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The ANIMALS' AGENDA

June 1987 Volume VII No. 3

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Relating to “Mother Earth”

Conventional environmentalism, in which earth systems and lifeforms are viewed primarily as resources to be conserved and protected for human use, has failed to change our perspective on the natural world. The reform-oriented environmental movement of the ‘60s and ‘70s has floundered in the ‘80s.

Philosopher E.F. Schumacher provided an insight which might be applied to our present ecological predicament of rapid environmental deterioration: “Our economic system is a reflection of our attitudes towards nature. If we can begin healing the ailing planet, we must confront the destructive cultural attitudes which allow for deterioration of the earth.”

A new concept has arrived on the scene which just may rescue the environmental movement. The proponents of deep ecology, a term coined by Norwegian philosopher B. Arne Naess, are beginning to transcend the narrow worldview of the conservationist in favor of a holistic vision of life by going deep into the psychological and spiritual roots of planetary destruction. And the first principle of deep ecology is identical to that of conventional animal rights philosophy which declares: All lives—human and non-human—have intrinsic value, and these values are independent of the usefulness of the non-human world for human purposes.

Taking deep ecology a step further, British scientist James E. Lovelock has promulgated a theory which he calls the Gaia Hypothesis, in honor of the Greek goddess of the earth. The Gaia Hypothesis states that the planet itself (herself) is a living organism—that the earth is influenced by life to sustain life, and that the physical planet is the core of a single, unified, living system. Gaia’s insistence that the earth is a self-controlling, whole system instead of a conglomeration of disconnected parts has attracted the interest of scientists to the extent that an international conference on the Gaia Hypothesis is to be sponsored this year by the American Geophysical Union. Some consider that the theory provides a scientific basis for a developmental strategy of deep ecology, and a stress on the unity of nature.

The primary difference between conventional and environmentalist animal rights philosophy has been the former’s focus on species survival as opposed to the latter’s concern with the welfare and natural rights of the individual animal—two related but usually separate issues. Like the environmental movement, the animal rights movement is issue-oriented, and often fails to connect the dots between the welfare of all the inhabitants of the planet and the sometimes radical societal attitudes that spawned them. Animal activists can easily become so preoccupied with specific issues that they miss the larger perspective, and a vision of what is missing, they say, is the idea that the planet is an organic whole.

What is needed, then, is a theoretical fusion of the concern for species or biocultural survival with a concern for individual well-being. The first step towards building this new cultural paradigm involves tapping the main pillar of the old dominionist worldview: speciesism. And dethroning this speciesism will require more than just understanding the environmental and speciesist forms of animal exploitation. What is needed is a radical change in attitude, resulting in a whole new way of relating to Gaia/Mother Earth and the many lifeforms she has produced. The deep ecologists are on the right track. Let’s blend our ideas with theirs.

A little business

Subscribers have probably noticed the sudden swiftness with which they’ve been receiving their magazine. For nearly a year we have been issued a second class mailing permit from the U.S. Postal Service; and we’ve been receiving it every month. There are two reasons for this: First, we have increased our circulation, and second, we’ve switched our post office of distribution. The magazine now circulates as if the editors could actually communicate with their readers. We hope you enjoy this change, and that you will continue to support our efforts.

—The Editors

Darwin’s Theory is Example of Good Science

In my letter printed in the November 1986 issue of The ANIMALS’ AGENDA, I held that my interpretation of Darwin’s theory of evolution as an example of “good” science, and I’d like to say why this idea is consistent with human values.

Lurking within the link between life’s diversity (a link in the evolutionary theory) is the connection between human and animal liberation, though animal liberation is often portrayed as being inconsistent with human interests. Darwin’s theory created an uproar in Victorian England because in breaking down the hard and fast division between human and animal, he also challenged the notion of a “genetic basis” of social divisions within human society—an idea that had served as justification for systems of hierarchy and prole. Not just biological relationship to the apes, but social relationship to the chimp, monkey, bear and the Victorian ruling class. Darwin’s challenge to the ideas of genetic immunity that kept both the apes and the working class in their places.

-Lorraine Blake-Roth Brookline, MA

More Deserved Criticism

Jeff Diner complains in the March letter (pp. 25-26) that the ANIMALS’ AGENDA editors used the wrong or improper terminology to various federal lawmakers on their animal-related positions ("Notes That Vail The Nation," pp. 14-17). Diner feels that the editors’ use of terms was unsatisfactory and the potential to alter the way in which the lawmakers saw the issue was destroyed. As the writer of that article, I obviously disagree. I, too, was a little taken aback when The ANIMALS’ AGENDA editors asked for a piece along the lines of “the ten best versions of the ten worst.” I was certainly not intending to alter some of the lawmakers’ personal value to them, or which are not backed by powerful pressure groups. I find nothing objectionable in the way the editors employed their lexical know-how to alter the lawmakers’ records. Even if such records do change, I don’t think the way in which the lawmakers’ records are altered have little else to judge them by, disregarding a particular legislative action or individual contribution to the profession. I am able to convey my belief that there are very few true friends as well as very few real enemies (though there are many sympathetic with both sides).

—The Editors

A Need for Human Spiritual Values

Congratulations on the March issue editorial ("Reflections of Two"") pointing out the connection between all wars in society. Your comment that society is being motivated by its “unspeakable psyche” is so true and so little understood.

I have a personal belief that cruelty and other negative actions are prevalent today because many people have very little awareness of human spiritual values. They have no understanding of how their life can be fuller and happier by incorporating these spiritual values. For me, the whole concept of the "human spiritual values", I do not mean religious dogmatics. Some religious certainly do respect animals but let other people do otherwise. The values I speak of are unconditional love, compassion, care, empathy, forgiveness, and humility. These values, when practiced, result in a fulfill life.

In today's world, I think that individual is compelled to care about other life because it brings peace to his or her own life.

In today's world, these values are almost totally ignored. Spiritual values are ridiculed by movies, television, and the prevailing macho attitudes. Our personalities are shaped by what we see, think and read. Today, we are all immersed in this media telling us hourly of new tragedies and human misdeeds. Our children are learning, from countless murders and acts of violence during each night's TV viewing. We also live in the midst of a society Continued on page 46
An Interview with Tom Scholz, artistic founder of Boston

BY GREGORY GORNEY

The year is 1976 and a new rock group simply calling itself "Boston" hits the charts with the fastest selling debut album in rock music. In the heat of the "disco" craze, Boston's first and follow-up albums have a unique power guitar sound and are a huge success (sales currently total over 15 million copies combined).

Now, ten years later, Boston is back on top with the same recognizable sound, a new four-million-selling record, Third Stage, and a huge message on the album sleeve.

Boston's artistic founder Tom Scholz talks about his music and the reasons which made Boston one of the first mainstream pop/rock acts to promote animal rights.

Tom Scholz (left) with Boston vocalist Brad Delp (right).

How did Boston begin?
I didn't actually have a guitar in my hand until I was about twenty. About the time I was graduating from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1970. I began getting interested in putting songs together myself. Once I became an engineer, I soon became more and more enthralled with the idea of becoming a musician instead of an engineer. Anyway, I spent most of the money I could save recording demos and finally one of them hit about six years later. We had the same corps of people join us as we do now, with Brad Delp on leads, Jim Maslow on drums, and myself playing about everything else.

Since the last Boston album was released in 1979, were you surprised at the success of Third Stage eight years later?
I wasn't really that concerned. My primary interest was saying what I wanted to say musically and lyrically on the record and having it represent my best efforts. I thought that there would probably be some people out there who still had the older albums and that they would buy this one to see what it's about. So I figured in any case that it would sell some respectable figure by record standards, but I had no idea that it would sell in the multimillions as it has. The same kind of things were said to me with the first album. People predicted that there would not be a disco album, and I think, you know, you always have to ignore that anyway. There is only one type of music that I can really do, so that is what I stick with. I'm happy about the reception we are getting. It's like Boston had never been away.

How long have you been concerned about animals?
About the time the first album was in the works around ten years ago, I became interested in thinking in the typical fashion, you know, like what eat meat you were going to die or be unhealthy or something. Anyway, I became aware of some information supporting a vegetarian lifestyle; you have to understand, however, that it is tough to ignore 30 years of upbringing, living, education, and so forth, and realize that some major part of it might be totally misleading. But I did some reading and slowly made a change to a vegetarian diet. It eventually became obvious that a person can be extremely healthy living this way, especially if dairy products are included. At that point, I couldn't really justify the idea of having to kill an animal just to eat it. I think I became more aware of the people around me and what they thought. Once I knew the facts about nutrition, I wondered about others eating meat. Is it just because they think they have to eat that, or would they eat animals even if they knew they didn't have to? Getting involved as a vegetarian to that degree made me think a lot about the plight of animals in general. I'm sure that one leads to the other, because in order to become a vegetarian, you have to do some learning and ask some questions.

In other words, you might agree that ignorance is bliss?
People are very scared of this topic. When someone once asked me if I wanted some meat at a meal and I refused, they wondered why. I told them that I didn't like the idea of having to kill an animal just to eat it. They looked frightened in a way and told me, "If you start thinking about that you'll go crazy!" Really, if you are a meat eater and faced with the facts, it is difficult to suddenly think of a nice moral argument for yourself and have to rationalize it.

It would seem that the farm animal issue is the one that concerns you the most. Is this true?
Yes, this is true. I am not as informed as I would like to be, but what I do know, the farming issue does seem to be the one to go after. My goal is to accumulate enough money to fund a huge marketing campaign to gain public awareness of some of the worst parts of the issue. It's a very long term goal, but it is something that keeps me going when I'm working on a Boston record or working in business. I don't have any reason to make billions of dollars for myself, so I would really like to see this happen and I think it can be done. The ranching industry right now is doing about the same thing to encourage people to eat meat. I don't care for their style or tactics, but I think it can work the other way, too.

How did the idea of promoting animal

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Advertisement

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The ANIMALS' AGENDA
JUNE 1987
INTERVIEW

Continued from previous page

right on your latest album materialize?

It was my idea. I figured if I'm going to go through all this again and have the record out there, I'm going to be able to utilize it as a vehicle for saying something that I think is important. That's why I went right out on the album. I don't think that a little blurb like that is going to turn people's lives around, but it will plant a seed.

I would like to get the point across that a vegetarian or a person who thinks about issues like this is not someone who is weak or a wimp.

The cover of Third Stage

What type of feedback have you received from others in the industry?

I have never heard anyone make a negative comment of any sort about the fact that was on the album. It's really interesting because you know that there are National Rifle Association members out there who have some power and a lot of other people who could make an issue out of it. But I have received a lot of positive comments. Those liner notes got read over the radio in many cities of the country, and I'm sure that it surprised a lot of listeners. However, a lot of people who are involved in the music industry are interested to some degree. They know about the seals, they know about the whales, it's just that they haven't gone far enough to see the rest of it. The sentiment is already there; it's just a matter of educating them.

Were you somewhat limited as to what you could have printed on the album?

MCA Records is not run by vegetarians but I must say that they were very cooperative. They basically wanted us to do whatever we wanted to do and that was their main concern. Many of the people at MCA thought that the liner notes were a strong point of the album design. As we were deciding what to include, we did not want to be negative about it or compromise the public perception of the band. It was something that was very carefully thought out. We wanted to influence people, but not hamper our continuing efforts of what we are doing musically.

There is a current trend in the music industry to do benefit concerts for a cause, such as "Live Aid." Do you see anything like that happening in the future to help animals?

I think it is possible. Hopefully, public awareness will continue to grow as it has historically. Sooner or later something like that is bound to happen. I donated a song off the latest album to the cause, so maybe others will get into the act.

What does the near future hold for Boston?

I'm interested in touring because it would help promote the record. Financially it would help accumulate the money I'm trying to get for the fund we talked about earlier. Plus it will generate enthusiasm for the band, and we want Boston to be seen as good a light as possible. It is a rock-and-roll band, and I would also like to get the point across to a vegetarian or a person who thinks about issues like this is not someone who is weak or a wimp. I want to show the 18-year-old kid that when I get on stage, it's rock-and-roll, and it's as devastatingly powerful as anything he's heard. I want them to know that Hey, I'm a vegetarian and I'm strong!

COMING SOON

• CAN FISH SUFFER? Do they experience physical pain and emotional distress? Physical evidence and behavioral observation offer proof of sentience in the underwater world.

• THE BUSINESS OF RAISING EXOTICS for food and sport hunting is becoming increasingly profitable, and slaughterhouse ramps are beginning to look like the gangplank to Noah's Ark.

• SOLITARY CAGING OF SOCIAL ANIMALS often results in idiosyncratic physiological and behavioral responses. A primatologist expert tells why comparing isolated primates with animals living in natural social groups would invalidate many biomedical research projects.

• PESTICIDES KILL MORE THAN "PESTS" and it may take decades for the residual effects of today's chemical poisons to disappear from the environment.
Chained for life in 22-inch-wide crates.

**Recommended Reading**

Information on veal and animal rights is contained in two excellent books produced by Nancy and Walter Simpson.

