstration in D.C., a seminar in Seattle, a conference in Chicago. We could spend all our time on the road! Work, family, and finances limit travel for most of us, but another reason we sometimes stay home is our companion animals. How can you take off and feel you've done right by them?

To find a reliable sitter, Karen Donohue of "For Pets' Sake" sitting service in Stamford, Conn., advises referrals from friends or veterinarians. Lacking these, look for ads on pet shop bulletin boards and follow up with your own research. Ask for references. Find out if the people are licensed and bonded, i.e., properly insured for the responsibility of caring for your animals and having a key to your home. Most importantly, interview the sitter in person at your home with your animals present before you hire him or her. This way you can be convinced you have found someone who is long on affection, attention, and love.

A top-notch sitter will, in fact, insist upon such an interview. He or she will want to know about your pets' habits and personalities, any special needs in terms of grooming or medication, and the name of your vet. "A good petsitter is constantly watching to see that your animals appear well and happy," says Donohue. "I recently noticed a cat I was visiting walking repeatedly in and out of the litter box. That didn't seem right to me, so I took him to the vet who found a urinary infection and said that bringing him in when I did may have saved his life."

standards must animals accepted for boarding meet? Can you provide the food of your choice? Can a friend check on the animals' well-being during your absence? If the kennel is not part of a veterinary office, who is on call in case of emergencies? Can you meet this doctor? Would your vet be called for something serious?

Do not be afraid to ask questions: You are buying a service, an important and not inexpensive one. The higher the standards people expect, the better conditions animals will get.

It won't be the Holiday Inn, of course, unless your animal accompanies you there. This may sometimes be an option, but before deciding to take your animal along consider the situation from the animal's point of view. Does he like to go places? (There are exceptions, but generally dogs like to, cats don't.) Is this trip something that concerns him (a move, for example) or something he'll enjoy (summer at the lake)? Or will he spend his days in a kennel while his human family does Disney World? And how will you travel? Trains and buses generally don't allow animals. Airlines do, but most animals must fly as cargo in the frightening and uncomfortable baggage compartment; I would discourage this if there are alternatives. (See "You Can Take Them With You," June 1991.) A cat or small dog may be allowed to fly in the passenger compartment as a "carry-on" in a special case that fits beneath a seat. Only one animal per flight is allowed to do this, but it is a positive option.

When going by car, animals need well-secured identification tags, up-to-date health records, and a familiar toy or two. Cats should travel in comfortable carriers with bedding and a small litter box. Late and early feedings are recommended so animals don't travel with full stomachs that

invite motion sickness. And you don't need to sleep in your car by the side of the road: thousands of motels and hotels nationwide accommodate travelers with companion animals. An excellent guide to these is *Pets R Permitted Hotel & Motel Directory* (\$8.95 from Annenberg Communications, P.O. Box 66006, West Des Moines, IA 50265-9410). With the exception of North Carolina, where state law prohibits animals from staying in human hotels, you can snooze with a furry roommate wherever you find yourself. And why not? Dogs and cats never have rowdy parties, and they don't smoke in bed.





# PROFILE

## Brother-and-Sisterhood Against the Pigeon Shoot

By MERRITT CLIFTON

As the shotguns erupt on Labor Day at Hegins, Pennsylvania, blasting captive pigeons by the thousand into clumps of seeping gore and twitching feathers, the sponsors will once again tell the assembled media that the 59-year-old annual massacre is an all-American family event. Fathers pull the triggers; adolescent sons wring the heads off the pigeons who aren't killed outright; mothers rinse the blood stains out of t-shirts bearing slogans such as "Save a pigeon—shoot an activist!"

Behind the police cordons separating the gunners from the protesters, the Taksels and Hindis will honor a markedly different family tradition: a tradition of courageous, conscientious dissent.

The Taksels and Hindis were not the first protesters at Hegins, by many years. That distinction probably goes to Trans-Species Unlimited founders George Cave and Dana Stuchell (who began picketing the Hegins pigeon shoot circa 1984, and whose organization subsequently became Animal Rights Mobilization). Nor are the Taksels and Hindis among the best-known protesters, whose ranks annually include numerous celebrities. It was, however, the Taksels and Mobilization for Animals-Pennsylvania, for which Joe Taksel is volunteer coordinator, who led the Hegins demonstrations after Cave, Stuchell, and TSU pulled back due to frustration, exhaustion, and depleted resources. And it was the Taksels and Hindis who revitalized the protests, beginning in 1990 when Steve Hindi challenged pigeon shoot sponsor Bob Tobash to a no-holds-barred bareknuckles brawl to raise funds for the Hegins Park Association, in lieu of the shoot—and backed his challenge by betting \$10,000 on himself to win. The challenge drew national media attention, reminding the big national animal rights groups who had largely abandoned protest at Hegins that the pigeon shoot is not only one of the most flagrant and pointless instances of mass animal abuse on the American scene, but also one of the most visible and accessible, within a day's drive of nearly 25% of the U.S. population.

Ironically, Steve Hindi hadn't even intended to protest the first Hegins pigeon shoot he saw, in 1989. Nor did he consider himself an animal rights activist. He was a 35-year-old former hard rock guitar player, of a blue collar background in St. Paul, Minnesota, who had drifted south to Chicago via the music business ("Hair loss had a lot to do with my getting out of that," he admits), and had then worked his way up from shipping clerk with Allied Tubular Rivet, of Plano, Illinois, to owner of the company.

"My grandfather cared a great deal about animals," Steve remembers, "and he passed his concern along to my mother, who was very much a caring person. But we did eat meat. I was a ravenous steak-eater. I hunted, and even more so, I fished, starting at age four or five. It was the love of my life." He was on his way to go shark-fishing off the New Jersey coast in 1989 when he realized Hegins wasn't far off his route and decided to detour slightly to take in the pigeon shoot.

"I went on after the shoot and I fished," Steve continues, "but after Hegins in '89, I knew something wasn't right. Within the year, I quit. My wife and I became vegetarians," along with daughter Megan, now seven; daughter Eva, just one, is a lifelong vegetarian. In a single afternoon, the Hegins massacre had made explicit to Steve what's wrong with the animal/human relationship. Responding with the same determination that made him a success in business,

he set out to stop the shoot. But not alone. When Steve drove to Hegins in 1990, his challenge to Tobash ringing almost as loudly in the ears of the sponsors and gunners as the shotgun fire, his brother Greg came along as second.

Greg, a year younger, is a former hard rock singer, who joined Steve at Allied Tubular Rivet later in 1990. Where the Hindis come from, brother backs brother in a tight spot, and that's all there is to it. But after witnessing the bloodbath, being roughed up by shoot supporters, and being arrested for disorderly conduct while the alleged initiators of the violence walked away scot-free, Greg Hindi too resolved that the shoot must stop—along with the countless lesser-known pigeon shoots that go on all over the country.

"Greg wasn't an activist any more than I was," Steve says, "but when you see that pigeon shoot, you see the lowest of the low. It pushes you over the edge, if you have any ounce of compassion in you at all." Together, they ceremonially buried their hunting and fishing trophies to initiate the string of protests that culminated in the 1991 Hegins demonstration, which was by far the biggest Hegins demonstration ever.

Despite a lengthening arrest record for civil disobedience to protest pigeon shoot protests in both Illinois and Pennsylvania, the Hindis remain such solid Middle American citizens that Steve—at request of a candidates search committee—ran in the Illinois Republican primary this past spring for a seat in the state legislature. (He was defeated, but so was another one-time candidate in his first race for Illinois state representative: Abraham Lincoln, who likewise abandoned hunting and fishing upon developing strong compassion for other species.)

The Taksels, by contrast, probably have been under surveillance for suspected un-American activities all their lives, as conscientious dissidents often are, even though the various causes the Taksels represent have origins in the words and deeds of such founders of the U.S. as Thomas Jefferson, Abigail Adams, and John Hancock.

"Our parents were activists," recalls sister Rebecca, at 48 the eldest of the generation involved at Hegins. "The family baking business was always action central for various causes. We

marched together for civil rights, heard Martin Luther King make his 'I Had A Dream' speech in Washington D.C., and were active in opposition to the Vietnam War. Our father was a decorated World War II veteran, but he strongly opposed the Vietnam War. Our mom was strongly supportive of the United Farm Workers and Cesar Chavez, and we've been pleased to see him reciprocate with support for animal rights. I was an active feminist," during a long career as a college-level English and French instructor and rare book dealer, prior to taking her present post as director of research and information with the New England Anti-Vivisection Society.

Joe Taksel, 44, now a Pittsburgh stockbroker, was first to become active

Behind the police cordons separating the gunners from the protesters, the Taksels and Hindis will honor a markedly different family tradition: a tradition of courageous, conscientious dissent.



on behalf of animals. He remembers becoming aware of pet overpopulation and joining the Humane Society of the U.S. circa 1960 or 1961, when still in his early teens. He subsequently "was always at odds with hunters," he laughs, among them were many of his schoolmates. "I loved westerns," he adds, "but when there was a rodeo or something like that in one of the movies, I always rooted for the cow or the horse."

By the late 1960s, Joe's primary activities were environmental. He helped organize protests against the construction of the Three Mile Island nuclear plant at Harrisburg in 1969-1970, a decade before the 1979 near-meltdown made nuclear power a national issue. Joe also assembled a protest against acid rain to mark the first Earth Day, in 1970—again a decade before widespread public recognition of the problem.

"I didn't become involved in animal rights because I was still eating meat," Joe admits. "But in our family, there's always one of us coaxing the others along. I may have gotten the family started on helping animals, but the fact is, Becky pointed out that animals who are eaten are the ultimate victims. Once she became committed to animal causes, it took her about one month to give up eating meat." Joe became a vegetarian after temporarily giving up meat while joining Rebecca on a week-long trip to visit several vegetarian friends. A few years later he became a strict vegan.

Meyer Taksel, 39, remains a baker for the time being, while studying sustainable agriculture at the University of Maine's Orono campus. "When I was in high school," he says, "I became a vegetarian for eight months. I had a strong intuition that eating meat is an evil thing. But I didn't have the strength of conviction then to follow through. But later I did have it easier, as the youngest in the family. My family is the strongest support I could have."

