

Interspecies communication: breaking the barrier

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

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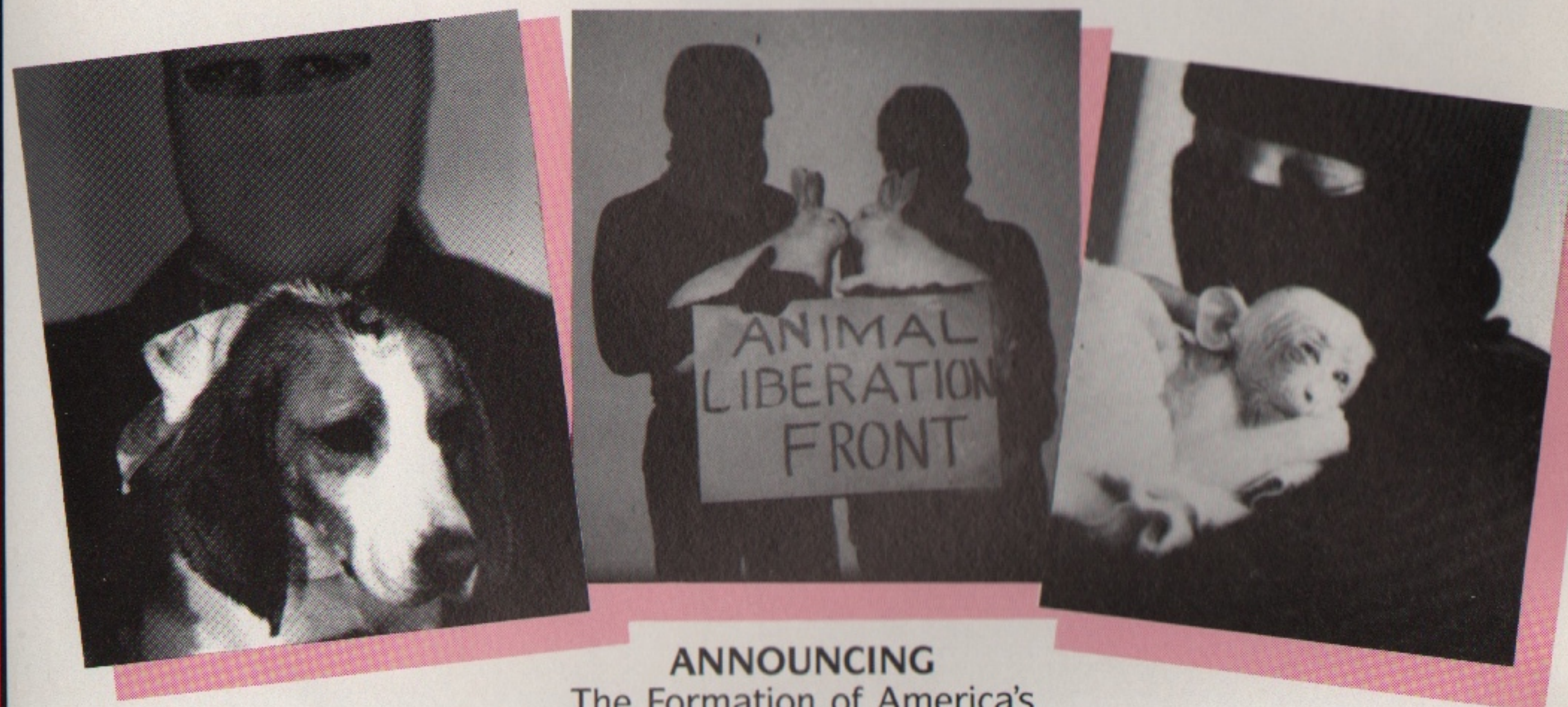
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no to drugs



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THE ANIMALS' AGENDA

JUNE 1988 VOLUME VIII NO. 5

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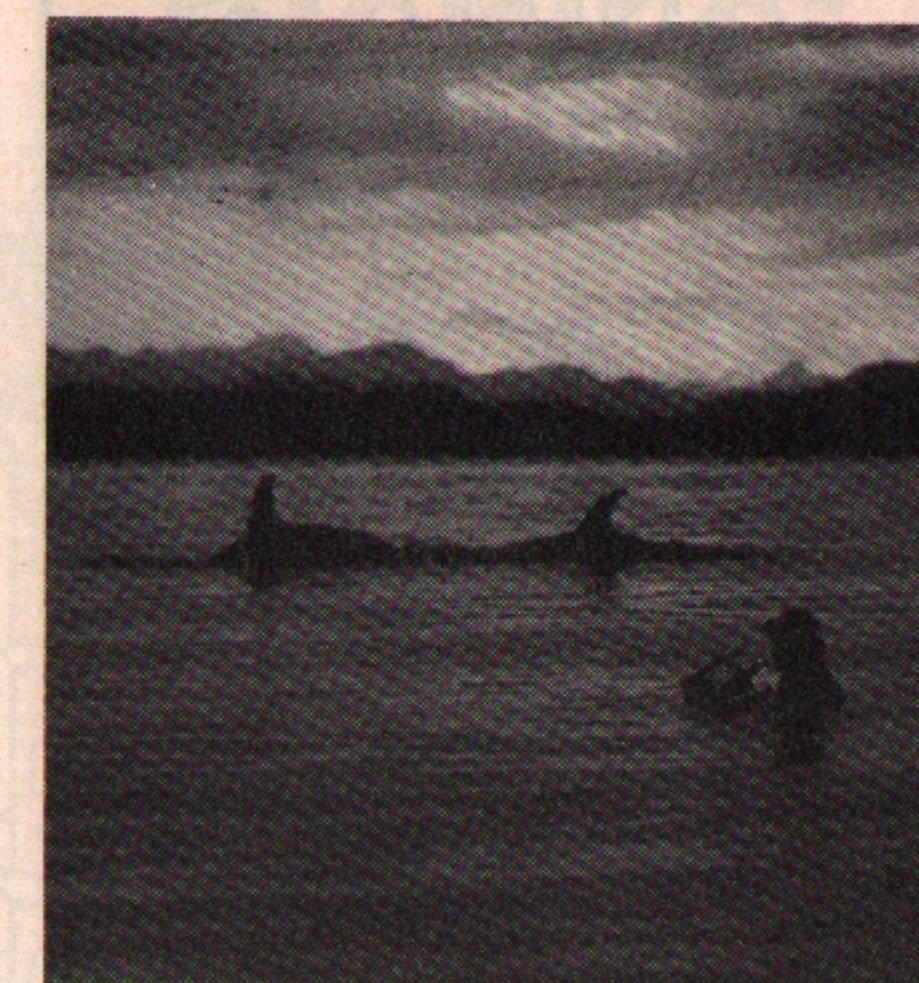
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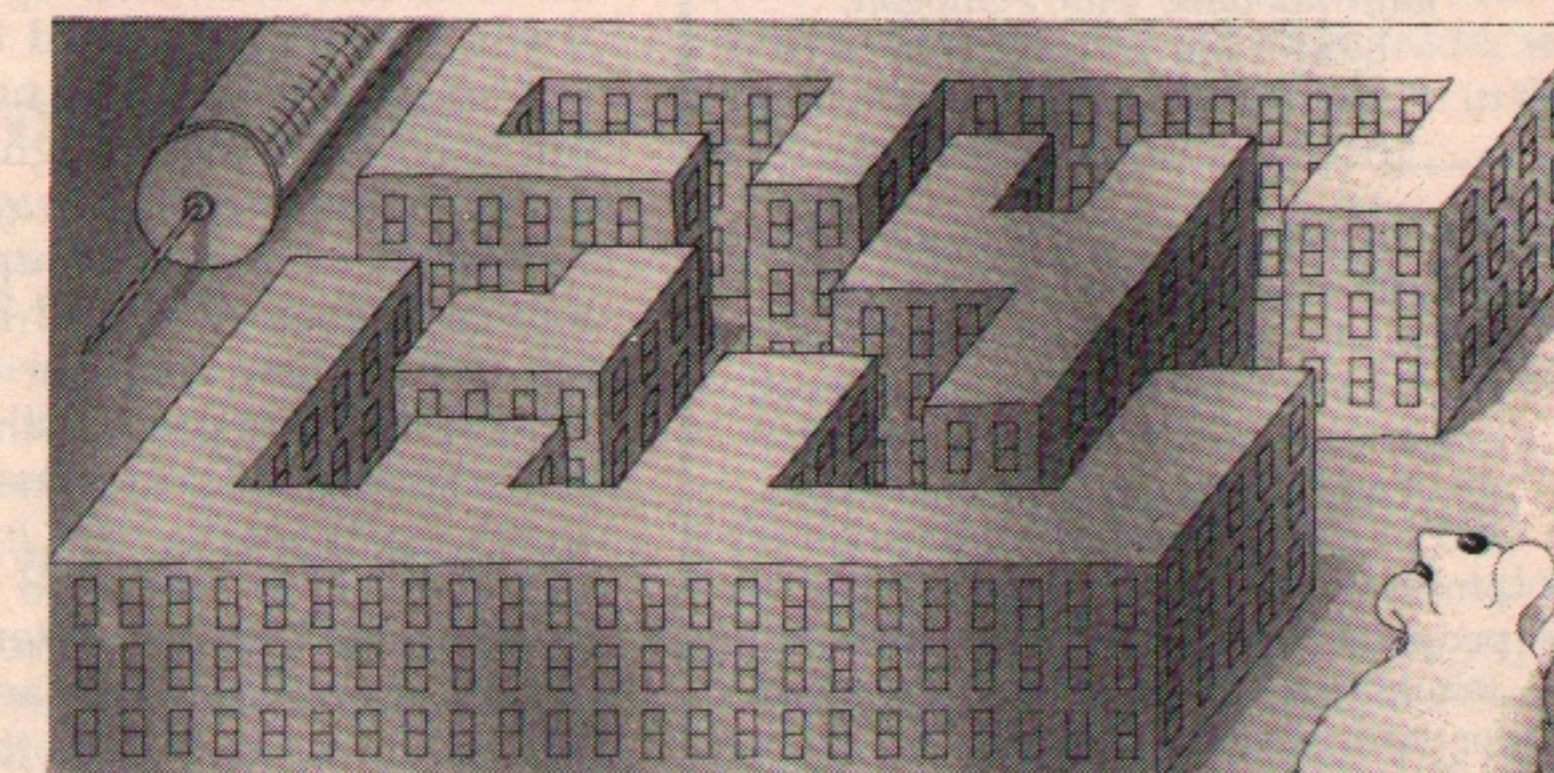
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The ANIMALS' AGENDA is published by Animal Rights Network, Inc. a non-profit charitable organization incorporated in Connecticut. We offer a broad range of materials and information about animal and environmental issues, and provide a forum for discussion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

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Freedom of Expression

Many prominent animal rights supporters vehemently disagreed with and lobbied against the decision to publish Patrice Greanville'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 this organization, but the movement uproar began 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 those 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. If you haven't performed that simple but essential task, do it now. Don't put it off with the thought that the next election is a long way off. November will soon be 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.

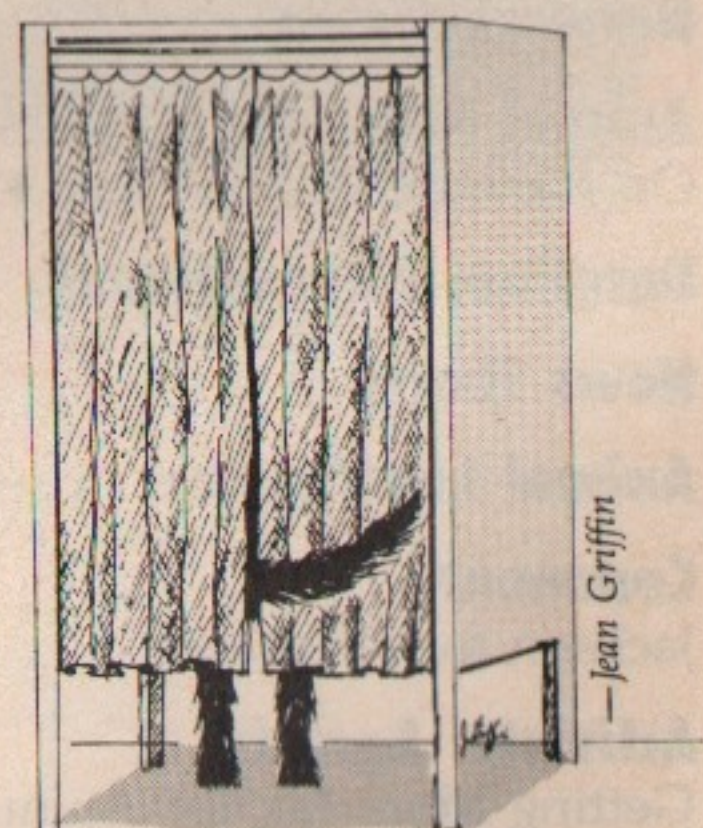
No room for hypocrisy

Outraged readers often send us notices of some "animal protection" organizations' meetings and banquets that feature dead animals on the menu. They want us to expose those organizations for their hypocrisy. Indeed, it is a travesty for self-proclaimed animal defenders to be eating the objects of their concern. If a group is interesting in protecting only *certain species* of animals (like dogs and cats), that should be reflected in the organization's name. Even if the members of a group are not vegetarians, if it calls itself a "humane society" or "SPCA," it 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 Periodical Literature* and encourage its publishers 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: Ann Case, Associate Director of Indexing Services, H.W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, Bronx, NY 10452.

—The Editors



Right to Life and Death

I was interested in Cleveland Amory's statement, reported in the March *Animal Intelligencer*: "All life... has the right to a decent death." He was probably thinking of all nonhuman life, but as I am working for the right of people to choose a shorter, more decent death, I thought how wonderful it would be if all animal welfare activists and all the right-to-die people were to join and work to some degree in both movements.

In spite of the appalling cruelties against animals, they do have one advantage over humans. If they have compassionate owners (a big "if"), when painfully injured or diseased beyond recovery, the animals might be euthanized—sparing them prolonged, useless pain. Not so with humans. When the medical profession can no longer control the pain of a dying patient, no one is permitted under our laws to hasten death by a deliberate act. In some cases, a patient may insist upon withdrawal of life support, but others in as severe pain may not be on life support. I believe the final and greatest gift of love we can give either an animal or human person is that of a humane death.

—Frances A. Graves
Snohomish, WA

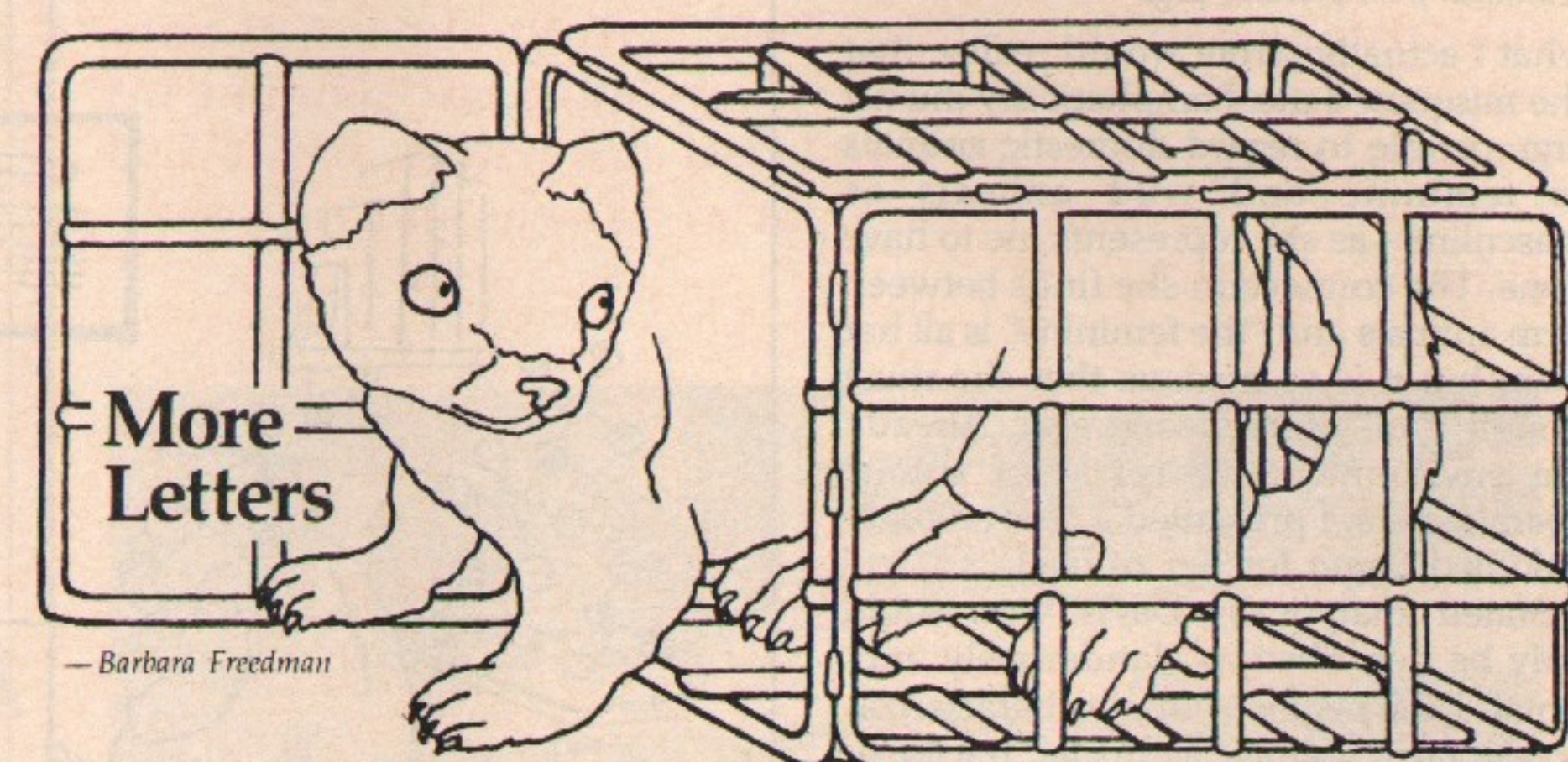
It was with great interest that I read "King of the Cheap Shot" which dealt with Sean Morton Downey's right-wing attacks against animal rights activists and others he disagrees with. I thought your readers would be interested to know that Mr. Downey has long been involved actively with the so-called "right-to-life" movement. His name is well known both in anti-abortion and pro-choice circles. When I read your article about his speciesist attitudes, I had to laugh to myself; it seems to be par for the course for right-to-lifers to express anti-animal views. I really don't understand why they feel as they do. After all, they are fighting the same establishment we are, as far as animal experimentation is concerned. They oppose the same medical establishment that tortures animals and which (in their opinion) kills fetuses.

—Annette L. Ravinsky
Philadelphia, PA

In the Back of the Zoo

I am an employee of the Cincinnati Zoo, one of the top-ranking zoos in this country. I applied the zoo evaluation in the March 1988 issue to this institution, and it fit the standards completely—on the part

LETTERS



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

Muscle vs. Machines

While I very much agree with efforts to relieve pain and overwork for the world's approximately 400 million draft animals (*Dateline: International*, April 1988), I'm wondering if those who advocate abolishing draft animals altogether have really thought through the implications.

We should be careful of proposing exclusive human energy as the solution, without having personally experienced what hard physical work in like in arid or tropical climates. As for the use of mechanical power, we must consider the effects of increased fuel consumption on wildlife habitat and the environment.

In Germany's Black Forest and here in Oregon, the use of horses is making a comeback for selective logging, because they "tread much lighter on the earth" than machinery. It seems to me that the crux of the matter is whether we treat animals well and with the respect that *every* being (plant, animal, or human) deserves.

—Barbara Wimmel
Cottage Grove, OR

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 exceeds the number of animals killed. If we can eliminate the pet store trade, we should see a nearly equal reduction in the number of animals killed yearly.

—Tom O'Neill
Citizens Against Animal Cruelty
Box 154
Nederland, CO 80466

Farm Animal Feminism

I am grateful for the critical attention that Karen Davis gave my infamous paper "Animal Liberation: A Triangular Affair" (published in *Environmental Ethics* 2, 1980) in "Farm Animals and the Feminine Connection" (*Comment*, January/February 1988). From the point of view of environmental ethics, the then under-represented third party to the debate, domestic animals, are not on a moral par with wild animals. Domestic animals, ecologically regarded, are no less intrusive than other human technologies—from dune buggies to hybrid corn—in natural environments.

Perhaps Davis did not cite or name the article of mine because she knew that readers who took the trouble to look at

Continued on next page

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what I actually wrote would realize that she misquoted me. I emphatically did *not* urge people to regard domestic animals as feminine and wild animals as masculine—as she represents me to have done. The connection she finds between farm animals and “the feminine” is all her own, but it is so noxious that she must slough it off on someone else. Already the environmental *bete noir* of animal liberationists, I presented a conveniently bloodied target for her to libel.

Stated analytically, Davis' view could only be described as slanderously anti-female. She begins with my characterization of farm animals as docile, tractable, and dependent in “A Triangular Affair.” Then she herself draws a comparison between women and farm animals.

—J. Baird Callicott

Visiting Professor of Environmental Studies
University of California at Santa Barbara

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 mention in the *Comment* was the magazine's decision—not mine. In my essay, I do not misquote Callicott or credit him with the insights which form the basis of my remarks. However, lest the second paragraph of my essay be misconstrued, let me clarify here that, in “A Triangular Affair,” Callicott uses Aldo Leopold's phrase “unnatural, tame, and confined” to characterize domesticated animals only. I am the one who extends and examines the implications of the phrase.

In “A Triangular Affair,” Callicott asks whether animals who have been selectively bred or otherwise genetically altered by humans deserve equal moral consideration with wild animals. Indeed, do they deserve moral consideration at all? From the viewpoint of modern environmental ethics, Callicott explains, domesticated animals are “living artifacts,” “the creations of man.” Thus, to assert that the “natural behavior” of a chicken or veal calf is “frustrated” on a factory farm is to be, in his words, “profoundly incoherent” and “insensitive.”

The more encompassing issue raised by Callicott concerns whether we are content to maintain that a genetically-altered creature, or a docile and perhaps also stupid one, deserves to be morally disdained or abandoned. Do we believe that a weaker creature is less entitled to justice and compassion than more vigorous



—Tim Haggerty/Reprinted Courtesy Omni Magazine, © 1988

types? Do we refuse to see that a being whose precious life we humans have debased has, for precisely this reason, paramount moral claims upon us?

Callicott and I agree on one thing. Readers should read his article and judge the ideas in it for themselves.

Princeton Policies

I am a recent graduate of the chemistry department of Princeton University about to enter the University of Colorado as a graduate civil engineer. I am also a qualified veterinary technician, experienced in the care, handling, and observation of small animals.

In mid-December of 1987, I asked the Princeton University animal care committee to allow me to see the holding facilities and laboratories used by the psychology

department for neurological research on primates and cats. I honestly represented my motivation for the request as a desire to learn about animal experimentation firsthand, rather than simply accept either the claims of animal rights groups or the defenses of researchers.

On January 20, 1988, Dr. Malcolm Steinberg, chair of the committee, informed me that after consideration of my request “at the highest levels of the university,” it was declared as policy that Princeton animal facilities are closed to the public. He explained that, while Princeton has nothing to hide, the non-scientist layperson could not be expected or trusted to correctly understand what he/she would see in these labs. “The striking appearance of a box and wires mounted on a primate's head could be misinterpreted,” he said, “even though it is quite amazing how they accept these devices as though they were a natural part of their bodies.” He continued, “Some people could not handle seeing a kitty-cat behind bars, let alone one with plastic things sticking out of its head.” He added that the “no admittance” policy could probably be overlooked if I wished to visit the mice and rat facilities “because they are just mice and rats.” I was then told that the university does understand my concern and is planning a white paper that explains why animals must be used as tools of research at Princeton, and

The ANIMALS' AGENDA welcomes letters from readers, and regrets that they cannot all be published or answered personally due to the large volume of mail. Succinct, typed messages of no more than 250 words are preferred. We reserve the right to edit all letters chosen for publication. Address them to: LETTERS, The ANIMALS' AGENDA, P.O. Box 5234, Westport, CT 06881.

why the public can rest assured that the utmost care and concern for lab animals is standard procedure in every research endeavor.

This “Back off, I'm a scientist!” attitude is as old as Plato's Republic. It sports such famous proponents as Dr. Joseph Mengele, and has been used throughout history to justify a relentless, self-justifying “pursuit of knowledge” at the expense of those not part of the prevailing moral contract. “Trust me” is not a sufficient explanation or justification for projects at Princeton or elsewhere. Perhaps the university is not really afraid that its animal research will be misunderstood by the public. More likely, they fear that we will understand it all too well.

—Timothy J. Stark
Princeton, NJ

Bare Facts War Against Fur

The review of *The Skin Trade Primer* (April 1988), while generally favorable, concluded that it could have used fewer quotations and more interpretation and analysis.

The book was written as an introduction to the fur issue for legislators, press, and activists with no time to spare, and it was intended to be a streamlined approach to a bare facts war. Hard facts were provided for activists to use during legislative efforts, and quotes from experts were included to lend credibility. Neither we nor the animals can afford verbose manifestos. Facts, not philosophy, make the difference.

—Susan Russell
Friends of Animals
1 Pine Street
Neptune, NJ 07753

Missed Point on P&G

Your article “Procter & Gamble's Testing on Animals: When Will It End?” (*Newsline*, March 1988) missed the point of our objection to the dumping 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 down and phase out lab animal use, that it defies common sense to pick on the company that's been a pioneer in the development and implementation of alternatives.

It is worth noting that the Council on

Continued on page 54

‘WARNING. The Retailers Information Council issued a bulletin warning that a powerful anti-fur group is planning a parade in New York, and other demonstrations throughout the country . . . The group is Trans-Species Unlimited, which has developed into one of the leading animal rights groups in the United States.’

—Fur Age Weekly



—Bonnie Graham/TSU

The fur industry itself says it best. During the last two years, TSU's *Campaign for a Fur-Free America*, with its hard-hitting, nationally-coordinated, direct action protests, has raised the fur issue to a fevered pitch. In New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, and numerous other locations across the country, the fur industry has been put on alert that there is a new wave of activism which will no longer condone the continued slaughter of wildlife for frivolous luxury garments. Join us at our next major event. For information, contact TSU's NYC office: (212) 966-8490.

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.

YES! 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 furbearing animals.

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

Name _____ Address _____

Return to: TSU, P.O. Box 1553, Williamsport, PA 17703



Jim Nollman plays for Orcas, who sometimes sing along.

— Peter Thomas

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 duet. 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 howler 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 Science 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 backfired, 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-Courting."

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 both to the music and to me. In certain cases, I would find things to be different than, say, a scientist's behavioral 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 discipline that I've developed 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 asked a scientist for a definition of language, you would get something very different. I think the Stephen Spielberg movie *Close 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



Complex sound equipment allows Jim to broadcast his music underwater while listening for dolphin and whale vocalizations.

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 dispassionate and amoral 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 whether it exists that way or not. I don't think nature or animals are like that at all, because they're highly illogical, and I don't mean that they're lower on a hierarchy of intelligence. The "participant school" is a way of seeing the world in which you get involved. You don't see yourself as an objective observer, looking at the world like Zeus up on the clouds. It seems to me one 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 howler monkeys in Panama. The "world's greatest" howler monkey scientist was there at the time, and we asked her what would happen if I went out with a flute and sat underneath the howler monkey tree and played. She said, "Well, the howler monkeys might howl a little bit, but they won't come out of the tree," because in 12 years she'd never seen that.