"Good Eating: The Vegetarian Alternative" is a 34-page booklet which explores the ethical, nutritional and practical aspects of a human diet. The Animal Coalition aims to build a movement of animal rights advocates from around the country will have the opportunity to meet with members of Congress and Congressmen at the events. Participants and guests include Senator Harry Reid (D-NV), Donald Barnhouse, Ingrid Newkirk, Jeremiah Ribbin, Jane Goodall, and Country Joe McDonald. For more information, write to: Galway Co., 2150 Children's Museum, 43rd Street and 14th Avenue, New York, NY 10225.

**Don't Forget**

To order for Animal Legislation's third annual legislative seminar, which take place June 20-22 in Washington, D.C., the Animal is an advocate for citizens around the country will have the opportunity to meet with members of Congress and Congressmen at the events. Participants and guests include Senator Harry Reid (D-NV), Donald Barnhouse, Ingrid Newkirk, Jeremiah Ribbin, Jane Goodall, and Country Joe McDonald. For more information, write to: Galway Co., 2150 Children's Museum, 43rd Street and 14th Avenue, New York, NY 10225.

**Bolton Mourrs leaves APA**

Bolton Mourrs, longtime executive director of the Animal Protection Institute (API), has reportedly been reviled for the organization's contract dispute with the board of directors. The board had proposed a two-year contract; Mourrs wanted a five-year commitment, says API's acting director, Dan Fisher. Fisher says the length of the contract was the sore issue, and that Mourrs was not involved. Fisher will remain as executive director while the board chooses a permanent replacement.

**Gipper Strikes Again**

President Reagan's proposal for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) will, if approved by Congress, substantially increase the number of government inspections of animal research laboratories. APHIS' parent agency, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Environment, has reported in order to accommodate the loss of funds, it will not support the animal welfare research database at the National Agricultural Library and will reduce the average number of inspections. Animal advocates are urged to keep the pressure on Congress to reject the proposed reduction in funding for APHIS.

**Honeydew Cheese**

A new form on behalf of animals is growing. Animal advocates, many of them students, staged a demonstration recently against Oakland Community College in Michigan. The college was scheduled to auction a jar of honeydew cheese to raise money for scholarships; according to the students, the on hand to give the media and the public another view of the fur industry's activities: explaining the cruelty of trapp- ing and for raising. Activists are now working to form a coalition of student groups in Michigan. The coalition, Michigan Students for Animal Welfare (MSAW), is available to hear from other student groups around the nation in their efforts to raise awareness and inform—and from concerns to those who would like to join. Write to: Carol Nolan, MS, 475 E 10th Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20033.

**Just Say 'No' to Cruelty**

A new anti-dog cruelty campaign sponsored by the Media Advertising Partnership for a Drug-Free World has launched a dog ad campaign. The images are of neglected and starving dogs. The radio and TV ads are due to be played daily. Additionally, depletion of dog regulations has caused massive increases in moos and other insects. Dressing as clowns, the activists handed out free biscuits imprinted with anti-crime messages to children attending the local performances of Ringling Bros. Barnum and Bailey Circus. The clowns said that the cookies made the owners of the circus profits. As a result, circuses were eager to take the leaflets and to read them. A similar tactic could be used at rodeo protests, with activists wearing buckskin, jeans, and non-leather boots and hats.

**Send in the Clowns**

Individuals who attend displays of human demolition of animals, such as pitfights and circ- uses, are not always receiv- ing consistent treatment. But the Richmond (Virginia) group Animal Advocates creatively assisted this problem in their recent leaflet campaign against circus animals. Dressed as clowns, the activists handed out free biscuits imprinted with anti-crime messages to children attending the local performances of Ringling Bros. Barnum and Bailey Circus. The clowns said that the cookies made the owners of the circus profits. As a result, circuses were eager to take the leaflets and to read them. A similar tactic could be used at rodeo protests, with activists wearing buckskin, jeans, and non-leather boots and hats.

**Trapped, shot and poisoned by the U.S. government.**

To Kill a Coyote

A new slide show is available on the war being waged against wildlife in the name of predator control. The 15-minute program traces the history of the U.S. government's predator control programs, responsible for the deaths of some 40,000 predators and untold numbers of non- target animals annually. The slide show also exposes num- erous alternative techniques to protect livestock from coyotes and other predators. Suitable for junior high school age and older audiences, "To Kill a Coyote" is available for a one-week rental fee of $15. Contact Barbara Rutten of Defenders of Wildlife at 1244 15th St. NW, Washington, DC 20005 (202) 429-9132 for further information and an order form.

**High Education**

The focus of another form on behalf of animals is growing. Animal advocates, many of them students, staged a demonstration recently against Oakland Community College in Michigan. The college was scheduled to auction a jar of honeydew cheese to raise money for scholarships; according to the students, the on hand to give the media and the public another view of the fur industry's activities: explaining the cruelty of trapp- ing and for raising. Activists are now working to form a coalition of student groups in Michigan. The coalition, Michigan Students for Animal Welfare (MSAW), is available to hear from other student groups around the nation in their efforts to raise awareness and inform—and from concerns to those who would like to join. Write to: Carol Nolan, MS, 475 E 10th Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20033.
GORILLAS ARE DYING  
—We Are Not The World
By RAYO
A minute nick in the world of cosmic sound and a eucalyptus leaf twirls to the ground to join others before it.

Miles and an ocean away in an African rainforest, an old silverback gorilla is saddened at the death of his mate. He leaves her lifeless body in a secluded nest, and then returns to be with the other four males in his group. And they know as he knows, the only female member of their group is no longer with them—and they miss her. And so, hoping to make up for their loss, they follow another gorilla group in its daily movements through the rain forest. And somehow, gorilla life goes on through their numbers dwindling because of human expansion.

Miles, an ocean, and a distance of time away, a female human gives birth to septuplets; and they make the news. But out of the babies dies before it is born, and another dies several days later, as the other five premature infants struggle for life. Their father wonders whether any will live so he can take them home to his other five little sons, and their mother doesn’t keep her frills from worry rolling through their heads.

And not too many miles and a distance of time from that, in what otherwise might be a peaceful grizzly meadow, the hind leg of a female coyote feels the tug of the lone, of a steel trap. She wrenches her leg loose to leave her ankle and paw hauls in the steel jaws, and runs off with only a bloody stump to match the other hind stumps from a previous experience. And only weeks later, the decaying corpse of several animals were shocked when they noticed one of the animals moving. A young sheep piled her head as if to signal that she was alive and needed help. Hilda was severely malnourished and had a fever, respiratory disease, and several types of parasites. She was saved from the dead pile immediately and given food, water and necessary veterinary attention. Today, Hilda is alive and well in an adoptive home where she will live out the remainder of her days in peace and freedom.

As often happens with farm animals, the “farmer” had rushed a sick animal (Hilda) off to market hoping she could be sold before her condition or rendered her unmarketable. Hilda was transported from out of state in a truck loaded with other animals. A liberator’s journey was extremely stressful and Hilda (along with several other sheep) collapsed before being unloaded. When she failed to stand up and walk off the truck, Hilda was taken behind the stockyard and dumped on the dead pile. She was left there for 16 hours before her rescuers found her.

Hilda’s case is not an isolated instance of neglect of farm animals are commonly abused and left without proper care. “Livestock” is considered a financial investment (“stock”), and agriculture businesses are unwilling to pay for proper veterinary care if it makes their investment (hiding animals) unprofitable.

Beloved buffalo were killed by a farmer on a cold winter morning and were unable to get up. He was left to die in the cold. When Sanctuary farmers arrived at the auction, they loaded Charlie into their vehicle and brought him to the sanctuary. Charlie had broken leg injuries, mange, pneumonia, and several types of parasites. After three weeks of intensive care and muscle therapy, Charlie was standing on his own, and was placed in a permanent home. Rebecca is another farm animal who was saved through the adoption program. She and 24 other laying hens were delivered from a Delaware battery egg operation just six hours before they would have been shipped off to slaughter. A liberation group called Farm Freedom Fighters contacted Farm Sanctuary anonymously, and delivered the chickens to their care. According to the rescuers, the chickens were among a group considered to be “spent hens” (those whose egg-laying rates had dropped off after a year of intensive production), and were to be sold as low-grade meat for use in soup and pot pies. For a full year, Rebecca and the other hens had lived in luxury, overflowed overstocked battery cages. The hen warehouse was infested with insects and the floor was caked with excrement. Dead birds were left to decay in cages with living chickens. When she was rescued, Rebecca was bruised, abused, and suffering from severe feather loss. She was malnourished, and, like all the other hens, had been debeaked. Rebecca adopted quickly to her new environment. For the first time she was able to stretch her wings and legs, and sit on the ground, and roost in the trees. Today, Rebecca’s feathers have grown back, her wounds have healed, and she is enjoying fresh air and sunshine.

In addition to rescuing animals from factory farms, the Adopt-A-Farm Animal program serves to educate the public about factory farm animal abuses. As part of its educational efforts, Farm Sanctuary has developed a public adoption campaign. On Thanksgiving, ten turkeys were adopted for $10 each in homes across the country. The media and the public were invited to vegetarian Thanksgiving dinners attended by the guests of honor: living, gibbeting turkeys. The Thanksgiving adoption campaign received extensive media coverage and educating millions of people about the cruelty involved in turning animals into slabs of meat.

For Easter, rabbits and lambs were saved and placed through the adoption program. The media and public were invited to a vegetarian Easter brunch with the rescued animals. A highlight of the event was a free-range Easter egg hunt (complements of Rebecca and the other liberated hens).

The ultimate objective of the Adopt-A-Farm Animal program is to bring people to the fact that farm animals are living, feeling beings—not hunks of meat. Readers interested in finding out more about the adoption program may contact Farm Sanctuary, P.O. Box 37, Rockland, DE 19772.

—Gene Bauston

Reprinted from ARC News, the publication of the Animal Rights Connection in San Antonio, California.

Above: Hilda, far right, lying amid decaying bodies at the stockyard. Below: the same animal, clean and healthy following her rescue by activists.
The Third Annual Great American Meatout

This year's Great American Meatout was celebrated in a big way by animal rights activists and vegetarians nationwide. All in all, some 120 local events were held around the country on March 20 to draw attention to the humanity and health inherent in a meatless diet. The Meatout, organized by the Farm Animal Reform Movement (FARM), is patterned after the Great American Snackout. The idea is to persuade members of the public to give up meat for a day, and to teach them about the ethical, environmental and nutritional consequences of meat-eating. Inevitably, some percentage will be persuaded to stop eating meat permanently, as for the rest, perhaps at least a seed of doubt will have been planted, to be harvested at some future time.

Thousands participated in this year's Meatout, with the greatest activity concentrated in California, Florida, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Washington, D.C., was the most active city: over 150 Members of Congress and Congressional staffers took part in a reception on Capitol Hill featuring a vegan buffet, videos, exhibits, and discussion groups. A festival held in Washington's busiest square provided hundreds of passersby with presentations, entertainment, and samples of meatless dishes. One group of activists even sought to deliver a soybean lunch to Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng, former president of the American Meat Institute.

In Miami, Fort Lauderdale, and Daytona Beach, hundreds of thousands of college students on spring break locked skyscrapers as an airplane trials a banner proclaiming: 'Eating Dead Animal Bodies Is Gross'. Chicken mogul Frank Perdue was "tossed" in absentee in a street court in front of the crowded Hartford (Connecticut) Civic Center, and "sentenced" to convert his chicken-killing facilities into soybean and tofu processing plants. Ohio activists persuaded 30 restaurants to offer Meatout specials on March 20. Animal advocates in Minneapolis, San Diego, and Seattle collected and prepared meatless food for local homeless shelters and food banks—a moving way of showing that the animal rights community is also concerned about human suffering, and that a vegetarian diet holds greater promise for feeding the world’s hungry. Other Meatout activities included film showings, public vegetarian picnics and dinners, moral proclamations, and placement of ads in local newspapers. Several groups staged protests at meat counters, fast food outlets, and stockyards.

This year's Meatout received a boost from stars Doris Day, Casey Kasem and Ally Sheedy, who drew extensive media attention to the campaign. FARM's president, Alex Hershaft, estimates that 20 million people received the Meatout message through television, radio and newspaper coverage. Cartoonist Berke Breathed highlighted the issue of vegetarianism in a six-day-long series of "Bloom County" comic strips which appeared in nearly 500 newspapers. Many newspapers—including The New York Times, The Washington Post, and The Cincinnati Enquirer—devoted portions of their weekly food sections to discussions of vegetarianism. The Great American Meatout is proving to be a popular and effective way to communicate the benefits of vegetarianism to the American public. Local groups are able to tailor activities to their individual communities, with minimum or no outside help.

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The Clear Skin Catalog
ANIMAL NEWSLINE

The Fight to Save the Mourning Dove in Michigan

The mourning dove, whose image is synonymous with pacifism, has become a real-life harbingers of peace. A recent court case on mourning dove hunting in Michigan has revealed two major challenges to wildlife protection: a lack of national policies for the animal protection community. The controversy over Michigan's mourning dove hunting began in July 12, 1985 when the state's Natural Resources Commission (NRC), an appointed body, ordered a hunting season on the mourning dove for the first time in Michigan's history. The public, in a 2-to-1 vote, opposed an open season on the dove after deciding that the court should use the power to regulate game animals within the state. The unanimous vote reflected the intense, broad-based public opposition to the proposed hunt. In essence, the NRC's failure to acknowledge the interests of those opposed to the hunt may have been a fatal error that has permanently deprived them of the power of life and death over wild animals.