Not that Meyer seems any less firm in his moral positions than the others. A stint planting trees in war-torn Nicaragua attests to that. There he met his wife Micki MacDonald, a fellow vegetarian who is now a nurse at Johns Hopkins. The separation they endure at present is in preparation for doing community aid abroad together, later.

Other members of the Taksel family have followed Rebecca, Joe, and Meyer into vegetarianism. "I'm especially proud of our mother," says Joe. "She became a vegetarian at age 78, and she's now 82—so when people who are half her age say they're too old to change their eating habits, I just point to her."

Meanwhile, the Hegins gunners are rounding up pigeons and loading their shotguns. "We're trying to get as many people out to bear witness as possible," Steve Hindi says. "It's become more than just a pigeon shoot, and Lord knows that's quite bad enough. Hegins has become the line in the sand between all animal abusers and the compassionate people. Whether the issue is hunting, or vivisection, or something else, Hegins is the battleground, where we really see who's who and who stands for what. When you have the laboratory scientists in their white coats and

the furriers and all these kind of people standing up and saying the pigeon shoot is okay, then you know just what they think is okay in their own business, and it isn't going to be okay with the American public, once enough of them see it. Most of us really can't get into the laboratories or into the fur farms or the slaughterhouses, but all of us can get to Hegins."

Adds Meyer Taksel, "As long as there's a Hegins, we really can't go on to other issues. You can't tolerate something like Hegins as a civilized society."

They'll be there, the teacher, the baker, the broker, and the rivet-makers, and talking to them, one knows they would be there even if there were not a thousand-plus other activists and a slew of TV cameras going to be there with them. They'd be there because they're family, in a family that includes the pigeons and even the gunners, whether the gunners recognize the kinship or not. When brother-and-sisterhood finally ends the bloodbath, and it will, the big national groups will send out mailings proclaiming victory and soliciting donations. The Taksels and Hindis, meanwhile, are more likely to be busy welcoming ex-gunners

into the family of the conscientious—and going right on to the next hard job.

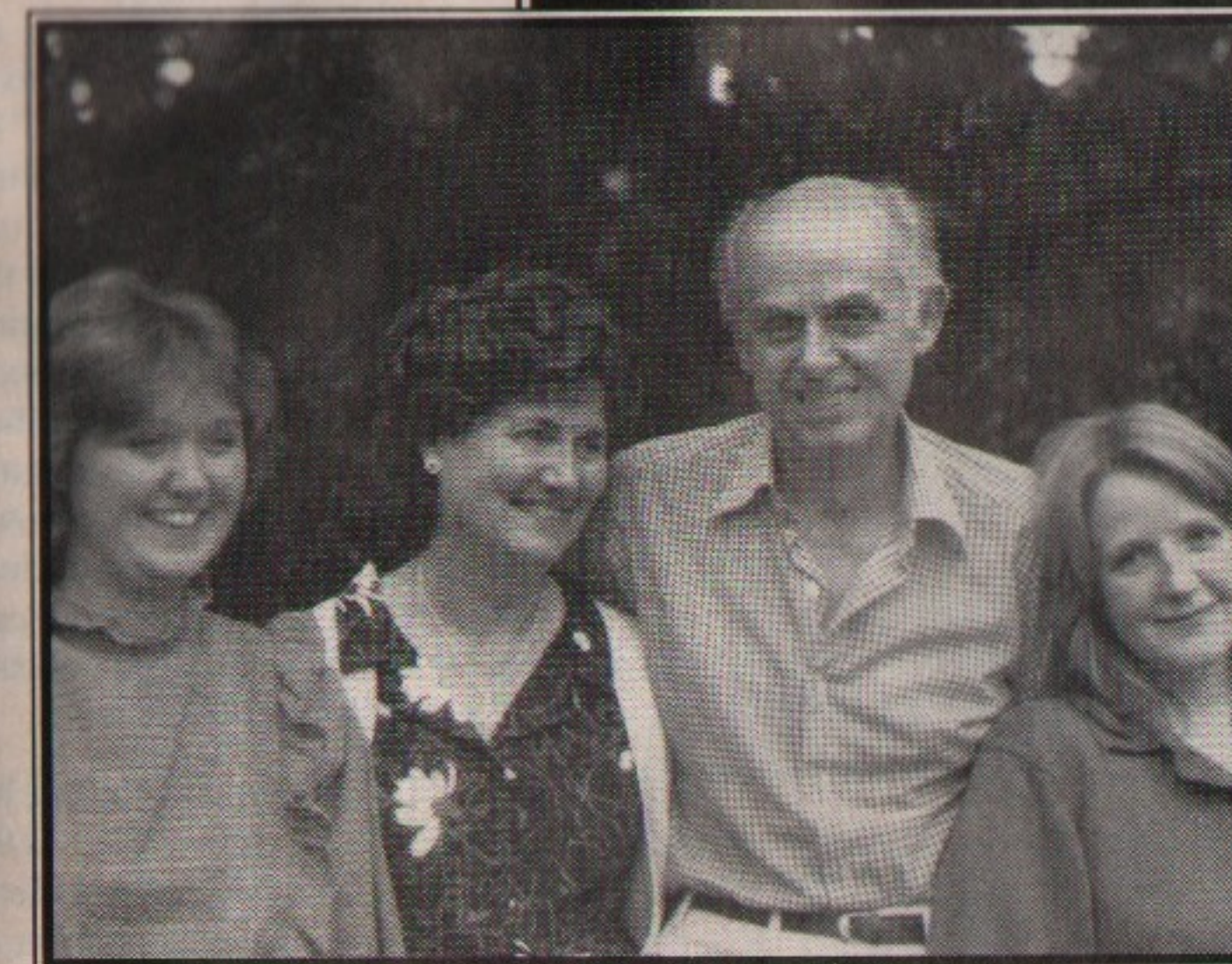


"Greg wasn't an activist any more than I was," Steve says, "but when you see that pigeon shoot, you see the lowest of the low. It pushes you over the edge, if you have any ounce of compassion in you at all."

# PROFILE

## JON WYNNE-TYSON: Extending the Circle

By MERRITT CLIFTON



Beginning his work for animals over 50 years ago, a "a rather unpromising youth," who did poorly in school and flunked his college entrance exams, Jon Wynne-Tyson more recently has "fallen afoul of movement politics," as he puts it with a chuckle, and is accordingly little recognized for a lifetime of accomplishment as one of the very people who has been most instrumental in transforming the 19th century humane and antivivisection movements into the contemporary animal rights movement.



Librarians, historians, and people in the rare book trade know Jon Wynne-Tyson, though, as the canny genius behind Centaur Press, among the most distinguished one-man publishing operations in English letters. For nearly 30 years, Wynne-Tyson has been scouting out and issuing or reissuing hard-to-find titles by authors including D.H. Lawrence, Robert Burns, Geoffrey Chaucer, and Mary Wollstonecraft. His literary reputation is such that when he began publishing titles on animal rights, reviewers for prestigious journals sat up and took notice of the cause.

Not content to just get the discussion started, Wynne-Tyson went on to supply volume after volume of context, ranging from the 19th century work *Animal Rights*, by pioneering humanitarian Henry Salt, to his own *The Extended Circle: An Anthology of Humane Thought*, which as an easily accessed reference to memorable utterances by distinguished thinkers may be the most quoted book in the entire animal protection field.

"I wouldn't call myself a scholar," Wynne-Tyson says, rejecting the most obvious description of himself. "I never went to Oxford. I got my education in letters, such as it is, by clerking in a bookstore that I started. Because I wasn't very successful at selling books, at least not then, I had a lot of time to read the books that were sitting around unsold on my shelves."

While book publishing is Wynne-Tyson's career, concern for animals has been his avocation for longer even than he can remember. Wynne-Tyson's mother Esme, a noted author in her own right, described her young son in a note to the *London Daily Telegraph* circa 1930. "My little boy," she wrote, "who takes a great interest in the New Testament, watched the killing of some large and aggressive mosquitos about his bed one night. The next morning he said solemnly: 'You know, I've been thinking, it isn't right to kill those mosquitos. There they are playing with their little friends and we go and kill them.' It was explained that if the mosquitos were not so unkind by nature they would not be killed. 'Yes, but what about love your enemies?' was the quick response.

Eventually Esme would base a novel on her son, *The Gift*. Esme, a Christian Scientist, had become a near-vegetarian in 1926, a year before Jon was born, compromising only over fish, and then only because she believed it was not possible to become a complete vegetarian. She would eventually pitch her philandering husband out the door for trying to force Jon to taste bacon and beef. Jon, meanwhile, was already attempting to become a vegan, refusing milk and cheese as well as meat, first from pure distaste, and then from moral conviction too, after hearing the sounds of a pig being slaughtered when still in very early childhood. Like many boys, he killed a bird with a slingshot at one point, only to feel intense regret; conversely, he assailed a cart driver who abused his horse, argued with schoolmates about the morality of hunting, and joined the RSPCA. He fished, taking little pleasure in it, to help feed his family during World War II. But his ability to compromise was strictly limited by conscience, to the point that in 1942, at age

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15, he discovered himself to be a conscientious objector.

As Wynne-Tyson recollected in a 1991 issue of *Between The Species*, "I had helped to drag the dead and wounded crew from a Heinkel bomber that had been shot down on a raid over Portsmouth, crash-landing on the beach near our bungalow. The navigator died by the side of the rough road, his last words being a cry of help to his mother...The monstrous stupidity and wickedness of the whole filthy business of attempting to achieve anything of lasting good by means that could only add to the long-term evil and misery of the world flooded in on me so powerfully that at times it was almost impossible to take it in and live with it." Wynne-Tyson spent the remainder of the war doing a variety of farm and hospital work, in lieu of military service.

