The Fund for Animals Invites You to... 

Join the nationwide effort to stop one of the nation's most outrageous cruelties. THE FUND for ANIMALS has united with over 40 national and grassroots groups to protest the Pigeon Shoot at Hegins, PA. Our annual conference will be held September 5th - September 7th in conjunction with the shoot.

WEEKEND SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Saturday September 5
Civil Disobedience Training sponsored by PETA; 9:00 am - 3:30 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 Marriott.

Sunday September 6
Conference workshops, evening buffet and notable speakers such as Cleveland Amory, Ingrid Newkirk, Don Barries, Wayne Pacelle, Chris DeRose, Priscilla Feral and others; 9:00 am - 9:30 pm.

Monday September 7
Pigeon Shoot Protest, Hegins, PA. For an additional fee, protestors may take a chartered bus from the Harrisburg Marriott to Hegins.

CONFERENCE LOCATION
Harrisburg Marriott Hotel
4650 Lindle Road
Harrisburg, PA 17111
(800) 343-5982

Free Parking
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 Marriott 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.

[Signature]

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 Sigo Ave., Suite L22, 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.

NAME: ____________________________
ADDRESS: ____________________________
CITY, STATE, ZIP: ____________________________
PHONE (DAY): ____________________________

[Signature]

July/August 1992
The Animals’ Agenda
A Measure of Success

As we struggle to end abuses of animals that are often so embedded in our culture as to seem natural, 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 1981, 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 raised 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 York, 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 1984, 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 in 1981 to about 80,000 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 were listening to New York's WBAI-FM in 1969! And in addition, up to 50 million people, 20% of the total U.S. population, are experimenting with vegetarian diets. 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 advocates have been the public that animals deserve more considerate treatments. This success also shows up in national polls (if not in Congress, in year): 89% of teens and two out of three adults support the protection of endangered species, while two out of three teens and two out of three adults support the general concept of animal rights (depending upon where and how pollsters have asked the question).

Some activists stress 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 photos and descriptions of the plight of individual animals—the trapped coyote being stunned 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 compassion to act, so long as any are suffering. Because even one is one too many.

The Editors

Movement Money

Regarding the April report on group budgets and salaries, I think it appropriate to note that the metropolitan area in which our office is located is one factor in salary, as is the amount of the overall annual budget and the size of the staff or organizational budget. Smaller budgeted organizations tend to pay significantly higher executive salaries. The salary at 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 executives 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 rigidity or unsalvageability 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 not-for-profit organization without a "high" salary history is, in fact, often disqualified on that basis alone of the organization is a large one (i.e., large annual budget), significant resources in reserve, and a relatively large number of employees.

—John F. Kalb, 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 on target. In New York City, either a Bide-A-Wee nor the ASPCA do early spay-neuter. However, the difference is that Bide-A-Wee’s neutering contract specifically applies to young animals and requires adult animals are spayed/neutered before leaving the shelter. The ASPCA allows 34% to 58% of adult animals to adopt 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 problems. Since the article mentions, up to 70 percent of adopted animals are not returned to fulfill the neutering contract. In two months, much can happen. Animals become pregnant and spraying male cats or aggressive male dogs with mounting behavior can be returned to the shelter or abandoned to the street.

—Dr. Andrew Linzey
Rev. Dr. Andrew Linzey
Jim Mazon, Belton Mourns
Farley Mowat, Melanie Roberts
Peter Singer, Godofredo Sutijn
Alice Walker, Deborah Weissman

The future of The Animals Agenda depends on the generosity of all its supporters. We cannot continue to provide the valuable financial assistance provided by these individuals and organizations during 1992.

Benevolents

Sponsors

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For information on becoming a Benevolent, Patron or Sustainer, please page 8.
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 coonhunters 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've had him, we've 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 can't 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 cut 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 cordless next to our house when such disturbances occurred. 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 before we moved there.

The Slaughterhouse Tape

Thank you for publishing my letter in the March issue. Joanne Reisch 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 that was taken at MOPAC and Highland. 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 trailer will arch its back and bend its 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 add my comment 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 articles on this subject.

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 fanciful myths for the emotionally disturbed and gullible to swallow.

James L. Olson, D.D.S.
2700 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20008
**Milk Is a Natural?**

**Animal Testing**

**Milk**

**You’re Not a Kid Anymore. You’re Not a Baby Cow Either!**

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**Enjoy coffee, tea or other refreshments in this handsome mug, embellished with the slogan ANIMALS HAVE RIGHTS. It is produced in dark cobalt blue color, with white lettering, and carries our name and address just underneath the slogan. Available at just $5.00 postpaid from the AAVS. Pennsylvania residents please add 6% sales tax.**

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**From the United States Federation for Animal Welfare, 8 Hamilton Close, South Mimms, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 3SG. United Kingdom.**

**Send $4.00 (U.S.) by check or money order, which includes animal postage and a booklet.**

**Suggestions for Control.”**

**Erathaisis Stats Can Mislead**

I wish to clarify an item from the Network Notes section of the May issue. As in the San Francisco SPICA’s record on placement/earmarking is misleading for the simple reason that the city of San Francisco no longer contracts with them. The S.P.F. Dept. of Animal Care & Control took in over 16,000 animals in 1991. About 550 of these were DOA. Of the others, approximately 6,000 were placed, returned, or released (in the case of wildlife). The rest—almost 10,000—were killed.

I admit the numbers are not clearly as bad as one might expect for a city of this size. I also admit that the SFSPCA should indeed get much credit for this, due to all the public education and innovative programs sponsored in past years, and that they should also be commended for placing many additional animals. However, I do feel that the SFSPCA only has the luxury of being an essentially “no kill” facility because of the decision of the city as a whole to go on.”

**Beards**

**The Animals’ Agenda**

**The Animals’ Agenda**

**The Animals’ Agenda**
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. Foxes have 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.

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, Promm Laboratories, and numerous other wildlife and public health authorities advise that killing animals in masse to eliminate the raccoons 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 measurable 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).
**Actions**

The TennesseeNottowayForAnimals markedEarth Day on April 26 with a blessing of the animals at Animal Park in Gatlinburg, Tenn. A small gathering also was held at the Mandarin Interfaith Center on April 17 by the Progressive Animal Welfare Society who asked Ron Levin of the Anti-Vivisection Society (TVS) to come to town to release the dolphins to a zoo where he can be free. Levin spent nearly 30 years in solitary confinement at the site—unprotected by the Endangered Species Act because he was captured before it took effect.

**United Poultry Concern**

United Poultry Concern honored annual spring mourning vigil for chickens drew 70 participants, according to organizer Karen Davis. The vigil was held May 1 outside the Purdue chicken slaughterhouse in Salisbury, Maryland. *PETA marked Memorial Day as part of a series of protests against the use of animals in product safety testing by General Motors.* The Melvina Theatre in Great Barrington, Mass., on May 13, performed Franz Kafka’s little-known apocalyptic play Report to the Academy, in which a captive turkey describes his existence.