In August of 1985, the Michigan Humane Society (MHS) filed a lawsuit against the NRC for failing to suspend the hunting season. The lawsuit was filed in the federal district court, which ordered the NRC to suspend the hunting season. The court ordered the NRC to suspend the hunting season until the court could rule on the MHS's lawsuit. The NRC appealed the court's decision, and the case was eventually settled in 1986.

A Skirmish Lost, A Battle to Win

The mourning dove hunting was recently outlawed in Michigan with the color prints of this acrylic by Rob Gagnon are available from the Michigan Humane Society.

— Sienna LaRose

Sienna LaRose is the General Counsel for the Michigan Humane Society.

For a copy of the MHS's lawsuit vs. the NRC, write to MHS, 701 Chrysler Dr., Detroit, MI 48211.

ANIMAL NEWSLINE

Dog Saves Girl's Life

A Skirmish Lost, A Battle to Win

Opponents of pound-seizure suffered a setback in Hillsborough County, Florida on March 3, when voters overwhelmingly approved a non-binding referendum to allow the use of pound animals for biomedical research and testing.

A legal seesaw

Hillsborough County, which encompasses the city of Tampa, began supplying pound animals to researchers at the University of South Florida (USF) beginning in 1971, when the university's medical school opened. In September of last year, Phill Spalding, executive director of the Humane Society of Tampa Bay, challenged the pound-seizure policy in a suit filed against the county. Spalding argued that the county's animal control ordinance authorized the pound to dispose of its animals by three specific methods: returning them to their owners, putting them up for adoption, or humanely euthanizing them. Court Judge Vernon Evans sided with Spalding and issued an injunction barring the county's use of the ordinance. The university's propaganda machine sprang forth at full throttle, first attempting to win sympathy as the "underdog," by downplaying its research, and then by launching a political campaign and new legal actions. In the end, the county was forced to capitulate.

The university's propaganda machine sprang forth at full throttle, first attempting to win sympathy as the "underdog," by downplaying its research, and then by launching a political campaign and new legal actions. In the end, the county was forced to capitulate.

Vote TBD for medical research.

March 5

This tear-jerking ad was used to help pass a referendum allowing pound seizure for two-legged animals, "Judge Evans said.

In November, the Hillsborough County Commission (under pressure from the university) voted unanimously to appeal Judge Evans's injunction, directing the legal staff to prepare an amendment to the ordinance which would allow pound animals to be sold to USF. The appeal resulted in an automatic hold on the injunction, one that could allow pound animals to go to USF. In December, Judge Evans reinstated the injunction. The county commissioners then voted to appeal Judge Evans's decision, which led to an injunction on the appeal to open the Judge's order keeping the ban in effect until the county's appeal could be resolved.

On January 3, the county commissioners held a public hearing on proposed changes to its animal control ordinance that would allow USF to continue receiving pound animals. The regular meeting the day after, the commissioners voted six to one in favor of opening the issues, passed seizure before the voters in a non-binding statewide referendum on March 3.

A stacked deck: media and money

A major setback occurred on the morning of January 5 public hearing. The county's leading newspaper, The Tampa Tribune, suddenly reversed its previous editorial position, in support of banning pound seizes, making instead a strong appeal for the county to continue the practice. Another major blow came on February 25 when syndicated columnist Ann Landers defended animal research in response to a letter she received regarding pound seizures. "Animal research," the columnist said, "is of paramount importance to thousands of critically ill children and to millions of children who do not get sick because they have been vaccinated..." Nobody is asking you to send Rover to the slaughterhouse, but researchers must be free to use stray cats and dogs. The animal experiment is the only way to find cures for diseases and improve surgery. We don't have to save your children, your grandchildren and perhaps even you...

In November, USF sidestepped the issue of pound seizure, turning it in instead to the USF College of Medicine and University research. The university's propaganda machine sprang forth at full throttle, first attempting to win sympathy as the "underdog," by downplaying its research, and then by launching a political campaign and new legal actions. In the end, the county was forced to capitulate.

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The ANIMALS' AGENDA
Skirmish
Continued from previous page

Funded" opposition from animal rights
groups; "we (US) are almost condemned
to certain failure." In fact, proponents of
pollution control spent some $17 million
to finance their media blitz in support of the

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CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

THE ANIMALS' AGENDA
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THE ANIMALS' AGENDA
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refereed in Hillsborough County, while
animal advocates spent only $300 trying
to defeat it.

The university's campaign concentrated
on reaching targeted voters, sending
volunteers door-to-door and implement-
ing telephone banks designed to reach
300,000 county residents in a "fact-facturer-page"
and half-page ads were placed in news-
papers during the last week of the cam-
paign. Press releases and names of peo-
ple who claimed their lives were saved
by research on pound animals, and who
were willing to be interviewed, were sent
to the press daily. The director and ex-
egutive director of the Tucson-based
group Incurably Ill for Animal Research
were flown in from Arizona to hold a
press conference to prove "fact-facturer-page"
and "the sad animal research issue.

Dr. Hancock, MD., who was in the
campus March 2, the eve of the referendum
vote, to tout a "new" breathing machine doc-
 tors claimed responsible for saving
the life of a premature Tampa infant, a
"medical breakthrough," they said, made
possible only through animal research.
Actually, the "new" machine has been in
use at other hospitals since the late 1950s.

A questionable outcome

Even if the referendum had gone in the
animals' favor, there is some question as
to whether or not the commissioners
would have abided by the voters' wishes.
According to a local TV news program aired
the day before the votes, the comission-
ers indicated "they will listen to the
public but they will also determine on
their own whether they want to continue
reviving the ordinance and allow for
research at the university.

As with all other public hearings, they
must comply with the commissioners' statements in
the wake of the referendum's passage, all
childing the words of Commissioner
Robert Pagides: "The people have spoken
and I intend to follow the edict of the
people." At a public hearing held on March
21, the commissioners voted unanimously
do just that, once again opening the
poor's door to US.

In response to the referendum's defeat,
Tawn Sequatea (president and founder of National Animal Rights
League) said, "Well, I think they [the public] were fed a
lot of propaganda, a lot of emotions-
tionalism. People are sick, depressed,
terribly ill children preceded them, and
the opposition tried to make a joke of
this bill, to tie it in with a child...we've lost the
skiing, but we'll join the battle eventually.

Kathy S. Prindle

ANIMAL NEWSLINE

Dolphins-Killing-on-the-Rise

The slaughter of dolphins in tuna nets is the largest intentional and legally sanctioned
kill of marine mammals in the world, and unless new laws are enacted, the situation will get
worse. The interested party is the wake of a growing foreign tunafish fleet, the number of
dolphins killed in tuna nets has begun to rise again. Profits from the sale of yellowfin tuna are
greater than profits from sales of other tuna species, causing the tuna fishing industry to con-
centrate on catching yellowfin, a species associated with dolphins.

Dolphin nettings are not as "acciden-
tal" as the tuna boat operators would have
the public believe. The boats follow and encircle dolphins in order to zero in on
the tuna swimming with the dolphin
herds. The dolphins and the tuna are then surrounded with mile-wide "purse
seine" nets, held in a vertical position on
the water by weights and floats. Once
the tuna and dolphin(s) are captured, U.S.
tunaboats are required by law to release
as many dolphins as possible "without serious injury." Unfortunately, some
dolphins become entangled in the nets and
drown. Others are captured and flippers
are torn off in the "purse" process.

In the first ten months of 1986, U.S.
fishermen were responsible for kill
fishing 20,695 dolphins, exceeding the
"allowable quota" of 20,500 a year. The
National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
was then forced to stop the setting of nets on dolphin herds for the
remainder of 1986. Preliminary reports for 1987 suggest that the limit may be ex-
ceded again this year. The slaughter of dolphins by the foreign fleet may well be
doubled to four times that of the U.S.,
bringing the total number of dol-
phins killed each year to over 100,000.
NMFS estimates that at least one
million dolphins have been killed since
1959, when the industry switched from
bait-fishing to more effective and efficient
method of catching tuna using hooks and lines,
which kills no dolphins) to modern purse
seining.

The species most severely affected are
spotted and spinner dolphins. Scientists
have found that in both of these species,
pregnant and nursing females are the
most likely to die in tuna nets. 85.1

percent of spotted and 62.8 percent of
spotted dolphins are pregnant during
nursing. In a given year, on average, each
individual is captured more than four
times during the gestation and
the striped dolphin are also killed in large
numbers, and members of as many as
eight other species of porpoises and small
whales are sometimes killed.

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dolphins. In 1985 and 1986, 94
percent of all tunas were set on dolphin
herds—up from less than 50 percent
prior to 1981.

What's to be done? The time has come
for animal rights and environmental
organizations to join together to end
the slaughter of dolphins and porpoises
in the fishing industry. Some necessary
steps include: 1. An immediate halt to the
encirclement of dolphins; 2. U.S. leaders-
ship in the development of a convention
on the incidental killing of marine mam-
imals in the eastern tropical Pacific, to
include participants from all countries
fishing in the region; 3. Government
observer presence on 100 percent of U.S.
and foreign fishing vessels; 4. Amend-
ment of the Marine Mammal Protection
Act stipulating the enforcement of the
Act's original intention to reduce mortality
rates to "levels approaching zero"; 5. A
ban on importation of tunas from coun-
tries that do not provide proof of com-
pliance with regulations to end the kill-
ing of dolphins.

For a copy of their plan of action on
the tuna/dolphin issue, write to the Earth
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The ANIMALS' AGENDA
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JUNE 1987
**Activists march against rodeo.**

Six wild mustangs were discovered slaughtered in a rural area near Carson City, Nevada in early March. On March 8, horseback riders happened upon the body of a Mustang shot in the throat; a subsequent search of the area resulted in the discoveries of six more bodies—among them a mare and her as-yet-unborn foal. The mare's body was still open, and the foal's throat had been cut. Susan Lustad, one of the riders who discovered the slain animals, told local reporters, "It was pretty obvious to me that the foal had been ripped from its mother because the placenta was still within the mother's body." A spokesperson for the Bureau of Land Management, the federal agency which oversees the mustangs, said that an investigation into the killings is underway, but that it is unlikely that anyone will be apprehended in the case. Worldwide Animal Rights, Carson City-based group, has established a reward fund for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible.

**An anti-fur motocarade of more than 40 vehicles was led by police escorts through metropolitan St. Louis, Missouri last December in what was described as an effort to combat the fur industry. The cars and trucks were decorated with signs containing pelts splattered with fake blood, and models wearing similarly splattered fur coats. Members of the group were affiliated with several animal protection groups participating in the highly-visible attack, which received extensive media coverage.**

**A California vealer convicted of animal torture and neglect has been granted a judicial slap on the wrist, reports the Humane Farming Association (HFA). The case began in July of 1984, when a vealer and his wife were arrested for a series of cruel acts directed against cows in the Salinas valley.**

The defendant, a 42-year-old vealer named Michael Carruba, was convicted of animal cruelty and animal neglect. The court ordered him to pay a fine of $500 and to undergo counseling for animal cruelty. However, the judge granted him probation instead of imprisonment, saying that he was a first-time offender and that the animal cruelty charges were based on his lack of knowledge about proper animal care. Carruba was also required to stay away from the property for three years and to pay a $500 fine.

**A Vivitaca employee convicted of animal torture and neglect has been granted a judicial slap on the wrist, reports the Humane Farming Association (HFA). The case began in July of 1984, when a Vivitaca employee was arrested for animal cruelty and animal neglect. The court ordered him to pay a fine of $500 and to undergo counseling for animal cruelty. However, the judge granted him probation instead of imprisonment, saying that he was a first-time offender and that the animal cruelty charges were based on his lack of knowledge about proper animal care. The employee was also required to stay away from the property for three years and to pay a $500 fine.**

**The Canadian government has approved a suspension of large-scale commercial seal hunting from ships, a practice which had all but disappeared since the 1950s, as a result of concerns about the economic impact on seal skins.**

With a quota of 50,000 seals, the Canadian government has suspended seal hunting from ships, a practice which had all but disappeared since the 1950s, as a result of concerns about the economic impact on seal skins. The suspension comes as a result of a study by the Canadian Wildlife Service, which found that seal hunting from ships could have a significant impact on the economy, particularly in the communities that rely on the industry. The suspension is expected to be in place for at least one year, though it may be extended if necessary. The decision has been met with mixed reactions, with some in favor of the suspension and others arguing that it is too restrictive. The suspension is expected to have a significant impact on the economy, particularly in the communities that rely on the industry.
NEWS SHORTS

■ The U.S. Forest Service plan to crush and burn thousands of acres of national forest in Texas has been put on hold at least temporarily due to wet, muddy conditions in the area, reports environmental group Earth First! In its January/February issue, the group reported that ill-conceived projects, which were causing death and injury to wildlife unable to escape the napalm-induced blaze and the enormous crushing machine. According to the Forest Service, the project was undertaken to combat a pine beetle infestation which they say has caused damage to trees. Protecting the timber industry's interests, the agency was burning and crushing the areas last fall to stimulate new tree growth. Members of Earth First staged a civil disobedience action at the crushing site on October 21, and several activists were arrested. As a result of the publicity, the Forest Service received hundreds of letters—and at peak times phone calls were coming in at the rate of about 20 per hour. Through Earth First reports that "the tree-crushing machine is sitting there rusting away," they warn that the operations may resume when the area dries out. Animal advocates are urged to continue to pressure the Forest Service not to resume the crushing and burning by contacting: Max Petersen, Chief of Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 14th & Independence Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20250, (202) 444-3031.