The ideals and experience of Wynne-Tyson's youth, however, took over 25 years to gel. "In the 1950s," he told *Between The Species*, "most of my energies were focused on earning enough to stay alive and cope with the disaster of my first marriage." During the next decade, Wynne-Tyson remarried, raised his family, and established Centaur Press. It wasn't until the early 1970s that he began to make his own mark as an author, with works including *The Civilised Alternative* and *Food For The Future*, about vegetarianism, and of course *The Extended Circle*.

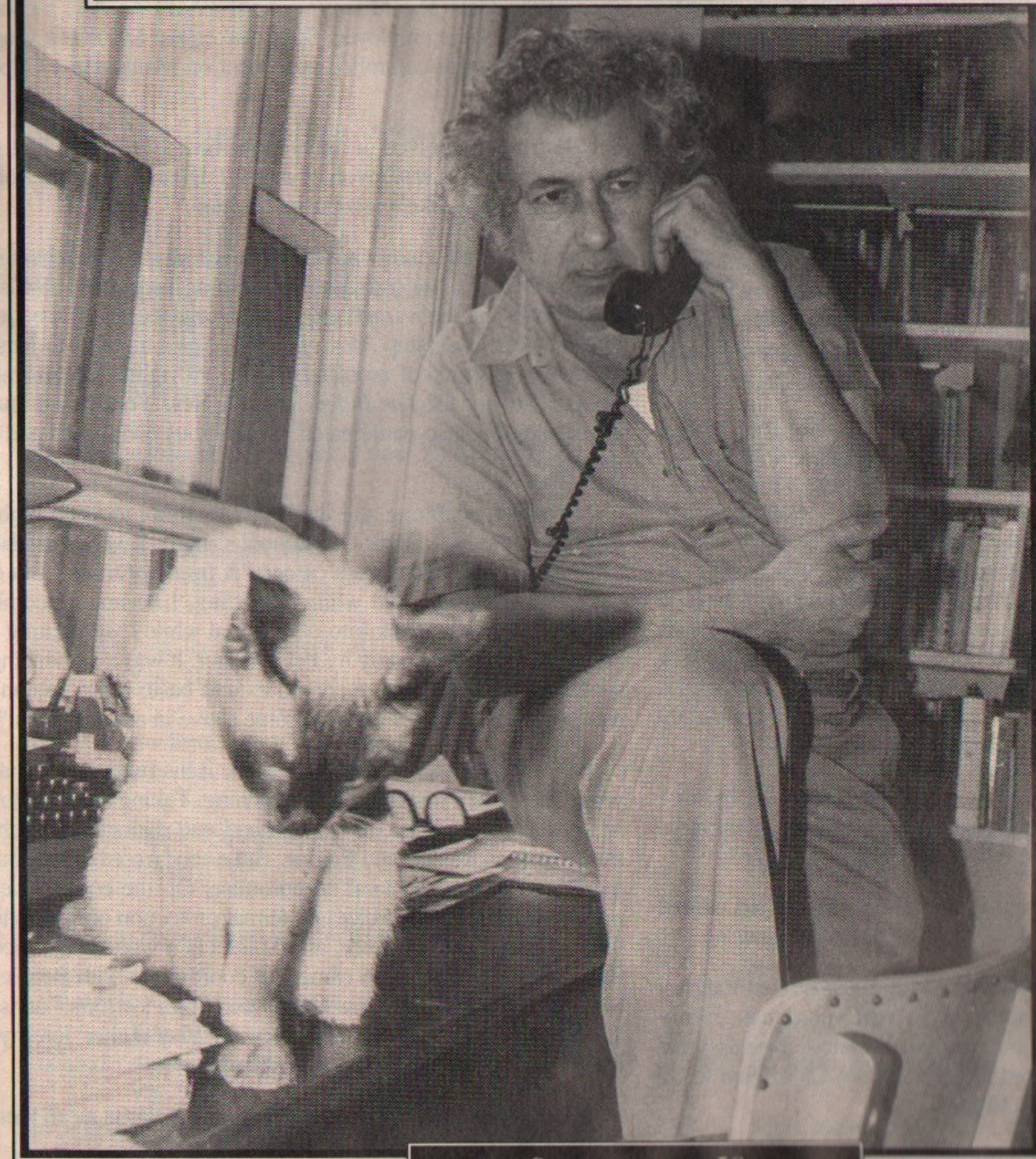
Wynne-Tyson's present project, his most ambitious yet, is publishing an ongoing series of humane classics as the Kinship Library, under the Centaur imprint. The first four titles include Humphrey Primatt's 1776 *Dissertation On The Duty of Mercy and Sin of Cruelty to Brute Animals*; RSPCA cofounder Lewis Gompertz' *Moral Inquiries on the Situation of Man and of Brutes*; 18th century vegetarian Joseph Ritson's *Essay on Abstinence From Animal Food as a Moral Duty*; and E.S. Turner's 1964 volume *All Heaven In A Rage*, an exploration of English attitudes toward animals that significantly influenced Peter Singer's 1974 work *Animal Liberation*. Editorial advisors to the Kinship Library include Singer, fellow philosophers Tom Regan and Charles Magel, *Between The Species* publisher John Stockwell, and a number of well-reputed literary scholars. Additional Kinship Library titles are already in planning, despite the collapse of a U.S. distribution network occasioned when a major antivivisection society that Wynne-Tyson declines to name backed out of a partnership arrangement. (For further information on the Kinship Library, write to Centaur Press Ltd., Fontwell, Arundel, West Sussex BN18 0TA, United Kingdom.)

Because Wynne-Tyson does virtually all of his own publishing work, contracting out only the physical production, the scope and scale of the Kinship Library would seem to preclude writing more books of his own, at least in the near future. "There are more novels and plays to be written than I can expect to live long enough to complete," Wynne-Tyson admits. "But that is how it should be for a writer," he continues, "and I am fortunate not to be cursed with the problem of what to do with my later life."

# PROFILE

## HENRY SPIRA : If Animals Had a Union, He'd Negotiate Their Contract

BY JOHN LEWIS



Story on page 50



In a 1973 TV commercial, chicken mogul Frank Perdue practically begged for criticism. "Look at this," he said, motioning toward a desk piled high with letters. "Letters from customers praising my chickens to the heavens. It's got my people thinking they can do no wrong... So if you're thinking of writing me a nice letter, it would be helpful if you would include a little squawk."

Nearly 20 years later, Perdue is getting big squawks, courtesy of Henry Spira. Taking Perdue at his word, Spira began by asking him in April 1987 for information on measures taken by Perdue Farms, Inc., to reduce the pain and suffering of the company's chickens. Spira also asked for an opportunity to meet with Perdue to exchange ideas about agribusiness. Perdue never wrote back.

So Spira wrote another letter. And another. And another. For more than two years, he tried to establish a private dialogue with the company, but to no avail. Perdue—the company and the man—continued to ignore him. Finally, in late 1989, Spira began taking out full-page, anti-Perdue advertisements in *The New York Times* and *The Washington Times*. The ads accused Frank Perdue of doing business with the Mafia, evading a manslaughter charge, lying to the government, endangering the lives of his workers, and abusing animals. Spira's ads also challenged Perdue's controversial appointment to the University of Maryland's Board of Regents.

Spira is a veteran at fighting big corporations on behalf of animals. The New York City-based activist built his reputation by taking on Revlon, the cosmetics giant, over the use of animals in product testing. Like most cosmetics firms in the late 70s, Revlon extensively used the Draize eye irritancy test. In 1978, Spira wrote to Revlon, suggesting that the firm should fund the search for alternatives to the Draize. At first, Revlon didn't take any action, but the company did at least respond to Spira's letter.

"From day one, we had access to Revlon," Spira recalls. "There was ongoing communication, but it didn't do anything."

The private communication lasted for more than a year and a half, but brought no substantive results. Then Spira changed his tactics. Protestors clad in bunny suits began picketing Revlon's New York headquarters; a letter-writing campaign and an international boycott of Revlon cosmetics were organized; and with funding from a group called the Millennium Guild, Spira ran six full-page ads criticizing Revlon in *The New York Times*. Within months, Revlon announced it would award at least \$750,000 to New York's Rockefeller University for research into alternatives to the Draize test.

"Revlon came across not just in an unbegrudging way, but in a very elegant and substantive way," says Spira. "They really played a leadership role and tried to get the rest of the industry involved."

On June 30, 1989, Revlon announced it had eliminated animal testing in all phases of research, development, and manufacturing.

Spira meanwhile turned his attention to agribusiness, an industry that affects significantly more animals. Last year, more than six billion chickens, cattle, pigs and other warm-blooded animals were raised on factory farms, compared to an estimated 20 million to 50 million animals used in laboratory testing.

"These animals suffer from birth to slaughter," maintains Spira. "Poultry producers especially are invisible to the public, and resistant to change. Right now, intensive poultry farming takes place in sheds,

behind closed doors, where the public can't see the pain. We need to sensitize the public to the fact that these animals are living, breathing beings, not just cellophane-wrapped dinners."

Spira targeted Perdue in his current campaign chiefly because his uniquely high profile makes him vulnerable, just as a high profile made Revlon vulnerable a decade ago. Corporate success depends upon maintaining a good image, he explains. "The public didn't have the vaguest idea that Revlon was blinding rabbits to test its products. Once the public found out, it was outraged because there was this juxtaposition of the dream of beauty and the reality of the nightmare for the rabbit. Here, you have the juxtaposition of the 'chicken heaven' Perdue is pushing on the public and the reality of the nightmare for his birds."

Spira wages his image-reshaping campaigns under the banner of Animal Rights International, a group he founded, whose annual budget of barely \$100,000 is less than the annual salaries of some staffers with many better-known but less effective animal protection groups. (See "Who Gets The Money?", April 1992.) As ARI's coordinator and only full-time employee, Spira makes just \$15,000 a year, working out of his rent-controlled apartment on Manhattan's Upper West Side.

"I've been involved in rights movements for almost half a century," Spira says. "I was involved in civil rights and trade union rights. Basically, I don't like to get pushed around."