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INTERVIEW

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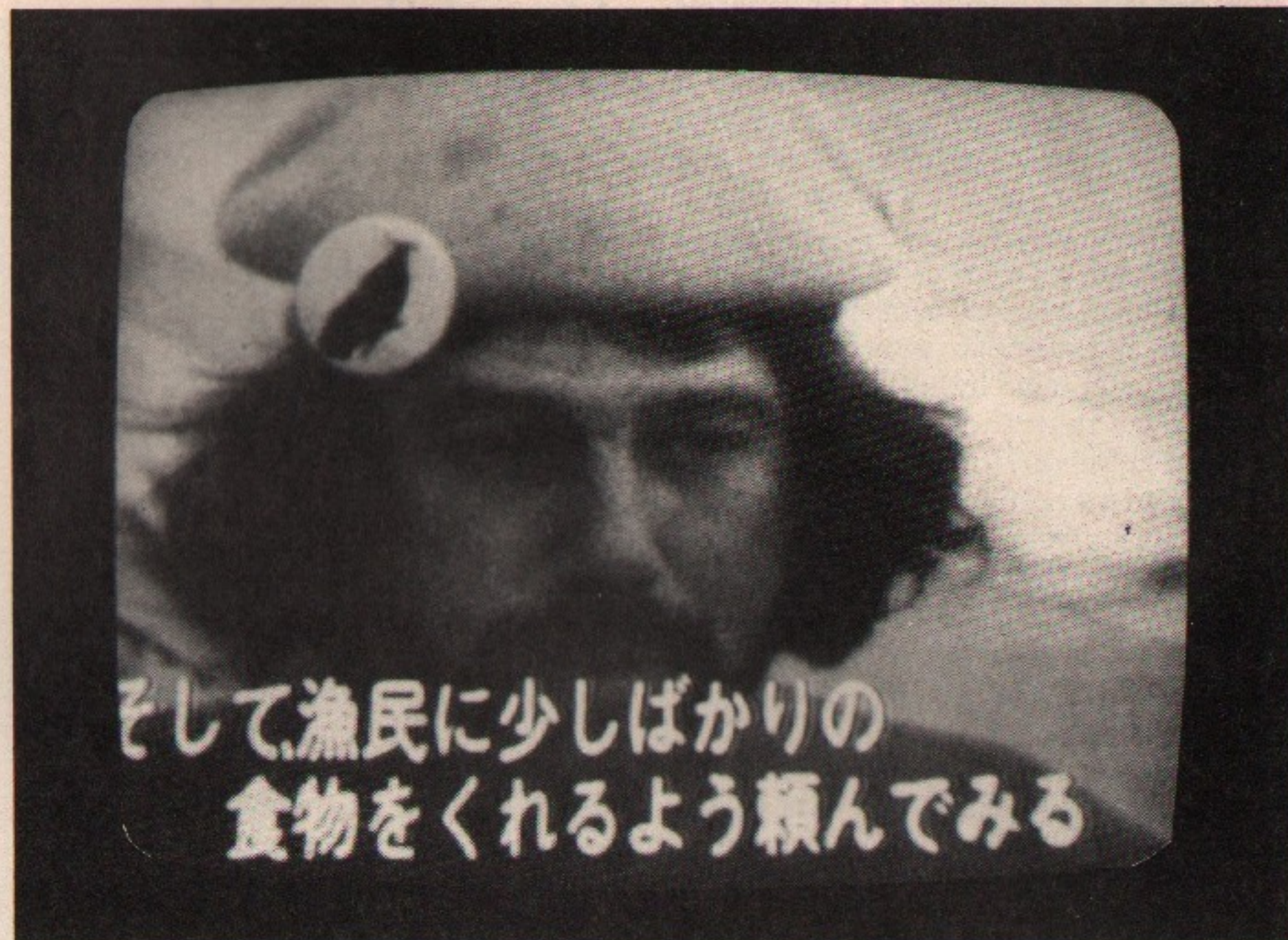
But I went out in the woods, and after a couple of days they came out of the trees. They came within ten feet, sat in front of me, and watched me play.

I then asked the scientist what her methodology was—how she was relating to the monkeys. She very soberly 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 to death of her, but she found that preposterous.

Now, luckily, the participatory method is taking hold in the sciences. Until 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 exploitive attitudes towards nature in general, and the whales in particular. But a whole new generation of whale scientists came to the fore—like Roger Payne recording the songs of humpback whales, and a half-scientist like myself playing an electric guitar for orcas. In a way, the studies changed when the sponsoring organizations changed.

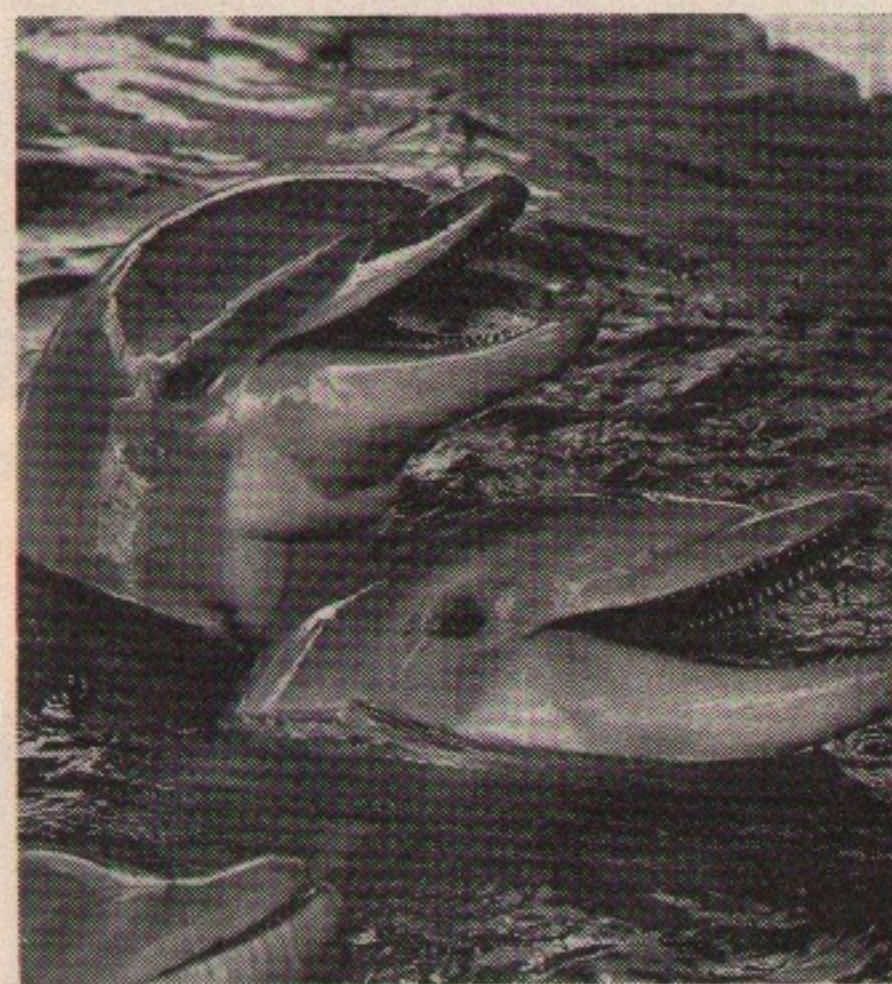
How are communication studies with animals generally conducted.

"Specimen" scientists levy tests against the animals, holding them in captivity, with rewards if they answer correctly. They do these very elegant, complex, 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 in a communication experiment. Now, in my estimation, the communication experiment proved virtually nothing. In the case of a dolphin, he or she is caught in a concrete pool, asked to give 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 simple amenities of life. It really tells you nothing about the animal's native



— Courtesy Interspecies Communication

"I request that the fishermen share some food with the dolphins," was Jim'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.



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

wisdom. Because there's never been an attempt to have a one-on-one dialogue with the animal. There will never be that attempt until they work with the animals in the wild and meet them halfway.

Human language is often pointed to as a sign of our species's 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 Orca 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 "Bambi 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?

No. In many ways they suffer from the same delusion of being objective observers. I think that's changing though, and that the ethology 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 aborigine term. The dreamtime was all the stories, the connections between the people and their 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 Westerner would feel like in a dream.

We're not likely to find a Rosetta Stone for interspecies communication. How will the breakthroughs come?

I'm not sure there will be any breakthroughs, as such. I've had some success 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—as having a certain aloofness from the stimulus around them. Totally unverifiable statements, of course, but nonetheless very interesting. I think 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.

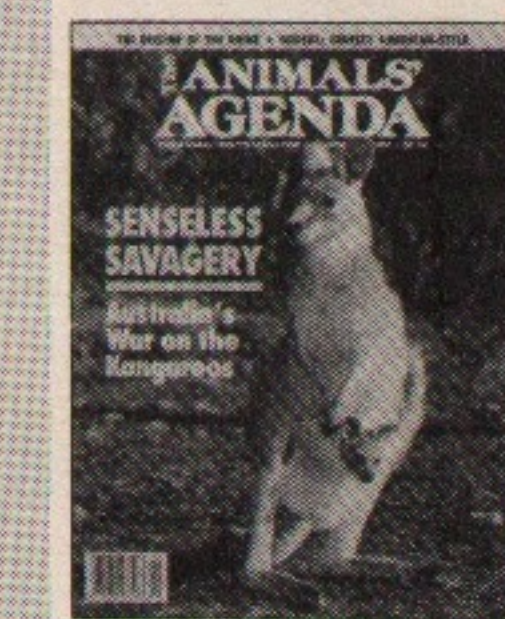
Doesn't John Lilly think that computers may aid us in communicating with

Continued on next page

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INTERVIEW

Continued from previous page

dolphins? He believes that dolphins can learn to vocalize in a human language. I don't know what to make of it. Trying to translate dolphin language into English may be like trying to translate Mozart.

You wrote of your belief that our culture is undergoing a paradigm shift away from anthropocentrism. Do you think it's on a global scale or does it just involve Western culture?

I think Western culture is on a global scale, but there are strong cultural pockets where the changes will be longer in coming. Having worked in Japan for so long "saving animals," I was always astounded at their unwillingness to accept the finality of extinction. The reason seems to have to do with their Buddhist background which holds a belief in reincarnation. How can there be an extinction when you are reincarnated? Just the shape changes. This definitely affects Japanese whaling policies.

You quoted physicist Max Planck as saying, "A new scientific truth does not triumph by convincing its opponents and making them see the light, but rather because its opponents eventually die, and a new generation grows up that is familiar with it." How does this insight relate to the paradigm shift?

I see it in my own life. Some of the younger scientists have really taken this healing to heart because they grew up in a climate in which the passing of nature seemed a reality. It's like Ronald Reagan being the last vestige of the old conquer-the-world mentality.

You wrote, "We transcend the power of dolphins as flesh and blood animals, and so, engage them as metaphor: a bridge capable of returning us to the ways and means of Gaia." Jane Goodall, however, believes chimpanzees can be the "bridge" animal because they are so like humans.

I believe dolphins possess a mystique that goes far beyond chimpanzees. I run into people who think of dolphins in the same way that other people think of Elvis Presley or the Beatles—they are genuine fans of dolphins. If people can see that dolphins possess a natural wisdom, then in some way they can make a bridge and see that everything in nature possesses that wisdom. Dolphins have powers that more than a few people recognize.

John Lilly began studying dolphins by vivisecting them, by cutting them up and implanting electrodes. He now believes that they are a superior species. Do you?



Jim with family and friends.

There's the hierarchy again. It's self-defeating, and it goes on and on. John Lilly is a scientist from the old generation who was a great transitional figure, but I disagree with him. Dolphins aren't superior anymore than slugs 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 in too 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 that way, 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

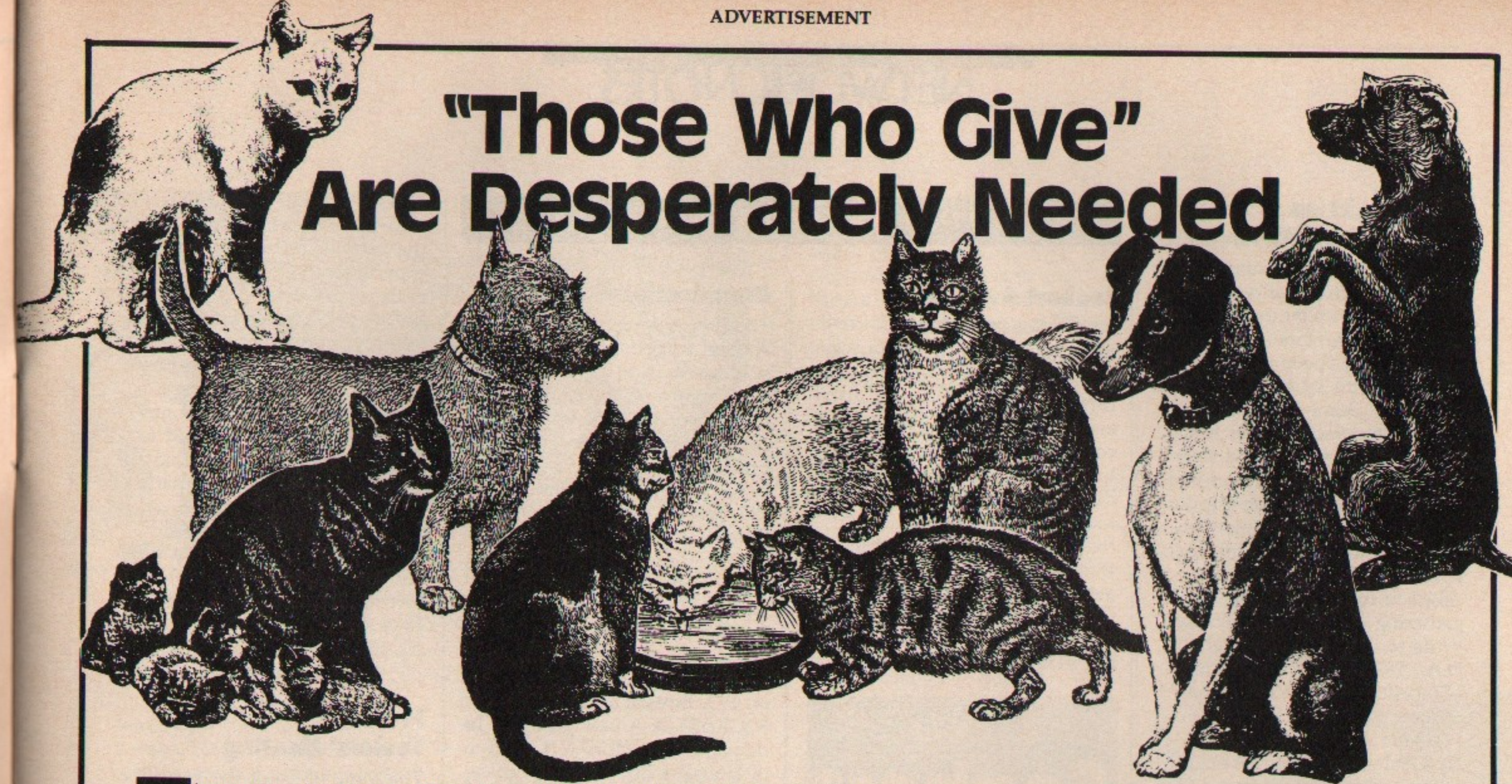
in their heels. It takes twice as much energy to achieve something when that happens. The true changes—the paradigm shift, or the new relationship with nature—will come when something supersedes the old. You do not supersede the old by forcing the new down people's throats. You need to love nature like 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 Interspecies Communication, Inc., 273 Hidden Meadow Lane, Friday Harbor, Washington 98250, for membership information and a sample newsletter.

"Those Who Give" Are Desperately Needed



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 woman's older years, were unable to go with her to 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. There were no friends or family members willing 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 overflowing—they had some 3500 dogs and cats 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 dozen 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 dogs and cats—strays, unwanted puppies and kittens dumped at their gate, and severely injured and sick animals that otherwise would be killed. The Fields work 18 hours-plus daily—feeding the animals, nursing the sick and injured ones and providing routine veterinary health care, and cleaning the facilities. Fund-raising attempts are being made to help expand this 216-acre shelter in Rockdale County east of Atlanta.

With summer coming on and hot weather with us, the Fields are struggling harder than ever—if that's possible. They are working to meet the zoning code requirements of an agreement with Rockdale County officials. According to Ann, it will cost about \$50,000 to meet these requirements satisfactorily to 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 two 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 of land, built many dog and cat shelters and runs on the property, and provided food and health care for the animals. There's never quite enough money, however, and the same holds true now—especially with the need to build additional facilities to meet the county's requirements and to provide windows in some of the recently built shelters. "I cry to see the animals we must 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 flea market sales. The shelter also needs Top Value and S&H Green Stamps, Gaines 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 Kahlil Gibran:

*There are those who give and know not pain in giving.
Nor do they seek joy, nor give with mindfulness of virtue.
There are those who give as in yonder valley the
Myrtle breathes 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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Info Sought on Animals Farm Home

In our March 1988 issue, we reported on the cruelty and neglect suffered by dogs at the Animals Farm Home, a non-profit animal shelter near Ellenville, N.Y. run by Justin McCarthy. Some 175 animals, deemed too weak and sick to survive, were euthanized after authorities discovered hundreds of mange-infested, starving dogs on the premises. Persons who have had any contact with the farm or McCarthy are being asked to contact the officials gathering evidence in the case. Write to: Michael Kavanagh, D.A., 285 Wall St., Kingston, NY 12401; and to: Samantha Mullen, New York State Humane Assn., P.O. Box 284, New Paltz, NY 12561. Also, all animal advocates are urged to write letters to the State Attorney General requesting that McCarthy no longer be allowed to operate any type of animal shelter. Write to: Robert Abrams, Attorney General, New York State Department of Law, State Capitol, Albany, NY 12224. The Ulster County SPCA (P.O. Box 124, Kingston, NY 12401) is accepting contributions for food and veterinary care for the animals who were saved. Donors should specify that contributions are for emergency care of the Animals Farm Home animals.

Veggie Fest

The International Vegetarian Festival is being planned for Saturday, June 25 on the Mall in Washington, D.C. (rain date: June 26). Bordered by the Smithsonian Museum, the Capitol, and the Washington Monument, the Mall attracts thousands of tourists every weekend. The purpose of the festival is to inform the public about vegetarianism in a positive, lively atmosphere. Numerous international vegetarian food vendors will provide the fare—and musicians, speakers, exhibits, information booths and cooking demonstrations will round out the festivities. For more information, or to find out how you can help, contact: Vegetarian Events, 5902 Ryland Dr., Bethesda, MD 20817; (301) 897-3667.

EDITED BY LESLIE PARDUE

Seabert Available on Videocassette

A 90-minute videotape containing episodes of HBO's children's cartoon series *Seabert* is now available. The program, which continues to draw fire from the hunting and trapping fraternity, depicts the adventures of two kids and a seal pup as they fight to protect wild animals from destruction. The video is available for \$29.95 from: Celebrity Home Entertainment, P.O. Box 4112, Woodland Hills, CA 91365-4112.



Seabert the seal is on his way.

Conference on Lab Animals

A national conference on current issues regarding the well-being of animals in labs, sponsored by the Scientists Center for Animal Welfare, will be held June 22-25 at the Vista International Hotel in Washington, D.C. Topics to be discussed include: national policies and regulations on animal research projects; animal care and use committees; criteria for recognition of animal well-being; and criteria for determining degrees of procedural invasiveness. For more information, contact: Lee Krulisch, SCAW, 4805 St. Elmo Ave., Bethesda, MD 20814-4805; (301) 654-6390.

Organizational Update

The group Sangre de Cristo Animal Protection has formed a student division of its Albuquerque chapter on the campus of the University of New Mexico. For more information, contact: Student Division of Sangre de Cristo Animal Protection, Inc., P.O. Box 83, Student Activities Center, Student Union Bldg., UNM, Albuquerque, NM 87131. ♦ The Kentucky Coalition for Animal Protection, Inc. is working to build a statewide network of activists and to promote pro-animal legislation. Contact them at: P.O. Box 21873, Lexington, KY 40522. ♦ A new group in Indiana called CHEETA (Coalition of Hoosiers Encouraging Ethical Treatment of Animals) is seeking support in its efforts to promote vegetarianism and initiate campaigns on behalf of animals. Write them at: P.O. Box 229141, Indianapolis, IN 46222. ♦ Students for the Ethical Treatment of Animals is a new group formed on the campus of Trinity University in San Antonio, Tex. For information, contact them at: 715 Stadium Dr., Box 367, San Antonio, TX 78284.

International Dead Head Museum

Activists from Voices for Animals were on hand to protest the opening of the International Wildlife Museum in Tucson, Ariz. on January 11 (another protest held on February 19 drew some 100 demonstrators). The museum, the brainchild of big-game hunter C.J. McElroy, houses a collection of some 200 stuffed heads and bodies of animals killed by hunters around the world. Shaped like a Moorish castle, the museum also features two restaurants, taxidermy demonstrations, and "interpretive exhibits" (which describe the natural habitats the animals lived in before they were shot). The museum has been described by Gary Duncan of the Tucson Humane Society as "a \$4 million monstrosity that is no more than a monument to hunting, and hunting in its worst form." About 30 activists picketed in front of the museum, which advertises itself as promoting "wildlife apprecia-

tion and conservation." The museum, funded primarily by the Safari Club International, expects some 250,000 visitors each year. Roberta Wright, president of Voices for Animals, told reporters at the protest that "Any time they have a major event, we'll be here." Wright says that the protests and unfavorable publicity have led to a marked lack of patronage at the new museum—it seems that the only way they can attract visitors is to give away free tickets. Readers wishing to protest this museum may write to: International Wildlife Museum, 4800 W. Gates Pass Rd., Tucson, AZ 85745.

Protest at Vealers' Meeting

The Ohio office of the Fund for Animals is coordinating a demonstration at this year's national conference of the American Veal Association on Tuesday, June 21. The protest will occur in front of the Ohio Center in downtown Columbus from 4 to 6 P.M. Activists from neighboring states are encouraged to attend. For further details, contact: The Fund for Animals, 12000 Fairhill, Suite 706, Cleveland, OH 44120.



A worker cleans one of the museum's main exhibits, a 30-foot fake mountain that supports the stuffed bodies of more than two dozen wild sheep and goats.



More than 30 people gathered at Brooklyn's Green Wood Cemetery to pay tribute to ASPCA founder Henry Bergh.

Bergh Remembered

On March 12, The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) commemorated the centenary of the death of their founder Henry Bergh, a 19th-century champion of animals and co-author of New York state's anti-cruelty laws. Dubbed "The Great Meddler" by New York City tabloids for his efforts on behalf of animals, Bergh died in the infamous March 12 Blizzard of 1888. Mayor Ed Koch issued a proclamation, read aloud at the ceremony, which declared March 12 "Henry Bergh Day." The ASPCA, founded in 1866, was the first humane society in the western hemisphere, and inspired the creation of humane societies in 19 states and in Canada within its first five years of operation.

Not Just Whistling "Dixie"

On March 5, members of the North Carolina Network for Animals protested the Dixie Deer Classic, an event held in Raleigh for the purpose of promoting trophy hunting of deer. The protest received coverage on the six o'clock news by WRAL-TV in Raleigh. Nancy Rich, president of the Network, observed, "The trophy hunter cannot justify his killing on the basis that he is helping the deer by preventing them from starving, because his goal is to kill the biggest and strongest of the herd." Activists should watch for announcements of hunting contests, bird shoots, trapping and hunting conventions, expositions, and similar events in their areas, and be on hand to offer the public an alternative view.

Defenders of Selected Wildlife

The organization Defenders of Wildlife, which describes itself as "dedicated to the preservation of all forms of wildlife," has yet to come out strongly against the wearing of fur. M. Rupert Cutler, the new Defenders president, confirmed a report that his wife was recently seen wearing a fur coat. Said Cutler, "That was poor judgement on our part, but the coat is not made with wild-trapped fur. Defenders has no official position statement on the wearing of animal fur." In a statement in the March/April issue of the organization's magazine, Cutler invites Defenders members to write him and share their thoughts on the course the organization should chart for the future. We encourage readers to write Cutler and ask that the group join the growing number of environmental and animal protection organizations worldwide taking a strong stand against the destruction of wildlife—whether trapped or shot in the wild; or strangled, gassed, or electrocuted on fur farms. Write him at: Defenders, 1244 19th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

University of Minnesota Under Fire

Members of the University of Minnesota chapter of the Animal Rights Coalition (UARC) have been looking into animal experiments at their university—meeting with lab technicians and former researchers and conducting detailed investigations. The result is the first in a series of UARC Reports, documenting such

projects as hand-transplant experiments on primates, electroshock experiments on dogs, and electrode brain implants on rhesus monkeys. UARC is mounting a letter-writing campaign to stop these experiments. For a copy of the report, giving details about the research and addresses for protest letters, write to: Jeff Dorson, former director, UARC, P.O. Box 4000-43, New Orleans, LA 70178 (Also the address for ARC's lobbying branch, Legislation in Support of Animals). Last year, a bill was passed in the state legislature requesting that the university conduct a feasibility study on establishing a center for alternatives to animal research. A task force met through the summer and completed a report recommending that such a center be created. The university's budget calls for \$173,000 to finance the center's first year of operations. A copy of the task force report may be obtained by writing to: Dr. Neal A. Vanselow, president, Health Sciences, University of Minnesota, 432 Morrill Hall, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

A Reminder

Don't forget about the National Alliance for Animal Legislation's fourth annual legislative seminar, to be held June 17-20 at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. Featured speakers this year include Michael W. Fox, Jenifer Graham, Tom Regan, Jeremy Rifkin, John Robbins, and Representatives Charlie Rose and Patricia Schroeder. For further details, contact the Alliance at: P.O. Box 75116, Washington, DC 20013; (703) 684-0654.

More PETA Chapter Name Changes

As reported in the March 1988 issue, chapters of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals have changed their names and become independent organizations. We have two more name changes to report. PETA-Southern New York has become Animal Rights Advocates of the Hudson Valley, and may be reached at: P.O. Box 728, Beacon, NY 12508; (914) 561-7563. And PETA-Tampa Bay has become Bay Area Voices for Animals—contact them at: P.O. Box 17523, Tampa, FL 33682; (813) 971-2097.

Howard Jones Opens "Nowhere"

British recording artist Howard Jones, *Rolling Stone's* "best keyboardist of 1987" and known for hits "No One is to Blame" and "Things Can Only Get Better," has opened—with his manager, David Stopps—a vegetarian restaurant called "Nowhere" in New York's Greenwich Village. The grand opening of the subterranean restaurant took place in early March. Nowhere offers a varied menu of international vegetarian dishes at reasonable prices. It's located at 11 Waverly Place; (212) 475-0255.



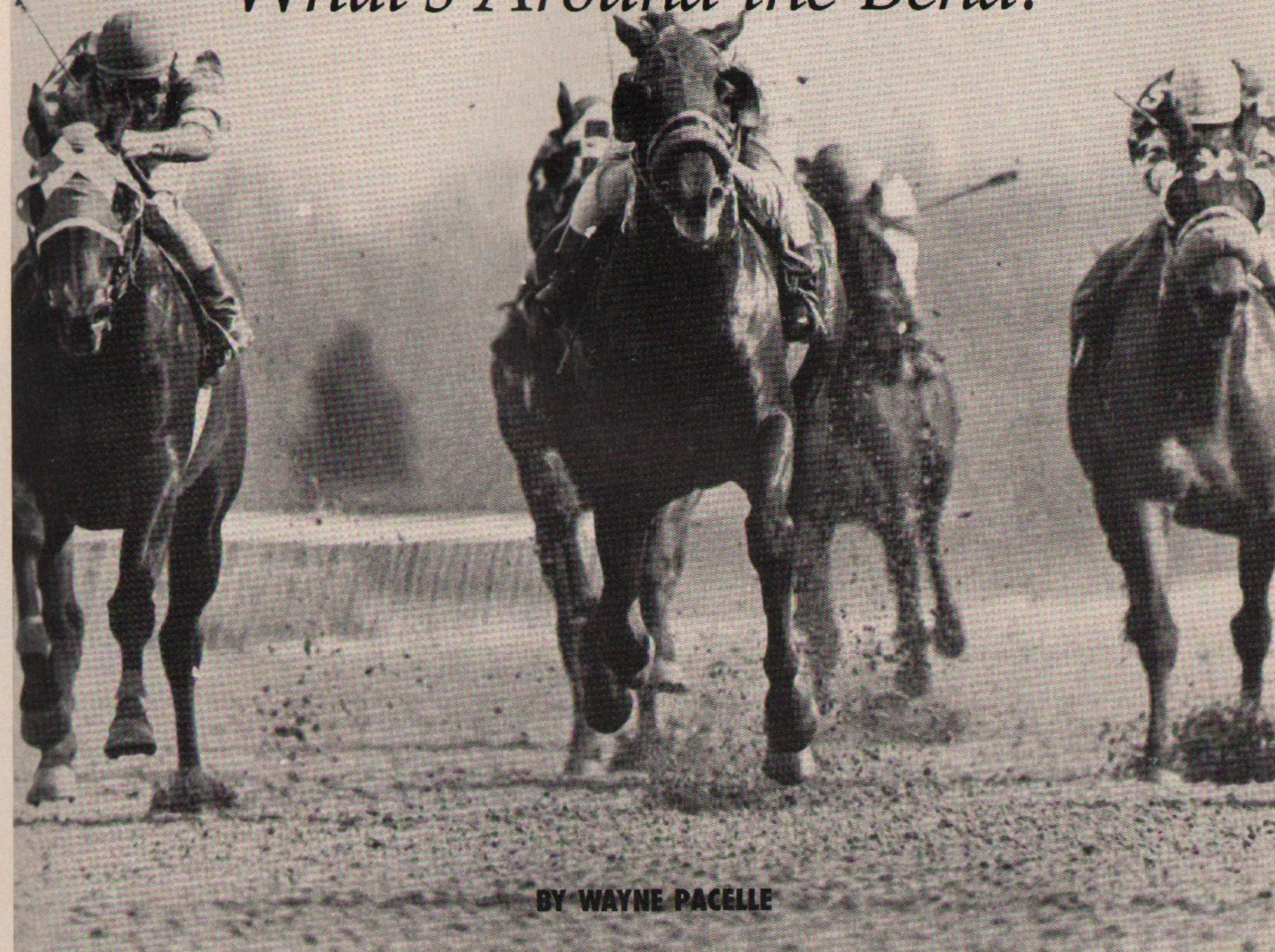
Howard Jones.