■ Michigan animal advocates have managed to thwart recent attempts by Detroit Zoo director Steve Graham to turn over a group of five Japanese snow monkeys to a animal research lab. The monkeys had been targeted for sale because they were rejected by other primates in the colony, and there was not enough space available to establish a separate colony. The zoo attempted to locate a buyer for the monkeys by advertising in a primate distribution publica tion, whose primary audience is the biomedical research community. After learning of Graham's plans for the monkeys, the Michigan Coalition for Animals (MCA) staged a protest at the zoo in February 22. The MCA found the monkeys be sent to the South Texas Primate Observatory, which already pro jects a troop of 38 free-ranging snow monkeys and was willing to accept the additional five. Graham rejected the pro posal, and MCA filed a lawsuit against the zoo. The suit was dropped after Graham agreed to send the monkeys to the Indianapolis Zoo rather than to sell them for research. Under Graham's leadership, the Detroit Zoo has had a history of killing or selling for research zoo animals deemed "unsuitable" for one reason or another. Examples include the killing of eight Siberian tigers because they were discovered to not be "purebred"; the sale of 34 baboons and 29 crab-eating macaques to researchers; and the sale of an entire barnyard of a slaughterhouse after Graham decided they were an "unproductive exhibit." A step-by-step account of the strategies used by MCA in its battle with the zoo may be obtained free of charge by writing to MCA, P.O. Box 402, East Detroit, MI 48021.

■ Two veterinary students are suing the University of Pennsylvania to prevent the school from forcing them to perform prac tice surgery on healthy animals before being allowed to graduate. Third-year students Gloria Biskowski and Eric Dunayer requested human alternatives to live animal projects in the required surgery course, but the request was denied due to the intervention of Robert Marshak, dean of the veterinary school. The required projects force students to perform practice surgeries, followed by spinal taps and other diagnostic proce dures, on healthy beagle dogs. Other dogs used in the class undergo practice abdominal and orthopedic surgeries. Both groups of dogs are killed after the experiments, despite the fact that offers have been made to adopt them. Biskowski and Dunayer have suggested the use of cadavers of animals who have died of natural causes as an alternative to using living animals—a proposal which the university rejected. Biskowski believes that Marshak wishes to prevent students with animal rights views from pursuing careers in veterinary medicine, and is using the case as a way of getting rid of the two students. Readers wishing to express support for the students' stand are urged to write to Sheldon Hacket, President, University of Pennsylvania, College Hall, Philadelphia, PA 19104; and to Robert Marshak, Dean of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania Vet School, 3800 Spruce St., Philadelphia, PA 19104.

■ Ronnie Lee, one of the founders of the Animal Liberation Front in England, has been sentenced to ten years in prison for conspiracy to commit arson, conspiracy to commit criminal damage, and inciting others to commit criminal damage in connection with a series of firebombings directed at fur retailers. Eight other activ ists also received sentences ranging from nine months to four years in connection with the firebombings. Scotland Yard reportedly placed sophisticated bag gling devices in the homes and offices of known activists in order to monitor their activities and gather evidence in the case.

In the April News Shorts we reported on a Florida case in which a homeless man (John O'Neill) had killed another man (Daniel Kelly) who had attempted to kill him and drew his four cats. At the end of the trial, the mistakenly identified Kelly as the one to write to, of course we should've said readers to write to O'Neill. Apparently, most readers caught the mistake, if not the fact that a massive amount of mail in support of O'Neill was received as a result of the publicity generated by The ANIMALS AGENDA and other publications. O'Neill's trial ended on April 26, he was found not guilty by reason of self-defense. O'Neill has expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the animal protection community for its overwhelming support.

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The ANIMALS AGENDA 21

JUNE 1987

The ANIMALS AGENDA 21

JUNE 1987
Monkeys are irradiated and forced to walk on treadmills to determine how much radiation they can be exposed to and still "work," and how long it takes them to die.

The Pentagon's Secret War on Animals

By HOLLY METZ

Animals have been targeted in laboratory war games since the early 1900s. Today the war machine continues to sacrifice countless innocent animals in military experiments, and peace for them—and us—is nowhere in sight.

Illustrations by Lee Gobbi

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

June 1987

In a "barren belt in New Jersey," goats and dogs were chained or tied every few feet to stakes placed inside trenches or in open fields. Shells were fired that emitted pale yellow gas. "[A]ll animals used in tests of mustard were allowed to remain in the gassed periods for one to ten hours" while symptoms appeared, according to the newspaper account. Scientists recorded burns, convulsions, and vomiting by survivors. Caged guinea pigs had been used previously, but they did not develop lesions after exposure to the vapors—the desired effect. Liquid mustard gas was also tested on guinea pigs—"with fatal results—although it would never be found on any battlefield in that form.

The shells and bombs used on that barren field were probably produced at the Chemical War Services' shell-filling plant at Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland. The 6,500-acre compound was outfitted with several manufacturing plants. Its facility for the production of chlorine—a gas which causes pulmonary edema, resulting in death by suffocation—was said to the world's largest. Reporters from the Journal of Industrial & Engineering Chemistry noted that its extensive research facilities rivaled those of Germany's I.G. Farben (which later created Zyklon B, the gas used by the Nazis to kill concentration camp inmates). At Edgewood, mice, guinea pigs, rabbits, dogs, and—less frequently—monkeys were subjected to two kinds of experimentalation: "the one consisting of infecting patients, the other of attempts to neutralize the gas or to ameliorate the injuries when produced," according to a December 1922 account in the anti-Vivisection publication The Animal Cause. As the center of the nation's chemical warfare system, more than 4,000 different materials were researched at Edgewood during its first years alone.

"Best control" gasses were also developed and tested at Edgewood.

Continued on page 25
Military Misdeeds

The Wound Lab

The learning of Pentagon plans to shoot dogs at a newly-constructed "Wound Lab" in Bethesda, Maryland. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals launched a campaign to alert the public. Press accounts quoted Defense Department reports that as many as 80 live, anesthetized dogs would annually be used at the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences facility "to study the effect of high-powered weapons fire on living tissue." Several members of Congress protested; thousands of citizens wrote letters, or signed petitions. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who was said to have read about the dog shooting in his morning Washington Post, banned the use of dogs and cats in such experiments in the summer of 1983. Congress concurred, and permitted no funding to go towards tests on these animals during fiscal years 1984 and 1985. Thousands of goats and pigs, however, continued to be shot in at least five Defense Department facilities.

Superdogs

Around 1970, the Army implemented a program of "Superdogs" to help U.S. soldiers face North Vietnamese soldiers from their booby-trapped tunnels. Following part of a program designed at Washington University, the Army Basecamp Research Program subjected puppies to stress early—within two days of birth—thanking that they would better adapt to tacking circumstances later. This included exposure to varying temperatures.

Army literature made this sound extreme," says Gary Hodge of The Humane Society of the United States, who investigated the program at Edgewood Arsenal in 1972. Perhaps to justify the project's $1 million annual budget, Army literature labeled an adapted 78-rpm phonograph "a crucial "force device." When dogs were played on top of it, too, the Army insisted that the program was top secret, which piqued press curiosity; vague news reports enraged the public. But controversy did not kill the program, if failed on its own. The first "graduate" entered a fake Viet Cong village at Fort Detrick and was promptly intimidated by a rabbit, the program's director told Hodge.

The Dugway Sheep Kill

In 1968, seven thousand sheep received fatal doses of Dugway's nerve gas—accidentally. The sheep belonged to Utah ranchers. Propane tanks which had been grazing about 20 miles from the Dugway Proving Ground began to die suddenly on March 14, 1968—one day after the test center held demonstration demonstrations which included the aerial spraying of chemical agents. By the following week, 5000 animals had died, the New York Times reported, adding that the affected sheep's urine and tears had turned red. The Army refused to deny or condemn poisoning charges, and only disclosed the chemical makeup of the tested chemicals after ten days of intense public pressure. "I'm sure if we had known about the testing, and had an antidote, many of the sheep could have been saved," a ranch veterinarian told the Times on March 25. By then the death toll had reached 7000. Ranchers had to shoot the last 200 suffering sheep too weak to move and starving to death.

The "Fear Gas" Cat

The testing of psychochemicals by the Army was dramatically publicized in December of 1958 when the Chemical Corps released a film of a cat subjected to "Fear Gas." At the Dugway, Maryland chemical center, the Army first showed a normal feline reaction to the gas, an article in Lab magazine began, accompanied by a still of the cat pursuing a mouse. After inhaling the gas, the cat was confronted with a pair of mice. Apparently terrified, the cat flew around the cage, meowing piteously and trying to escape his former prey. In the event of a war, the U.S. could drop the harmless gas on enemy troops, hoping that they would play cat to our mouse.

Army representatives would not reveal the makeup of the gas, but the psychochemical gas called BZ has been known to cause maniacal behavior—in its victims, in addition to "temporary paralysis, blindness or death," according to journalist Seymour Hersh. The chemical composition of this "mepacertifying agent" is secret.

DM (vomit gas), prized by the military for its "persistent incapacitating action," was initially administered only to dogs in 1919, then fatally tested on mice, rats, monkeys, goats, and small animals in later years. According to an 1969 report compiling Edgewood experiments from 1949 to 1968. Lab technicians described frothing, convulsions, gasping, and keeping on their fore legs, collapsing blooded at death. CN (tear gas) tests were tried as early as 1918, but the use of these so-called "non-lethal" weapons was most controversial during the Vietnam conflict. From 1964 to 1969, 14 million pounds were requisitioned for use in Southeast Asia, the Scientific Committee on Chemical and Biological Warfare reported.

Beege poisoning

President Richard Nixon's 1969 moratorium on the production of chemical weapons restricted Edgewood's activities only temporarily. By 1973, the Christian Science Monitor was reporting Edgewood's plans for 400 beagles, they were to be used to test "binary" poison gas (binary poisonous containing two harmless components that become lethal when combined). Protests by HSUS and the Washington Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals brought an Army explanation: poisoning the beagles would help set standards for protection of men engaged in demilitarizing obsolete gas ammunition.

But public pressure mounted; there was Congressional intervention, and the 1973 experiments were halted. Or so it was thought. In 1985, Parade magazine reported that the "program was quietly resumed in 1982 at the Aberdeen Proving Ground near Baltimore," and that "24 dogs and 78 cats were in nerve gas research in 1988." There could be many more experiments at one per cent of Edgewood's tests remain classified, HSUS reported in its newsletter in the summer of 1976.

Biological Warfare

The biological warfare equivalent of Edgewood was established in 1943 at Fort Detrick, Maryland, on a 1,300-acre base. It immediately became "one of the world's largest users of laboratory animals," wrote Seymour Hersh in his 1968 study. Chemical and Biological Warfare.

Continued from page 23

The ANIMALS' AGENDA.

Continued on next page

SEATTLE PEACE- MEAL DIET

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Department of Defense Patterns of Animal Use

The divisions within the Department of Defense (DoD) that conduct experiments involving the use of animals include the Air Force, the Army, the Navy, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Department of Health Sciences, the Defense Nuclear Agency, and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. The first three of these account for most of the research. Together, all the divisions have approximately 40 research facilities that conduct animal experimentation.

The Aerospace Medical Division (AMD) of the Air Force accounts for about 95 percent of that service's use of animals. Of this, 84 percent is due to intramural research. AMD research and development projects fall within the following areas: humans in space; chemical defense and threat countermeasures; safety and environment; biology and technical training; air combat training; human components of weapons systems; and personal and force management.

The Army does medical research to protect the soldier by the authority of the U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command. Medical research and development projects fall within the following areas: infectious diseases (tropical, cancer, biological warfare defense), combat casualty care, combat systems, dental research, infectious diseases (tropical, cancer), and chemical defense. About one-third of the research is done in-house and two-thirds is contracted out.

The Navy in fiscal 1985 allocated $58 million for the life sciences or biomedical research. Of this, $37 million (64 percent) is for intramural research. The remainder is for extramural research. The primary mission is for intramural use. The two main branches conducting research involving animals are the Naval Medical Research Institute and the Development Command and the Office of Naval Research (ONR). The Naval Medical Research Institute and the Development Command do research in immunology and infectious disease, radiation biology, genetics, and animal behavior.

Monkeys used in eye-burn experiments must have their heads held rigid to insure a precise amount of eye injury from localized radiation. Corneal redness and blindness are the usual result.