A native of Belgium whose first career was as a merchant seaman, Spira joined the National Maritime Union during the 1940s. In the early 1960s, he led a small group of insurgents who forced a change in the NMU leadership. Next, in 1963, Spira traveled to Mississippi and wrote a series of articles on the civil rights demonstrations in Leflore County for *The Independent*, a New York-based alternative newspaper. He also participated in numerous civil-rights and antiwar protests.

Spira left seafaring and the NMU in 1966, to teach high school English in the New York City school system. Seven years later, two events led him to his present career. "A friend of mine left a cat with me," recalls Spira, "and while cat-sitting, I became uncomfortable sticking a knife and fork into one animal while I was petting another one... Then I read an essay by Peter Singer. It was a convincing philosophical piece on why we should extend basic rights to non-human animals, and it inspired me to become active in animal rights."

Spira began ARI in 1976, and made it his fulltime occupation six years later, when he retired from teaching. Taking a negotiator's role, he speaks of "finding common ground and dialoguing" with adversaries such as Revlon and Perdue. But nobody confuses Spira's willingness to talk with moral compromise. On the contrary, even the most uncompromising voices in animal protection praise his tenacity. "The chickens need a voice, and Spira's is a wonderful voice," says Robin Walker, vegetarian campaign coordinator with People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. "We laud Spira's efforts," adds Sandra Lewis of Friends of Animals. *Beyond Beef* author Jeremy Rifkin lauds Spira as a great campaign strategist.

Spira says simply, "There's nothing as powerful as an idea whose time has come."

(Adapted from version originally published in the *City Paper*, of Baltimore.)

# HOMELESS CAT SURVEY

## Dear Reader,

Please help us to assemble the humane community's first comprehensive data base on homeless cats and what concerned individuals are doing to help them. When collected and tabulated, the information you supply will provide us with the data we need to educate both decision makers and the public about all dimensions of the feral and stray cat problem, and to achieve humane solutions to it.

Please answer as many questions as you can, giving your best estimate if you don't know exact numbers. Your identity, which we are requesting in order to do annual follow-up surveys, will be kept strictly confidential. (We hope that the annual follow-ups will measure the efficacy of the various different approaches to helping homeless cats.)

Please return completed survey forms to:

**Cathy Czapl,**  
12 Dudley Street,  
Randolph, Vermont 05060

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Name and address:  | in an alley?<br>Yes No How many?  |
|   | in woods?<br>Yes No How many?   |
|   | in a barn?<br>Yes No How many?  |
| 2. Your sex? (circle one) Male Female   | where you work?<br>Yes No How many?   |
| 3. Your age?  | elsewhere? (please describe)<br>How many?   |
| 4. Are you: (circle one)<br>Married or living with companion<br>Single, living alone<br>Living with family<br>Living with friends   | How many homeless cats do you now feed in all?<br>How many kittens?<br>How many were you feeding three months ago?<br>How many kittens?<br>How many were you feeding six months ago?<br>How many kittens?<br>How many were you feeding one year ago?<br>How many kittens? |
| 5. Are children under age 18 part of your household?<br>Yes No  | 12. How much money do you spend each week to feed homeless cats?  |
| 6. Do you keep companion cats?<br>Yes No How many?  | 13. What is your approximate household income?<br>(circle one)<br>\$20,000 and under \$21,000 - \$30,000<br>\$31,000 - \$40,000 \$41,000-\$50,000<br>\$51,000 - \$60,000 over \$60,000  |
| 7. Have you ever fed a homeless cat?<br>Yes No  | 14. Do you know other people who feed homeless cats?<br>How many people?<br>How many men?<br>Age under 21? Age 22-55? Age 55 plus?<br>How many women?<br>Age under 21? Age 22-55? Age 55 plus?<br>How many cats are they feeding?<br>At how many locations?               |
| 8. Are you now feeding any homeless cats?<br>Yes No   | 17. Have you ever adopted a stray or feral cat, other than from a shelter?<br>Yes No  |
| 9. How long have you been feeding homeless cats?<br>(Years)   |   |
| 10. In how many locations do you feed homeless cats?  |   |
| 11. Do you feed homeless cats on your doorstep?<br>Yes No How many?<br>behind a shopping center?<br>Yes No How many?<br>in or around a public building?<br>Yes No How many? |   |



18. How many stray/feral cats have you adopted, other than from shelters?  
 How many were adult males?  
 How many were adult females?  
 How many were pregnant?  
 How many were kittens?  
 How many of these cats and kittens have you spayed/neutered?  
 How many had already been spayed/neutered before you found them?  
 How many seemed accustomed to human handling?  
 How long did it take each cat or kitten to become socialized?  
 Days? Weeks? Months? Years?  
 Did any remain difficult to handle, essentially wild?  
 Yes No How many?
19. Do you know other people who have adopted stray or feral cats, other than from shelters?  
 Yes No  
 How many people?  
 How many such cats have they adopted?
20. Have you ever captured homeless cats and taken them to a shelter? Yes No  
 How many?
21. Do you know other people who take homeless cats to shelters? Yes No  
 How many people?  
 How many cats per month do they take, to your knowledge?
22. Have you ever captured homeless cats expressly for euthanasia? Yes No  
 How many cats?  
 How was the euthanasia performed?  
 by a veterinarian?  
 by a shelter?  
 by yourself?  
 What method was used?
23. Do you know other people who capture homeless cats expressly for euthanasia? Yes No  
 How many people?  
 How many cats per month do they have euthanized?  
 How is the euthanasia performed?  
 by a veterinarian?  
 by a shelter?  
 by themselves?  
 What methods do they use?
24. Have you ever spayed/neutered feral cats and returned them to their habitat? Yes No  
 How many?
- Has this effectively halted breeding in their habitat?  
 Yes No
- Did you make arrangements for them to be fed regularly?  
 Yes No  
 (If apparently not necessary, please explain)
25. Do you know other people who spay/neuter and release feral cats? Yes No  
 How many people?  
 How many cats have they spayed/neutered and released?  
 How many homeless cat colonies are you personally aware of in your neighborhood and/or place of work?  
 How many cats in each colony?  
 Spring? Summer? Fall? Winter?  
 How many kittens?  
 Spring? Summer? Fall? Winter?
26. How many stray and feral cats are you personally aware of who have died of the following causes?  
 Upper respiratory disease?  
 Other diseases?  
 Predation?  
 Roadkills?  
 Starvation?  
 Removed as nuisances?  
 Poisoned?  
 Killed by humans for fun?  
 Caught in furbearer traps?  
 Caught for sale or abusive use?  
 Euthanized humanely?  
 Unknown and other?
27. Do you want your name to be given to others in your area doing this work?
28. How long have you been working with cats?
29. Is low cost neutering available to you and if so, from where?
30. Do you get financial assistance from other individuals or groups?
31. Do you have a veterinarian who is supportive of your work?
32. What is the neighborhood response to colony?  
 Are they supportive or do they view the cats as a nuisance?
33. What else should we have asked that we didn't?

# REVIEWS

## A Wildlife Rescue Manual

### Care of the Wild: First Aid for Wild Creatures

By William J. Jordan and John Hughes; University of Wisconsin Press

(114 North Murray St., Madison WI 53715), 1992; 225 pages, \$27.50 cloth \$11.95 paper

Bill Jordan and the late John Hughes together could claim over half a century's experience caring for wildlife. As a result their manual, *Care of the Wild*, combines sensitivity to the plight of sick or injured wild animals and pragmatic advice for the humans who try to help them.

This new American edition of a 1982 British-published book includes information on North American species to complement the authors' knowledge of related European wildlife. Each chapter follows a pattern: approach and capture, transportation and general care, diagnosis and treatment of common ailments, convalescence (housing, feeding, etc.), and the final release to the wild. Potential rescuers of wildlife are advised of each species' typical reaction to human intervention: hiding, biting, pecking ("No bird should ever be held near the handler's face."), and scent release are most often mentioned. The authors also warn that some animals may be carrying diseases transmittable to humans.

Few species are entirely ignored; the chapters on reptiles, amphibians, and marine mammals are disappointingly brief, however. The section on insects is essentially a diatribe against pesticides, while the chapter on fish ponders their ability to feel pain as humans do. Norway rats and house mice are two-mammalian species they do not recommend treating because, they say, these compete directly with humans. "There are points at which compassion becomes fanaticism," they write, "and this is one of them." They also discourage people from attempting to rescue bears and other "large and spectacular" mammals because of the dangers involved. Regarding crocodiles and alligators, they warn, "They may look as though they're smiling, but don't you believe it!"

A good third of the book is devoted to the treatment of birds, in part because many species live close to human habitation and are therefore most likely to be found suffering from human-associated injuries. Hughes' own

specialty was the rehabilitation of seabirds contaminated by oilspills; one chapter deals solely with this problem. Though it offers detailed instructions for cleaning feathers and treating secondary infections in birds, many of these techniques can be adapted to rehabilitating oil-soaked mammals as well.