**Cetacean Liberation Coalition**

The Cetacean Liberation Coalition marched on Marine World Asia, Ltd., in Valparaiso, Indiana, to protest its treatment of the 4,000 travel agents converged on the site for this year’s 11th annual SeaWorld tour.

**Veterinary**

On May 3, a group of veterinarians from the State University of New York at Stony Brook and other organizations marched on the site of a proposed hunting school in New York.

**Corrections**

A typographical error in the Operation section of the June ANIMALS MAGAZINE President’s column, regarding the Pork Pops, should be fixed. Pops is an error.

**Victories**

Windows on the World, one of four New York restaurants targeted by PETA for protests against fair trade, immediately removed fair trade from the menu, “at the very least until we are convinced by your supplier that we are receiving a quality product,” according to spokesman Philip Romano. Fair trade, pressed grown or duck liver, is produced by forcing the fowl until they fatten up in the dungeon of suffering. The Medere Corp. has ceased production of Royal Pains chicken, although sales were strong according to company statements, because “the people responsible for this product,” which came light of mind, “could not justify the cruel mistreatment of animals, nor do we want it to be part of anything that can in any way be considered detrimental to children.”

**LETTERS**


**DOGS AND CATS**


**ANIMAL RIGHTS**

The Animal Rights Alliance has twice, according to the Associated Press, failed to purchase a spay/neuter program in Faribault County, Minn.

**ANIMAL RIGHTS**

The Animal Protection Alliance has invited Peter Falk and Virginia Pergay to give seminars in Argentina.

**ANIMAL RIGHTS**

Facing Animal Concerns Today has begun a series of protests at the Heinz Pavilion in Hinsdale, N.H.

**GROUP NEWS**

Animal Alliance, based at P.O. Box 2001, 8 West St., New Plymouth, ID 83255, has begun a three-year spay/neuter campaign in Idaho. The group also conducts free and low-cost spay/neuter clinics in the area.

**GROUP NEWS**

International Petcare Protection League-children’s groups PetShy McGeen has been granted the Global 500 Poll of Honor by the United Nations Environment Program, in recognition of more than 20 years of disgust.

**HONORS**

International Petcare Protection League-children’s groups PetShy McGeen has been granted the Global 500 Poll of Honor by the United Nations Environment Program, in recognition of more than 20 years of disgust.

**Dogs and Cats**

A new dog show has been organized by the Animal Rights Alliance in Canada. Get details on availability from AAC, 221 Broadacre Ave., Suite 101, Toronto, Ontario M4M 2C3, Canada.

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**GROUP NEWS**

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Roadside and traveling zoos have been called crueler than research labs, feeler 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 zoos animals languish for years and years and years of suffering. It’s unconscionable and untenable.”

Roadside and traveling zoos are at their clearest, 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 depresses, depresses, and denies the instincts that define each creature, shuttering the very essence of his or her being. Confined to empty, isolated, understuffed and-concrete cages, running animals can’t run, borrowing 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 even to the casual observer: the vacant stables, 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 those 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 licenses and regulates zoos and circuses, and the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, does not distinguish between roadside and traveling zoos and institutional zoos, which usually have nonprofit status and are 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. In 1991, the USDA counted 1,300 exhibitors now registered with the USDA, Of those, just 120—a mere eight percent—are AAZPA-accredited. The remainders are mostly roadside and traveling zoos, circuses, and individual enterprises 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 obscured 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 cross-collide with 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 enterprising 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 R&B Circus Show in Tucurui, Washington, where a gorilla named Ivan has been kept in solitary confinement since 1964 and remains 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 harmless animals rescued from even sezierier 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-locally 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 any more of them as there used to be. The heyday of such menageries coincided with the childhood of the baby boomers, and faded through the combined competition from television, the interstate 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, the New England Playworld, begun in 1922 as Berson’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, in Felix 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-
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—even an ill baby elephant who died a short time later. But the factual matter really hit the fan a few months later when Wonder Zoo ran out of money and abandoned three trucks loaded of animals during a heat wave.

WASHINGTON D.C., June 1988—Two trucks crammed with 50 animals—including orcas, 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 hoses of water 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. They 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 further 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-

"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 can'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."

"Roush: "If you call the vet listed on the government form," filled 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, harming them."
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 govern-
ment is giving those people the okay-dokay to keep on doing this.

Agrees Roosh, “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 ani-
mals.”

Adds Bevan, “They’re limited in what they can do under the
minimum standards and by way of manpower. These zoos are sup-
possed 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 hap-

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—Juvenes in Jacksonville, Florida, awarded $1.65
million to a child who was mauled by a bear in a shopping mall
—the largest in the U.S. In the state, Fluffy, a Himalayan
black bear, starred in a traveling show in which she pushed chil-
dren 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 2-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 Roosh.

Animal violations 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,” Roosh points out,
because the law provides for that.”

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

Tennessee, first came under USDA investigation in 1986, after fol-
lower handler Clinton Barun was beaten at the Buckingham Zoological
Park in Buckingham, Virginia (a facility reportedly not open to visi-
tors). Accused of “failing to handle a tiger in a way that would pro-

At the Darker Side of Zoos,” March 1988, available for $1.50 as a reprint.

beverage. 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 homeless
caretakers 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 imme-
cdiately,” states Landers. “I just think there is any way to improve and better regulate them. The answer is to just get rid of them.”

Agrees Roosh, “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

However, since roadside and traveling zoos are unlikely to be shut
down anytime soon, Bevan suggests that guidelines concerning zoo condi-
tions be drastically upgraded. “If the animal is a social animal, the
animal should have requirements for fulfilling its psychological
needs,” she recommends. “If it’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 their complaints, went out and
caught them. They feed 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 monkeys may be their only option
besides euthanasia.”

Landers suggests that people concerned about the suffering in road-
side 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 legis-
lators, 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 representa-
tives.” Sending documented evidence of abuse and mistreatment to
local media is also helpful (roadside zoos rarely advertise in newspa-

ers). Finally, securing local ordinances against traveling animal exhi-
bitions 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 Beverly, Massachusetts.

Meanwhile: The International Primate Protection League and Animal Peace discovered Joe’s plight and informed Friends of
Animals about him in May 1983. 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

Outdoors in New Orleans, the five primates were relocated to the
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 Soake 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 (mon-
key), 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-equipped roadside zoo, while seeking permanent non-zoo homes
for them. The biggest animal, the elephant, was released to the Ele-
mphants’ & Monkeys’ Refuge in Dallas, Texas, while the remaining
Animals’ Black Beauty Ranch in northeastern Texas, along with
numerous other ex-roadside zoos animals, including two llamas pur-
chased at the New England Playway closure auction. The last Wonder
Zoo animal to be placed, Big Bird the ostrich, went to a farm in

Recognizing that the mailings 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 vis-
itors, the only photo opportunities being strictly cued 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, hawks 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 1500 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 giant 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 wiped out 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 the 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 perceiving 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 overflows many national and state parks.