Fatal or highly infectious bacterial and viral diseases like anthrax and the bubonic plague were researched at Fort Detrick, or consigned to head- quarters to be developed at other sites around the country. According to "top secret" Army documents released to the Des Moines Register under the Freedom of Information Act, Iowa State University scientists were commissioned from 1950 to 1953 to "explore the possibilities of initiating an epidemic among farm animals by the release of featherless hogs infected with the agent of cholera virus."

Code-name "Operation Green", the project was part of the Army's "total animal research"—open air biological warfare tests using diseases transmissible only to animals—conducted from 1942 to 1944. "If you were at war and had a hog cholera pigs who had eaten or sniffed the feathers were infected within 18 days, and were then "sacrificed by electrocution". This type of research is particularly important for Pentagon strategy involving the covert destruction of the infrastructure of underdeveloped agricultural societies throughout the so-called Third World.

Dugway Proving Grounds

Dugway Proving Grounds, located on 94,000 acres of desert in south-western Utah, has always claimed that it had to provide financial compensation for its isolated workers—according to journalist Herbe, they have been well paid indeed. Yet isolation at the small military test site for chemical and biological weapons was a country that depended on drugs for food, and you had a hog cholera

public access, in the form of press visits, was strictly forbidden. But in the summer of 1966, Dugway threw open its doors. Reporters were invited to watch technicians kill animals with lethal drugs, and to experience "ritual cleansing of a pathogen". Arthur Vincent, one of the "winners" of the 1960 demonstrations. According to Vincent, some of the experiments were approved by the fact that it was more humane to kill animals "with a quick acting gas without pain" than to blow them up or subject them to atomic fallout. He then described an "experiment" with a live rabbit: "a liquid chemical agent": "one very tiny drop, one-third of a milliliter, killed the animal when the liquid was put in its eye."

That same day, several tethered goats and caged pigeons—"representing the enemy"—were placed in different dugouts, then sprayed with shells filled with CGI or Sarin, an odorless, colorless nerve gas. CGI kills by paralyzing the nervous system. It was said that the animals convulsed and died within one second. But these demonstrations barely suggest the number of animals used at Dugway during the 1960s and 70s. Vincent reported that up to "8,000 laboratory "wild animals" were held for experimentation.

Atomic Secret Agents

Some of the most macabre Military experiments have involved the use of animals as surrogates for human weapons.

Operation Bat

In 1941, following a suggestion by a Pennsylvania surgeon, the War Department began to investigate the possibility of equipping bats with small incendiary devices. The flying mammals were to be dropped by plane onto Japanese villages, leaving the delayed-action devices to burn villages made impervious to fire. Dr. Louis P. Loeb, a University of Wisconsin, who had helped develop the incendiary napalm, created a bomb less than two inches in diameter. It was attached to the bats' chests with surgical clips and string.

The first Army-Air force tests catalyzed Comers, New Mexico. went well. The bats-bomb burned down a fake village. Later that day, however, some bombs-equipped bats escaped, chewed off their bomb strings, and set fire to a $2 million aircraft hangar and a general's car. The Army dropped the project, only to save Dugway.

The bats were artificially cooled to force hibernation, then "packed like eggs in a crate" and dropped over the New Mexico test grounds, according to a 1959 article in the Armed Forces Chemical Journal. The crates broke open, releasing the bats "who "were supposed to awaken in the warm lower air and glide away."

Most fell to the earth. The Navy finally halted the project, but only because "combat bats would not be ready until mid-1945."

Project Peacock

Began in 1940 by infamous behaviorist B.F. Skinner, the project was to use "live flying rats" to use living animals to "organismas to guide missiles," according to Skinner's 1960 article in the American Psychologist. Pigeons were chosen not because they were "more sensitive than mice but because they were ''readily explicable'."

The birds were trained using "chutes and walls", with head and neck exposed, then herded to a bin inside the "roost chamber". It would peck at target images connected to the missile's steering mechanism, thus guiding the weapon. Despite proven accuracy, however, the project was scrapped. The spectacle of a living bird carrying out its assignation, no matter how beautifully, simply reminded (War Department officials) of how utterly fantastic our proposal was" Skinner later wrote.

The project did have other ramifications, however. It was the training ground for Skinner's student Martin E. Leibkind, who would later form Animal Behavior Enterprises, a New York company. During the Vietnam War years, ABE surgically implanted several pounds of aluminum in wild pigs to see if they could cross enemy lines. "Secret documents" concealed in their bellies, according to two accounts in Omni magazine during 1984.

Dolphin Warriors

Dolphins were used to kill North Vietnamese pilots by injecting high-pressure gas into their lungs, according to scientists in Vietnam. In a 1978 interview with the New Times, Greenshow described how gas cannisters and a needle were carried on the dolphins' backs during the 1971 "Swimmer Nullification" program. Later accounts in Jack Anderson's syndicated column outlined how dolphins "with their built-in sonar" located enemy demolition experts, and "impeled them on the needles."

Over a three-month period in 1967, North Vietnamese divers—and, accidentally, two American fliers—were impaled by the dolphins' needles, according to Anderson.

Such programs are far from over, say defense experts. Anderson wrote that the chief of naval operations in 1977 was soliciting proposals "to use living equipment to train other organisms to guide missiles," according to Skinner's 1960 article in the American Psychologist. Pigeons were chosen not because they were "more sensitive than mice" but because they were "readily explicable". These programs were later "declassified" and "allowed to be used by the military in a program dubbed "lure-and-ship". The Navy's budget for its Advanced Marine Biological Laboratory "stout as the "lure-and-ship" program requires just $5 million a year, involves heavy military interest in dolphins: $5.5 million was requested for fiscal year 1987."
continued from previous page

At the proving ground during his visit.

Cold War exaggerations were used to support such large scale testing—and to circumvent criticism. “Every time we say something, there is the danger the Russians will pick it up and use it against us,” the Atomic Energy Commission’s head of research and development warned.

New York Herald Tribune reporters. And there was also a publicity stunt: a visit to Dugway by Chemical Corps chief General William M. Creagh. Marked by the gassing of several thousand guinea pigs, a former Army chemist wrote Seymour Hersch. After viewing the killings, the General reportedly remarked, “I hope we know what to do if we ever go to war against guinea pigs.”

Nisbet’s chemical weapons development

Gen. Creagh, Dugway, Utah

mentarium, and the signing of an international convention prohibiting biological research and testing, “cur-tailed” Dugway Proving Grounds’ “progress,” the center’s current brochure asserts. But the White

Newspaper and the National Public Opinion, left little room for speculation about “intentions,” the Dugway brochure grumbles. Consequently, U.S. funds for research and development, and testing of “smokes, obscure&rs, chemical warfare and biological defense have been increased. This upward trend is ex-

pected to continue for at least the next five years.”

In 1986, the Army’s Medical Research and Development Command spent $42 million to fund 52 biotechnology projects, which the Wall Street Journal noted was “a ten-fold spending increase since 1981.” In fact, the Journal described the Army as “one of the leading bankers of research into the genetics of infectious diseases and toxins.” DOD is pushing for a “new biological-agent testing facility” at Dugway.

The atomic age: radiation tests

World War I brought the introduction of large-scale destruction to Europe; the next world war brought atomic bombs and radiation to Japanese civilians. In early, the means of destruction was more horrific than before, previously, but touted as humane and controllable. General

According to the military’s use of animals in war research is needed for several reasons: the unnecessary suffering and death of millions of animals each year; the waste of millions of tax dollars; and the fact that the purpose of the research is to prepare the U.S. for war. It is important that a bill be introduced in Congress that would ban all research using animals. Urge your Senators and Congressperson to do so. Activists might also consider organizing demonstrations at military facilities in their areas that experiment on animals. Finally, the research needs to be ex-ploited throughout the entire country at individual facilities. Obtain the research protocols, grants, progress reports, and financial surveys through medical libraries and the Department of Defense. As always, photographers help to make the case. Consider working with local animal rights groups and individuals as well as animal rights advocates—it helps to link up with others who share similar goals.

—Dave MacAskill

The Animalist Agenda

The Devastation of War is Nondiscriminatory

A bumper sticker reads, “Nuclear weapons are an equal opportunity destroyer.” However, it is not just nuclear weapons. War itself has become completely indiscriminatory as to who its victims are. Every form of life—human, animal, and plant—is at risk.

Peace activists often point out that preparations for war are wasting our resources. Staggering numbers of human and animal resources are wasted on preparations for war. It is a common charge that our resources are used to support war, and it is a common charge that our resources are used to support war. It is a common charge that our resources are used to support war.

Military scientists use animals to perfect their weapons—chemical, biological, conventional, and nuclear. As peace activists broaden their opposition to all weapons of war, we should also broaden our concern for the victims of non-animals’ as well as humans.

Lucy Kowalko

War Resisters League

339 Lafayette St., New York, NY 10012

Professor John Somerville, philosopher and 1987 recipient of our Gandhi Award, has coined the word “techno-creatures” to replace the term “species” since a nuclear war would mean the death of all living things. We humans consider the prospect of nuclear war as if we were a threat to no one. None of us has the right to take actions that affect everyone’s life on earth, however great or small.

A year ago an activist whose daily efforts center on the prevention of conflicts and the preservation of the environment, reading of the misuse of animals for military experiments made me aware of the need for us to prevent this inhumane and cruelly perpetrated on those who have no voice to speak for themselves. It is indeed a haunting thought to know that we are as we carry on our daily activities, both humans and animals endure daily torture. We are making some progress towards the abolition of human misgravity. Certainly if we are to sur-

vive into the 21st Century, as civilized people, compassion and kindness to creatures who are powerless to help themselves to our duty of life. Unnecessary and inhumane experiments on any form of life is a denial of the rights of all members of creation to dignity and respect.

Alice Z. Frazer

Beyond Enduring Peace

Box 5803, Woodmont, CT 06460

What You Can Do

atom bomb experiment at Bikini atoll,” scheduled for July 1946. Animal welfare organizations protested vigorously, receiving in response a dismissive form letter from the Joint Army-Navy Task Force. The “ark” was filled.

“Operation Crossroads,” in which an atomic bomb was dropped on seventy-life barge in the Bikini Lagoon by the Army-Air Force B-29, was done successfully on July 1. Vice Admiral William P. Draper, Jr., the navy’s chief hydrographer via radio. Half the ships were damaged; five sank. Scientists compared the bomb’s blast to the destructive power of over 20,000 tons of TNT—more destructive than the Hiroshima bomb. Subjected to the plutonium blast were a total of about 4,900 inured and caged animals, held on at least four vessels. Most were packed on board the U.S.S. Burelen, “the highly secret ship from which reporters have been barred”, the Associated Press relayed.

Early in the life of a goat who survived exposure near the blast center, and a pig who was rescued after leaping from a sinking ship, were blotted out two weeks later by news that the test animals had been sacrificed. The famous “dropping like flies”. Although an estimated 25 per cent were killed outright, and thousands became critically ill, military spokesmen insisted that the experiment had delivered “no real pain.” Yet the New York Times reported on July 23 that “for scientific study, some animals were treated, and others not.”

By September, the “modern Noah’s Ark” was reduced to slightly less than half its original animal passengers. They were slated to be used in “scientific study” by the U.S. Armed Forces.}

Greyhound Friends, Inc.

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The Animalist Agenda

The Animalist Agenda

JUNE 1987

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It Needed Be that Way

A typical highway speeds, it may be no more stringent than the height, breadth, or speed limit, or the time of day. But the automobile, even if the speed limit were a second, more than a million animals a day, 400 million annually. The magnitude, it's an animal Holocaust surpassed only by factory farming. Indeed, the sacrifice is so prevalent that by the time you finish reading this column, more than 6,500 additional animals in the U.S. will have succumbed to lethal encounters with fast-moving vehicles and unacclaimed or inexperienced drivers. Compared to this victimization, the human casualties—50,000 a year—pale into insignificance; for every human fatality, 8,000 animals die on the road. And the slaughter is likely to get worse: Congress has just raised the speed limit on some rural highways, where many animal killings occur, to 65 miles per hour.

Yet the problem is not only a question of speed limits and irresponsible highway and urban proliferation. It goes much deeper, to the cultural and economic origins of the Great American Highway, and our unbreakable romance with the private automobile. Business-minded America has always been a nation in a hurry, impatient with details and indifferent to any obstacles which might hamper mobility or profit. In no other modern industrial nation is individualism cut so deep or produced more disturbing consequences. Sociologist Philip Slater was not far off the mark when he noted:

"Americans attempt to minimize, circumvent, or deny the interdependence upon which all human societies are based... We seek a private house, a private means of transportation, a private garden, a private laundry, a self-service store, and do the unaccustomed work of every kind. An enormous technology seems to have set itself the task of making it unnecessary for one human being ever to ask anything of another in the course of getting about his daily business... We seek more and more privacy, and feel more and more alienated and lonely when we get it!"

For a nation in love with the idea of privacy the automobile was the logical choice, and it seemed an affordable choice, too, at a time when oil was thought inexhaustible and gas-guzzling pollution was no more a gleam in the doomsayer's eye. The final push toward highway proliferation came in the wake of World War II, when the massive exodus of the new, affluent middle class to suburbs without adequate public transportation, an explosion of road construction all over the United States. Such developments place the common notion of "the auto industry" hard to the observer, the industry, led by General Motors, had long hesitated to the American government to dismantle most forms of public transportation. The switch eventually became permanent, and bus systems across the nation, by the late '60s, the car and its inextricable sidekick, the highway, had won. From that point on, the yearly advance of the asphalt rubs became a fact of life in the young, car-addicted republic.

