Interspecies communication: breaking the barrier

The ANIMALS' AGENDA
THE ANIMAL RIGHTS MAGAZINE - JUNE 1981 - $3.95

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Freedom of Expression

Many prominent animal rights supporters vehemently disagreed with and lobbied against the decision to publish Patrice Greenawille's Animal Intelligencer in the April 1988 issue, which dealt with the Presidential candidacy of Senator Robert Dole. There had already been dissension over the article amongst the staff and board of the organization, but the movement upsurged when we released a copy of the column in advance to members of the Dole for President Animal welfare contingency, as a courtesy, so that they might respond in the next month's Letters section. Within a few days, we began to receive a barrage of telephone calls from Dole supporters and others who felt the critique was unfair and/ or inappropriate. Considerable pressure was applied as many of the callers attempted to convince us to pull the article. Though we did not question the right of those people to express their opinions, or the legitimacy of their different points of view, we refused to censor the article.

We want to remind readers, especially those who may have disagreed with the article, that The ANIMALS' AGENDA's role has long been to provide a forum for the discussion of ideas that are important to animal advocates—however controversial they may be. There are a number of difficult issues facing the animal rights/welfare community that have substantial bodies of opinion on both sides. We are committed to airing these conflicts in an attempt to create a dialogue, and we sincerely hope that people will join in a constructive debate rather than allowing differences to divide us.

The ANIMALS' AGENDA is a democratic enterprise, dedicated to the free expression and exchange of information. Please remember, when you disagree with something in the magazine, that the opinions expressed by writers or interviewees are their own, and do not necessarily reflect endorsement by the editorial committee of this magazine or the board of directors of its parent organization, the Animal Rights Network, Inc.

Prepare to vote

Since we're on the topic of democracy, this seems a good time to remind readers of the importance of participating in government by voting. To vote, one must first register to vote, and if you didn't do it last time, don't do it now. Just don't put it off with the thought that the next election is a long way off. November will soon arrive upon us, and animal advocates should begin preparing to cast their votes for candidates who will best represent their concerns at every level of government.

No room for hypocrisy

Outraged readers are sending us notices of some "animal protection organizations'" meetings and banquets that feature dead animals on the menu. They want us to expose these organizations for their hypocrisy. Indeed, it is a tenuous for severity in defense of the animals to accept the objects of their concern. If a group is interested in protecting only certain species of animals (like dogs and cats), that should be reflected in the ethical position of the members of a group that are not vegetarians, if it calls itself a "human society and "SPCA" should-at the very least-maintain a public posture of concern for all animals.

Please write that letter now

Last month, in Network Notes, we asked readers to write to the Reader's Guide to Non-Fiction Librarians and encourage its purchasers to index The ANIMALS' AGENDA. It seems that many librarians rely on that book in deciding which publications to display or keep as references. If you haven't done so already, please write to: Agus Case, Associate Director of Indexing Services, H.W. Wilson Company, 900 University Avenue, Bronx, NY 10452.

In the Back of the Zoo

In the Back of the Zoo. I am not sure which came first, one of the top-ranking zoos in this country, I applied the zoo evaluation in the June 1988 issue to look at and it fit the standards completely—on the part

The public sees! Behind the scenes it is a different story.

I don't think people are aware that there are close to twice the number of animals in the back rooms of the exhibits as there are on display. Most of these animals are housed in small cages, and, because they are always inside, they have no access to much sunlight or the outdoors. The zoo claims that its purpose is to educate people through a number of methods—the main method being the display of animals people would not otherwise see. But who is seeing the many unfortunate animals in the back?

—Name withheld Cincinnati, OH

Animal Wholesaling

Thanks for focusing on pet shops in the December 1987 issue. Our organization is beginning a legislative program to prohibit the wholesaling of live animals, starting with local and county laws. By cutting off the supplies from puppy mills (and kitten mills, ferret mills, etc.) we can sharply reduce the number of unwanted animals. For example, the local humane society in Boulder, Colo. kills about 4,000 per year. We have not been able to determine the number of animals sold by pet stores in Boulder, but we believe—based upon what we consider to be reliable information—that it actually exceed the number of animals killed yearly.

—Tim O'Neill Citizens Against Animal Abuse Box 154 Nederland, CO 80466

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The ANIMALS' AGENDA JUNE 1988

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

JUNE 1988

11

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

Introduction to Animal Rights

Vol. VIII, No. 5

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This policy of The ANIMALS' AGENDA is published by Animal Rights Network, Inc., a non-profit charitable organization incorporated in Connecticut. We offer a broad range of materials and information about animal and environmental issues, and provide a forum for discussion of problems and ideas. We try to reach people at all levels of consciousness and commitment to inspire a deeper regard for, and greater action on behalf of, animals and nature.

Animal Rights Network, Inc.

August 1988

11

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

Introduction to Animal Rights
Continued from previous page

Karen Davis replies:

I can assure J. Baird Callicott that I submitted "Farm Animals and the Feminine Connection" to The ANIMALS' AGENDA fully documented, and that the exclusion of his article from future issues of the Comment was the magazine's decision—not mine. In my essay, I did not refer to Callicott or to any of the insights which form the basis of my remarks. However, I have noted in this essay that, while I consider the "Feminine Connection" to be an intriguing notion, it is difficult to define. I also agree with Callicott that the idea of a "Feminine Connection" is a valuable one, and that it is important to explore its implications.

Princeton Policies

I am a recent graduate of the chemistry department of Princeton University. I have been concerned about the treatment of animals at the university, and I have written to the university administration to express my concerns. I have received a response from the university administration, which has assured me that the university is committed to improving its policies and practices regarding the treatment of animals.

Missed Point on P&G

Your article on P&G's "Putting the How on Animals: When Will It End?" (Neonline, March 1988) missed the point of our objection to the campaign on Procter & Gamble (P&G) by People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA). It's not that P&G couldn't be doing more, or that we, as animal activists, shouldn't be pressuring all companies to do more. Rather, it's that there are so many corporations doing little or nothing to phase out the use of animal testing. PETA's campaign on P&G was not about blaming P&G, but about forcing them to be part of the solution.

Fur Expo Protest

Tuesday, June 21, Noon
Madison Square Garden, NYC

And the action doesn't stop here! Plans are already underway for a vastly expanded schedule of protest and direct action next fall. TSU works closely with grass-roots groups and individuals throughout the country to implement its anti-fur campaign. Contact us immediately to plug into the TSU ACTION NETWORK.

TSU! I want to join TSU's Campaign for a Fur-Free America. Please send me information on how I can get involved in the struggle to liberate fur-bearing animals.

Enclosed is my tax-deductible donation of $... to help TSU continue making waves against fur.

Name

Address

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JUNE 1988

THE ANIMALS' AGENDA

THE ANIMALS' AGENDA
Riding the Wave Lengths

A Discussion on Interspecies Communication with Jim Nollman

By Kim Bartlett

Many people fantasize about talking to animals, but only a musician would think of trying to communicate with other species through music. Jim Nollman began jamming with nonhuman musicians about 15 years ago with a turkey duct. In 1978, he combined his love of music with his interest in animals by forming a research organization, Interspecies Communication (IC), to investigate animal consciousness. IC has sponsored field projects with species as diverse as frogs, whales, wolves, and holler monkeys, using a fresh and provocative approach which integrates the arts and sciences.

In addition to his work with IC, Jim has written extensively about his experiences with animals. Recently, Bantam published his latest book, Animal Dreaming: The Art and Sciences of Interspecies Communication.

How did you get involved in interspecies communication research? I was trained in music for theater, and wanted to be a performing musician. Unfortunately, in the United States that means—in most cases—playing in bars, promoting liquor and tobacco consumption. That wasn’t a lifestyle I wanted, so I started doing very unusual environmental kinds of music at which I had no chance of making a living, but which interested me nevertheless.

I went to Mexico for a while, and lived next door to a family who kept a turkey in their yard. Every time I would hit a certain high note while practicing on my flute, the turkey would gobble. I spent a month playing music beside this turkey, learning all his abilities and interests in what I was doing. Eventually I noticed that the turkey would actually stand by the fence, waiting for me to arrive and play. It seemed like we had actually achieved a sort of relationship, and I began to really focus on what made this turkey relate to my music. I must admit, however, that when a truck passed by and backedfire, the turkey would also gobble. But over that month’s time, I began to learn the turkey’s “energy.” When I came home to the U.S., a radio show had me produce a piece of music for Thanksgiving dinner. I went to a turkey farm and played with 300 turkeys. Every time I would hit a special note, which was a mixture of volume and pitch, all 300 would gobble. It ended up a sort of Muzak for Thanksgiving dinner, to the tune of “Froggy Went A-Courtin’.”

I became interested in exploring the whole interface with animals, and after that I played music with wolves, dolphins, monkeys. Every time I’d play with an animal, I’d notice something different and quite unique about that animal’s relationship to the music and to me. In certain cases, I would find things to be different than, say, a scientist’s behavior study about that animal.

Do you think that people listening to your music with the turkeys had second thoughts about eating their turkey dinners? I don’t know. I’m not sure that my intent was to have them stop eating turkey. It was more to have them consider the turkey as more than a piece of cooked food. One of my main interests in this whole project has been to show how the relationship of the animal and the musician, as well as the music itself, over the past 15 years is to change the way people relate to animals. Not to tell them how to change, not to tell them how to relate, but simply to provide a new metaphor.

One of the great tragedies of our time is that our culture has made scientists the stewards of nature, and so science has defined nature for the rest of us.

Communication involves transmitting a message of some kind, but not necessarily a message of the mental kind—possibly an emotional or intuitive message. How would you say that communication differs from language? I come up against a wall when I think of those two words. They are defined differently by everybody who hears them. I’m a musician, so I think of music as a universal language. But if you ask a scientist for a definition of language, you would get something very different. I think the Stephen Jay Gould movie Case Encounters of the Third Kind was right on. If you want connection with extraterrestrials, should they exist, music would be the obvious first way to attempt it because music cuts through consciousness—it doesn’t confine one’s message to the intellect.

Indeed, music tends to bypass thought processes, going directly to the emotions. At least, we tend to respond to music emotionally rather than intellectually. Is that why it’s a good vehicle for communicating with animals? Yes, but unfortunately the prevailing scientific attitude towards nature denies that animals have emotions, much less consciousness as we know it. So the fact that I have had some success in reaching animals emotionally means, first, that scientists aren’t very interested in my work, and second, that the prevailing scientific notion about animal consciousness is both limited and limiting.

One of the great tragedies of our time is that our culture has made scientists the stewards of nature, and so science has defined nature for the rest of us. Because establishment science is based on a mechanistic use of language and methodology, animals seem to be little more than clever machines. Such a mentality defines animals as specimens, externalized objects to be studied. The scientists pride themselves on what is a depersonalized and around objectivity. That is science’s subjectivity.

In your book, you discuss what you call the “specimen school” vis-a-vis what you call the “participant school.” WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE? They're different ways of utilizing science and relating to nature. A “specimen school” uses the mechanistic, logical methodology to define something. Because the medium is the message, what you define ends up being mechanistic and logical, whereas a “participant school” is a way of seeing the world in which you get involved. You don’t see yourself as an objective observer; you see yourself as an observer, perhaps even a member of the animal community. It makes sense to me of the great delusions of our time that there is such a thing as objective observation.

Give us an example of participatory research with animals? In my book, I relate a story about working with holler monkeys in Panama. The “world’s greatest” holler monkey scientist was there at the time, and we asked him what would happen if we went out with a flute and sat underneath the holler monkey tree and played. He said, "Well, the holler monkeys might howl a little louder, but they won’t come out of the trees." Because in 12 years he’d never seen that.
INTERVIEW

Continued from previous page

But I went out in the woods, and after a couple of days they came back. They came within ten feet, sat in front of me, and watched me play.

I then asked the scientist what her methodology was—how she was relating to the monkeys. She very clearly told me that she was using a very established method; she would go out in the woods every so often and shoot a monkey out of the tree with a tranquilizer dart. The monkey would drop 150 feet out of the tree, and she'd put him in a cage. After taking blood samples or whatever, she'd deposit the monkey underneath the tree and continue to observe. She was doing good science, in her own estimation. I asked her if she thought perhaps the monkeys weren't coming out of the trees because they were scared of her, but she found that preposterous.

Now, we're going to talk about a different kind of animal, a different methodology. In the late 1960s, all the studies with whales were done by the military or by the whaling companies or by the marine amusement parks. All had very exploitative attitudes towards nature in general, and the whales in particular. But a whole new generation of whale scientists came to the forefront—people like Roger Payne, who are using the songs of humpback whales, and a half-century like myself, playing electric guitar for orcas. In a way, the studies changed when the sponsoring organizations changed.

How are communication studies with animals generally conducted?

"Specimen" scientists levy tests against the animals, holding them captive, with rewards if they answer correctly. They test them with their intellect, in a way. And in some ways—very devious, double-blind experiments—in pursuit of objectivity. Finally, after a year or more of compiling a body of data, they publish a statement about how the animal fared, and in a communication experiment. Now, in my estimation, the communication experiment proved exactly nothing. In the case of a dolphin, he or she is caught in a concrete pool, asked to perform certain kinds of gestures and behaviors in exchange for the simple necessities of food and companionship. The results, in most cases, are human results. After five years they may have gotten the dolphin to respond in a way very similar to a human two-year-old. What they're really looking for is how close an animal can approximate human intelligence or human behavioral modes in exchange for the simplicity of life. It really tells you nothing about the animal's native wisdom.

"I request that the fishermen share some food with the dolphins," saw a fin's message during a Japanese television program dealing with the controversy on Iki Island. The fishermen were slaughtering dolphins, blaming them for an industrial decline. A
dolphin

Dolphins excited to their present state at least 15,000,000 years ago, compared to modern Homo sapiens arrived on the scene probably no more than 200,000 years ago. Like other cetaceans, dolphins seem to possess mental powers that humans cannot understand.

