

The Opposition in Motion: Animal Industries Fight Back

the ANIMALS' AGENDA

THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE OF ANIMAL RIGHTS AND ECOLOGY • JUNE 1990

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The ANIMALS' AGENDA

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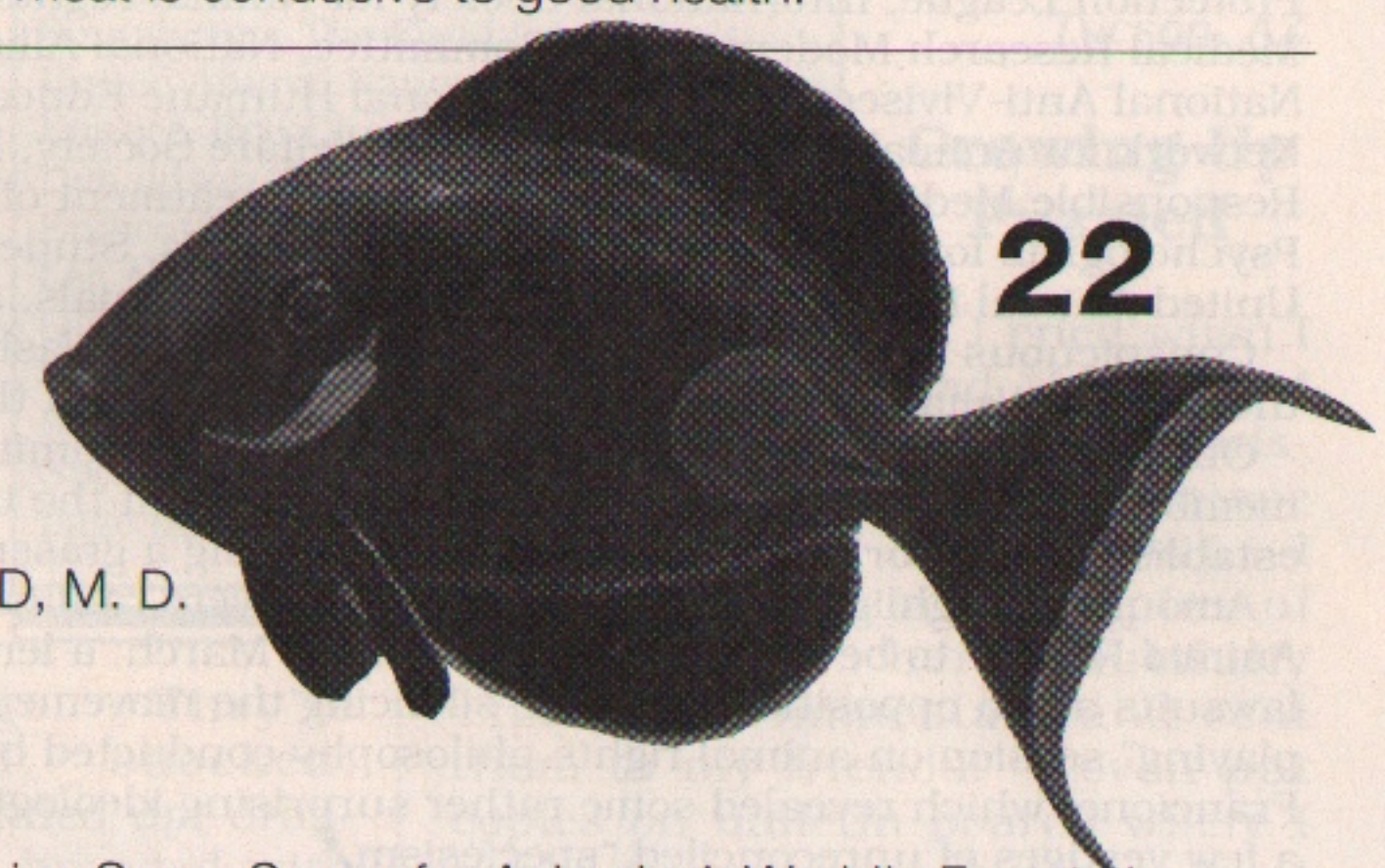
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The Promise of Summitry

The annual Summit for the Animals was held in Washington, D.C. this year. First organized five years ago by Belton Mouras, now Secretary General of United Animal Nations—USA, the Summit encourages unity and cooperation among national animal protection organizations.

From relatively light attendance in the first years, participation in the Summit burgeoned to 60 organizations in 1989. After some necessary limitations were placed on attendance, representatives from about 40 groups met at the 1990 Summit. We would not normally print such a long list, but our readers frequently ask us about organizational attitudes and policies that pertain to movement cohesion. Accordingly, the roster: Albert Schweitzer Council on Animals and the Environment, American Horse Protection Assn., American SPCA, American Humane Assn., American Anti-Vivisection Society, Animal Legal Defense Fund, Animal Protection Institute, Animal Rights Coalition (MN), Animal Rights International, The ANIMALS' AGENDA, Argus Archives, Assn. of Veterinarians for Animal Rights, Coalition to End Animal Suffering and Exploitation (MA), Committee for Humane Legislation, Concern for Helping Animals in Israel, Culture and Animals Foundation, Doris Day Animal League, Ecovision, Farm Animal Reform Movement, Farm Sanctuary, Focus on Animals, Friends of Animals, Fund for Animals, Gaia Institute, Humane Farming Assn., In Defense of Animals, International Primate Protection League, International Society for Animal Rights, Massachusetts SPCA, Medical Research Modernization Committee, National Alliance for Animal Legislation, National Anti-Vivisection Society, National Humane Education Society, North Carolina Network for Animals, Performing Animal Welfare Society, Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, Primarily Primates, Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, Student Action Corps for Animals, United Animal Nations—USA, United Action for Animals, and Voice of Nature Network.

Conspicuous by their absence were two influential Washington-based organizations: the Animal Welfare Institute and the Humane Society of the United States.

Obviously, the majority of groups attending the Summit have a national focus or membership; however, a certain number of places at the table are always provided for established local or state organizations who bring a grassroots perspective.

Among the highlights of this year's meeting were ratification of a "Declaration of Animal Rights" to be signed at the June 10th March; a lengthy discussion of nuisance lawsuits as an opposition tactic for silencing the movement; and a provocative "role playing" session on animal rights philosophy conducted by law school professor Gary Francione, which revealed some rather surprising ideological inconsistencies as well as a few vestiges of unreconciled "speciesism."

Though there were a few undercurrents of disharmony and a little tedium when the agenda items involved process, overall, the '90 Summit for the Animals was a productive and congenial gathering. We're looking forward to the next one.

Support your local animal shelter

There are thousands of animal shelters nationwide, and there's one near you! While there are a number of ineffective and uncaring shelters, most do their best to rescue and serve the cast-off companion animals of their communities. And though there are a few wealthy ones, most shelters are in desperate need of funds.

For some time we have felt uncomfortable about accepting advertisements from local animal shelters appealing for funds from readers outside their areas of operation. When a shelter in, say, Connecticut raises money from animal advocates nationwide, it's bound to have a detrimental effect on other local shelters, as their potential contributors send their checks elsewhere. Moreover, shelters that can afford such a promotion may be in better shape financially than many others. We have also found that it is difficult to verify the legitimacy of local organizations without actually touring their operations.

For these reasons, The ANIMALS' AGENDA has decided it will no longer accept fundraising advertisements from organizations that are purely local in their scope of activities. This does not apply, however, to groups offering merchandise or services, making an announcement, advertising employment openings, etc. Similarly, we are now restricting the use of our mailing list so that only the names and addresses of those subscribers in a group's actual area of operations will be available.

Animal shelters should be visible community projects, caring for animals and educating people. We urge our readers to help their local shelters financially. If the one in your community is truly unworthy of support, then get involved in improving it, or help create an alternative. There are a great many national and international humane efforts that deserve donations, but save something for those animals closest to home.

—The Editor

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Walk, Don't March, to Rome

Speaking to believers in St. Peter's Square in Rome this past December, Pope John Paul II appears to have made remarks suggesting a willingness to reopen discussion of the status of animals in Catholic doctrine.

This summer a group of mainly American and European animal rights advocates are journeying on foot over the Alps and then traveling on to Milan, Assisi, and Rome with the intent to petition the Pope to declare that animals too have immortal souls. Independent of any position to be taken by the church, however, the participants in the "Walk to Rome for Animal Rights and the Souls of Animals" will be in Rome July 23-27 to proclaim such enhanced status for animals. Conferences on "The Souls of Animals" will precede the walk, at the University of Essex, England on June 25 and in Ober-Wolfach, Germany on June 29-July 1.

Readers of The ANIMALS' AGENDA traveling this summer in Europe are invited to join the walk at any convenient juncture, for a day or longer. Up-to-date, detailed information may be had from P.O. Box 254, Berkeley, CA 94701 (415-526-5346) through June 18, and thereafter from Theaterstrasse II, 3400 Gottingen, W. Germany (0551-44630 or 47676). In the U.K., contact Ann and Reg Sims, 46 Knox Road, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex CO15 3SL.

A press packet for use in publicizing the walk locally is available from the Berkeley address. It contains a summary of the Pope's remarks, which might be sent in mid-July to local church officials.

—John Stockwell
Schweitzer Center
Berkeley, CA

LETTERS

Rodeo/Ranching Cruelty

Eric Mills' "Rodeo: American Tradition or Legalized Cruelty" (March '90) was informative and useful. One aspect was way off base, however: portraying traditional ranching as relatively harmless to livestock in contrast to rodeo. "It's a rare cowboy who would intentionally harm livestock..." I cringe to read this.

Rodeo is in many ways cruel, but this makes ranching in general no less so. Moreover, in comparison, rodeo animals are tiny in number and abused for shorter periods. Animal abuse is standard practice on the Western range. They're pushed; prodded; shocked; punched; roped; rounded up; dragged; kicked; beaten; branded with

Jerry Mooney / FFA



hot irons; dehorned; castrated; mutilated in the ears, cheek, and neck; trucked long distances without adequate shelter, food, water, or rest; injected, fed, dipped, and sprayed with various dangerous chemical concoctions; and, intentionally or otherwise, sub-

jected to thirst, starvation, exposure, predators, poisonous plants, and many other range hazards that combined take the lives of roughly 10 percent of range animals each year.

Rodeo is unjustifiably cruel, but, compared to ranching in general, a drop in the ocean of animal cruelty.

—Lynn Jacobs
Tucson, AZ

Growing Up Puzzled

I cried when I read "A Hundred Stones" by Christine Joannis (March '90). I made copies of her beautifully expressed commentary and sent them to my friends. I even put copies on bulletin boards where I hoped it would touch others as it had me.

I have always been puzzled, not to mention sickened, at the contradiction that exists in the treatment of animals. When I was six years old, my Italian grandmother prepared an Easter feast, complete with a table centerpiece of a cutout photo of a little lamb lying in the grass. She said the lamb was a symbol of peace and beauty, and was a work of God. She served lamb chops for the meal.

When I questioned why we were eating "God's work" which stood for peace and beauty, her only response, besides fury, was to tell me to "just eat it and don't think about it." I not only thought about it, I became a vegetarian that very day, and have been

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LETTERS

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one for 20 years now.

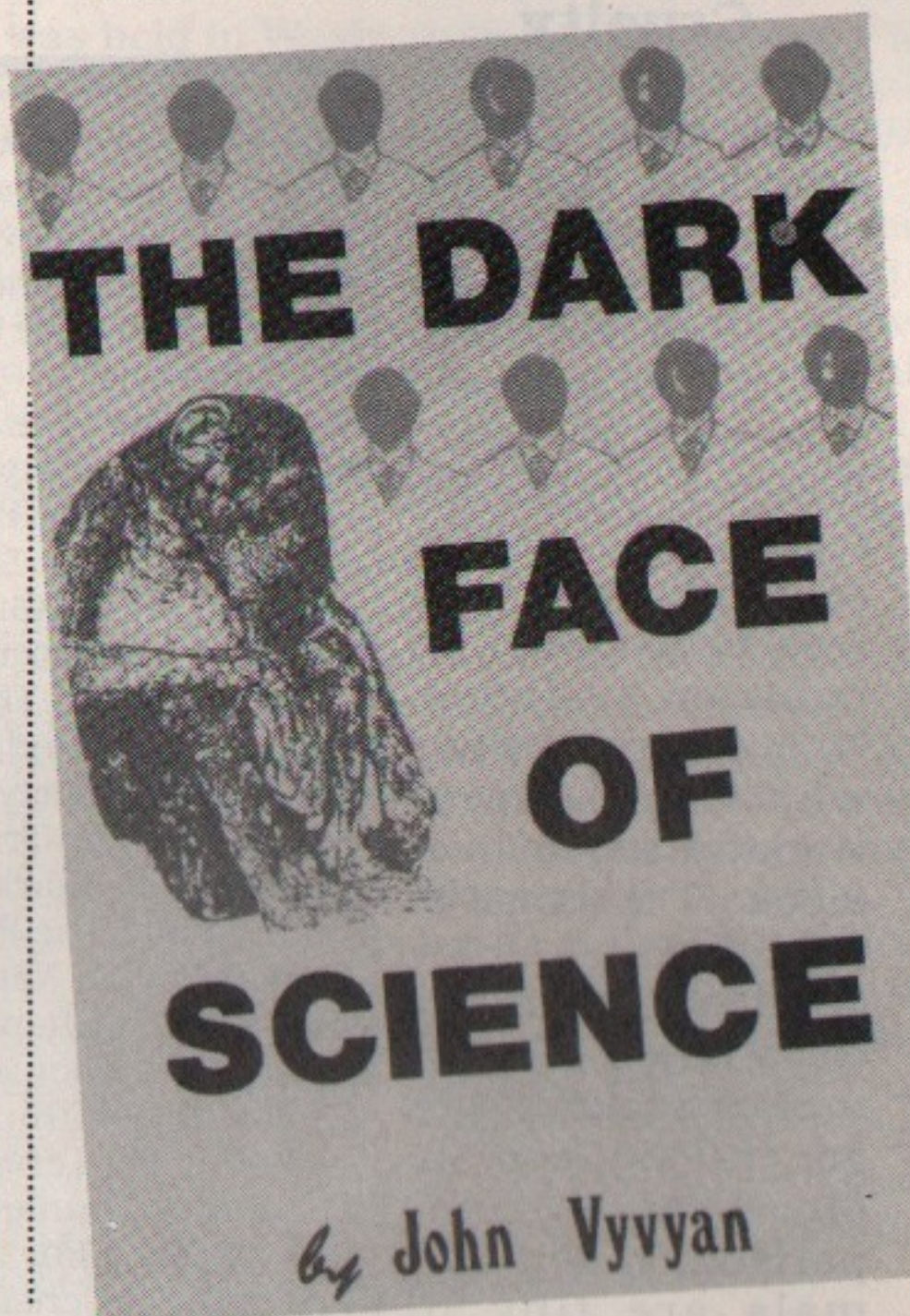
I, too, hope that a day will come when every newborn human will grow up to love and cherish real animals as they do the stuffed animals in their bassinets. My thanks to Ms. Joannis and to The ANIMALS' AGENDA for the well-written thoughts.

—Valerie K. Angeli
NY, NY

The Dark Face of Science Not Obsolete

MacDonald Daly seems to have missed an important point in John Vyvyan's use of "literati" in *The Dark Face of Science* (Reviews, March '90). One cannot ignore the fact that an overwhelming proportion of 19th century writers were opposed to vivisection. This is a cultural fact of the greatest

significance and early evidence of what C.P. Snow later described as



"The Two Cultures": the humanist and the scientific. One literary critic described the romantic tradition, in opposition to the growing utilitarian scientific tradition, as one in which "a bird in the bush was worth two in the hand." That could describe the animal rights movement.

Mr. Daly seems to think Vyvyan's point was a snobbish, elitist appeal. Pique at this would be quaint, since the movement today makes similar use of the famous.

The Dark Face of Science is hardly obsolete. In fact, it was Vyvyan who first drew attention to the relationship between vivisection and the Nazi medical experiments—a subject still with us. Moreover, his two volume history attends to the constantly bedeviling problem of strategy between "gradualists" and "abolitionists." It was his ability to give clear expression to this problem—as well as "his

More Letters Page 7

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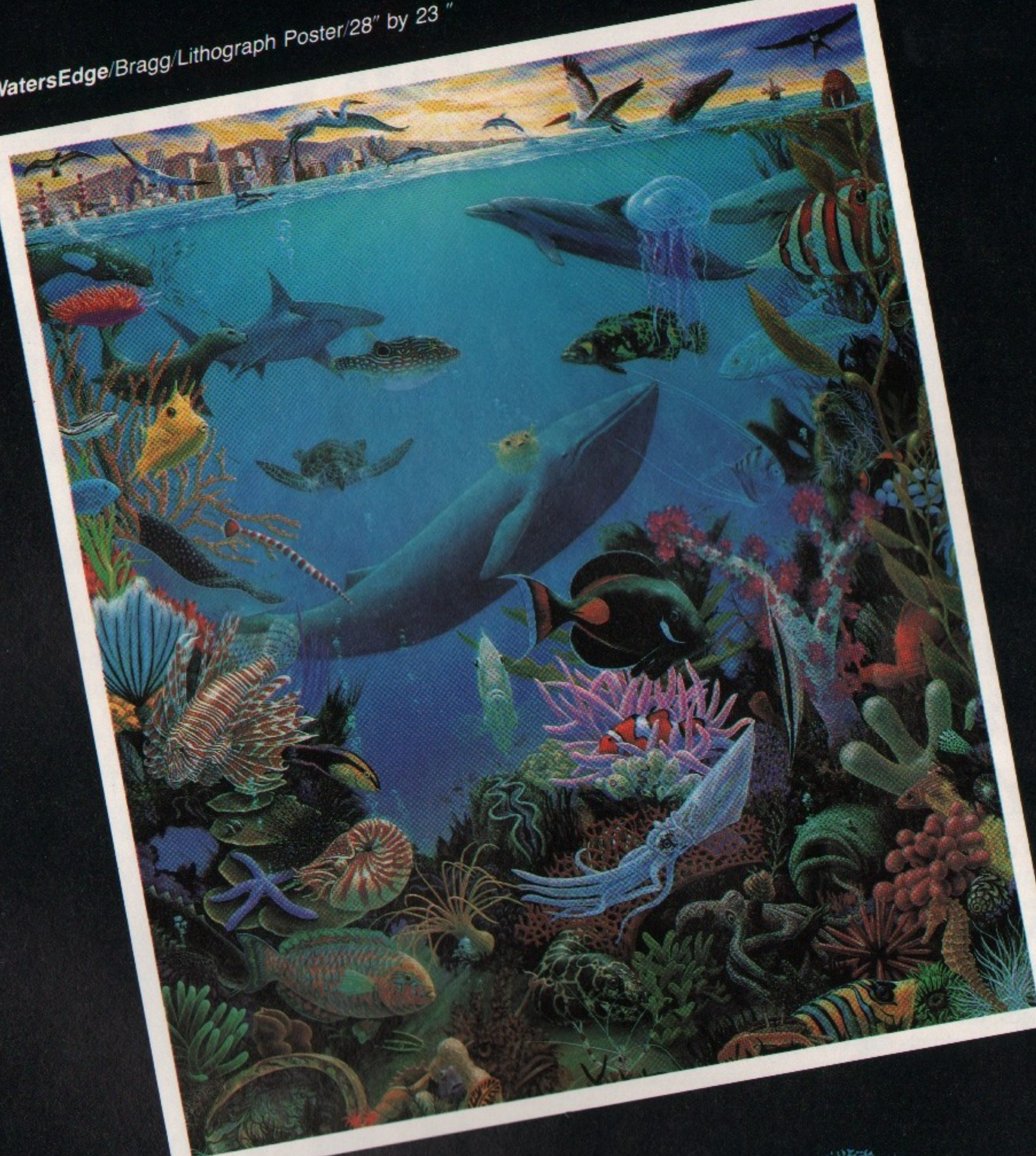
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LETTERS

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tremendously readable blend of argument and history"—that persuaded me to republish his books.