Calling All Activists

The Elsa Wild Animal Appeal is planning a National Day of Unity to Ban the Leghold Trap for August 13, 1988. The action is timed to coincide with the National Trappers Association Convention, to be held in Peoria, Ill. this year. Elsa is asking for organizations around the nation to organize local observances such as protests, rallies, information tables, or leafletting campaigns to help demonstrate nationwide unity on the trapping issue and support for legislation to ban leghold traps. Those wishing to add an event to the roster, or to participate in Elsa's rally in Peoria, may contact the group at: P.O. Box 675, Elmhurst, IL 60126; (312) 833-8896.

HORSE RACING:

What's Around the Bend?



BY WAYNE PACELLE

Dentzler/HSUS

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 races 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 pained, 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 if 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 syringe has 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 lot more wrong with racing than meets the eye.

No separation of track and state

During the month of Zeus Belle's injury, 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 (Texas 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 not returned to bettors. Ranging from 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 horsemen, 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 mandating year-round racing to insure 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 temperature. Rain, sleet, and snow turn dirt surfaces to slop and can make every turn a hair-raising one. The problem is, races are cancelled only when bettors can't drive on the

roads, not when horses can't run on the tracks.

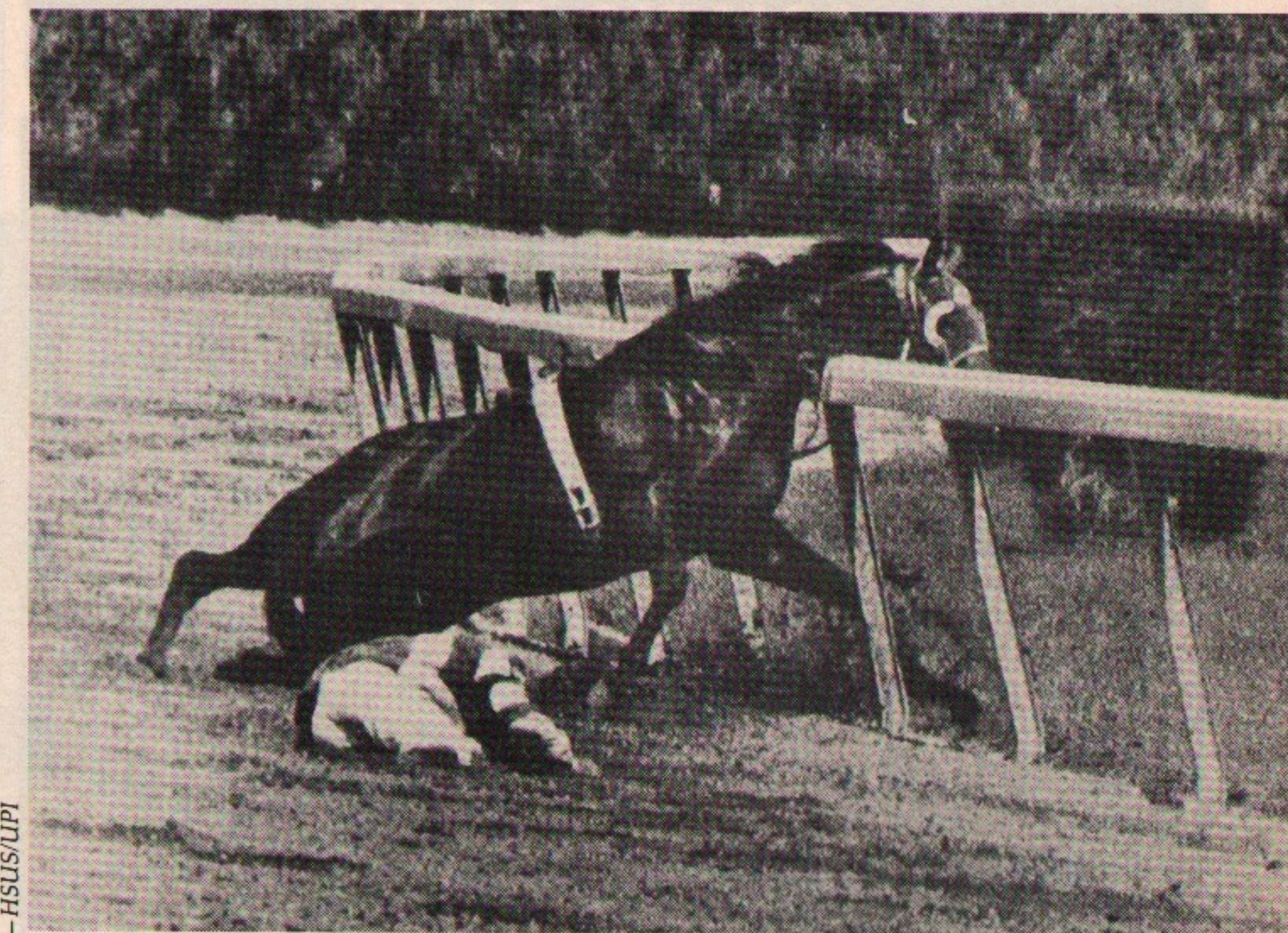
Moreover, according to Bowen, year-round racing has created "an unavoidable pressure to fill races." Trainers that might have rested marginally healthy horses instead ready them for post-time. With so many racing cards to fill (Rockingham Park in New Hampshire, not unique, races 10 times a day for 250 days), it is inevitable that horses are over-raced.

Racehorses, pushed long distances on hard surfaces, are creatures of defineable physical limits. Supporting an extremely heavy torso (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 1,867,020 ft./lb. and that "this tremendous force is absorbed at one phase of the gallop of a single forelimb." In Australia and most European countries, racing is done on grass, a much more yielding surface than the compact 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 fast race times in order to impress the spectators and this results in many severe injuries to horses."

These conditions assure that racing is 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 70,000 horses in *The Horse Digest*: "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."

Continued on next page



HSUS/UPI

This horse slammed into the track's rail after breaking a leg at Gulfstream Park in Hallandale, Fla. Soon after this accident, veterinarians killed him. The veteran jockey Mickey Solomone was removed from the track in critical condition with a fracture of the right leg, multiple rib fractures, and a fractured skull.

An Eye for a Fine

Despite the fact that racehorses are *not* exempt from state anti-cruelty statutes, no jockeys, owners, trainers, or grooms have ever been criminally prosecuted for cruelty to them. The HSUS has urged state racing commissioners to adopt rules prohibiting the abusive treatment of horses, but they've been unresponsive. Time and again, commission officials have made insincere promises that they will fine or suspend people for "improper turf practices."

In a feeble attempt to pacify animal activists, track stewards at Pimlico racetrack fined Ben Feliciano \$300 for permanently blinding Zeus Belle. The sad fact is, this is not the first time such an incident has occurred at Pimlico. During the 1985 running of the Preakness, one jockey reportedly brutalized his horse "by beating him with a whip no more than 21 times during the course of the stretch run," reported the *Washington Times*. "The horse survived the lashes, but according to sources, came out of the race in terrible condition." The account went on to say that the horse could hardly walk when he left the track.

Likewise, similar incidents have been reported nationwide. Recently, a jockey whipped a horse so severely that her eye popped out of the socket. And, in another case, a colt was dragged by a truck and repeatedly kicked when he wouldn't stand up.

In all, there have been no criminal prosecutions for such blatant animal cruelty. To send a message to the entire racing industry that such abuses will no longer be tolerated, activists are encouraged to write The Honorable Stuart O. Simms, State's Attorney, Room 206, Clarence M. Mitchell Jr. Courthouse, 110 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, MD, 21202 about the Zeus Belle incident. Mention that Feliciano's actions may constitute state felony and misdemeanor offenses, as well as possible violations of two Baltimore ordinances. Graciously explain that his help is needed to remedy this situation.

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 unrelenting pursuit by packs of dogs. Though the barbarism of other forms of pack hunting is usually undisguised, fox hunters—following medieval tradition—cloak their activity in snobbish rituals and social events. But can fox hunting maintain its prestigious aura in the face of overwhelming public opposition?

◆ **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 easy to lose sight of the cruelty to the bull and be swept up in the myth and pageantry. Literature and song extol the "contest between man and fighting bull," but when the macho mystique is stripped away, it is not so 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 of all ages break down on U.S. tracks every year. A much greater number of horses avoid that dramatic ending, but nevertheless sustain injuries of varying degree. According to a report by Dr. Edwin Churchill presented at a Symposium on Equine Pharmacology and Therapeutics, "Ninety percent of all racehorses are periodically or chronically lame." A survey conducted by the AAEP affirms that conclusion. In summarizing the results, the author stated, "American racing causes lameness in mind-boggling amounts. Veterinarians caring for their racehorses say that 60 to 90 percent of their charges are *significantly* lame" (emphasis added). Those lame horses that can't muster another start often end up at a slaughterhouse, which turns a better profit on them than a track.

From these statistics, it's obvious that injuries to horses have become a tolerated condition in racing. But how can injured horses race at breakneck speed? Logically, one would think physiological pain responses—such as limping and swelling—would cause them to slow down. But that's often not the case. Injured horses are able to race because trainers often rid them of the *symptoms* of their injuries. They don't do it with a magic wand, but with a loaded needle.

Horsemen: addicted to drugs

Before 1968, horses could not legally race in any jurisdiction with drugs in their systems. Twenty years later, almost every state allows equine veterinarians to draw liberally from the medicine chest before post-time.

The truth is, while states ultimately set standards for the industry, the horsemen mold their decisions. Joseph Kellman, an ex-commissioner of the Illinois State Racing Commission, puts it simply, "Horsemen threaten to boycott racing and thereby threaten a revenue source of the state."

The Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association (HBPA), the most powerful organization representing owners and trainers, has persistently lobbied states to liberalize drug laws. In Illinois, in the early 1980s, acting on a recommendation from the racing commission, the state banned virtually all types of pre-race medication. But after HBPA lobbying, politicians, including Illinois governor Jim Thompson, relaxed the ban, essentially ignoring the commission's advice. Kellman publicly asserted, "The whole commis-

sion should resign in protest," and then stepped down as a commissioner.

Drug rules have been amended in response to horsemen's pressure in many racing jurisdictions. According to *The Minnesota Monthly*, "Originally, no drugs were permitted at Canterbury [racetrack in Minnesota], but in 1984, responding to pressure from horsemen, the commission persuaded the legislature to relax the regulation." In March 1988, Iowa legislators reversed their state's initial commitment to drug-free racing. *The Des Moines Register* reported, "Senator Berl Priebe, [agriculture] committee chairman, said... the only reason [drugs] were prohibited in Iowa was to gain votes for passage of pari-mutuel racing in the state."

Specifically, Iowa and Minnesota caved in on the use of phenylbutazone (bute) and furosemide (lasix), two drugs that have inspired opposition to drugging in horse racing. These substances can be administered to horses in almost every jurisdiction.

In many areas, as many as 90 percent of horses run on bute. The advocates of bute—including the AAEP—claim it relieves minor discomfort, just as aspirin does in humans.

Its critics charge that bute sets the stage for serious and often fatal injuries to horses. In a 1980 memo released by commissioner Kellman to the HSUS, John McDonald, chief of the Illinois Racing Board Laboratory,

claimed "The phenylbutazone which is used in a large population of racehorses on raceday could be the most abused drug in thoroughbred racing at present."

Bute, an anti-inflammatory analgesic, relieves the pain that restricts horses from extending their limbs and reduces the swelling that serves as a cast to protect their joints. But it does

Injured horses are able to race because trainers often rid them of the symptoms of their injuries. They don't do it with a magic wand, but with a loaded needle.

nothing to accelerate healing. Even GEIGY 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 the substance.

"These horses carry 1200 pounds on very thin legs and bute might mask an underlying problem and cause a

breakdown," summarizes Jim Gallagher, Chief of Racing Operations in New York, one of a scant few states to ban pre-race bute. Dr. Arthur Patterson, equine specialist for the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), concurs: "If a horse has a chronic problem, say a hairline fracture, bute covers it up. The horse feels no pain and then goes out and breaks a leg. Bute allows horses to race that should not race."

The evidence against bute is conclusive. According to a report by the assistant veterinarian at Waterford Park Racetrack in West Virginia, the number of breakdowns increased 114 percent between 1974 and 1975, the first year bute was permitted, while the number of starters increased only 8.5 percent. At Keystone Race Track near Philadelphia, breakdowns increased by 400 percent after bute was first legalized.

Though administered to fewer horses than bute, lasix attracts comparable criticism from drugging critics. A potent diuretic, lasix increases urine output 40- to 50-fold in a horse. Its advocates claim it lowers blood pressure and relieves exercise-induced pulmonary hemorrhage (EIPH), or "bleeding," which can be uncomfortable and frightening for horses.

But Dr. Patterson says the FDA never authorized its use for that purpose: "There is no scientific study that has been done to show that lasix helps bleeders. It is used off-label." HSUS' Baker, who has authored a book titled *The Misuse of Drugs in Horse Racing*, points out that even if lasix did limit pulmonary bleeding, that would still not justify its pre-race use. "Instead of causing people to reexamine why this horse may be bleeding internally, the drug encourages them to race horses that should not be on the track," he notes.

So why is lasix used? Its critics charge that lasix, as it takes water from the system, dilutes the concentrations of other drugs in the system. This makes the detection of illegal painkillers, stimulants, and depressants—used to fix races by influencing performance—extremely difficult. In a report issued by nine leading drug lab analysts, the authors observed that lasix interfered with a myriad of illegal drugs "regardless of analytical methodology used."

But there's an additional reason lasix is widely used: it stimulates horses. Dr. Maylin, quoted in an August 1987 *Sports Illustrated* article, asserted, "Lasix is the only drug that I am

Continued on next page



This filly failed to win any money at the track, and her frustrated owner starved her to death as retribution. This extreme case of cruelty was uncovered by the Illinois Hooved Animal Humane Society.

—Courtesy IHAHS

Continued from previous page

aware of which has been so conclusively demonstrated that it improves performance."

Thus, it's no wonder that many non-bleeders race on lasix. Steve Crist in a March 1987 *The New York Times*'s story reported, "Alysheba's handlers say he is not a bleeder, but he used lasix while winning the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness. Spend a Buck did not have a bleeding problem when he used lasix and won the 1983 Derby. Nor did Wild Again or Skywalker when they won the 1984 and 1986 runnings of the [Breeder's Cup] Classic on lasix." Incidentally, Alysheba lost by 14.5 lengths in the final leg of the Triple Crown, the Belmont Stakes in New York, where the pre-race administration of lasix is prohibited.

Bute and lasix, though the most talked about, are not the only drugs legally administered to racehorses. Kentucky allows the use of 40 drugs and sets no quantitative limits on their use. And even New York, a model state in restricting the use of lasix and bute, is not drug-free. Baker points out that New York veterinarians were outraged with the state's ban on pre-

race drugging, and forced a "compromise." New York now permits dimethylsulfoxide (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 liberal drugging rules? Anthony Chamblin, as executive director of the HBPA, 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 drugging laws in return. One lab analyst, who requested anonymity, takes it a step farther: "the horsemen want per-

missive medication so they can get as much as possible out of the animal before it dies. If it breaks a leg, they can weigh it by the pound."

The fact is, although the U.S. is only one among many countries to race horses, it's virtually alone in allowing horses to compete on more than just hay, oats, and water.

Where kings and crooks rub elbows

The administration of legal drugs is only one way the syringe is misused in racing. Illegal substances are the miracle potions that turn "long shots" into "surebets." Fed information that a horse has been "souped up," an insider can make a bundle at the betting window. A host of people make a living by doping horses and scrambling the odds. In 1978, after being apprehended by the FBI, Anthony "Big Tony" Ciulla admitted to fixing more than 2,000 races in 17 states during his decade-long career.

Caught in the fallout of such scams, honest bettors usually lose their money and innocent horses sometimes their lives. Without doubt, doping horses is an imprecise science, and

race horses necessarily become experimental subjects. One trainer bragged of killing five horses before "getting it right" in administering "elephant juice" (etorphine), a narcotic analgesic 1000 to 80,000 times more powerful than morphine, to horses.

The problem is, drugs that can be used in trace amounts are seldom detected by the standard testing method: thin-layer chromatography (TLC). What's more, if a lab does find 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."

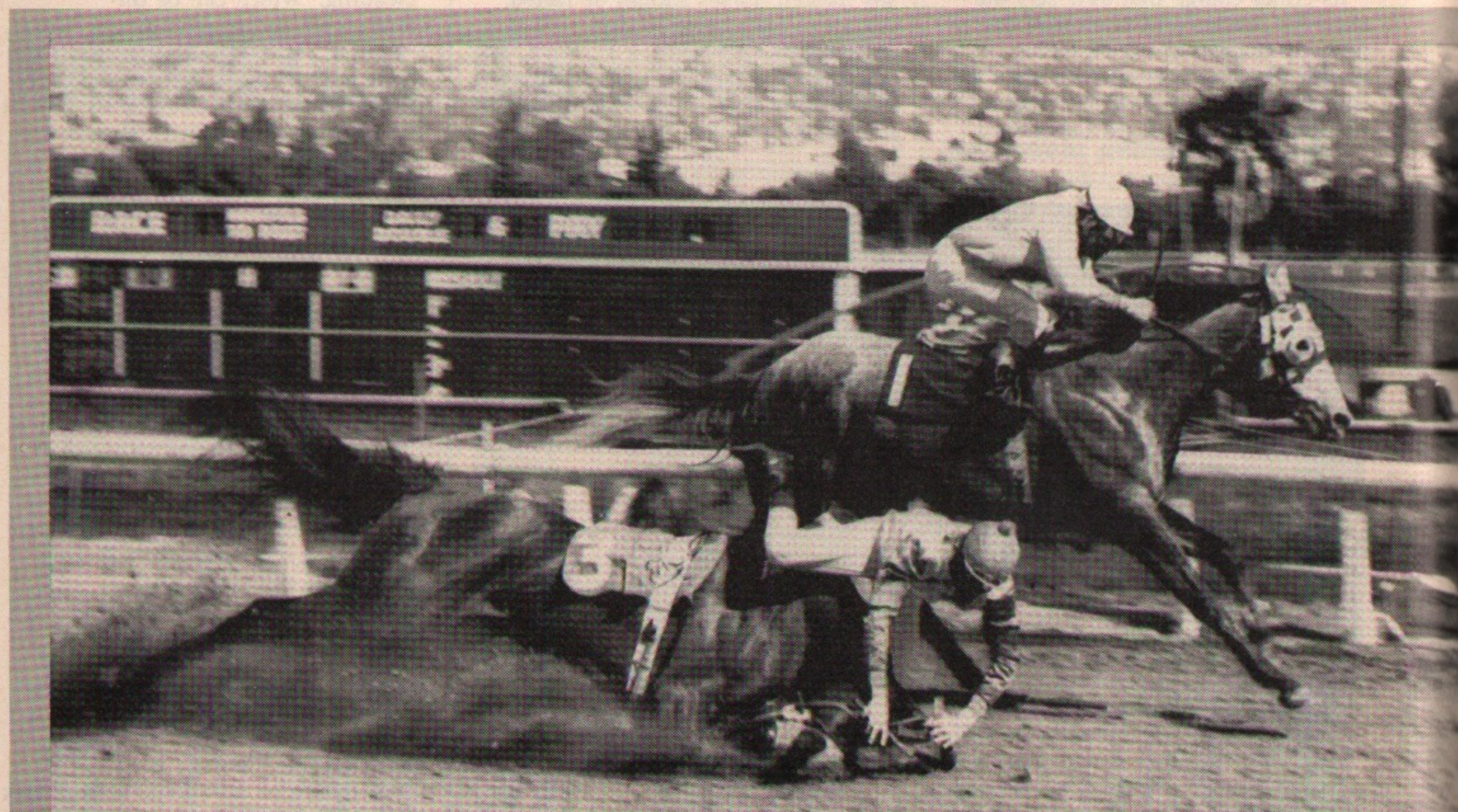
The development of some extremely sensitive testing methods may allow lab analysts to pick up the pace considerably, however. New immunological assays—developed by International Diagnostic Systems Corp. (IDS)—that are 100 to 1000 times more sensitive than the TLC method "are going to revolutionize both 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 mazindol (a stimulant) and oxymorphone and buprenorphine (both narcotics). Dr. Frank Ozog, chief of the chemistry division of Industrial Laboratories in Denver, which does contract work in several 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 oxymorphone.

Dr. Charles Prange, 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

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At Golden Gate Field in Albany, Calif., Western Bagel, a three-year-old gelding, broke his leg five feet before the wire. He was destroyed after the race, only the second of his career.

Some Racing Facts

Of all types of racing, pari-mutuel thoroughbred racing attracts the most spectators and racetrack wagering. In 1986, at the track and off-track, gamblers wagered more than \$8 billion on thoroughbreds, and track attendance topped 42 million. Conducted in 29 states, thoroughbred racing is popular throughout the country but has the most appeal in the East and in California. Thoroughbred horses, racing anywhere from three-quarters to 1.5 miles, are slender and sinewy, and combine both speed and endurance. Their racing population in 1986 stood at approximately 78,000.

In contrast to thoroughbreds, quarter horses are more muscular and race shorter distances, usually one-quarter mile with no track turns. Approximately 25,000 of them raced in 1986. Active in 22 states, pari-mutuel quarter-horse racing has been successful only west of the Mississippi River (Michigan and Florida have struggling quarter-horse tracks). In 1986, bettors legally wagered slightly more than \$1 billion on these equines, and attendance topped 9 million.

Standardbred horses or "trotters" and "pacers" pull a jockey seated in a sulky (a light-weight carriage) and typically race one mile distances. Termed "harness racing," this sport is conducted pari-mutually in 20 states, and is most common in the east. Just over 57,000 standardbreds raced in 1986, when the gross amount wagered totaled \$3 billion and attendance approached 19 million.

Bob Baker of the Humane Society of the United States comments, "While horse racing is abusive to each racing breed, thoroughbreds are at the most risk because they race much faster than standardbreds and much longer distances than quarter horses."

—W.P.

Antibiotics...



...aren't the only reason we campaign against factory farming.

National Veal Boycott

June 24, 1988
Friday Evening

Help dish up a hardy serving of reality to restaurant customers across the country. Wherever you are you can take part in National Veal Boycott demonstrations—at a restaurant near you on June 24.

Please join with us!

HUMANE FARMING ASSOCIATION
1550 California St., San Francisco, CA 94109

Name _____

Address _____

☐ \$10. ☐ \$25. ☐ \$50. _____ other

☐ Please rush me info on National Veal Boycott demonstrations. (Contributors of any amount also receive *The Dangers of Factory Farming*, plus *Milk-fed Veal*; *Tainted Meat from Sick Animals*, and more.)

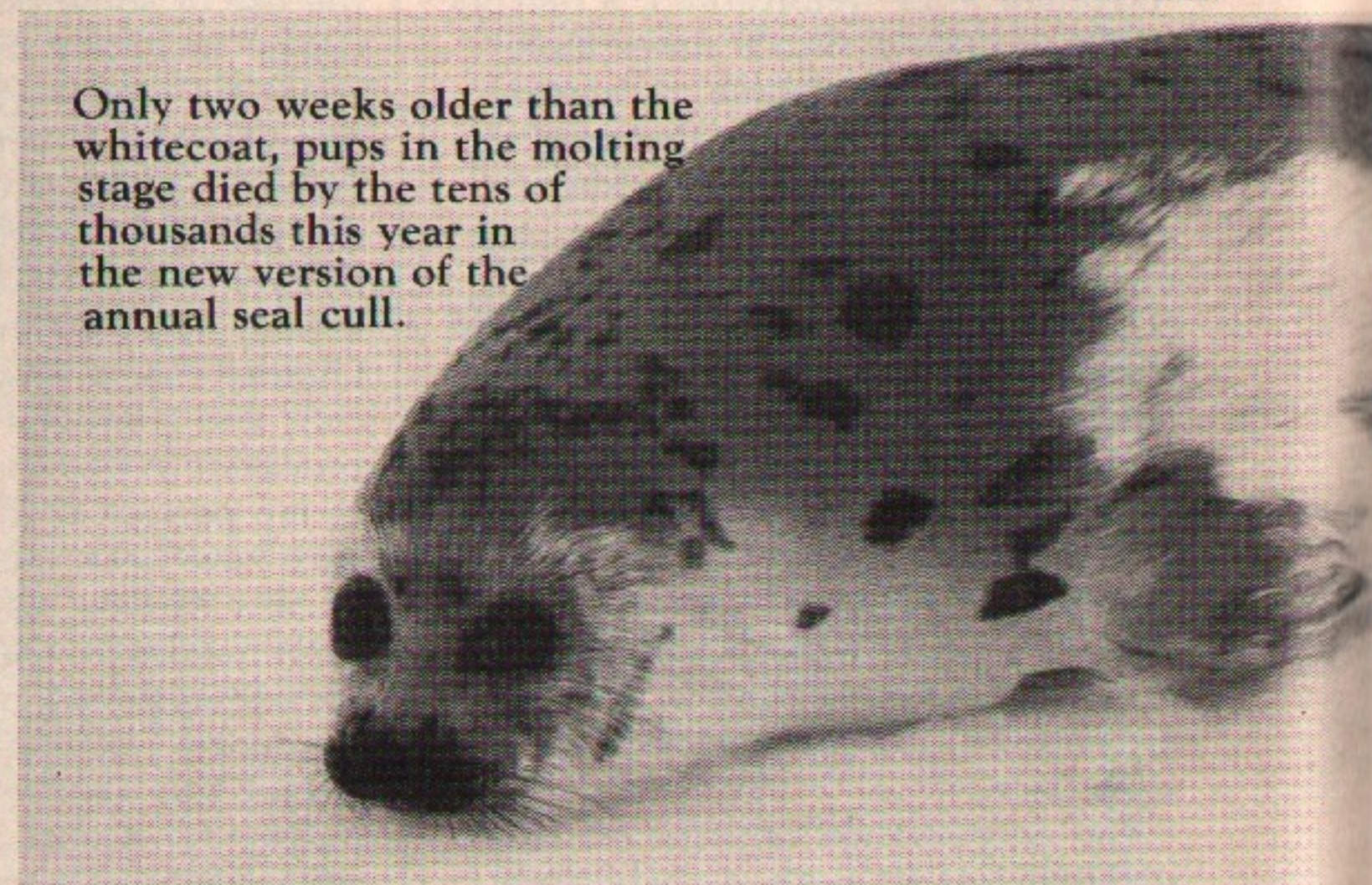
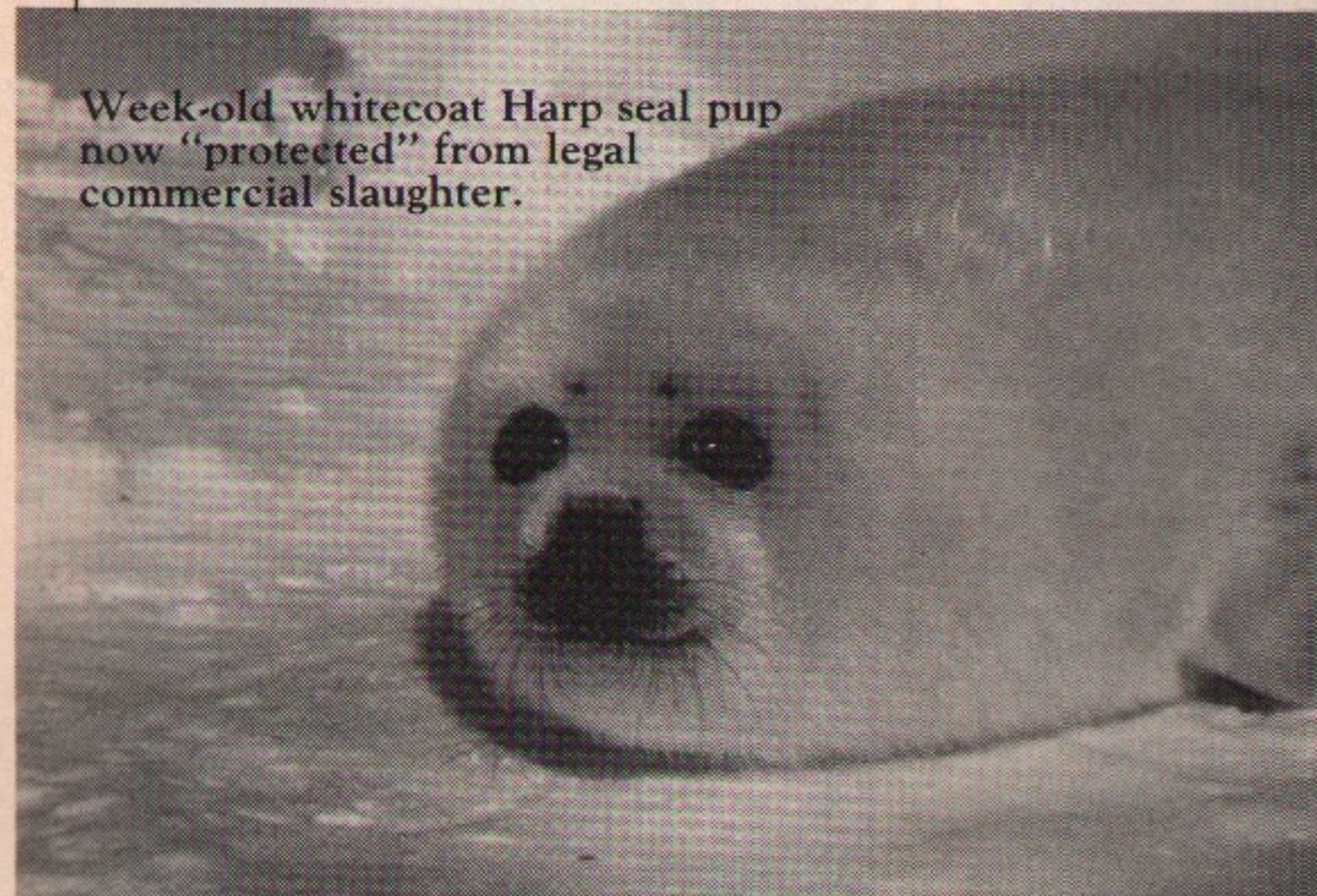
Canada's Harp Seal Hunt Revived!