The Search for Solutions—Breaking Loose from Carmania and the Privatizing Urge

The problem of the omnipresent highway is as much a political as a technical one. Without relaxing the mesmerizing lure that runaway individualism and the powerful auto lobbying exert on national policy, without an energetic campaign of public education, the chances for real gains are remote or nonexistent. Consider what may have to be done:

• A national mass transit and freight system. Whatever else is done, it's indispensable that a shift back to urban, suburban and interstate railway and bus systems, especially for commuting and freight purposes, would greatly reduce highway congestion, pollution and fatalities. A variety of organizations are now advocating increased federal and state funding for improved public transportation. The Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) is already operating an efficient and efficient system.

• Urban redesign and better utilization of land resources. In the not-too-distant past people lived and worked in the same community. Traveling great distances to the workplace is a daily drudgery in an unreachable city. Modern industry gradually broke up the former integration of working and living spaces, but the 21st Century may yet see a return of the "functional habitat." Because of economic criteria, a higher ethical awareness, and the potential to increase the quality of the "whole "computerized environment," urban planners are now better positioned to design more efficient housing and more self-sustaining communities. By reducing human pressure on their habitats, housing and industrial design geared to maximizing available space may play a crucial role in helping the environment and the animals.

• Improvements in highway and automobile design. Ideally, all new highways should incorporate animal evidence and design standards as legitimate design questions. A great deal of truly creative research needs to be done in this field, with ethnologists providing data on the habitats and characteristics of numerous species. The object, of course, would be to deter and interdiction random animal access to the roads, while providing safe crossings at adequate intervals. This might prevent the current "fracturing" of animal habitats, which are still allowing the animals to cross roads to gather food, find shelter, rejoin their offspring or simply get home. Scent deterrents, human-invisible sounds, electric-eye fencing, overpasses and underpasses are some of the possible techniques. The perfect solution is nowhere in sight, but the U.S. must join the search for answers, and there are exciting industries waiting to be born. Naturally, all such innovations would have to be incorporated in both new and existing and all other highway and automobile design.

To complement all the above, the gas-engine vehicle itself might have to be considerably enhanced. At present there's an acute need for improved nighttime visibility (i.e., non-glare high beams) and forbetter communications between drivers, especially new signaling devices to warn oncoming traffic when an animal or another emergency is spotted a few hundred feet ahead. In addition, onboard animal detectors and driver-alert systems based on radar or infrared technologies might provide the crucial edge to avoid fatal collisions.

But technical innovations alone can't beat the odds. The U.S., which of all modern industrial nations has the least stringent licensing requirements for drivers, should be persuaded to institute new, federally-sponsored "driver enhancement" programs to teach all drivers—including so-called professionals—the best ways to react under all sorts of weather and animal emergency situations. (In this area, television and videotapes could prove invaluable.)

Road kills needn't be accepted as the "inevitable" price of progress. Highway, urban and automobile improvements can go a long way toward relieving human pressure on the animal world. In adopting these measures, Americans will not only regain some of their lost fellowship in so doing they'll benefit the day the freedom to drive somewhere will not automatically imply the freedom to rob animals of their lives.

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Co-ops for Commodities

BY VICTORIA MORAN

The financial facts of cruelty-free living are less than delightful: meat, hot dogs, $1.59, the vegetable variety at the health food store can be as much as $3.30; a gallon of laundry detergent at a cut-rate supermarket is $4.99, the natural kind tested on animals is nearly $15.00. People wanting to back up their animal rights beliefs with consistent lifestyle practices are often faced with two choices: to live very simply (lots of beans and rice, and brushing their teeth with baking soda), or to find a way to obtain vegetarian and vegan (completely animal-free) foods and cruelty-free cosmetics and household products less expensively than through health food stores. One option many choose is joining a food co-op.

Operating as member-owned concerns, co-ops keep their overhead to the minimum and can offer the best possible prices to those who belong. There are two main types of co-ops: streetfronts, and private co-ops or “buying clubs.” The first are actual stores. Some are indistinguishable from any natural foods stores, others are full-fledged grocery stores that may sell meat and other supermarket items, but stock a good supply of vegetarian and natural foods. There are also the various vegetarian and all-natural food products for compassionate people as well. A membership fee is charged to shop there (usually the public can shop too, by paying a surcharge with every purchase), and the prices are lower than elsewhere. To save further, members can volunteer to work a set number of hours each month. Streetfront co-ops are easy to find by looking under “co-ops” or “health foods” in the Yellow Pages, and they’re just as convenient to use as an ordinary store.

Most towns and many cities do not have streetfront co-ops, however. In that case, or for those wishing to save even more money—the private co-op is available. These groups order and distribute goods among their members in someone’s garage or basement, or in borrowed space at a church or community building. Since expenses are close to nil, members pay little more than wholesale for their

purchases. For an added fee, nonworking memberships are offered by most private co-ops, but these are kept to a minimum—all the work is performed by the members, so workers are needed. Locating one of these can be tricky since they don’t advertise, but natural foods restaurants, local vegetarian and health organizations, and groups interested in simple living (Quakers, Mennonites, La Leche League, etc.) can direct interested people to them.

Every co-op works in a slightly different fashion, but basically orders are placed in advance by members who have catalogs from the wholesalers that supply their group. Shortly after that, a “law-filling” or “order meeting” is held in which members gather to try to order sufficient quantities of desired items so that they may be obtained at wholesale prices. For example, if one member orders ten pounds of soybeans and another orders five, but 25 pounds is the minimum the wholesalers will sell, other members try to help by making up the ten-pound difference. The shipment comes at a specified date one to two weeks after the order meeting. At “distribution,” “packing” or “split-out,” the cases are broken down and each member’s portions are packaged and marked for pickup. Some people see this as more complication than they’re interested in. For those who catch the co-op spirit, though, there’s no turning back.

For animal rights advocates, a co-op is an excellent place to meet others with similar values, and to share ideas with people who may never have thought of animal rights, but who tend to be open-minded and eager to learn. My first co-op experience was with a private group in the Chicago suburbs. When I left there, two families had become vegan and another vegetarian as a result of information I shared there. In Milwaukee we belonged to a streetfront co-op, and my husband and I wrote a column for the store’s monthly newspaper as our co-operative job. Here in Kansas City, we’re again in a private co-op as are several members of the local animal rights group. We take every opportunity to let other co-op members know why we buy the products we do.

There is no better way to carry the message of compassion than by giving people valid alternatives to the old ways. We will do it. We will do it better and better than those who do it for money. While those of us who are used to eating nuts, tofu, vegetarian convenience foods and treats are able to do so more cheaply, we’re also introducing these foods—foods better for animal life and human health—into other people. And when we try to fill their case of hair conditioner or hand lotion, we get the chance to tell others how effective and pure the products are, and that they weren’t tested on animals. Someone always wants to know more about that, so I can share with him or her the information on the subject closest to my heart—and save 50 percent on my favorite coconut moisturizer in the bargain.

Random may write to Ms. Moran in care of THE ANIMALS’ AGENDA. Questions of general interest may be answered in future columns.

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JUNE 1997

THE ANIMALS’ AGENDA 33
THE AMERICAN HUNTING MYTH

How hunter-dominated state and federal wildlife agencies are systematically destroying America’s wildlife and natural lands and what you can do to help restructure these agencies and insure a responsible stewardship over America’s wildlife.

Every day in North America more than half a million wild animals are killed as a result of the combined efforts of recreational hunters, state and federal wildlife managers, and ”vermin” shooters. Tens of thousands of other animals are wounded or crippled by bullets or arrows or are maimed by steel traps or suffer slow deaths from poisoning. Hunters and government wildlife officials call these enterprises "wildlife management," but many naturalists and ecologists, including Ron Baker, consider these practices cruel and irresponsible.

In his book The American Hunting Myth, Baker examines the so-called "sport" of hunting and the destructive system that state and federal wildlife agencies use to regulate it. Once by one, he convincingly refutes the arguments that hunters and wildlife officials use to defend recreational hunting. He graphically illustrates how greed for more funding by state game bureaucrats results in environmentally destructive practices; how politicians on both the state and federal levels use their influence to expand public hunting; how traditional beliefs about nature are partly responsible for the monocultural educations received by college and university students who train to become wildlife biologists and wildlife managers and how this training ensures that state and federal mismanagement practices; how game management creates artificial "surpluses" of hunted species, which often result in the denigration of nongame and endangered wildlife; how controlled hunting often increases deer starvation; how the killing of so-called "nuisance" animals is destructive to species and ecosystems; how many species that are rare, threatened, or endangered are legally killed by American hunters; how the current system of managing wildlife has been a biological, cultural, ecological, and social disaster; how a significant percentage of hunters oppose wilderness ethic; how nonhunting citizens unconstitutionally support the hunting lobby with their money; how hunting results in irreparable violations of nonhunters’ constitutional rights, how hunting often helps to foster an insensitivity to life that sometimes results in violence and criminality; the real reason why people hunt; how hunting could be phased out in favor of sound wildlife management practices; and, finally, what you can do to help end the carnage and ensure a humane stewardship over America’s wildlife.

The American Hunting Myth is not a chronicle of sensationalized horror stories. It is an unemotional and meticulously researched work. It is both a vehicle that points the way to reform and a plea for the development of an environmental ethic before time runs out for wildlife and ourselves.

"Baker builds a strong case for the abolition of recreational hunting. This is a much needed book."
—R. D. Lawrence, author of Paddy: A Canadian Naturalist’s Story of an Orphan Beaver, The North Runner, and Secret Go to the Wolves.

About the Author

Ron Baker has had an intense interest in the outdoors that has spanned most of his forty-two years. A serious student of wildlife for most of his adult life, he began crusading for animals and the environment during the late 1960s. Among his many other projects, he campaigned in Vermont for the curtailment of snowmobile and ORV use in that state’s wilderness areas. In rural Massachusetts, he helped to plan legal action to halt construction of both a highway and a pipeline, each of which would have destroyed thousands of acres of natural lands. He is the former editor and publisher of Backwoods Journal, a nature-appreciation quarterly, and a frequent contributor to Audubon, the news magazine of the Audubon Society. He is an active member of several animal protection and environmental organizations and serves as vice-president of the White Plains (New York)-based, 2,000 member Committee to Abolish Sport Hunting. He lives with his wife in a log cabin in the Adirondack wilderness of northern New York State.

THE AMERICAN HUNTING MYTH by Ron Baker $10.95 (275 pages, hardcover)

A Visit to a Slaughterhouse

BY DAVE GIFFORD

When the suggestion was made that I visit a slaughterhouse to observe first-hand blatant infractions upon the rights of animals, I was very skeptical. The reason for my skepticism was that I felt a slaughterhouse did not present an example of cruelty far enough removed from everyday life to be poignant or relevant in a discussion of animal rights. I felt that I should be writing on something a little more exotic or something considered cruel and immoral, such as the clubbing to death of baby seals. I was grossly mistaken. And the fact that what goes on inside a slaughterhouse is done because of the demand the vast majority of the American public has for the flesh of other living beings makes it all the more poignant and relevant.

There is no convenient escape from guilt by association for what goes on inside a slaughterhouse as there is from the case of the baby seals in the Arctic. While it is easy for us of the rich to refrain from purchasing the goods for which seals were slain—thus incurring no guilt for their deaths—most people willingly (and thoughtlessly) eat the flesh of one type of animal or another whose life has been terminated within the walls of a slaughterhouse.

As I stepped from my car in the parking lot of the packing plant, the combination of sounds and smells emanating from the corrugated metal structure made me question whether or not this was something I really wanted to go through with. The first thing to hit my senses was the sound of cattle—not the pleasant bucolic mooing one might hear on a stroll down a country lane next to a small farm, but a rapid, frantic mooing. It was the kind of mooing I heard during a weekend stay at my uncle’s dairy farm when one of the cows was attacked by stray dogs. Aside from the noises, the release of adrenaline in her body made the cow drool, and caused her nose to run so profusely that she briefly had difficulty breathing. At that moment in the parking lot, I could only sense discomfort in the sound of the cows, but later I discovered that each one awaiting slaughter in the chute leading to the “killing pen” was also suffering symptoms of terror I witnessed at my uncle’s farm. The second thing I noticed was also a sound. As I walked toward the building, I heard the strange muffled whine that can only come from a saw cutting bone still encased in flesh. At this point I realized that I was not prepared for what I was about to experience. That feeling was intensified to the point of nausea when, as I walked closer, I caught my first whiff of the combination of smells that I would have to endure for the next few hours: the oddly sickening odor of newly slaughtered flesh still too warm from the live to so recently removed that steam rises from it; the not so oddly nauseating stench of the sausage.

JUNE 1977

The ANIMALS’ AGENDA

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Continued from previous page

Cattley Country

BY SHIRLEY WILKES-JOHNSON

As I press along the road and see
The gentle cattle grazing
Plainly in the fields.
A call mingling with cracking at his mother
While nearby two others frolic.