Open Space isn’t only about preservation and restoration. Walden Pond is an example of how something as insignificant as a gravel mine can be turned into a wildlife asset. In the early 1970s, only open pits and paddles 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 lines waterfalls, making the ponds a popular destination for at least 20 avian species.

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

—Naomi Rachel
The 4-H Club didn’t teach my landlord’s grandchild to pitch half a cocoon block at the rabbit he corralled beside the barn. This morning he’s still too young to recognize anyone’s 4-H manual or list of required goals, let alone those of his own coat. The table 4-H taught him that a proper way to kill rabbits is when it is possible and you shouldn’t miss. As a young man did, allowing the animal 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, while all branches of Scouting have repeatedly updated their curricula to reflect changing societal perceptions 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 ex-teen to compete in pulling contests, a sport of country fair entertainment. His chief instructor is his father, the leading ox trainer on the local fair circuit. Thus an animal, abusive and of no real or concrete value to modern society, is perpetuated, literally passed from father to son with stolen skills from 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 active, as 4-H projects are. He is a 4-H Club member who raises 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 gas-staining and sweat. For the remaining crowds—there are thousands of 4-H-ers who keep real calves, raise chickens in battery cages, or buy pigeons at the beginning of each summer—to fatten and then sell for slaughter when the season allows. 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 promoting hunting; and nearly 80,000 participate only through individual study or by viewing 4-H instructional videos. As much as 4-H programs are identified with the lives of urban and suburban children, in the United States it is essentially a quasi-governmental training program for young people to learn the skills they will need to be successful in their lives. The club’s goal is to instill values and skills that will help members succeed in life. 4-H clubs are open to any person, regardless of age, race, gender, or economic status. The 4-H program is designed to help youth develop leadership skills, self-confidence, and a sense of responsibility. It also helps them understand the importance of giving back to their communities.

The 4-H program has a long history of success. Since its establishment in 1903, 4-H has provided opportunities for millions of youth to learn new skills and develop a sense of responsibility. The program has evolved over time to meet the changing needs of youth and society. Today, 4-H programs are offered in almost every state, and they reach a wide range of youth, from small children to adults.

In conclusion, the 4-H program is a valuable resource for youth and communities. It provides a supportive environment for youth to learn new skills, develop leadership abilities, and make a positive impact on their communities. The program’s success is due in large part to the dedication of its volunteers, who work tirelessly to ensure that every youth who participates in 4-H has the opportunity to reach their full potential.

4-H: Can We Make It a T-Words? One of the T-Words? By Heather Armstrong

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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.

In Spain, we have worked upon the issues of municipal mass slaughters of pet animals by horrendously inhumane and brutal methods, vivisection, bad slaughterhouse practices, bullfighting and BLOOD FIESTAS.

Through video and photographic evidence gained with great difficulty and sometimes danger in the many investigations carried out by F.A.A.C.E. (see our leaflet "Fiestas of Fear") we have brought global pressure to bear on the Spanish Government and Church. Our video material has been seen at the European Parliament, we have provided evidence for the European Commission and also given photographic material to many anti-cruelty societies throughout the world.

F.A.A.C.E. has exposed these cruelties on television, in newspapers, magazines and radio, all over the world as well as in Spain itself.

We have confronted the mayors and people of Spanish towns who perpetrate such sadism. We have also saved some of the animal victims of the fiestas and cruelties and placed them in safe havens.

OUR CAMPAIGN IS NOT ANTI SPANISH BUT ANTI CRUELTY - F.A.A.C.E. WORKS WITH SPANISH NATIONALS TO ESTABLISH A MORE CARING EUROPE

A DONATION TO F.A.A.C.E. WILL HELP US CONTINUE CAMPAIGNING

We are a non-profit-making voluntary organisation and as such F.A.A.C.E. needs your support to continue its work. Your actions can help stop these barbarities, write in protest to the Spanish authorities and ask for an answer to your questions.

YOUR LETTERS COUNT AND WILL BE READ!!!

The Minister of the Interior
Paseo de la Castellanas, 5
28071, Madrid, Spain.

The Spanish Embassy in your country, in the U.K. write to
The Spanish Embassy,
His Excellency Sr. Felipa de la Morena,
24 Belgrave Square, London SW1.

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have to pass in single file." By contrast, Adjancine 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." Adjancine further claimed that the location, as 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 characterisation 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 PETAC, the Friends of Animals over New York state law, passed by the state assembly and before the state senate at deadline, which authorized New York City to request traps and other trapping techniques to practice infection (inoculating 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 trapping techniques available," said Steve Simmons of PETAC. Elizabeth Forn of NYPLA charged that, "The real reason for this bill is to justify a practice that had actually been going on behind closed doors at the ASPCA," according to several former parasitic killers, "up until two years ago," when it was discovered to be illegal under the 1977 law that repealed mandatory

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 ASPCA 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 clearing out dogs' cages by hand because low water pressure has rendered the automated flush

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

Party Adjancine of New Yorkers for Companion Animals, long at odds with the ASPCA meanwhile charged in the newspaper Garden that the new shelter, at 110th street, is "a windowless tomb," filled with "dark, small, depressing cages," in rooms so narrow, visitors pound seized in New York. Even that wasn't all. In mid-April, the Bloomington's department store chain took out a full-page ad in newspapers around the U.S. to announce a joint promotion with the jewelry maker Cartier that would benefit the ASPCA. Bloomington's has officially been under boycott by participants in the annual Summit for the Animals, including the ASPCA, since March
PET OVERPOPULATION

The humane society of the u.s. led a two-hour rally may 10 at Trenton, N.J., to protest the overpopulation of pets. the group called for the establishment of a national pet population control fund to the rabies control fund. the ARC fund, provided by a surcharge of $3.00 on the sale of licenses for kennel dogs, was set up in 1983 to regulate the sterilization of pets and other animals, and people on public assistance. the ARC fund has been responsible for reducing the numbers of euthanized pets in new jersey by 50%. the fund is supported by many, mostly Connecticut; see below). the program has reduced the number of pets in the new jersey department of health by 15,000 cats and 10,000 dogs 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, however, have quit the program.

...it is absolutely no sense to transfer money to control cats by checking deadening animals with diphtheria vaccines. director Nina Austergard, "while allowing cats and dogs to breed." in fact, pet overpopulation creates the free-ranging dog and cat reservoirs which rabies typically spreads from to human beings. rather than refuse the $600,000, the N.J. health dept., responsible for managing both funds, wants to use the money licensing dogs and cats and impose state-wide cat licensing, including a surcharge for spaying or neutering cats.

...starting July 1, Connecticut must collect a fee of $4.54 from any who adopt an animal under a year of age, with the fee waived for animals one year and older. the fee must be paid at the time of purchase in order to purchase a license.

...the state of Maine on May 20 charged Decker Egg Farms, of Turners, Me., with many violations. the suit, filed by Maine attorney General Michael Carpentier, alleges that Decker renounced on an agreement to give workers an additional 25 cents an hour for six months on the job, and a week of vacation after a year, and prevented workers, 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 Decker returned to Mexico.