58,000 Seal Pups Slaughtered

Photos: Dan Morast

Week-old whitecoat Harp seal pup now "protected" from legal commercial slaughter.

Only two weeks older than the whitecoat, pups in the molting stage died by the tens of thousands this year in the new version of the annual seal cull.



By
Daniel Morast
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 crew and I have been criss-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 tragic to try to put into words.

The Canadian Harp seal slaughter isn't over. It's changed, but the deaths of tens of thousands of month-old seals 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 now 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 icefloes to kill newborn seals.

Well, that was a victory. All of us who fought for the seals 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 seals.

What is happening now is that commercial fishermen are still getting sealing licenses and are still killing seals. These "landsmen" or small boat sealers as they are called, go out after the whitecoat pups after they begin to shed their white fur. This molting 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 seals just because the poor seals are one to four weeks older?

Is it 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 clubbed, 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 seals in the head instead of bashing them.

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 "revitalize" the small boat commercial hunt.

But the real reasons for the escalation of the hunt lie 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 Newfoundland is already installing the feed processing equipment. The president of the Canadian Sealers Association brags 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 fox and mink who are in turn killed, skinned and turned into fashion furs!

A second and equally obscene market for seal body parts is the growing demand for seal penis bones and testicles. "All we can sell," are the exact words of the sealer's representative. Their chief markets are shops in Asian

CANADA'S REVITALIZED SEAL HUNT ATROCITY.



sections of large Canadian cities and places like Hong Kong.

We Must Stop This!

I hope you will join with us and challenge the revitalization of Canada's Harp seal hunt . . . that you will take a stand against what 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 furs, fox feed and aphrodisiacs.

Please write to:

Tom Siddon
Minister of Fisheries and Oceans
Canadian Department of
Fisheries and Oceans
200 Kent Street
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1A 0E6

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 against the revitalized Canadian Harp seal slaughter.

If you can make a small donation, fine. Our campaign certainly needs funding. We have years 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.

The new laws failed to protect this whitecoat victim of a sealer's bullet.



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 Comeau, Fisheries Spokesman, April 21, 1988

"Increasing demands for seal products in Europe could turn the traditional landsman'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 penises and toes, which are believed to be aphrodisiacs in the Orient."
Brian Foley, 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 ranches fox."

Tom Lantos, Robert Mrazek
Robert Roe, 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 seals into fur vests and leather brief cases."

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

"This year, P. Janes 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 precooked seal entrees (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:

INTERNATIONAL WILDLIFE COALITION
Harp Seal Campaign
320 Gifford Street, Falmouth, MA 02540

Name _____

Address _____

State _____ Zip Code _____

Amount of donation:
☐ \$10 ☐ \$15 ☐ \$25 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$500 ☐ Other \$ _____

ACTIVISTS TRACE STOLEN ANIMALS TO RESEARCH LABS

On the Dognappers' Trail

An estimated 1.5 million dogs and cats are stolen out of their own homes and yards each year in the U.S. An unknown number of these end up in the hands of Class B or "random-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 number of cases uncovered recently, it looks as though deception and outright theft are among the chief means that "bunchers" (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 obtaining animals. Indications are that regulations drafted under the 1985 Dole-Brown amendments to the Animal Welfare Act (which would have restricted B dealers to obtaining animals only from public animal shelters) and pounds apparently were scrapped in recent weeks, after opposition from the research community and the Reagan Administration was brought to bear.

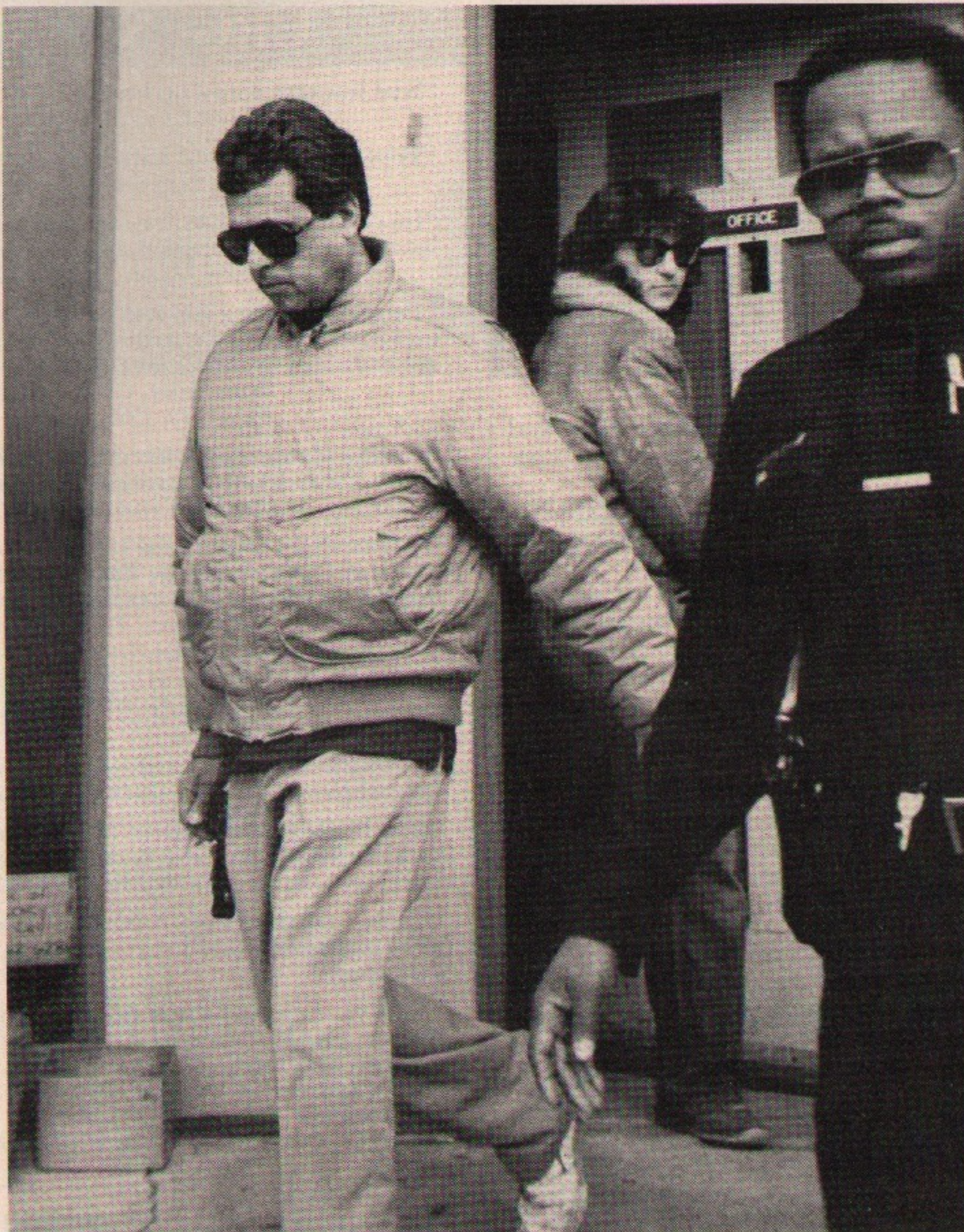
The following are but a few of the accounts that have surfaced recently due to investigations by organizations and independent activists. We urge readers to study the details of the cases presented below, and to be on the lookout for similar activities in their own locales.

The Budget Boarding Case

"He was a clean-cut, all-American, super-nice guy who wanted to give my dog a good home on his ten-acre ranch."

—Dognapping victim

In early January, the Los Angeles antivivisection group Last Chance for Animals received a phone call from a woman who claimed to have been victimized by a dognapper. After she had given her spaniel to a "Mike Johnson,"



Class B animal dealers Frederick Spero and Barbara Ruggerio in front of Budget Boarding.

she became suspicious after discovering 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" conversations 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 unexpected development broke the case

wide open. While an activist was on the phone warning a woman who had placed an ad seeking homes for three cats, the woman's doorbell rang. A woman calling herself "Barbara" was there to see about adopting the cats. Forewarned, the woman who had placed the ad questioned Barbara about what kind of home she might provide for her cats, asked where she worked, and requested some identification. Barbara became flustered and anxious to leave. Shrewdly, the woman said she would deliver the cats to Barbara the next day, and Barbara quickly wrote down her address and left. The next day at the address in Sylmar, activists discovered a blue van registered to Barbara Ruggerio, whose last known address was the Budget Boarding Kennel in Sun Valley. The activists then proceeded to Budget, where they learned that Ruggerio also ran the Comfy Kennel, a block away. The activists discovered that Ruggerio, along with a man named Frederick Spero, were USDA-licensed Class B animal dealers.

The activists kept a 24-hour vigil at both kennels and at Barbara Ruggerio's home. During this surveillance, a confrontation ensued between Ruggerio and the activists, with Ruggerio attempting to run over Chris DeRose with her van. At midnight on Monday, January 25, 12 individuals, fearing that the animals they had given to Ruggerio or Johnson would end up in labs, broke through the chain link fence of Comfy Kennel and attempted to locate their animals. Some were reunited with their animals; others found only their collars. Many of the animals were found wearing USDA identification tags.

A 24-hour guard was put on Comfy Kennel by the Los Angeles Department of Animal Regulation the next day while Last Chance kept its vigil at Budget Boarding. On Friday, January 29, Gary S. Olson, the East Valley Animal Regulation Supervisor, held a press conference at which he announced that 78 animals had been sold for medical experimentation by Ruggerio and by Spero's company, Biosphere. Cedars-Sinai Medical Center had bought 31 of the dogs; all but six had already been killed. The Veterans Administration Hospital in Sepulveda received 29 cats; eight were still alive, and the facility agreed to give them over to the care of the East Valley shelter. Loma Linda University had purchased 18 dogs, none of whom remained. A total of 64 fraudulently obtained dogs and cats had died in experiments.

Upon learning of the remaining animals' possible whereabouts, activists and individuals looking for their animals

drove to Cedars-Sinai, where they were blocked by three guards in an hour-long standoff. Chris DeRose went in to negotiate, and was shoved back through the door and thrown to the ground by the guards. Meanwhile, the distraught people whose animals had been taken under false pretenses vented their frustration. "I want my dog!" screamed one, as tears ran down her face. Cedars-Sinai at first denied having any of the animals in question, but promised to let a third party activist into the lab the following Monday to attempt to identify missing animals. However, on Monday, Cedars-Sinai spokesperson Ron Wise told the third party, "We are not prepared and we are not going to turn over any more information." Local media coverage, by this time widespread, began to focus on Cedars-Sinai, and on Tuesday Wise told Animal Regulation that they would send photos of the six dogs 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 pressure from Last Chance and the public, Cedars-Sinai finally relinquished the six dogs on Wednesday, February 3. By Friday, three of the dogs had been reunited with their relieved human companions.

On Monday, February 1, city animal 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 theft cases had been identified. On that day, the remaining unclaimed 17 dogs, 11 cats, and a rabbit 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 Stratton, USDA's senior investigator in Sacramento, who had entered the case.

Ruggerio and Spero, speaking through their attorney, denied knowing how Ralf Jacobsen (the real "Mike Johnson") had obtained the animals. However, in an interview 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 some money. Jacobsen said Ruggerio told him she needed as many large dogs as he could find, and advised him to go through newspaper ads to locate free

Continued on next page

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MC VISA

Continued from previous page

animals. According to Jacobsen, Ruggerio gave him pointers on how to answer any probing questions, and advised him to not use his real name. Along with the animals, Jacobsen was to give Ruggerio the addresses where they had been obtained. Jacobsen said he also picked up cats off the streets and simply made up addresses to go with them. Ruggerio paid him \$20 for each dog and \$10 for each cat.

Jacobsen wasn't the only one to implicate Ruggerio directly in the scam. Two of Ruggerio's ex-employees gave testimony that she had asked them to respond to "free to good home" ads. Thirteen people were located who had dealt personally with Ruggerio. One who had been boarding her dog at Budget was told by Department of Animal Regulation officials that her dog was sold to Cedars-Sinai on January 21, 1988. Another, who had paid Ruggerio \$25 to place his dog in a new home and who was assured by her that the dog "had been placed with a family in Canyon Country with two small boys," was notified by officials that his dog had been sold to Cedars-Sinai on January 4, 1988. Neither of these dogs was ever seen again.

Many questions about the case remain unanswered. Will the remaining people whose animals were taken under false pretences ever know what happened to their dogs and cats? Are they dead, or are they still languishing in some experiment? What other B dealers do Cedars-Sinai and the other facilities do business with? Where do those dealers get their animals? Could more animals have been saved had the Department of Animal Regulation worked more quickly? Will charges ever be brought against Ruggerio, Spero, and Jacobsen? While the city attorney's office and the USDA ponder existing statutes, the 60 victims will be filing their own complaints with the police department and in small claims court against the trio and the three research facilities.

Says DeRose, "The Budget Boarding case is not an isolated one. It's happening all over this country. The system creates people like Barbara Ruggerio. It's organized crime sanctioned by the USDA. Senator Wendell Ford's version of the Pet Protection Act would go a long way in preventing those atrocities until the day comes when all B dealers are outlawed."

—Bill Dyer

Bill Dyer works with Last Chance for Animals in Los Angeles, Calif. Readers may contact the group at: 18653 Ventura Blvd., Suite 356, Tarzana, CA 91356.



Above: Chuck Dryke's shooting range and kennel mask his sideline profession—selling dogs to researchers. Right: "Buddy," a five-year-old black lab, was stolen from Shannon and Donna McCreary's yard. Two days later, Shannon discovered the dog and liberated him from Chuck Dryke's kennel.



The Chuck Dryke Story

Chuck Dryke is well known on the Olympic Peninsula of Washington state for running one of "the most exciting shooting ranges" in the country, where enthusiasts pay to shoot pigeons, clay or real. Dryke is also renowned for fathering and training the skeet shooting world's dominant figure, Matt Dryke, who won a gold medal in the 1984 Olympics. But recently, Chuck Dryke has become known as a dealer of laboratory animals, and for years has waged a secret one-man campaign against the dogs of the Olympic Peninsula.

Unbeknownst to most local residents, Chuck Dryke became a USDA-licensed Class B dealer of random-source animals in 1978. Dryke has since sold dogs exclusively to Seattle's Bob Hope International Heart Research Institute. From 1978 to 1986, Dryke sold 1,586 dogs for a total of \$116,610.

The Progressive Animal Welfare Society (PAWS) in Lynnwood, Wash. published results of its ten-month investigation into Dryke's dealings in the spring issue of PAWS News. The investigation has resulted in charges of theft against a man who stole dogs and sold them to Dryke, as

well as the reopening of a USDA investigation into Dryke's operation and the introduction of a state Senate bill to ban Class B dealers.

The source of Dryke's dogs is at the heart of the scandal surrounding him. A trainer and breeder of hunting dogs, Dryke apparently began his dealing career by selling "excess" dogs for research. For years he has been well known on the Peninsula as a versatile solver of "dog problems." Telling people that he'd train their dogs for hunting and place them in good homes, Dryke would accept leftover pups from litters, incorrigible hunting dogs, strays, and dogs who were no longer wanted.

When Shelly Bell of nearby Port Townsend took two shepherds to Dryke last summer, he told her he would place them as companions for senior citizens. After discovering Dryke's sideline career, Bell retrieved the dogs from an evasive Dryke two days later. Bell is only one of dozens of area residents defrauded by Dryke, but she is one of the few to succeed in getting her animals back.

Dryke acquired some of the dogs destined for research from the local

animal shelter. According to Clallam County Humane Society director Judy Nikodym, Dryke was already a regular adopter when she was hired in 1982. Nikodym was told that Dryke trained the adopted dogs for hunting. Shelter records indicate that Dryke adopted 139 dogs in 1985 and at least 147 in 1986. That year, because he was adopting so many animals, Dryke sometimes used an alias. The standard neuter deposit was waived—and, due to his volume adoptions, Dryke was charged discounted adoption fees. The adoption contracts Dryke signed for every dog stipulated that the animals would not be used for research.

The Clallam County Humane Society cut Dryke off in early 1987, when it became impossible for the organization to continue to deny the dogs' true destination. During the next few months, at least six dogs were adopted for Dryke by employees he sent to the shelter. Dryke was apparently having difficulty keeping up with the research demand for dogs.

Soon the word was out that Dryke paid around \$25 cash for dogs. One man sold him his mother's dog, as well as dogs he had stolen from a neighbor and an aunt. Another man later admitted to having sold his own dog and two others, one of whom he had untied from a Port Angeles storefront.

The city police and county sheriff's investigations of Dryke led nowhere. Dryke, a friend of the County Sheriff, holds an annual open house for law enforcement agencies, and makes his shooting range available for weapons certification to the sheriff, police, coast guard, customs agents, state patrol, and others.

Armed with documentation, including proof that Dryke had lied on Federal forms, PAWS attempted to convince the USDA to act. The result was a tepid investigation in which Dryke denied knowingly buying stolen dogs. He voluntarily exchanged his Class B license for a Class A (lab animal breeder) license.

PAWS also tried to work through the Bob Hope International Heart Research Institute, which had a PAWS representative on its animals care committee. The topic was raised many times—but, citing the fact that Dryke was USDA-licensed, the Institute declined to pursue the matter. The head of animal care at the Institute happens to be a longtime friend and frequent guest of Dryke's. Due to the Institute's marked lack of interest in investigating the case further or responding to evidence presented, the PAWS representative on the committee resigned in April 1988.

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 with personal testimony were allotted a total of 15 minutes at the end of a hearing on the bill in which to present their information. By the completion of their testimony, a quorum was no longer present. The bill died.

Peninsula residents have organized to publicize Dryke's dealings. PAWS recently located the owner of Jackson, the dog stolen from in front of the Port Angeles business, and traced Jackson's trail through Dryke to the Institute. Because of the persistence of the dog theft victim, Kathryn Holl, a warrant has been issued for the man who stole and sold Jackson. And the USDA has reopened its investigation. The Institute continues to purchase dogs from Dryke, and Dryke continues to operate as a USDA-licensed dealer of laboratory animals.

—Mitchell Fox

Mitchell Fox works with PAWS in Lynnwood, Wash. A detailed report of the Dryke investigation can be obtained for \$1 to cover postage from: PAWS, P.O. Box 1037, Lynnwood, WA 98046.



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ANIMAL NEWSLINE

What you can do

♦ **Write USDA.** Ask that the proposed regulation stipulating methods which B dealers may use to obtain animals be reinstated. This regulation, part of the enforcement mechanisms of the 1985 Dole-Brown amendments to the Animal Welfare Act, has apparently been scrapped due to pressure from researchers. Write to: James W. Glosser, Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA, Agriculture Bldg., 14th St. & Industrial Ave. S.W., Washington, DC 20250.

♦ **Protect your animals.** Consider keeping dogs and cats indoors or under supervision at all times—even a fenced yard isn't sufficient protection against the danger of animal theft. Report missing animals to local animal shelters immediately. Place an ad in the classifieds and post flyers in the neighborhood if your animal is missing. Consider having your animal tattooed for permanent identification.

♦ **Spread the word.** Contact people who place "free to good home" ads and warn them of the dangers posed by animal dealers using deception to obtain animals for research. Urge concerned individuals to support the Pet Protection Act (H.R. 778 and S.B. 1457), which would prohibit research facilities funded by the National Institutes of Health from obtaining animals from pounds and from random sources.

♦ **Find out about local dealers.** Call the USDA in your area and ask for the names of licensed dealers who operate locally. USDA-licensed dealers are required by law to let you inspect their facilities if you are accompanied by a law enforcement officer and have reason to believe a dealer is in possession of a missing animal.

♦ **Contact Action 81,** a nationwide clearinghouse of information on animal theft. The group helps people locate their missing animals and keeps track of state and regional pet theft cases. Write to: Route 3, Box 6000, Berryville, VA 22611, or call (703) 955-1278.

The Lawrence County, Indiana Case

In early March, 1988, *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 Kennel.

Dr. Arthur B. Butterfield, associate vice president of the university's Carolyn Verhoeff Animal Care Center, told reporters, "We know these dogs are not pets. If a poodle or other small house-type dog came in, we would definitely sound an alarm. But in a rural area, these are not the type which are kept as pets." In fact, beagles and hounds—the breeds most prevalent in the university labs—were among the breeds most frequently reported as missing, and are commonly kept as companions in rural areas.

A photographer accompanied state police to the university, where photos were taken of 16 dogs suspected to have

been stolen. After viewing the photos, two local residents were able to tentatively identify their animals. On March 18, they went with police to the lab and attempted to pick their animals out of a "line-up" of dogs of similar appearance. The two were unable to positively identify their missing dogs, but stated unequivocally that they believed their animals were stolen. The university, while continuing to claim that all of its dogs were procured from USDA-licensed dealers, admitted to not knowing how the dealers had obtained the dogs. The university refused to refrain from experimenting on the dogs in question.

Pet Finders of America, a Indianapolis 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.

Tanya Gilley Tuell

Tanya Gilley Tuell works with the Indiana Coalition for Animal Protection and the Animal Rights Organization of Kentucky and Indiana. For more information on the Lawrence County case, contact her at: P.O. Box 822, New Albany, IN 47150.



—Tanya Gilley Tuell

One of the 70 dogs purchased from Class B dealer Todd Miracle by the University of Louisville.

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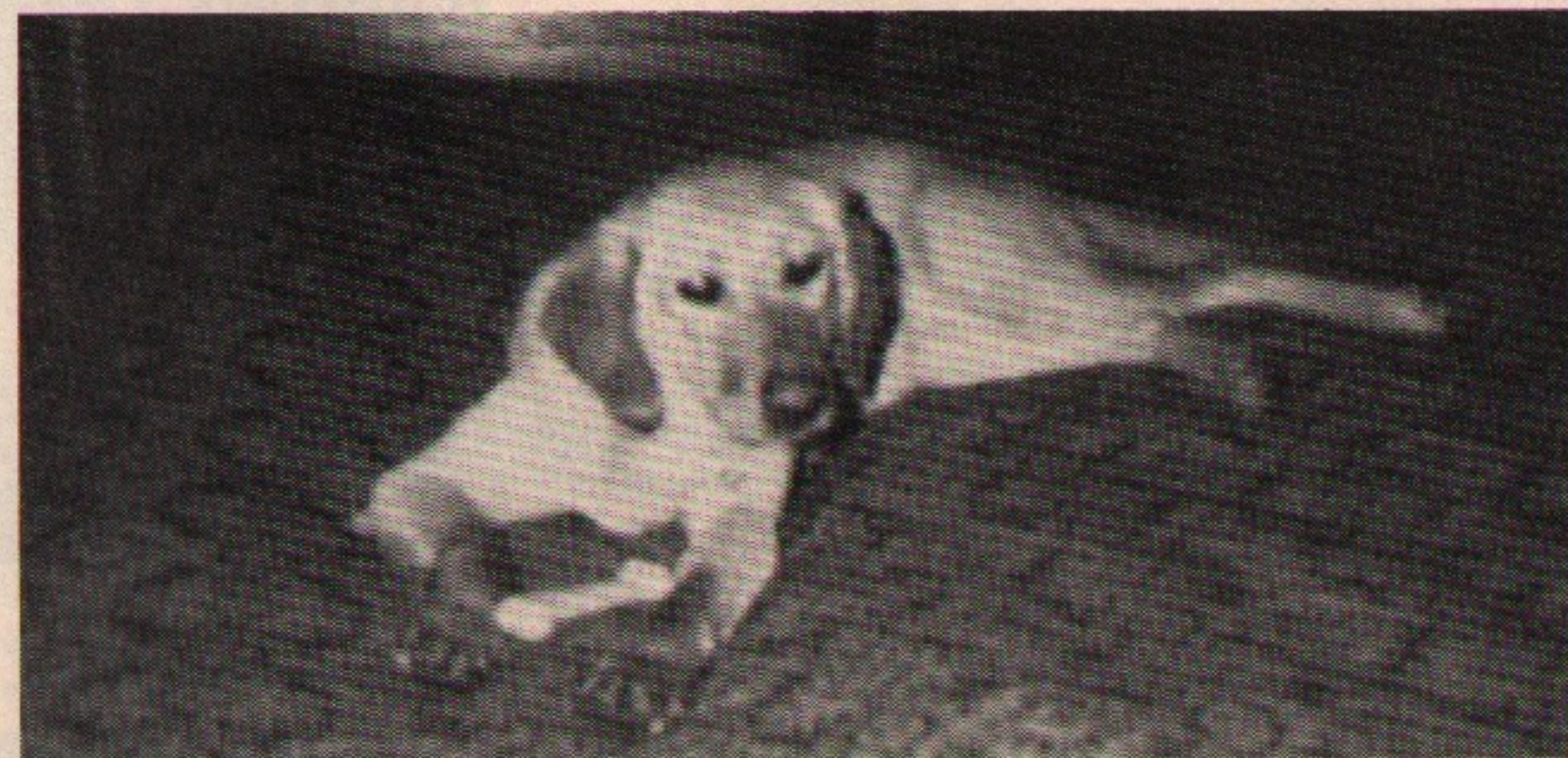
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ANIMAL NEWSLINE



Goldie, a three-year-old yellow Labrador retriever, was stolen from the fenced back yard of Shirley Smith of Des Plaines, Ill. in June of 1987. Seven months later, the identifying tattoo on the dog's right leg was noticed by a technician at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., where Goldie had been sent to be used as a research subject. The Clinic, which buys about 30 dogs a week from animal dealers, traced Goldie's tattoo through Tattoo-A-Pet, a national registry based in Brooklyn, N.Y. The Clinic paid for Goldie's flight home to Des Plaines and into the arms of Smith, who remarked, "It pays to have your pet tattooed."

For information about tattooing, call Tattoo-A-Pet toll-free: (800) TATTOOS, or write: 1625 Emmons Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11235.

June 21 Rally Outside New York Fur Expo

Friends of Animals will sponsor a protest in New York City outside the annual "fur expo." The fur expo is a slick affair in which retailers and exhibitors buy and show fur garments, and consign millions of animals to death under frightful torture, or in pens. The greed and ignorance responsible for the fur trade is never more evident — or repugnant.

Usually, furriers use the fur expo as a public relations gimmick, and get the news media to give free publicity to "next year's fur fashions."