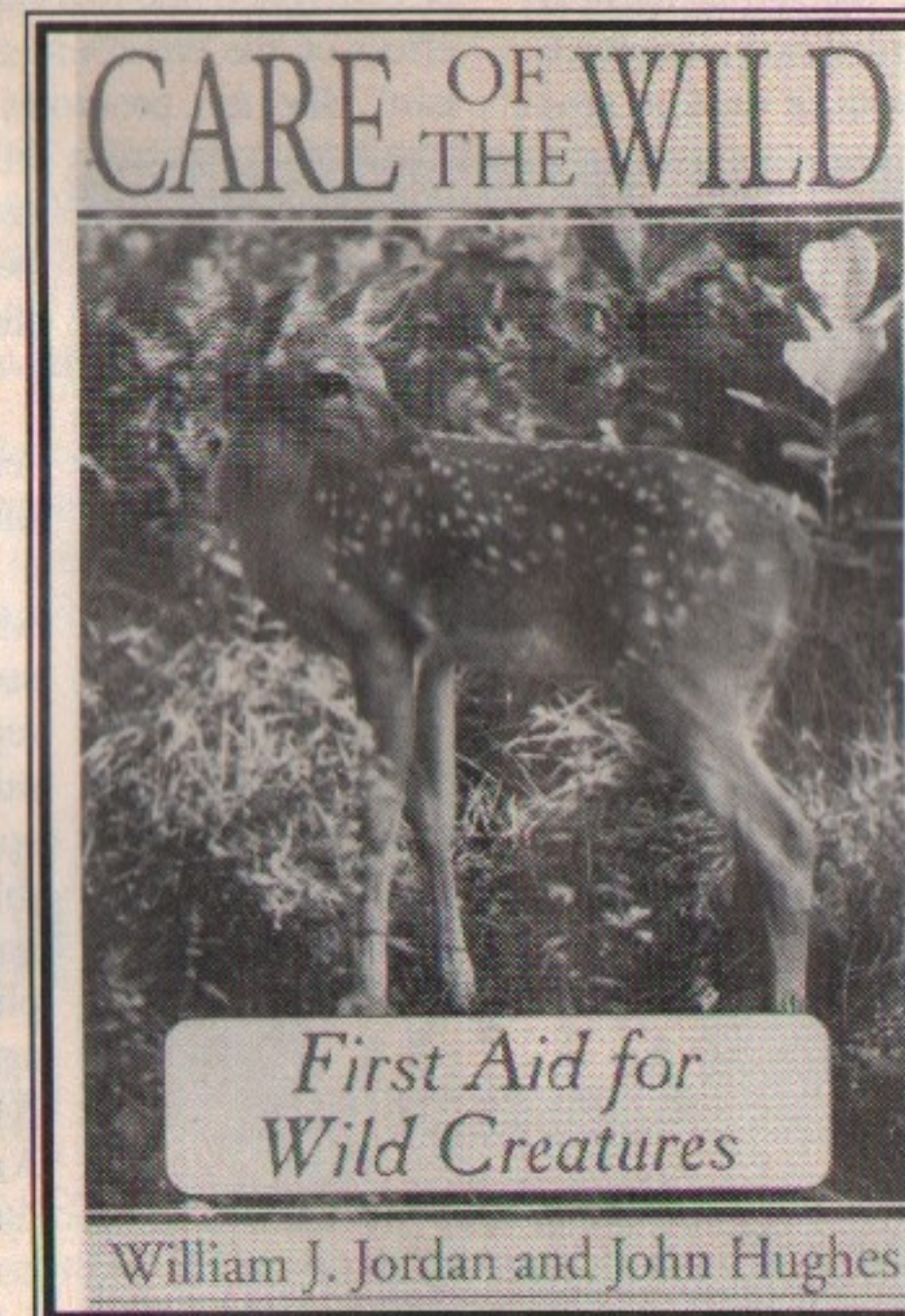
Ironically, virtually all common injuries described here can be attributed in some way to humans. Theorizing that in the wild "prey species become adapted to being preyed on," the authors state that "humans, on the other hand, either deliberately or accidentally, inflict injuries to which wildlife is not adapted." Over the years, for example, they've treated swans tangled in fishing lines, songbirds mauled by domestic cats, rabbits and foxes hit by cars, along with innumerable victims of shooting and trapping. Some animals—coyotes and hawks, especially—were deliberately poisoned; others were debilitated by toxins in the environment.

Above all, the authors refuse to offer false hope to potential rehabilitators. They write candidly that "a good Samaritan should not expect to get more than 20 percent recoveries..." In every discussion of ailments or injuries, the patient's chances of survival are weighed against the potential for suffering

and permanent disability. Euthanasia is often recommended as the ultimate kindness, and an appendix lists some practical, if admittedly unpleasant, methods.

Care of the Wild purposely portrays wildlife rehabilitation as a daunting, often depressing, prospect. It reminds us that good intentions are capable of causing more harm than even indifference. Those who have the fortitude for this kind of work, however, will find this book an invaluable aid. For as Jordan and Hughes realize, for some "the joy and sense of achievement resulting from the few successes make the trouble worthwhile."

—Cathy Czapla





# REVIEWS

## Green Theories

### The Animal Rights/Environmental Ethics Debate: The Environmental Perspective

Edited by Eugene C. Hargrove; State University of New York Press  
(State University Plaza, Albany, NY 12246), 1992; 273 pages, paper, \$14.95.

As editor of *Environmental Ethics* and chair of the department of Philosophy and Religion Studies at the University of North Texas, Eugene C. Hargrove is in a unique position to survey the development of modern environmental theory. Here he collects 11 essays representing various stages in the continuing effort to reconcile the rights of individual nonhumans and the requirements of a balanced ecosystem. Though they are often divisive, the views expressed here also indicate the gradual emergence of a deeper, more life-affirming system of values.

Originally, environmental philosophers tried to ground their theories in established principles of ethics. In one of her three essays reprinted here, J. Baird Callicott asserts that any prospective value system "must somehow connect with historical moral theory," though she admits that "Western moral thought...provides few conceptual resources" to address modern environmental issues. Richard Watson in 'Self-consciousness and the Rights of Non-human Animals and Nature,' for instance, approaches the discussion from a Cartesian model with less than satisfactory results. In 'Animal Liberation: A Triangular Affair,' Callicott connects with the ecosystem ethics espoused by Aldo Leopold. Unfortunately, she interprets this value system in favor of species rather than individuals, and concludes that "the animal liberation/animal rights movement is in the final analysis utterly unpracticable."

A majority of these essays offer further refinements to the increasingly popular biocentric perspective. Paul Taylor's 'The Ethics of Respect for Nature' is especially coherent, noting that anthropocentrism is "at bottom nothing more than the expression of an irrational bias in our own favor." Taylor argues that individual organisms are "centers of life" and have intrinsic moral value, while Bryan G. Norton in 'Environmental Ethics and Nonhuman Rights' emphasizes the potential legal standing of species and ecosystems. Hargrove meanwhile suggests that "human interest in wildlife is fundamentally aesthetic," an observation which doesn't preclude hunting and other human activities.

Biocentric theory did, however, inspire new concerns about humanity's role in the ecosystem. In 'The Rights of the Nonhuman World,' Mary Anne Warren echoes Watson's sentiments when she assigns stronger rights to humans because we are morally autonomous. "Like human rights, the rights of animals may be overridden if there is a morally sufficient reason for doing so," she writes. "What counts as a morally sufficient reason, however, may

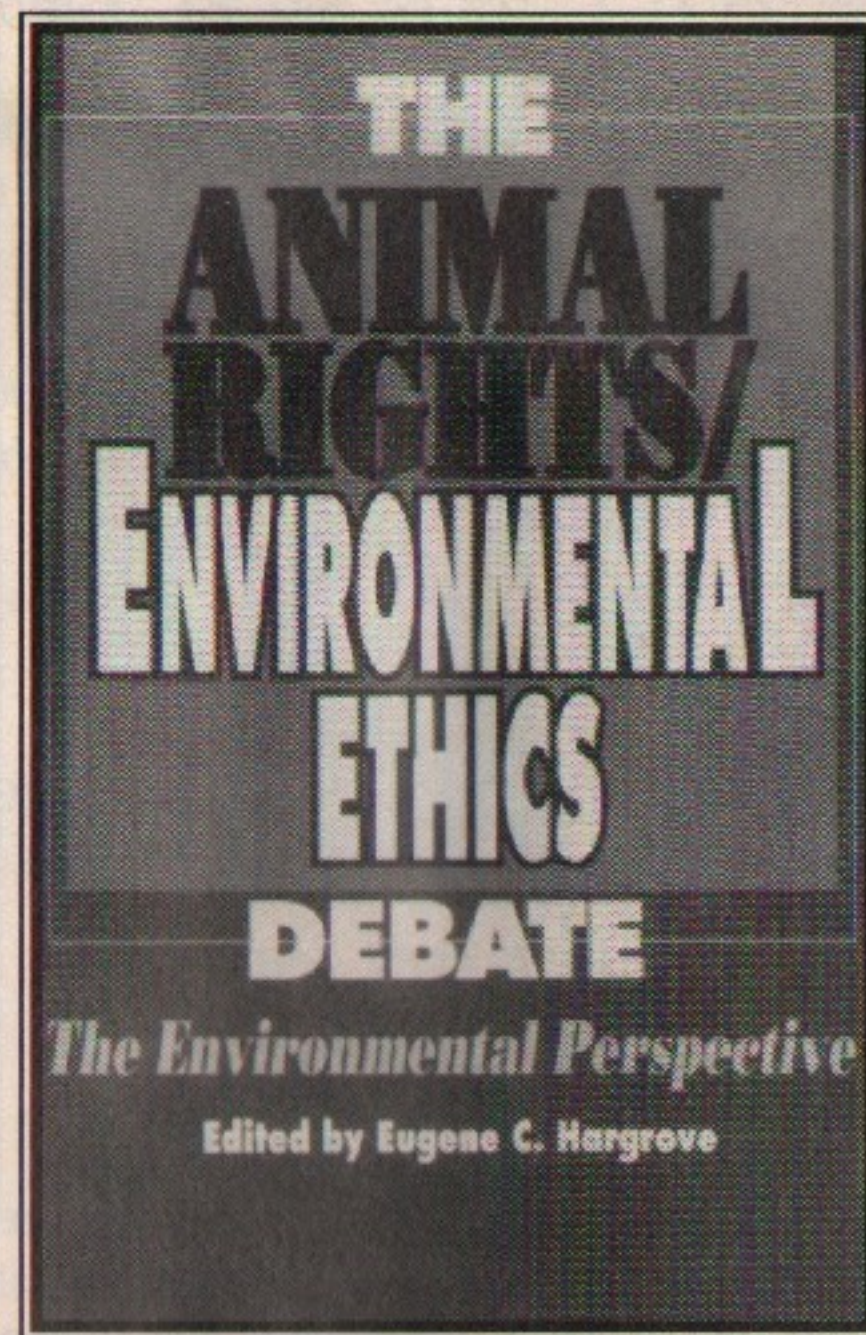
be different in the two cases." Like Callicott, she worries about the long-range effect on the environment of "a mass conversion of humanity to vegetarianism". She, too, promotes the interests of species over the welfare of individuals: her example of slaughtering feral animals to protect native species illustrates how animals' rights can be overridden in ways we would consider genocidal if the victims were human.