...Carl Franz, 63, of Union City, Pa., credited his bull with saving his life on May 30. Alfreo, who had knocked his father on the head while at the barn, had been found during his last visit. the bull had been found in a field near the barn, covered with dead grass and weeds, and was examined by a veterinarian. the veterinarian found the bull in a pen, and a dog that was suffering from a disease known as "nusance." the veterinarian examined the bull and found it to be suffering from a disease known as "nusance," and recommended that it be put down.

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**Children & Animals**

**AHA Review Confirms Cruelly Links**

A newly published review of research on the correlation between childhood abuse 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:

- 122 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 Devos, Jeffrey Dickert, and Randall Luckendorf discovered that among 57 families being treated by the New Jersey Division of Youth and Family Services in connection with child abuse, 88% of those in which children had been physically abused had also been members of the identified family. In the case of the time, an abusive parent killed or injured an animal; data analysis was thwarted.
- A school teacher killed or injured an animal. The teacher was an abusive person and also had had other of the same violent families.
- A mother killed her own child by shouting. The mother was an animal lover. The investigation found that 17% of the delinquents reported having abused their pets themselves, compared with only 10% of the non-delinquents.
- Other states studied by the AHA report on "Adult sexual homicide perpetrators who report being sexually abused as children are at higher rates of childhood animal cruelty (58%) than perpetrators not reporting animal abuse (15%)". In 60% to 80% of families, there are then that the female there will also be abuse of children; and a "Stable stabilities, a diagnosis was also dissociation disorders noted that all of them report witnessing animal mutilations or killing as part of their childhood abuse experiences."

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

—Albert Einstein

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**NIH Reauthorization May Include Alternatives Budget**

At deadline, Congress appeared likely to endorse the National Institutes of Health reau-

**Children & Animals**

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Diet & Health

The Food and Drug Administration announced today that by the end of the year, foods developed through biotechnology will be approved for distribution through normal channels. The agency's action allows the food industry to begin introducing a 70 genetically engineered products, most fruits and vegetables that grow faster and last longer in stores. Genetic engineering has not yet, developed marketable varieties on live stock, but considerable research on such varieties is in progress.

Babies shouldn't be given cow's milk before 1 year.

The New York City Dept. of Health has issued a bulletin that cautions parents not to feed their infants cow's milk before 1 year. The bulletin states that cow's milk is not nutritionally adequate for infants up to 1 year of age. It advises parents to consult with their pediatrician before introducing cow's milk into their infant's diet.

A miniature poodle on which 2444 birds suffering from hemolytic uremic syndrome, which cause infant death and kidney failure. Of the 2444 birds, 230 were black, 216 were white, and 208 were yellow. The remaining birds were black and white.

COURT CALENDAR

- The ANIMALS' AGENDA board of directors on May 1 terminated the model speech/deser- vicician-and-service program for feral cats describes a new program that allows volunteers to work together for a shorter period.

- The Toledo Humane Society seized 20 dogs from a house on Wednesday.

- The New Jersey Court of Appeals ruled April 14 that the decision not to prosecute four defendants who were charged with conspiracy in a fashion show at Troy's Fashion Center on April 15, 1971, should be reversed. The court held that there was sufficient evidence to support the jury's verdict.

- The National Restaurant Assn. reports that 46% of restaurant guests would be likely to order a main dish with salad; 43% would be likely to order a salad with the main dish. The report also notes that 39% of people eat out too late.

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many of them destructive of animal life and habitat. Wal-Mart, meanwhile, has been consistently under fire by environmentalists since the early 1980s, for selling live animals that are often obtained from puppy mills. The Wall Street Journal reported in 2018 that the firm was the largest single buyer of NARS' largest single booking, worth over $20,000 at late May 1992 prices.

The Internal Revenue Service has redesigned Form 990, the income reporting form for charities, to force organizations to clearly identify fund-raising events and to report new forms. "Did you include in program service expenses any joint costs from a combined educational and fundraising event?" If yes, enter the (aggregate) joint cost of all such campaigns; if not, the amount allocated to management and general; and (if yes) the amount allocated to program service. The report requires that the names of the members of the charitable organization are responsible for any renege on its commitments. This is a significant change in the way that charities report their expenses to the IRS, which has been criticized for being too lenient.

The Earth Summit was the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. The summit's goals were to assess the state of the environment and to develop an agenda for sustainable development. The Earth Summit was attended by more than 17,000 participants from 178 countries, including heads of state, government ministers, and representatives from civil society organizations. The summit adopted the Agenda 21, a comprehensive action plan that outlines the steps needed to achieve sustainable development. Implementing Agenda 21 has been a challenge for many countries, but progress has been made in several areas, such as renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and biodiversity conservation. The Earth Summit has also raised awareness about environmental issues and has inspired a global movement for sustainable development.

The Earth Summit was a significant event in the history of environmentalism. It marked the beginning of a new era in which environmental issues were not only discussed but also acted upon. The Earth Summit has had a lasting impact on the way that governments and international organizations approach environmental challenges. It has also inspired a new generation of environmental leaders who continue to work towards a sustainable future.
**Spring drought hit the Pacific Northwest this year, causing Seattle to cut out water use by 10 gallons a day, and height-enings over the use of Columbia River water. Agricultural drought is more severe in parts, for causing the near-extinction of numerous Columbia River salmon runs.**

**A World Wildlife Fund survey of 880 American youth, ages 14 to 18, and 411 of their parents, has discovered that the majority of the young people consider themselves the family members most concerned about water 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 wells were put out in Kuwait last year, barely 30 remain—but the lakes have killed three-fourths of birds. The fires were set by errant Iraq 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.**

**New York City mayor David Dinkins promised May 27 to veto the city council's May 18 repeal of the city's much-assailed restricted zone drawn carriages to Central Park. The repeal was passed by a margin of 32-18, but the carriage horse owners would need two more votes to override Dinkins' veto.**

**The Black Mountains, 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 are not showing up to replace them. In real dollars, the amount of money wagered at New Jersey horse tracks fell from $927 million in 1960 to $221 million in 1988, according to Univ. of Louisville researcher Richard Ackerman. Further declines are expected as horse years are getting longer and more stamina- ing days more than doubled, from 140 to 340. New Jersey Racing Commission data shows that only 5.6 million people attended 852 racing days in 1989, down from the 7.2 million who attended 733 racing days in 1985. Nationally, the average amount of money bet per race day declined 48% from 1970 to 1988. Statistics for more recent years are not yet published. The income slump is so severe that the Gillespie Fair in Frederickburg, Tex., was forced to cancel a 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 entries.**

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

**Friends of Beaverp huge letters that addressed to Mellon Bank chairman Frank Cahouet, reminding him that the bank is still under boycott for failing to honor the terms of the will of last will and testament of Beaverp private sanctuary creator Walter N. Dolby, who died in 1986.**