Human language is often pointed to as a sign of our species' superiority by those who believe we have a right to exploit animals. What do you think of that? It has to do with the human belief in hierarchies more than anything else. We say that a chimp is more intelligent than, say, a slug. We think of the chimp as having a higher quality of life than the slug, but, in fact, I don't think nature is like that. Nature doesn't deal in the kinds of hierarchies that are geared to put humans at the top of the list. Intelligence is really a term that has to do with human beings.

Are there no valid criteria for evaluating an animal's mental capabilities?

No, because I think intelligence is a part of the same delusion as the objective observer. Why is it that the Ora who has a brain much larger than ours always seems to have the intelligence of a two-year-old when measured by human standards?

You observe that some people will not accept the reality of animal consciousness until an animal possessed of human consciousness appears on the scene. I call it the "Rumbi Syndrome." What's being looked for is how close an animal can approximate human beings. What's hoped is that an animal can speak English. It's measuring the animal in terms of human ability, but since the human will always be better at what is human, the animal will always be below. That's useless—and quite deadly for the animal.

What do you think of ethology (the study of animal behavior) as it is taught and practiced today? Do teachers and researchers have an adequate grasp of animal communication?

It's my feeling that they suffer from the same delusion of being objective observers. I think that's changing, though, and that the ethnology of the future will be based more on healing the planet than on believing one is looking at the great movie screen of nature.

I think what I'm really leading up to is not a mass condemnation of science so much as saying that science is changing now. It's beginning to incorporate what the shamans used to do in the world. They were the "scientists" of traditional cultures, but they were healers. We can begin to use science more for healing than for gathering information. Nature is not an encyclopedia waiting to be written.

What do you mean by "dreaming" in the title of your book?

"Dreaming" is a very specific Australian aboriginal term. The dreamtime was all the stories, the connections between the people and the environment. Humans were seen not as a bag of skin with an ego, but rather like a liquid flowing into another liquid. In translating the concept, the word dreaming seemed closest to what the Westerners would feel like in a dream.

We're not likely to find a Rosetta Stone for interspecies communication. How will knowledge of what comes next?

I'm not sure there will be any breakthroughs, as such. I've had some successes with music. And last summer I worked with a group of psychics who came up with some perceptions of whales that I had never dreamed of. They spoke of the whales in terms of their light and energy, and was communicating with them out of the stimulus around them. Totally unverifiable statements, of course, but more interesting. What I think is that there won't be a Rosetta Stone because the Rosetta Stone is something verifiable. I think what will happen instead is that we won't worry so much about verifying things, and begin to accept our own natural ability to interface with nature.

John Lilly thinks that computers may aid us in communicating with animals.

Continued on next page

NO-CURE!

For centuries, scientists have employed the fallacy of depending on animal experiments to furnish cures for human ailments... and we don't even have a care for the common cold.

The waste of money and talent in these futile efforts is monumental. To be informed send for free literature.

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THE ANIMALS' AGENDA
June 1988

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There's the hierarchy again. It's self-defeating, and it goes on and on. John Lilby is a scientist from the old generation who was a great transitional figure, but disagree with him. Dolphins aren't superior anymore than horses are superior.

Many cetacean researchers have come to believe that dolphins and whales are telepathic. Do you?

Yes. There's a mind connection with dolphins that I've experienced too often, and it takes many bizarre forms for any other explanation to suffice. That's part of the mystique.

Do you see telepathy as having a natural explanation?

It's the idea of the fluid within the fluid. If nature isn't outside our skin, then we may be in touch with a dolphin as much as we are with our fingertips. But we have to know that, think that way, sense and perceive our world that way. Once there is that perception, the ability will follow.

You mentioned to me earlier that you see the animal rights movement as needing a positive balance to all the negativity it deals with constantly, a positive expression for the animals as well as being against the many forms of exploitation. How do you suggest we try to achieve this?

I always find that when you're against something, the people you're against dig in their heels. It takes twice as much energy to achieve something when that happens. The true change—the paradigm shift, or the new relationship with nature—will come when something supersedes the old. You do not supersede the old by forcing the new down people's throats. You need to love nature like Christians love heaven, or like Buddhists love enlightenment. I think we will make the changes in the way people relate to nature when we can provide them with a positive view of nature. In many cases, we tend to lose sight of the positive because it's sometimes easier to be against something than for something. We need to do both.

Something we're lacking may be a real vision for the future. We may be too focused on the specifics. You're right. You have a model to be against, but there's no new model to be for. Being against something is dealing with the past. To be for something, you need to look to the future. It's hard to achieve in a world where there are so many images. But nature cries out for simplicity, purity of thought, and slowing down. Hopefully, the vision will come. The mourning, as I see it, is the first step towards the future.

Write to Interspecs Communication, Inc., 173 Hidden Meadow Lane, Friday Harbor, Washington 98250, for membership information and a sample newsletter.

Jim with family and friends.

Get your voice heard about the importance of protecting dolphins! Join the movement to save these amazing creatures. SIGN THE PETITION TODAY!

The woman had lived a long life, and had managed to care for herself—until time began to take its inevitable toll. She had to go to a nursing home. But there was a problem—two loved ones couldn't go with her.

Her two cats, who had been her faithful companions during the older woman’s years, were not allowed in the nursing home. Now they were old folks, too—19 and 21 years old. What would happen to them?

The woman loved her cats and she trembled at the idea of euthanasia. They were her family members, and she felt guilty, helpless, and/or able to adopt the elderly cats. The lady had a possible answer—Life Home for God's Stray Animals. If only there were a way.

The woman had heard that Ann and Jerry Fields operated Life Home for God's Stray Animals, Inc. as a nonprofit, tax-exempt private animal shelter for cats and dogs. Among their beliefs was a prime rule no animal was "put to sleep" just to get rid of it. The lady had also heard that the Fields' shelter was overcrowding—they had some 500 cats and dogs already, and they were too short of facilities and funds to accept anymore animals.

There was no way we could turn her down," said Ann, "No way of course. When she arrived with her cats we showed her the shelter where they would be living and the woman just cried and cried. She was so relieved that her cats were going to be cared for in the same way she had done.

It's been almost two years now, and the two cats, real old-timers now, are still living at Life Home for God's Stray Animals. They mostly sleep and dream whatever old cats dream and enjoy the company of a couple of older younger cats in a heated and cooled "cat house" and enclosure. The woman can rest assured that her cats will live out their natural lives. Ann and Jerry constantly struggle to provide homes for hundreds of homeless pets, and they have an unprecedented variety of species—dumb-dumb at their gate, and severely injured and sick animals that otherwise would be killed. The Fields work 16 hours plus daily—feeding the animals, nursing the sick and injured ones, and providing humane veterinary care and cleaning. The facilities funded entirely with help given to expand this 216-acre shelter in Rockdale County east of Atlanta.

We wish to express our deep appreciation to the Fields and their many supporters. The twins are struggling harder than ever—if that's possible. They are working hard to meet the growing code requirements of an agreement with Rockdale County officials. According to Ann, it will cost $17,000 a year just to keep their animals safe and happy and to keep up with the county's rules and she and Jerry have to depend almost entirely on donations.

The Fields, who first began their animal shelter in their mobile home in the early 1960s, have received extensive favorable publicity over the years. This has resulted in major developments: a great increase in the number of animals under their care and a great increase in expenses. Donations from supporters of the Fields purchased the 216 acres in May of 1983, the cat house and runs and on the property, and provided food and health care for the animals. There is little room enough money, however, and the same holds true now—especially with the need to build additional runways and new shelters and to provide windows in some of the recently built shelters. I try to turn away for lack of space," says Ann. And, indeed, she does.

Ann and Jerry Fields and all their animals need your help desperately—donations, physical help in feeding and caring for the animals, and materials for Rea market sales. The shelter also needs Top Value and S & H Green Stamps. Games price stars and cents-off coupons from animal food, cat litter, cleaning supplies, etc. Please fill out and mail the coupon below. Donations are greatly appreciated and they are tax-exempt. Remember these lines from Khalil Gibran:

There are those who give and know not pain in giving. Nor do they see joy, for with mindfulness of virtue. There are those who give as in yonder valley the Myrtleabenite its fragrance into space. Through the hands of such as these God speaks, and from behind their eyes He smiles upon the Earth.

Life Home for God's Stray Animals, Inc.
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Life Home for God's Stray Animals, Inc.
Vegetable Fest
The International Vegetarian Festival is being planned for Saturday, June 25 on the Mall in downtown St. Paul, near the city's Children's Museum. The event will feature a variety of food, music, and activities related to vegetarianism. The festival is free and open to the public.

Seabird Available
A 90-minute videotape containing episodes of HBO's children's program "Seabirds" is now available. The program is a series of interviews with experts and conservationists about the lives of seabirds. A portion of the proceeds from the sale of the tape will be donated to the San Francisco Audubon Society.

Organizational Update
The annual report of the San Francisco Audubon Society has been released. The report includes information about the society's activities, including conservation efforts and educational programs. The society is also seeking new members to help support its mission.

Protest of Vendor's Meeting
The Ohio Valley Fund for Animals is coordinating a demonstration at the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Association, scheduled for June 25 at the Ohio Convention Center in Columbus. The protest will be held from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and will include speeches and a march. The group is calling for a ban on the use of animals in medical research.

Defenders of Selected Wildlife
The Defenders of Selected Wildlife (DSW) is a nonprofit organization that advocates for the protection of animal species. DSW supports efforts to regulate hunting and fishing, and to promote the establishment of national wildlife refuges. The organization is based in Washington, D.C.

Not Just Whistling "Dixie"
On March 5, 1862, a conference was held in New Orleans, Louisiana, to discuss the possibility of forming a union between the United States and the Confederacy. The conference was called "The South's Last Chance," and was attended by representatives from several Southern states. The conference ultimately failed, but it is remembered as a significant event in the history of the Civil War.

University of Minnesota Under Fire
The University of Minnesota is facing criticism for its handling of sexual assault cases. The university has been accused of covering up complaints and failing to take appropriate action in response to reports of sexual assault.

Howard Jones Opens "Nowhere"
British recording artist Howard Jones has opened a "Nowhere" concert tour in the United States. The tour is expected to include several dates in major cities, including Los Angeles and New York City. Jones has released several albums in recent years, including "Fear of a Black Hat."
HORSE RACING: What's Around the Bend?

Once a year, the horse racing world focuses its undivided attention on Maryland's Pimlico racetrack, when it hosts the Preakness, the second leg of the Triple Crown. But Monday, March 7 of this year—more than two months before the Preakness—was just another day at the track, a day the race had numbers instead of names. In the day's eighth race, Zeus Belle had settled into the stretch run amid a pack of horses. With only a furlong remaining, the filly had a lock on third place, but little chance of catching Win Right or Raja's Gold. But jockey Ben Feliciano decided he wanted an extra effort from her. With his mount sprinting at upwards of 30 mph, Feliciano whipped Zeus Belle's bobbing head three times. One blow shattered the plastic portion of her blinkers, the mask-like device that restricts a horse's peripheral vision, and a broken plastic chip pierced Zeus Belle's right eye. Though pinned, she managed to hold her position across the finish line. For the effort, which entitled her owner to a portion of a $14,500 purse, the filly's right eye was permanently blinded.

Zeus Belle's type of injury is rare in the horse racing industry. But its cause is common. In the racing industry, there's an incentive for owners, trainers, and even jockeys to abuse horses in order to push them beyond their physical limits. Getting horses on the track—even if they have lesions on their legs or blood in their lungs—is the bottom line. Carrying a jockey is never enough, a horse must also carry a weighty portion of track purses. Thus, many individuals in the racing industry gamble that the lame horses they allow in the gate will be intact and when they cross the finish line. A pitiful product of the running of lame horses is the "breakdown," the tumbling of a horse that often leaves a heap of others on the track. A pitiful practice that allows injured horses to compete is the application of drugs. The "Sport of Kings," charges the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), has turned into the "Sport of Drugs," where the syringes have become a standard tool of the trade. Unfortunately, the public notices only the sensational spills or the blatant abuses like Zeus Belle's. For horses, there's a little more wrong with racing than meets the eye.

No separation of track and state

During the month of Zeus Belle's Injuries, Virginia's legislature approved a binding referendum on the subject of legalized gambling on horse racing. If voters pass that referendum as expected, Virginia will be the third state this year (Tennessee and Wisconsin being the others), the tenth in five years, and the 42nd in the country to allow pari-mutuel racing, as it is called. Racing advocates sell states on the business of racing by claiming it's a sure bet to fill treasury coffers. Indeed, every pari-mutuel racing state receives a share of the take-out, wagered money minus earnings. In a typical year, 15 to 20 percent of the total amount wagered, the take-out is divided in fixed percentages primarily between track owners, winner's purses to horsesmen, and the state.

And though the tracks do the business, the states set the percentages of the take-out. But that's just one example of the broad regulatory authority that states assume after allowing pari-mutuel racing. (Non-pari-mutuel racing, often called "bush" track racing, is not subject to state sanctioning or rules.) Among other things, states license tracks, determine the frequency of racing, and can legalize the administration of certain drugs to horses.

Some observers claim that states have become business partners instead of regulators of the racing industry because of the existence of the take-out structure. Notes Ed Bowen, editor-in-chief of The Blood-Horse, one of the largest, most influential horse industry publications: "The way the states can generate revenue is by having people go to the races or wager off track. Realizing the tracks are there, they tell the track that it's going to race 365 days a year."

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, states began making pari-mutuel racing to ensure year-round revenue. Now, tracks even in northern racing jurisdictions, such as New Hampshire and Maine, are open during winter months.