Fortunately, while some philosophers weigh the relative merits of forests and trees, a few examine traditional human relationships with other animals from a less conventional point of view. Mary Midgley's 1983 book, *Animals and Why They Matter*, seems to be especially influential, with two chapters reprinted here. "Man," Midgley notes, "does not naturally exist in species-isolation." She postulates that the social bond between humans and domesticated animals is the foundation of a wider biotic community, and she dismisses the usual charge of anthropomorphism as "probably a red herring." John A. Fisher agrees, reminding us in 'Taking Sympathy Seriously: A Defense of Our Moral Psychology Toward Animals' that anthropomorphism originally meant "assigning human attributes to God."

Callicott's final essay here, 'Animal Liberation and Environmental Ethics: Back Together Again,' owes much to Fisher and Midgley. Tracing positions from Leopold to Darwin to David Hume's theory of "public affection," she accepts that sympathy is a valid reason for assigning moral value to living creatures. Nevertheless she reiterates that wild nature "is not fair; it does not respect the rights of individuals." Domestic animals, she feels, deserve more sympathy because of the implied social contract between us. Ultimately she falls back upon Watson's definition of rights. "Human beings," she states, "have strong rights because we are autonomous; animals have weaker rights because they are sentient; the environment should be used with respect..."

In Callicott's proposed system of responsibility derived from the requirements of the biosphere and exercised from the family to other levels of the community, there are strong echoes of the popular slogan: "think globally, act locally." Closer analysis, however, shows that "the perceived boundaries of social membership" are still determined by human values and interests. Admittedly a true biocentric perspective may be difficult to achieve, but after 500 years of European culture in this hemisphere, it's encouraging that Western philosophy is at last trying to recapture the aboriginal ethos.

—Cathy Czapl



### Brown Boy: An Essay on Animal Immortality

By Harry R. Butman; Padre Productions

(P.O. Box 840, Arroyo Grande, CA 93420-0840; 805-473-1947), 1989; 80 pages, soft cover, \$7.50 postpaid.



Both of these books examine the question of whether animals have souls, and, if so, what that means relative to our relationship with them.

The Brown Boy of the title of Butman's book is his much-loved brown Abyssinian cat, whose demise due to cancer inspired Butman, a minister, to speculate whether people and their pets will eventually be reunited in heaven.

For anyone who has experienced the grief of losing a treasured companion animal, the book certainly pulls at the heartstrings. Butman aims to console the bereaved, himself included.

Butman makes a persuasive case for the existence of a special relationship between people and their pets—one often superior to human relationships. But using it as the basis for "proving" the immortality of animal souls is a pretty tall order, in light of the inability

of theologians and philosophers throughout the ages to prove the existence of human souls—let alone the immortality of animals.

Sobosan, in *Bless the Beasts* employs a similar anecdotal style and draws on basically the same religious matrix to conclude, also, that animals possess immortal souls. Both books would be valuable to persons seeking to establish a theological base for animal rights; however, I am uneasily reminded of the religious tracts of those who advocated Christianizing pagan populations because the "savages" just might possess immortal souls. Unless one places a heavy weight on things such as souls, it's probably safer to stick to arguments based on the vital role each living creature plays in the web of life on this earthly plane.

—Pamela Kemp

### BLESS THE BEASTS

A Spirituality of Animal Care

Jeffrey G. Sobosan

## Developing Orthodoxy

### Defending Animals' Rights Is The Right Thing To Do

By B.P. Robert Stephen Silverman; S.P.I. Books

(136 West 22nd St., New York, NY 10011; 212-633-2022), 1991; 180 pages; softcover, \$11.95

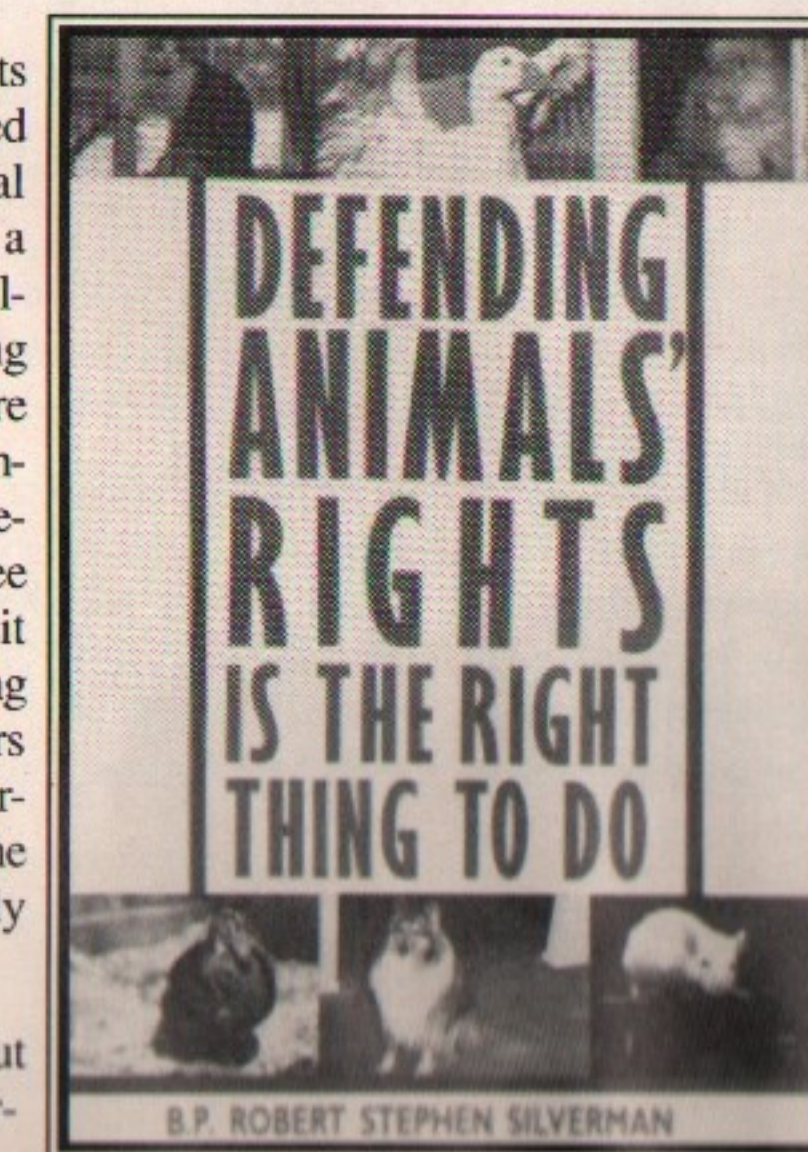
The latest of numerous polemics urging animal rights sympathizers toward ever more energetic and dedicated activism, Silverman attempts to develop philosophical and tactical orthodoxy through use of what he calls a "four quadrant model philosophy index." These are multiple choice questionnaires about whatever the preceding chapters have discussed. Often the possible answers are based on word-association. Perceive a different relationship among the words than Silverman, and one is relegated to meditate upon one's sins. Consistently disagree with Silverman, one suspects, and one may get a visit from the mythical but much feared vegan police. Among Silverman's contentions are that true animal defenders must give companion animals only names "fit for a person"; other names, including those often better fitting the animal, presumably encourage disrespect. (As Lady MacBeth put it, "Out, out damned Spot!")

Defending animal rights is the right thing to do, but many of Silverman's contentions seem neither particular-

ly reasonable nor practical. For instance, the guest who harangues others about vegetarianism at every dinner party isn't likely to get many opportunities to do so. Simply eating according to one's own conscience, letting others ask the questions, and then answering them without making accusations is much more likely to win eventual converts.

To Silverman's credit, an extensive appendix explains "How to Select a Charitable Organization to Support and to Include in Your Will." Documented by IRS form 990 data on leading animal and habitat protection groups (first published in the April and July/August 1991 issues of *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*), the appendix will prevent many a movement newcomer from repeating the mistakes of others who have enriched some very visible organizations that do little, while groups who stress actual work for animals over fundraising often struggle to stay alive.

—M.C.





# Preventing Insect Attacks

## Natural Insect Repellents for Pets, People & Plants

By Janette Grainger and Connie Moore; The Herb Bar

(200 West Mary, Austin TX 78704; 512-444-6251); 1991; 152 pages, paper, \$6.95

Alerted to the health hazards posed by synthetic pesticides and other household products, people are turning more and more to traditional herbal lore for alternatives. Unfortunately, most books about herbs only collect folkloric and botanical trivia. *Natural Insect Repellents for Pets, People & Plants*, however, presents practical instructions for using pest-repellent herbs in everyday situations. Its style is simple and candid, like a neighborly chat complete with photos of dogs, cats, children, and favorite plants.

Nearly half the book is devoted to herbal health care for dogs and cats. Briefly explaining the dangers of many commercial products, the authors instead recommend a variety of homemade or readily available remedies based on aromatic herbs "appealing to the majority of humans [but] repulsive to many insects." Suggestions include natural flea collars, grooming tips, and treatments for special skin problems. A section on internal parasites concentrates on the efficacy of fresh garlic and a course of treatment adapted from English herbalist Juliette de Bairacli-Levy's *Herbal Handbook for Farm and Stable* (Rodale, 1976).

Grainger and Moore recognize "the tendency of pets to become very much more susceptible to attacks from both internal and external parasites" on a diet of processed pet foods, and they discuss in depth the benefits of natural homemade alternatives. "Dogs," they write, "can be raised to be completely healthy and happy without ever having eaten meat." Besides meat, the book provides information on dairy products, other proteins, and natural dietary supplements. Its sample recipes—designed for human as well as pet consumption are a

nice touch. The book also includes a recipe for dry pet food and one for dog biscuits.