**The U.S. government sued noted treasure hunter Mel Fisher on April 23 for blowing an estimated 100 million in a mile-long trench of coral under the shipwreck of the Mayflower II off the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary.**

**Two horses were shot after breaking loose from a trailer in April 4, knocking over a fence of the Ipswich Steeplechase at Nashville, Tenn., on May 8. Three jockeys also broke bones, but it was an especially bad day at the track; seven horses were shot after suffering injuries in 1988. The foal, the biggest event in U.S. steeplechasing, was witnessed by 50,000 peo- ple. The deaths provoked increased media attention to horse deaths in other races, which are not uncommon. April 17, two jockeys were shot in the chest in a race on a dirt track in Florida, after breaking bones in a severe collision. Two days later, a horse was killed during a race at 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 a study of state and National Resources injury control chief Dr. Thomas Cole. Another rider drowned after falling into a lake while biggest or the legal threshold for drunkenness. "The fox hunters always had their brandy," commented Dr. Dori Brobby, Hammont of the American Medical Equestrian Asso. "It's part of the tradition."**

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

**Sportsman's Alliance of Maine executive director Nick Henderson resigned June 2 and immediately filled charges of sex discrimination and illegal retaliation for whistle-blowing with the Maine Human Rights Commission. Jones claimed she was unlawfully passed over for executive director and sexual harass- ment complaints about SAM executive director Thomas Namny to SAM president Gerry Barnes.**

**The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission voted on April 20 to ban bear hunting—even though the bear rules for favoring a threatened species a specimen the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has not yet given its Commission member 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. In the first week in which 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 be banned, the Colo. Wildlife Commission instead lengthened the bear season by 16 days.**

**The third annual prairie dog killing contest in Nacola, Colo., was held April 13, with 248 participants killing 2,656 prairie dogs in 1990, the highest number ever recorded. The contest is sponsored by the Animal Rescue League and the Chicago Zoological Society and the Colo. Division of Wildlife, and the Colo. Wildlife Commission have all refused to stop this and other killing contests, REBRAND Colorado is trying to get 10,000 signatures by August 1, 1990, to place the contest on the November ballot. To help, contact Ross Thomsen, P.O. Box 40357, Austin, CA 92904, 907-757-6252.**

**Caught Illegally claiming a huge mortgage deduction on his tax return, Mass. governor William Weld tried to distract the press by mail- ing out a report on horse care, Breyer, which claimed to have killed on a hunting trip. Report Bob Hollier of the Boulder Daily Camera quickly nailed the bear to a caribou hunt at the Blue Mountain Forest Assn. preserve near Croydon, N.H. The 30 members of the BMAA pay annual dues of $100.00 each. Founded in 1878, the society is dedicated to the protection of rare and trophy species. Weld refused to reveal who paid for his visit.**

**The federal Canada goose which inhabited the U.S. better known as a a wild goose which gave up immigration, according to Massachusetts wildlife officials, was seen in Heatham, but rather from geese which were captured and bred to become live hunting decoys. The breeders deliberately made the goose so heavy that they couldn't fly far enough to join the wildfowl.**

**Edward Smith, 62, president of the Tennessee chapter of the Natl. Wild Turkey Federation, was critically wounded April 11. A hunter Roy Cederstrom mistook his white tail for turkey feathers and shot him in the head. A week later, turkey hunters Victor Records, 45, of Newport, Ky., and his sons Dorod, 23, Rogg, 18, and his wife dowh were shot by a hunter who mistook them for a fox.**

**Pigeon shoots violate Illinois anti-cruelty statutes, the state attorney general's office opined April 2. The Will County Commission sought the attorney general's opinion after viewing footage of an April 12 pigeon shoot at Camp's Cove, near Joliet. The attorney general ruled that the county does not have the authority to ban pigeon shoots unanimously, but at a 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 hunts. In addition, the attorney general's office pledged to prosecute the driver of a truck that had dumped the vehicle full of spry rocks at protesters during the April 12 shoot. Will County meanwhile has adopted a res- olution of ceremonial and ethical opposition to shoot- ing captive birds.**

**Jacqueline Kay Russell and her son, Charles Deane Clifton, of Russell's Alligator Farm in Colubmus, Ga., pleaded guilty June 17 to supplementing their breeding stock by stealing wild alligators. They pleaded no contest to killing pregnant female alligators, cutting the fawns from their wombs, and raising the fawns as trophi es. Russell, 32, faced a three-year federal sentence.**

**The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has evicted its sexually segregated Order of the Argali from the Hart Mountain Wildlife Refuge near Grants Pass, Ore., effective Sept. 1. "We cannot allow user groups on the refuges that discriminate," USFWS spokesman Marvin Plentz explained. An associations of politically women, the alligator conservationists, formally cla- cked to have killed on a hunting trip. Reporter Bob Hollier of the Boulder Daily Camera quickly nailed the bear to a caribou hunt at the Blue Mountain Forest Assn. preserve near Croydon, N.H. The 30 members of the BMAA pay annual dues of $100.00 each. Founded in 1878, the society is dedicated to the protection of rare and trophy species. Weld refused to reveal who paid for his visit.**

**The Vermont legislature on April 23 passed a bill that bans the hunting of the moose, de- signed by the landowner to kill any moose who substantially damages a tree, a crop-bearing plant, or any forest, wetland, or stream bank or riparian area. The bill in effect creates an unregulated managed moose season. In 1985, the landowner demolished 50 to kill a bill to outdate 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. director Donald Norden to use the license holder's season to just one. Only 238 Atlantic saltwater were caught last year, down from 1,342 in 1980.**

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**The Bush administration on May 15 formal-**

**• The Fund for Animals, 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.**

**WILDLIFE**

**Headwaters, an Oregon conservation group, petitioned May 6 to have the Biloxi River white sturgeon added to the Endangered Species List. 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 non-profit corporation called Starfish Inc. to promote the extermination of starlings. Native, Europe, 100 starlings were introduced to New York City in 1860 and quickly spread throughout the continent. More than 10 million are exterminated annually in urban core.**

**3 of the 23 endangered razorback suckers, Colorado suckfish, and hump-backed chub, rounded up in Colorado for captive breeding. The species list could be restored to its former population size.**

**The New Jersey Dept. of Environmental Protection and Energy plans to test the Weasel anti-poison raccoon. The Weasel is a native of the United States, and is listed in the Endangered Species Act.**

**Natl Park Service in conducting studies in finding out if the current species is already present in the Desert Island.**

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**Airpark Inc. and Lumberjack Pers. Roger Lambert on May 22 could sue over state service contract concerns. The company was awarded the service contract by the state. State wildlife officials found six to ten times the usual number of gopher tortoises in the area.**

**Three fourths of the world’s birds species are threatened, Worldwatch reported May 1.**

**Gobis, hermaphrodite fish, can be bred in captivity. The fish is native to the end of the world.**

**The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission continued to probe the extermination of an estimated 100 feral macaques that live along the banks of the Silver River, while the state's new administration was determined to stop the infestation.**