—Roberta Kalechofsky, Publisher
Micah Publications
255 Humphrey St.
Marblehead, MA 01945.

Editor's Note: Vyvyan's book is available from Micah Publications for \$10.95.

Civilization No Guarantee for Moral Development

In the letter by Lucille Moses Scott (March '90), she states, "We know about the cruel customs that exist in Third World nations towards animals..." Surely she also knows about the cruel customs in wealthier nations—including the one she inhabits. In Sidney Jacobs article, "Who Shall Live? Who Shall Die" (Oct. '89), he alleges that "Sephardic Jews assumed the same dim view of domestic animals as the Muslims among whom they lived until coming to Israel." He uses the terms "Muslim" and "Arab" interchangeably, though about 20 percent of Arabs are not Muslim.

I remember that, as an Arab child living in Alexandria 20 years ago, we had a dog who was treated as a member of the family. More recently, on trips back to that city, I met families (both Muslim and

Christian) who have pets and treat them with love and respect.

I am not saying that there are no cruel customs or people in "Third World" countries; what I am saying is that in "civilized" countries the treatment of animals is hardly any different. I have witnessed all sorts of cruelty to animals by some of my former American neighbors—from a man who grabbed his dog by the fur and hurled him at a fence

repeatedly, to a woman who enjoyed beating her Doberman pinscher. Near Savannah, Georgia—one of the places I used to live—the local pound "euthanized" strays with the exhaust from a lawn mower engine. The only humane sentiment I found there was a willingness to purchase a more powerful lawn mower engine.

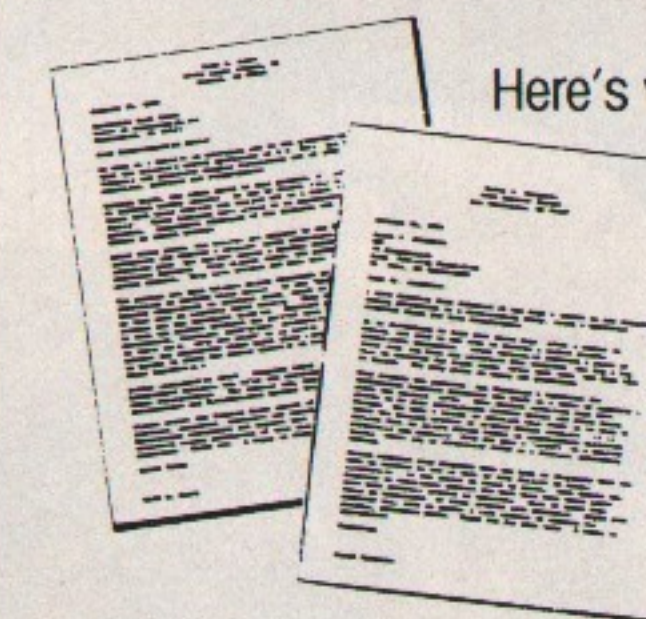
Some of the atrocities I witnessed
Continued on page 57

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PROFILE

Bill Oliver sings love songs—love songs to the earth, its untouched places, its animals and trees. The Top 40 isn't generally interested in snail darters and the wildlife corridor of the Rio Grande Valley, but university audiences from Yale to Stanford and environmental groups from Anchorage to his home base of Austin have made Oliver the "environmental troubadour." He presents ecological urgencies in lively lyrics: "Condo, condominium; there's so, there's so many of 'em...." "If cans were nickels and nickels were cans, we wouldn't have cans all over the land...." "Habitat, habitat, you have to have a habitat...you have to have a habitat to carry on."

"I'm a lyricist first," he says, "from the Woody Guthrie songwriting melody school: bare bones melody, enough to hold things together. Other musicians may come more through the abstract of music, but I'm more concerned with the message." That's a likely place to find a man who, at age ten, had as role models Chuck Berry and Smokey the Bear. "I wanted to be a forest ranger, and I was reading *Huckleberry Finn* and wishing to drift on the river. But I was also learning guitar and listening to rock and roll on the radio."

Music beat out forestry and floating, and Oliver began his career as a "basic singer/song-writer" playing rock and country bars and doing his own folk songs at coffee houses and colleges. By the late '70s, courses he'd taken in ecology and field biology inspired a turnaround in his writing so that hills and spiders and ancient trees became the subject matter. "There are a lot of environmental allusions in music. Nature is constantly used as a mirror to bounce our emotions off of—you know, 'beautiful as a mountain stream,' or 'until all the rivers run dry.' But environmental music is different. It's specific." And it's not just for listening and clapping hands: it's designed to plant seeds in the psyches of those who hear it, encouraging them to take action to save a species or

keep a woodland intact.

The issue nearest Oliver's heart is loss of wilderness. "We're losing the wild places and the vastness that wilderness requires. When we destroy that, we're slashing off

Bill Oliver:

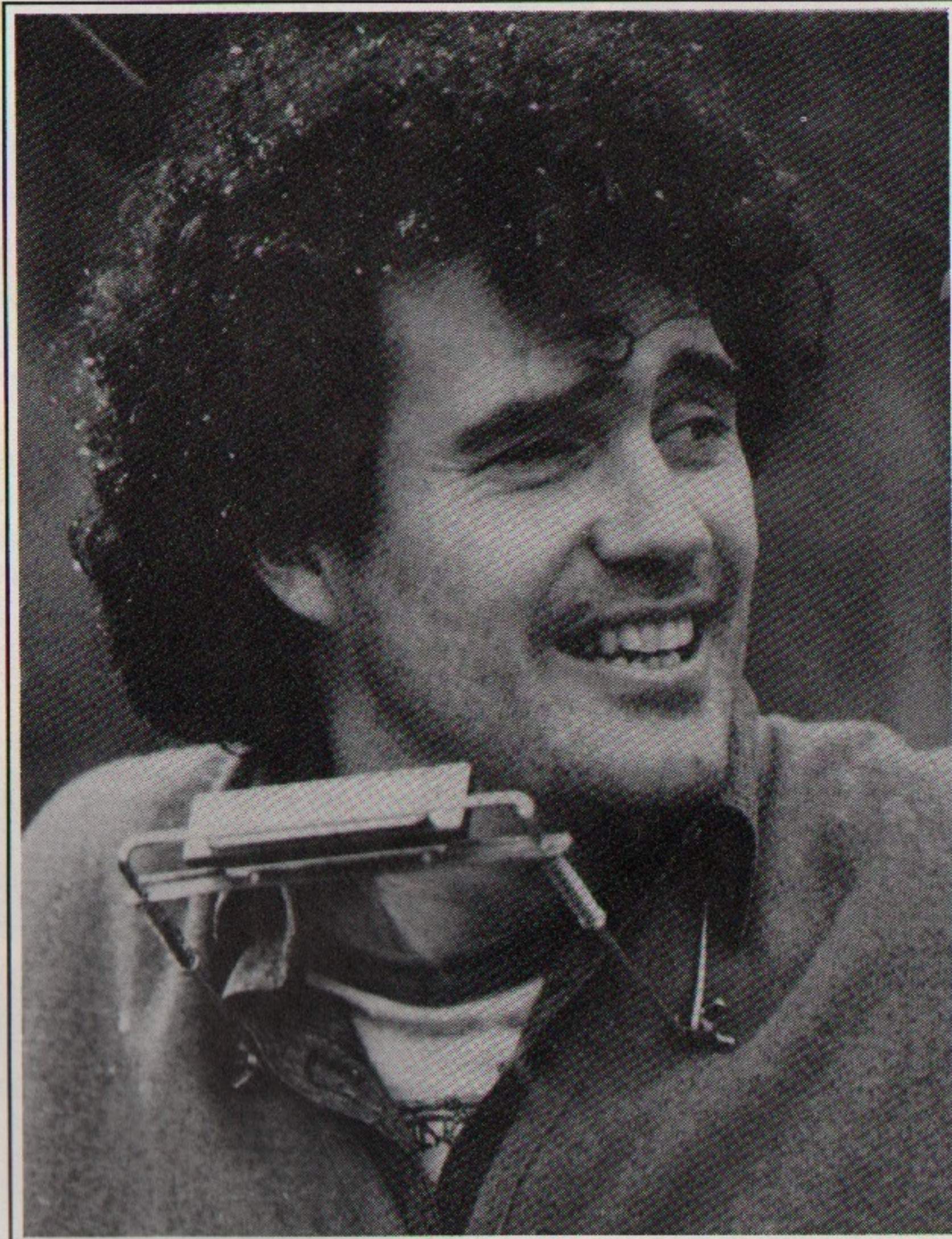


Photo By Barbara Dugelby

Singing for Nature

evolution in an instant, bringing it to a screeching halt." So he sings of those expanses, of human arrogance toward the earth and alienation from it, and the joys of rediscovering our connection with it again. The serious message is ever beneath the surface of his songs, but they can be such fun in the hearing that he's a top choice

entertainer for children's audiences. He sings of "Champ," a legendary monster in Lake Champlain, whom he warns, "Champ, don't let them find you, they'll dissect and define you, their circus lights will blind you, their methods are abominable, and Champ, you are phenomenal, so Champ, you must remain in the waters of Champlain!"

Children particularly enjoy the song, "Guard Dog It," about a gentle canine forced into a job against his will. "I tell the kids, 'The dog and I wrote this song,' and they say, 'Dogs don't talk,' and I say, 'What do you mean, how many of you talk with your pets? I certainly communicate with my dogs.' And it's true: I wrote that song one night around the woodstove, and my dog actually responded more than to any other song. I've done it other times around dogs and they respond. Some hounds will chime in howling."

"The underlying meaning of the song, of course, is that dogs don't choose to live under those conditions. It's an unkind way to treat a dog. I wouldn't mind at all if some youngsters would hear that, look at a guard dog, and say, 'There's a victim.'"

As some of his songs go to victims, others go to heroes—William O. Douglas, for example, the Supreme Court Justice who advocated legal standing for trees and rivers—and there's even one for activists. "The Basic One Step" is dedicated to "people who spend 30 or 40 hours a week or more earning a livelihood, who put a certain amount of time into a domestic relationship, and still have the compassion and interest and energy to put into a cause. And there are also people who have families and don't have time to be activists, but they're certainly active: they vote, they select products, they have ways of life."

As a father himself, Oliver has had to become more professional about his work. "If you compare me with people who chain themselves to trees and lock themselves to bulldozers, I'm not an activist—just an active advocate. But I have learned to cultivate a sense of

PROFILE

humor and to step back and look at things from a different perspective. Sometimes we do what we do because our conscience won't let us do anything else, and we can't always know where our successes are. John Muir lost his last big battle—for Hetch-Hetch, the sister canyon to Yosemite. He'd fought for it for years and it crushed him when he lost it, but the group that rose from that battle became the Sierra Club. The momentum went on. You don't know when your defeats will come back as victories." As a little help along the way, he offers some advice set to music:

*Now you who believe it is possible
To actualize the conceptual,
To realize you are exceptional
To even take a stance,
Carry your cause with your hardest work.
Carry your passion for all it's worth,
And when you're receivin' the
deepest hurt,
Be glad you took the chance.*

*Keep takin' that basic one step,
One step after another step,
One foot in front of the other foot,
And keep your spirit high.
And keep the faith in the leap of faith,
And keep the faith in the human race,
Keep the sunshine in your face.
Do the dance of life.
You pay your money, you take your chances;
Do the dance of life."*

Bill Oliver is available for concerts, school assembly programs and full-day residencies, often in a duo performance with Philadelphia writer, singer and acrobat Glen Waldeck. For booking information, write Live Oak Recordings, 515 E. 40th, Austin, TX 78751, or call 512-469-3176. Bill Oliver's four cassette recordings are also available for \$8 each from the above address.

—Victoria Moran

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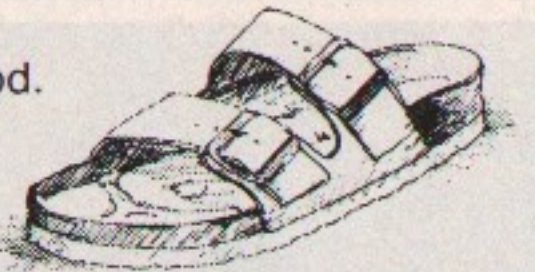
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PROFILE

It was the early '70s, a time of unrest and protest. Vietnam, bombings in Cambodia, the Cold War, campus riots, and Watergate were the hot issues of the era. But it was also a time when a few pioneers championed the fledgling animal liberation movement. Today's activists owe a significant debt to those like Connie Salamone, who struggled to put animal rights on the social agenda.

Alex Pacheco worked with Connie on several occasions before he went on to cofound PETA. "Constantina Salamone has always been ahead of her time, without fail. She taught me and many others a great

In 1974, she became a guest lecturer in Peter Singer's course on animal liberation. That summer she also organized the first ecofeminist conference in New York City. In the following years she organized scores of demonstrations, rallies, and vegetarian dinners.

But the lively Brooklyn resident didn't stop at that. In 1982, she founded World Women for Animal Rights/Empowerment, a lecture

Connie Salamone:

Photo by Bill Henry

and archive organization with thousands of pictures and slides filed on every aspect of the subject. For no fee—only expenses—Connie will travel anywhere to present a lecture/slideshow along with a vegan social. She closes each lecture with a healing ceremony which enables animal activists "to go home without moral despair. It heals the animal in the human activist."

In addition to animal liberation, her program encompasses nature spirituality, green politics,

feminist undercurrent." What's more, she argues that "we have been taking the moral standpoint for too long, and not the ecological standpoint...trying to win people over with a moral argument often backfires because it plays on their guilt, and many become defensive." She cites the success of John Robbins' *Diet for a New America*, which gives a barrage of ecological arguments for the vegetarian diet, while staying away from morals.

She also takes issue with the concept of "rights," mainly because "rights are something men grant to those they have power over. Rights are based on one criterion: one must qualify. The issue is liberation, not rights...this movement has progressed from protection, welfare, conservation, to rights and stewardship and liberation," she explains.

In what little free time she has, Connie practices the arts of shamanic drumming, Celtic singing, and gardening. On weekdays, as head of a high school art department, she teaches art with an ecological and spiritual view. On weekends, she homesteads with her companion, Bill, on a 100-acre farm in upstate New York.

Recently, Connie participated in the "Council of All Beings," a three-day program presented by John Seed, an Australian deep ecologist. She calls it "one of the most spiritual experiences of her life," and recommends it for activists. One of the rituals, "calling on animal spirits," has the participants choose an animal, make a mask of that animal, and talk as if they were that animal. For instance, "I am the Wolf...I am from the prairie...I

recall my babies running from humans with guns..." Everybody ends up weeping for the animal, explains Connie.

Once the ritual is over, participants are left with a "strong motivation and purpose to stop all violence," says Connie with conviction. "The experience is so incredible that it will blow your mind. We need this in animal rights."

—Karen and Michael Iacobbo

World Women for Animal Rights/Empowerment is headquartered at 616 6th St., Brooklyn, NY 11215 (718-788-1362).

Connie criticizes the animal rights movement for lacking a "strong

Harpoons still kill whales and dolphins. For over 25 years, WSPA has exposed pirate whaling operations.

Puntillas, plunged behind an animal's skull, remain common in the slaughter of livestock in less developed countries. WSPA has introduced humane slaughter methods in many countries.

Cockfighting Spurs are strapped to the legs of game cocks bred to fight until death. WSPA uncovers illegal breeding operations and sets up raids throughout the world.

Feraos were used in Brazil to poke out the eyes of cattle before leading them to slaughter. WSPA made this bizarre practice illegal.

Leg-Hold Traps bring slow and painful death to animals killed for their fur. WSPA's worldwide anti-fur efforts are extensive.

Hakapiks are used to club baby seals. This year Canada has sanctioned the killing of nearly 200,000 seals.

If you don't think animal protection is a battle, consider the weapons we're up against.

Every day, throughout the world, millions of animals suffer needlessly. We're fighting to stop that suffering. In recent years, we've brought an end to dozens of inhumane acts by changing laws, uncovering illegal activities and educating local

governments. To continue, we need your help. Become a member. Write WSPA, PO Box 190, 29 Perkins St., Boston, MA 02130. Or call (617) 522-7000.

Your support is our only line of defense.

World Society for the Protection of Animals.

Living the Green Life

deal," he recalls with admiration.

From the beginning, Connie melded her passion for ecology, feminism, and nature spiritualism to animal rights—an effort that made her a target for mockery, particularly in the press. For instance, the *Village Voice* commented on her work in a 1973 article (later reprinted by the *Wall Street Journal*): "Now vegetarianism and kindness towards animals is probably a healthy thing, but I wonder how much we should tamper with the language...like if you call a woman a pig, are you insulting the woman or the pig? At the rate liberation is going, vegetables will be next."

Undaunted by criticism, Connie continued to spread her message.

ecology, and feminism, each a connection she believes the animal rights movement must make to gain further strength and momentum. This means scrapping the current mindset created by white male patriarchy—i.e., the separation of mind/body/spirit, of human from nature and human from nonhuman. Patriarchy has led to the domination of nature, women, and animals. "Women and animals are seen as objects to be owned, and as sources of entertainment such as cockfighting, female mudwrestling, and stripping. It's the same mentality that plunders the earth and rapes women and children."

Edited By Merritt Clifton

Letters

Protest a card of a goose with an arrow through her head to American Greetings Corp., 10500 American Rd., Cleveland, OH 44144. ♦ Claiming sea otters rescued from the Exxon Valdez oil spill are being "exploited for display and research purposes" at the Vancouver Aquarium, LifeForce asks that letters go to John Heppes, CITES, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3, Canada; and Richard Robinson, Office of Management Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 3507, Arlington, VA 22203-3507. (USFW sent the sea otters to Vancouver.) ♦ Animal Emancipation says Univ. of Calif. at Santa Barbara researcher Steven Fisher has been damaging and removing the eyes of primates, cats, rodents, and amphibians for 20 years, "discovering" only that detached retinas must be reattached within 30 days—a fact known from human experience since the 1940s. Protest to Chancellor Barbara Uehling, Cheadle Hall, Univ. of Calif., Santa Barbara, CA 93106. ♦ The So. Carolina Assn. for Marine Mammal Protection asks that letters against a proposed captive whale and dolphin exhibit at Myrtle Beach go to the Chamber of Commerce, 1301 North Kings Highway, Myrtle

limitations for prosecuting Biosearch Labs over animal welfare law violations revealed by PETA in 1988 expires this month. Urge prosecution to Asst. District Attorney Ray Harley, 1421 Arch St., Philadelphia, PA 19101. ♦ Sears Roebuck, outwardly seeking an upscale image, still sells debeaked live chicks by mail. Object to Consumer Relations, Sears Roebuck & Co., Sears Tower, Chicago, IL 60684. ♦ The Easter Seal Society has accepted the Docktor's Pet Center chain as a corporate sponsor. The ANIMALS' AGENDA has information on 812 cruelty counts filed against Docktor stores in five states over the past three years. Docktor is also notorious for selling animals from puppy mills. Protest to the Easter Seal Society at 2023 West Ogden, Chicago, IL 60612. ♦ The Army Corps. of Engineers imperils wildlife by burning scrap wood, often saturated with toxic preservatives, aboard barges off the coast of New Jersey. Protest to your Congressional reps.