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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 121-year-old organization cast ballots in mid-March on a variety of proposals. Animal rights advocates and others who question some of the PSPCA's policies and priorities have met with stiff resistance for over a year from all but three members of the current twelve-member board of directors. Some 620 of the PSPCA's 1,500 members voted, rejecting by a margin of two-to-one proposals to oust most of the current board, to give more power to the membership, to dismiss board members who miss more than three consecutive meetings, and to limit the length of terms of the president and vice-president. Approved were proposals to give the board of directors the power to reject members and to accept mail-in ballots and proxy voting (prior to the balloting, the organization's proposal to allow proxy voting received an unfavorable ruling from a Pennsylvania judge).

Activists seeking to reform 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 two-thirds of their blood before being killed at the University of Pennsylvania Veterinary Hospital. PSPCA executive director Erik Hendrick defends the practice, 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

ANIMAL NEWSLINE

The PSPCA openly endorsed and supported the notorious baboon head injury experiments conducted at the University of Pennsylvania in 1984.

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 inadequate emphasis on the need for spaying and neutering, and for killing too many animals (roughly 80 percent of the 70,000 it handles each year for Philadelphia—a figure which the current board asserts is no worse than that of many big-city shelter operations). Critics also point to PSPCA's lack of support for pro-animal legislation, including state bills to eliminate the use of the decompression chamber to kill unwanted dogs and cats, to ban the steel jaw leghold trap, and to prevent the overworking of horses; and a national bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds for the purchase of animals from shelters and "random sources" for use in research.

Financial improprieties and conflict of interest are also alleged: PSPCA president Spencer Wright has admitted in court to making a profit of \$30,000 in brokerage fees for handling stock deals for the PSPCA through his firm.

The organization has already spent some \$125,000 in legal fees and other costs in its effort to prevent outspoken animal advocates from influencing PSPCA's activities, and recently denied membership to some 300 new applicants in order to prevent them from participating in the March balloting. Activists—including current board members Martin Kleinman, William Sparkes, and Cynthia Loffel—say they will continue their efforts to reform the organization, and may go to court again to seek a ruling against the membership-screening policy.

—Leslie Pardue

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Afghanistan: Dogfights take place in the middle of Kabul



John Kiefer/New York Times

U.S.S.R.: Animals, too, may get a better deal



AFGHANISTAN— Brutality as a Way of Life

Social backwardness and brutal traditions usually give rise to an extra measure of animal suffering throughout the so-called "underdeveloped world," but in few places is this linkage more in evidence than in Afghanistan, whose Moslem-dominated tribalistic culture seems to exult in 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 managed to defeat successive waves of invaders—from Alexander's legions to Persians, Arabs, Genghis Khan's Mongols, and finally, in recent memory, British and Russian expeditionary forces. Afghanistan cannot be defined as a feudal society, since it lacks formally structured relations of authority. Successive kings, much like today's Communist government, have been unable to impose their will on tribal chieftains and mullahs.

Modernity, including women's rights to equal political representation, literacy and education, have been fiercely resisted by the anti-Government guerrillas—dubbed Mujahadeen, or holy warriors. Their relative victory in the civil war may usher in a new era of fanatical Moslem rule comparable to Iran's, certain to wipe out whatever advances women and

EDITED BY PATRICE GREANVILLE

other oppressed groups had made during the last decade.

But it is animals, of course, who fare the worst in this society. Besides the widely observed Moslem-style slaughter of animals, which unnecessarily prolongs the agony of the animal victim, Afghans rejoice in pitting all sorts of animals—dogs, camels, and even partridges and larks—against each other. Indeed, the national sport is "buzkashi," a game faintly resembling polo or the Argentinian "pato," in which horsemen struggle with rival riders over the headless body of a calf with the idea of grabbing it away and dropping it in a goal zone.

In Kabul, the capital, dogfights regularly attract thousands of spectators every Friday (the Moslem sabbath) to a big field right in the middle of the city. There, in an atmosphere evocative of a football game, and with many onlookers betting hefty sums on their favorites, scores of dogs are made to battle each other to death.

The ferocity of Afghanistan, where the blood feud is a way of life, and pain inflicted on any sentient creature is regarded as "normal" or inevitable in life, underscores how far the animal liberation idea may have to travel before reaching the consciousness backwaters of humanity. That, however, is not likely to happen until genuine cultural, economic, and social development is allowed to take place. *Main sources:* *The New York Times*, *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* correspondents.

SOVIET UNION— "Perestroika" for Animals, Too?

Developments in the Soviet Union appear to be pointing in the direction of a rapidly increasing sensitivity toward animal questions. Last November, about 70 animal lovers rallied in Moscow to demand an end to the swift extermination of strays and better public veterinary services. Unlike other political demonstrations taking place these days on Moscow streets, the animal rights rally drew mostly sympathetic comments from passersby, many of which stopped to sign petitions for a change in municipal policies. The Soviet people are devoted "pet" owners, and although the animal rights idea is fairly new in the U.S.S.R., local animal advocates are confident that it will soon elicit strong support.

The placard-carrying demonstrators gathered in front of the Dynamo subway station, and from there marched to an animal control center a few blocks away where thousands of animals are gassed every year. Specifically, the group urged the authorities to stop rounding up strays and exterminating them the next day (some posters complained that little effort is made to locate the animals' human companions because of the demand for their pelts) and to introduce more humane methods of destroying incurably ill animals.

"They made a fur hat out of my dog, Vesta," read a signboard hanging from a boy of about 12.

The demonstration, partially a product of the new atmosphere of "perestroika" (rebuilding of society) encouraged by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, would have been unthinkable even a couple of years ago. The event, however, is not the only encouraging sign in recent months. Last June, the World Wildlife Fund arranged for a Soviet premiere of the film *Star Trek IV*, featuring humpback whales and their haunting songs, to celebrate the Kremlin's decision to stop whaling. At that time, Dr. Roger Payne, WWF's whale expert and senior scientist, noted that the Soviet Union "was the only major whaling nation that [had not] resorted to 'scientific whaling' as a loophole to continue hunting whales." The movie's conservation message was warmly received by Soviet audiences, as concern for the environment and animal habitats, already codified in numerous laws, is reportedly gaining a mass following across the nation.

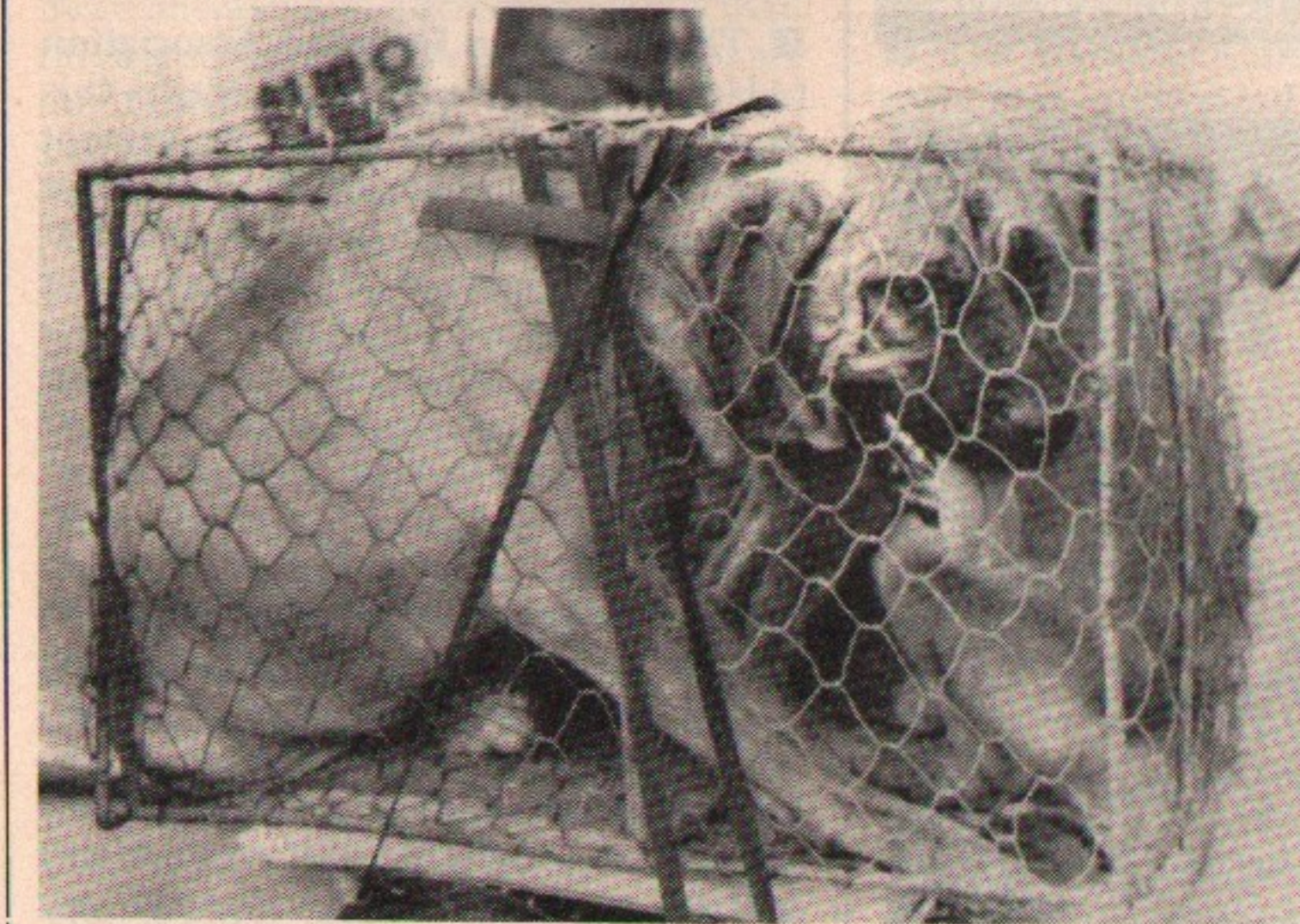
Environmental impact assessments have long been a formal prerequisite of most industrial plans in the U.S.S.R., but only in recent years, and especially under Gorbachev, have they begun to be taken seriously in the design of new projects. *Main sources:* *Associated Press*, *The Cetacean Society International*, *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* correspondents.

He who does not value life does not deserve it.

—Leonardo da Vinci

DATELINE: INTERNATIONAL

Southeast Asia: Dog-meat is upsetting to Westerners



Courtesy IFAW

Africa: Their tusks are their death sentence



Courtesy IFAW

SOUTHEAST ASIA— Dog-Eating Widespread

For centuries, dog-eating has been a popular practice in most countries of Southeast Asia—Cambodia, Thailand, the Philippines, Laos, Vietnam, and Korea. Government officials in all of these countries routinely assure concerned foreigners that this practice is on the wane, but even a cursory investigation leads to a completely different conclusion. As observers from the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) and the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) have confirmed, dog-eating, far from being on the verge of disappearance, is still widespread in some countries—particularly South Korea and the Philippines—and the conditions of rural poverty afflicting many people in the region make a ban on such customs extremely difficult to enforce.

In South Korea, host country for the forthcoming Olympic games, it is officially illegal to serve "gae go gi" (dogmeat), but "boshintang houses" (serving dogmeat soup) are found throughout the country. Restaurants range in size from shacks capable of accommodating only four customers to large establishments with a capacity of hundreds. It is impossible to estimate the exact number of such eateries, since most places do not have signs advertising the dish.

Dog-eating involves particularly loathsome practices. The caging, transport, and slaughter of the animals occur under extremely crude conditions. Puppies are

raised on "dog farms" in rural areas and brought to market on bicycles, motorcycles, and trucks. Slaughtering takes the form of a sharp blow to the back of the neck or a blow from a mallet to the forehead. "Traditionalists" prefer to kill the animals by slow strangulation, as this supposedly enhances the meat's flavor, but this is thought to be a waning practice. At the markets, the dogs, who exhibit uniformly timid and docile behavior, are crowded into tight holding cages. Exercise and grooming are totally absent, feeding is erratic, and the canines are kept in the cages until sold. Dogs are butchered "fresh" for home consumption or cooked for immediate serving on site.

Dogmeat is not cheap. Meals usually cost between \$7 and \$11—more than beef—but few people seem to be deterred by the steep price. A partial explanation for the Koreans' loyalty to the dish may stem from dogmeat's mythical medicinal properties, including supposed protection from heat-induced suffering and respiratory ailments (since dogs are never seen to sweat and pant vigorously at the slightest exertion). Readers wishing to protest dog-eating may write to: H.E. Kyung-Won Kim, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea, 2370 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20008. It should be borne in mind, however, that problems of this type are extremely difficult to tackle for governments that use most of their law enforcement powers to control the population for political reasons, as they may be reluctant to create further

displeasure among the citizenry by cracking down on revered customs. *Main sources:* John Walsh (WSPA), IFAW.

AFRICA— Elephants Facing Extinction

According to French zoologist Pierre Pfeffer, a research worker with the National Center for Scientific Research in Paris, ivory traders will hunt the African elephant into extinction within five years unless the international community takes immediate steps to crack down hard on this outrageous commerce. Currently, poachers murder more than 100,000 elephants each year, and they are beginning to train their rifles on younger males, since older bulls, with longer and heavier tusks, have been practically wiped out in many areas. The magnitude of the carnage can be gleaned from the figures. By the end of World War II Africa was home to at least 2.5 million pachyderms; today, their population is thought not to exceed 500,000.

Pfeffer noted that Asian elephants, now estimated to number some 30,000 animals living mainly in India, Burma, Thailand, Sri Lanka and Sumatra, were less at risk because their tusks are much smaller.

The continuous rise in ivory prices has fueled the massacre. Ivory now sells for approximately \$54 a pound, more than 200 times

its value in the early 1970s. The profits are made mostly by the middlemen, but even the paltry sums paid to the hunters represent a substantial income to villagers subsisting on less than \$200 a year.

The Far East seems to be the main destination for most of the trade. Around 90,000 elephants are killed every year just to meet the demand from this region. Elephants have vanished from West Africa, with a few dozen surviving in Senegal and about 1,000 in the Ivory Coast. They are under heavy pressure in Zaire, Cameroon and Gabon, and have completely disappeared from the Central African Republic, where the slaughter has been unrelenting. Only in Kenya, Tanzania, Sudan, Zimbabwe and Zambia, where governments have adopted strict measures to protect them, have the elephants managed to survive, but even there poachers have decimated original populations. At the individual level, the suffering is intense. Many of these gentle beasts wander in agony for weeks with a bullet piercing their brain before collapsing.

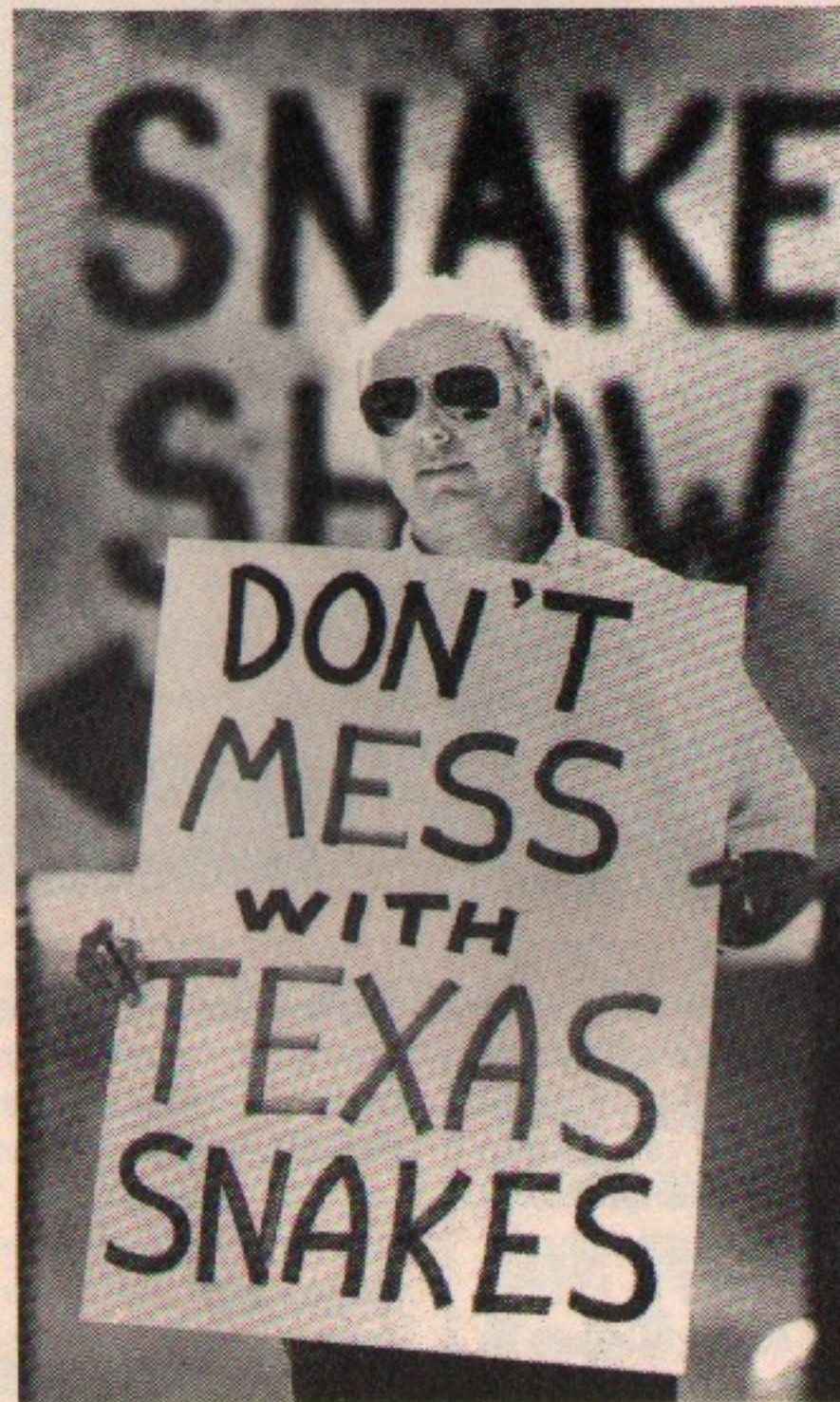
Urgent measures to stop this tragedy include the immediate outlawing of all international trade in ivory, especially the importing and handling of virgin or sculptured ivory in the U.S., the European Economic Community, China, Hong-Kong, the Middle East, India, and Japan. Listing the elephant in both the U.S. and Western Europe as an acutely endangered species may be the first step toward implementing such a ban. *Main sources:* *Agence France-Presse*, *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* correspondents.

NEWS SHORTS

■ **Roger Troen of Portland, Ore.**—found guilty on January 21 of first-degree theft, second-degree burglary, and conspiracy to commit second-degree burglary in connection with an October 1987 Animal Liberation Front break-in at the University of Oregon—was sentenced in Lane County Circuit Court on March 23 (see our previous report in March 1988 *Animal Newline*). Troen was ordered to pay \$34,900 (at a rate of \$150 a month) in 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 he must wear an electronic ankle bracelet to help authorities monitor his whereabouts. Troen must also 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. Researchers from Stanford University, the University of Washington, the University of California at Los Angeles, and other universities signed form letters to Judge Allen requesting that a harsh sentence in the form of jail time be assigned to Troen. Reportedly, however, letters sent to the Judge ran more than four-to-one in Troen's favor. Houze says he plans to proceed with an appeal to the Oregon Court of Appeals, which will be heard in four to six months. The basis of the appeal will be that the defense should be allowed to present evidence based on the "choice-of-evils" premise (ruled inadmissible by Judge Allen) to a jury.

■ **Every year in Texas and Oklahoma**, thousands of people attend Jaycee-sponsored "rattlesnake roundups." Thousands of rattlesnakes are awakened from hibernation by individuals who pour gasoline into their burrows, driving them out. The snakes, hungry from hibernation and groggy from the gas, are easily caught and stuffed into bags. Small animals such as mice and squirrels (who make their nests higher up in the burrows) are killed outright by the gasoline. The shy and usually unaggressive (to anyone with sense enough not to corner them) rattlers are then dumped into a snake pit in the middle of an amphi-

EDITED BY LESLIE PARDUE



Standing up for snakes.

theater packed with spectators. There the hapless snakes are teased, tortured, kicked, whipped about, stepped on, stuffed into bags, and finally beheaded—all in the name of "sport" and charity. Then the animals are stripped of their skins, sliced into steaks, and fried for consumption by one and all. The heads are encased in Lucite for sale as paperweights, and the skins are made into belts or hatbands. 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 carried signs and handed out literature protesting the inhumane treatment of the much-maligned snakes. Two Earth First! members locked themselves to the fence surrounding the amphitheater—embarrassed Jaycees ripped down the protesters' banner and covered the two Earth First!ers with a plastic tarp so that they would not be visible to passersby. Jim Seippel of the Greater San Antonio Herpetological Society is urging the Jaycees to stop holding these barbaric events—readers are encouraged to write and voice their views about rattlesnake roundups. Write to: U.S. Jaycees, P.O. Box 7, Tulsa, OK 74121.

—Thanks to Charles Allen Dewes

■ **The American Humane Association (AHA)** has come under fire again—this time from the Los Angeles Department of Animal Regulation (DAR), which has been looking into AHA's job of monitoring animal treatment and allegations of abuse of chimps by trainers in the production of the film *Project X* (see our previous coverage in the September 1987 issue). In a letter to AHA executive director Larry Brown dated March 11, 1988, DAR general manager Robert Rush responded to statements made by Brown in defense of AHA's handling of the *Project X* case. Rush reported that AHA's director of animal protection, Dennis White, had disclosed that the organization's Hollywood office would recommend specific animal trainers to producers, directors, and film coordinators wishing to make use of animals in their projects. "Thus the conflict of distorted responsibilities developed... [AHA's] Hollywood office served as an employment agency for the film and television industry," said Rush. "That's absolute nonsense," responded Brown, who says he still believes that the *Project X* chimps were not abused. White says that Rush "grossly distorted my actual statement."

Rush further asserted that the field reports of AHA's representative on the set were insubstantial and inconsistent with the information gleaned from subsequent investigations, and that the AHA representatives' certification as State Humane Officers had expired, leaving them with no authority to enforce state anti-cruelty statutes on or off the set. Brown maintains, "After *Project X*, we decided we didn't want our field officers to continue as State Humane Officers... but our representative was certified at the time of production of *Project X*." In his letter, Rush expressed surprise at a statement by Brown that AHA did not consider the monitoring of conditions for animals in trainers' compounds to be part of its job. "With this kind of restricted and very limited supervision by AHA, animals in the film and television industry were simply not adequately protected by AHA locally, nationally, or internationally... there appears also a breach of trust with the humane community at large which entrusted your organization with this charge," Rush wrote to Brown.

Rush closed the letter by asking AHA to "step aside" and allow the monitoring to be carried out by "some other organization with the desire, leadership and financial support to accomplish the dream of all of us—entertainment without cruelty." Brown says that Rush "seems

more interested in discrediting AHA than finding solutions to the problems that are out there." According to Brown, AHA plans to continue monitoring animal use by the entertainment industry out of its recently-revamped Los Angeles office. As we go to press, we have learned that the Los Angeles District Attorney's office has decided not to file civil charges against the trainers or producers of *Project X*.

■ **Eggs have been implicated** in a recent outbreak of salmonella food poisonings in the Northeast, according to a report by researchers from the Centers for Disease Control which ran in the April 8 issue of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. The report presented evidence that cleaned and disinfected eggs may become infected not just through cracks in the shell, but inside the chickens' 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, over-easy eggs, unpasteurized eggs, and items such as Caesar salad dressing, mayonnaise, hollandaise sauce, eggnog, homemade ice cream, and other foods. The report recommends thorough cooking and pasteurization as safeguards against salmonella. Eggs were implicated in 77 percent of the 35 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, or eggs, is a major cause of illness worldwide.



Breeding misery at NIH.

■ **The National Chimpanzee Management Plan**, authorized 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 electro-ejaculation of males, and restraint and forced mechanical insemination 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 specifically allocated funds for the Plan—instead, funds have been taken from the budget set up for AIDS research. Some \$4.5 million was taken from the AIDS fund in 1987 for the Plan; an estimated \$2 million or more will be taken in 1988, and some \$10 million is expected to be spent over the first four years of the project. NIH is presently appearing before authorizing committees in both houses of Congress to justify its programs. Letters from animal advocates expressing opposition to the National

Chimpanzee Management Plan are needed. Write to: Rep. Henry Waxman, Chair, House Subcommittee on Health and Environment, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515; and to: Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Chair, Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20515. Also write to your own Senators and Representative. For more information about the National Chimpanzee Management Plan, contact: The National Alliance for Animal Legislation, P.O. Box 75116, Washington, DC 20013.



Bloomingdale's draws flak for fur.

■ **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 heartlessness of the fur industry. In Chicago and Philadelphia, more people than ever before turned out for protests at local furriers—80 demonstrated in Chicago and 55 in Philadelphia. In Harrisburg, Penn., 20 activists turned out to protest furs in the small, conservative central Pennsylvania town. In New York City, some 300 marched in front of Bloomingdale's, and 45 activists demonstrated at Fred the Furrier in Paramus, N.J. Another Fred the Furrier's store was the site of a picket attended by 80 animal advocates in Washington, D.C. The actions were part of TSU's ongoing Campaign for a Fur-Free America, a major force in anti-fur activity nationwide. The group achieved a victory in its campaign in February when officials of the First Women's Bank dropped a scheme to lure big depositors with offers of sable coats. Activists staged a protest and occupied the bank president's office, and then followed up with a letter-writing campaign and informational picketing.

More SHORTS on next page

■ **Members of the disabled and incurably ill community** joined representatives of animal protection organizations in a March 21 demonstration sponsored by In Defense of Animals at the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) in Washington, D.C. Dona Spring, founder of Disabled and Incurably Ill for Alternatives to Animal Research (DIIAAR); Dennis Walton, also of DIIAAR; and Grant Mack, a leading activist for the blind, addressed the press and risked arrest by blocking the main doors of HHS, demanding a meeting with HHS Secretary Otis Bowen. Activists from California, Delaware, Florida, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and Washington state were among the dozen arrested for blocking the entrance. Dona Spring remarked that "those of us with illnesses and disabilities have a special responsibility to inform the public, to demand that our illnesses not be used as excuses to perpetuate outdated and cruel animal experiments." Like the other speakers, she expressed support for nonanimal testing methods, stating that "alternatives to animal research do exist but are simply not being utilized to their full extent. The medical world will not stagnate and die if animal research is halted. Finding cures for severe illnesses will accelerate as medicine moves away from animal-dependent research." A similarly-named group which speaks in favor of animal research, the Disabled and Incurably Ill for Animal Research, has been receiving extensive press coverage in many parts of the country—while, curiously, DIIAAR has faced a virtual media blackout.

Joining the members of DIIAAR at the protest were Holly Hazard of the Animal Legal Defense Fund, Don Barnes of the National Anti-Vivisection Society, Martin Stevens of the Humane Society of the U.S., and Elliot Katz of In Defense of Animals. They told the press of a January meeting between animal advocates and

mental health professionals on the one side and officials of the National Institute of Mental Health and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration on the other. During the meeting, animal advocates 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, actor Alan Thicke, were the targets of a protest held by activists from the Las Cruces chapter of Sangre de Cristo Animal Protection on the steps of the El Paso (Tex.) Civic Center during the pageant's March 1 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 advocates 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 San Diego 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 sitcom *Growing Pains*, doesn't think there's anything wrong with ranch-raised furs (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 at a news conference prior to the pageant, asking him to name the eight organizations in 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 his stance any credibility by joining him unless he refutes all wearing of furs, whatever the source." The protesters 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 undergo a change of heart on the issue. Write to: Alan Thicke, c/o ABC, 1330 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019.

■ **This year's Great American Meatout** saw double the number of activities staged last year, say organizers. 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; others 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 restauranteurs to offer Meatout specials. The mayors of Cincinnati, Louisville, Springfield, Birmingham, Philadelphia, Jackson, and Houston issued official proclamations declaring March 20 "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 want any part of the project."
- "I will not sit at the same table with that hypocrite."

Maybe "animal people" shouldn't feel so 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 highways. Still, it does 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?