Like any other children celebrating life.
The rest of the herd heads down
Chomping, feeding.

More than livestock, more than beef—these creatures
I have seen personalites emerge.
One bears a bit of hair.
And through huge liquid eyes
Stare at me curiously.

My brain is suddenly jolted
Into awareness of the reality.
And superimposed upon this peaceful scene I see
Scene of the slaughterhouse.

Metamorphosis occurs
My mind becomes broun.
I wake into a nightmare.
The stench of blood fills my nostrils.

Screams of pure terror ricochet
Through my heavy body.

As I feel myself sliding through hellsight
That rooks of unimaginable horrors.

I sense a ferocityfulness
Moving feverishly at the fringes of my awareness
Like a demon's ritual dance.

Bellows, bellowing, helpless baying.
An eternity of pandemonium.

Basic clanging at my vitals
Like a broken bell.

I feel myself slipping
In the warm thick blood of others.

Blood-red, gruesome blocks crack my skull.
I stumble as I knocks me senseless.

But not unconscious.
A sharp blade
Gleams effortlessly over my face
And I feel my life-line draining down.

I mingle with the others who have gone before.

Death.

My mind's eyes open
In a roller coaster track
As my consciousness is blasted
Back to the tragic scene of cows grazing
In cattle country.

Ms. Wilkses-Johnson is a poet and animal advocate living in West Columbia, Texas.
Teaching Children Reverence For Life

Whose Responsibility is it?

BY SHEILA SCHWARTZ

In 1947, the New York State Education Law, Section 809, passed the law, in part, mandates that "Instruction...be given in every elementary school under state control...in the care, treatment, and protection of animals...a school district is not entitled to participate in the public school money if the instruction required...is not given." Similar laws exist in 23 other states. But in New York, as in most of the other states, there has not been any attempt to verify compliance with the law. Interested teachers, principals, and community school superintendents are currently left very much on their own when it comes to implementing these requirements. As a result, teachers who care about these issues are left to their own devices.

Get Involved in Promoting Humane Education

1. Find out if your state has a humane education law. Consult "Animals and Their Legal Rights", available from the Animal Welfare Institute, 3000 Second Avenue, Suite 7, Washington, DC 20007.

2. Send for a free listing of animal advocacy groups that can help with program resources: Humane Education Committee, 2611 South Pennsylvania, Suite 445, Gracie Station, New York, NY 10028.

3. Plan to participate in a local educational event with free or low-cost resources on hand. Humane groups will usually supply materials.

4. Begin a lobbying effort (postcards, letters, phone calls) to a meeting with your local board of education officials with one modest goal in mind (like getting your board of education to develop its own humane education manual).

Resources for Teachers

BY JOYCE BLOOM

Joy Adamson, naturalist and author of Born Free, once stated, "The animals are the ones who will save all living things to survive. We must concentrate on youth education so that a sense of balance and harmony more will be restored to our environment."

Like other areas of learning, respect for life is an attitude which is best instilled and nurtured during the developmental or formative years. A child should be encouraged to understand his or her place in nature, and the responsibility he or she has to maintain and care for all life. A child who loves and respects nature will also be more likely to love and respect other humans. In order to improve the quality of life by teaching children to care about all living things, several humane education teaching or curriculum guides have been designed. Two, in particular, are excellent.

The newest one is the New York City Board of Education Humane Education Resource Guide. As defined by this guide, the ultimate goal of the humane education process is responsible individual and community action aimed at improving the quality of life on earth for all living creatures, including humans. With this objective in mind, humane education cuts across the traditional boundaries of instructional disciplines. Of special importance is the notion that knowledge, compassion, justice, respect, critical thinking, and problem solving can be the outcome of learning experiences in a wide variety of curriculum areas—literature, reading, nature study, science, physical education, art, social studies, etc. Topics such as "Animals in Our Urban Environment," "Pet Overpopulation," "Nature's Independence," "An Appreciation of Animals in Their Natural Environment," and "Animal Rights" offer exciting and meaningful challenges for students on the elementary level.

A modern classic of humane education is People and Animals published by the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAAE). This work is divided into four different levels: preschool through kindergarten, first and second grade activities, third and fourth grade materials, and fifth and sixth grade concepts. Each level is well organized into easily taught lessons that introduce moral and ethical relationships: companion animals, wild animals, and farm animals. People and Animals stresses that humane education includes more than just the teaching of material—it is a process through which one: 1) assists children in developing compassion, a sense of justice, and a respect for life; 2) provides the knowledge necessary for children to behave according to those principles, and 3) fosters a sense of responsibility on the part of children to affirm and act upon their personal beliefs.

Children do what they are taught. In the animal rights movement we know all too well how difficult it is to educate adults to new ways of thinking and acting. For most people, the idea that animals do not exist on the planet for human use is still an entirely radical concept. It is, therefore, imperative that we encourage our state boards of education to begin promoting humane education as vital and significant to children's educational experience.

The Humane Education Resource Guide can be purchased for $6.00 from the New York City Board of Education, Office of Curriculum Development and Support, 131 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, NY 11201. People and Animals costs $7.50 for each of the four grade level lesson plans, or $25.00 for the entire set; order from NAABE, Box 942, East Haddam, CT 06423.

Dr. Bloom is a Humane Education Coordinator for the New York City Board of Education. She was a 1985 NAABE "Teacher of the Year" finalist.
Child Abuse, Animal Abuse, and Criminality

Psychological "Traid of Violence"

BY MARY K. RODWELL

One might ask why a person with a long history of work in child welfare finds herself in the midst of an issue dear to the hearts of those concerned with animal welfare. The answer is straightforward: both fields are in need of protection. This need is not new; animals have been in need of protection for a long time. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) was founded in 1866. By 1974, the ASPCA had become a national crusade against animal abuse (Petryny and Carter, 1984).

Today our paths are again crossing, based on a concern that somehow there is a connection between child abuse and cruelty to animals. My interest in a possible relationship grew out of the results of a small research project designed to identify seriously emotionally disturbed children (Dowker and Rodwell, in progress). Consistently, professionals and families told us of children's bizarre behavior towards small animals. This was sometimes found in conjunction with violence against other persons such as smaller children, peers, parents and therapists. One child burned a cat and was found attempting to smother another. Another child had a habit of choking cats and setting fires. Still another covered cats with towels and stomped on them. This child also hit and bit his siblings. Injuries dogs with firecrackers was sometimes combined with threats to kill parents or therapists.

Interestingly, many of the children had been removed from their homes, and adopted by other families because they had been abused. Others, while still with biological parents, were in treatment because "they have been abused." This led me to think that there might be a link between the abuse of a child, the abuse of animals, and the potential for that child, as an adult, to abuse others. What I found in this research led me to search further to see if others were also coming to see these same conclusions.

Few scientific studies have focused on the connection between cruelty to animals and aggression against humans, and many of those that have produced family problems, But these results are important enough to suggest that more attention is needed. Lockwood and Hodge (1986) discuss the central role of companion animals in normal and disturbed families. They also tell of the historical recognition of a link between cruelty to animals and other forms of violent, anti-social behavior. According to them, there has been a high correlation between violent crimes and cruelty to animals, fire setting, and bed-wetting. Petryny and Carter (1984) tested this violent crime triad with sex offenders, finding slightly different results. For them, one or more of the triad of animal cruelty, fire setting, and bed-wetting was related to a highly abusive home environment. They suggest that these are maladaptive responses to turmoil in the infant's home prior to and during adolescence. Lockwood and Hodge suggest that these findings are inconsistent with other research indicating the existence of a different triad—the one that I, too, unwittingly discovered: that abuse by parents is related to a child's cruelty to animals which, if not curtailed, can lead to violence towards others.

Many examples can exist for adult cruelty to animals: a need to control the animal's behavior; retaliation for the animal's behavior; hatred or fear of the animal; the need to shock, impress, or entertain other humans. If these cruel behaviors were to occur in isolation, intervention aimed at stopping the acts and changing the adult with a criminal act deserving of punishment would probably be sufficient to stop the abuse. But the abuse of animals does not appear to occur in isolation. Data indicate that adult animal abusers (and aggressive criminals) have had five or more childhood acts of cruelty to animals (Petryny and Carter, 1984). Animal abuse seems to start in early childhood and, if not stopped, carries on into adulthood. Adults and children who abuse seem to share a history. This history is one of parental neglect, brutality, or rejection. They grow up not caring about animals or humans, convinced of their own worthlessness and inability to communicate with others. In many instances, they may become animals, and citizens other humans out of a need to escape being a victim themselves. Rather than ignoring their behavior, making excuses for the actors, and overlooking the possible connection between family violence, violence to animals, and subsequent aggression against people, we must act for our own protection. By protecting children and animals from abuse, we may be protecting ourselves.

The protection of animals and children must join together. This collaboration should begin by increasing support for more research. The linkages between violence to animals and violence to humans must be defined more clearly, and ways to prevent such violence discovered. Efforts must be made to educate the public about the connections. Crusading against animals committed either by children or adults should never be overlooked. Most importantly, none of us should remain silent about what we see. Know what laws exist, and use them to intervene in any instance of maltreatment.

Elmination of violence in American society is probably the only way we will truly protect both people and animals. We can begin by trying to break the cycle that connects children with abuse, and abusing children with aggression against animals and people.

Mary K. Rodwell, currently a doctoral student in social welfare at the University of Kansas, has 20 years of child welfare experience in both the public and private sectors. This article was reprinted from the newsletter of People for Animal Rights, P. O. Box 2292, Oakland, CA 94602.

Two papers on the relationship between juvenile cruelty to animals and eventual violence are available to readers. In studies by Drs. Stephen Kellogg of Yale University and Alan Felthous of the University of Texas, recently published in Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, it is shown that the case histories of many aggressive criminals contain significant evidence of childhood animal abuse. The research makes a compelling argument for humane education for children, and for early identification of animal abusers and possible pedophiles. A third study, briefly outlined above, is that of the "Boston Strangler," Albert DeSalvo. His lawyer, F. Lee Bailey, stated that if only DeSalvo had received treatment for his animal abuse tendencies, many of the crimes he committed might have been prevented.

The studies, funded by the Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation, were initiated by the World Society for the Protection of Animals, Peter St. John, Reckstel, School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06511.

Boling was a 6-year-old kitten when he was found critically burned by an adolescent boy. Veterinarians had to perform skin grafts.
Beauty Through Elephant Eyes

To Whom It May Concern

By David Gucwa and James Ehmnn
269 pages, $14.95 cloth
WW. Norton, 1985

I n 1980, when David Gucwa took a job as groundskeeper and general hand at the Burrun Park Zoo in Syracuse, New York, little did he know that the work he did there would send ripples of excitement and consternation throughout the zoological, animal behavior, and biological communities, as well as the art world. And yet, when Gucwa was assigned to become the handler of a twelve-year-old elephant named Siti, the stage was set for a groundbreaking discovery that would change forever the way Gucwa, and many of the rest of us, think about animals.

Siri is a member of the species *Elephas maximus*—a species endangered by humans’ lust for ivory and land. Siti’s relatives once roamed the earth in the tens of millions. Now there are no more than 30,000 animals in the entire world, and experts estimate that by the year 2000, none will exist in the wild—and only 100 will survive in zoos. Gucwa and James Ehmnn came to an unsettling conclusion: elephant art is a threat to the entire concept of zoos. Obviously, an institution built on the idea that animals exist for our entertainment has little likelihood of acknowledging an animal’s freedom of creative expression. But, in this book, Ehmnn and Gucwa, the period even further from such an ideology.

Most humans still cling to the idea that we are superior to animals and the creation of “art” has been pointed to as a “dividing line” between us and them. If animals can create art, then another of our species’ tenets has to come tumbling down. If Siti’s work has proved one thing, it is that we must re-evaluate our definition of art as something exclusive to humans. According to leading experts’ definitions, art is designed to be appreciated by humans. Siti’s work clearly progressed through several stages of expertise. Art, critics say, must be done with intent. Siti’s drawings were clearly no accident, right down to the final mo- tion that took precisely a similar amount of time they finished. Art, we are told, must have balance and rhythm. Siti’s pictures, even when done on a piece of toilet paper and balanced in reference to the page to one like many other elephants, she says, must be pleasing to the observer. Clearly, Siti’s work fits that criterion.

Gucwa tells us in his wonderful book and looked at the drawings that it so self-consciously handled the Burrun Park Zoo and asked about Siti. I was told that she “doesn’t draw anymore.” So I sought out a back corner of her enclosure moving her and a trunk in the swaying motion that must once have produced her pictures. People flocked by, eating their Burger King refreshments, and gazed intently at her. I stood for days when Gucwa was asked what she could do during coffee breaks and, through such a simple and typical act, the challenge of the species/phenomenon of Western culture. So I called David Gucwa. I wanted to know if there was any hope of a reunion between human and elephant art, Gucwa and James Ehmnn, science writer for the *Syndone Post Standard* and co-author of *To Whom It May Concern*, set out to do some investigating. They showed Siti’s pictures to a variety of experts, academics, and art critics, and, not surprisingly, Siti’s work met with favorable approval. It seems that the likes of abstract expressionist Willem de Kooning, musician Paul Weller, and cognitive scientist John Lilly, animal activist Michael W. Fox, naturalist Marlin Perkins, and others. Gradually, Gucwa and Ehmnn came to an unsettling conclusion: elephant art is a threat to the entire concept of zoos. Obviously, an institution built on the idea that animals exist for our entertainment has little likelihood of acknowledging an animal’s freedom of creative expression. But, in this book, Ehmnn and Gucwa, the period even further from such an ideology.