New Groups

The Balloon Alert Project opposes mass balloon launches; landing in water, the balloons are swallowed by turtles, birds, and fish, who then suffocate. Write 12 Pine Fork Drive, Tom's River, NJ 08755-5121. ♦ The Animal Rights Forum hopes to give Vermont activists a strong voice in the state capitol, at P.O. Box 1367, Montpelier, VT 05601. ♦ Friends for Moose oppose the Vermont moose hunt proposed for 1991. Write Box 153-E, Barton, VT 05822. ♦ Friends of Dolphins seek a Canadian Marine Mammal Protection Act. Contact P.O. Box 1328, Stouffville, Ontario, Canada L4A 8A3; 416-883-0986. ♦ Animal Place, "dedicated to educating the public about farm animal issues," houses over 100 formerly stray or abused chickens, goats, pigs, and ducks at 3448 Laguna Creek Trail, Vacaville, CA 95688-9724; 707-449-4814.

Lawsuits

The Animal Legal Defense Fund has again sued the USDA to force implementation of the 1985 Animal Welfare Act. A 1989 ALDF suit compelled the USDA to issue some of the supporting regulations, but the regs on exercise requirements for dogs and the psychological well-being of primates are being rewritten due to opposition from biomedical researchers.

Students

The ANIMALS' AGENDA is often asked to direct letters of protest to schools that require dissection—but many schools do the same things, no one could write to all of them, and anyhow, schools most respond to local pressure. Summer is when curriculum committees meet. Find out how your local schools plan to teach science next term, and propose alternatives (such as computer simulation, or dissecting realistic models), which are usually cheaper as well as more humane. ♦ A proposal by SETA to make alternative assignments available to anti-dissection students passed March 8 with support of 70 percent of the student electorate at the Univ. of Rhode Island in Kingston. ♦ Of 500 collegians recently surveyed by the National Wildlife Federation, 95 percent want tougher environmental protection laws; 94 percent think individual efforts can make a difference. ♦ Responding to a petition drive by students Kathy Ulrich and Rachael Rossner, secondary schools in Alexandria, Virginia quit serving tuna to protest the deaths of dolphins in tuna nets. ♦ Students for Animal Rights at the Univ. of Wisconsin in Milwaukee are urging the Blockbuster Videos chain to stock pro-animal videos as well as the 27 on hunting and fishing the firm now distributes. Write Blockbuster at 901 E. Las Olas Blvd., Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301. ♦ HSUS offers a series of bulletins on summer pet care, suitable for newspaper or newsletter use, also available on video. For details call Helen Mitternacht, 202-452-1100. ♦ "Ban the Draize" campaign starter packets are free from the New Jersey Animal Rights Alliance, 201-855-9092. (The Draize product safety test involves putting substances into the eyes of live rabbits.) ♦ The Vegetarian Society of Colorado offers a pamphlet, *The Most Important Thing You Can Do For The Environment*, for donations of at least \$1.50 per 100. Write P.O. Box 6773, Denver, CO 80206. ♦ PETA has begun a national petition drive to stop the sleep deprivation experiments on cats done by John Orem of Texas Tech Univ. (see "Hiding Behind Dead Babies," May 1990). To help, call 301-770-7444. ♦ Linda Martini's Monkey Mobile takes primates rescued from abusive situations to visit classrooms. For details, write P.O. Box 46, Lansingburgh Str., Troy, NY 12182.

Offerings

The PSA Channel sends video public service announcements for nonprofit groups to over 600 TV stations, free of charge. Get details from 202-783-8000. ♦ *Dolphins In Peril* is an 88-page manual on threats to dolphins, wild and captive, including suggestions for protest and addresses for letter-writing. Among over 30 guest authors are dolphin experts Sam LaBudde, Ben White, Rick Trout, Nancy Hicks, and Ric O'Barry. Single copies are \$2.50; classroom quantities are \$1.50 each, from PAWS, P.O. Box



1037, Lynwood, WA 98046. ♦ The San Francisco Vegetarian Society has issued an updated edition of *One Buck, One Vote: A Guide for Voting with our Consumer, Taxpayer, Investment, and Savings Dollars*. Write 1450 Broadway, San Francisco, CA

94109. ♦ HSUS offers a series of bulletins on summer pet care, suitable for newspaper or newsletter use, also available on video. For details call Helen Mitternacht, 202-452-1100. ♦ "Ban the Draize" campaign starter packets are free from the New Jersey Animal Rights Alliance, 201-855-9092. (The Draize product safety test involves putting substances into the eyes of live rabbits.) ♦ The Vegetarian Society of Colorado offers a pamphlet, *The Most Important Thing You Can Do For The Environment*, for donations of at least \$1.50 per 100. Write P.O. Box 6773, Denver, CO 80206. ♦ PETA has begun a national petition drive to stop the sleep deprivation experiments on cats done by John Orem of Texas Tech Univ. (see "Hiding Behind Dead Babies," May 1990). To help, call 301-770-7444. ♦ Linda Martini's Monkey Mobile takes primates rescued from abusive situations to visit classrooms. For details, write P.O. Box 46, Lansingburgh Str., Troy, NY 12182.

Dogs And Cats

Discount spay/neuter certificates sold by Friends of Animals underwrite spaying or neutering for 65,000 companion animals a year. Accepted by 1,200 veterinarians in 46 states, the certificates are available from P.O. Box 1244, Norwalk, CT 06856; 1-800-631-2212. ♦ The Humane Society of Delaware County has set up a clinic to spay or neuter cats at \$18 each and dogs at \$30 each. For details, call 614-548-7387. ♦ Disposing of the corpses of unwanted dogs and cats after euthanasia is a growing problem for humane societies. Cremation violates clean air laws in many areas, while the nearest dumps that accept the corpses are up to 90 miles away. Renderers take dead animals at less cost—and make them into animal feed, sometimes including pet food. ♦ Purebred Dog Rescue Inc. of Seattle and St. Louis places spayed or neutered purebred dogs from local pounds. Call 206-467-0205 for details. ♦ Rabies is spreading. You can have your dog or cat vaccinated against it for only \$10-\$20. ♦ Indoor cats live twice as long, says American Assn. of Feline Practitioners president Ilona Rodan, because they don't get hit by cars, get lost, or pick up parasites. ♦ Buyers of new Landstar homes in Orlando, Fla. get a free matching doghouse and fencing at 60 percent off, if they adopt a spayed or neutered large-breed dog from the Orlando Humane Society. ♦ Sixty clinics belonging to the Southeast La. Veterinary Assn. did free heartworm screening during the week of March 25-31.

People

Hank Robinson of Archibald, Pa. borrowed \$3,333 to send the lone elephant at Scranton's defunct Nay Aug Zoo to live among others at the National Zoo in Washington. ♦ Hearing that dozens of tame Canada geese would be killed so that Prince Edward wouldn't step in guano on a visit to Dorset, Linda McCartney asked that they instead be sent to the McCartney estate in Scotland. ♦ Singer Janet Jackson removed a black leopard from her

act after activists told her it could suffer from the stresses of travel and performing. ♦ New York artist Betsey Fowler is giving 60 percent of the take from her series of paintings Tribute to the Elephants to the Richard Leakey Fund, set up to help save the species. ♦ Mickey Hart of the Grateful Dead has required his publisher to plant two trees in a South American rain forest for every tree used in printing his biography. ♦ Marjorie Stoneman Douglas, whose 1947 book *The Everglades: River Of Grass* was a land-mark in the struggle to conserve habitat, turned 100 on April 8.

Alternatives

Dial has informed ANIMALS' AGENDA reader Odette Grosz that it has quit animal testing and is seeking approval of an *in vitro* cell culture test for new soap formulas and ingredients. ♦ The Cancer Fund of America doesn't support animal research. Write 707 N. Central, Knoxville, TN 37917.

Nonprofit Mailing Threatened

The federal Office of Management and Budget has asked Congress to withdraw eligibility for nonprofit mail rates from any group "which attempts to influence legislation," and to redefine "educational organization" to include only those whose primary purpose is to administer courses through a teacher/student relationship within a school. Protest to your Congressional reps, your Senators, and Richard Darman, O.M.B., Old Executive Office Bldg., 17th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington DC 20503.

Hunting Issues

To join nationwide protest June 4 against the USDA's Animal Damage Control program, which kills over four million animals a year including 75,000 predators, call the Earth First! Wolf Action Network, 406-585-9607. ♦ Challenging Montana's hunter harassment law, which bars verbally disrupting a hunt, the Fund will defend two activists

arrested at a March 13 protest against the slaughter of bison who wander out of Yellowstone. However, the Fund denounced the deeds of protester Lee Dessaux, who also drew an assault rap for allegedly poking two hunters with a ski pole. The Fund is also appealing the District Court convictions of 11 protesters on hunter harassment charges in Maryland. Nine of the 11 were fined \$500 each on April 4. The other two were fined \$100 each. The



arresting officer admitted one activist had only coughed, while another had only rustled leaves with her feet. So far, all hunter harassment laws brought to higher courts have been thrown out for violating the First Amendment rights of free speech. Yet despite opposition from the U.S. Forest Service, a federal hunter harassment law now has 50 House co-sponsors. ♦ SPARE asks that letters against bowhunting at Rock Cut State Park in Illinois be sent to Mark Frech, Park Director, 524 South 2nd St., Springfield, IL 62701. Surrounded by housing, the 4.5-acre park has been open to hunting (and closed to others during hunts) only since 1988; the park master plan recommends against hunting.

Victories

The Army has quit shooting goats in medical training at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas, but does kill goats in other surgical exercises, reports Voice for Animals. ♦ Companion Hardware, of Shelburne,

Vermont, has discontinued glue traps at request of People For Animal Rights. ♦ Activist Susan Cockrell persuaded the Crawford, Colorado Pioneer Day planners to drop a greased pig chase. ♦ Catching flak from FoA and outraged citizens, Connecticut has withdrawn a plan to cut the state mute swan population by two-thirds via egg-shaking. ♦ At urging of the Maine Animal Coalition, the Maine Animal Welfare Board has banned donkey basketball.

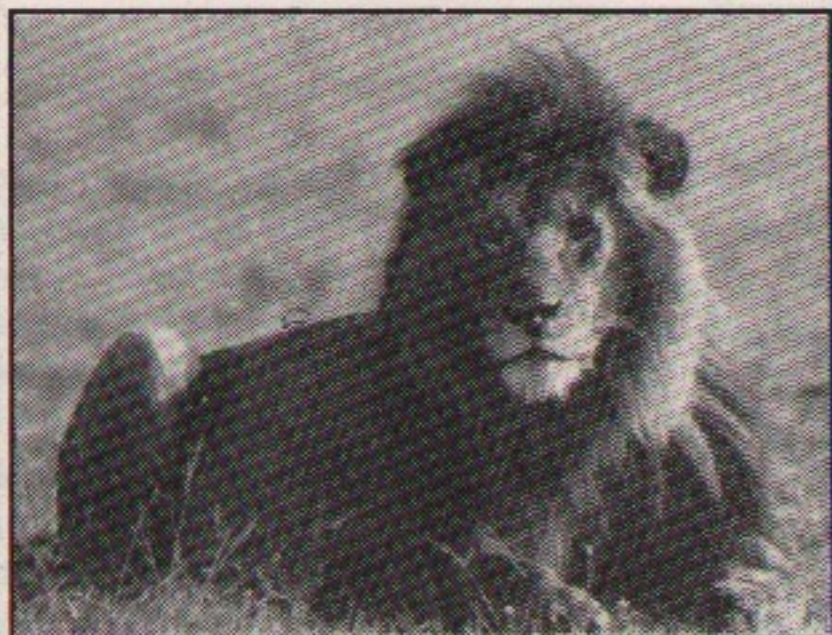
Group News

Earth First!'s Northern Calif. chapter denounced tree-spiking at an April 11 press conference. Initially done by loggers themselves in labor disputes, tree-spiking has also been practiced by some individuals hoping to save old-growth forests. ♦ The Gaia Institute seeks videos to be aired during the annual Festival for the Earth and the Animals, held each fall on Boston and Cambridge cable TV. Contact Mary de la Valette, 154 Newberry St., Suite 24, Peabody, MA 01960; 508-535-4203. Deadline is June 30. ♦ The St. Joseph County, Ind., Humane Society has turned 100. ♦ Two groups have written The ANIMALS' AGENDA claiming to be the current incarnation of Mobilization for Animals Pennsylvania. One, after a name change to Animal Allies, is at P.O. Box 6887, Pittsburgh, PA 15212; the other, under the old name, is at P.O. Box 99762, Pittsburgh, PA 15233. ♦ New Jersey Legislative Action for Animals will hold a picnic to raise funds and awareness of the political process at Cranford, N.J. on Sunday, July 29. Get details from 201-276-3304 or 855-9092. ♦ The Animal Rehabilitation Center is compiling a list of permanent shelters for unwanted animals, both domestic and exotic. Write P.O. Box 629, Midlothian, TX 76065. ♦ Project Wildlife's 150 volunteers save some 10,000 animals a year in San Diego County, Calif. ♦ The Animal Rights Coalition has collected 6,000 signatures asking Minnesota to enforce often-ignored state humane laws. ♦ Clowns for a Cause crashed the Tucson Rodeo Parade with signs denouncing rodeo cruelty. □



Beach, SC 29577; 1-800-356-3016. The exhibit would be run by Marine Animal Productions, whose Mississippi facility (housing up to 35 dolphins) is dirty and overcrowded, according to three former staffers who gave details to the Charleston Post-Courier. ♦ The statute of

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M E D I C I N E

Not long ago, I was giving a lecture in Lubbock, Texas. As I spelled out the evidence on how a bad diet leads to heart disease and strokes, a group of students in the back of the room began to mutter and complain. They were in school to study beef and pork production, and were not about to hear criticisms of the agriculture industry. I described the process of atherosclerosis, commonly known as "hardening of the arteries," which chokes off the blood supply to the heart muscle, causing heart attacks and often death. The same process occurs in the arteries to the brain, leading to strokes—the death of a portion of the brain. Howls of laughter came from the back of the room, sprinkled with heckling. They did not want to believe the message.

"You can laugh all you want," I said. "But this process of atherosclerosis doesn't just cause heart attacks. It also causes impotence." Total silence fell on the room. Suddenly, we were not discussing the afflictions of middle age. The very essence of masculinity was threatened.

What I told them was true. A study of 440 impotent men was published in the *Lancet* in January, 1985. (1) The same risk factors that have been identified for heart disease were present in the impotent men to a greater extent than in the general population. Just as in heart disease, a disruption of blood flow leads to a loss of function. The study concluded that the increase in the frequency of impotence with age is mainly related to atherosclerosis.

Who has less atherosclerosis than anyone else? Vegetarians, of course. So for men who don't care about heart attacks, strokes, or colon cancer, there is another compelling argument for a vege-

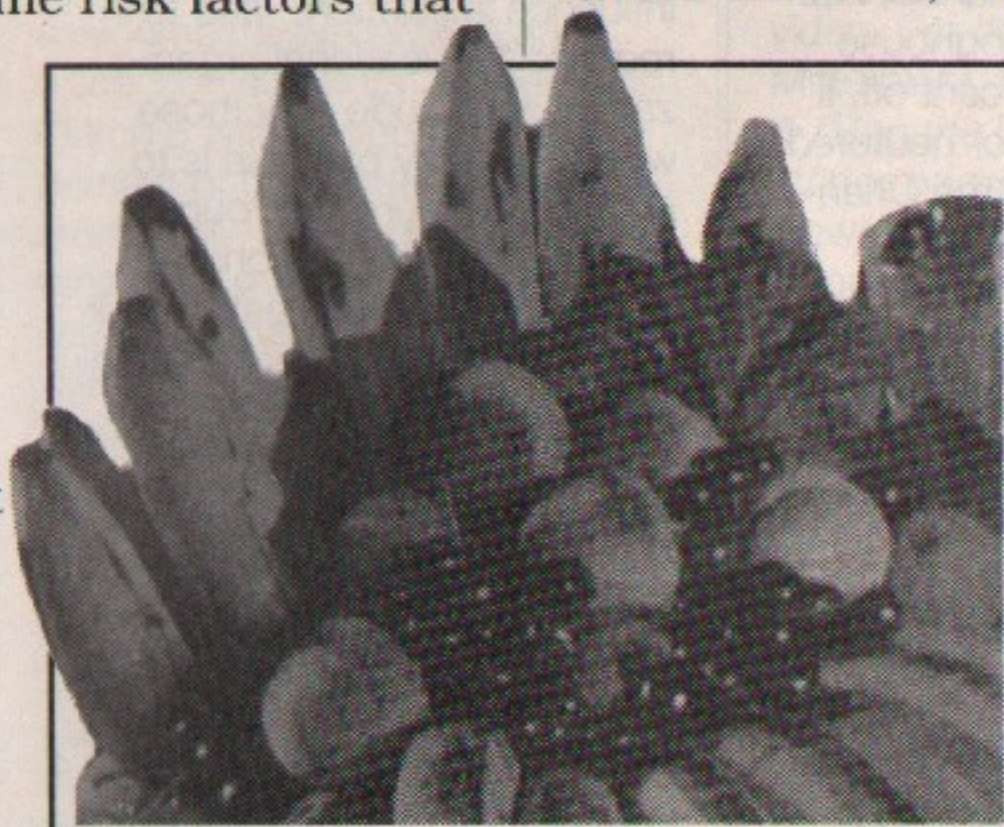
tarian diet.

But the connections between diet and impotence do not end there. Diet is an important contributor to diabetes, which in turn, often leads to impotence. This is both because it contributes to atherosclerosis and because gradual damage to peripheral nerves occurs in many diabetics.

D I E T and

13 of 17 patients on insulin were able to get off their medication after 26 days on the program. (2) At two- and three-year follow-up, most diabetics treated with this regimen have retained their gains. (3) So to avoid diabetes, which contributes not only to impotence but to a host of other problems, the combination of a low-fat vegetarian diet and exercise is very powerful.

Meat-based diets can also lead to high blood pressure, which also contributes to impotence. Again, the contribution of hypertension to atherosclerosis is part of the problem. In addition, some of the medications used in the treatment of hypertension can interfere with sexual functioning. Methyldopa (Aldomet) frequently leads to impotence. Guanethidine

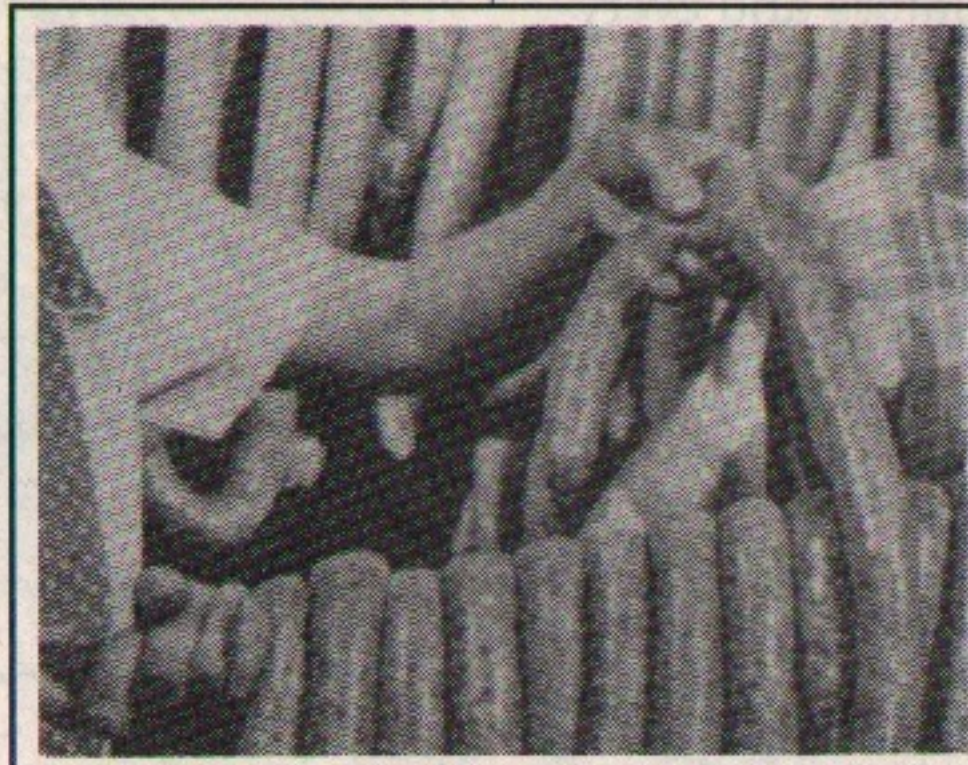


I N L A Y T E R M S

By Neal D. Barnard, M. D.

commonly causes inhibition of ejaculation. Ironically, although high blood pressure can be a very serious condition, it has no symptoms the patient can feel. So when men are treated with drugs that cause impotence, they may stop taking the medicine as prescribed.