This means that horses must compete in inclement weather and extreme temperatures, and often turn dirt surfaces to slop and can make every turn a hair-raising one. The problem is, when races are canceled only when bettors can't drive on the roads, not when horses can't run on the tracks.

Moreover, according to Bowen, year-round racing has created an "unavoidable pressure to fill races." Trainers that might have rested marginally healthy horses instead rely on them for post-time. With so many racing cards to fill (Rockingham Park in New Hampshire, not unique, races 10 times a day for 250 days), it is inevitable that horses are over-raced. Racehorses, pushed long distances on hard surfaces, are creatures of definable physical limits. Supporting an extremely heavy tonn (in addition to a jockey), the thin legs of racehorses are extremely susceptible to joint, tendon, and bone injuries. Dr. William Reed notes that a racehorse can generate a kinetic energy of 1,860,020 ft.lb. and that "this tremen-
dous force is absorbed at one phase of the gallop of a single foreleg." In Australia and most European coun-
tries, racing is done on grass, a much more yielding surface than the com-
pact dirt surfaces of the U.S. Bob Baker, who owned and raced horses before becoming Field Investigator for HSUS, comments, "Surfaces of many racetracks are kept intentionally hard to produce last race times in order to impress the spectators and this results in many severe injuries to horses." These injuries are increasingly stressful, and usually hazardous, for even the best-trained and best-developed horses. It's all the more dangerous for horses who compete before physical maturity. Most owners and trainers enter horses into competition at the age of two, before their musculo-skeletal systems reach full development. Thus, it's not surprising that the American Association of Equine Practitioners (AAEP) lists two-year-old racing as one of the major causes of injury to racehorses. Dr. George Maylin, who heads New York's drug testing operation at Cornell University, summarized the results of a study involving more than 76,000 horses in 1977: "Two-year-olds fracture far more often than three-year-olds, the older the horse the better his chance of survival." He concluded, "Outlawing the racing of young horses would significantly reduce fractures and breakdowns in a race."
An Eye for a Fine

Despite the fact that racehorses are not exempt from state anti-cruelty statutes, no jockeys, trainers, exercise riders or other officials have ever been criminally prosecuted for cruelty to them. The HSUS has urged state racing commissions to adopt rules prohibiting the abusive treatment of horses, but they've been inapplicable. Time and again, track officials have told jockeys that they will fine or suspend people for "improper turf practices.

"In a horse's attack to pacify the rambunctious thoroughbreds are periodically or chronically lame." A recent case in point was the report of a horse that was injured by another horse in a horse race.

Horses are able to race because often rid them of the symptoms of their injuries. They do it with a magic wand, but with a loaded needle.

nothing to accelerate healing. Even GERCY Pharmaceuticals, the manufacturer of bute, admits that it provides "symptomatic relief only". Bute critics say injured horses should be rested, not raced after being loaded with pharmaceuticals.

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Injured horses can be treated with drugs that provide symptomatic relief but do not address the root cause of their injury.

COMING SOON

• RIDING AFTER THE HOUNDS is what fox hunting is all about, claim enthusiasts of the "sport" who range from English aristocrats to Texas socialites. But the bloody kill is the reality for the foxes: a violent death that follows hours of unremitting pursuit by packs of dogs.

• BULLFIGHTING IS ONE OF SPAIN'S BEST KNOWN TRADITIONS. Though it has ancient roots, today's bullfighting is enveloped in so many layers of artifice that it is difficult to recognize bullfighting as a spectacle of calculated sadism. Unfortunately, it's only one form of the deadly spectacles that take place worldwide.

• ANIMALS ARE IN PRISONS but they're not the ones behind bars. When prison officials allow inmates to keep and care for animals, there are benefits for all parties. "I knew they needed me and that I needed them - my animals gave me a brand new lease on life," says one ex-con who now works as a veterinary assistant. A heart-warming article tells how animals - horses, birds, dogs, and stray cats - help defuse prison violence and help heal damaged psyches with unconditional love.

Continued from previous page.

The HSUS estimates that more than 2,000 horses are killed or injured on U.S. tracks every year. A much greater number of horses are forced to retire from racing due to injuries that dramatically end their careers, but nevertheless sustain injuries of varying degree. According to a report by Dr. Edwin Churchill, presented at a Symposium on Equine Pharmacology and Therapeutics.

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race drugging, and forced a "compromise." New York now permits dinitrofluorobenzene (an anti-inflammatory) and corticosteroids (cortisone), even though Dr. Maylin, the head of drug testing in New York, claims the latter are harmful. In a June 1986 interview in The Horse Digest, he said, "Corticosteroids reduce pain and inflammation and enable a horse to continue to race with an injury. Unfortunately, they have side effects which, in the long run, outweigh their immediate benefits—that is, the life of a horse and its rider are worth more than a share of a purse."

With the prices so high for jockeys and horses, why are horsemen so committed to illegal drugging? Rye Anthony Chamblin, as executive director of the HBOA, explained his organization's support for "permissive medication laws": "The reasons for this policy are many and varied, but basically are due to the demands caused by increased dates and winter racing." It appears that when the states asked for year-round racing, the horsemen demanded liberal drug testing as a result. One lab analyst who requested anonymity, takes it a step further: "the horsemen want permissive medication so they can get as much as possible out of the animal before it dies. If it breaks a leg, they can worth it by the pound."

The fact is, although the U.S. is only one country among many in the world, these drugs are harmful to horses, it's virtually alone in allowing horse races to continue on more than just hot, dirty tracks and rain.

Where kings and crooks rub elbows

The administration of illegal drugs is only one way the jockeys are using their horses. A recent study by Dr. Rye Anthony "Big Iron" Ouida, a former lab analyst in New York, has revealed that horsemen are using a variety of substances that can be used in trace amounts and are seldom detected by the standard testing method: thin-layer chromatography (TLC). What's more, if a lab does not have a method of detecting a drug, trainers quickly abandon it in favor of an undetectable substance. Dr. Patterson commented in The Equine Practitioner, "They have drugs around the track that haven't even been named yet... there is a black market in domestic drugs and drugs coming in and out of the country... there is no way we can keep pace.

The development of some extremely sensitive testing methods may allow lab analysts to pick up the pace considerably. However, new immunological assays—developed by International Diagnostic Systems Corp. (IDS)—that are 1000 to 1000 times more sensitive than the TLC method are going to revolutionize both pre- and post-race testing of all categories of chemical substances that can be used or abused," comments Illinois lab analyst McDonald.

Where these tests have been employed, lab analysts have exposed the use of some powerful "designer drugs" including mariondo (a stimulant), and oxyphenbutazone (both analgesics). Dr. Frank O'connor, chief of the chemistry division of Industrial Laboratories in Denver, which does contract work in seven states for the American Quarter Horse Association, said "Narcotic and stimulant use was highly prevalent in the southwest... as high as ten percent of all winners." The tests have been most extensively used in New Mexico, where 52 trainers have been nabbed in the past few months for administering narcotics and stimulants. Among the drugged horses, the winner of the 1987 $2 million All American Futurity, the richest quarter horse race in the world, crossed the finish line on oxygen.

Dr. Charles Prouge, president of IDS, observes, "The whole safety net the industry had set up to eliminate and prevent drug abuse had a number of large holes because the technology..."

Some Racing Facts

All types of racing, pari-mutuel thoroughbred racing attracts the most spectators and track wagers. In 1986, at the track and off-track, gamblers wagered $5.4 billion on thoroughbreds, and track attendance topped 42 million. Conducted in 29 states, thoroughbred racing is popular throughout the country—especially in the East and in California. Thoroughbred horses, racing anywhere from three-quarters to 1 1/2 miles, are slender and sinewy, and combine both speed and endurance. Their total population is approximately 330,000.

In contrast to thoroughbreds, quarter horses are more muscular and race shorter distances, usually one-quarter mile with no track turns. Approximately 25 states have their quarter horses. In 1986, quarter-horse racing was successful only in the United States (Florida and Illinois have struggling quarter horse tracks). In 1986, bettors legally wagered $1 million on these races, and attendance topped 3 million.

Standardbred horses or "trotters" and "pacers" pull a 5-key seated in a sulky (a lightweight carriage) and typically race one mile distances. "Paced" racing, specific to 20 states, is most common in the East. Just over 52,000 standardbreds raced in 1986, when the gross amount wagered totaled $3 billion and average handle approached 19 million.

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The ANIMALS' AGENCIA

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JUNE 1988

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The ANIMALS' AGENCIA
Canada’s Harp Seal Hunt Revived

58,000 Seal Pups Slaughtered

By Daniel Monsat
President
International Wildlife Coalition

I knew we couldn’t trust them, I knew the sealers and fishermen of Atlantic Canada wouldn’t let the infamous seal hunt die. Over the past two months our Coalition worked and I have been crossing the eastern Canadian provinces investigating the so-called end to the slaughter of whitecoat baby seals.

From Prince Edward Island to Newfoundland to Nova Scotia and back again, it’s almost too tricky to try to put into words.

The Canadian Harp seal slaughter isn’t over. It’s been changed, but the deaths of tens of thousands of month-old seal pups attest to the fact that the sealers and fishermen have revived the Harp seal hunt.

We Didn’t Trust Them From the Beginning

Even when the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans announced the end of the baby Harp seal slaughter last December, we didn’t trust them.

All of our worries have been confirmed. It’s a disgusting case of deceit.

Just at the turn of the year, Canadian authorities announced that whitecoat baby seals would no longer be killed for “commercial” purposes and that the large “commercial” ships would no longer be allowed to go into the ice to kill newborn seals.

Well, that was a victory. All of us fought for the seal over the years deserved to celebrate a significant decrease in the number of seals that would be killed.

But how wrong we were to think that the total hunt would really end, that the sealers wouldn’t find a way to revive a large commercial slaughter of the seals.

What is happening now is that commercial fishermen are still getting sealing licenses and are killing seals. These “landmen” or small boat sealers as they are called, go out after the whitecoat pups after they begin to shed their white fur. This hunting begins when the seal pups are about two weeks old. The white fur is gradually replaced by a beautiful gray coat.

So yes, the big sealing ships aren’t going out. It’s no longer legal for pure whitecoat seal pups to be slaughtered for commercial purposes.

But seal hunters in Atlantic Canada are still killing seal pups.

Who would walk away from a slaughter of fifty to sixty thousand Harp seal pups just because the poor seals are one to four weeks older?

It is now suddenly all right to kill seals just because they don’t have their pretty white coat in tact.

Though some seals are still young enough to be dubbed, most are now being shot. The very young seals don’t try to escape and are easy prey for the club-wielding sealers. As the young pups mature week after week, however, they begin to sense that man means death. Very early in their lives they learn to take to the water if humans approach.

So what we have now is an army of gun toting small boat sealers blasting seal pups in the head instead of bailing them.

Only two weeks older than the whitecoat pups “protected” from the moulting stage died by the tens of thousands this year in the new version of the annual seal catch.

Are we supposed to accept this tragic turn? Of course not.

Canadian Government and Fur Industry to Blame

How did this happen? Well, for one thing, the Canadian federal government has allocated $5,000,000 to revive the small boat commercial seal hunt.

But the real reason for the escalation of the hunt lies with the fashion fur industry and the Asian demand for aphrodisiacs.

Without the international protest over the seal hunt the traditional markets for seal pelts and leather in Europe have slowly come back. Exotic leather and fashion fur, unfortunately, are still in demand.

What is even worse is that we have just learned that a method has been developed to grind up seal meat and oil and turn it into feed for the fashion fur industry’s fox and mink ranchers.

Furriers like the oily meat because it produces better fur on animals like mink and fox. A sealing plant in Newfounland is already installing the feed processing equipment. The president of the Canadian Sealer’s Association braggs about having 100 tons of frozen seal meat ready for shipment.

The situation we are now faced with is that young seal pups are being killed, skinned, ground up and fed to caged animals who are in turn killed, skinned and turned into fashion fur.

A second and equally obscene market for seal body parts is the growing demand seal penis bones and meat.

“ALL we sell are the exact words of the killer’s representative. Their chief markets are shops in Asian sections of large Canadian cities and places like Hong Kong.”

We Must Stop This!

I hope you will join us and challenge the revitalization of Canada’s Harp seal hunt ... that you will take a stand against practices that has once again become the world’s largest commercial marine mammal slaughter.

First, please write to Canada’s Fisheries Minister, Mr. Tom Siddon. Let him know exactly how you feel about Canadian fishermen killing 50,000 to 60,000 month-old seal pups so they can be turned into fur, fox and aphrodisiacs.

Please write to:

Tom Siddon
Minister of Fisheries and Oceans
Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans
240 Allan Street
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1A OB6

Second, please send us your name and address. Our International Wildlife Coalition is creating a voluntary global task force of caring people who will stand up to protect the revitalized Canadian Harp seal slaughter.

If you can make a small donation, fine. Our campaign certainly needs funding. We need the dollars of tough work ahead. But YOUR name and address are most important. We will need to call on our seal hunt task force to challenge the fashion fur industry and the Canadian fishermen at every turn.

Please help us take a stand for the seals.