**The Korora-bayed Hyundal conglomerate has gained 3rd-year cutting rights to enough old growth in the Silvester Pine Reserve to allow commercial environmental authority in the former Soviet Union to potentially extinguish the species.**

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

**The timber collection of the Bialskie Blizno, Arohne Reserve, but still it is a cut off from populations elsewhere by Japanese and Korean logging operations. Too powerful, however, is rapidly increasing. The Commonwealth of Independent States, which has replaced the USSR, has imposed an 80% budget cut on the nation's 56 billion acres of forest reserves, meaning few funds are available to pay game wardens.**

**Plans to breed highly endangered Samatran rhinos in U.S. zoos are near collapse, after the death of two females in two weeks—one at the Cincinnati Zoo and 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 of a furrier last fall, has begun frequenting with his new companions, after a protracted readjustment period. His former mate, however, a sterile female, is reportedly still seeking a new mate.**

**The World Society for the Protection of Animals on May 22 claimed victory in its campaign to improve conditions at the Nonsurabanu Zoo. City of Yogyakarta, Japan, after the World Society for the Protection of Animals managed to get the former's permission to use for zoo exhibitions.**

**The London Zoo was recently opened in late April, when a 13-year-old male was found an 11-year-old female's ear so badly that she spent the next week in the zoo hospital.**

**Two female African lions from former Parananium dicentron Melanesia of the in-game "Rock Zoo" are settled at in the Performing Animal Welfare Society's sanctuary in Gal-Calf.**

**A pitcher's mound is being built in southeastern Colorado, southern Wyoming, and northern New Mexico. The project is an outgrowth of 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, Romain Hall, a former of the gopher geologists, pleaded guilty to relative charges.**

**Namibian president Sam Nujoma announced May 10 that residents of the drought-stricken area will be authorized to kill formerly protected wildlife for food.**

**Ornithologists are debating whether biologist Edmund Smith acted properly last year in releasing the only example of the Ruwenzori bontebok, an endangered species, into the wild.**

**Alain, a beluga whale who escaped from a Russian military facility last fall, was recaptured in theelt sea waters recently and sent to an animal rescue park in Lupa, the Ukraine. As of May 21, the animal had been kept in the water by top for Alain, a second beluga, and two dolphins who share the limited facilities.**
Why They Quit: Thoughts from Ex-Hunters

By Dena Jones Johna

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 shared why. In fact, more than half of all those Americans who hunt during youth give up hunting by adulthood, 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 to pursue other health diets. 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 interferencing 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 Naturalist a Hunter-Photographer, he recalled how the need to hunt to survive forced him to the wilderness and taught him the ways of the animals. "In the wilds," he wrote, "I marked his habits and his habits, I took notice of his likes and dislikes; I learned his indifference and his fears. I spent upon the perfection of his senses and the limitations of his instincts, simply that I might better slay him."

But eventually his interests in studying the grizzly surpassed his interest in the chase. "I laid aside my rifle," he wrote. "If I 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 John James Audubon. 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 the method of studying nature. "Such measures," 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 mindless killing of animals, he also praised hunting for purportedly connecting man with nature. In his most famous book, 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 I am now inclined to think that there is a finer way of studying ornithology than this. It requires so much more attention to the habits of the birds, that, for that reason only, I have been willing to quit 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 to the woods. "Could not one spend some weeks or years in the solitude of this vast wilderness with other employments that these," he wrote about hunting and logging. "For one that comes with a pencil to sketch, or a thousand that 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, "that what I liked best about hunting was the companionship of a few good trusted male buddies in the out-of-doors. Anyhing, any excuse, to get out into the hills, away from the crowds, to live, even 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 piece for Wild Animals. "To be on friendly terms even with a sparrow is a greater satisfaction than the chase ever gave me," he wrote. "The ghastly remains of all the game I ever saw my wild life slaughtered did not give me the pleasure which I found in teaching a wild creature to forget its inhumanity of fear of mankind and trust me to my tenderness."

"As a former member of the jowely game which called forth each fall to see what they could knock the guns out of 100 yards, I can tell why I turned against it," wrote Dr. Karl Messinger in a letter to a friend. Messinger, the proconsuelist 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 animals, the second, are there not too many, animals that we are seeking these few?" he wrote. "Normal, natural and universal are the urge to murder something may be, if no longer serves social usefulness to turn us on defenseless wildlife, and it is ought to be stopped as the remaining effects of our civilization before all of the interesting fauna in the world are wiped out."

Fellow ex-hunter William O. Douglas echoed Messinger'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. "Yes in time he often comes to realize that satisfaction that his atavistic desire serves in 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, the main character, Gnorm, offered his readers, "The confession of one who for years hunted and killed before he learned that the world offered a more thrilling sport than slaughter - and the hope that what I have seen yet 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, "in 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 Concerts, Guthrie wrote of a change in his attitude. "Sometimes, rarely, even yet, for sake of pan and paleate, I'll shoot a bird or beak a fish, but there's little sport in either act. And I'd as soon blast any trustful milking cow as fell on elk or deer. The watchers see things changed, and while life maybe isn't precious, to put an end to it is monstrous."

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 mana from heaven, I gave up hunting deer. I had no need."

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A Right to Live

Léo Tolstoi was an avid hunter who abandoned the sport because of concern for the suffering of animals. The Russian novelist and social reformer was in line with the anti-hunting movement when he stopped hunting. In an 1865 letter Tolstoi told his wife about his decision: "I want to study what had become of my hunting, and write and use my skill to the end that I may lead a better life.'"

"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 healthier.

In the late 19th century most of those who spoke out against hunting in America did so from the desire to preserve animal 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 and in 1901 wrote in his journal: "The greatest of all our lasting contributions is the beauty of the land for all time."

"In nothing does man," Muir wrote in The Outlaw of the Conclave, "with his grand notions of heaven and charity, show forth his means, lowbrow, wild animalism more clearly than in his treatment of his brother beasts. From the shepherd with his lasso to the red-handed hunter, it is the same; no recognition of right—all murder is in one form or other.

Journalist and children's writer Edmund Gilligan gave 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 likeness 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, "I must not be 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 damps the enthusiasm of many hunters. According to the 1985 national survey by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 14% of 16- to 17-year-olds hunt while 1% or those 55 and over still hunt. Many of those who cease hunting say that their feelings changed as they got older.

Wrote Thomas M. Waldron, "No banishing, being poor, the thoughtless age of boyhood, will wantonly murder any creature which holds in its life the same tenure that he does. The ban in an extenuating case is a child." At about the same time that he was writing Waldron, Thoreau noted in his journal, "Now I go fishing and hunting every day, but only for the fish and game, which are the least important part. I have learned to do without them. They are 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 now was an anticlimax, a sportman. "But I grew up, in that I no longer respect anything."