Vegetarian diets are helpful in lowering blood pressure. Researchers in Australia noted that vegetarians tend to have relatively low blood pressure. So they conducted a series of experiments in which people were put on a vegetarian diet for six weeks. They found a distinct drop in blood pressure. After resuming



atherosclerosis can be reversed by a low-fat vegetarian diet. Such a

study has never been done. But as we encourage others to look after their coronary arteries, it may be helpful to remember that other parts of the anatomy have a considerably greater presence in the human psyche.

References:

- (1) Virag R.; Bouilly P.; Frydman D. Is impotence an arterial disorder? A study of arterial risk factors in 440 impotent men. *Lancet* 1985;1:181-84
- (2) Barnard, R.J., et al. Response of non-insulin-dependent diabetic patients to an intensive program of diet and exercise. *Diabetes Care*, 5(4):370-74, 1982.
- (3) Barnard, R.J., et al. Long-term use of a high-complex-carbohydrate, high-fiber, low-fat diet and exercise in the treatment of NIDDM patients. *Diabetes Care*, 6(3):268-73, 1983.
- (4) Beilin, L.J., Vegetarian diet and blood pressure levels: incidental or causal association. *Am J Clin Nutr* 1988;48:806-10.
- (5) Ernst, E., Pietsch, L., Matrai, A., Eisenberg, J. Blood rheology in vegetarians. *Br J Nutr*, 56:555-60, 1986.

Dr. Barnard is president of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (P.O. Box 6322, Washington, DC 20015; 202-686-2210).

Sexual P O T E N C Y

an omnivorous diet, blood pressures went back up. The effect was shown both in normal subjects and in those with mild hypertension. (4) (This is not to say that people with hypertension can simply trade their medication for a different diet without supervision; hypertension is a serious condition that must be controlled.)

It's not clear exactly why dietary factors lower blood pressure. Researchers suggest that high-fat diets increase the tendency of blood cells to clump together and make the blood thicker (more viscous). Vegetarians tend to have significantly lower blood viscosity than meat-eaters. (5) Also, since vegetarians tend to be slimmer than meat-eaters, their lower weight also helps keep their blood pressure low.

It is not yet known if impotence due to

Antibiotics ...



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

National Veal Boycott

**June 22, 1990
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 22.

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.)

Join Us at the March

By the time you sit down to read this, June 10th will be just around the corner. This is the time to make a decision to join thousands of others in making a statement of your commitment to the plight of nonhuman animals. This is the time to put your body where your heart is, to be a part of the largest gathering for animals in history, to tell our legislators and everyone who watches television or reads a newspaper that you care and that they should care as well.

The animal rights movement has made unprecedented strides during the last few years. Rather than rest with smug satisfaction, this is the time to participate, to redouble our efforts, to assure the continued growth and visibility of our movement.

We will gather at the Ellipse, immediately behind the White House, by 10:00 a.m. to hear speeches and enjoy the comments of celebrities, musicians, and the clergy. At noon, we shall march to the Capitol to reassemble for other life-affirming thoughts and expressions of mutual concern. We shall meet new friends and greet old ones along the way. Most important, we shall know ourselves to be a part of the movement of the '90s, a movement that cannot be stopped by those with self-serving ends. We are the fortunate ones, the ones who can feel and express the passion of life, not only for ourselves, but for all creatures with whom we share this planet.

Compassionate individuals like you are coming from every state in the union and from many other countries to be a part of this historic event. Nearly every author, spokesperson, and organizational leader you have ever met, heard, or read about will be in Washington on June 10th to make a statement, either from the podium or simply by their presence, confirming their commitment to relieving or ending the pain, suffering, death, and fear of other animals. Professor Peter Singer is coming all the way from Australia. Can't you come from your home town?

See you there!

—DONALD J. BARNES

Join Us at the March

March Activities

The March for Animals departs from the Ellipse, between the Washington Monument and the White House, at noon on Sunday, June 10. Speeches and performances begin at 10 a.m. ♦ PETA will present Animal Rights 101, a seminar for new activists, on Saturday, June 9, at the Washington D.C. Hilton. Mandatory preregistration is \$25. Call 301-770-7444. ♦ FARM is hosting advanced skills workshops for activists June 8-9. To register, call 301-530-1737. Cost is \$25 for the first workshop, \$20 for each one thereafter. ♦ The Vegetarian Society of D.C. will host a picnic from 4:00 to 8:00 p.m. at Rock Creek Park. Call 301-949-1636 to join. ♦ Monday, June 11, will be a day of concerted pro-animal lobbying. Details on current bills will be distributed at the March. Farm Sanctuary will also offer shelter tours. For info, call 607-583-2225. ♦ FoA offers roundtrip transport from Norwalk, Conn. at \$37.50 per person. Call 203-866-5223. □

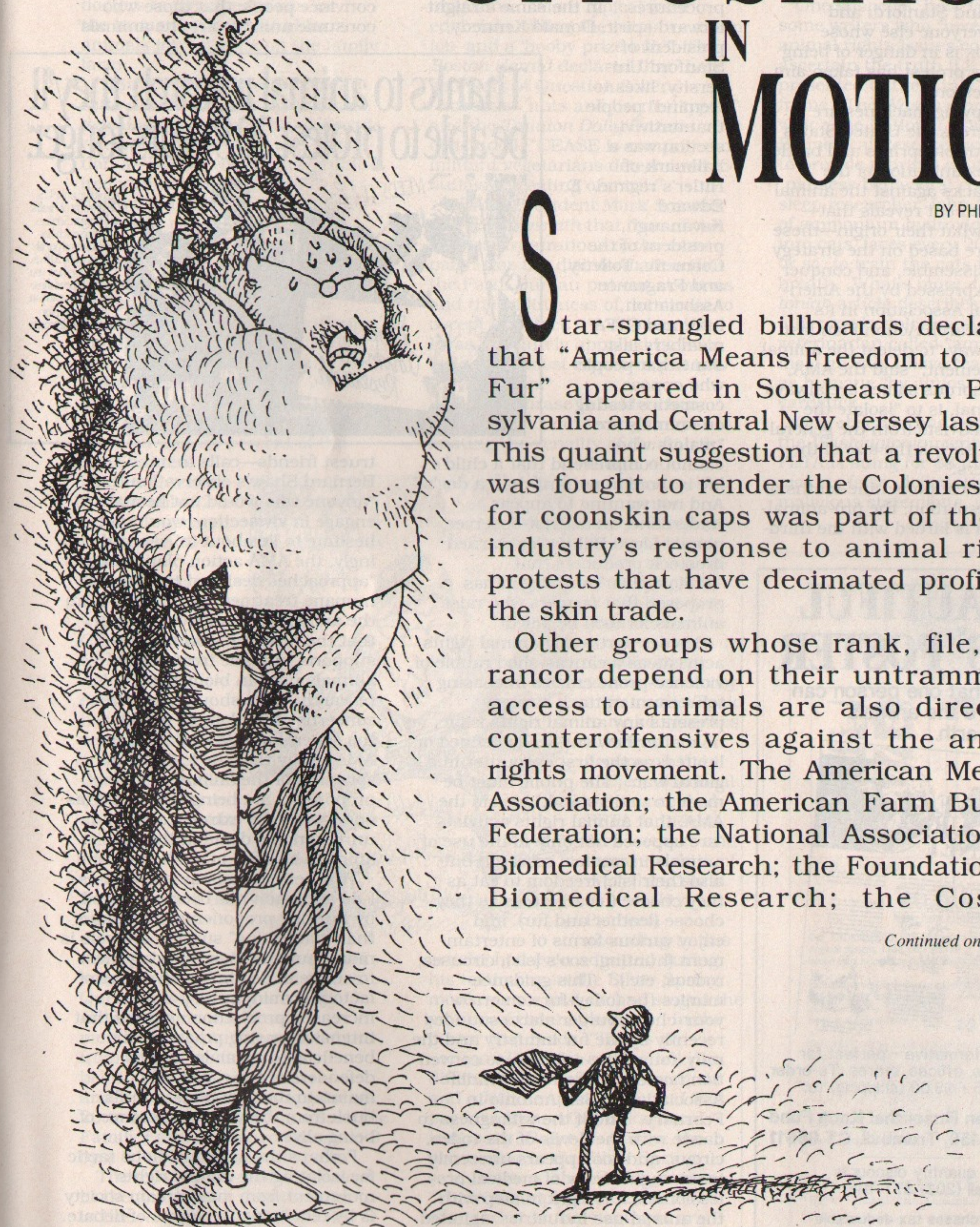
THE OPPOSITION IN MOTION

BY PHIL MAGGITT

Star-spangled billboards declaring that "America Means Freedom to Wear Fur" appeared in Southeastern Pennsylvania and Central New Jersey last fall. This quaint suggestion that a revolution was fought to render the Colonies safe for coonskin caps was part of the fur industry's response to animal rights protests that have decimated profits in the skin trade.

Other groups whose rank, file, and rancor depend on their untrammelled access to animals are also directing counteroffensives against the animal rights movement. The American Medical Association; the American Farm Bureau Federation; the National Association for Biomedical Research; the Foundation for Biomedical Research; the Cosme-

Continued on next page



Continued from previous page

tic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association; Procter & Gamble; Safari Club International; the Texas Wildlife Association; the National Cattlemen's Association; universities such as Wake Forest, U.C. Berkeley, and Stanford; and virtually everyone else whose monetary ox is in danger of being liberated by protest has taken aim at the protestors.

While copying machines are redlined across the United States cranking out blueprints and battleplans, an examination of the counterattacks against the animal rights movement reveals that—no matter what their origin—these schemes are based on the strategy of divide, dissemble, and conquer that was expressed by the American Medical Association in its Animal Research Action Plan last year. The way "to defeat the animal rights movement," said the AMA, whose humorous sallies are always unintentional, is to "isolate the hardcore activists from the general public and shrink the size of the sympathizers."

Since vilification is nine-tenths of the law of isolation, the pro-animal-use lexicon is larded with the third-

person derisive. The AMA is eager to portray animal rights advocates as anti-science terrorists on a mission from the Dark Ages "to undermine biomedical research, the development of new technologies, and the utilization of new procedures." In the same straightforward spirit, Donald Kennedy, president of Stanford University, likes to "remind" people that antivivisection was a hallmark of Hitler's regime. E. Edward Kavanaugh, president of the Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association, informed CTFA members last June that people who oppose cosmetics testing on animals are "zealots who cannot comprehend that a child's life is more important than a dog's." And not wanting to appear underdone, an activist-observer named Lloyd Billingsley warned livestock producers that "[Philosopher Tom] Regan has proposed that farmers who raise animals for food be jailed!"

Besides portraying animal rights activists as a canvas-shod rabble of violence-prone crazies freebasing tofu, counterattack strategy presents any animal rights issue, no matter how surgically defined or limited, as the first encounter in a global war. "The public must be made to understand," insists the AMA, that animal rights activists "are opposed not only to the use of animals in medical research but also their [sic] freedom to eat as they choose (meat), dress as they choose (leather and fur), and enjoy various forms of entertainment (hunting, zoo's [sic], circuses, rodeos, etc.)." This guidance mimics the today-fur-tomorrow-cheeseburger alarm sounded recently by the fur industry and the rally-round-the-animal-use convention hosted by the Texas Wildlife Association in San Antonio in February. And if the willingness to dance with the devils of the rodeo, circus, and zoo appears unseemly in an august body of medical professionals, it is right in step with the animal-use industries' agitated desire to make any animal rights

discussion an all-or-nothing proposition which threatens not only the group under fire but also the continued survival of truth, justice, and the American whey.

The third element of counter-attack strategy—designed to convince people that those who consume animals are the animals'

Thanks to animal research, they'll be able to protest 20.8 years longer.



truest friends—calls to mind George Bernard Shaw's observation that "anyone who would not hesitate to engage in vivisection, would not hesitate to lie about it." Accordingly, the AMA action plan contains "approaches designed to take the humane treatment issue away from the animal activists by showing that the research community supports humane treatment of animals used in biomedical research. This should ease the concerns of the largest part of the general public and allow the AMA to say that the legitimate concerns of the animal welfare proponents are being addressed (as opposed to the extreme and unreasonable demand that no animals be used in such research)."

This believe-as-I-say-and-not-as-I-do approach has been employed by hunting proponents, who argue that "harvesting" surplus animals is more humane than allowing them to starve to death; by advocates of factory farming, who point to increased production as proof that intensive rearing practices are beneficial to animals; and by defenders of the rodeo, who maintain that horses and bulls buck from the pure exuberance of being alive.

Perhaps the most insidious tactic for isolating the animal rights movement from mainstream society is by redefining the terms of debate. That is, by making fur-wearing a

matter of choice instead of cruelty; by depicting hunting as wildlife management instead of killing; by turning questions about the use of animals in research into an assault on biomedical progress and sick children; and by hiring spin doctors to twist proposals for the humane treatment of farm animals into attacks on the family farm.

This last is how the Massachusetts Farm Bureau and its allies defeated Question 3 in a statewide referendum two years ago. Question 3—which would have prohibited veal-calf confinement in narrow crates, the suffocation or otherwise callous destruction of unwanted chicks in hatcheries, and unduly painful methods of castration and dehorning—had been placed on the ballot after the Coalition to End Animal Suffering and Exploitation (CEASE) had collected more than 72,500 signatures endorsing the proposition.

At first a *Boston Herald* poll revealed that 55 percent of the

state's voters favored Question 3 while only 22 percent opposed it. That was before the Massachusetts Farm Bureau, which portrayed CEASE as "an extreme animal rights group campaigning heavily for its vegetarian beliefs," created the Committee to Save the Family Farm and hired a public relations firm to whip up an election-campaign frenzy around the tableaux of a doleful-eyed

farmer worrying that he wouldn't have a farm to leave to his son if Question 3 was approved. By cleverly (some would say mendaciously) turning the debate from animal welfare to poor-beleaguered-farmer welfare—and by outspending its opponents 20 to 1—the Committee to Save the Family Farm dehorned Question 3 by a 71-29 margin at the polls.

The most ominous development in the Question-3 debate—and in the entire panoply of attacks

against the animal rights movement—is the media's frequent willingness to aid and abet the counterattackers. "The kindest thing [the media] said about Question 3 was that it was 'misguided,'" reported *Harrowsmith* magazine. "More typical were editorials calling the measure a 'con job' and a 'booby prize bill.'" The *Boston Herald* declared that the sponsors of Question 3 were "extremist 'nuts and berries' types," and the *Taunton Daily Gazette* concluded, "CEASE is comprised of militant vegetarians determined to outlaw the eating of meat."

CEASE President Mark Sommer told *Harrowsmith* that "one of the greatest frustrations of the campaign was the disinformation that the Farm Bureau put out about us and the willingness of the media to accept it as fact. As a journalist, I was absolutely appalled by how little effort most reporters put into their articles."

To paraphrase H.L. Mencken, nobody ever went wrong overestimating the venality of the fourth

estate; and if counterattack arguments appear laughable, the opposition's ability to manipulate the press—or to buy it outright—is no joke. A recent article in the *Washingtonian*, written by a "journalist" paid to make speeches to scientific groups on the subject of animal rights, accused PETA founders Alex Pacheco and Ingrid Newkirk of everything short of bestiality.

Pacheco, according to this article, had even admitted during his testimony in the Silver Spring monkey case that he had staged the picture of the monkey used in the poster that reads, "This is vivisection. Don't let anyone tell you different." But after reviewing six and a half hours of tapes and 220 pages of transcripts of Pacheco's testimony, Roger W. Galvin, the prosecutor in the Silver Spring case, wrote to the *Washingtonian*, "There is simply no reference whatsoever to the staging of any

photographs. It is clear [the author] did not bother to listen to the tapes nor read the transcript of Mr. Pacheco's testimony, both of which are public record and available to anyone who desires to ascertain the truth."

One suspects, however, that some writers who "investigate" animal rights issues could not ascertain the truth if it were presented to them in a stereotypical frame. The *Washingtonian* article, which the National Association for Biomedical Research will be happy to provide reprints of, describes as "painless behavioral conditioning" sleep researcher John Orem's use of ammonium hydroxide, squirted into cats' faces every 20 seconds or so, to train the cats to hold their breath. What's more, the *Washingtonian* article describes Orem's other methodologies—which one veterinarian called "among the most ghastly I have read [about]"—as humane "by almost any yardstick."

One observer has suggested that the *Washingtonian* writer, whom PETA is suing for \$3 million for making false, defamatory, and malicious statements, was "on the

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pay." If hacks are being hired to churn out blatantly inaccurate, pro-animal-use drivel, and if the animal-use industries take up the AMA's suggestion to challenge the tax-exempt status of animal rights groups, and if, as the *Boston Globe* reported, "Private eyes are watching activists" (indeed, the AMA would like to see the justice department involved in surveillance activities), and if legislation like S-727, introduced last year by Senator Howell Heflin (D-KY), ever becomes law (Heflin's bill contained a provision, since stricken, that would have made it a federal crime for a laboratory employee to reveal information about any violation occurring in the lab), then the '90s could be a long, trying, and turbulent decade for animal rights supporters. (A bill similar to Heflin's was introduced into the Kentucky legislature by State Senator Ed Ford, executive director of the Grayson Foundation, an equine research institution. Its no-tell provisions were also removed when they were brought to public attention.)

There is no mistaking the opposition's strategy or its resolve. A

spokesperson at New York University, which successfully neutralized protests against glue-sniffing experiments involving macaques, told *Science* magazine that the use of animals in biomedical research is "not primarily a scientific but a communications issue." Having rehearsed this gospel, the animal-use industries are fixing to go tell it on the mountain. And on TV. And in newspapers and magazines, billboards and brochures, classrooms, supermarkets, doctors' offices, libraries, museums, radio talk shows, and hospitals. (The Massachusetts Society for Medical Research has even suggested distributing pro-animal-use educational materials in laboratory workers' pay envelopes.)

"We are ready to meet animal activists at any place and time," declares the AMA, which vows to "sustain its commitment" to the counteroffensive for however long it takes "to turn the tide of this public issue."

So far the reactions of the animal rights movement to its attackers have ranged from disbelief to disdain to renewed determination. "We have to walk the fine line of perceiving this counteroffensive as a threat," says Wayne Pacelle, executive director of the Fund for Animals, "but at the same time not getting too worked up about it. For example, hunters' reactionary attacks can help legitimize our campaigns if we target the most egregious forms of hunting. We've succeeded in doing that with the fur issue. The wildlife-management argument in favor of trapping has been completely submerged in the last two years."

Lawrence Carter, director of the Health Care Consumer Network, says that "the AMA's attempt to identify animal rights activists as anti-science and against medical progress" is particularly galling. "I have cerebral palsy," says Carter. "To say that I'm opposed to medical progress is not only insulting, it's insane. What I question is the

efficacy of animal-based research. The AMA won't tell you about drugs like Oralflex, which, although it was pronounced 'safe' after being tested on primates, caused liver damage and death when it was given to humans."