Urgent Action Needed

“Seal hunters enjoying best harvest in years.”
Montreal Gazette, April 8, 1988

“Fifty-eight thousand harp seals have been taken so far this season.”
Pierre Commeau, Fisheries Spokesman, April 21, 1988

“Increasing demands for seal products in Europe could turn the traditional fishermen’s hunt into a reasonably prosperous industry.”
Walter Carter, Liberal Fisheries Critic, March 20, 1988

“People are going for seal penises. Local entrepreneurs have scouted out lucrative markets for ground seal penis and toes, which are believed to be aphrodisiacs in the Orient.”
Brian Peter, CEO, Canadian Fish Aid Development Agency, March 20, 1988

“Carino Company Limited has applied for permission to modify the existing South Dildo plant to process seal meat for use as feed for animals.”
The East Coast Fisherman Magazine, March, 1988

“We strongly protest the exploitation of seals to satisfy the demand for seal claws and penises in the Far East. Of particular concern to us is the new market to process seal carcasses into feed for commercially ranched fox.”
Tom Langan, Robert Musick
Robert Ros, James Jeffords
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.
April 19, 1988

“Over the last year Newfoundland sealers have spent nearly $500,000 of the federal money to plan the expansion of the Canadian seal trade.”

“The sealers’ co-operative Norwegian-owned Carino Ltd, and a number of local entrepreneurs are currently laying plans to turn Newfoundland into fur vest and leather brief cases.”

“Carino plans to start producing feed for fox farm operators in early April after managers install several pieces of special equipment to process seal carcasses.”

“This year, P. James and Sons, hoping to capitalize on local tastes for seal flipper, plans to convert a quarter of a million pounds of dark seal meat into breaded seal nuggets, pepperoni seal sausages, frozen flipper pie and processed seal entrées (ready to eat after just three minutes in the microwave).”
The Sunday Express, St. Johns, Newfoundland, March 20, 1988

Will you please help with a donation for our Harp Seal Campaign? Please send your gift to:

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320 Clifford Street, Falmouth, MA 02540

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ACTIVISTS TRACE STOLEN ANIMALS TO RESEARCH LABS

On the Dognappers’ Trail

A
n estimated 1.5 million dogs and cats are stolen out of their own homes and yards each year in the U.S. and hundreds of thousands are buried
up in the hands of Class B or “non-
source” animal dealers licensed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), who sell the animals to public and private universities and research facilities for use in experiments. Judging from the num-
ber of cases uncovered recently, it looks as though deception and outright theft are among the chief reasons that “hunchers” (Class B dealers and individuals who sell animals to Class B dealers) use to procure
animals. Class B dealers don’t have to adhere to any Federal guidelines in ob-
taining animals. Indications are that regulations drafted under the 1985 Def-
Brown amendments to the Animal Welfare Act (which would have restricted B dealers to obtaining animals only from
public animal shelters) and pounds ap-
parently were scrapped in recent weeks, up until December, then reintro-
ced just in time for the Reagan Administration to bring it to bear.

The following are a few of the ac-
counts that have surfaced recently due to investigations by organizations and in-
dependent activists. We urge readers to study the details of the cases presented below and to be on the lookout for similar activities in their own locales.

The Budget
Boarding Case

"He was a clean-cut, all-American, super-
star, and I was instructed to give my dog a
good home on his ten-acre ranch," — Dognapper victim

In early January, the Los Angeles ani-
mal welfare group Last Chance for Animals received a phone call from a
woman who claimed to have been vic-
timized by a dognapper. After she had
given her spaniel to a "Mike Johnson," she became suspicious after discovering that he had given her a false telephone number. Activists began calling others who had placed similar "free to good
home" ads in a local newspaper, and found that they too had given dogs or cats to the same Johnson.

"From the very beginning, we knew where this would lead. That’s why we all acted with a sense of urgency," said Chris
DeRose, president of Last Chance. As the number of victims grew, the activists kept detailed notes on "Johnson’s" conversa-
tions and actions. More than once, he had
spoken of his "girlfriend, Barbara." One of the many telephone numbers he gave out belonged to a "B. Ruggerio," with an
unlisted address.

After two frustrating weeks, an un-
expected development broke the case

drove to Cedars-Sinai, where they were blocked by three guards in an hour-long standoff. Chris DeRose went in to regis-
trate, and was shoved back through the door and thrown to the ground by the guards. Meanwhile, the distraught peo-
ple whose animals had been taken under false pretenses vented their anger.

"I want my dog," screamed one, as tears
ran down her face. Cedars-Sinai at first denied having any of the animals, but
promised to let a third party activist into the lab the following day to attempt to identify missing animals. However, on Monday, Cedars-Sinai spokesperson Ron Wise said the third party was not prepared and were not going to turn over any more information.

"Local media coverage, by this time widespread, began to focus on Cedars-
Sinai, and on Tuesday, the Animal Regulation that they would send photos through the mail to the East Valley shelter. No one was to come to Cedars-Sinai, however, and no dogs would be released.

Those whose animals had been taken had 48 hours to identify and reclaim the dogs after looking at the photos, after which time the experimentation would resume. With continued media interest and pres-
sure from Last Chance and other organizations, Cedars-Sinai finally relinquished the six dogs on Wednesday, February 3. By Fri-
day, three of the dogs had been claimed by their relieved human companions.

On Monday, February 1, police and fire control officers removed the 55 animals remaining in the two kennels and brought them to the East Valley shelter. Officials and activists continued to locate other people who had given dogs and cats into Ruggerio’s or Johnson’s custody and reunite them with their animals. By March 1, 60 dogs had been identified. On that day, the remaining 27 dogs joined a tally of dogs and cats were adopted by Last Chance. The Department of Animal Regulation and Last Chance turned over their files to John Rocke, deputy city attorney, and to Henry Strathorn, USDA’s senior investi-
gator in Sacramento, who had taken over the case.

Ruggerio and Spero, speaking through their attorney, denied knowing how Ralf
Jacobsen (the real ‘Mike Johnson’) had obtained so many animals. However, in an in-
terview with a private investigator hired by Last Chance, Jacobsen related how Ruggerio had called him in October of 1987, asking him if he wanted to make money. Jacobsen said he made money by setting up someone else to get the dogs, and he needed as many large dogs as he could find and, advised him. Through newspaper ads to locate, in MA, NC, USA

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The ANIMALS’ AGENDA
JUNE 1988
22
Continued from previous page

animal shelter. According to Clallam County Humane Society director Judy Nikodem, Dyke was already a regular at the shelter when he was returned in 1982.

Nikodem said that Dyke trained the animals for dogs hunting. Shelter records indicate that Dyke adopted 139 dogs in 1985 and at least 147 in 1986. That year, between 15 and 30 dogs were adopted to any animal.

Dyke sometimes used an alias. The standard 12-ounce deposit was waived—

due to his volume adoptions, Dyke was charged discounted adoption fees. The dogs were not necessarily traced through the dog to the humane society. Because of the persistence of the dog's theft, Kathy Hall, a warrant has been issued for the missing man who stole and sold Jackson. And the USDA has reopened its investi-

The Clallam County Humane Society cut Dyke off in early 1987 when it became impossible for the organization to continue to deny the dogs' true destination. During the past few months, at least six dogs were adopted for Dyke by employees he sent to the shelter. Dyke was apparently having difficulty keeping up with the research demand for dogs. Soon the word was out that Dyke had raised around $250 in cash for dogs. One woman told him his mother's dog, as well as dogs he had stolen from a neighbor and an aunt. Another man later arrived to take these dogs and put the remaining animal at the shelter, police, coast

guard, customs agents, state patrol, and other enforcement agencies.

Armored with documentation, including permits, Dyke had lied tovarious law enforcement agencies, USDA attempted to convince him to stop buying stolen dogs. He voluntarily entered into a pretrial diversion program, if a Class A (animal breeder) license.

Dyke also tried to work through the Washington State Humane Society, which had a PWSA-repre-

tentative, and the Washington State Humane Society. The concept was raised many times, but despite the fact that Dyke was USDA licensed, the idea and future did not promise the matter. The head of animal care at the In-

stitute happens to be a longtime friend and frequent guest of Dyke's. Due to the Institute's marked lack of interest in investigating the case further or responding to evidence presented, the PWSA representative on the committee resigned last April.

Washington State Senator Ray Moore

introduced S.B. 6390 this year, proposing bans on both pound seizure and Class B dealers. The dozen Peninsula residents probing these dogs are hoping to get this bill passed. The bill, which would total of 35 minutes at the end of a hearing held in the state House in late March, is pending at the time of this writing.

By the completion of the dog's testimony, a quarantine was no longer needed. The Peninsula residents have organized to publicize Dyke's dealings. PWSA recently located the owner of Jackson, the dog stolen from in front of the Port Angeles paper mill. The dog was traced through Dyke to the Institute because of the persistence of the dog's theft. Kathy Hall, a warrant has been issued for the man who stole and sold Jackson. The Port Angeles Humane Society has reopened its investi-

The city police and county sheriff's in-

vestigations of Dyke led nowhere. Dyke, a friend of the County Sheriff, holds an annual open house for law enforcement agencies, and makes his shooting range available for proper certi-

cation to the sheriffs, police, coast guard, customs agents, state patrol, and oth-

ers.

Says DeLisse, "The Budget Board case is not an isolated one. It's happening all over the state, and the creators people like Barbara Ruggero. It's an organization that the Washington Senate, Senator Wendell Ford's version of the Pet Protection Act would go a long way in preventing those situations from occurring in the future when all dealers are outlawed." —Bill Dyer

Bill Dyer works with Last Chance for Animals in Los Angeles, Calif. Readers may contact the group at 16390 Vine Blvd., Suite 356, Toluca Lake, CA 91356.
The Lawrence County, Indiana Case

In early March, 1998, The Courier-Journal (Louisville, Ky.) ran an article announcing that the Lawrence County Animal Shelter in Bedford, Ind., had been besieged with calls from people reporting the disappearances of a total of more than 250 dogs and cats over a five-month period—about five times the number of calls the shelter normally receives over that period of time. Indiana state police investigating the disappearances discovered that the University of Louisville had recently purchased some 70 dogs from a Bedford Class B dealer—Todd Miracle of Miracle Dog Kennels. What was not revealed in the article was that the dogs had been stolen. After viewing the photos, two local residents were able to tentatively identify their animals. On March 28, they went to the shelter, where the stolen animals were collected. The university, while continuing to claim that all of its dogs were cared for by USDA-licensed dealers, admitted to not knowing how the dogs had obtained the dogs. The university refused to refrain from experimenting on the dogs in question.

Pet Finders of America, a Indianapolis-based organization which attempts to reunite lost animals with their owners, sought a temporary restraining order and a permanent injunction in Jefferson Circuit Court against the University in late March, hoping to prevent the lab from experimenting on the dogs until sufficient effort had been made to locate their owners. Both the order and the injunction were denied, and the dogs remain in the hands of University of Louisville researchers.

The Animals Film on Video

"...what is shown cannot be denied or, once seen, forgotten." —The Oregonian

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One of the 70 dogs purchased from Class B dealer Todd Miracle by the University of Louisville.
Old Board Remains in Power at PSPCA

As the latest chapter in the ongoing struggle for control of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PSPCA), members of the 123-year-old organization cast ballots in mid-March on a variety of proposals. Animal rights critics charge that placing inadquate stockholders on the board of directors as part of some of the PSPCA's policies and priorities have met with stiff resistance for over a year from all but members of the current twelve-member board of directors. Some 62% of the PSPCA's 1,700 members voted, rejecting by a margin of two-to-one proposals to oust most of the current board members, and to adopt a new board of directors, composed of representatives from the community. The proposal to allow proxy voting received an unfavorable ruling from a Pennsylvania judge.

Activities for the PSPCA point to several aspects of the organization's poor record on animal protection issues. For example, the PSPCA openly endorsed and supported the notorious baboon head injury experiments conducted at the University of Pennsylvania in 1984—experiments which were condemned by virtually every animal protection organization in the country. Video footage of these gruesome experiments, taken from the lab by members of the Animal Liberation Front, documented numerous violations of the provisions of the Animal Welfare Act and eventually led to the lab's closure. Additionally, most of the current board members have direct or indirect ties to the university, and wish to continue the controversial practice of allowing young, healthy, but not-yet-adopted PSPCA dogs to be drained of their blood before being killed at the University of Pennsylvania Veterinary Hospital. PSPCA executive director Erik Hendrick practices the procedure, saying that it does no harm and will help animals in need of blood at the hospital. He says that the blood is not used for experimental purposes, but only for transfusions. Pat Owens, managing director of the Women's SPCA (not connected with the PSPCA) told reporters that the blood-draining practice "places the society in the position of being an animal dealer. We have a mandate for serving animals, and it's not to be a warehouse for animals to be used for other purposes."

The organization is further criticized for placing too many inadequately trained in stock directors on the board for Philadelphia—a figure which shows that the current board members are no worse than that of many big-city shelter operations. Critics also point to complaints that the PSPCA's board is not well equipped to handle animal-related issues, and is hindered by lack of funding, lack of communication, and lack of community involvement.

Financial improprieties and conflict of interest charges were also alleged against PSPCA president Spencer Willard. The organization has paid several $25,000 in legal fees and other costs in its effort to prevent outspoken animal advocates from influencing the PSPCA's activities, and recently denied membership to several new applicants in order to prevent them from participating in the March balloting. Activists—including current board members Martin Kleinman, William Sparkes, and Cynthia Loftig—say they will continue their efforts to reform the organization, and may go to court again to seek a ruling against the membership-ship-screening policy.

— Leslie Purcell

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The ANIMALS' AGENDA

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DATELINE: INTERNATIONAL

AFGHANISTAN—Brutality as a Way of Life

Social backwardness and brutal traditions usually go hand in hand, but one extra measure of animal suffering throughout the so-called "developed world," but in few places more so than Afghanistan, is evidence that in this case, Moslem-dominated tribal codes concern to exact all sorts of violence toward human and beast alike.

The country, characterized by rugged mountains and harsh plains where agriculture is often a difficult proposition, is home to a patchwork of rival tribes and ethnic groups which for thousands of years have struggled for existence. At no time have they been able to impose their will upon any segment of the population. The result has been endless warfare.