Obviously, there have been many hunters who never grew up. But even America's best known sportswriter, 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 "pursuing 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 talk up hunting on their own—no more than 3% of hunters participate for the first time after their early 30s. As there are fewer adult hunters each year to initiate youngsters into hunting, and more restrictions to limit access to the areas they hunt, the numbers will continue to decline.

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**The Animals’ Agenda**

July/August 1992
Behind the police cordons separating the gunners from the protesters, the Taksels and Hinds will honor a markedly different family tradition: a tradition of courageous, conscientious dissent.

The Taksels and Hinds were not the first protesters at Hegrins, by many years. That distinction probably goes to Trans-Species Unlimited founders George Cave and Dana Schackel (who began picketing the Hegins pigeon shoot circa 1984, and whose organization subsequently became Animal Rights Mobilization). Nor are the Taksels and Hinds among the best-known protesters, whose ranks 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, Schackel, and TSD pulled back due to frustration, exhaustion, and depleted resources. And it was the Taksels and Hinds who revitalized the protests, beginning in 1990 when Steve Hine challenged pigeon shoot sponsor Bob Tubbs to a no-holds-barred bareknuckles broadside to raise funds for the Hegins Pigeon 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 frequent 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 Hinde 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 25-year-old former hard rock guitarist, 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 River of Pismo, 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 over at 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 twenty, 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 Tubbs ringing almost as loudly in the ears of the shooters and gunners as the shotgun fire, his brother Greg can count it a second.

Greg, a year younger, is a former hard rock singer, who joined Steve at Allied Tubular River later in 1990. Where the Hinds come from, brother Greg sits in a tight corner, and that’s all there is to it. But after witnessing the bloodbath, being roughed up by shoot supporters, and being accused of animal rights intimidation, the Taksels and Hinds conduct disingenuously. The alleged instigators of the violence walked away unscathed, Greg Hinde 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 supplies 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 Hinds remain such solid Middle Americans 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 won 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 Hinds, by contrast, probably have been under surveillance for suspected un-American activities all their lives, as conscientious dissenters often are, even though the various charges the Taksels represent have origins in the words and deeds of each founder 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 center social 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 text 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...
on behalf of animals. He remembers becoming aware of yet overpopulation and joining the Humane Society of the U.S. circa 1989 or 1991, 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 my family, there's always one of us outing the others along. I may have gotten the family started on helping animals, but the fact is, Becky pointed out that animals 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 visiting Rebecca on a week-long trip to visit several vegetarian friends. A few years later he became a strict vegan.

Meyer-Takel, 39, remains a activist for the time being, while studying sustainable agriculture at the University of Maine's Orton 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 sees any less fame in his moral positions than the others. A stint planting trees in war-torn Nicaragua attests to that. There he met his wife Michèle Macdonald, a fellow vegetarian who is now a nurse at Johns Hopkins. The separation they endure at present is in preparation for doing community and abroad together, later.

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

Meanwhile, the Hegin-gutters are rounding up pigeons and loading their shotguns. "We're trying to get as many people out to bear witness as possible," Steve Henet says, "It's become more than just a pigeon shoot, and Lord knows that's quite bad enough. Hegin 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, Hegin 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 farmers 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 Hegin."

"Add Meyer-Takel, "As long as there's a Hegin, we really can't go on to other issues. You can't separate something like Hegin as a civilized society.

"They'll be there, the team, the bakers, the grocers, and the butchers, 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 the gunners, whether the gunners recognize the kinship or not. When brother-and-sisterhood finally ends the bloody feud, and it will, the big national groups will send out mailings proclaiming victory and soliciting donations. The Takels and Hedin, 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."

PROFILE

Jon Wynne-Tyson: Extending the Circle

By Merritt Clinton

B eginning his work for animals over 50 years ago, 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 anti-vivisection movements into the contemporary animal rights movement.
Librarians, historians, and people in the rare book trade know Jon Wayne-Tyson, though, as the canny genius behind Centaur Press, among the most distinguished one-man publishing operations in English letters. For nearly 30 years, Wayne-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 set up and took notice of the cause.

Not content just to get the discussion started, Wayne-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 Human Thought, which is an easily accessible 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," Wayne-Tyson says, rejecting the obvious description of himself. "I never went to Oxford. I got my education in letters, such as it is, by clerking in a book store 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 being around unused on my shelves."

While book publishing is Wayne-Tyson's career, concerns for animals has been his avocation for longer than he can remember. Wayne-Tyson's mother Erna, a noted author in her own right, described her young son in a note to the London Daily Telegraph circa 1972. "My little boy," she wrote, "who takes a great interest in the New Testament, watched the killing of some large and aggressive mosquitoes about his bed one night. The next morning he said solemnly: 'You know, I've been thinking, it isn't right to kill those mosquitoes. They are playing with their little friends and we go and kill them.' It was explained that if the mosquitoes were not so troubled by nature they would not be killed. 'Yes, but what about love your enemies?' was the quick response."

Eventually Ernie would base a novel on her son. The Gift to Man, a Christian Scientist, became a near-victorian in 1926, a year before Jon was born, emphasizing over fish, and then only because she believed it was not possible to become a complete vegetarian. She would eventually pick her philandering husband out of 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. Jon, after hearing the sounds of a pig being slaughtered when still in very early childhood. Like many boys, he killed a bird with a sling-shot at one point, only to feel intense regret; conversely, he recalled a cart driver who spared his horse, argued with scholars 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 15, he discovered himself to be a conscientious objector.

As Wayne-Tyson recalls in a 1991 issue of Between the Species, "I had to drop this dead and wounded crow 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 mournful stupidity and wailings of the whole family 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 on me so powerfully that at times it was almost impossible to take it in and live with it." Wayne-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 Wayne-Tyson's youth, however, took over 25 years to get. "In the 1920s," he told Between the Species, "most of my energies were focused on earning enough to stay alive and cope with the disorder of my first marriage." During the next decade, Wayne-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 Civilized Alternative and Food For The Future, about vegetarianism, and of course The Extended Circle.

Wayne-Tyson's present project, his most ambitious yet, is publishing an ongoing series of humane classics in the Kinship Library, under the Centaur imprint. The first book titles include Humphrey Pr יצn's 1776 Dissertation On The Duty of Mercy and Sin of Cruelty to Brute Animals; RSPCA founder Lewis Cobden's 1864 volume In Praise of Animals Including the Insect; and Charles Darwin's 1872 work On the Origin of Species. The series also includes The Civilized Alternative and Food For The Future, about vegetarianism, and of course The Extended Circle.

Because Wayne-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, let alone in the near future. "There are more novels and plays to be written that I can expect to live long enough to complete," Wayne-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."
In a 1973 TV commercial, chicken mogul Frank Perdue practically begged for criticism. "Look at this," he said, smiling 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 impact of the company's chickens. Spira also asked for an opportunity to meet with Perdue to exchange ideas about animaleness. 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, Who Gets The Money?, April 1992. As an ARF'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.