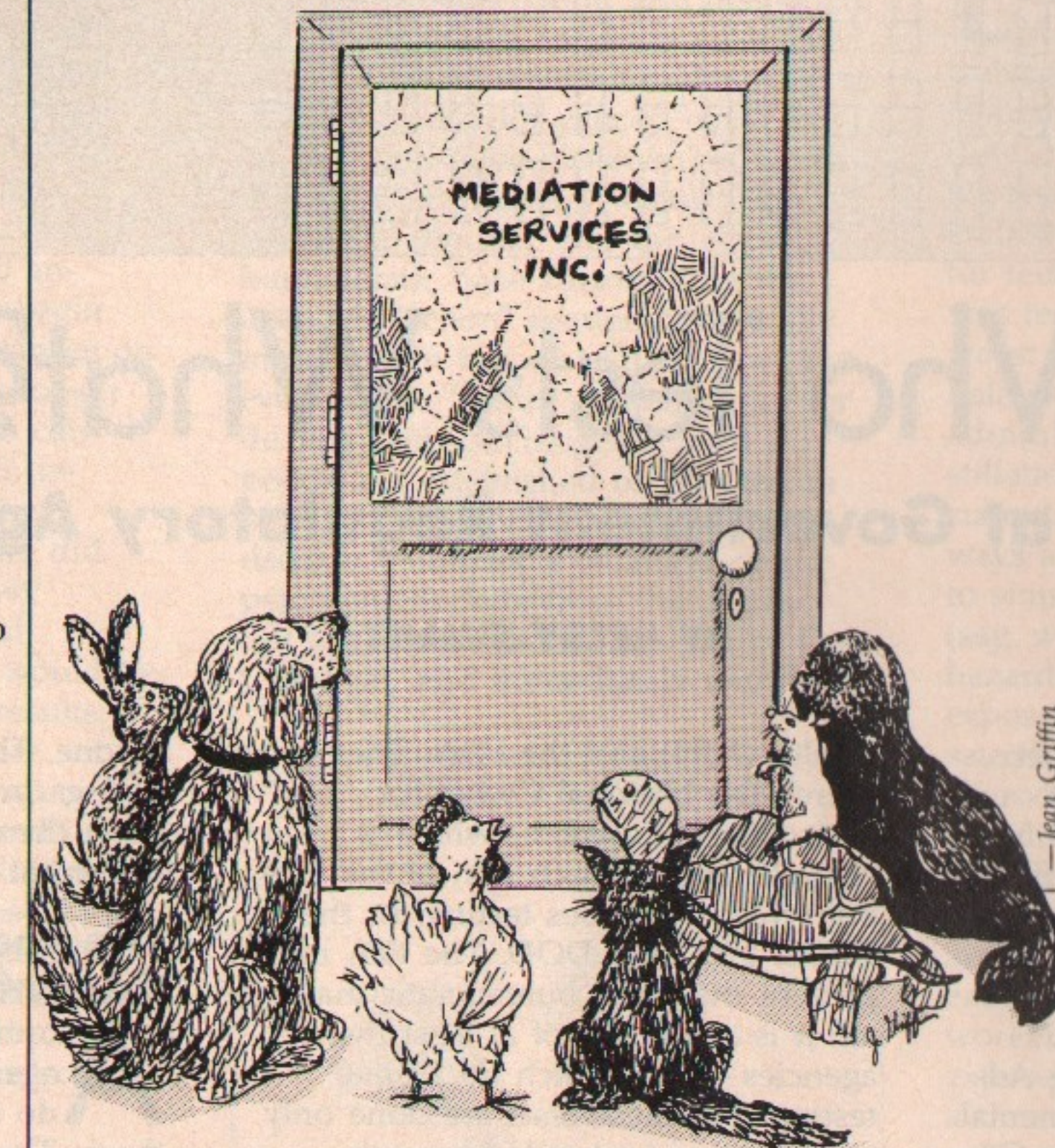
One solution might be found in the growing movement toward peaceful conflict resolution. This refers to ending conflicts without resorting to violence or lengthy, expensive lawsuits. Conflicts are resolved through mediation or arbitration. In both processes, disputing parties agree to attend a private hearing at which a trained, neutral third party assists in ending the conflict. Across the country, hundreds of local dispute resolution centers offer these services for individuals and local groups. Nationally, private businesses do the same for disputes involving large groups, businesses, and government agencies.

Peaceful conflict resolution could work with various movement disputes, such as those between a group's volunteer and paid staff, between paid staff and management, between management and trustees or boardmembers, or between two or more groups in "territorial" disputes over issues.

These techniques can be

Handling Animal Rights Disputes

BY PETER LOVENHEIM



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 and the mediator/arbitrator discuss freely all the issues in dispute. Mediation and arbitration also offer these other advantages:

Speed. The time from "intake" to resolution of a dispute at local mediation centers is often only three to four weeks.

Low cost. Local dispute centers offer their services for free or at nominal cost. Fees of private mediation businesses range from about \$500 to \$1,500 for simple cases. And, of course, there are no legal fees.

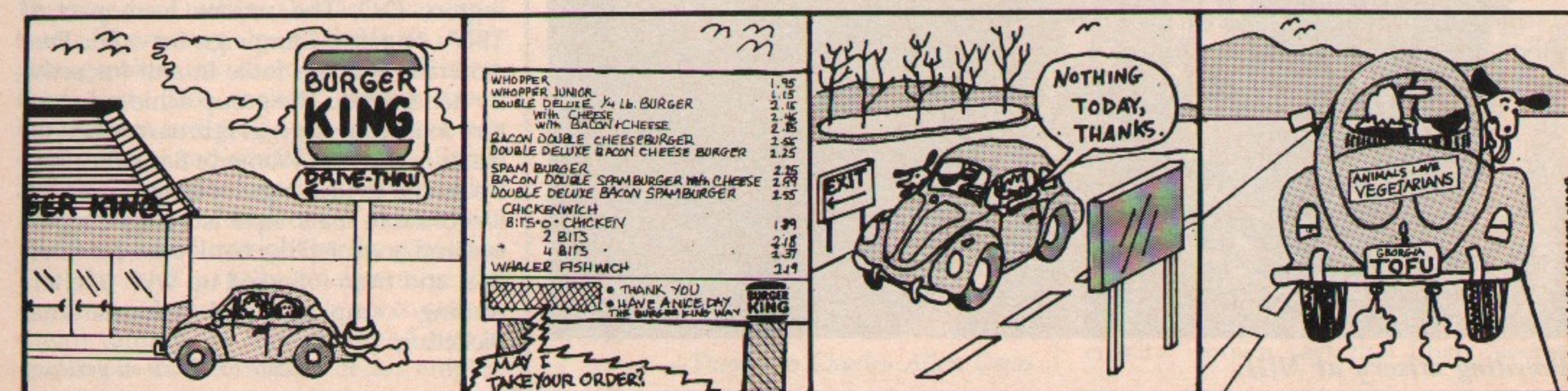
Privacy. Unlike a court case, there is no public docket, no press coverage, no record of what is said or done at a hearing. Mediators have a legal duty to maintain confidentiality.

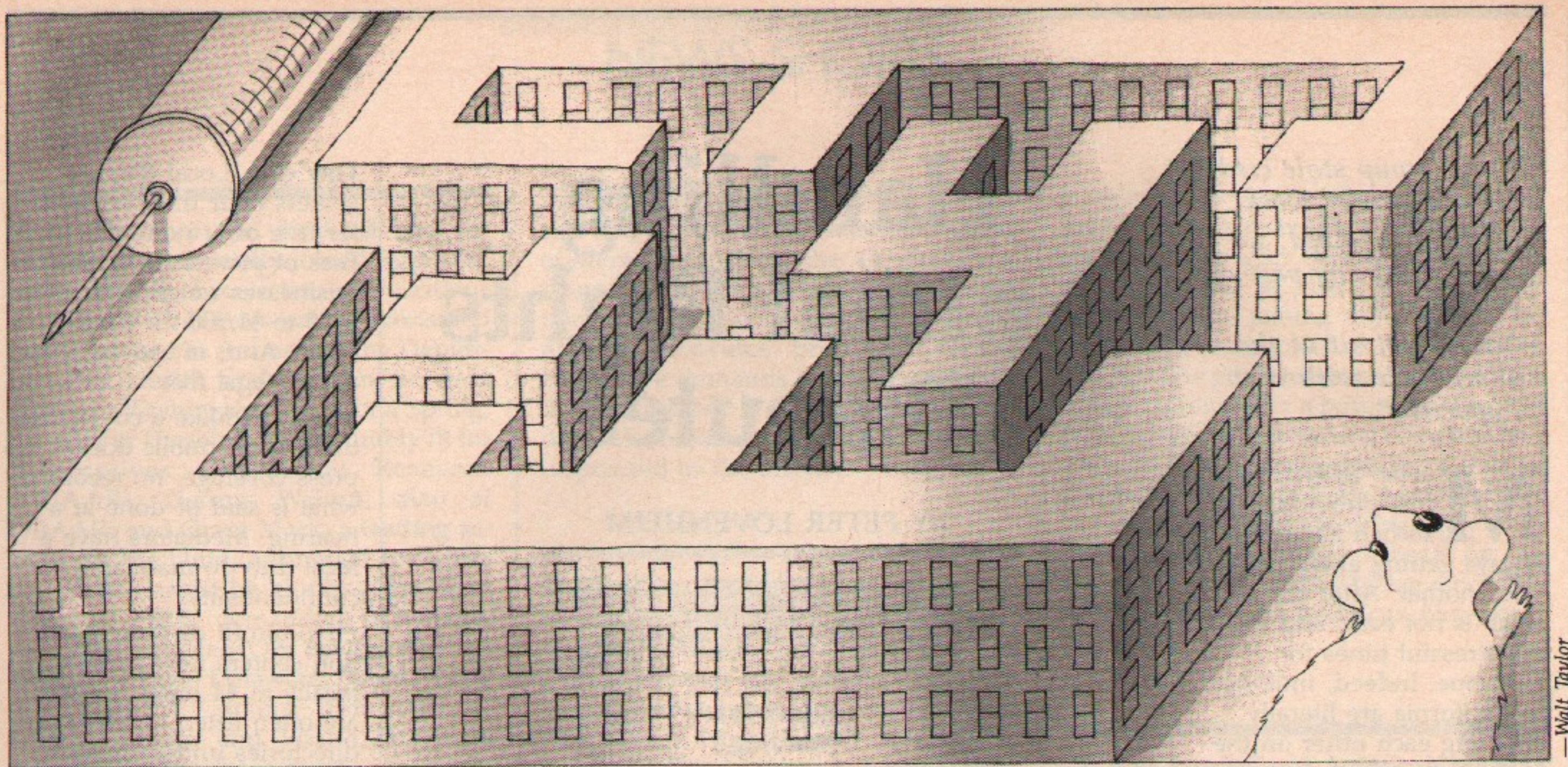
Nonprofit dispute resolution centers now operate locally in 44 states. Offices are often listed in telephone directories under "mediation." At the national level, private businesses offering fee-based mediation and arbitration services include: American Intermediation Service (headquartered in San Francisco); Endispute (Washington, D.C.); Judicate (Philadelphia); and Dispute Resolution, Inc. (Hartford). The American Arbitration Association in New York also offers a full range of services. Information on how to contact local and national dispute services can be obtained from the American Bar Association, Special Committee on Dispute Resolution, 1800 M Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The Animal Legal Defense Fund (ALDF) also has information on local and national services, including those with special expertise related to animal protection disputes. For information, contact ALDF executive director Joyce Tischler, Suite 2300, 333 Market Street, San Francisco, CA 94105; (415) 362-3363.

Peter Lovenheim, a director of the Animal Legal Defense Fund, serves as legal counsel to the Center for Dispute Settlement, Inc. in Rochester, New York. He is also on the arbitration panel of the American Arbitration Association.

THE ANIMALS' AVENGER





Who Tests What?

A Look at Government Regulatory Agencies

BY BETSY SWART

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 specify 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 staggers the imagination.

Federal agencies that perform animal tests—either in their own laboratories, by contract with commercial labs, or through universities—include the FDA, EPA, CPSC, the Department of Transportation, and Department of Defense (DOD). 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 went into such research, he simply explained that coming up with a figure was virtually impossible—“like putting your hands around an amoeba.”

What happens when the federal bureaucratic maze gets ahold of animal testing is what happens when it gets ahold of anything else: more and more agencies are created, more tax money pours down the drain, testing proliferates, and an increasing 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 which 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 DES, 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 Carcinogen Testing Program began publishing the

results of carcinogenicity tests on such substances as milk, hot dogs, peanuts, canned foods, beer, poultry, and fish. The powerful food and drug industry began persuading consumers that federal agencies would take these beloved 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 even more animal tests—the results of which would be subject to pure 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 if it can be determined that the risk to humans is negligible. A decision on the Public Citizen court case is still pending.

The Environmental Protection Agency

If anything, the role of the EPA in selling out consumers and animals is even more transparent than the FDA's. Established in 1970, it was from its inception a protector of industrial interests. A major focus of EPA activities is the assessment of public risk from chemical exposure to industrially-created products and hazardous waste. The EPA never had the equivalent of a Delaney Clause in its provisions and has, from the beginning, conducted risk assessment testing. EPA's extensive animal testing includes the assessment of potential mutagenic and other genotoxic effects (i.e., whether a product produces chromosome mutation, and whether that genetic mutation will show up in future generations). EPA officials admit working under uncertainties 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 illusory 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 haze 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 1978, 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 inter-agency 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 skyrockets the number of animals killed to assess the hazard of one chemical; numbers range into the tens of thousands. Furthermore, 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 in which the substance is likely to be found. The chemical combinations would then themselves be tested in all the myriad ways humans might be exposed to them. And we might further multiply this number by the number of federal agencies testing the same substance and the number of industry tests also conducted to satisfy federal agency requirements. And on and on. No figures exist which even attempt to estimate the number of animals killed by the U.S. government each year. A cautious guess would place that figure in the tens of millions.

Continued on page 39



THE ANIMALS' AGENDA

THE ANIMAL RIGHTS MAGAZINE

June 1988

Dear Reader,

OUTREACH CAMPAIGN '88 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 generously to our appeal, but if you haven't yet, or if you're a new reader as of this issue, please consider helping **The ANIMALS' AGENDA** with its ambitious plans to build circulation in 1988.

Indeed, if we're going to make meaningful changes 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 alternatives to the status quo. The National Rifle Association (NRA) and the Beef Industry Council understand this (but scratch the "believable" and the "life-affirming")—one need not be a hopeless couch potato to know that ads for both of these organizations are running on TV hundreds of times per week in just about every part of the country. Similarly, the animal rights struggle is going to make headway not by occasional flash-in-the-pan media coverage of protests and rallies, but by a continuous assault on the mainstream consciousness via the effective use of mass media. And one important component of a revolutionary social change effort like ours is a publication, like **The ANIMALS' AGENDA**, with the potential of reaching hundreds of thousands—if not millions—of people every month.

How are we going to do that? *With your help*, for starters. With adequate funding, **The ANIMALS' AGENDA**, now well-recognized as the most comprehensive and "today" publication in the field of animal protection, can launch an ambitious circulation-building (and consciousness-raising) program to get this magazine more widely read and to educate masses of people at the same time. Through cable television and major magazine advertising, increased direct mail efforts, and increased newsstand distribution, the sky's the limit with respect to the numbers of people we can recruit for this growing movement. And by putting **The ANIMALS' AGENDA** in the hands of hundreds of thousands—instead of just tens of thousands—of people, we can make inroads that are sure to have a positive ripple effect on the efforts of our movement as a whole.

Please help us with our ambitious outreach plans by sending a contribution today, whether for \$5 or \$500. Or, you may want to take the opportunity now to become a *Sustainer* by pledging \$250 or more per year to this magazine. All contributions to **The ANIMALS' AGENDA** are fully tax-deductible, and we guarantee that they will be used in the most effective ways possible to help accelerate our vision for a more humane world.

Sincerely,

Doug Moss
Doug Moss
Publisher

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Continued from page 37

There is no safe poison

And what do these tests actually prove? Practically nothing. First of all, the studies are full of glaring inaccuracies and outright mistakes. I was told during my first week of work in the lab that one of the two-year studies had been virtually invalidated when one of the technicians gave a large dose of a chemical substance to a group of control animals. The incident was never reported. The test results themselves are often distorted by the pressure of the powerful industries who develop the products. At best, they are a subjective judgment. By manipulating data, scientists can usually get the results they want to get.

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 difficult. Dr. Sidney Wolfe, Director of the Public Citizen Health Research Group, says that pressures from industry "trickle down through the White House, the Office of Management and Budget, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Secretary of Agriculture," making enforcement of Federal regulations sporadic at best. But even discounting the mistakes and cover-ups of lab workers, and the influence of industry in distorting the results, the tests mean nothing. According to Richard N. Hill of the EPA, writing in the *Handbook of Carcinogen Testing* (1985), "...we are still faced with the myriad of scientific questions

which cloud our ability to produce truly credible statements. Until carcinogenic processes and human exposure become better characterized, and chemicals are studied more in-depth, carcinogenic risk assessment will remain to a large extent judgmental in nature..." Similarly, FDA officials, in an article appearing in the same book, admit that "the scientific basis of risk assessment" is "weak" and not, at present, "a fully adequate procedure."

Indeed, the "findings" of these tests are the product of subjective interpretation, and can be interpreted by almost anyone to mean almost anything. Moreover, the extrapolation of results from rats and mice to humans is generally an exercise in futility. So why do governmental agencies do it? Why do they kill millions of sentient creatures a year to "determine" how poisonous a substance is when they already know the results will be useless? They do it to shroud the products and the waste of industry in an illusion of safety, and to conceal from the public the truth that there is no protection from the chemicals that pervade the ecosystem—not for the animals, not for us, not for the Earth. Animal testing is the placebo prescribed to assuage public concern.

What can be done?

Concerned citizens should contact their Congressional Representatives and Senators, and ask them to demand that government agencies begin to make safety testing relevant to public health concerns. This can be done by: 1) phasing out animal tests and replacing them with modern alternatives; 2) developing a set of guidelines for the interpretation of test results along consistent lines; 3) establishing a procedure through which people who judge the test results are accountable to the public; and 4) making the test results themselves accessible to the public in a readily understood form.

Clearly, Federal regulatory agencies are not asking the right questions. They simply determine an "acceptable level of risk" and risk our lives in the process. It's time for the people to wake up and tell the government that the loss of animal life, the risk to human lives, and the steady destruction of the environment is *not acceptable to us*.

Betsy Swart is Campaign Director for In Defense of Animals in Corte Madera, California.

Copies of "The Illusion of Safety," a major expose by Mother Jones, are available for \$1.55. Write to Mother Jones Reprint Service, 625 Third St., San Francisco, CA 94107.

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WORK ON THE HILL (I)

Pushing for
"Noah's Bill"

BY PATRICE GREANVILLE

Lobbying before Congress is a complex job requiring full understanding of the rules of the game.

Charging up the Hill—the right way

Our May issue carried a letter signed with initials only ("T.B.") from a Congressional staffer, advising animal rights people about ways of approaching Members of Congress. The letter was instructive, if not altogether flattering, but the gist of it, for those who missed it, was that many animal advocates seem to be utilizing amateurish or self-defeating tactics to get the politicians' attention. "T.B." may have exaggerated a bit, but there's no denying that lobbying before 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 *Intelligencer* 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 (see *Dateline: International*, this issue), several species remain on the "endangered/critical list," and African elephants and rhinos have already been brought to the brink of extinction by uncontrollable poaching.

What galls many activists is that, in most cases, relatively small amounts of money can spell survival for entire species and ecosystems (compared, for example, with the obscene misallocations of U.S. taxpayers' money to war and interventionist adventures), yet this kind money is hard to come by when concerned activists and organizations are forced to rely almost exclusively on private fundraising. Sealing in Newfoundland, Canada, is a case in point. This dismal occupation, described by its apologists as crucial to the economic well-being of the province, was in reality nothing but a peripheral activity engaging no more than *two-tenths of one percent* of the province's population (560,000). Sealing was done mostly by landmen who made approximately \$232 per capita for 19 days' work. The entire operation supposedly injected about \$15 million into regional coffers, but in actuality most of the profits went to Norway, where the pelts were processed, and where unemployment is less than one percent. Now, what if there had been an international fund capable of retraining or providing an alternate source of employment and income to the locals? Indeed, considering the magnitude of the offense, even an outright grant to the region would have been an improvement on the attitude of allowing this traditional barbarity to go on. After all—and here's one of the points we will discuss below—we are a nation spending *trillions* on artifacts of mass annihilation, and even a humble tactical aircraft, purchased by the score by the Pentagon, easily surpasses in cost what Americans might have had to spend to put a stop to the seal carnage in the 1970s.

Second, I thought I would remind our readers that starting June 17, the National Alliance for Animal Legislation (known as "the Alliance") will be hosting its fourth annual national seminar on

legislative strategies. If you can, try to be there. It's not only an education in the art of approaching legislators, packaging proposals, and forming local and national alliances; with hundreds of activists on hand, it's also a personally uplifting experience. The Alliance's address is: Box 75116, Washington, D.C. 20013; tel. (703) 684-0654.

A U.S. foreign aid bill to help animals—worth pursuing?

Lobbying skills may come in handy 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 ascendancy, casting its beneficial rays on the shape of human affairs. The moment may not last long—who can tell?—but there's no denying that something new is in the air. More and more people around the world seem to be growing impatient with political leaders who only seem capable of delivering repression, corruption, lies, chauvinism, and war as the answers to perennial problems of social injustice and international tension. Under Gorbachev, the Soviet Union is undergoing vast changes in many crucial areas, and a new attitude of openness is beginning to take hold. The Cold War is winding down—to the chagrin of highly-placed hypocrites who today are compelled to publicly applaud the outbreak of peace—and the Central American and Afghan wars are also momentarily in remission. Thus, despite the all-out efforts of those who profit from mass ignorance and imbecility, and of those whose trade it is to destroy fellowship, a new, far nobler consciousness is aborning.

It is these developments—harbingers of a more generous attitude toward one another, as well as a mounting disgust with all forms of violence—that now justify cautious optimism about the future attitude of humanity toward animals. And it is precisely in this nascent context, where many 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 serious amount of taxpayers' money to something evidently worthwhile, something that will stand in the years to come as a proud milestone in humanity's (and America's) moral evolution, something that will confirm for 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—from utopian to practical

Do we need a U.S.-funded program of foreign assistance to animals? Some will say that the private, non-governmental organizations and agencies already working to

relieve the plight of animals around the world, outfits like the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA), the International Wildlife Coalition (IWC), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), and, of course, Greenpeace, are doing quite well, thank you, and don't need the extra burden of having to deal with the likely bureaucratic and political entanglements emanating from a U.S. (or United Nations) agency dedicated to similar pursuits. Considering the splendid job these independent organizations have done on relatively paltry budgets (WSPA, for example, which strives to operate on the leanest of overheads, is almost a classical model of how to make dollars go a long way), not to mention the horrific track record of many government-sponsored bureaucracies, there might be justifiable cause for alarm at the thought of a new agency backed up by the formidable resources of the U.S. treasury. Yet, when we look at the urgency and magnitude of the animal apocalypse going on right now, the real question is whether we can afford to continue ignoring a source of clout and funding which might actually help significantly in the struggle to check the current wave of mass extinction. For the problem is not that the private agencies already deployed are not working hard to attain an amelioration of the terrible conditions afflicting animals, but that *much, much more* will be needed at the diplomatic, political, and financial levels if tens of thousands of fellow species and habitats are to be saved before this century is out.

The urgency confronting our movement is real enough. Experts agree that the current cycle of mass extinction is entirely human-generated, and that in magnitude it may easily surpass the dramatic die-offs of 65 million years ago, when more than half of all species on earth, including the dinosaurs, disappeared. The causes for this catastrophe are well identified. They chiefly involve three factors: misguided economic development models, business and industrial superexploitation of animals and nature, and the unfortunate marriage of backward traditions and Third World poverty. Thus, in a direct assault on the planet's biological diversity, the first and second factors account for the systematic destruction of the world's tropical rain forests, especially those in Latin America and Southeast Asia. This rapid deforestation at the hands of loggers, farmers, ranchers, and mining companies may result in the stamping out of at least 1 million species by the turn of the century. Today tropical rain forests cover approximately 7 percent of the planet and provide sustenance for almost 50 percent of the earth's identified species. In the past two hundred years, however, since the Industrial Age began in earnest, the area of the globe blanketed by rain forest has decreased by nearly 44 percent. Today the devastation is advancing so quickly that, according to a United Nations study, 23,000

square miles of rain forest are cut down each year—the equivalent in area to the entire state of West Virginia.

As for the third factor—the lethal combination of backward customs and poverty—this has already brought two magnificent species, the elephant and the rhino, to the brink of extinction through poaching, a fact noted earlier; while other species, including tigers, kangaroos, whales, dolphins, and North American seals, continue to endure similar persecution for what is, in essence, piddling amounts of money.

Still, in the forging of this legislative proposal, our movement should not entertain false illusions. A U.S. foreign assistance program voted by Congress to help animals and environments worldwide couldn't hope to be a panacea to most of what ails the animal nations today. It couldn't hope to heal or prevent most of the pain and abuse inflicted on other species by ours. Hemmed in by humanity's current level of consciousness toward the rest of nature, not to mention the awesome political complexities involved in its implementation, an Act of this kind might have to concentrate at first solely on wildlife—and not even all wild species at that. Animals in labs might still remain largely outside the program's ability to help. And farm animals—by far the largest category of quantifiable victims—might also prove difficult to assist, except in cases of gross abuse when the offended sensibilities of the international community might create a climate of opinion conducive to successful reforms. Yet, despite these grave shortcomings, a piece of legislation of this kind might mark a historic turning point for both the animal protection movement and U.S. policymakers. And the educational and propaganda value—in addition to the tangible gains—might by itself recommend the initiative. The challenge for us, then, is how to design an animal foreign aid bill that will avoid bureaucratic and political encumbrances, and deliver maximum support to legitimate independent animal groups already operating in the field. Is this feasible? In terms of public support, there's little doubt that a proposal of this kind could be extremely popular. According to a recent bipartisan House and Senate survey investigating what issues generated the most constituent correspondence in the month of December, 1987, the pollsters found that the top three mail issues were opposition to Medicare and Social Security cutbacks, concern over the budget deficit and budget cuts, in general, and support for animal protection legislation.

In the second part of this discussion we'll look at the specific aspects which an animal foreign aid bill might contain, as well as the bureaucratic and political pitfalls we might have to neutralize, if such an Act of Congress is to be a genuinely positive development in the struggle for a more just world.

A comprehensive foreign aid bill to help animals and the environment around the world may mark a turning point for both the animal protection movement and U.S. policymakers.



—Jessica Huse

Jackson For^(Nice?) 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 Street 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 airman Robert Goodman, who had been shot down over Lebanon. He was being given a hero's welcome at the church because its 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, really. Jesse had done what the Reagan Administration couldn't accomplish with all their saber-rattling and phony pretensions to peace. His actions had spoken more loudly 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 contexts. Jackson as preacher is not the same as Swagart as preacher or Robertson as preacher. The black community, long denied the same opportunities as whites, spawned 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

NO COMMENT

Dr. Denton A. Cooley of Houston, one of the world's most celebrated heart surgeons, has filed for Chapter 11 [bankruptcy] despite earning \$9.9 million last year from his medical practice. Bad real estate investments—no novelty in Texas these days—composed the bulk of his \$99 million in debts (vs. \$89 million in assets). Even more interesting, at year's end, the 67-year-old Cooley owned nearly \$350,000 worth of tobacco-related stocks: Philip Morris Cos., Loews Corp. (Lorillard) and RJR Nabisco. So Cooley, the surgeon who conducted the world's first artificial heart transplant in 1969, is investing in companies that, according to much medical research, contribute to heart disease.

—Forbes, February 8, 1988



Jesse Jackson greets the press in Stamford, Conn.

and disarmament, or animal rights (or all of the above!), the Jackson message is key, bringing fresh new perspectives to the dialogue. His are movement perspectives, "everything-is-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 presumed enemies, we need defense against the known 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 minces no words with 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 this, American people that," rhetoric and 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 (let's be real) and the strength of his message, he's posing a major dilemma to Democrats and Republicans alike.

Jackson may very well, despite his momentum, 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 preven-

tion 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 succeeded in 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 astounded 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 hop onto the Jackson rainbow (small "r" now), take part in it, learn from it, but also educate those that are joining this important effort.

All too often, in 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..."