The second, capital, daghoffs regularly attract thousands of speculators every Friday (the Moslem Shabbat) to a big field right in the middle of the city. There, in an atmosphere reminiscent of a football game, and with many bookmakers bustling about, bets are made on dogs each other to death.

The city of Afghanistan, where the blood feud is a way of life, and pain is inflicted on any animal creature is regarded as "normal." In livestock, Infowhich is overdue, consequences for such an animal liberation may have to travel before reaching the consciousness of backwaterers of human nature, is also likely to happen until genuine cultural, economic, and social development is allowed to take place.


DATELINE: INTERNATIONAL

AFRICA—Elephants Facing Extinction

According to French zoologist Pierre Pfeifer, a research worker with the National Center for Scientific Research in Paris, ivory traders in West Africa are ivory traders in West Africa are ivory traders in West Africa. They kill elephants for ivory...
NEWS SHORTS

EDITED BY LESLIE PARDEE

The American Humane Association (AHA) has come under fire again—this time from the United States Department of Animal Regulation (DAR), which has been looking into AHA's job of monitoring animal abuse by chimps in the production of Project X. (see our previous coverage in the September 1987 issue). In a letter to AHA executive director Stephen Neuline, DAR general manager Robert Rush responded to statements made by Brown in defense of AHA's handling of the Project X case. Rush called AHA a "trigger for all chimps' behavior in the Los Angeles area."

Rush stated that AHA's director of animal protection, Dennis White, had disclosed that the organization's Hollywood office would recommend taking all chimps from the film studios, directors, and film coordinators wishing to use chimpanzees in their projects.

The conflict of distanced responsibilities developed...[AHA] Hollywood office served as an employment agency for the film and television industry.

Rush said, "That's absolutely nonsensical," responded Brown, who says he still believes that the Project X chimps were not abused. While Rush says the Project X chimps were "grossly distorted my actual statement.

The Journal of the American Medical Association, the report presented the evidence that cleaned and disinfected eggs may become infected not just through cracks in the shell, but inside the chicken's ovaries before the shell is formed. Careful not to alienate egg interests, the report suggests that there's no need for people to stop eating eggs—they just ought to avoid raw eggs, sunny-side-up eggs, or any eggs, uncooked eggs, unpasteurized eggs, and items such as Caesar salad dressing, mayonnaise, hollandaise sauce, eggnog, hominy, and any dish made from or containing eggs. The report recommends thorough cooking and pasteurization as safeguards against salmonella. Eggs were implicated in 77 percent of the 25 outbreaks of salmonella poisoning in the Northeast between January 1985 and May 1987 that were traceable to food-sources according to the report. Salmonella poisoning, contracted most frequently by consuming infected meat, poultry, milk, eggs, or other foods, is a major cause of illness worldwide.

The National Chimpmanage Management Plan, authored by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), is drawing criticism from animal advocacy groups for its scientific and ethical flaws. The Plan is intended to facilitate the availability of chimpanzees for use in research. Wild-caught chimps will be used to breed additional chimpanzees. Half will return to the breeding colony and the other half will be used in experiments, primarily organ transplant research and studies of viral diseases such as hepatitis and AIDS. The Plan also calls for extending the use of chimps into such areas of research as reproductive biology, immunology, malaria, aging, rheumatoid arthritis, and anatomy. The intensive breeding program involves increased federal restraint and forced mechanical immobilization of females. Offspring are prematurely separated from their mothers in order to facilitate the mothers' rapid return to fertility and, consequently, increase the number of pregnancies. NIH plans to kill chimps who have outlived their usefulness if no other study or cost-free holding facility wants them—even though they may have only lived 10 years out of a 50-year potential lifespan. Congress hasn't separately allocated funds for the Plan—the total amount has been taken from the budget set up for AIDS research. Some lawmakers are calling for an AIDS fund in 1987 for the Plan, an estimated 92 million will be taken in four years. The Plan is expected to be spent over the first four years of the project. The Orangutan Protection Act was signed before authorizing committees in both houses of Congress to justify its program. The Senate is now in the process of expressing opposition to the National Chimpanzee Management Plan. needed. Write to: Rep. Henry Waxman, Chair, House Subcommittee on Health and Environment, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515. Also write to your own Senators and Representatives for more information about the National Chimpmanage Management Plan, contact: The National Alliance for Animal Legislation, 1701 Connecticut Ave., NW, 20515. Blendingmore's danae fluk for fur.

**Roger Troen of Portland, Ore., found guilty on January 21 of first-degree theft, second-degree burglary, and to commit second-degree burglary in connection with an October 1987 Animal Liberation Front (ALF) action reported by the Portland, Oregon—was sentenced in Lane County Circuit Court on March 23 (see our previous report in March). Troen was ordered to pay $50.00 (or a rate of 7500) plus restitution, and was sentenced to five years' probation for his part in the break-in, which consisted of transporting and finding homes for some of the lab animals taken. Judge Edwin Allen imposed several conditions on Troen's probation, including a 90-day house arrest period during which time he was not permitted to contact Animal Liberation Front members, directors, or film coordinators whatsoever. Troen was also ordered to perform 250 hours of community service work as part of the sentence. The case marks the first criminal prosecution of a participant in a raid on an animal laboratory in the U.S. Troen and his attorney, Steven Houze, were pleased that no jail time was stipulated in the sentence. Researches from Stanford University, the University of Washington, the University of California at Santa Cruz, and elsewhere have signed a letter requesting that a harsh sentence be issued to men who have been convicted of breaking into such laboratories.

Every year in Texas and Oklahoma, thousands of people attend the "rattlesnake roundup." Thousands of rattlesnakes are awakened from hibernation by individuals who pour gasoline into their burrows, driving them out to fight with hammers and hoes. Those who don't hibernate and羟x the gas, are easily caught and stilled into bags. Small animals such as mice and squirrels (who make their nests higher up in the burrows) are also caught and sold as a delicacy.

This year and usually unappeasing (to anyone with sense enough not to corner them) rattles are then thrown into a snake pit in the middle of an amphitheater packed with spectators. There the harmless snakes are teased, tortured, kicked, whipped about, stepped on, stuffed into bags, and finally beheaded—all in the name of "sport" and "art." Then the animals are stripped of their skins, sliced into strips, and fried for consumption by one and all. The heads are decapitated for sale as peanuts. These snakes and weights, and the skins are made into belts or hats and buckets. This year's 16th annual Rattlesnake Roundup in Taylor, Tex., was the first time such an occasion has sparked public protest. Animal rights advocates and herpetologists from 27 organizations gathered signs and handed out literature protesting the inhumane treatment of the much-hated snakes. The Journal of the American Medical Association, the report presented the evidence that cleaned and disinfected eggs may become infected not just through cracks in the shell, but inside the chicken's ovaries before the shell is formed. Careful not to alienate egg interests, the report suggests that there's no need for people to stop eating eggs—they just ought to avoid raw eggs, sunny-side-up eggs, or any eggs, uncooked eggs, unpasteurized eggs, and items such as Caesar salad dressing, mayonnaise, hollandaise sauce, eggnog, hominy, and any dish made from or containing eggs. The report recommends thorough cooking and pasteurization as safeguards against salmonella. Eggs were implicated in 77 percent of the 25 outbreaks of salmonella poisoning in the Northeast between January 1985 and May 1987 that were traceable to food-sources according to the report. Salmonella poisoning, contracted most frequently by consuming infected meat, poultry, milk, eggs, or other foods, is a major cause of illness worldwide.

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**Valentine's Day was a day of protest in six cities, as activists from Trans-Species Unlimited (TSU) used the occasion to call attention to the inhumane treatment of the fur industry. In Chicago and Philadelphia, more than 100 people gathered outside furriers—80 demonstrated in Chicago and 50 in Philadelphia. In Harrisburg, Penn., 20 activists turned out to protest furs in the small, conservative central Pennsyl-

Breading misery at NIH.

**"Breading misery at NIH."

NEWS SHORTS

Members of the disabled and incurably ill community joined representatives of animal protection organizations in a March 21 demonstration against the Animal Protection Act of the National Institute of Mental Health and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration on the campus. During the meeting, the animal activists proposed several reasonable demands for change and for the phasing out of meaningless animal dependent research. Officials haven't yet responded to the activists' concerns.

The Miss USA pageant and its new host, Alan Thicke, were targets of a protest held by activists from the Los Angeles chapter of Sangre de Cristo Animal Protection on the steps of the El Paso (Tex.) Civic Center during the pageant's March 10th telecast. Animal rights activist and television personality Bob Barker recently quit after 21 years as pageant host because officials reneged on a promise to discontinue the use of fur coats as prizes for pageant contestants. Now animal activists are pushing for Thicke, a self-described animal rights activist and member of eight animal protection organizations, to follow Barker's lead. Paradoxically, Thicke also hosts an ABC game show called Animal Crack-Ups in which celebrities answer animal-related questions and donate monetary prizes to their favorite "animal charities"—including some questionable ones such as the underground zoo. Animal Crack-Ups has been criticized by the fur industry because some of the groups receiving prizes are anti-fur. Thicke, also a star of ABC's sit-com, "Growing Pains," doesn't care if there's anything wrong with ranch-raised fur (the type given away by the pageant), and says that instead of quitting the pageant he'll "work within the system." Bob Young of Sangre de Cristo Animal Protection challenged Thicke's hypocrisy in a press conference prior to the pageant, asking him to join the same eight organizations which he claims membership. Thicke responded by inviting Young to appear on a segment of Animal Crack-Ups. Young said, "We do not see any plus in appearing anywhere with Thicke and certainly do not intend to give him any standing or credibility by joining him unless he refrains wearing of fur, whatever the issue." The protection strengthened their action by calling for a boycott of the Miss USA broadcast and asking companies to withdraw their sponsorship of Animal Crack-Ups. Letters to Thicke, pointing out the cruelties of fur ranching, may help him lose a piece of his heart on the issue. Write to Alan Thicke, c/o ABC, 1330 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

This year's great American Meatout now double the number of activities staged last year, say-activists. The annual day to encourage abstention from meat-eating, now in its fourth year, was acknowledged in some 200 events held nationwide. Some groups of activists staffed information tables and passed out literature; other held vegetarian feasts or festivals; and still others demonstrated in front of McDonald's, Burger King, and other meat-oriented restaurants. Film showings and vegetarian food-tasting parties were also staged by some groups. Activists in several cities were able to persuade local organizations to offer Meatless specials. The mayor of Cincinnati, Louisville, Springfield, Birmingham, Philadelphia, Jackson, and Houston issued official proclamations declaring March 23 "Meatout Day." Activists in Washington, D.C., Allentown (Penn.), Boston, and Houston worked to help provide vegetarian food for homeless people. The Great American Meatout, coordinated each year by the Farm Animal Reform Movement in Washington, D.C., seeks to inform the public about the effects of animal agriculture on human health, animals, world food supplies, and the environment.

That group stole credit for our group's work.
If she's involved, we don't own any part of the project.
I will not sit at the same table with that hypocrite.

Handling Animal Rights Disputes

BY PETER LOVENHEIM

New York "animal people" shouldn't feel too bad about not always getting along with one another. After all, our work is not easy, and these are stressful times for everyone. Indeed, motorists in California are literally shooting each other on the highway, and it is the animals no good when, for example, leaders of some major groups refuse even to speak to each other. What can be done with disputes?

One solution might be found in the growing movement toward pacifist conflict resolution. This refers to ending conflicts without resorting to violence or lengthy, expensive lawsuits. Congress is now reviewing mediation or arbitration. In both processes, disputing parties agree to attend a private hearing at which a neutral third party assists in ending the conflict. Across the country, thousands of local dispute resolution centers offer these services for inviduals and local groups. Nationally, private businesses do the same for disputes involving large organizations and groups with government agencies. Peaceful conflict resolution could work with various movement disputes, such as those between groups' volunteers and paid staff, between paid staff and management, between management and trustees or board members, or between two or more "territorial" disputes over issues.

These techniques can be applied to some of the important disputes we have with animal exploiters, too. In the environmental field, for instance, "land use" disputes involving conservationists, developers, and government agencies have been successfully resolved through mediation and arbitration. In mediation, a written "consent agreement" reflects the settlement worked out by the parties with the aid of the mediator. Consent agreements are not legally binding. Arbitration, on the other hand, is binding. After an arbitration hearing, the arbitrator will consider all the facts presented by the parties and issue a court-enforceable award. In both types of hearings, lawyers are not necessary and the rules of evidence do not apply. This can help the parties save time, money, and let the arbitrator discuss freely all the issues in dispute. Mediation and arbitration also offer these other advantages.

Speed. The time from "in-take" to resolution of a dispute at local mediation centers is often only four to six weeks.
Who Tests What?

BY BETSY SWARTH

A Look at Government Regulatory Agencies

Most people think that government regulatory agencies oversee industry—protecting the environment and the public from dangerous products. In reality, government regulatory agencies protect corporations by determining how much poison can be "safely" absorbed. Agencies like the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) describe their work as "balancing risks with benefits," but fail to acknowledge that they are balancing the risks to human beings with the benefits to industry. Just how much they sell out human beings, animals, and the environment staggered the imagination.

Federal agencies that perform animal tests—either in their own laboratories, in contract with commercial labs, or through universities—include the FDA, EPA, CPSC, the Department of Transportation, and Department of Defense (DDM). These agencies have also established programs and interagency committees which do even more testing. The National Toxicology Program, for example, is a division of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), made up of several bureaus of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the FDA. Then there’s the National Center for Toxicological Research, which is officially the research arm of the FDA but which also does testing for the CPSC, EPA, and DOD. The EPA may present the worst bureaucratic maze of all: it is composed of at least five agencies—all of which do animal testing. But these tests are done only to determine protocols (research proposals). The agency then farms out most of its carcinogenicity testing to universities and private labs. When I asked an EPA official recently to estimate how many animals were used per year by the EPA and how much money they spent on research, he simply explained that coming up with a figure was virtually impossible: "You’re putting your hands around an amoeba." What happens when the federal bureaucratic maze gets ahead of animal testing is what happens when it gets ahead of anything else: more and more agencies are created, more tax money pours down the drain, testing proliferates, and an increased number of animals die for no reason. The maze of agencies and regulatory laws is so winding, contradictory, and overlapping that millions of animals are killed for information that is never of any practical benefit to anyone. There is much redundant testing—in fact, agencies often don’t know themselves who has authority over what substances.