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Are Animals Really Persons?

Adam's Task: Calling Animals by Name

By Vicki Hearne
274 pages; $17.95 cloth
Alfred Knopf, 1986

Adam's Task has drawn considerable attention from the highbrow establishment, which seems fascinated that one of its own should choose to write seriously about animals. Author Vicki Hearne is a Yale University English professor and a contributing editor of Harper's who also trains dogs and horses professionally. As such, she writes both the academic behaviorists who treat animals like machines and the sentimental 'humanists' who treat animals like babies. Hearne believes that trainers possess a special "360-degree" (sic) awareness that lends supreme authority to their insights into animals' psyches.

Hearne wants to prove that animals think and know right from wrong. She also wants to defend the training of domestic animals as a sacred duty. Along the way she essays to excoriate pit bulls, explain animal behavior, make a statement on the sense of time, and speculate on the causes and cures of schizophrenia and autism.

Adam's Task covers so much ground that any trace of its thematic responsibility would have made it a very ambitious book. However, Hearne excels herself from the stringent scholarly demands she places on other animal observers. Her anecdotal, erudite method draws on her experiences as an animal trainer, her readings in literature and philosophy, and her personal convictions about life, but lacks sufficient rigor to persuade the scientifically-minded skeptics she hopes to convert.

As if aware of this inadequacy, Hearne cloaks her ideas in a turgid prose style full of needless metaphysical obscurities and hyperacademic cuteness. (Dogs and cats are "tends" and seemingly everything is a "trope" of something else.) She also tries to pass off her disjoined musings as "ordinary language philosophy" of the sort made famous by Wittgenstein. This is pure fantasy but typifies the obsession with self-justification that underlies her vindictive asides and her penchant for calling opponents "stupid" and "idiotic.

The most serious problem with Adam's Task, however, lies not in its disjunction or its unpleasant mental atmosphere, but in its moral obscurantism and hypocrisy. Though Hearne grudgingly acknowledges the appeal of the animal rights movement, she seems to see in it a threat to her own tastes and interests, and triumphs over some fanciful rationalizations for resisting any real progress against specism. She declares that the status quo is always morally superior to what replaces it. She compares animal advocacy to Marxism and anarchism (warning that it would be as bad for us to outlaw horse racing as it was for the Bolsheviks to destroy the Russian aristocracy). And she laboriously musters cruelty, to excuse herself from condemning hunting, dogfighting, and meat-eating. Hearne then ends the book with a recoiling sanctimonious demand for such frivolous reforms as the recognition of animals' "right to free speech" and the abolition of leash laws (for well-trained dogs, of course).

Despite the number and gravity of its defects, Adam's Task has been well received. Luminaries like Susan Sontag have chosen to honor the book's pretensions and to tout it as an intellectual milestone. That they do this while ignoring other, more deserving books (by less well-connected authors with less convenient opinions about bacon and leather) testifies to the intellectual elite's cynicism and sensibility. Adam's Task trivializes the whole issue of our responsibility to other species. Readers who enjoy dog stories may find the book entertaining, but anyone seeking enlightened or progressive attitudes toward the beings we exploit would do better looking elsewhere.

Sam enjoys walks in the park, playing ball, nights out with the boys, and casual sex.

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Diet and Exercise Related to Major Diseases

In an article in the March issue, Dr. Lewis Bross classifies human disease into two kinds: the infectious diseases (chiefly caused by germs) and the chronic diseases (which are the main health problem today and which are caused by excesses).

What about the leading causes of death in the U.S. today? Have we ever been shown to be definitely related to diet and exercise? What of the carcinogenic properties of extracted vegetable oils? Are we to assume that low-fat, moderate-protein regimen (no animal products) diet and adequate exercise achieve their demonstrably efficacious results through genetic modulation? I'm certainly glad that Dr. Bross is challenging some of the fallacies behind medical vivisection, but he himself seems to have a false assumption about the original meaning of the problems you have encountered, and how you are to deal with them. Every vegetarian family: what have been your special experiences? What does it mean to your children when you speak of your own life, such as your age, sex, occupation, number of children (if any), and interests.

Draft: "Dave"! Things are over in genetics!

There is no need to answer all the above questions; they are simply a guide to the material we are to discuss. Please share any experiences important to you—even a few sentences will help. Your input will be greatly appreciated.

Please send your letters or address inquiries to: "undersea"—Paul Amador and Sonia Pratilie P.O. Box 2289 Le Jolla, CA 92038

Utah Tortoises

Victims of Fallout

I was somewhat shocked by the vitriolic tone of the letter captioned "A Narrow View" in the March issue, in which the writer upholds the magazine for discussing the tragic effects of nuclear warfare on animals. I don't interpret your articles on this subject as being either political or propagandistic, but as an indication of animal advocates who are not actively politically. You are simply broadening the scope of your readers' awareness of the major effects of animal suffering brought about by humankind, and that is one of the outstanding functions performed by The ANIMALS' AGENDA.

After I received the March issue, I noticed that the major Utah newspapers were 등의 the fallout effects on the number of desert tortoises here, with the prime suspect being nuclear fallout. Fallout may not have killed tortoises outright, but may have damaged their immune system and reproduction. As the former scientific editor of Scientific American put it, "We do know that their shells contain plutonium, and the only place you can get that is in fallout. Obviously, they were hit with fallout..." Even though open-air tests ended 23 years age, its damage may be continuing. Nobody noticed the damage because the tortoises looked healthy. They just weren't laying enough eggs. Nonetheless, as the older tortoises die of old age, no younger generation is there to fill the gap.

I don't plan to join the next "No Nukes" protest in the desert, but I am knowledgeable now in one more area of animal protection that I should be concerned about. As I am sure you all should be. The knowledge, and the other knowledge I've gained from the magazine, I have used in ANIMALS' AGENDA that weren't necessarily tailored to my personal philosophy. We can't compartmentalize ourselves; all of life and its activities are intrinsically interwoven and, in one way or another, everything that happens affects animals. The more we know about animals, the more we care about each other: whatever area we choose to focus on.

Salt Lake City, UT

Draft: Electric Collars

In the March "Network Notes" section, you criticized the use of dog training collars that deliver electric shock, but we believe that such collars can save dogs' lives. As stated previously in your magazine, we adopt and rescuers because of unacceptable behavior than they 或者 care. Board members of our local humane society and animal lovers to an extreme, we have adopted a policy of not adopting dogs—brother and sister. A month later, we had them spayed and neutered. From the beginning we had to keep them chained, leashed, or in a pen, because they'd run away or chew our out, and be gone for up to 20 hours. Successful completion of a ten-week obedience class, and constant work with them did not solve the problem. Finally, unable to live with the situation, we gave them to the local animal shelter and sent the male back to his owner. About two weeks later when a proper home had failed to materialize, we took him back. After he was fitted with an electric collar and (since it was a matter of life and death) we purchased one even though it was very expensive.

Draft: Getting the Word Out

An often overlooked but extremely effective means of publicizing animal issues is the "letter to the editor" column in the newspapers. When letters to the editor are printed, they are read by other newspapers and magazines, and the public is made aware of the issues. The column is the "word" that can reach the public. The public is often unaware of the issues; the letter to the editor column is one way to bring attention to animal issues.

Suggested Dialogue for Movie Scene

I, too, enjoyed Star Trek IV, but would have altered the pizza parlor scene slightly. Captain Spock would have ordered pepperoni pizza with sauce and lots of vegetables. He would explain that "cold feet" (or "cold paws") extend beyond the humpback whales... he would further explain that meat in human diets was eliminated about the year 2040 to reduce degenerative diseases such as heart disease, cancer, and osteoporosis.

The pizza parlor scene would have been an excellent opportunity to provide an animal rights message.

Draft: New Food Source

You, terribly sad to think of the horrible deaths of animals described (with pictures) in just about every issue of The ANIMALS' AGENDA. However, it is known that normal factory-farmed animals — animals who may be "renewable resources," but who just want as much to live and not suffer as we do. We all must continue to fight for their rights and stop the destruction of life. I also suggest that we all support the National Farm Animal Reform Movement (FARM)." For every one percent reduction in the national meat consumption, we could be preventing the suffering of 60 million animals annually — all of which would be equivalent to all the animals suffering in medical experimentation.

Draft: Giving More Coverage to Farm Animals

You give more coverage to farm animals.

— Mrs. Richard A. Dahl

Minneapolis, MN

Editor's Note: Actually, we are trying to give more space in the magazine to coverage of "food animal" issues. We agree that more attention should be focused on that area of animal exploitation. However, the plight of the whales remains a high priority with both animal advocates and environmentalists. Because so many organizations and media outlets have devoted themselves to the battle to save the whales (for over 20 years to whale protection (with movies, television programs, books and songs dedicated to better understanding them), most members of the world community now believe that it is wrong to kill whales or to have them killed for food.

Editor's Note: Absolutely, one of those difficult gray areas is often encountered in trying to dramatize animal abuse. The item in the March issue was actually referring to shock collars. A letter to the editor pertains to collars used with "invisible fencing." It must be acknowledged that the potential for harming dogs—physically and psychologically—with electric shock collars is great. Yet, everyone who buys these collars should have your concern for animal welfare. The ideal solution for the problem of dog owners is a real fenced yard. Electronic (invisible) fencing doesn't always work; some dogs won't return home. We, therefore, support the use of electric shock collars as a necessary evil.
The hydrogen bomb

By October of 1949, the operation Crossroads radiological safety officer was warning AEC officials about the "insidious hazard" of fallout—how it causes cancer in human beings. But the AEC ignored the officer’s memo, according to Howard Hall. They continued to conduct open-air tests, and to subject several species of animals to radiation.

Testing increased with the development of the hydrogen bomb and the AEC’s budget rose accordingly, from $40 million in 1950 to $2.75 billion in 1951. During "Operation FLAMBOY," a series of hydrogen bomb tests conducted in Nevada in 1957-58, rhesus monkeys were placed in tubes near Ground Zero, reported the December 1979 newsletter of the International Primatex Protection League. Survivors were transferred to the Yerkes Primate Center in Atlanta, Georgia, where many developed cancer.

The "peaceful" atom, the neutron bomb, and today’s Star Wars

In a 1967 report, the AEC acknowledged the use of some five million animals annually in research on "radiation originating from peaceful uses of atomic energy." Numerous universities and military installations were "sponsored" by the AEC to subject dozens of rodents and monkeys to whole-body irradiation, to inject plutonium into the skin of miniature dogs, and to force rats to inhale radioactive dust.

Research on "an enhanced radiation neutron weapon," according to the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI) included "dismembering" of monkeys to "determine the levels at which they could no longer work and at which they would die," the Washington Post reported in 1977. The Defense Department later denied the report. AFRRI documents, obtained by animal welfare groups, indicated that such tests were being conducted to estimate the performance of irradiated troops, which seemed to dimension the neutron bomb’s unique capability: it kills with radiation, yet buildings undamaged, because the weapon has no blast.

By the late 1960’s rhesus monkeys and other animals were used to test Strategic Defense Initiative weapons in the Nevada Air Force Bomber Test Range laboratory approved by Congress in 1981. The $1.5 million project will use the animals to test particle beams, high energy lasers, and microwave radiation, reported The Nation, a San Antonio-based progressive newspaper.

With such "non-nuclear" testing, the Air Force seems to be semantically skirting a DOD policy, outlined in a 1966 Congressional report, that prohibits the use of dogs, cats, and nonhuman primates for developing biological, chemical, or nuclear weapons. Because of the ideological bent of the Reagan administration, there is increased boldness, and greater willingness to flout any restrictions for "the sake of national security."

The wars of this century all have been fueled by military laboratories, understood with the superficial hostility of a vegetarian diet. That is why we chose this classic monograph by William Steiger to be the logo for our welfare campaign, "Ban the Bomb." We urge others to follow that model.

---Toshie Fries is a freelance journalist based in Hoboken, N.J. She writes for Salon Review, the Gay Press, and AIDS Action. For more information, see her website at "www.livewhileyoucan.org.

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--The Animals’ Agenda

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ANIMALS’ AGENDA
READER PROFILE #217

MICHAEL FRANKS
HOME: Woodstock, New York
AGE: 42
PROFESSION: Recording artist and composer
HOBBIES: Snorkeling, weight training, gardening, rooting for the Mets.
LAST ACCOMPLISHMENT: Received an Emmy Award for the score of an “ABC Afterschool Special” about the homeless.
QUOTE: “In a real and dangerous way, callousness about animals segues into insensitivity and indifference towards people. As Blake wrote, ‘The dog starved at its master’s gate/Predicts the ruin of the state.’”
PROFILE: Vegan epicure. Lover of Tahitian moons, lotus blossoms and passion fruit.
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