Stephen R. Kaufman, M.D., vice chair of the Medical Research Modernization Committee, believes that "the debate about medical research is not necessarily an animal rights issue. It's a question of whether we're spending our funds appropriately. But the scientific community has always defended animal research by attacking antivivisectionists. Scientists would rather do this than address the issues."

Kaufman's suggestion—that criticisms of the use of animals in research be focused on the practicality of that research—is a strategy favored by Dr. Michael W. Fox, head of the Humane Society of the United States' Center for the Respect of Life and Environment. Fox believes that "the agenda needs to be clarified. There are bona fide scientific—not simply ethical or animal rights—questions being raised today." Instead of engaging in "polemicizing rhetoric," Fox recommends "challenging the industries of animal exploitation on an ecological, scientific, and economic basis. Ethics and morality don't serve you at all in an amoral, unethical society. We have to show the alternatives. We have to demonstrate how things can be done in healing, proactive ways. Instead of preaching green, we have to become green."

Lorri Bauston, cofounder with her husband, Gene, of Farm Sanctuary, points out that "if opposition groups weren't mobilizing against us, I'd be worried that we weren't doing our jobs well. What is a little scary about the counterattackers," Bauston admits, "is their ability to spend money to redefine an issue. If they can effectively redefine the factory-farm issue as a small-farm issue, we're sunk. Yet I don't think that strategy can be applied

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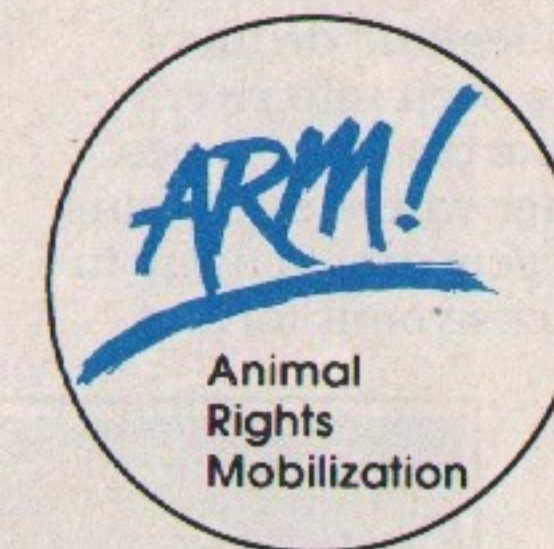
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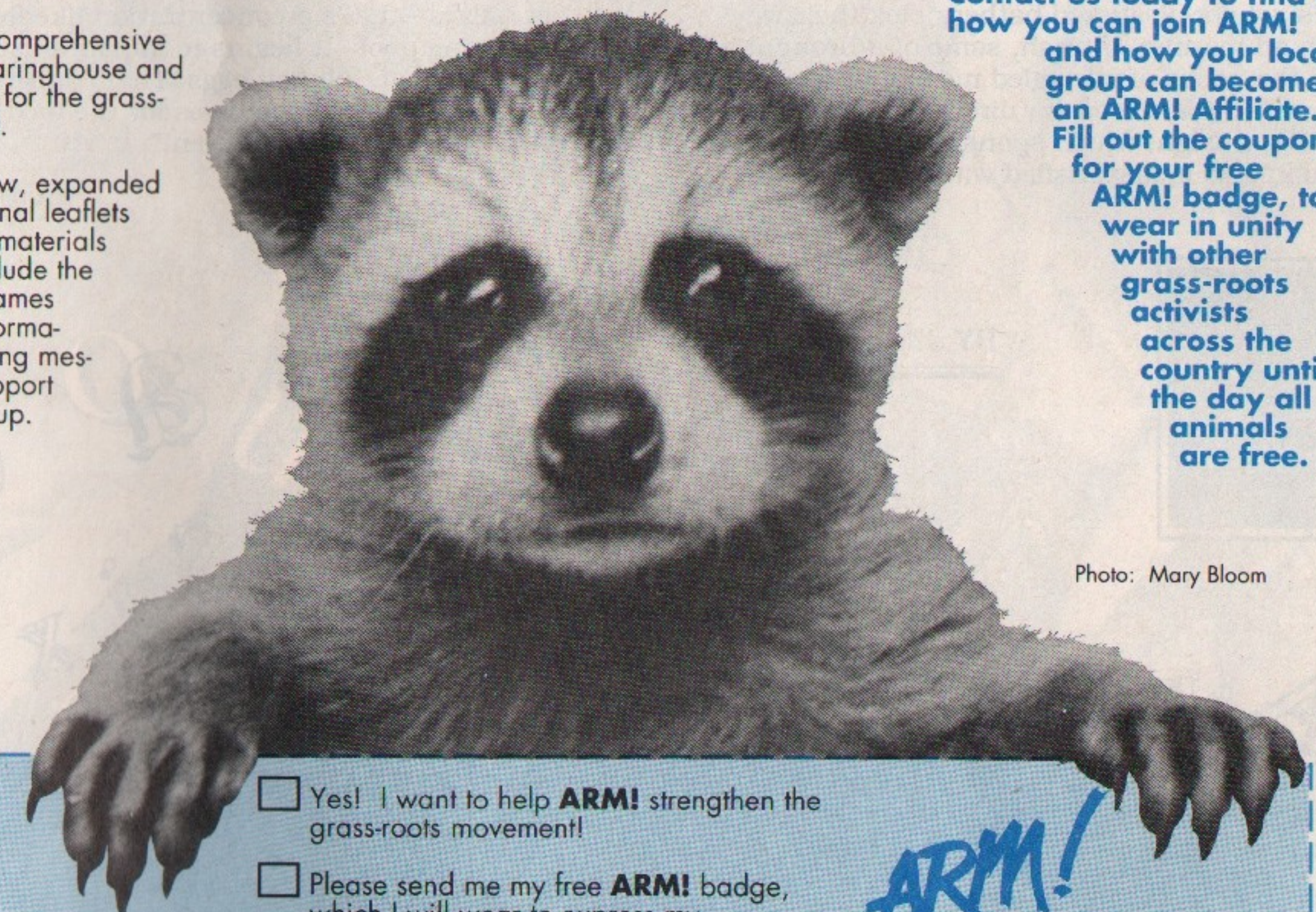
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ALL GARBAGE GOES TO THE SEA. Every bottle of drain opener, every toilet flush, every leaking drum of benzene. Landfills seep into rivers and industry sticks drainage pipes right into the water where everything from acid to zinc gets drawn away in a swirl of polluted brine. Smokestacks vomit tons of particulates into the atmosphere that end up in the ocean, either by rain or by first being strained through our bodies.

Last year, more than 16 trillion gallons of sewage and industrial waste were dumped into rivers and coastal waters around the United States. This year will be no different. The poisons have already forced the closing or restricting of 40 percent of U.S. shellfishing areas due to high levels of chemical or bacterial pollution. There is not a single major harbor, bay, or estuary in the continental U.S. that has not suffered damage or degradation.

Contaminated hospital waste, AIDS infected syringes, and raw human feces have washed up on public beaches, where disgusted bathers pick their way through all manner of trash, some of it brought ashore around the necks of strangled marine mammals.

Robert Sulnick, executive director of the American Oceans Campaign, which sponsors efforts to limit ocean damage, is dissatisfied with the figure of

16 trillion gallons of waste.

"That 16 trillion gallons is a conservative figure," he says. "The U.S. has no standards for measuring toxics, so we have no figures on the gallons or tonnage of toxics that go into the ocean on a daily basis. Each household dumps tons of pollutants down drains and gutters. Fertilizers, pesticides, oils, solvents—all of it goes into the ocean."

Sulnick says that, in addition, America dumped 94,000 curies of radioactive waste into the ocean between 1946 and 1970, including 89,472 drums which are still unaccounted for. The figure also doesn't take into account the floating trash that has recently been showing up in the gullets of dead marine mammals. He says oil platform blowouts, pipeline failures, and tanker spills spread additional millions of gallons of pollutants into the oceans. An oil spill might provide news stories for a matter of weeks, but it goes on damaging the ocean for decades, not only killing all the marine life in

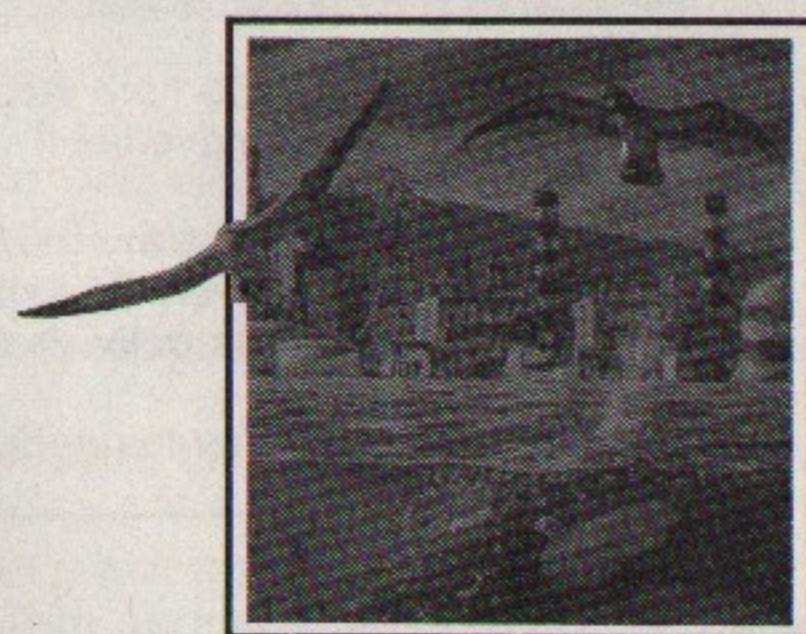
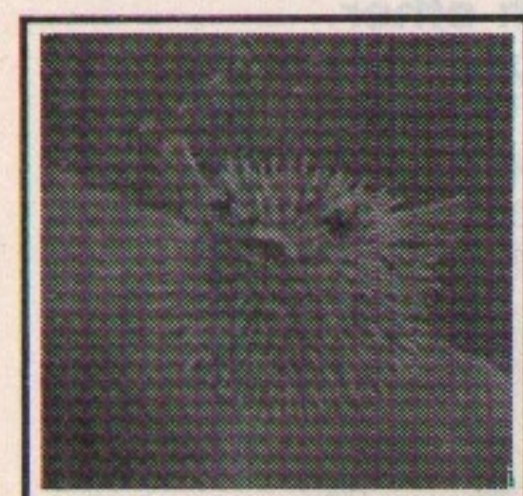
the immediate area, but also keeping new life out.

"Oil is a serious toxin," says Sulnick. "At .005 parts per billion—that's a concentration like five drops in a swimming pool—it begins to impair a fish's ability to hunt, and can kill fish eggs. That concentration kills plankton, which is the basis for the food chain and source of the ocean's oxygen."

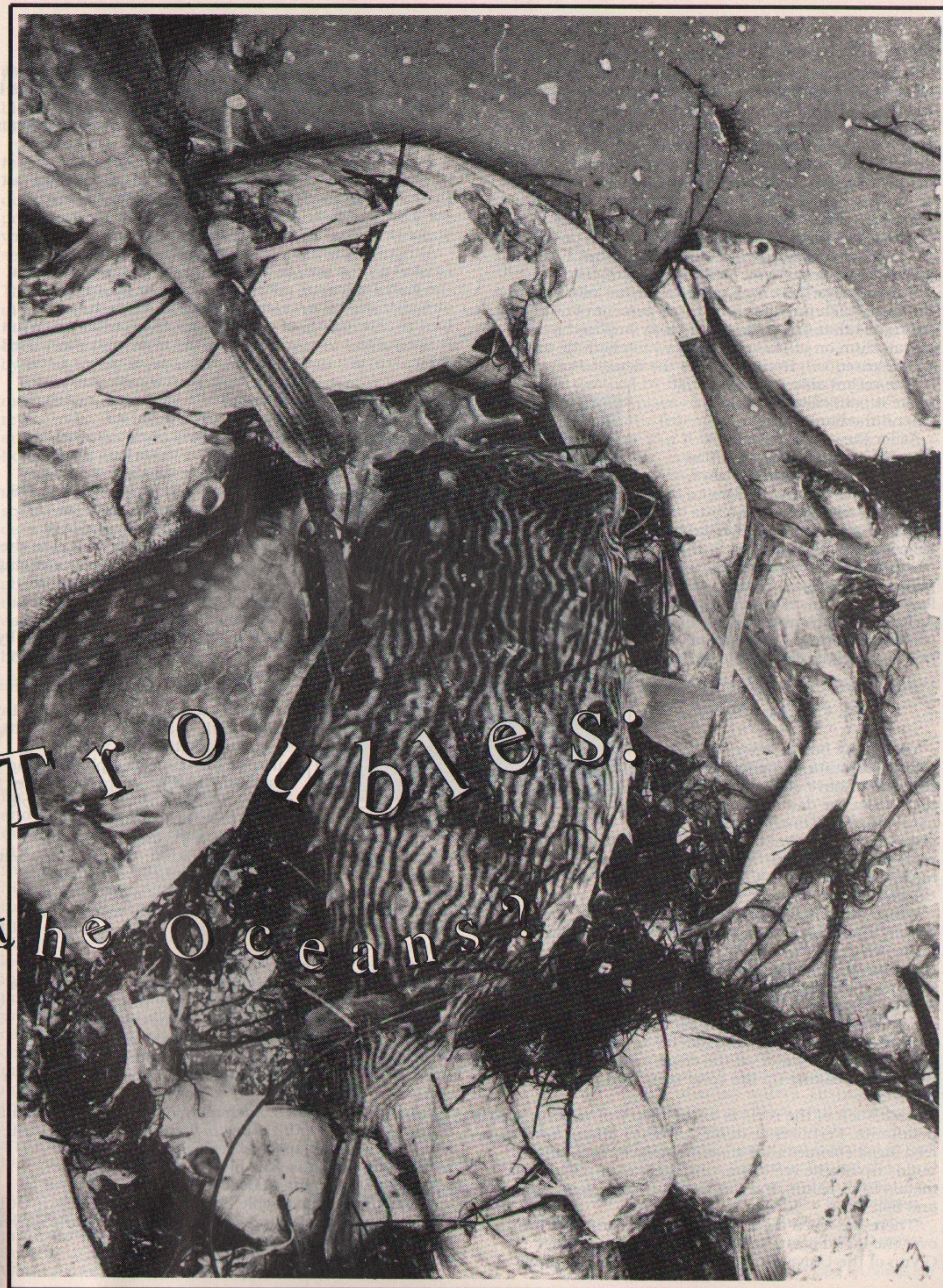
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BY JIM HOGSHIRE

Sea of Are We Deep-Sixing



Troubles: the Oceans?



Continued from page 22

Sulnick says oil spills sink, staying in the water column for a long time before getting sucked up into the wetlands and, ultimately, into our guts. "It's reached red line proportions," claims Sulnick. "It's like injecting poison into your bloodstream."

Sulnick is pinning some hope on California Congresswoman Barbara Boxer's proposed federal law to ban offshore drilling in U.S. waters. He says attempts to do this on a state by state basis are foiled by their three-mile limit of jurisdiction. "It's possible to create a sanctuary off your state waters, but three miles off your coast you could have an oil field."

Sulnick says there's no point in further offshore oil drilling, which provides only three percent of our oil, and notes that Congress has already imposed a moratorium on offshore drilling, which he fully expects will be extended. Ironically, it is the devastation caused by the recent ship accidents that make it politically possible to extend the ban.

As for the oil spills, Sulnick foresees more of the same. "The system is antiquated," he says. "There are accidents waiting to happen. More spills and oil platform blow-outs are inevitable." He compares the problem to the ones airlines have with old jet planes breaking apart at 35,000 feet. "Except this situation is worse. At least with the airplanes you have some monitoring. There has never been any regulation on the oil."

THE CORAL REEFS

There may be no better example of the devastating impact human beings can have on the environment than the damage sustained by coral reefs. The one-two punch of greed and garbage simultaneously threatens the barrier reefs of the Caribbean, the Galapagos, Australia, Melanesia, the South China Sea, and the Bay of Bengal.

While ships—hugging the coastline to save fuel—smash into them, other people are busy detonating explosive charges on them. Any fish left alive are captured by tropical fish mongers who break off chunks of coral to get at their precious quarry. Still others merely break off pieces to hawk to tourists.

To ensure the tourists have plenty of white sandy beaches to loll on, dredging machines rake fresh sand from the deeper water off the coast and deposit it on the land, breaking up the coral reefs that lie in between.

What's left of the reefs is at the mercy of various pollutants. Fertilizers run off from lush Miami lawns to feed algae colonies that steadily replace reefs. Silt builds up on the reefs, starving them of sunlight. Heavy metals from paints and industrial waste poison reefs and fish alike.

"There has been a general decline in coral reef health over the last ten to 15 years," says Professor Peter Glynn of the University of Miami, who heads a study of

the environmental impact of humans on Florida reefs. "Generally I would say that coral reefs are under retreat in all the world's seas, just as the tropical rain forest is in retreat."

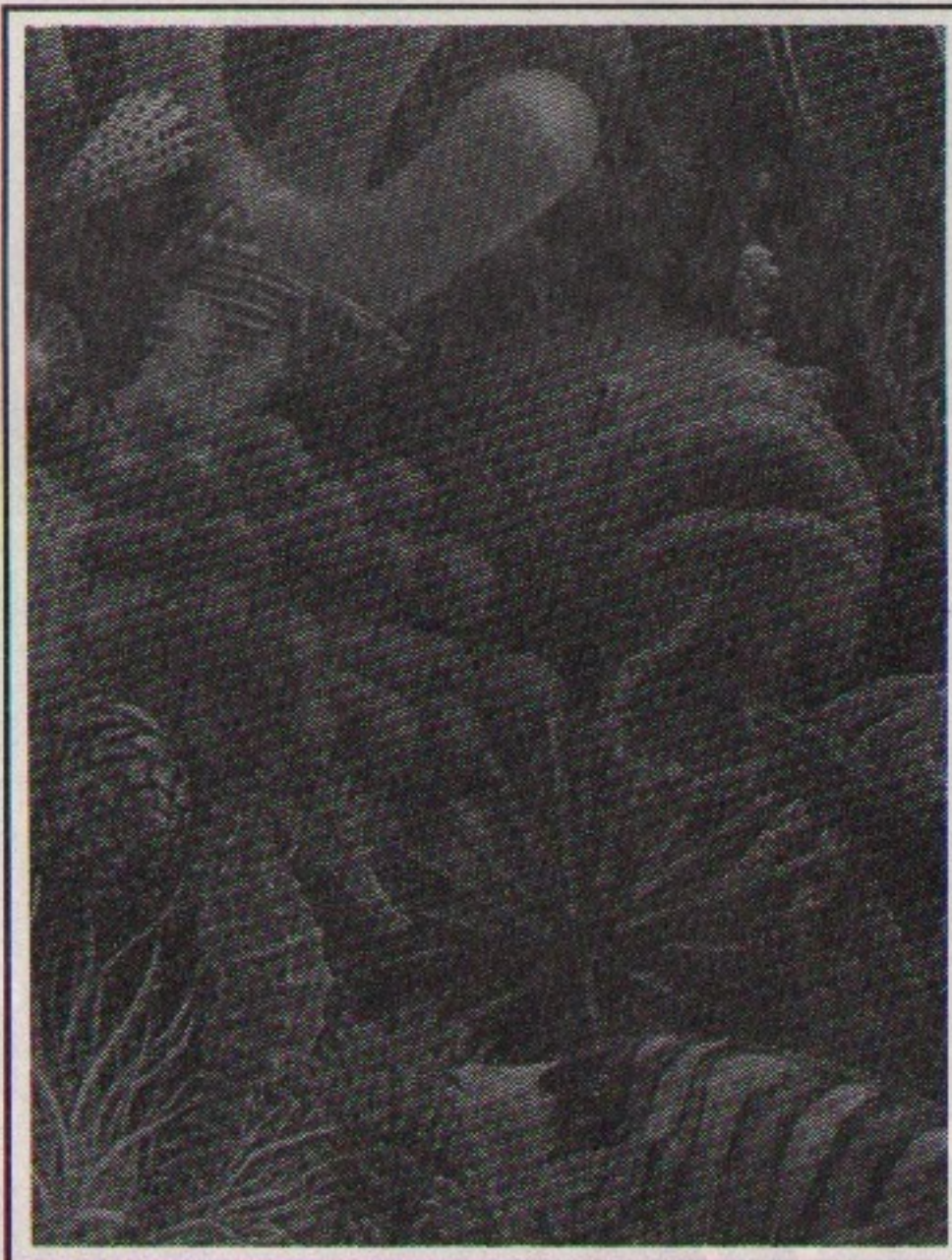
Glynn is not the first to compare the reefs with the rain forest: threats to the reefs are similar, as are their human-made causes. And the reefs are, as one scientist put it, "the habitat for the majority of the food chain out there." According to Canadian scientist David Suzuki, coral reefs occupy only one percent of the ocean yet support at least 25 percent of all marine fish species.