The Food and Drug Administration

A quick look at a few government agencies shows how poorly they do the job the public expects of them. The history of the FDA shows how it has usually yielded to industrial lobbies. Its predecessor, the Bureau of Foods, was originally created in the late 19th century to “prevent the adulteration of food and drink.” In 1938, the Bureau became the FDA, and its role was expanded to include the banning of unsafe consumer products as well as food and food additives. And in 1958, the Delaney Clause was enacted, prohibiting carcinogenic substances in food and other products falling under the FDA’s jurisdiction. The Delaney Clause was responsible for the banning of substances such as DDT, and was invoked in the unsuccessful attempt to ban saccharine.

Naturally corporations began getting nervous at the sight of the FDA in action. Then, in the early 1970s, the National Cancer Institute’s Cancer Testing Program began publishing the results of carcinogenicity tests on such substances as milk, hot dogs, peanuts, canned foods, beef, poultry, and fish. The powerful food and drug industry began persuading consumers that federal agencies would take these foods and “necessary” products out of their lives. Instead of understanding why these foods were hazardous, and protesting against the dangers inherent in factory farming, industrial production methods, food packaging products, pesticide usage, or the ubiquitous use of food additives, consumers began to ridicule the results of carcinogenicity tests (i.e., “everything causes cancer”) and demanded that their favorite products be left alone. Thus, the stage was set for a radical weakening of the Delaney Clause. In 1983, the FDA finally buckled under industrial pressure and announced that it would like to begin studying cancer-causing substances on a “risk assessment" basis. No longer would products with a known carcinogenic potential be banned; instead, a “safe tolerance” for them would be established. Not only did that mean that consumer safety became incidental to industrial pressure, it also meant there would be more animals used to test the results of studies which would be subject to subjective interpretation. The consumer group Public Citizen has argued in court against this more liberal interpretation of the Delaney Clause, which allows known carcinogens in food, in the name that any risk to humans is negligible. A decision on the Public Citizen court case is still pending.

The Environmental Protection Agency

EPA, anything, the role of the EPA, in satisfying our environmental problems is even more transparent than the FDA. Established in 1970, it was from the beginning an agency of potential political risks. A major focus of EPA action has been “the threat to public health from chemical exposure to industrially-created products and hazardous waste.” The EPA, never one to multiply the pain, interpreted a Delaney Clause in its provisions and has, from the beginning, conducted risk assessment testing. Extensive animal testing includes the assessment of potential mutagenic, oncogenic and toxicological effects (i.e., whether the product produces chromosome mutation; and whether that mutation will show up in future generations). EPA data show significant and often uncertain risks, which amount to a cloud of scientific doubt in the area of risk assessment. Yet, they continue to kill millions of animals each year, and drape an illusion of cloak of protection over the dangers created by industry.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission

While the FDA oversees foods, drugs, and cosmetics, and the EPA presides over chemical exposure to toxic by-products and waste, the CPSC has jurisdiction over chemical-containing products such as plastics, paint, and insulation. Again, the CPSC conducts extensive animal tests to determine what degree of human risk (for cancer, birth defects, and gene mutation) is worth the profit an industry makes from a particular product. But the bureaucratic hazing surrounding this agency’s "action" renders it basically impotent. In fact, the CPSC does not even have a formal written policy for dealing with carcinogens. Such a policy was established on an interim basis in 1979, and was about to be used to withdraw a chemical called perchloroethylene from the market, but the commission was sued by Dow Chemical, and immediately withdrew its "interim policy." Soon afterward, CPSC attempted to form an interagency liaison group to coordinate regulatory policy among five federal agencies. However, before comments on the new group could even be analyzed, the group was "disbanded" without explanation. CPSC does virtually nothing to ensure "product safety," and, after animal tests, only analyzes and "reviews" the data.

The tip of the iceberg

Like the military, federal agencies have their own testing facilities but they also delegate testing to universities and commercial laboratories. A lab where I spent some time doing "undercover" work had a separate governmental testing division exclusively devoted to contract work for federal agencies. Each chemical was tested at least three different ways: orally, dermally, and through inhalation. Sometimes chemicals were administered through intratracheal instillation, intraperitoneal injection, and subcutaneous injection. The variety of ways a chemical is tested is intended to simulate the various ways people (say, workers or people living near a hazardous waste dump) might become exposed to the chemical. Needless to say, this plethora of protocols skews the numbers: the animals killed to assess the hazard of one chemical, numbers range into the tens of thousands. While chemicals are often tested in combination with each other to simulate the effects on workers and others who might be exposed to more than one chemical at a time.

To arrive at an idea of how many tests are actually done, we might do something like this: take one chemical substance and multiply it by the number of possible ways humans might be exposed to it; then multiply that number by the variety of chemical combinations of that substance is likely to be found. The chemical combinations alone would mean that the same substance be tested in all the myriad ways humans might be exposed to them. And then, since there are many more federal laboratories testing chemicals than the number of industry tests also conducted to satisfy federal agency requirements, the number of animals killed by the U.S. government each year, with cautious guesses would place that figure in the tens of millions.
THE ANIMALS' AGENDA
THE ANIMAL RIGHTS MAGAZINE

June 1989

Dear Reader,

OUTREACH CAMPAIGN '89 is well underway. You read our letter in the May issue and, if you're a subscriber, you are probably receiving our mailing about now. Some of you have already responded enthusiastically to our appeal, but if you haven't yet, or if you're a new reader of this issue, please con- consider it. We are trying to amass an army of supporters to build circulation in 1989. Indeed, if we are to have any chance of making numbers count for animals we have to make use of the most effective options available to us to publicize animal issues and to provide believable, life-affirming alter- native viewpoints to our opponents. (For more information about how to help, please see page 37.)

The ANIMALS' AGENDA with its ambitious plans to build circulation in 1989 continues to raise funds to publicize animal issues and to provide believable, life-affirming alternative viewpoints to our opponents. (For more information about how to help, please see page 37.)

The truth is that there is no protection from the chemicals that pervade the ecosystem—not for the animals, not for us, not for the Earth.

Even when a product is subject to regulation, enforcement is often difficult. Dr. Sidney Wolle, Director of the Public Citizen Health Research Group, says that these products are dangerous. "The problem is that when a substance is found to be harmful, it is often too late to prevent its widespread use." The problem is that when a substance is found to be harmful, it is often too late to prevent its widespread use.

The case of the "Elaton of Safety," a major example by Mother Jones, is available for $1.50. Write to Mother Jones Report Service, 625 Third St., San Francisco, CA 94107.

Copies of "The Elution of Safety," a major example by Mother Jones, are available for $1.50. Write to Mother Jones Report Service, 625 Third St., San Francisco, CA 94107.

If you're not living in an Affirmative Alternatives Cruelty Free Lifestyle...

You'll make the world a less painful place with the easiest, most economical nutritional supplement you know—organic, personal care and household products that have not been tested on animals and contain no harmful ingredients. Fast, personalized service?

5% rebate to the animal action group of your choice.

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Georgetown University

Washington, D.C.

This is your opportunity to:

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- Meet key people from national and grassroots organizations.
- Meet key people from national and grassroots organizations.

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5% rebate to the animal action group of your choice.

Exclusive BUNNY SUCKS because our customers make our cruelty-free dollars go farther than ever before

In addition to its life-affirming campaigns and scientific investigations, The National Alliance for Animals' Educational Fund also supports animal rights education through its grants program. The Fund believes that educating the public about animal issues is crucial in order to bring about positive change. By providing resources and support to organizations and individuals working to promote animal rights, the Fund aims to raise awareness and encourage action.

The Fund offers grants for various projects, including outreach campaigns, educational workshops, and research initiatives. These grants help organizations to reach broader audiences and to conduct in-depth investigations into animal issues. With the support of The National Alliance for Animals' Educational Fund, many projects have been able to expand their reach and impact, contributing to the overall progress of animal rights advocacy.

The Fund also encourages collaboration and networking among animal rights activists, recognizing the importance of working together to achieve shared goals. Through its programs and initiatives, the Fund contributes to a culture of compassion, understanding, and action, fostering a more just and equitable society for all beings.
ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE

WORK ON THE HILL

Charging up the Hill—the right way

Our May issue carried a letter signed by initially only "T.B." from a Congressional Committee advising animal rights people about ways of approaching Members of Congress. The letter was instructive, if not altogether surprising, in its frankness. It seems that for those who missed it, it was that many animal advocates seem to be utilizing a entrenched or self-defeating tactics to get the politicians' attention. "T.B." may have exaggerated a bit, but there's no denying that lobbying Congress is a complex job—and one that requires full understanding of the rules of the game. I mention this for two reasons. First, as the subject of this intelligence will make clear, exciting possibilities are beginning to emerge pointing in the direction of more involvement by the U.S. public (and taxpayers) in the salvation of animals on a global scale. As our readers may know, the Office of International Programs in the Department of Agriculture is about ready in the years immediately ahead. Somehow, the world seems to have arrived at one of those promising junctures when the brighter side of human nature seems to be in the ascendency, casting its beneficial rays on the shape of human social history. Now we are compelled to publicly applaud the outbreak of peace—and the Central Asian and Afghan wars are also momentary in remission. Thus, despite the well-out efforts of those who profit from mass ignorance and immorality, there is in the whole truth to its destroy fellowship, a new, far nobler consciousness is aborning.

Second, the report—barometers of a more generous attitude toward one another, as well as a mounting dignity of thought and action—optimism about the future attitude of humanity toward animals. And it is in this momentous and new and bold ideas may soon begin taking center stage, that we should reach out with some of our own. Why not petition Congress, therefore, to allocate a substantial amount of taxpayers' money to support pioneering scientists, communities, and activists. So many people around the world that animals deserve equal consideration, and that this planet is their home, too. In short, why not ask Congress to fund a foreign aid bill to help endangered species and habitats around the world?

Foreign aid for animals—form a plan to put practical

Do we need a U.S.-funded program of aid to help animals? Some will say yes, but this is not the end, animal. A host of national and international agencies already working to preserve the plight of animals around the world, outlaws like the Exotic Species Protection Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA), the International Wildlife Conservation (IWC), and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), and, of course, Greenpeace, are doing quite well. They must continue to fight the battle, but no one is by any means unique or isolated. Some of these groups are working on other species, including tigers, kangaroos, whales, dolphins, and North American seals. These are not the only species in danger, but they are, in essence, pooling funds. They are.

Still, in the forging of this legislative proposal, there is no one right answer. The nationwide movement to end the abuse of animals is now a reality. In the past, the issue of animal rights and protection was regarded as a fringe movement. Now, it is a movement that is gaining momentum and gaining momentum. The movement is gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, gaining traction in the political arena, 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traction in the political ...
Jackson, President

The Rainbow has an Infinite Number of Shades
by Doug Moss

"If a foreign power poisoned our air with acid rain, dumped toxic wastes in our water supply, and then took over the living space from our wildlife, we'd see this as a threat to our national security. But we are doing it to ourselves and it must stop."
—Jesse Jackson

The first time I saw Jesse Jackson was at the Arlington Church in Boston at the corner of Newbury Street and the Public Gardens. Jackson had just returned from Syria after having negotiated the release of American airmen Robert Goodman, who had been shot down over Lebanon. He was being given a hero's welcome at the church because his pastor, the Reverend Victor Carpenter, had accompanied Jesse on the mission. I just happened to be in Boston for the weekend and had run into some friends earlier that day who were going to see Jesse. To this day it still remains one of the most spiritually uplifting experiences of my life. It wasn't a religious ceremony, nor a completely political one. It was a moving experience that had done what the Reagan Administration couldn't accomplish with all their saber-rattling and phony pretensions to peace. His actions had spoken much louder than words, and there was happiness and fellowship in the air so thick you felt like hugging everyone around you.

Some people hold it against Jackson that he is a preacher, but they err in not sizing that up in its proper historical and cultural context. Jackson as preacher is not the same as Swaggart as preacher or Robertson as preacher. The black community, long denied the same opportunities as whites, sawed off many who took up the cloth as a way of earning a living while at the same time providing their disenfranchised brothers and sisters with the hope and spiritual togetherness that was necessary to get them through their hard times, of which there were many.

But Jackson is important to more than just the black community. Whether one's passion is civil rights, women's rights, peace and disarmament, or animal rights for all of the above, the Jackson message is key: bringing fresh new perspectives to the dialogue. His are movement perspectives, "everything-in-connected" perspectives: exactly what most of us are saying in the course of trying to make people aware of the importance of the social changes we're fighting for. Indeed, when discussing defense policy, he is quick to note that, in addition to military defense against perceived enemies, we need defense against the internal enemies of malnutrition, drugs, and environmental pollution. On pollution he reminds us that we need to "focus upstream" on the production processes where the problems begin. And on crime he encourages us to find solutions on the "front side of life," such as economic justice and equal opportunities — not the solutions on the "back side of life," like more police, more prisons, or more vigilantes in the subways. Jackson also reminds us of multinational corporations and defense contractors fueling the arms race, asserting that the world's resources "should be devoted to preserving and restoring the environment rather than to amassing greater armies."