As anyone who shares a home with other animals knows, housekeeping is an important part of controlling fleas and other insect infestations. Using fresh herbs and essential oils, the authors suggest simple cleaning procedures, including air and carpet fresheners, furniture polishes, and floor cleansing solutions. In extreme cases, they recommend the natural insecticides pyrethrum and diatomaceous earth. Other household insects such as clothes moths, cockroaches, silverfish, and ants are also discussed in some detail.

From insects in the home, the book turns to methods for deterring outdoor insects. In fact, their mosquito and tick repellent herbs for human use could also protect other mammals, especially dogs who are frequently bothered by mosquitoes. Other sections suggest herbal mixtures for repelling head lice, and natural salves for insect bites. At the very least, these should make the wearer wonderfully fragrant.

Gardeners will find the section on herbal plant care too brief: an overview of natural controls is followed by a list of companion herbs. Other readers may have difficulty finding information in this casual format; cockroaches, for instance, are listed under household insects, while ants and silverfish are covered along with outdoor pests. A listing of sources for herbs and essential oils would also be helpful. (The publisher will provide a free catalog on request.) These minor flaws notwithstanding, the book is an excellent source of basic information.

—Cathy Czapl



# Kennels and Catteries

## Model Animal Shelter Design

By William R. Meade, III; Animal Care Equipment & Services

(P.O. Box 3275, Crestline, CA 92325; (714-338-1791 or 1-800-338-2237); 1991; 28 pages, paper, \$10.00

When the first modern animal shelters were built in the United States over a hundred years ago, someone came up with a kennel design which, for better or worse, has been repeated ever since—resulting in hundreds of facilities that are often both unhealthy for animals and unpleasant for humans.

Over the last 20 years, architect William Meade has managed three shelters and served as Gulf regional director for the Humane Society of the U.S. In 1976, after remodeling two shelters and designing and building a large new shelter, he wrote a booklet on the subject. HSUS distributed the booklet for the next 16 years to thousands of organizations planning or remodeling shelters. This enabled Meade to serve as consultant on the design of over 600 more new or remodeled facilities.

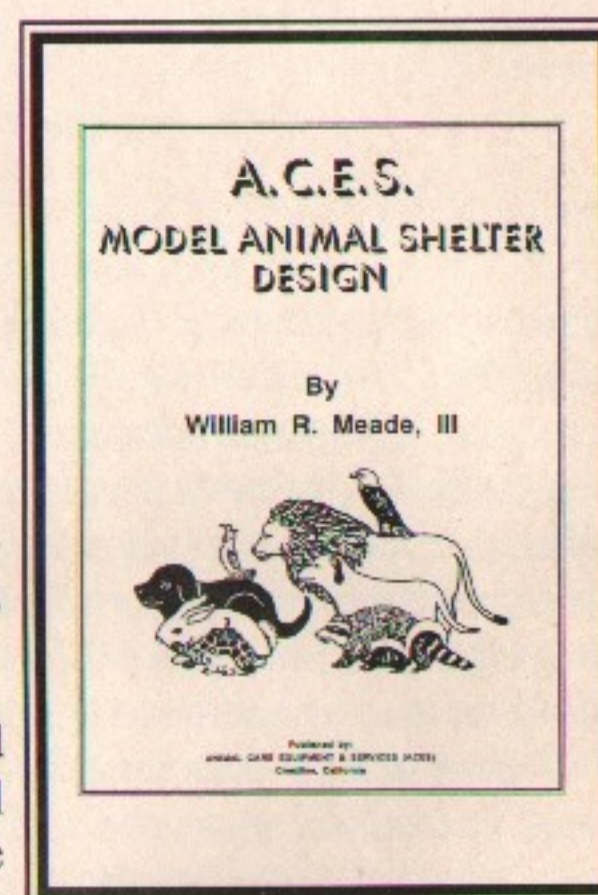
Meade has now authored a new, expanded book, *Model Animal Shelter Design*, covering site selection, kennel layout, disease control, proper drainage, ventilation, noise control, and employee comfort and convenience. It discusses, among other things, the pros and cons of indoor vs. out-

door shelter construction, how to keep animals dry during shelter cleaning, and types of materials and finishes that work best.

Also included are the nine important and most frequently overlooked functional requirements for shelters. In addition, one chapter outlines how a community can determine what size shelter it will need. Finally, sets of actual plans are provided to illustrate the concepts in the book.

Once the first brick is placed for a new shelter building, it is already too late to correct many mistakes or oversights in the design. Shelter directors can do their animals, staff, and community a big favor by making certain their planned facility makes use of the best design concepts, materials, and equipment, before that brick is placed.

—Bart Williams



# REVIEWS

## Modern Agriculture

### Factory Farming

By Andrew Johnson; Basil Blackwell

(108 Cowley Rd., Oxford OX4 1JF, U.K.; 3 Cambridge Center, Cambridge MA 02142 USA), 272 pages, hardcover \$29.95

With *Factory Farming*, Andrew Johnson joins the growing chorus of indictment against intensive livestock raising. Like James Mason and Peter Singer in their seminal work, *Animal Factories*, Johnson reviews the environmental and economic impact of this agricultural system. However, where *Animal Factories* concentrates on animal pain and neglect, *Factory Farming* approaches this topic obliquely at best, and then primarily as it relates to the quality of animal products.

Johnson nevertheless raises some interesting questions about the development and sustainability of modern agriculture. As he traces the history of stock raising, he demonstrates that certain traditional practices can be as environmentally destructive and as cruel as anything modern science can devise. His descriptions of ancient Roman poultry farms, for instance, proves that intensive systems are not an altogether recent phenomenon.

Factory farming, as Johnson puts it, "represents the culmination of a movement from labour-intensive to capital-intensive farming which has been going on for the past 200 years." His history of that movement ranges from the Enclosure Acts, through the establishment of international trade, to Britain's response to the European Community's Common Agricultural Policy. Along the way he discovers that northern Europe is most advanced in animal welfare legislation and that British farmers are sensitive to public perceptions of animal suffering, while "Americans on the whole remain relatively unaware of the problems of farm animal welfare."

Despite occasional reference to the discomforts of battery hens and caged veal calves, Johnson seems mainly preoccupied with conditions affecting livestock health and growth rates. One chapter discusses bacterial contamination of meat, milk, and eggs; others deal with the quality of feed and housing, and the effects of constant stress. Of the ten appendices to this book, eight list contaminants generally found in animal products. Elsewhere he questions the nutritional quality of factory farm produce. "To expect healthy food from unhealthy farm animals," he writes, "may be asking too much."

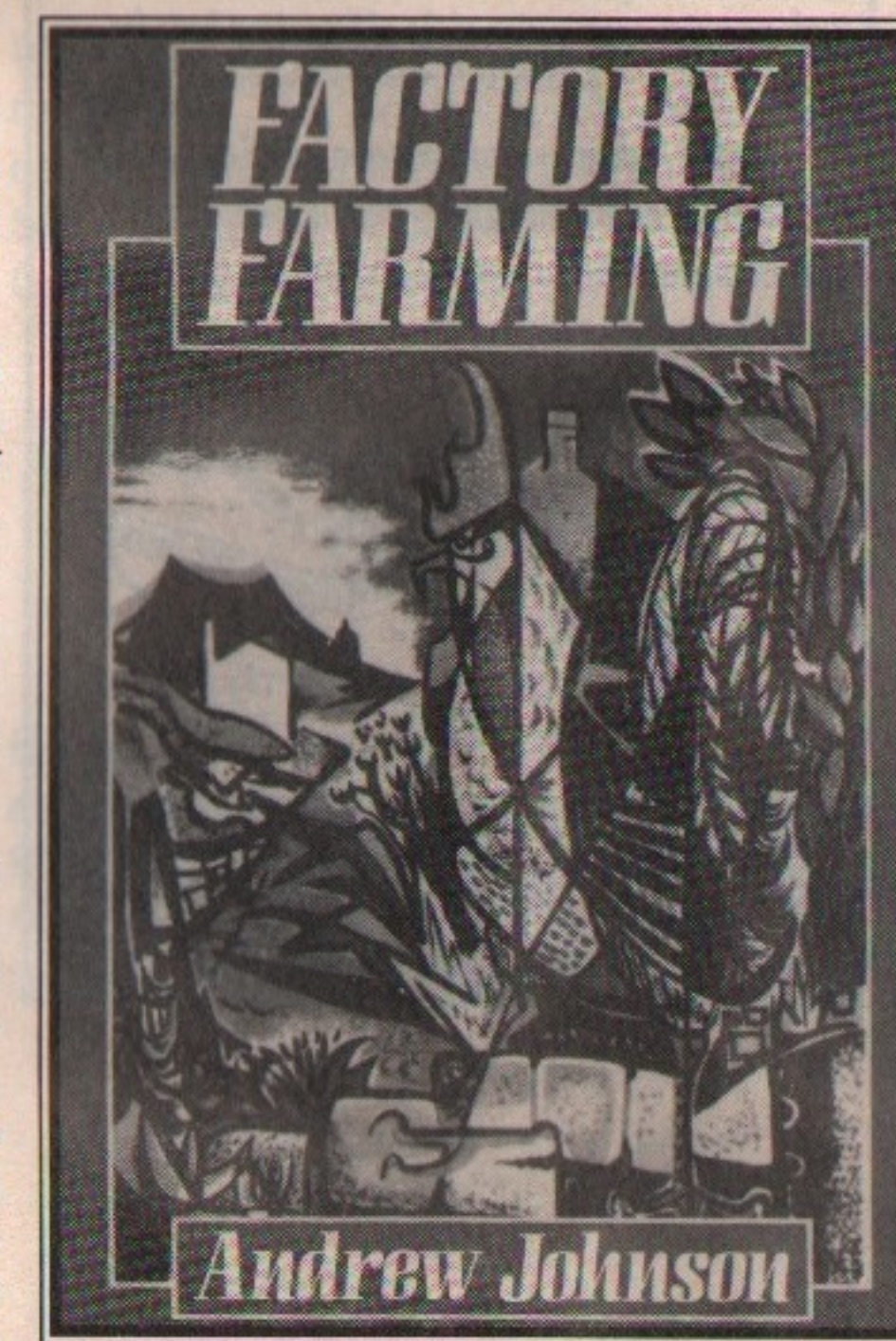
Only one appendix compiles the animal welfare aspects of factory farms, while another lists environmental problems associated with them. Johnson finds factory farms "visually...as unattractive as most other industrial developments," as well as noisy and malodorous. He also recognizes that the pollution of streams and groundwater with pesticides and animal waste is an increasingly serious consequence of intensive stock raising. A section on fish farming includes recent data on this new technology's affect on the environment. He also deals briefly with some proposals for recycling farm wastes, including energy production and composting. In response to a Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution suggestion that pig slurry be composted with straw, he remarks, "If straw is available, it would surely make more sense to give it to the pigs, and let them do the mixing."