Although scientists have not yet reached a firm conclusion on the matter, there is growing speculation that the global warming effect caused by air pollution has already raised the water temperature enough to bring a bizarre "bleaching" of coral all over the Caribbean. What is not subject to speculation is the bleaching effect itself. From Jamaica to the Florida Keys, miles of living coral

reefs have been transformed into ghostly white skeletons, no longer home to anything at all.

Bleaching has been observed at various times in various places around the world since it was first spotted in the Florida Keys in 1918, but it has intensified over the last few years. While no episodes of bleaching were recorded at all in the 1970s, we are currently experiencing the third massive outbreak of the problem since 1983.

Silt build-up can choke the reef, but the bleaching effect kills coral by causing it to essentially commit suicide.



Coral reefs are made up of tiny animals who have formed a delicate, symbiotic relationship with microscopic one-celled plants living inside the flowery polyps. Just like plants on land, these algae are able to photosynthesize sunlight into

energy, thus providing food for the coral. The coral animals additionally feed off plankton they catch in their anemone-like tentacles. This produces carbon dioxide that in turn nourishes the plants. The algae also make the material from which the coral builds its limestone shell. Over time periods as long as 6,000 years, the result is a reef.

But when the coral is "stressed," it expels the algae, losing half its food supply and becoming transparent or white. It also dooms itself. One of the things that can stress coral is a change in water temperature. Since corals can live only in a relatively narrow temperature band, it doesn't take much to upset the balance—anything over 84.2 degrees is sufficient to begin killing off a reef.

Natural occurrences, such as the 1983 El Nino climatic stagnation, can be the cause of warming that kills coral, just as a mere hot spell or freshwater runoff from hurricanes can cause the bleaching. But now scientists are coming to believe that a global rise in air temperature is responsible for the latest episodes. In July 1987, water temperatures reached 86 degrees and stayed there until December. In Jamaica, the water temperature reached 87.8 degrees.

In 1987 bleaching may have killed off as much as 30 percent of the Caribbean reefs, while up to 80 percent of some reefs have yet to recover from the most recent bleaching that ranged from the Cayman Islands to the Florida Keys, striking Jamaican reefs in particular.

Some believe it can take as long as a century for a reef to recover from a severe bleaching episode. And losing reefs can pose serious problems. "Widespread destruction of the reefs will eliminate the fishery production of the third world," says professor Glynn. "It will also cause serious erosion that, coupled with rising sea levels, will threaten coastal areas with flooding."

"But it's not just bleaching that's causing a problem. The reefs can recover from that. The reefs are subject to more and more pollution. High levels of sediment and nutrients favor the growth of algae that outcompete corals and so, slowly the bottom areas are taken over by other organisms—algae and sponges."

Thus coral, which thrives in a low-nutrient environment to provide a home for an abundance of fish, is replaced by algae and sponges that depend on sewage and fertilizer runoff for their sustenance—and provide a home to nothing else.

Michael White agrees that pollution is a silent killer of reefs. As manager of the Key Largo sanctuary, a 100-square-mile preserve in the Florida Keys, he sees the damage being done by pollutant runoff in the coastal regions. But White believes these are long-term problems environmental managers like him can't do much about. What he can do something about is a much more immediate and devastating problem: the physical assault on reefs by human beings.

"The direct human impact on the reef is incredible—boat groundings, people dropping anchors on it, hand-

ling it, just touching it. A grounding causes instantaneous damage in a highly concentrated area. And we average 35 boat groundings a year here...." Whereas 90 percent of reefs are able to recover from bleaching within 30 days to five months, he says, "when a ship smashes into a reef it's pulverized. It's destroyed forever."

Last year—an average year—there were 36 small boat groundings in Key Largo National Marine Sanctuary, destroying 796 square meters of coral in America's only barrier reef. Then, in October, an American freighter called the *Alec Owen Maitland* went aground in the sanctuary and wiped out 2,000 square meters of coral. Two and a half weeks later, a Greek ship called the *Elpis* hit the reef and took out an additional 1,600 square yards. What took nature 6,000 years to build is smashed by ships in a matter of minutes.

White is putting some of his hope for reef protection in a bill introduced by Florida Representative Dante Fascell that would place nearly all of the 200 miles of Florida reefs within a federal sanctuary that would exclude large ships. But if White's five-by-twenty mile Key Largo "sanctuary" is an indication of how well such a law would protect reefs from further damage, it's doubtful it will be of much help.

If laws are powerless to stop the degradation of the reefs either by human hand or by human waste, then what can be done to save the reefs? Reluctantly, scientists agree that there is one thing that has managed to prove itself at least somewhat effective in replacing the damaged coral: artificial reefs. However, artificial reefs, they warn, are no cure for the problem. At best they are

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There's still more than one fish in the ocean, but overfishing and pollution have combined to put many of the most popular species at risk. If stocks keep declining as they have over the past decade, the North American commercial fishing industry itself could soon go belly-up.

Only 30 years ago the world looked to the oceans as a virtually inexhaustible source of cheap protein. Development experts predicted that the global fishing catch of 20 million tons per year could be boosted to over 100 million tons with improved technology. By the mid-1980s, however, the global catch leveled off at 70 tons, and neither the advent of sonar fish-finders nor driftnetting has boosted it.

"The growth era in fisheries is over," the World Commission on Environment and Development pronounced in 1987—but the Soviets, Japanese, and many Third World nations continued to expand

THE WORLD'S FISH POPULATIONS ARE CRASHING

their fleets, ready to compete for whatever remains of the dwindling resource, including the micro-organisms (krill and plankton) that recovering fish species need to feed upon.

Nowhere is the decline more apparent than along the coast of Canada. The richest fishery in the Atlantic has long been the Grand Banks, just over 200 miles beyond the Canadian east coast. Though Canada can't claim the Grand Banks, because 200 miles from shore is the maximum water a nation can possess under international law, Canada is pressing the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization to set tighter quotas for all nations who fish the area—and gunboats guard the edge of Canadian waters. Disputes with American and French fishermen have recently come to shooting.

Though Spain and Portugal in particular deny overfishing the Grand Banks, setting national quotas up to 25 times higher than the NAFO recommendations, the cod stock is an estimated 10 per-

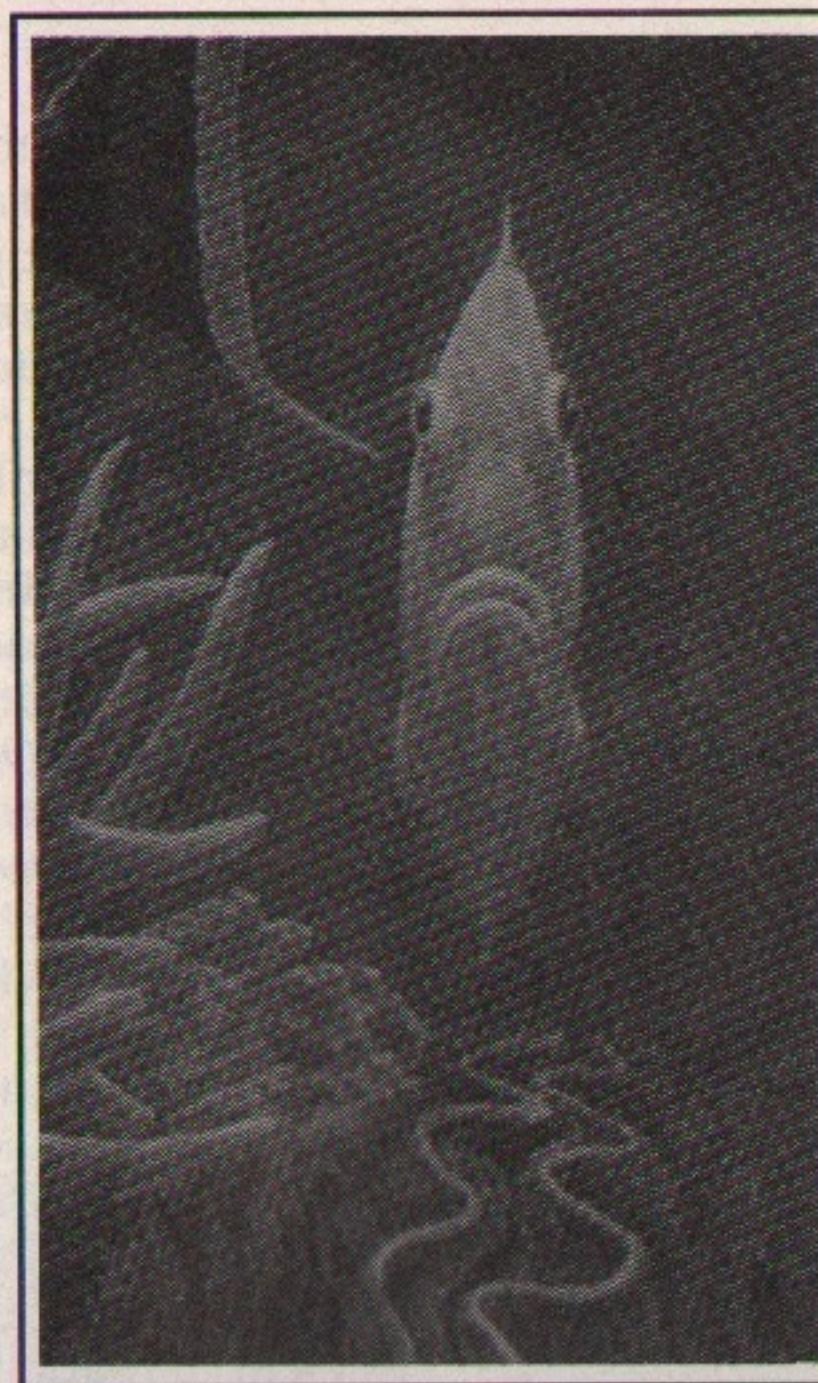
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a stopgap measure; at worse they could end up harming even more of the ocean.

Made up of various throwaway structures dropped in strategic places along the coast, artificial reefs are hailed as saviors of the threatened habitat. White says the vertical relief provided by the discarded junk that makes up artificial reefs does indeed increase both the variety and absolute numbers of fish even though they may not be too pretty to look at. Dr. Glynn agrees the artificial reefs can replace destroyed habitats, but he warns that they could transform the coastline into a dumping ground in the name of ecology.

"I personally think they're an eyesore," he says. "When you see an artificial reef in clear waters, it looks just like a junk pile. People are throwing out used automobiles, sunken boats, and oil platforms, and I think a larger reason for it is just to get rid of their junk so they don't have to dump it on land."

Ben Mostkoff, director of Dade County's Artificial Reef Program defends his work as the best bet so far, although he concedes the reefs are indeed made up of various objects some might call junk. "We use what we call 'material of opportunity,'" he says. "We select materials that will last many many hundreds of years



out there in the ocean environment."

In his bid to save the ocean habitat, Mostkoff says he'll look at anything he thinks has a chance of providing a foothold for coral and giving it a fighting chance. "Artificial reefs are a fisheries management tool," he explains. "It's a technique used all over the world, especially by Malaysia and Japan [where the government's main motivation is not protecting fish habitat so much as it is preventing tsunamis, or giant tidal waves that have been known to devastate coastal communities, killing thousands]. In this country it is used without the degree of sophistication you find in other areas of the world—like in Japan, where they've already budgeted a billion dollars for reef restoration."

Where economic interests are clear, Japan spares no expense to save reefs. Even as airport construction menaces the ecologically irreplaceable Shiraho reef on Ishigaki island in the Ryuku archipelago, Japan is spending \$170

million to rebuild Okino-Torishima Island, a four-and-a-half square meter reef whose presence above water secures vast territorial claims, including fishing rights. This will be done in the same way as other restorations, using cement and steel structures specifically designed as reefs. The structures are then lowered into the ocean at strategic points.

The U.S. has no such program. In Florida, the effort

cent of what it was when John Cabot discovered the region circa 1497. The cod stock doubled from 1976 to 1986, after the U.S. and Canada began enforcing 200-mile offshore limits, but has again fallen. Over the last few years, Canada has repeatedly cut quotas—and is attempting to revive the clubbing of baby harp seals, to give economically hard-hit fishing villages a little extra revenue, and politically even more important, provide a scapegoat for fishermen who would rather blame seals than people for taking too many fish. However, Nova Scotia Dragger Fishermen's Assn. president Clifford Hood made it plain recently who's really to blame in testimony to the Canadian Senate. According to Hood, fishermen who exceed their cod quotas routinely go on dragging for other species, and just throw extra cod overboard.

Other species are also in steep decline. Atlantic salmon have been in trouble since dams were built along most of their spawning streams in the 19th century. Moratoriums on netting salmon in the remaining spawning streams briefly stabilized the population

Fishermen manipulate their quotas by dumping overboard whatever doesn't bring a high price.

during the 1970s, and salmon were even reintroduced successfully to several streams, including the Connecticut River, after dams were breached or fitted with fish ladders. Then acid rain hit. The world Atlantic salmon catch fell from 2.75 million to 990,000 between 1980 and 1984, and continues to drop. Sport fishermen are now seeking a ban on commercial salmon fishing in eastern Canadian waters.

Sport fishing, acid rain, and silting caused by soil erosion share the blame for the crash of the St. Lawrence River tommycod population. Quebec banned commercial tommycod netting two winters ago, but the ice fishing take is still only a tenth of what it was circa 1980, when runs of 500 to 900 million were reported and some fishermen hauled out 300 to 350 tommycod in a single night.

Yet excess and waste remain routine. Because only the females produce edible roe, Newfoundland capelin roe canneries discard 20,000 tons of male capelin a year; Nova Scotia herring roe canneries dump 50,000 tons of male herring.

The situation isn't any better on the west coast. A 1988 study by

goes county by county. Dade County does not have the kind of coin needed for specially built reefs, so Mostkoff is glad to get his hands on junk ships. After steam-cleaning them, he has them piloted over the general vicinity of where a reef is needed. The Metro Dade Police Department Bomb Squad then detonates explosive charges to sink them. "We really like the ships," he says. "They provide a large surface

But oil derricks, too, can make beautiful artificial reefs, since they mimic in many ways the types of structures the Japanese use for their reefs. A single discarded oil platform can provide a surface area of more than 100,000 square feet. "We have some simple guidelines," Mostkoff advises. "It's got to be clean, durable material. If it's steel it's got to be at least a half-inch thick. We also like concrete, although we stay away from construction rubble."

Mostkoff says he's found a bonanza in enormous underground culvert pipe that's been found structurally substandard for use as pipe but which has an enormous surface area of clean concrete, making it perfect for turning into reef. "We'll even use wooden boats if we can put them into deep water where they'll last a long time."

University of Washington professor Ellen Pikitch found comparable waste, as fishermen manipulate their quotas by dumping overboard whatever doesn't bring a high price. Meanwhile dams across spawning streams, overfishing, and pollution have all but annihilated king salmon and steelhead. The Army Corps of Engineers has for a decade failed to fulfill Congressional orders to restore salmon and steelhead runs in the Columbia River basin, where millions of young fish have been pulverized in hydroelectric turbines each year since the first big hydro project came on line in 1938. In consequence, two salmon species native to the basin have recently been reported extinct, while 101 other varieties of salmon and steelhead are considered at risk. "At risk" could already translate into "critically endangered." Steelhead runs virtually vanished last winter from British Columbia to Oregon. Whether a viable population remains at sea, waiting to spawn next winter, nobody knows.

Halibut are also in trouble. Fishermen are still scooping up the bottom-dwelling "flatfish" along



Not all counties are so picky. In Florida, artificial reefs are all the rage among those seeking feel-good publicity—publicity that's at a premium for companies like Florida Power and Light. Although Mostkoff says he was quite happy to help FPL dispose of a few of its enormous steel turbine exhaust manifolds, he had to pass on some used filters. "That really did seem like they were just trying to get rid of some junk," he said.

But Indian River County didn't seem to have a problem with dumping some of FPL's trash off Vero Beach for use as a reef. "The new reef is made of greasy black blocks of oil-ash material generated by power plants that are so toxic FPL wasn't allowed to leave them at the county dump," writes J.C. Summerford, scuba diver and columnist for the *Native Sun* in Delray Beach, Florida. Summerford says the "toxic reef program" has been going on for some five years now while

barnacles attached to the "reef" suck in toxic amounts of nickel and vanadium, which is also released into the ocean.

Along with ship groundings and pollution, Mostkoff says one of the worst offenders in destroying the coral reefs in Dade has been the last ten years of "beach renourishment." Miami sunbathers require roomy white sand beaches which have eroded away thanks to the removal of trees and other vegetation at the shoreline

Fish cancers are epidemic in many polluted areas, including Puget Sound and the Great Lakes.

either coast, but their average size has dropped from over 200 pounds to about 35 pounds since the mid-1970s, due to such heavy fishing pressure that few reach maturity. The U.S. and Canada have imposed strict catch quotas, but even if the quotas significantly cut the fishing pressure, halibut will remain at high risk from pollution. Because halibut feed off the bottom, they tend to concentrate heavy metals and chemical residues in their body tissue.

Ironically, some fish could be saved by pollution, if they survive to reproduce, having absorbed so many toxins from the water as to become inedible. Fish cancers are epidemic in many heavily polluted areas, including Puget Sound and the Great Lakes. Last summer the National Wildlife Federation warned the public against eating large amounts of trout, salmon, and walleye from the Great Lakes, while the Montreal-based *Société Pour Vaincre la Pollution* discovered high levels of mercury, PCBs, and other deadly chemicals in the St. Lawrence River, which connects the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. □ — MC

Continued from previous page

and the installation of seawalls to protect high-rise condominiums. One study shows that some 217 miles of Florida beaches are critically eroded. The only place left to get good sand is to dredge it from deep waters beyond the reef. That's when the heavy machinery is brought in. "We've discovered reefs can recover from a lot but they can't recover when the dredge goes off station and ends up impacting a natural reef system—cutting it down if you will. Absolutely destroying it."

Sixty percent of Miami's clean white beaches have been dredged up from the ocean floor, leaving huge naked holes and eliminating miles of reef. But the plan is to ignore the odds and keep growing those artificial reefs. So far, Dade has 17 sites in varying degrees of completion that represent 15 square nautical miles of new coral reef stretched over some 35 nautical miles of coastline.

"Artificial reefs will never duplicate the complexity of a natural reef system," says Mostkoff. "All they can do is compliment that system." But it's the only hope he sees for the moment.