Sloganeering? Perhaps, so; but one has to consider the depth and direction of Jackson's imagery, a far cry from the condescending "American people think..." rhetoric of the for-lack-of-any-real-program calls for "party unity" found throughout the rest of American politics. Besides, the media often allow little time for much more than slogans in the heat of their campaign coverage, and Jackson makes the most of it. He clearly occupies the higher moral ground in 1988, and, mainly because of his race, he is real and the strategy of his message, he is posing a major dilemma to Democrats and Republicans alike.

Jackson may very well, despite his moment, fail to get the Democratic nomination or be elected the next President of the United States. What's important, nevertheless, is that he represents an important vision, a vision of international environmental cooperation (he proposes initiating a "Green century" once taking office), mass transit and other air pollution reduction programs, public lands protection, and many other environmental protection and restoration programs. He proposes a comprehensive national health care plan, emphasizing preventive care and stressing health care as a basic right, not a privilege. Whatever the Jesse Jackson campaign may be, it represents a struggle for empowerment. For the disenfranchised members of our society — be they black, homeless, elderly, or otherwise effectively locked out of mainstream politics — Jackson is a foot-in-the-door, a chance for people to participate in a struggle to build a program for the majority and for the environment that has long gone wanting. Since his first bid for public office in 1984, Jackson and his Rainbow Coalition have been engaging registering nearly two million new voters, people who had given up hope but who now have a coherent and humane vision, all tied together and made sensible, to grab onto. Outspent ten to one by most of his opponents, and relying mainly on volunteer help and free publicity in the form of news coverage, Jackson's campaign is purely grassroots. Yet it has astounding everyone, drawing thousands to many appearances where only hundreds were expected, winning delegates in the primaries and caucuses despite tremendous odds against it.

Clearly, for animal and environmental advocates and others struggling for justice and global sanity, the Jackson campaign is the momentum to be a part of. Jackson, with his values of compassion and social justice, may well be the most receptive candidate to the ideas the animal rights movement has to offer. Whatever issues there are that Jackson may not be too vocal about or seem too strong on right now, it is highly doubtful that it is due to a conservative position (like others whose weaknesses on issues normally translate into callousness or indifference). Rather, it may be due to a "need to know more to come to understand fully" situation, and the job of the animal rights movement today should be to help the Jackson rainbow (small "r" now), take it learn, from it, and also educate those that are joining this important effort.

All too often, elections which afford little or no real choice, social change activists drop the great work they're doing for the long run to work for what usually amounts to the "lesser of two evils." But who may be "electable" today is of lesser importance than what ideals need to be pushed for tomorrow. Our job as political activists is to make the tomorrow we seek come as soon as possible. As Jesse Jackson himself has said, "Restoring and preserving the environment for this generation and those to come will require more than a change in Administration. We need a shift in values — away from those that create technology designed for the mass destruction of people as well as the earth. We need a fundamentally new approach..."
Summer for Young Activists

BY BILL DE ROSA

Established summer programs

Many local humane societies hold humane education summer camp programs. These often involve direct care of shelter animals. Contact local animal agencies to find out if such programs are offered in your area.

The un-rodeo

Rodeos and other exploitive entertainment events, such as circuses and carnivals, are prevalent during the summer months. Children can inform the public about the cruelty inherent in these events by organizing alternative entertainment like bicycle rodeos and backyard shows and carnivals. Have the children make posters to advertise their events, encouraging others to attend as a humane alternative to the rodeo or circus that may be in town. To get the word out, staff their carnival booths or judge tests of riding skill at the bicycle rodeos, children can hand out flyers explaining animal abuse in entertainment and sporting events.

Veggie-cue

Unfortunately, barbecues, clam bakes, pig roasts, and the like have become summertime traditions in parts of the United States. Offer an alternative this year by helping your group or neighborhood children organize a backyard veggie-cue. Children could assist in preparing tofu burgers, veggie-kabobs, zucchini or soy dogs, and other vegetarian picnic foods. Have the children make and hand out sheets or brochures that give the recipes, and perhaps information about animal rights, vegetarianism, and factory farming. July 25 is Farm Safety Day—perhaps a perfect time to introduce the veggie-cue. While the occasion is intended to appeal to farm workers, it presents an opportunity for children to explain to the safety hazards farms present for animals and human consumers.

Zoo view

Summer is a time of increased zoo visita-

Animals’ Independence Day

The Fourth of July is a time of celebration by animals. By using a zoo visit checklist designed for children by the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAHAE), to obtain a copy, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to NAHAE, P.O. Box 362, East Middletown, CT 06423. Children can send completed evaluations to local humane societies or animal rights groups. Copies can also be sent to the zoo management. Discuss with children the ethics of confining wild animals. Should they be kept in zoos at all? Are zoos better than others?

44 THE DOLPHINS ARE FIGHTING UP through the mesh. They’re unable to breathe. They’re drowning. Now a crew member throws explosives to scare the dolphins toward the far end of the net. This plan backfires. Panicked by the explosives, the dolphins pile up in the net next to the ship, churning the water white. You can hear them crying out...

"The captain loses patience and commands the operation to continue, even though there are hundreds of animals still in the net. Dolphins are tangled in the webbing, hoisted twisting into the blue sky and dragged through the crushing maw of the power block.

"The skill returns and the remaining coats are draped between the two boats, forming a deep bag. Mixed in with a hundred dead or dying dolphins is one catching of ten or twelve tons. The crew is joking as they cast the stunned, dead and wounded dolphins adrift in the sea.

This eyewitness report from an Earth Island Institute-sponsored biologist who shipped undercover aboard a Latin American tuna boat this year confirms our worst fears. The slaughter of dolphins along the Pacific coast continues.

It’s the Largest Kill of Marine Mammals in the World Today.

Even the officials paid to protect the dolphins admit the fishing fleets are netting dolphins on purpose. Corporate promises and official reassurances are, it turns out, worth nothing. But you, as an individual, can stop the slaughter of the dolphins.

First, stop buying all canned tuna. The dolphins die in the warm yellowfin, the most common canned tuna on the shelves. Boycotting all kinds will send the big companies a message they can’t ignore.

Second, mail the coupon to Earth Island. We’ll forward the half to Capitola Hill. And your contribution will let us work hard for tougher laws, better research and greater protection for the world’s dolphins—especially species inImmediate danger of extinction.

Speed is of the essence. Every delay you delay, a thousand more wild dolphins may be trapped and drowned in the nets.

The fight against the dolphins...and against our own humanity...please act immediately.

Dolphins are fish. They’re mammals to us. They breathe air. They nurse their young. They communicate and work together in groups. Gentle and intelligent creatures, dolphins have been known to come to the aid of drowning humans.

We can’t allow the government to go on and enforce the federal Marine Mammal Protection Act and the local laws to be absent from the future generations won’t forgive inaction.

NAME
ADDRESS
STATE_ZIP
"I’ve joined the tuna boycott as of today. From my small contribution to your fight to rescue the 75,000 to 130,000 dolphins now that may be killed this year | 100 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 350 | 500 |
"Keep me posted.
"EARTH ISLAND INSTITUTE

DOLPHIN PROJECT
P.O. Box 35, Earth Island
San Francisco, CA 94101
ATTN: David Brower

There are the most common kinds of canned tuna you’ll see on grocery shelves. You may also see "heart brands" and higher-priced bonito and albacore. Keep it simple. Boycott them all.

Public Media Center

Continued on page 53

THE ANIMALS’ AGENDA
JUNE 1983
Writing Letters to the Editor

Want to publicize a concern or rebut a news story? Letters to the editor are a useful and effective means of getting your message out to the public. Numerous surveys have shown that the letters page is one of the most widely read sections of a newspaper. It is also the most accessible part of the paper for the general public to express their views. In addition, letters to the editor help to measure public sentiment, and can sway a newspaper's editorial staff to take a favorable position on an issue.

When writing a letter to the editor:

* Keep it short. Most letters printed are no longer than 300 words. Many papers will only print part of longer letters, or they won't print them at all.
* Make only one or two important points. Back these up with facts and examples.
* If you are responding to an article that has been published in the paper, send your reply as soon as possible. The more timely your letter, the more likely it is to get published.
* Follow all instructions given by the paper regarding style and information about yourself. Most papers want the letter by calling you, so be sure to include your phone number.
* Don't dilute your impact by writing to the same paper too often on a variety of topics. Encourage others to write to show the editors and readers that many people are concerned about the issue. Consider composing letters for others to sign and mail.

If your letter is printed, clip it and keep the paper and date it if appropriate. Make copies, and send them with personal notes to legislators and organizations who might find it useful. Having letters published gives extra credibility to your views.

National and regional newspapers may also print your letters. Their address and guidelines for letters are available at your local library. Reprinted from Activist Network News, published by Defenders of Wildlife.

Getting More Ink for Animal Rights

BY MERRITT CLIFTON

Often readers submit material for publication in The ANIMALS' AGENDA that would do more good if printed elsewhere. A page or two editorially noted, "Many of the manuscripts we receive (and must return because of space limitations) have 'mainstream appeal and might easily find a home in newspapers or other local publications, where they would serve to educate and enlighten those who have not yet heard the animal rights message.'

Sometimes, getting animal rights articles into print is as easy as typing them up, double-spaced, and sending them to the local rag. Mainstream daily newspapers may use such items as 'commentary' columns, short "or "throwaway" papers may use them verbatim to fill up space. But there are other ways to get the message out as well—and you could even get paid for doing it. It's all a matter of appropriate marketing.

Understand first that every newspaper, large or small, is besieged by people with causes, each convinced that his or her cause is sufficiently important to literally walk in off the street. That's where you'll find your openings, in the feature sections where animal rights news and opinion can be presented as entertainment in many different guises.

For instance, you can fight the fur industry with writing features on furless fashions sold or manufactured locally, by profiling socially prominent local women who boycott furs, or by describing the lifecycle of local furbearers; or by supplying a story and photos about a companion animal who got caught in a trap. In each instance, focus on the overt topic—the furless fashions, the accomplishments of the women, etc. Your real message will emphasize itself, especially if you get it in quotes from whomsoever you're interviewing. As an acting journalist, you're not supposed to have opinions yourself (though all journalists do), but you are expected to faithfully report the opinions of your article subjects. That's your opening.

You can take a more direct approach with features involving companion animals: how, when, and why to get dogs and cats spayed and neutered, warmed, groomed, and so forth; to make sure dogs and cats don't get run over or used in laboratory research; how to properly feed them; why exotic animals don't make good pets.

Sometimes, getting animal rights articles into print is as easy as typing them up, double-spaced, and sending them to the local rag.
A Reader's Potpourri

Since the inception of this column, readers of The ANIMALS' AGENDA have supplied me with snippets of information on a wide variety of subjects relating to living in harmony with nonhuman animals. Some of this input, as well as readers' questions, has gone into past columns, but I've collected enough tidbits over the past year to make up an entire column. Thanks, everyone, for your information on:

Silk. A dilemma for many of us is whether natural fibers, even when they're directly or indirectly taken from animals, are a better choice than synthetics that wreak ecological havoc in their manufacture and disposal. The debate continues, but the fact of silk production is that the direct destruction of the silkworm is inevitable in its processing. The International Silk Association states in its brochure “What Is Silk…?” that “It is necessary to destroy the worm inside the cocoon if the silk is to be reeled. This is done by stitting it with heat.”

Baseball gloves. An almost leather-free baseball glove is primarily of fake suede and woven nylon is available from Regent Sports Corporation, 45 Ranick Rd., Haskell, NJ 07461. The glove (model XZ6200) has some leather stitching and possibly some leather inside, but it is the closest to nonleather we know of, and the company may be open to making further changes.

Alternative health care for animals. Dr. Susan Zimmer, a chiropractic physician in Marshall, Va., writes with information about the Options for Animal Foundation, 1227 Sycomore Dr. LaClair, IA 52753. Just as many people are interested in drug-free healing modalities that have discovered “alternative” or “natural” training, incidentally, involves much less vision than that of the average medical doctor—a growing number are investigating the world’s largest, drugless healing field for their companion animals. Options for Animals encourages the use of chiropractic, massage, physical and exercise therapy, and corrective nutrition for health problems encountered by dogs, cats, horses, and other animals.

Down and feathers. Jennifer Baum of Teaneck, N.J., was the recipient of one of the more astounding types of letters that come in. Everyone is concerned about their use of animals. The response was to a letter to The Company Store of LaCrosse, Wis., about the source of down and feathers in their products. The customer service agent who replied to her wrote, “I am glad to report the down and feathers which we use are the natural by-product of the European food industry. One need not worry about the conditions or treatment of these birds, as they are raised on farms for the purpose of the food industry. . .I hope I have laid to rest any worries you may have had concerning the human [sic] treatment of ducks and geese whose down and feathers we use.” In the vast majority of circumstances, down and feathers come from slaughtered or about-to-be-slaughtered animals. Thinsulate, anyone?

Future food. It’s gratifying to know that the “health food” purveyor at Disney World is in the Tomorrowland section of the park, indicating that “natural” and one would hope, vegetarian—dining is the wave of the future. However, an East Coast reader sent us a January 27, 1988, New York Times article called “Future Food: A Look at Eating in the Year 2000.” It details research in progress at the University of Illinois at Urbana that involves “mincing and washing beef and pork in a process similar to Burlini manufacture. They start with a cheap source of meat—the heart, for example—and end up with an all-white protein residue that serves as a base for such foods as a banana-flavored snack.” Also in the Midwest, this time at the University of Missouri at Columbia, Dr. Nan Unkelbey and colleagues take cheap cuts of pork, add fiber from soybean hulls, and cook it in a special rotating hot air oven to come up with low-calorie, high-fiber snacks. The message: read labels carefully.

Nonleather horse equipment. Write to Australian Riding Tidbits, PO Box 1246, Evergreen, CO 80439-1246, for a catalog and information.