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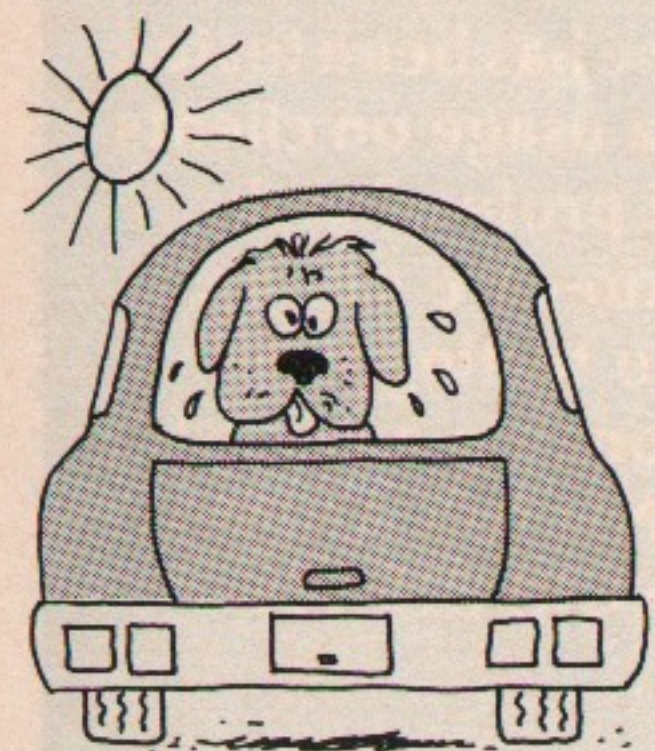
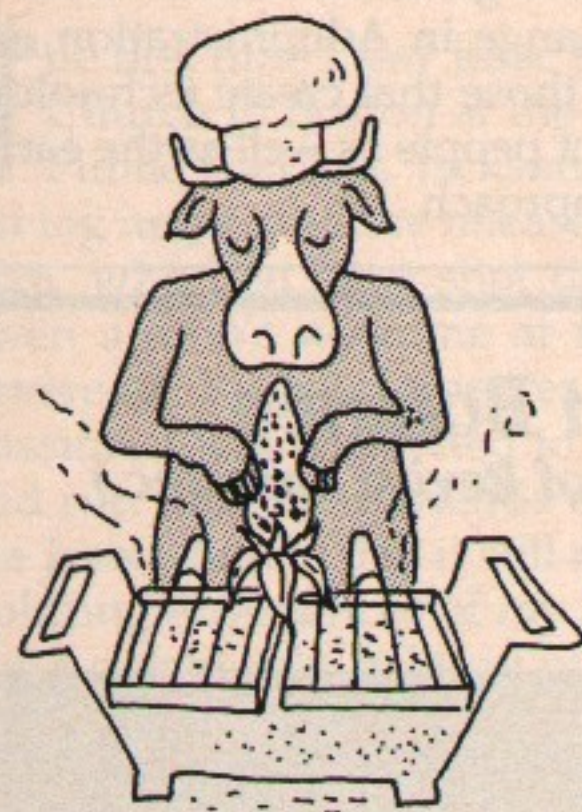
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Summer for Young Activists

BY BILL DeROSA



—Courtesy NAAHE

School's out! The mere thought is enough to strike joy in the hearts of children (and their teachers) across the country. The long, warm days beckon, and next September seems a distant unreality. For many children, summer marks the year's end of formal exposure to humane education lessons and activities. At the same time, however, the summer months provide parents, camp counselors, scout leaders, and local recreation personnel with a unique opportunity to involve children in pro-animal projects and events. If you are a parent, or work with children through an established agency, or simply want to get the neighborhood kids involved in something worthwhile this summer, consider some of the following animal-related activities. The children will have fun, animals will benefit, and you'll be helping young people learn about animal rights, community service, and the results that can be achieved through cooperative action. Not a bad summer project!

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-ka-bobs, zucchini or soy dogs, and other vegetarian picnic foods. Have the children make and hand out sheets or booklets that give the recipes, and perhaps information about animal rights, vegetarianism, and factory farming. July 25 is Farm Safety Day—a perfect time to have a veggie-cue. While the occasion is intended to apply to farm workers, it presents an opportunity for children to explain to guests the safety hazards farms present for animals and human consumers.

Zoo view

Summer is a time of increased zoo visitation around the country. Children can evaluate the facilities and the apparent quality of animal care by using a zoo visit checklist designed for children by the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE). To obtain a copy, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to NAAHE, P.O. Box 362 Z, East Haddam, 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 some zoos better than others?

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 exploitative 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. In addition to staffing their carnival booths or judging tests of riding skill at the bicycle rodeo, children can hand out flyers explaining animal abuse in entertainment and sporting events.

Parking lot patrols

In the summer, temperatures inside parked cars can reach 120 to 175 degrees within minutes—even with windows partially open. Dogs left inside can suffer brain damage or die as a result. Children can help publicize these dangers by making notices suitable for posting on parking lot light poles at malls, supermarkets, movie theaters, beaches, etc. In most cases, permission for displaying posters must be obtained. Children can also make warning notices to place underneath windshield wipers (ready-made flyers are available in large quantities from many humane societies). Organize children's "parking lot patrols" to distribute windshield notices, and to look for dogs left in hot cars. Make sure they have emergency phone numbers ready in case an endangered animal is found.

Animals' Independence Day

The Fourth of July is a loud, colorful celebration, but it can be traumatic for companion animals. Fireworks, parades, and large gatherings can frighten and disorient animals; and sky rockets and firecrackers can cause injury. Declare the Fourth "Animals' Independence from Danger Day" by helping kids organize a campaign to alert the community to these problems. Have them make posters and notices, and obtain permission to place them in stores that sell fireworks, in supermarkets, and in other establishments that sell picnic and outdoor supplies.

Continued on page 53

THE DOLPHIN MASSACRE OFF OUR COAST AND WHAT YOU CAN DO TO STOP IT.

“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 skiff returns and the remaining floats are draped between the two boats, forming a deep bag. Mixed in with a hundred dead or dying dolphins is our catch of ten or twelve tuna. 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.

The documentary evidence, reported on CBS and ABC news, shows that between 75,000 and 150,000 dolphins are massacred each year by U.S. and foreign tuna fleets.



Videotape shot on a tuna ship is eyewitness evidence of dolphin slaughter in 1988. Despite federal laws, killing dolphins is again business as usual.

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

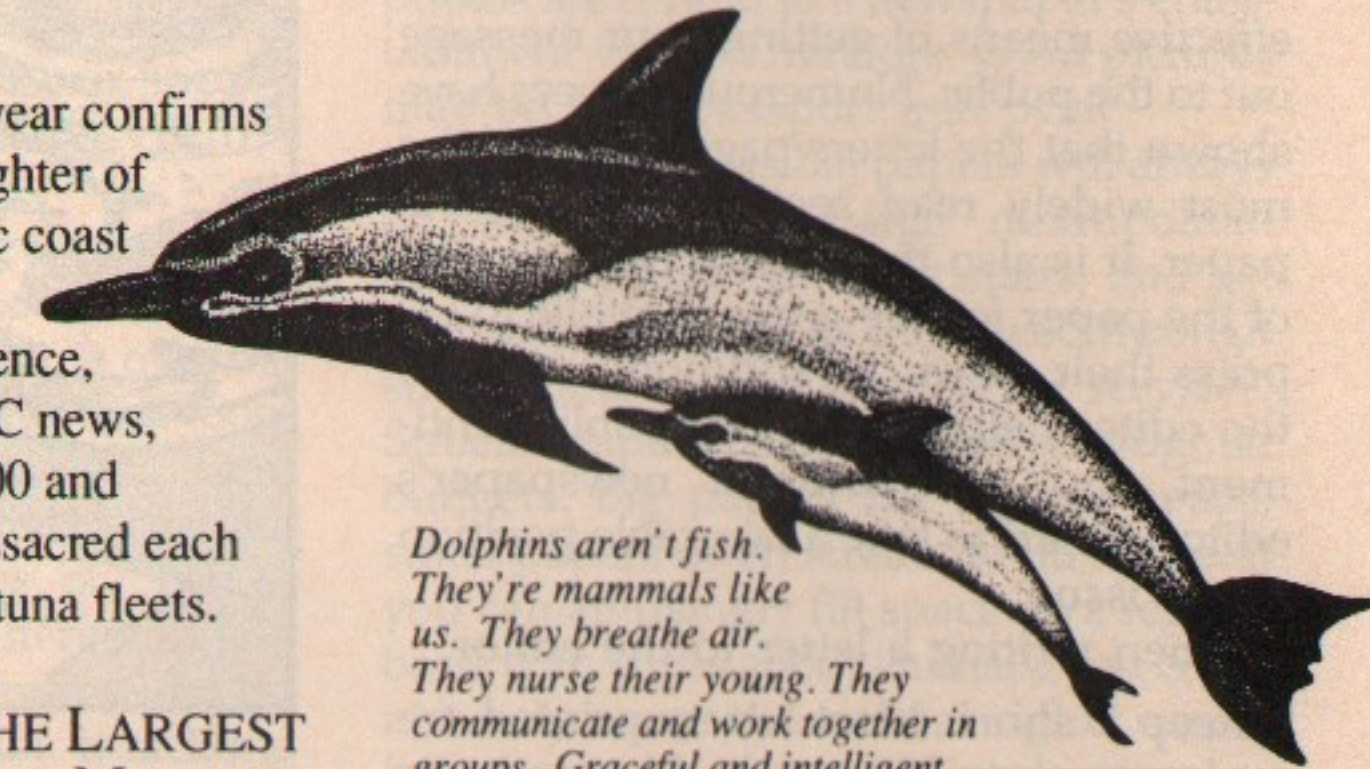
out, worth nothing. But you, as an individual, can stop the slaughter of the dolphins.

First, stop buying all canned tuna. The dolphins die in the hunt for 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 top half to Capitol Hill. And your contribution will



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



Dolphins aren't fish. They're mammals like us. They breathe air. They nurse their young. They communicate and work together in groups. Graceful and intelligent creatures, dolphins have been known to come to the aid of drowning humans.

let us work hard for tougher laws, better research and greater protection for the world's dolphins—especially species in immediate danger of extinction.

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

To stop this crime against the dolphins...and against our own humanity...please act immediately.

Hon. Gerry E. Studds
Chairman, Subcommittee on Fisheries,
Wildlife Conservation and the
Environment

We can't allow the massacre of the dolphins to go on. Renew and enforce the federal Marine Mammal Protection Act and bring the kill down to absolute zero. Future generations won't forgive inaction.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

I've joined the tuna boycott as of today. Here's my contribution to your fight to rescue the 75,000 to 150,000 dolphins now killed each year: [] \$10 [] \$15 [] \$25 [] \$50 [] \$150 [] more. Keep me posted.

EARTH ISLAND INSTITUTE
DOLPHIN PROJECT
300 Broadway, Suite 28
San Francisco CA 94133
ATTN: David Brower

VIDEOTAPE PHOTO COURTESY OF SAM LABRUDE.

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 verify 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 (always note the paper and date it appeared), make copies, and send them with personal notes to legislators or officials 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 addresses and guidelines for letters are available at your local library.

Reprinted from Activist Network News, published by Defenders of Wildlife.



—Jennifer Dolan

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 Two* editorial recently 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; free 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

monopolize page space indefinitely. Second, because newspapers must reach a broad cross section of the public in order to attract enough advertisers to sustain themselves, they tend to favor the majority opinion—the status quo.

For these reasons, though many editors may be personally sympathetic toward animal rights, most will be reluctant to publish anything of a crusading nature. You'll get lots of ink only if you're able to present your material in good journalistic style: objective in tone (a little breezy if possible), presenting facts without moralizing. Successful crusading journalism these days delivers the message between the lines.

Editors are also most interested in material that will help sell papers and/or advertising. People don't really buy papers to get the news—certainly not to be harangued. Truth be known, most newspaper readers look for entertainment and personal affirmation. While editors jealously reserve news space for established, often unionized reporters, feature space is often open to stringers who

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

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 by writing features on furless fashions sold or manufactured locally; by profiling socially prominent local women who boycott fur; by describing the life cycle 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 whomever 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, wormed, groomed, and so forth; how 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." Special holiday sections provide special opportunities for promoting vegetarian eating, and you can supply seasonal recipes to food editors throughout the year.

Even anti-animal rights newspaper sections can offer space to the sufficiently devious activist. For instance, a hunting season supplement might well find room for articles on properly posting land against unauthorized hunters; the life cycles and ecological roles of "game" species; even the cruelty inherent in taking a bad shot and gut-wounding or crippling an animal one can't kill. If tackling the latter, quote Ernest Hemingway from *The Green Hills of Africa*. Avoid sentiment. Be as macho as a hairy armpit. But get the word out: the guy who gut-shoots shouldn't be hunting. Since the average hunter doesn't have the skill to do anything else, he might just uncomfortably get the message. Likewise, a farming supplement may accept material on barn diseases that inescapably indicts factory farming without your having written one word of direct criticism.

Once you've demonstrated what you can do, consider asking for a weekly column devoted to companion animals or bird-watching or some similar area with

mainstream appeal. Most newspapers are open to columns about animals. Crusading, again, must be subtle. Yet, the job can be done.

Whatever you send to a newspaper, make sure good black and white photographs go with it. You don't necessarily have to submit prints; a roll of undeveloped 35 millimeter film will do. But get the animals close up. A picture is not only worth a thousand words, it often sells a thousand words. Good photos are central to a newspaper's entertainment value. Therefore, good pictures may be your passport into print.

The most accessible papers will always be the smallest. Large metropolitan dailies usually have large staffs, and get as much extra copy as they need through subscribing to wire and feature services. Smaller papers have less staff and tighter budgets. Big papers cut to save space; small papers often stretch to fill space. If you can amusingly fill space on a regular basis with yarns about animals, you could not only serve the animal rights cause, but also work your way into a job.

Merritt Clifton, an environmental journalist, has been doing just what he advocates above for slightly over 20 years.

WILL POWER

Please consider The ANIMALS' AGENDA when you make out your will. Make bequests payable to "Animal Rights Network, Inc." (ARN), our publisher. The address is: Box 5234, Westport, CT 06881. If you need more information about ARN, please contact our office.

A LABORATORY ANIMAL NEVER HAS A NICE DAY

(Front)

MEAT IS MURDER

(Back)

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☐ Liberty... (Indicate color and second color choice) ☐ blue, ☐ silver/grey, ☐ pink, ☐ yellow.

☐ A Laboratory Animal with C.E.A.S.E. logo on back. (black only).

☐ Animal Liberation... (children's sizes only, all light blue) ☐ small, ☐ medium, ☐ large.

Name _____

Address _____

C.E.A.S.E. P.O. Box 27, Cambridge, MA 02238

A Readers' Potpourri

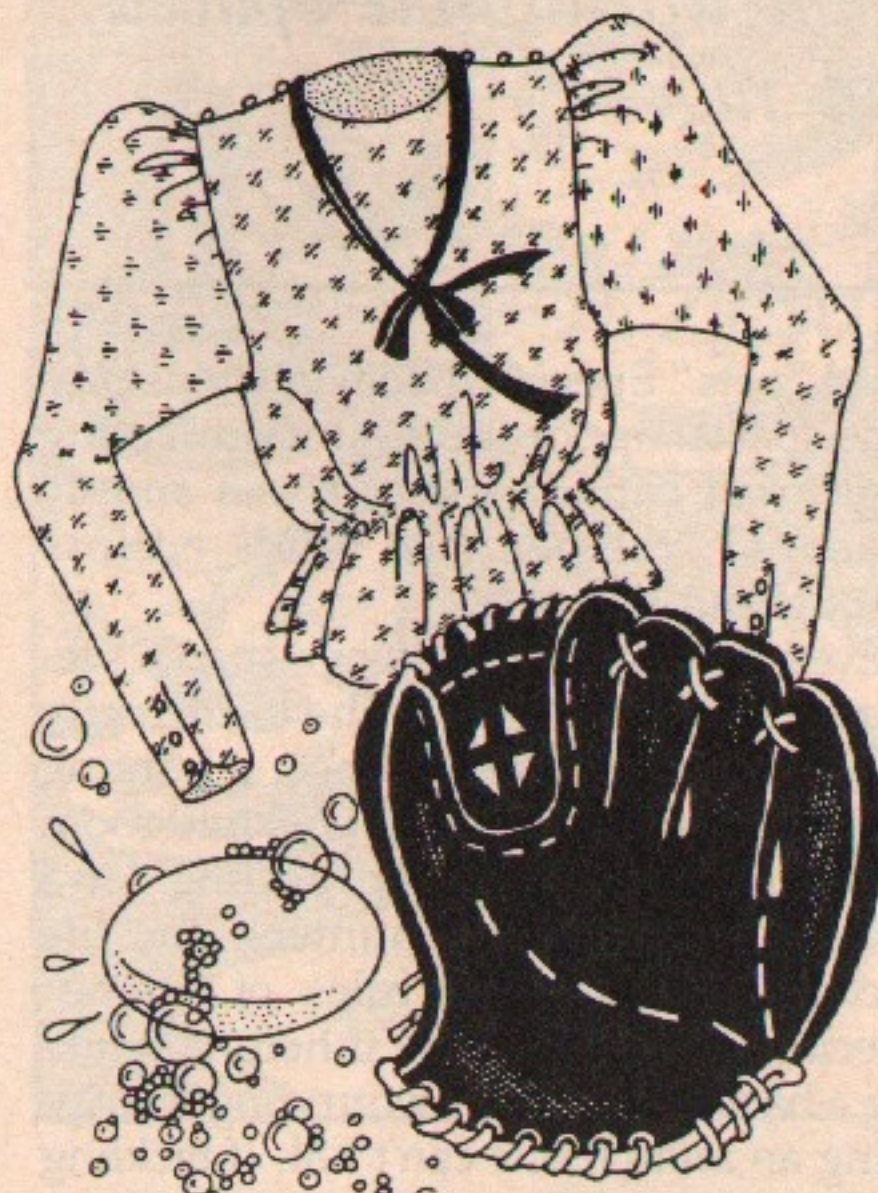
Since the inception of this column, readers of The ANIMALS' AGENDA have supplied me with snippets of information on a wide variety of subjects relating to living in harmony with nonhuman animals. Some of this input, as well as readers' questions, has gone into past columns, but I've collected enough 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 stifling it with heat."

Baseball gloves. An almost leather-free baseball glove made primarily of fake suede and woven nylon is available from Regent Sports Corporation, 45 Ranick Rd., Hauppauge, NY 11788-4208. The glove (model XGZ600) 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. wrote with information about the Options for Animal Foundation, 1227 Sycamore Dr., LeClaire, IA 52753. Just as many people who are interested in drug-free healing modalities have discovered chiropractors—whose training, incidentally, involves much less vivisection 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 condescending types of letters that come from companies contacted about their use of animals. The response



—Luise Roundy

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 surimi manufacture. They start with a cheap source of meat—the heart, for example—and end up with an off-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 Unklesbay and col-

leagues 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 Traditions, P.O. Box 1240, Evergreen, CO 80439-1240, for a catalog and information.

Cleaning samples. The Naturall company, a cruelty-free manufacturer of detergents and cleaners, will send generous free samples to anyone requesting them. Write to Naturall Samples, JLM Enterprises Ltd., P.O. Box 28, Walled Lake, MI 48088.

Sea vegetables. The folks from Maine Coast Sea Vegetables, Franklin, ME 04634, wrote with information about their tasty, nutritious crop of Atlantic Coast vegetation: kelp, alaria, 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 dependence on by-products of the meat industry can be overwhelming, as evidenced by an article from a local paper sent in by Debra Sentes of Regina, Saskatchewan. In an interview with a representative of the Saskatchewan Livestock Association, the writer learned that cosmetic brushes are commonly made of hair from the inside of a cow's ear, 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 derived from bones, horns, and hooves (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 medicine 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. Discouraging? Yes, but non-animal substitutes 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 killed for people who eat meat. I'm glad I have become a vegetarian." Me, too. ♀

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Toward a Bioregional Diet

Seattle Peace-Meal Diet

By The Progressive Animal Welfare Society Resource Book Committee, 1987
(Order from PAWS, P.O. Box 1037, Lynwood, WA, 98046)
\$7.95, softcover, 210 pages

In stages, many of us come to see how interwoven 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 Peace-Meal Diet*, put out by the Progressive Animal Welfare Society (PAWS) of Lynwood, 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—containing 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.

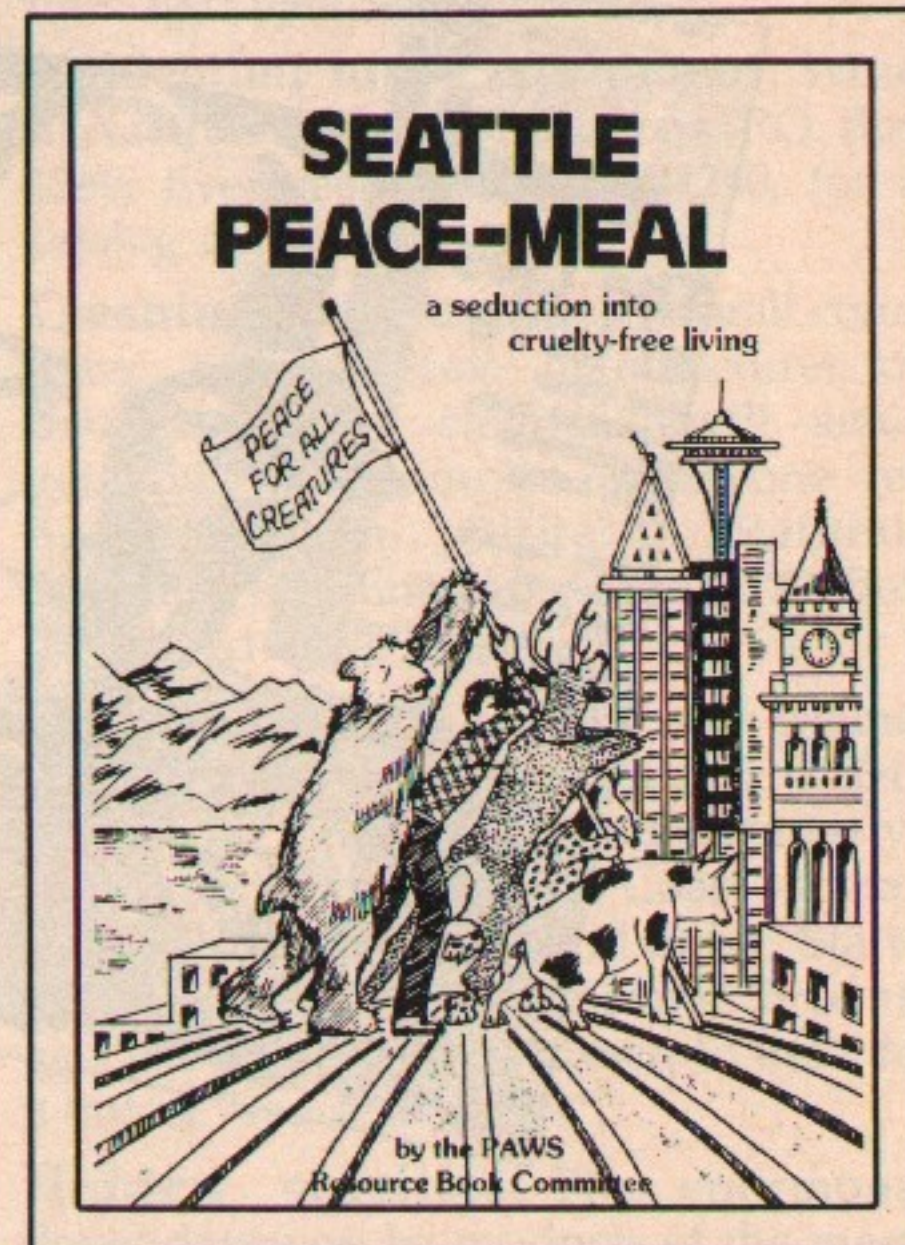
The book also offers succinct and lucid descriptions of how animals are raised in the U.S. (with attention to the dairy and egg industries). It includes information on product testing on animals, baking tips and recipes, vegetarian diets for companion animals, commonly asked questions (with lively answers),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

As far as I know, the *Seattle Peace-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 profits for animal rights and welfare work and write for permission) to prepare similar books for other locations.

—John Robbins

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



Animals 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 formal 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 witnesses to a crime such as burglary, animals such as dogs, cats, and cocks were permitted to "testify" 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 eras 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 savage world where people were at the mercy of

nature. By the late 18th and 19th centuries, control over nature became a task for science and engineering and animals became objects for human manipulation.

Stock breeding serves to set the stage for the author's thesis that Victorian attitudes toward animals were predicated on the human social order. "The annual Smithfield shows...functioned as ceremonial reenactments of the celebrated traditional social order and reaffirmed the position of the wealthy and powerful magnates who headed it." She dryly notes that, in this world of classism and sexism, the beef industry did not shy away from a brand of macho patriotism, heralding red meat consumption as the difference between brave and brawny English soldiers and the puny, snivelling French.

Dog fancying, soon followed by cat fancying, became popular Victorian hobbies that qualified as obsessions. Far from serving to create new respect for domestic animals, breeding prize pets became another business, and possessing them became a new measure of class distinction. Much to the discomfort of upper-class breeders, middle-class people were able to compete as breeders and fanciers, as the practices were less costly than livestock or horse breeding. Many members of the aristocracy, however, such as Judith Neville Lytton, claimed that only aristocratic fanciers who strove to maintain old values and old stock really belonged in that class.

SHORT TAKES

Vegetarian Cooking for Diabetics by Patricia Mozzer; The Book Publishing Company (Summertown, TN 38483), 1987; \$8.95, soft cover, 144 pages.

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

Your Royal Hostage by Antonia Fraser; Macmillan Publishing Co., 1987; \$15.95, hard cover, 228 pages.

Of the popular mystery genre, this book deals with the kidnapping of a British princess by a band of animal liberationists. Though the animal liberators who perpetrate the ill-fated scheme are definitely on the "lunatic

Evidence confirming Queen Victoria's statement that "the English are inclined to be more cruel to animals than some other civilized nations are" was widespread. Reformers began to sound the alarm, and this era saw the birth of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) and the first major animal protection legislation. The reformers, however, were generally middle-class Victorians whose class-consciousness impeded their efforts. They set out to prove that cruelty to animals was the explicit domain of the lower classes and absolved upper-class offenders.

The unwillingness of the reformers to violate the caste system came to a head over the vivisection issue. Although some anti-vivisectionists such as Frances Power Cobbe and George Jesse sought to abolish vivisection regardless of the individuals or institutions involved, the RSPCA maintained that vivisection engaged in "uncontestably respectable activity." Scientists, definitely not members of the lower social order, were above reproach. The militant anti-vivisection movement emerged with the dual responsibility of abolishing vivisection and challenging the validity of the existing social order. The RSPCA, however, continued its surveillance of careless butchers and cost-mongers, smugly content to reform within the boundaries of the status quo.

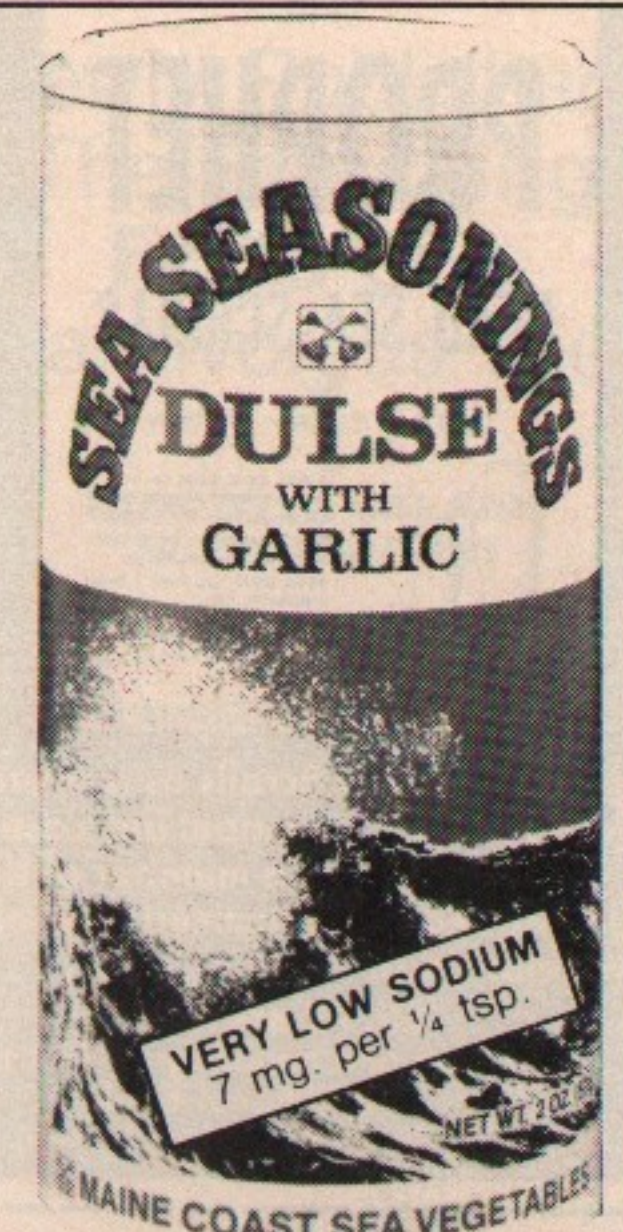
The final chapter, about big game hunting, expands into a metaphor for British

colonialism in the latter half of the 19th century. Dead wild animals, in addition to spelling personal glory for the trophy hunter, symbolized British suppression of the peoples inhabiting African and Asian areas. Rows of horns, heads, and stuffed and mounted bodies clearly alluded to the violent heroic underside of imperialism.