"When do we expect to complete the program?" he asks. "When do we expect to stop destroying the marine environment? I don't think this program really has an end, it's a continuous process. We could continue



building with no end in sight."

Mostkoff dreams of a day when the federal government will step in with big bucks to build big reefs like Japan. Until then, the only help the reefs are getting comes when humans voluntarily refrain from destroying them, and when they provide submerged junk.

MARINE MAMMALS

The spectacular threat to marine animals comes most obviously from human exploitation. The dolphin offers an example of an animal being abused in a variety of ways. Here are some of the most flagrant problems.

The dolphin/tuna issue

For decades tuna fishermen have set their nets "on dolphin," knowing dolphins tend to swim above large schools of mature yellowfin. Estimates of the number of dolphins killed in tuna nets each year range from

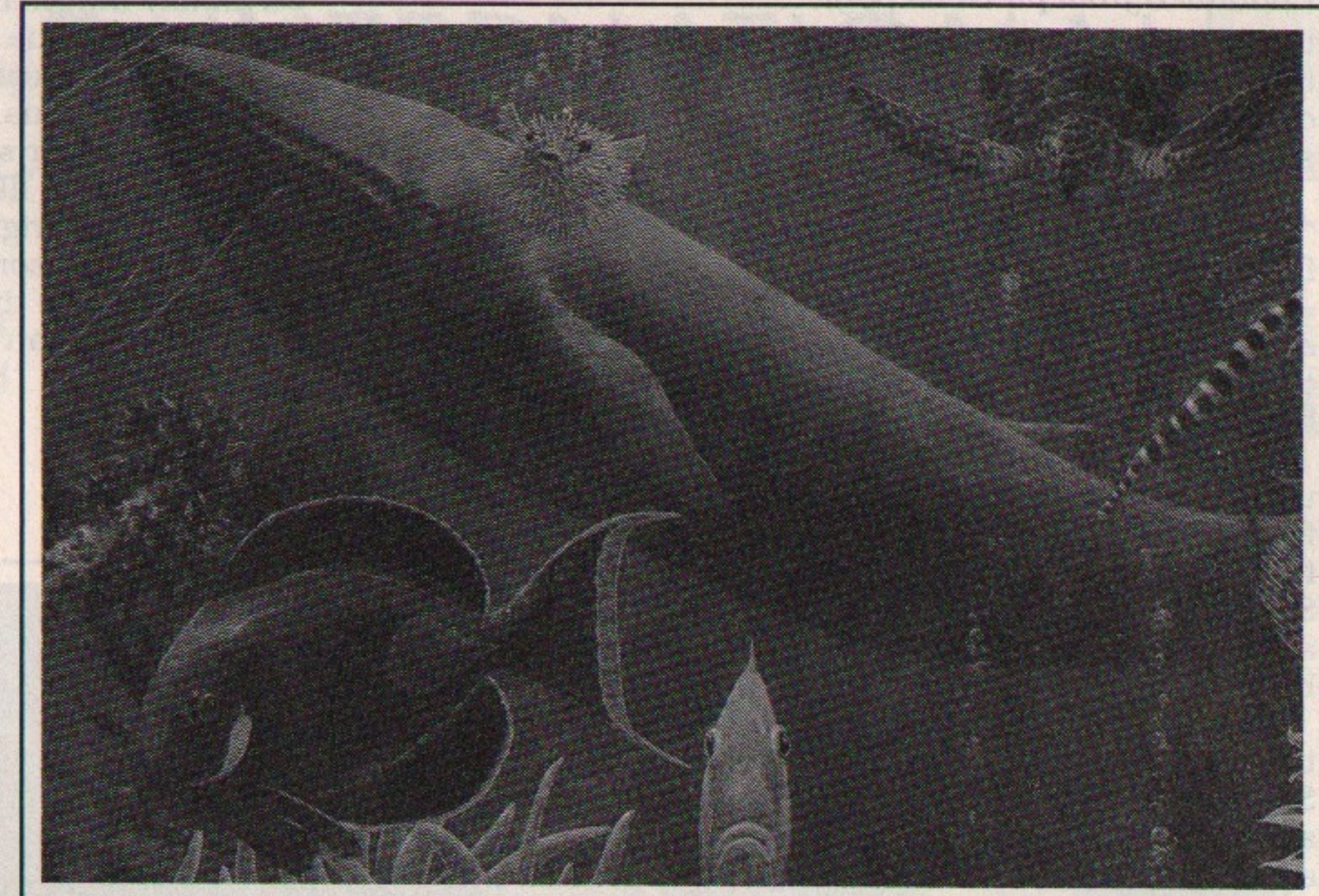
80,000 to 200,000, including 30,000 killed by the U.S. fleet. This may be belatedly changing. Hardhit by boycotts, H.J. Heinz, Van Camp, and Bumble Bee, holding 70 percent of the U.S. tuna market, stated April 12 that they would cease selling tuna caught either "on dolphin" or in driftnets. The firms said they would rely

on federal inspectors--aboard all U.S. ships and 30 percent of the foreign fleet--to certify their tuna "dolphin-safe." Earth Island Institute director David Phillips said that "If fully implemented, this action will represent the most important step for protecting dolphins since the passage of the Marine Mammal Protection Act" in 1972. Supposed to reduce dolphin kills to "insignificant numbers approaching zero," the latter did little more than force the problem overseas, as the U.S. tuna fleet has dropped from around 165 vessels to 29. The number of foreign tuna boats has more than doubled. Critics accused the tuna industry of hiding behind international paperwork to avoid compliance.

Even with good-faith effort by the major canners, the "dolphin-safe" policy may be hard to implement--and may have other environmentally harmful consequences. American Tuna Boat Assn. president August Follando argues that banning netting "on dolphin" will only make tuna scarce, as fishermen will instead hunt immature tuna who don't yet swim with dolphins.

The driftnet

In what is sometimes called "stripmining the ocean," the driftnet—a length of monofilament nylon net 40 feet



wide and sometimes ten miles long—hangs in the open sea, collecting whatever swims into it. The echolocation systems of dolphins, whales, and porpoises cannot detect the nylon, and those animals routinely drown in the net.

Ironically, driftnets were first touted by the United Nations in the 1950s as a cheap way for developing nations to exploit protein resources. The practice has since proven so destructive it has been banned from

Continued on next page

While ship-groundings and climate change devastate the Caribbean coral reefs, the richest coral reefs in the world are being blown up and poisoned off the Philippines—often by child labor.

A recent inventory by the University of the Philippines found that the coral reefs surrounding the 7,107 Philippine islands include 500 separate species of coral—100 more than inhabit Australia's renowned Great Barrier Reef—plus 2,000 fish species, 500 more than the Great Barrier Reef.

But the reefs are under siege, and even if current abuses were halted tomorrow, recovery could take at least 50 years. Already 70 percent of the Philippine reefs have been killed, the researchers found, while only six percent have escaped damage. Of the 110 coral species native to the South China Sea in 1960, 90 are now extinct, according to the recent United Nations report, *Human Induced Damage To Coral Reefs*.

The coral decline off the Philip-

pinas began with World War II shelling and bombardment. After the war, mahogany rainforests still covered 80 percent of the land, but

MCARTHUR RETURNED: WILL THE REEFS?

unchecked logging during the long regime of U.S.-backed dictator Ferdinand Marcos reduced the forest cover by three-quarters. Chemical-intensive cultivation on the denuded land followed. Silting clogged the reefs; runoff pesticides poisoned whatever survived, including the sea urchins who had protected the reefs from the coral-eating Crown of Thorns starfish. The damage accelerated as the starfish took advantage of the opportunity to expand their range.

The Philippine coastal fishery declined by a third from 1966 to 1986, while the human population nearly doubled, increasing economic pressure on what remained of the reefs. The loss of barrier reefs also increased storm damage, as typhoon-driven waves no longer break offshore, instead hitting coastal communities with undiminished force.

Fighting hunger and poverty exacerbated by disaster, as many as 5,000 Filipino youths have turned to catching approximately 10,000 tons of tropical fish a year to supply the world pet trade. Their broker is the ABS Fish Trading

Corp., a monopoly run by the family of Philippine House fisheries subcommittee chair Crisologo Abines. ABS rents 28 ships from Frabal Fishing Corp. of Manila. Each ship carries as many as 300 fish-catchers, many of them barely into their teens despite a legal requirement that they be at least 18.

Risking ear damage from the water pressure, the fish-catchers dive as deep as 100 feet, without the use of oxygen tanks, to anchor their nets. Some become entangled and drown. Dynamite is used to break up reefs and stun fish in some operations. In others, the fish-catchers pound the coral with rocks or hammers. Reef fragments are collected along with the fish, to be sold as aquarium ornaments. Still other fish-catchers spray the coral heads with sodium cyanide, netting the paralyzed fish who survive the poisoning. Eating the fish they can't sell, the fish-catchers typically earn only \$75-100 for 10 months work—while ABS and Frabal divide 80 percent of the profits. □

—MC

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the coasts of nearly every nation. Japan, home to one of the largest driftnet fleets in the world, will not allow its own ships to use driftnets within 1000 miles of its shores.

Sometimes sections of net will be lost, only to become "ghost nets" that for years continue to "fish," rising and falling as they fill with dead animals.

Each night a fleet of more than 1000 ships deploys enough net to circle the planet nearly one and a half times. Thousands of cetaceans, turtles, birds, and other marine creatures die in these nets.

A 1987 Driftnet Act was to initiate treaties limiting the use of driftnets by the end of June 1989 and was, furthermore, to require observers aboard foreign ships to monitor and restrain them. So far, Japan and Taiwan have successfully avoided monitoring by any more than a handful of observers.

Recently, however, Japan agreed to temporarily suspend driftnet fishing in the South Pacific by 1992. Almost simultaneously, the United Nations called for a worldwide moratorium on South Pacific driftnetting by 1991 and a ban on all driftnetting by 1992. But for now, driftnets continue to plunder millions of square miles of ocean.

The military

During World War II, Air Corps bombers used killer whales for target practice and machine-gunned sea lions to dispose of ammunition. By the 1960s, the military had begun capturing dolphins and sea lions, training them in secret programs to retrieve missile parts from the ocean floor. Some say dolphins were trained to attack enemy frogmen in Vietnam. They were also used to detect mines in the Persian Gulf. The military is immune to many of the restrictions placed on other groups, and operates its programs under top secrecy, capturing as many as 25 dolphins every year.

One dolphin trainer has now revealed that he was approached by the CIA about the possibility of addicting dolphins to drugs to make them even more dependent and thus willing to obey. Ex-trainers have testified to slapping and drowning of animals while training them to detect mines or attack divers by ripping out their air regulators. They claim some of the animals were made to wear harnesses that choked them or rubbed their skin raw, causing infections.

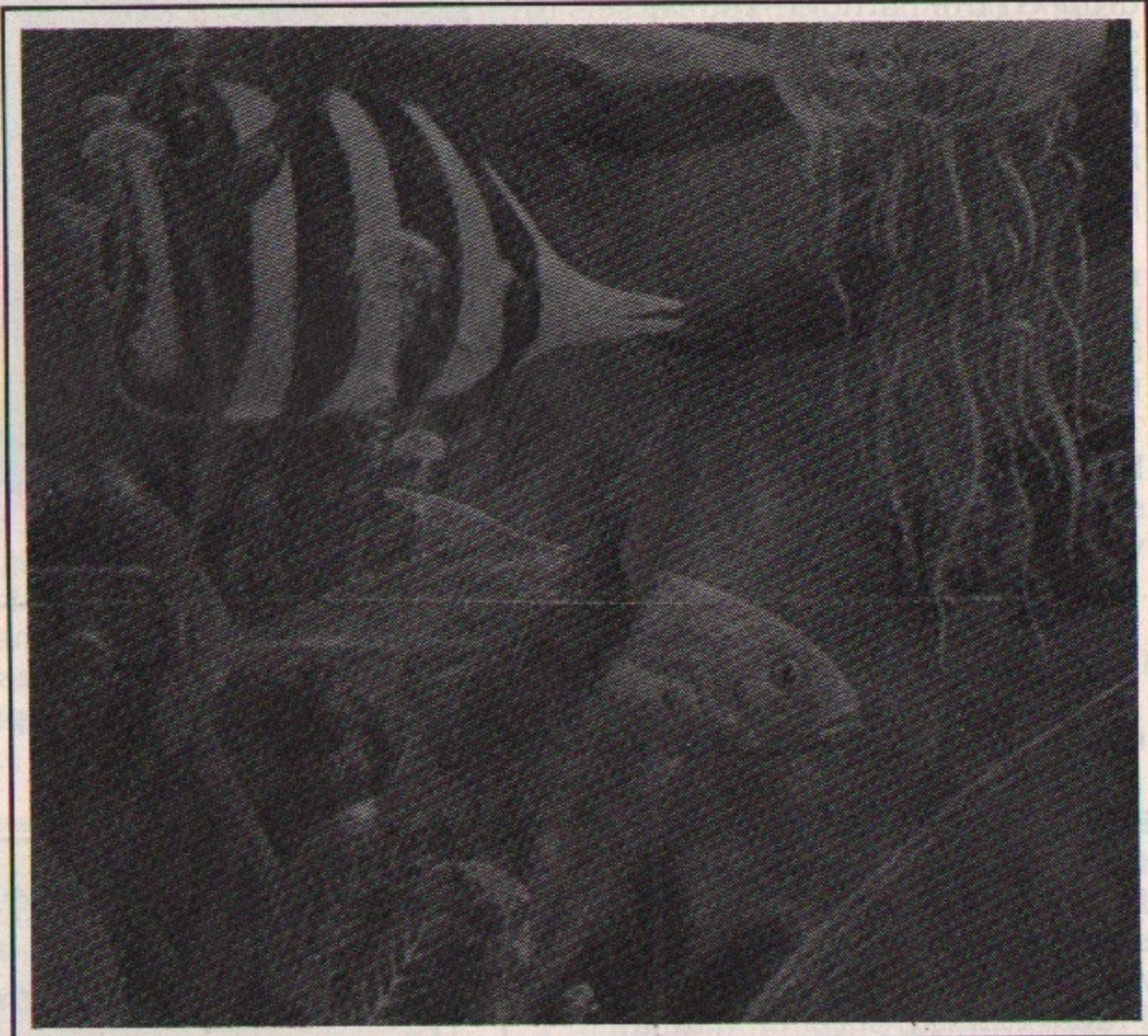
The U.S. Navy, which already operates an extensive dolphin program in San Diego, is planning a new installation in the Puget Sound where 16 dolphins will be used to guard the Trident submarine base there. The ASPCA and other animal rights groups have filed a lawsuit to halt that program.

Captive swim programs

There are approximately 450 captive dolphins in the U.S., a good portion of whom are on display in Florida where "dolphin swim programs" have become popular. ASPCA president John Kullberg calls the practice of capturing dolphins and putting them into tanks to pull visitors in a circle for 15 minutes

"certifiably inhumane."

Ric O'Barry, who trained dolphins for the TV show *Flipper* and now campaigns vigorously against capturing dolphins, says putting dolphins in concrete tanks where their sonar bounces back at them from strange angles is like putting a human in a house of mirrors. Animal rights organizations note that noisy, overweight, and sometimes drunken guests grabbing at the dolphins and the extreme lack of privacy produce added stress on an animal totally unsuited for use as a beast of burden.



It has become tritely axiomatic that human beings use the ocean as a gigantic dumpster. How will we stop? When we're not pouring waste into it, we seem to be gutting it for any possible profit, as driftnets denude the seas of every fish, dolphins head for extinction in tuna nets, and bombs destroy coral reefs so a day's fish can be harvested.

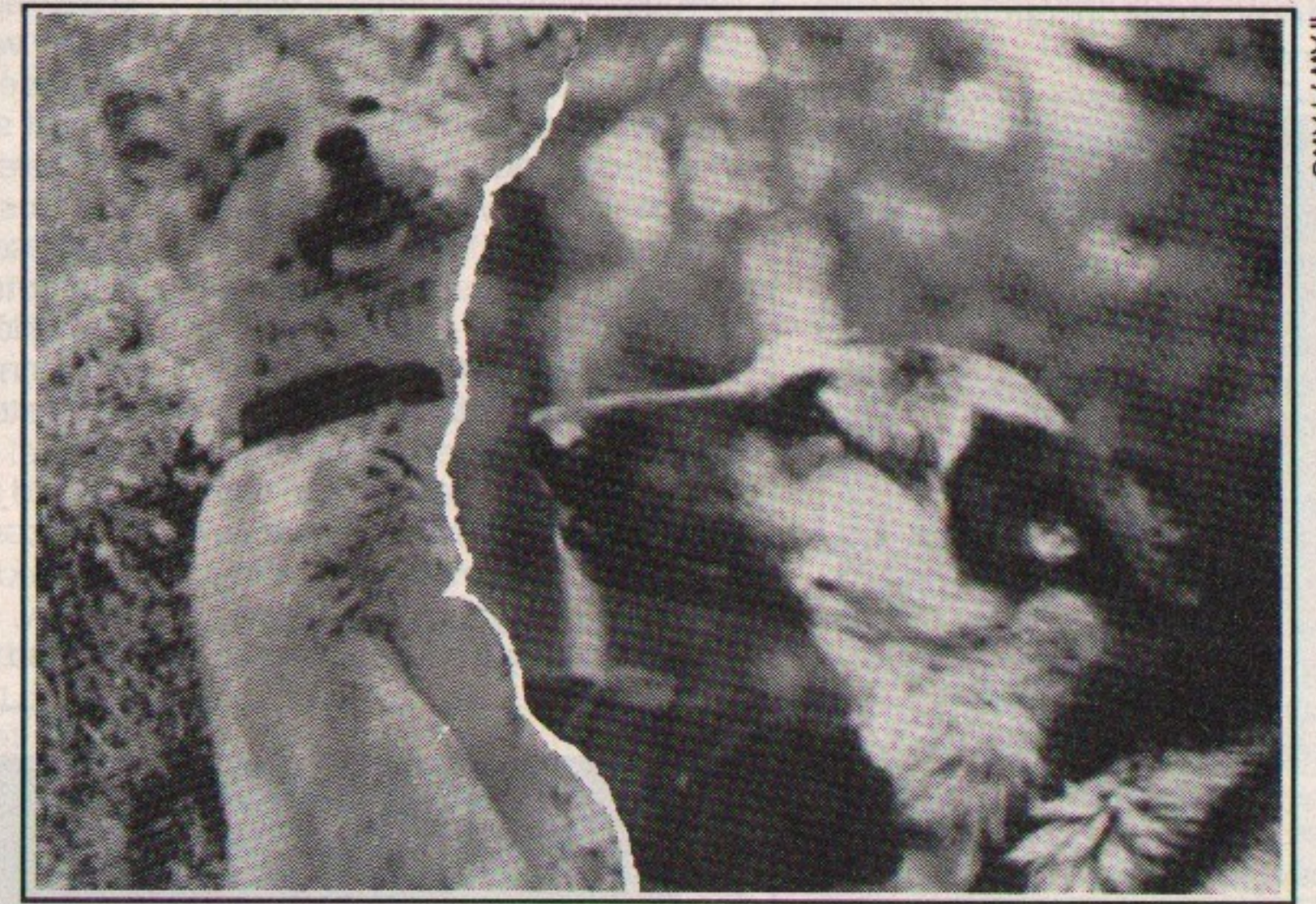
Government representatives profess outrage at footage of chemical goo lapping up on pristine shores or struggling dolphins and dead whales, yet the laws they pass are little more than grandstand plays to the folks at home and, ultimately, all laws are unenforceable on the open sea.

Even though he knows it's only a piece of the puzzle, Mostkoff scours the state for old highway bridges he can turn into reef material. Sulnick says one way to fight the trillion tons of garbage flowing into the sea is to stop dumping it at home. Anybody can write a letter to the editor, nobody has to buy tuna.