In fact, comfortable bedding is a key ingredient in Johnson's recipe for improved farm conditions. Along with better housing and natural feeds, he emphasizes the importance of good stockmanship—an attitude which he feels would be encouraged by less intensive farming practices. While he admits that "if we were all vegetarians there would be no livestock to suffer," he proposes legislating a few "small improvements which can more realistically be aimed for." To arguments that livestock raising is an inefficient use of resources, he replies that many animals can be pastured on marginal

land unsuitable for crops. "In very bad years, the animals provide a reserve food stock which can be slaughtered in time of need."

Though *Factory Farming* supports the cause of animal welfare, Andrew Johnson is obviously uncomfortable with the wider implications of livestock farming. He struggles with the issue of property rights as it applies to animals, yet he fears that "once we start seeing the divine presence in our neighbor's pigs and chickens, there is likely to be trouble." His research—from British and other European technical sources—is excellent and up to date. But, although he means well, his conclusions often fall short of the animal advocate's expectations.

—Cathy Czapl





# Classics Revisited

## Animal Farm

By George Orwell

"Some animals are more equal than others." Many readers will immediately recognize this famous line from *Animal Farm*, along with the wonderfully satiric chant, "four legs good, two legs bad." One of the great works (and the most humorous) about totalitarianism, *Animal Farm* has been studied for its revelations about governments, but we often forget the great truths about human and animal relationships revealed in the characters of the faithful cart horses, Boxer and Clover; Benjamin, the cynical donkey; and the politically embittered boars, Snowball and Napoleon.

George Orwell (born Eric Blair in 1908) was educated at Eton (where he might well have learned a bit about the underdog) and served with the Indian Imperial Police in Burma. When he returned to Europe, he earned a meager living as a political writer.

Orwell wrote, "Every line of serious work I have written since 1936 has been written, directly or indirectly, against totalitarianism...*Animal Farm* was the first book in which I tried, with full consciousness of what I was doing, to fuse political purpose and artistic purpose into one whole."

Orwell intended *Animal Farm* as an allegory, but as animal activists the world over know, the plight of animals has much in common with the plight of oppressed peoples. How many animals might agree with the words of the wise pig Major: "Now, comrades, what is the nature of this life of ours? Let us face it: our lives are miserable, laborious and short. We are born, we are given just so much food as will keep the breath in our bodies, and those of us who are capable of it are forced to work to the last atom of our strength; and the very instant that our usefulness has come to an end we are slaughtered with hideous cruelty. No animal in England is free. The life of an animal is misery and slavery; that is the plain truth."

Who among us will disagree?

—Naomi Rachel

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Please type or print clearly. All payments in U.S. dollars.

# STOP THE SUFFERING!

In this election campaign season, help us bring the animal rights message to hundreds of candidates for public office. Join scores of your fellow animal activists in the

## COMPASSION CAMPAIGN '92

- Join us in asking your candidates for their position on animal rights
- Join us at the Democratic National Convention in New York City (July 13-16)
- Join us at the Republican National Convention in Houston (August 17-20)



FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

**FARM ANIMAL REFORM MOVEMENT**

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**Yes,** I want to be part of COMPASSION CAMPAIGN '92!

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## TAKE YOUR COMPASSION TO THE STREETS ... AND ALLEYS

**Alley Cat Allies** is a national network of activists who work to maintain the quality of life of feral cats by the humane method of trap, neuter and release. ACA provides information, training and support to those who are active in maintaining feral cat colonies and a means of involvement for those who are concerned but do not deal with feral cats directly.

TO CONTINUE OUR WORK, WE NEED YOUR HELP. Membership in **Alley Cat Allies** is just \$10 and includes a subscription to our quarterly newsletter **Alley Cat Action**. A \$25 contribution will make you a much-appreciated **Alley Cat Ally** Sponsor. Either way, you will be joining a growing network of feral cat advocates.



*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

**Alley Cat Allies**, Louise Holton and Becky Robinson, Directors  
P.O. Box 397 Mount Rainier, Maryland 20712 Tel: 301-699-0144, 703-243-1191 Fax: 703-243-2061



# "The Bitch Keeps Getting Pregnant."

"The bitch keeps getting pregnant," he said as he handed the litter of puppies to a worker at the local humane society.

Imagine that. A human being who blames his dog for getting pregnant.

To animals, reproducing is as natural a drive as eating, drinking or sleeping. The only way to change that is to have the animal spayed or altered, a simple operation that unfortunately isn't being performed enough these days.

Each day 70,000 puppies and kittens are born in the United States. And each year 12 million innocent, unwanted animals are put to death in our nation's animal shelters.

Millions more are heartlessly abandoned by people they counted on. Their terror is visible in their eyes as they roam the streets and highways, struggling to survive the harsh elements, disease, starvation, and

injury; seeking refuge in abandoned buildings where they give birth to doomed litters of puppies and kittens.

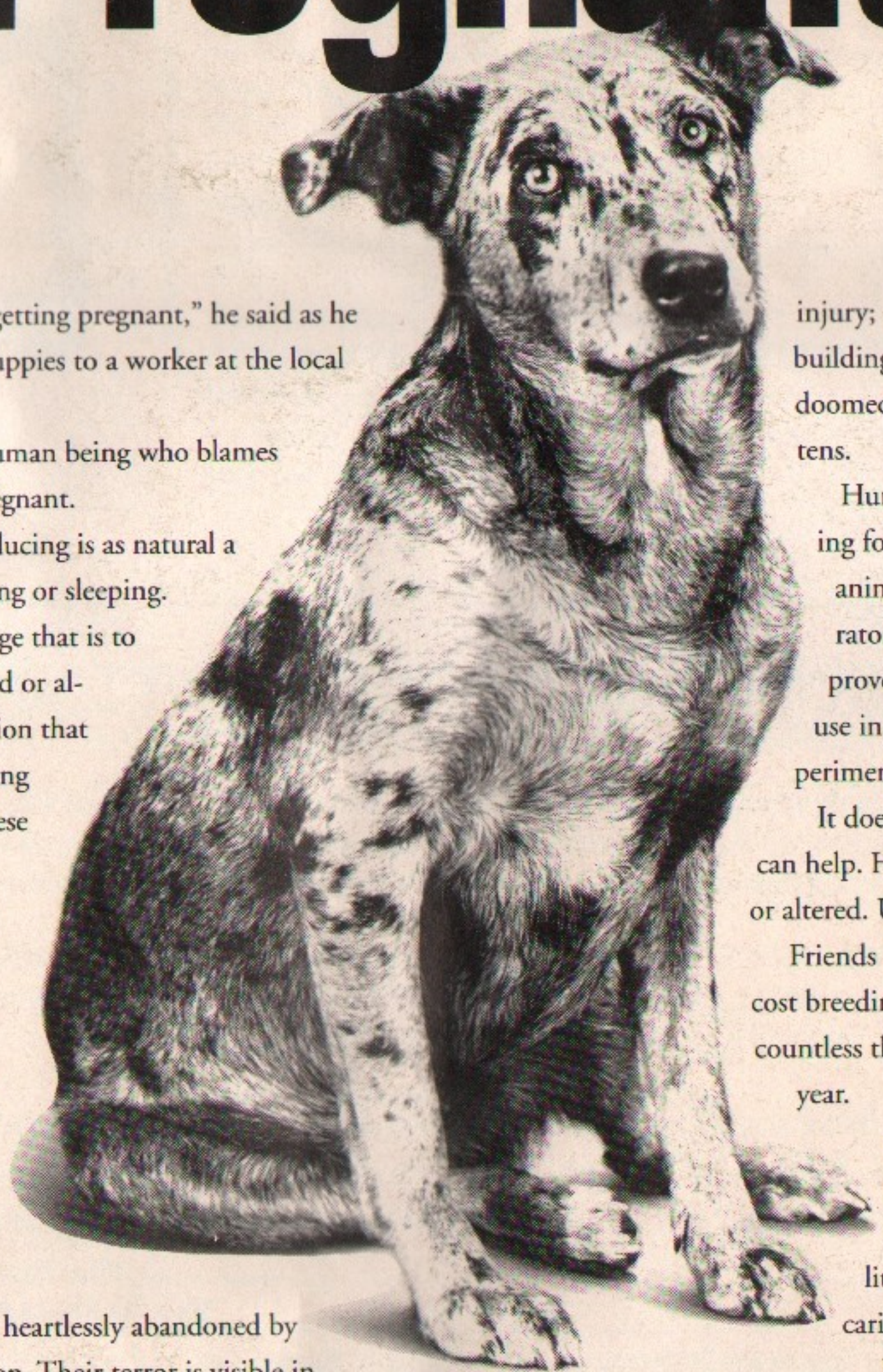
Hundreds of thousands of trusting former pets are turned over to animal dealers and sold to laboratories where they suffer the proverbial fate worse than death — use in painful and unnecessary experiments.

It doesn't have to be this way. You can help. Have your cat or dog spayed or altered. Urge others to do the same.

Friends of Animals' nationwide, low-cost breeding control program is saving countless thousands of animal lives each year.

Because life is no bargain for unwanted cats and dogs, we're dedicated to making litter-prevention affordable for caring people.

For more information, call our toll-free number, **1-800-321-PETS**. Act now. So the animals won't have to pay later.



**Friends of Animals**  
**1-800-321-PETS**