"We've been involved in all the major outbreaks 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 father was a merchant seaman, Spira joined the National Maritime Union during the 1940's. In the early 1960's, 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 antwar protests.

Spira left seafaring and the NMU in 1966, to teach high school English in the Mississippi Delta. 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 ARF in 1976, and made it his full-time occupation six years later, when he retired from teaching. Taking a negotiator's role, he speaks of "finding common ground and dialogue" with adversaries such as Perdue and Perdue. But nobody excuses 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 a wonderful voice," says Robin Walker, vegetarians 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 more powerful as an idea whose time has come."

(Adapted from a 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 return completed survey forms to:

**Cathy Czapla,**
12 Dudley Street,
Rondolfo, Vermont 05060

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<th>2. Your sex? (circle one)</th>
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<th>5. Are you a grandmother</th>
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<th>6. Do you keep companion cats?</th>
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<th>7. Have you ever lived in a homeless cat?</th>
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<th>8. Are you now feeding any homeless cats?</th>
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<th>9. How long have you been feeding homeless cats? (Years)</th>
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<th>10. In how many locations do you feed homeless cats?</th>
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<th>11. Do you feed homeless cats on your doorstep?</th>
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<th>13. How many people have you fed homeless cats?</th>
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<th>14. Do you know other people who feed homeless cats?</th>
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<th>15. In how many locations do you feed homeless cats?</th>
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<th>16. Do you feed homeless cats on your doorstep?</th>
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<th>17. Have you ever adopted a stray or feral cat, other than from a shelter?</th>
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A Wildlife Rescue Manual

Care of the Wild: First Aid for Wild Creatures

By William J. Jordan and John Hughes

University of Wisconsin Press

(14 North Murray St., Madison WI 53715) 1986, 205 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 individuals 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 note 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 fissures in 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 rehabilitationists. 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 reader's chances of survival are weighed against the potential for suffering and permanent disability. "Humane" 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 Crapula
Kindred Souls?

Bless the Beasts: A Spirituality of Animal Care
By Jeffrey G. Sobosan; Crossroad Publishing Company
(370 Lexington Ave., NY 10016, 1991, 144 pages, softcover, $13.95)

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

The Brown Boy of the title of Bateman's book is his much-loved brown Abyssinian cat, whose demise due to cancer inspired Bateman, 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. Bateman aims to console the bereaved, himself included.

Bateman 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 worrying about 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 cats.

Sobosan, in Bless the Beasts, employs a similar ascetic style and shows 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 was 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

Developing Orthodoxy
Defending Animals' Rights Is the Right Thing to Do
By B.P. Robert Stephen Silverman; S.P.J. Books

The latest of numerous polemics urging animal rights sympathizers toward even 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 questions about whatever the preceding chapters have discussed. Often the possible answers are based on world-associates. Perhaps a different relationship among the words than Silverman, and one is relegated to meditate upon one's sins. A consistently disagree with Silverman, one suspects, and one may get a visit from the mystical but much feared vegan police. Among Silverman's contortions that true animal defenders must give comparison animals only names "for a pet" 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 particularly reasonable nor practical. For instance, the guest who harbanges others about vegetarianism at every dinner party is 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 from 900 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 fund- raising often struggle to stay alive.

—MC
Preventing Insect Attacks

Natural Repellents for Pets, People & Plants

By Janette Grainger and Connie Moore, The Herb Bar

(206) Wadi Mary, Austin TX 78704, 512-444-2619, 1991, 150 pages, paper, $8.95

Alerted to the health hazards posed by synthetic pesticides and other household products, people are turning to natural and herbal lore for alternatives. Unfortunately, most books about herbs only collect folklore and botanical trivia. Natural Insect Repellents for Pets, People & Plants, however, provides practical instructions for using post-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 alternative 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 tools, 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 Batsleer-Levy's Herbal Handbook for Farm and Stable (Rodale, 1976).

Grainger and Moore recognize "the tendency of pets to become very much more restless and prone 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. In sample recipes—designed for humans as well as pets—consumption is a nice touch. The book also includes a recipe for dry pet food and one for musing biscuits. As anyone who shares a home with other animals knows, housecleaning is an important part of controlling fleas and other insect infestations. Using fresh herbs and essential oils, the authors suggest simple cleaning products, including air and carpet fresheners, furniture polishes, and floor cleansers. 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 the insects in the home, the book turns to methods for deterring outdoor insects. In fact, their mosquito and tick repellent herbs for humans can also protect other materials, especially dogs who are frequently bothered by mosquitoes. Other sections suggest herbal remedies for repelling horse lice, and natural snares for insect bites. At the very least, these should make the wearer wonderfully fragrant.

Gardening will find the section on herbal plant care too brief: an overview of natural controls is followed by a list of companion herbs. Other chapters 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.

—Faitha Czapla

Kennels and Catteries

Model Animal Shelter Design

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

(P.0. Box 3275, Crofton, MD 21114, 1-410-328-3275, 1991, 28 pages, paper, $10.00)

When the first modern animal shelters were built in the United States over a hundred years ago, somehow 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 inhospitable for animals and unsuitable 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 revised Meade to serve as consultant on the design of over 600 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, drainage, ventilation, noise control, and employee comfort and convenience. It discusses, among other things, the pros and cons of indoor vs. outdoor doghouse 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 design 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

With Factory Farming, Andrew Johnson joins the growing chorus of attack against intensive livestock raising. Like James Mason and Peter Singer, he offers an international work, Animal activies. Johnson reviews the environmental and economic impact of this agricultural system. However, where Animal Factor 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 purlum farms, for instance, prove 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 alliance with 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 disappointments 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 contributions generally found in animal products. Elsewhere he questions the nutritional quality of factory farm meats. "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 "socially and economically inhuman enterprises," as well as noisy and malodorous. He also recognizes that the pollution of streams and groundwater with pesticides and animal waste is 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 foods, 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 legislation for a few "small improvements which can make reality far easier for animals.

To argue that livestock raising is an inefficient use of resources, he replies that many animals can be pastured on marginal land unsuitable for crops. "In the very bad years, the animals provide a reserve of 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.

—Faitha Czapla

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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 cat, mules, Boxer and Clover; Benjamin, the cynical donkey, and the politically embittered boars, Snowball and Napoleon.

George Orwell (born Eric Blair in 1904) 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 his 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."

Intended Animal Farm as an allegory, but as a political artist the world over know, the plight of animals has much in common with the plight of oppressed peoples. How many animals might feel the words of the wise pig Major: "Now, comrades, what is the nature of our lives? Let us face it: our lives are miserable, laborsome and short. We are born, we grow up, we work just enough food to keep the breath in our bodies, and those of us who are capable are forced to work a part 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?

—Sartre Tarbe

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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 positions on animal rights.
- Join us at the Democratic National Convention in New York City (July 13-17).
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FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
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Alley Cat Allies is a national network of activists who work to maintain the quality of life for 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 advocay.

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: 301-499-0144, 703-243-1191 Fax: 703-243-2061

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"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.

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