Cleaning samples. The Natural History company, a cruelty-free manufacturer of detergents and cleansers, will send you generous free samples to anyone requesting them. Write for samples, LJN Enterprises Ltd., PO Box 28, Vallule Lake, MI 49080.

Sea vegetables. The folks from Maine Coast Sea Vegetables, Franklin, ME 04644, wrote with information about their tasty, nutritious crop of Atlantic Coast vegetables: kelp, aralia, nori, and dulse. Starting as a cottage industry some 15 years ago, the company has grown to include a line of “sea seasonings.”

Hidden cruelties. The enormous food industry, and its by-products, the meat industry can be overwhelming, as evidenced by an article from a local paper sent in by Debra Sebess of Regina, Saskatchewan. In an interview with a representative of the Saskatchewan Livestock Association, the writer learned that cosmetic bracelets are commonly made of hair from the hide of a cow’s tail, that shoe polish contains cattle blood, and that some toothpastes and cough medicines have beef tallow in them. Marshmallows are made from gelatin which is extracted from bones, hooves, and horns (although Kosher marshmallows, available at some health food stores and Jewish grocers, are animal-free). Gelatin is an ingredient in many other food items, and is used for medicat capsules and in photographic film. Bandages, adhesives, wallpaper, sandpaper, and emery boards also contain bones, horns, and hooves. And home insulation and even the felt in felt-tip pens are made from hide and hair. Disgusting? Yes, but non-animal substances could and would be found if animal by-products were not available. As Debra wrote, “It seems impossible to get completely away from hidden animal by-products. It is comforting to know that these are still by-products, and the animals are no longer killed specifically for them.”

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REVIWES

Toward a Bioregional Diet
Seattle Price-Meal Diet
By The Progressive Animal Welfare Society Resource Book Committee, 1987
(Order from PAWS, P.O. Box 1037, Lynnwood, WA 98046)
$7.95, softcover, 210 pages.

In stages, many of us come to see how intertwined human existence is with that of other animals. Yet, how do we positively influence a culture so numb to the suffering of other animals? Looking at the actions of humanity down through the ages, we are tempted to feel cynical and dispirited. It can so easily seem that one of the characteristic qualities of humanity is inhumanity.

But reading the Seattle Price-Meal Diet, put out by the Progressive Animal Welfare Society (PAWS) of Lynnwood, Wash., filled me with renewed hope. It provides the detailed, practical information a person needs to take the next step away from the habit of eating animals. For a resident of the Seattle vicinity, it is especially relevant—contacting lists of local co-ops, health food stores and restaurants. But people anywhere can enjoy and benefit from the book. For example, there is an extensive list of common supermarket foods that, you may not realize, contain meat or meat by-products, as well as lists of those that are vegetarian and vegan (totally animal-free). Plus, there is a national list of the products available from manufacturers that do not test their products on animals.

The book also offers succinct and lucid descriptions of how animals are raised in the U.S. (with attention to the dairy and egg industries). It includes information on product testing on animals, boiling tips and recipes, vegetarian diets for companion animals, commonly asked questions (with lively answers), and ways to promote animal rights.

As far as I know, the Seattle Price-Meal Diet is the first book of its kind to offer locale-specific information within a more universal context. But the people at PAWS who put this book together want to help animal activists in other cities, and will allow others to borrow ideas, chapters, and text (as long as they use the profita for animal rights and welfare work and write for permission) to prepare similar books for other locations.

The reviewer is a member of Concerned Citizens of Planet Earth and author of Diet for a New America.

—John Robbins

Animal Society and Society in Victorian England
The Animal Estate: The English and Other Creatures in the Victorian Age
By Harriet Ritvo
Harvard University Press, 1987
$25.00, cloth, 347 pages.

The Elizabethans considered animals appropriate participants in human judicial proceedings, and in the first decade of the 17th century King James personally judged guilty and sentenced to death a bear that had killed a child. The earliest recorded laws in Britain accorded animals rights and responsibilities to such an extent that in the absence of human beings, promiscuous rape, and mutilation were the crimes such as burglary, animals such as dogs, cats, and cows were permitted to "fringe" in court. Throughout the course of the next two centuries, as animals were released from criminal responsibility, a respect for their independence and individuality—tacitly imputed to them—began to disappear until they were considered the mere property of humans.

An insightful social historian, Harriet Ritvo draws clear parallels between historical acts and prevailing attitudes toward animals and the rest of nature. Early bestiaries, serving as the main written source of information about animals from the late classic period through the Renaissance, told of a strange world where people were at the mercy of nature. By the late 19th and 20th centuries, control over nature became a task for science and engineering and animals became objects for human use. In the wake of "scientific" suppression of the peoples inhabiting African and Asian areas, rows of browning, headstalls and mounted bodies clearly alluded to the violent heroic underside of imperialism.

Mr. Ritvo's research is thorough, and her thesis, that humans use animals as class designations, is sound. Her obvious coldness toward her subject matter, however, goes beyond academic objectivity. This disinterest does not, even when he reports that admission to the London Zoo in the early 19th century was either nenguin or a live dog or cat to be fed to the lions. But the varied topics, deftly tied together and always relevant to the central thesis, make this book readable and even entertaining. Social history has the inherent virtue of relevance, and it is an unflagging yardstick against which to measure our own progress.

—Rhona Zaid

SHORT TAKES


Finally, a book that combines superb vegetarian recipes with detailed diabetic nutritional information. Using this guide for meal plans, diabetics can thrive on meals with confidence.


Of the popular mystery genre, this is one of the few that delve into the life of a British princess by a band of animal liberators. Though the animal liberators, who perpetrate the illusory scheme are definitely on the "lunatic fringe," their concerns are dealt with quite sympathetically. Animal advocates who enjoy mysteries will probably like the book—even though they may cringe at some of the characterizations.

Animal Talk: A Guide to Communicating With and Understanding Animals by Winifred Smith. Pegasus Publications (P.O. Box 1006, Pot Royen Station, CA 94956), 1982: $6.00 (paperback), soft cover, 75 pages.

This how-to book on intuitive communication with animals is completely unscientific, but extremely interesting nonetheless. The mental exercises just require imagination, understanding between human and nonhuman companions. At the very least, this little book makes one think about different states of awareness.

—Kim Bartlett

Seaweed made simple.

Sea Seasonings: colorful starters of Nori with Ginger, Dulse with Garlic and Kelp with Cayenne. A simple and palatable source of sea vegetables. Check your store or have them contact Maine Coast Sea Vegetables, 91 MacGray Rd., Falmouth, ME 04105.
HORSERACING
Continued from page 19
wasn't sensitive enough." Prange said that
IDS is developing a catalogue of
tests that will allow analysts to pick up
virtually every drug in pre- and post-
race examination in the next 12 to 18
months.
According to insiders, illegal drug-
growing can be seriously curtailed by re-
taining frozen urine samples that
record them after more sensitive
screening methods are developed. If
analysts detect an illegal drug, they
can pull other samples linked to the
trainer in question and detect a pat-
ttern of abuse. Illinois has effectively
used this strategy over the years.
Besides Illinois, though, few states
even retain samples. Further, those
that do retain frozen samples seem
resistant to adopting the new IDS
tests. California, which is reported to
have a high incidence of illegal drug
use, has retained a year's worth of
samples—more than 20,000. But Len
Booie, the executive director of the
California Horse Racing Board, says
that even if they held it back a significant
number of the samples to be tested
with the new technology, responded, "To
go through 20,000 samples is too
much of a burden...and an expensive
process." Florida, another of the
largest racing jurisdictions, has
reportedly disposed of many of its
samples. It appears that racing com-
misioners are afraid the tests would
reveal widespread use of illegal
substances, which, if made public,
might decrease better confidence and
lead to a reduction in state revenues.
An industry of high stakes and low
returns
E
even though they jealously guard the
public image of horse racing, states
may not be receiving an
anticipated returns. Most promises of
whopping contributions to state coffers
have proved to be more fantasy than
reality. In Missouri, for instance, rac-
ing advocates claimed pari-mutuel
wagering would add $30 million annually
to the state treasury. Two years after
the pari-mutuel bill passed, Missouri
still has no track. In fact, only three of
more than 30 states that
conducted horse racing in 1986
generated more than $30 million. In just
two states, New York ($200 million)
and California ($150 million), received
more than half of the total money to
states ($387 million).
For many years, the take-out in most
states was apportioned equally be-
tween the track, the state, and the
purses—roughly five percent each for
the pari-mutuel take, with a small
percentage going to a non-profit fund. However, over 90 per-
cent of the states in the last five years have taken major reductions in
the percentage of their take-out, as
dividing wagering and attendance
between the track, state, and pur-
ses. Though not as well-known to the
public as thoroughbred racing, harness
racing is popular in about 20 states. In 1986, bidders wagered over three
thousand billion dollars on that form of racing.
Economic Priorities, which launched the recent best-selling handbook. Rating America's Corporate Conscience, has just announced that PIG is the winner of its 1998 "Corporate Conscience" award for animal rights. The New York Times, on March 1, 1998, reported that PIG was chosen for this honor because it "has been a leader in seeking alternatives to using animals in tests, and for promoting Federal agencies to look at these alternatives."

PETA's policy could undermine PIG's (and other responsive companies') willingness to actively and productively promote alternatives. At the same time, it would allow nonresponsive companies to sit back and get away with doing nothing. The strategy of limiting confrontational tactics to corporations that are minimally responsive or nonresponsive will win greater support for our concerns. And it would encourage those companies that are making progress to work with increasing energy towards phasing animals out of the labs.

Dissension

As a member of the board of directors of The Animal Rights Network, Inc., I must protest the publication of "Creative Cruelty" (November 1987) and dissociate myself from the "Editor's Note" which appears after the letter by Bill Marnetti and Marsha Rabe in the January/February issue.

My involvement in the animal rights movement has included telling people that it is not terribly difficult to live in the world without eating animals. The crux of the issue does just the opposite. Moreover, it enforces the collective of people who are still eating animals but have misgivings about it. Thus, rather than reducing this harm being done to lobsters and crabs, it likely perpetuates it.

On Animal Welfare "Fraud"

In case anyone was wondering what organization was being referred to in "Worse That Can Hurt Everyone" (Page Two, March 1988), it was Trans-Species Unlimited (TSU). So far as we know, we are the only animal rights organization, except for the late great Mobilization for Animals, with the check or the puck to call a spade a spade when it comes to unethical practices in our movement. On the face of it, the reproach sounded true enough. Who in their right mind would deliberately "defame" colleagues in the movement or legitimate humane organizations, thereby giving conniving sportmen the opportunity to let the wood out that we are dishonestmen?

Unfortunately, the parties referred to in our "Animal Welfare Fraud" leaflet are neither colleagues in the movement nor legitimate humane societies. They are, rather, profit-seeking businesses posing as social justice. And they are our biggest enemies, next to the animal...
LETTERS

Continued from page 54

Help Protect the Mountain Lion

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If you spill it, you can't eat it!

ISN'T IT TIME YOU SWITCHED TO THE CRUELTY-FREE DIET?

The American Natural Hygiene Society, Drawer AA, Box 3526C, Tampa, FL 33606

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

JUNE 1988

THE CYCLE OF ABUSE

The owner of the kitten declined to press charges, the school took no action, and the boys deliberately missed school when humane society personnel came to speak. The other children at the bus stop who witnessed the abuse were very upset, yet little was done to help them. Not only was the animal abuse overlooked; the needs of all the children were ignored. For the preyed-on behavior of the two boys was a loud warning that something was seriously wrong.

A new brochure is available that makes clear the relationship of animal abuse and violence towards humans, especially children. Intended for educators and others who work with children, it lists specific steps that can be taken to help break the vicious cycle of violence between animals and violence against humans. Readers can obtain a copy of "The Cycle of Abuse" by sending 25 cents and a self-addressed stamped envelope to the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, Box 362, East Haddam, Connecticut 06423.

What Educators and Others Should Know

You can get all the nutrients you need without ever eating an animal.

Learn how from the people who have been inspiring the vegetarian movement for over 50 years.

THE ANIMALS' AGENDA

JUNE 1988

Popular Fallacies about Vivisection.
Many critics believe that the Alice books are symbolic of Carroll's repudiation by meat-eating. For example, Alice and other "human" characters sing carnivore's songs while most of the Wonderlands animals live in fear of being eaten or exploited.

Facts and Fiction

In the article "Animal Research: Sorting Out the Facts from the Fiction" (March, 1988), in reference was made to animal research that has "provided treatments, medications, and surgical procedures that have saved the lives of some sick animals and humans." However, no examples were given. Nor were any examples given of the benefits to humans that owe nothing to animal research. In Clinical Medical Disorders, Dr. M. Beddow Betty lists many such surgical procedures and practices in use today. For example, the discovery of amniocentesis did not involve the use of animals. Likewise, the "blue baby operation" was developed not with dogs, as often claimed, but through clinical observation and treatment of human forms of human "blue baby". Many other examples are given.

There is an interesting quote in Dr. Bayly's book taken from the British Medical Journal, October 8, 1955 (p. 867): "The history of medicine has shown that whenever medicine has strayed from clinical observation, the result has been chaos, stagnation, and disaster."

—Lee Davis
Mistletoe Ridge, B.C., Canada

A New Brochure for Educators

This past fall, two boys strangled a kitten while walking at a school bus stop. The "owner" of the kitten declined to press charges, the school took no action, and the boys deliberately missed school when humane society personnel came to speak. The other children at the bus stop who witnessed the abuse were very upset, yet little was done to help them. Not only was the animal abuse overlooked; the needs of all the children were ignored. For the preyed-on behavior of the two boys was a loud warning that something was seriously wrong.

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JUNE 1988
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