Ms. Ritvo's research is thorough, and her thesis, that humans use animals as class designations, is sound. Her obvious coldness towards her subject matter, however, goes beyond academic objectivity. This demeanor does not thaw even when she reports that admission to the London Zoo in the early 19th century was either ninepence 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 unfailing yardstick against which to measure our own progress.

—Rhona Zaid

The reviewer, an activist from Los Angeles, is doing a detailed study of the history of vivisection.



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—Kim Bartlett

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THE PROPHET OF THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS

BY UPTON CLARY EWING



Using the Dead Sea Scrolls as a reference, Dr. Ewing makes a compelling case that Jesus was an Essene—a member of an ancient Jewish sect that practiced nonviolence and vegetarianism.

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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-ging can be seriously curtailed by retaining frozen urine samples and retesting 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 pattern 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 70,000. But Len Foote, the executive director of the California Horse Racing Board, when asked if he'd allow a significant number of the samples to be tested with the new technology, responded, "To go through 70,000 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 commissioners are afraid the tests would reveal widespread use of illegal substances, which, if made public, might decrease bettor confidence and lead to a reduction in state revenues.

An industry of high stakes and low returns

Even though they jealously guard the public image of horse racing, states may not be receiving anticipated returns. Most promises of whopping contributions to state coffers have proved to be more fantasy than reality. In Missouri, for instance, racing advocates claimed pari-mutuel wagering would add \$30 million annually to the state treasury. But 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. Just two states, New York (\$200 million) and California (\$150 million), received more than half of the total revenue to states (\$587 million).

For many years, the take-out in most states was apportioned equally between the track, the state, and the

purses—roughly five percent for each, with a small percentage going to a breeders' fund. However, over 90 percent of the states in the last five years have taken major reductions in the percentage of their take-out, as dwindling wagering and attendance plague track owners.

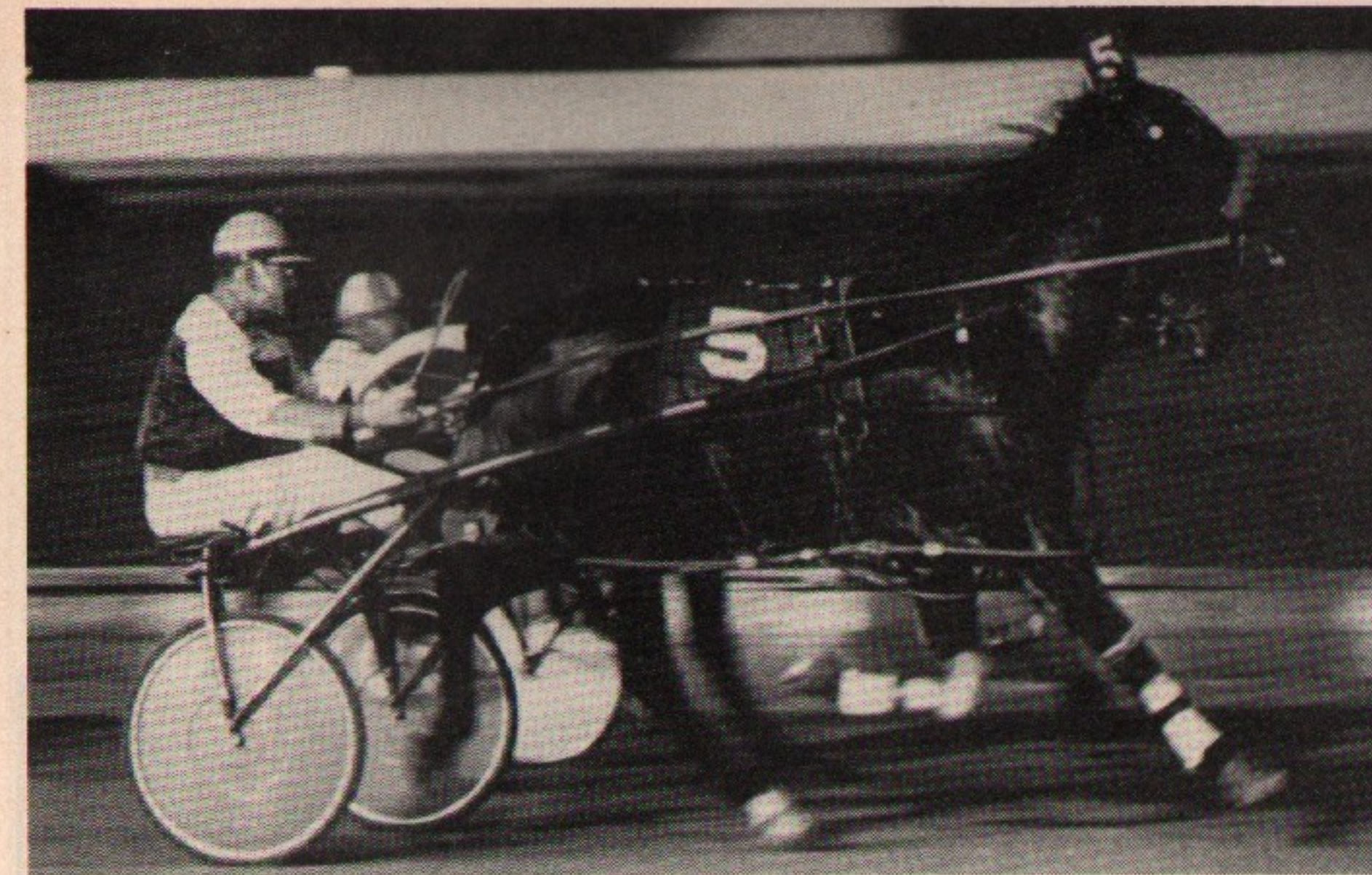
Though it originally set the state's share of the take-out at six percent, the Iowa legislature recently reduced that portion to one percent in order to attract track investors. Maryland's portion has virtually disintegrated, now barely visible at one-half of one percent. And the trend is not abating. Two of the newest tracks in the country, the Birmingham Turf Club in Alabama and Canterbury Downs in Minnesota, are struggling to remain solvent and pleading to politicians for help.

Thus, the geographic expansion of racing should not be interpreted as a sign of healthy growth. In many parts of the country, specifically in the east, there has been an oversaturation of racing. In Florida, for instance, Hialeah Park—one of the most beautiful of thoroughbred tracks—is engaged in intense competition with two other south Florida tracks. John Brunetti, Hialeah's flashy owner, has said he "would consider developing the track's 219 acres... if Florida and Florida racing do not begin moving forward," according to *The Thoroughbred Record*. Too many tracks compete not only for spectators, but for the quality horses whose presence attracts interest in the sport.

What's more, other activities are competing for gambling dollars. In the last 15 years the racing share of legal gambling dollars has decreased 28 percent, to 10.4 percent. Lotteries attract the most gambling dollars, and there is also increased competition from casinos. In an interview with *The Horse Digest*, Louis Wolfson, author of *The Future Looks Bleak for the Thoroughbred Racing and Breeding Industry*, portends: "within the next 10 or 15 years we won't have a need for half the horses; we won't have half the racetracks; and we won't have half the employment. Our political influence will be further reduced."

Most likely, there will be a weeding out of tracks. But the \$15 billion industry is not on a suicidal course. States, even though receiving less from tracks, still remain committed to racing. Baker observes, "Racing advocates originally sell pari-mutuel as unfettered revenue for the state. Then, after it's passed and the problems develop, they begin talking about the importance of jobs."

Besides appeasing the states, the industry is working to generate more fan interest in racing. Making use of



Though not as well-known to the public as thoroughbred racing, harness racing is popular in about 20 states. In 1986, bettors wagered over three billion dollars on that form of racing.

available technology, the racing industry is turning to simulcasting facilities (which offer live televised racing from tracks) and other forms of off-track betting to expand into areas that could not support a racing facility. The dramatic growth of cable television, which offers weekly and daily racing shows, is another vehicle to expand the racing market. If states continue to pull less from tracks, horse racing can continue to be a viable, if somewhat less economically significant, industry.

But as people in the racing industry know, there are no sure bets. If politicians and the public—on whom the pari-mutuel racing industry depends—take a serious look at the economics and ethics of racing, it may languish. The state take-out will over time

become less convincing to politicians. Money wagered on the track would most likely be spent on consumable goods that are subject to a sales tax. In a sense, racing just redistributes money that would go to the state anyway. And the jobs produced by racing can hardly be considered an economic boon. At best, they are low-skill jobs that are seasonal and poor paying.

Further, those minimal returns from racing are negated by its hidden costs. The organized crime that tracks attract and the compulsive gamblers that racing necessarily creates are unquantifiable social costs. And when society wakes up to the treatment of horses who earn nothing but injury from the racing industry, horse racing just might stray off course.

Summer for Young Activists

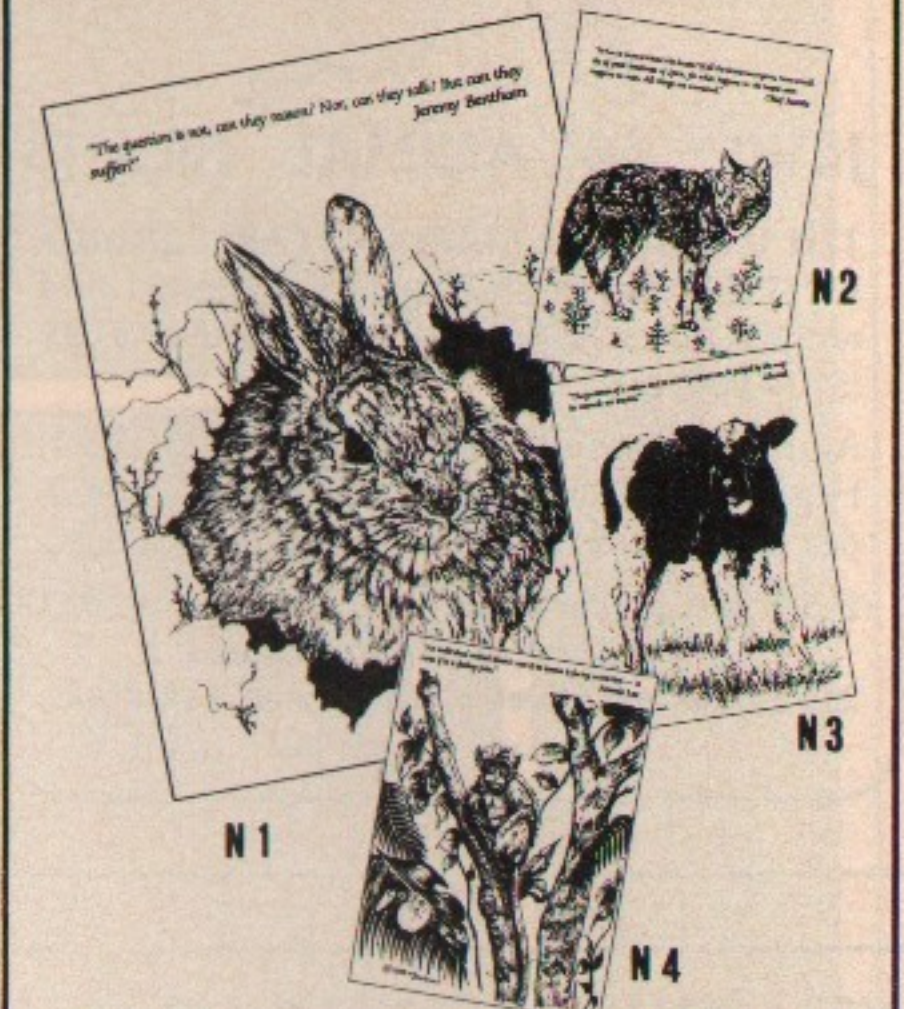
Continued from page 44

For another Fourth of July project, have children draft and circulate (petition style) their own Declaration of Animals' Independence (e.g., freedom from exploitation, killing, cruelty, etc.). Children could sign their own names, plus the names of their favorite animals. After a maximum number of signatures have been obtained, submit the Declaration to local newspapers or humane societies for publicity. For a more theatrically-minded group, depict the drafting and signing of the document in a Fourth of July skit, modeled

on actual historical events. Children could make and dress in animal costumes, and write a script that replaces the political arguments of the 18th century with animal rights arguments of today. The skit could be presented at fireworks displays, or as part of local historical reenactments of revolutionary events.

Bill DeRosa is the Assistant Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, a division of the Humane Society of the United States.

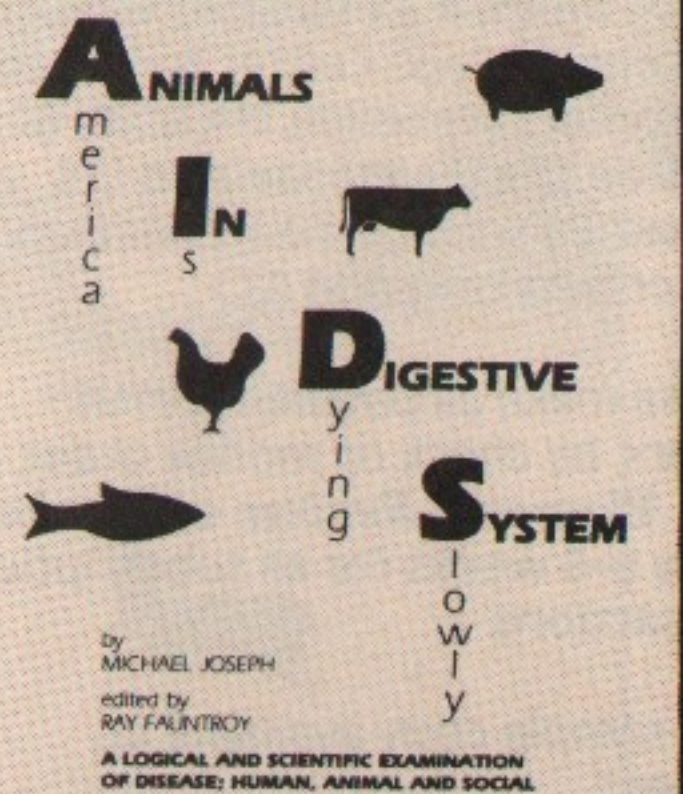
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In April 1988 interview with Alice Walker, author Genoveffa Corea's first name was incorrectly spelled.

LETTERS

Continued from page 5

Economic Priorities, which launched the recent best-selling handbook *Rating America's Corporate Conscience*, has just announced that P&G is the winner of its 1988 "Corporate Conscience" award for animal rights. *The New York Times*, on March 1, 1988, reported that P&G was chosen for this honor because it "has been a leader in seeking alternatives to using animals in tests, and for prodding Federal agencies to look at these alternatives."

PETA's policy could undermine P&G'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 would 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.

—Henry Spira
Animal Rights International
Box 214, Planetarium Station
New York, NY 10024

Dissension

As a member of the board of directors of The Animal Rights Network, Inc., I must protest the publication of "Crustacean Cruelty" (November 1987) and disassociate myself from the "Editor's Note" which appears after the letter by Bill Mannetti 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 crustacean recipe does just the opposite. Moreover, it assuages the conscience 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.

—Joy Bush
New Haven, CT

On Animal Welfare "Fraud"

In case anyone was wondering what organization was being referred to in "Words 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 cheek or the pluck to call a spade a spade when it comes to

unethical practices in our movement.

On the face of it, the reproach sounded tame enough. Who in their right mind would deliberately "defame" "colleagues in the movement" or "legitimate humane organizations," thereby giving conniving sportsmen the opportunity to let the word out that we are disharmonious?

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 vehicles of social justice. And they are our biggest enemies, next to the animal

Continued on page 56



MOVIE BOYCOTT:

RETURN TO SNOWY RIVER PART II

Animal Liberation of Australia is calling for an international boycott of *Return to Snowy River-Part II*, a movie filmed in that country. Approximately 100 horses were used on the set, yet no veterinarian was present when one mare, who happened to be pregnant, collapsed from exhaustion and was "euthanized" with an axe. One of the handlers struck her on the forehead three times with the blunt end of the axe, and another cut her jugular vein. Her body was dumped in a nearby gully, and was later found by agents of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA).

The film's producer, Geoff Burrowes, at first denied responsibility for the death, but later admitted that three horses had died in the making of the film. The RSPCA is prosecuting Snowy River II Production, Geoff Burrowes, David Egby (the director) and John Lovick (the horsemaster) on cruelty charges, but the film has already been released and may be showing in your area now. Please boycott the film and spread the word about the cruelty involved in making it.

—KB

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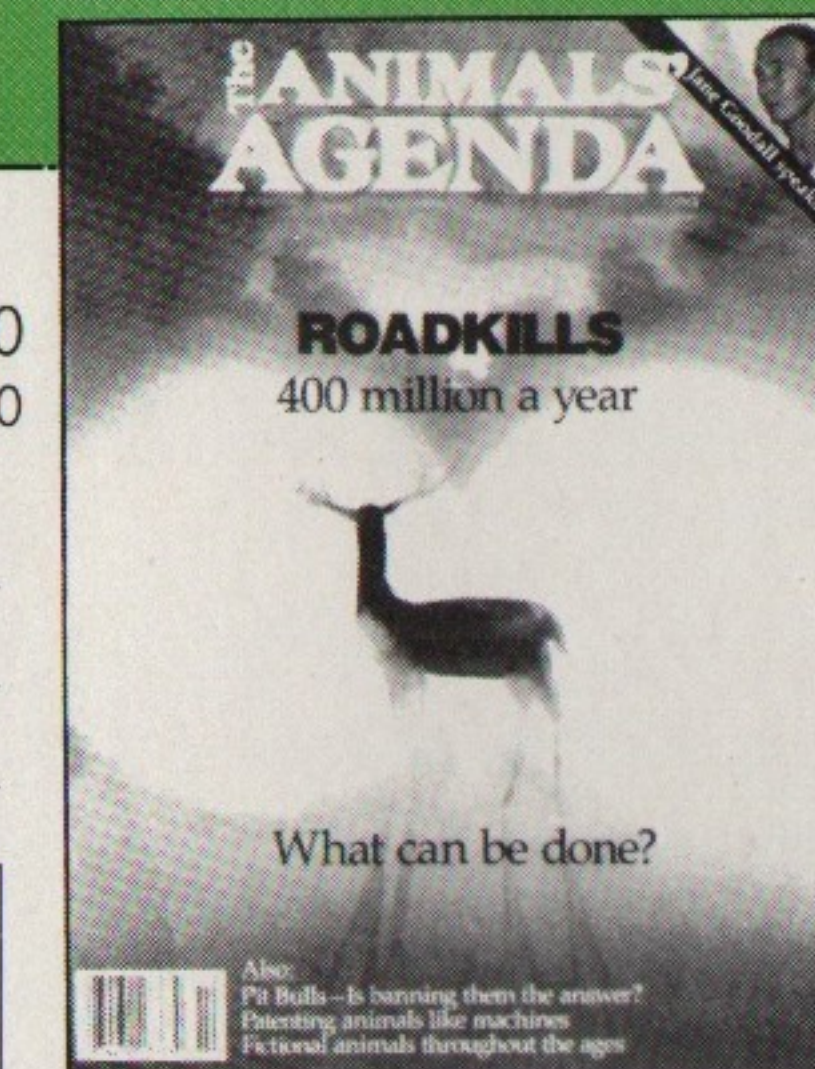
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LETTERS

Continued from page 54

exploiters themselves. The editors will no doubt cringe a second time at the use of the strong word "enemy," since they put it in quotation marks even when referring to the sportsmen. However, it is apropos, for those who pocket \$100,000 salaries, pile up huge sums of money which were donated to help animals, promote new systems of "humane" meat production or laboratory experimentation, cash in on grassroots groups' campaigns, and fund-raise at the expense of fellow activists are not only enemies of the animal rights movement but enemies of the animals themselves.

Attacking corruption, hypocrisy, and deceit by those who masquerade as part of the movement is not petty bickering. It is a healthy and much-needed antidote to the pernicious and debilitating effect these groups have on the credibility and effectiveness of the movement. If we are ever to make major headway for animals, we must educate donors about the disastrous impact of animal welfare fraud, and rechannel the pool of resources out of the hands of the animal welfare bureaucrats and into the hands of grassroots activists. As people wise up, these groups will eventually dry up and disappear.

Those who are worried about "words that can hurt everyone" would be better advised to worry about "practices that hurt everyone." Rather than maintaining a shallow pretense of unity with those who in fact disgrace and retard our movement, we would do better to disassociate ourselves as fully as possible from them, and let the sportsmen know who their true enemies are. Only then will the organizations truly committed to animal liberation begin to grow and flourish. Only then will we begin an end to the holocaust of animal suffering.

—Dr. George P. Cave
Trans-Species Unlimited
P.O. Box 1553
Williamsport, PA 17703

For years now, I have spent my personal funds on animal rights advertising; efficient, ethical organizations such as TSU and The ANIMALS' AGENDA get modest contributions out of anything left over. I am spending my money wisely and well, but that was not always the case. At one point, when I first joined the animal rights movement, I sent all the money I didn't need to live on to one "fraudulent" organization that continually sent out fund-gathering appeals of the isn't-this-awful-please-send-more-money genre. I continued doing that for months until I met an overpaid clerical worker

from the same organization, and learned how they really spent their money: most of it is not spent to relieve animal suffering.

If TSU's expose had come out in those days, I might not have wasted my money, and I'm sure many others are probably doing what I did. People must know which organizations are doing their utmost to stop animal suffering with the contributions they receive, and which are mostly concerned with feeding and perpetuating their unwieldy, wasteful bureaucracies.

—Gene Salinas
Valdez, AK

Classic Messages

As someone interested in both animal rights and literature, I found "Bremen Town and Beyond" (October 1987) fascinating. In my own studies, I discovered several prominent authors who were committed to animal welfare.

One such American author of the 19th century, Sarah Orne Jewett, demonstrated her concern for animals and nature in short stories. This is particularly obvious in "A White Heron," her most anthologized work, in which a young girl's decision saves the lives of innocent birds. Jewett, like her characters, had strong feelings concerning animals. She was on the board of the Maine SPCA, and shared her life with many dogs and cats.

Another prominent author, Lewis Carroll (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson), espoused an animal rights doctrine. Carroll, author of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, was a vegetarian who, in 1875, published a polemic: "Some

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

—Meryl Backer
Baldwin, NY

Facts and Fiction

In the article "Animal Research: Sorting Out the Facts from the Fiction" (March 1988), a reference was made to animal research that has "provided treatments, medications, and surgical procedures that 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 Discoveries*, Dr. M. Beddow Bayly lists many such surgical procedures and practices in use today. For example, the discovery of anesthetics 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 "blue babies." 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
Maple Ridge, B.C., Canada

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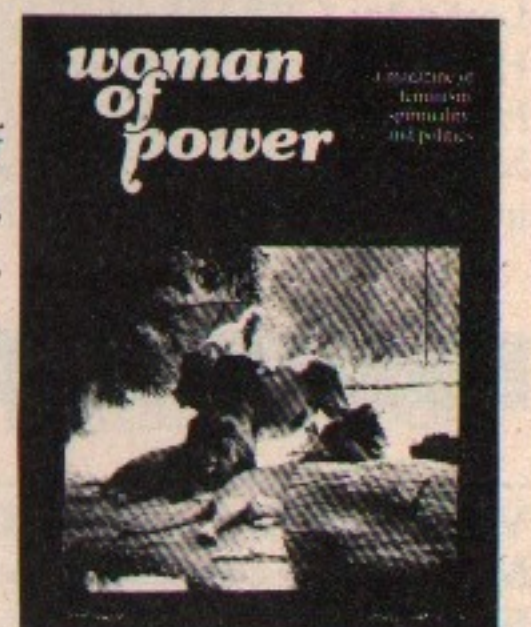
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Spring Issue on "Nature"

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DISCOVER YOUR HEALTH POTENTIAL. Learn to: CREATE THE CONDITIONS FOR HEALTH. For sample copy of *Journal of Natural Hygiene* please send \$1 plus 2 stamps to: Natural Hygiene, Inc., Box 2132-AA, Huntington, CT 06484.

PERSONAL

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EMPLOYMENT

ADVERTISING SALES REPRESENTATIVE needed at The ANIMALS' AGENDA magazine to work closely with advertising director. Initial responsibilities include maintaining and servicing existing accounts (scheduling, coordinating ad production, billing). Must be good on telephone. Gradually assume responsibility for developing new accounts (prospecting, direct mail, sales via phone). Familiarity with The ANIMALS' AGENDA and our major markets (animal protection groups, cruelty-free cosmetics companies and vegetarian food companies) a plus; sales experience a must. Must also understand and support general animal rights principals. Comprehensive health plan. Call or write Deborah Kamlani, Advertising Director, The ANIMALS' AGENDA, P.O. Box 5234, Westport, CT 06881, (203) 226-8826.

MISCELLANEOUS

VEGETARIAN PACKETS OF INFORMATION available for \$2.00 from the San Francisco Vegetarian Society, 1450 Broadway, San Francisco, CA 94109. Yearly membership is \$12.00 for newsletters, lectures, potluck and holiday dinners, picnics, etc. Cookbooks, bumper stickers, buttons, vegetarian diet books available also.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA'S ANIMAL RIGHTS VOLUNTEERS is a newly-formed nonprofit group working on issues in Virginia and networking with existing animal rights organizations. We work to bring about change nationally through grassroots activism, legislation and educational means. For more information contact: N.V.A.R.V.s., P.O. Box 7335, Arlington, VA 22207-0335.

DALLAS ACT-IVISTS! WE NEED YOU! ACT is an all-issues animal rights organization. Animal Connection of Texas, 5537 Martel, Dallas, TX 75206 (214) 348-4681.

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS HURT HUMANS TOO! Learn how. Fat information packet, \$1.00. Civitas, Box 26, Swain NY 14884.

LET YOUR HOPE FOR THE ANIMALS LIVE ON: add a bequest to The ANIMALS' AGENDA to your will. For more information, contact Doug Moss, Publisher, The ANIMALS' AGENDA, P.O. Box 5234, Westport, CT 06881.

PYRAMID ON 40 ACRES. Ocean view 2000+ square-foot temple/home/retreat. Near San Francisco. \$344,000. "Pyramid" General Delivery, Jenner, CA 95450.

I'M TRYING TO FIND SOME OLD ISSUES OF "AGENDA" when it was newsprint. Specifically need: Sept/Oct 1982, Nov/Dec 1982, Jan/Feb 1983, July/Aug 1983. Will trade for other issues or will give a free subscription. Trying to complete a set of all issues. Doug Moss, Publisher, The ANIMALS' AGENDA, P.O. Box 5234, Westport, CT 06881.

Animals Need a Strong Voice—Your Pledge Can Give Them One.

Publishing a magazine is expensive, and steady financial support from our readers is crucial for survival and steady growth. **ANIMALS' AGENDA Sustainers** support this magazine and keep it alive and growing by pledging \$250, \$500, \$1000 or more per year. If you believe in the need for this independent clearinghouse of information for the growing animal rights movement and have the financial capability to help us in this way, please make your pledge today by sending in the coupon below. You can send your entire pledge in at one time, or elect to send it in quarterly "installments."

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FALAFIL TRUTH.

There's something special about falafil, so most of us think it's too much hassle to fix at home. But the truth is that with our Fantastic Falafil Mix, this wholesome favorite can be ready like magic. In minutes. And maybe you didn't know that Fantastic Falafil is exceptionally nutritious and high in protein. It's made simply with garbanzo beans, yellow peas, wheat germ and authentic spices. There is absolutely no sugar, hydrogenated fat, preservative, artificial flavor, color or MSG added.

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Natural Protection for a Natural Pastime

Soaking up the sun. The picture of health. What could be more natural?

Unfortunately, sunshine has side-effects. Oh, some are merely annoying, like itching and peeling and glowing a bright lobster pink. Others can be disheartening, like premature wrinkles and uneven skin tone. Still others are downright dangerous, like skin cancer.

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containing a special form of PABA and Natural Vitamin E protects your vulnerable, overexposed lips from chapping and cracking. But Mill Creek's natural sun care doesn't stop at sunset. Our new After Sun Lotion soothes your sun-dried skin and replenishes essential moisture over your entire body. Use it after sunning, showering or bathing to help preserve your beautiful tan and reduce the chances of peeling.

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