And all of us can speak out. □

DATELINE: INTERNATIONAL

Most Koreans and Filipinos know that dogs are hanged and brutally abused in their countries as a matter of culinary tradition...



NORTH KOREA—

A Mixed Record With Glimmers of Hope

(Special correspondent: Richard Wesley). As mentioned before in this column, fighting for animal rights in undeveloped nations necessitates taking into account a variety of cultural and social pressures not as prominent or present in more developed societies. Few people in Kenya are unaware, for example, of the plight of black rhinos and elephants. And most Filipinos and Koreans know quite well that dogs are brutally abused and hanged in those countries as a matter of culinary tradition. Yet the injustices go on. Such problems have deep roots and represent a tough challenge for animal rights activists around the world.

In North Korea, which is not as underdeveloped as other Third World nations, several economic and cultural factors seem to inhibit the fostering of animal rights sentiment. However, since the country is ruled by a heavily autocratic regime headed by Kim Il Sung, it is likely that his personal opinions on this subject will count disproportionately to advance or retard progress in these areas.

BY DAVID P. GREANVILLE

North Korea does not show the visible signs of animal abuse North American activists are likely to see in their home turf, especially in the form of strays, as the companion animal population in the cities is zero. Urban Koreans, as a rule, do not keep domesticated animals with the possible exception of goldfish. In the surrounding countryside domesticated dogs do exist, but not in excessive numbers.

Collective farms, which are beginning to adopt factory methods, have dogs who show no signs of malnourishment or mistreatment. Further, it seems that for the most part motor vehicles have replaced working animals.

Some of the worst abuses of non-human animals occur in entertainment and spectacle. President Kim Il Sung recently presented the national university, named after himself, with taxidermically mounted animals, including tigers and a young giraffe. And department stores sell stuffed wild animals,

including crows, pheasants, gulls, cranes, doves, rabbits, and young deer. Also, feathers plucked from live sparrows are used as brushes by painters who serve the tourist trade. Although dog-eating is officially frowned on in both North and South Korea, tourists have apparently little trouble in finding establishments willing to serve such dishes. Whale meat is also being sold

commercially despite the general ban of 1984 imposed by the International Whaling Commission.

The conditions in Korea, which reflect to a degree the general situation in Asia, are mixed. On the one hand, lack of poverty and the absence

of pets makes domestic abuse non-existent. However, there is sense of disconcert for non-human animals that leads to the unchecked mistreatment of wild species. The less developed world, it would seem, is not likely to see the birth of a genuine animal rights movement until it conquers its economic backwardness, and the brutalities and

insensitivities that stark poverty inflicts on human beings. Yet, in the case of North Korea, relative underdevelopment may be much less of an obstacle for the arrival of a new consciousness than a lack of receptivity to outside ideas on account of existing cultural traditions, the inability to introduce subjects not fully sponsored by the ruling party, and the isolation the nation has lived in for decades, chiefly as a result of the Korean War in the 1950s.

Richard Wesley, a Canadian activist based in Winnipeg (Can.) has just returned from a visit to Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CANADA—

Manitoba's New Whaling Industry

(Special correspondent: Debbie Wall). Belugas, together with the narwhal, form a division of the dolphin and porpoise family. Belugas have a rounded head, lack a dorsal fin and change color from grey to white at approximately four years of age. Individuals average 12 to 14 feet in length, with males about one foot longer than females. Their diet consists of cuttlefish, shrimps, crabs and fish.

Continued on page 32

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social animals, they range the Arctic seas in family groups known as "pods."

Over the years, belugas have been the target of live captures by both the U.S. Navy and aquariums around the world. The American navy has long been interested in the animals' sophisticated echolocation capabilities which, according to researchers and military planners, could be adapted to submarines and surface ships tracking underwater targets. And the belugas' endearing appearance has made them popular attractions at "marine fairs" and aquariums. It is well known, however, that animals captured for these purposes experience serious physical and psychological traumas, especially during capture and transportation, and that later, as they languish in confinement, their natural lifespan is severely shortened. Belugas in the wild may reach the age of 35 as compared to a life expectancy of 5 years in an aquarium. A similar distress pattern is observed in other cetaceans, especially dolphins.

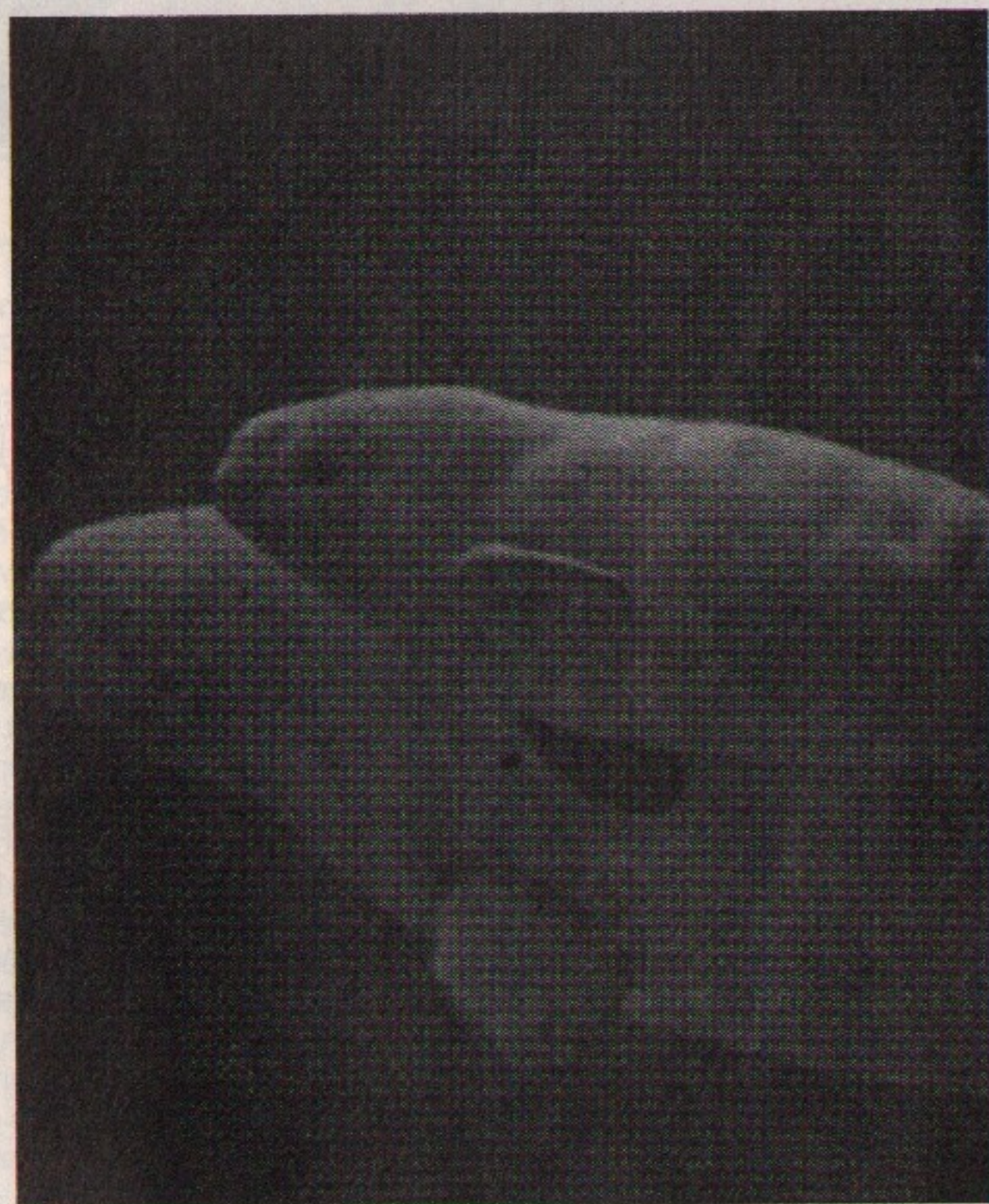
Over 80 belugas have been reported captured in Churchill (Man.) since 1960, yet only 59 can be traced to their final destinations in captivity. The difference in the figures probably reflects the number of whales who have died in transport. Most of the 59 whales were on display in North America, Germany and Japan. Seven animals are reported to have died within the first two years of captivity.

Most beluga captures occur in the summer. In the Manitoba region, belugas enter the Churchill River and other Western Hudson Bay rivers from mid-June to the end of August to give birth and nurse. At that point, "coldwater cowboys" single out young belugas, leap onto their backs from pursuit boats and rope them around the neck and tail. Non-target pregnant females are often chased, causing some to have premature births or miscarriages. Some whales inhale water during capture, which may result in pneumonia. Others are injured by boats, propellers, or ropes.

After capture, the whales are held for a 24-hour observation period during which they may be

released if found "unsuitable." As a rule, aquariums do not accept belugas who have inhaled water or are otherwise clearly sick or injured. Released whales, however, are not likely to relocate their pod, and youngsters may be permanently separated from their families.

Beluga casualty figures released to the public may be grossly understated. Whales are not considered "taken" until held for 30 days at their final captive facility. Consequently, any belugas dying during capture, in transport, at temporary holding facilities, or during initial days at an aquarium are not recorded as



being in captivity.

Belugas who manage to survive capture and initial transportation to their assigned permanent facilities live a dreary existence in totally unnatural surroundings. Belugas normally travel hundreds of miles through ocean waters constantly exploring their environment by means of echolocation. Placing a whale in the boring, flat-sided confines of an aquarium is akin to imprisoning a human being in a tiny, windowless cell.

Whales housed in less than adequate facilities run a risk of

greater abuse. Two belugas captured in 1977 in Churchill were kept at the Minnesota Zoo in city water with salt added (as opposed to more expensive natural sea water). In July 1984, the male suffered a minor wound to his lower lip which progressively worsened despite attempts to treat it with drugs. Zoo officials, rejecting the advice of marine mammal experts who suggested moving the animal to natural sea water, decided instead on a course of complicated surgery that eventually deprived the animal of a part of his jaw. By April of 1987 it was decided that both animals should

In Churchill what is referred to as "subsistence whaling" by Native Inuits is often no more than a commercial whaling enterprise. The Canadian residents involved are half Inuit and half Scottish/Irish businessmen. And the individual who keeps records on belugas at the University of Manitoba also manages the single-family-owned capture operation.

While many people argue that halting whale captures will result in a revenue loss to Churchill residents, closer examination reveals this to be incorrect. Whalers receive \$6,000 to \$8,000 for each beluga. But once the animals are at their permanent captive facility, only the exhibitors reap the benefit of the tourist dollars. Promoting whale watch tours, on the other hand, would allow the public to observe belugas in their natural environment, and monies thus generated would benefit the entire community of Churchill instead of just a few businessmen. Accordingly, protection groups are now encouraging tours to the region to demonstrate the financial viability of this option. (In Cape Cod, Mass., whale watching, by now well established as a touristic lure, has become a financial mainstay for the region served by a special observation fleet.)

Readers who wish to do their part to stop further whale captures may write letters of protest to the following officials: (1) Tom Siddon, Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, 208 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ont., K1A 0E6 (Canada); (2) Brian Mulrooney, Prime Minister of Canada, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0E6 (Can.) Also helpful would be letters to the mayor of Churchill. Let him know that many people would rather visit his community to watch the belugas in their natural habitat instead of having them languish in captivity. Write: Mark Ingerbrigston, Mayor, Churchill, Man. R0B 0E0 (Can.).

Debbie Wall is a member of the Manitoba Animal Rights Coalition (M.A.R.C.). The Coalition, which publishes a fine newsletter, may be reached at P.O. Box 3193, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K2 (Can.); telephone (204) 772-4105.

Why are whale exhibits allowed to continue or even encouraged?

Bird Killers

Four million hunters, open season on boars, wolves, and panthers, and rampant poaching threaten to deplete Turkish wildlife. But the Turks aren't the only threat to European migratory birds, supposed to be protected by a decade-old EEC treaty.

Of 650,000 Cypriots, 40,000 shoot birds in Europe's only spring season. Some then go to shoot in Egypt, where a Cypriot party of five recently shot 3,500 turtle doves in one week.

Cypriots also kill three to five million birds a year by coating perches with glue. This practice, called liming, is also common in Spain, where thrush pates and casseroles are made for export to France and Japan; Malta, where over three million robins, finches, and other small birds are killed each year; and Italy, where the annual bird toll from shooting and liming exceeds 100 million.

Lebanese gunners and habitat-destroying drought have combined to put European white storks near extinction. Once thought to bring good luck and babies, the storks no longer return to The Netherlands. Only 15 returned to Denmark last year, down from 4,000 breeding pairs 100 years ago.

But while the Dutch and Danish strive to save the stork and other migratory birds, Ireland has opened a hunting season on the rare Greenland white-fronted goose. About 10,000 of the geese, 40 percent of the world population, winter on the Irish southeast coast.

Dall's porpoise killings by Japan are up from 15,000 a year to over 39,000, as porpoises replace whales in the Japanese diet. Japan, Iceland, and Norway seek to lift the world ban on commercial whaling at the July meeting of the Intl. Whaling Commission.

For the past 143 years, dolphins have herded mullet into fish nets at Laguna, Brazil—cornering more for themselves as well as for the fishermen.

The black rhino, down from 68,000 to 3,500 after two decades of poaching, is an

estimated two years from extinction in the wild. "There has been some success in affecting the market for elephant ivory through public opinion," reports Diana McMeekin of the African Wildlife Foundation, "but the market for rhino horn just isn't subject to the same pressures. For economic reasons, the market in North Yemen for rhino-horn dagger handles has fallen off, but the Far Eastern medicinal market remains active." About half the rhino horns taken, McMeekin estimates, are stockpiled for speculation.

South Korea has denied a report in a leading Seoul newspaper that dogmeat eating, widely practiced despite a five-year-old ban, may soon be legalized.

Veal crates have been banned in Great Britain, but other British farm animals still lack protection. A recent study found that a third of all battery hens suffer broken bones from mishandling, while 98 percent suffer fractures before death at the slaughterhouse.

The Rome-based International Fund for Agricultural Development is pushing factory chicken ranching in Lesotho, Africa. The initial investment puts some of the world's poorest farmers into debts that could be avoided if the birds were kept in pens rather than cages.

Shocking nutritionists, the French Health Education Committee is urging France to eat dairy products, ham, and eggs for breakfast instead of the traditional bread and jam.

Art dealers Lucien and Marcelle Bourdon of Paris recently raised \$65 million by auctioning their collection, and gave it all to help stray cats.



International Briefs

By Merritt Clifton

Trying to eliminate rabid foxes, France is seeding fields and forests with fish balls laced with vaccine. The method has already proved more effective than killing foxes in West Germany, Switzerland, and The Netherlands. Rare in North America, rabies still strikes 8,000 French citizens a year.

The hairy-eared dwarf lemur of Madagascar, thought extinct, has been rediscovered. Under six inches long with a seven-inch tail, the lemur is the smallest known primate.

Canadian Enforcement

Canadian fines for crimes against animals are getting bigger, but remain small beside the revenue-producing potential of the offenses. For instance, an immigrant from the Philippines who ran a cockfighting pit in Toronto was recently fined \$900, likely a tiny piece of the betting action. Police found 43 cocks on the premises, six of them dead, and 25 to 30 spectators. An Alaskan who pleaded guilty to illegally exporting 58 bear gall bladders from British Columbia, the largest seizure to date, was fined \$6,000, much less than the gall bladders' black market resale value.

Hunters also get off easily. An Alberta man who shot an 85-year-old woman in the stomach, saying he mistook her for a bear, was fined just \$750 and barred from owning guns or ammo for one year. At least that's more than a Quebec hunter got for killing philosopher Walter Freud as a supposed bear in 1980, while Freud chainsawed wood. That hunter walked scot-free.

On the positive side, a Quebec man has drawn three months in jail for using his pit bull terrier as a deadly weapon, a Canadian first.

Toronto has set aside a 4,250-hectare forest park—to share the site of a 55-hectare garbage dump.



An acclaimed course on animal rights taught by Richard Stanford at Montreal's John Abbott College has predictably drawn flak from the Fur Council of Canada.

The U.S.S.R. will be allowed to catch more fish in Canadian waters, in exchange for buying \$12 million worth of fish processed in Canada.

Two dolphins saved from a Cairo swimming pool in Nov. 1988 are still kept at Marineland-France, as lawsuits drag on over who owns them.

The Irula Cooperative, of Vadanemeli, India, collects snakes for venom extraction, then uses them in a rat-catching service—and sells the rats to feed the crocs at the Crocodile Bank research and breeding reserve.

Wood bison escaped extinction when a philandering Montana Indian named Walking Coyote took his wife six bison calves as a peace offering. Rejected, he kept walking, with the calves, until an animal lover bought them and bred them into a herd of 700. About 4,000 of their descendants now face massacre in northern Alberta to stop the spread of cattle diseases they got when the Canadian government tried unsuccessfully to hybridize them with beef cattle.

More Briefs next page

Continued from previous page

Nearly one Canadian species in 40 is endangered, Environment Canada reports. Half the endangered species inhabit the heavily farmed prairie provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.

Anglican theologian Andrew Linzey joined IFAW's Seal Watch team on the ice off Nova Scotia this spring. Linzey termed "appalling" the endorsements of resumed seal hunting by the Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops of Canada.

Because Barents Sea cod are getting scarce, due to overfishing and pollution, the Norwegian catch quota has been cut from 350,000 to 130,000 tons. Blaming seals, the Norwegian government broke a one-year moratorium on seal-hunting and asked heavily subsidized sealers to kill 34,400 this year.

Nine western European nations have agreed to cut their discharges of toxic wastes into the North Sea 70 percent by 1995.

The environmental group Great Lakes United accuses both the U.S. and Canada of failing to fulfill the goals of the 1987 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

Police suspect animal rights activists stole 153,000 snails from a restaurant supplier in Heburn, England.



A 10-foot monitor lizard cornered a would-be rapist as he fled a mob in Kenya.

Seventeen nations including the EEC members, the U.S., Canada, and Japan have signed an accord to protect elephants. Funding comes from the U.S.

(\$3.5 million) and France (\$874,000.) CITES barred trade in elephant ivory late last year, but Jan. 17 Great Britain gave Hong Kong a six-month exemption to allow dealers to sell their stockpiles. Richard Leakey, director of Kenyan wildlife services, says 2,250 elephants were poached in the next 60 days, including 57 at the Tsavo Game Park, where only 100 were killed in all 1989.

The Moscow Circus lost at least 15 animals to a tent fire in Istanbul recently. Llamas, horses, kangaroos, and dogs were trapped in their cages.

The East German national circus has 50 trainers for 350 animals, but may soon cut back to cut costs.

Tasmania has moved to cut the recreational slaughter of muttonbird chicks to 20 percent of those hatched. The recent annual toll has been over 400,000 a year by professionals, plus 300,000 by amateurs, amounting to 80 to 100 percent of the chicks at major rookeries. The new rules don't affect the commercial killers.

China "hopes to gain political ground in Taiwan by offering a pair of critically endangered giant pandas to the Taipeh Zoo," charges the Asia-Pacific People's Environment Network. There may be fewer than 1,000 giant pandas left in the wild, plus 80 in captivity, mostly within China, where two men were recently executed for selling a panda skin.

Sweden's Skansen Zoo is selling two elephants rather than house them in compliance with the nation's new animal welfare act.

Alain St. Martin of the Sherbrooke, Quebec SPCA spent 54 hours in a dog cage to raise funds recently, getting five minutes outside the cage each hour.

A high-speed railway being built from Madrid to Seville, Spain may disrupt habitat for kestrels, golden eagles, rare Spanish lynxes, and the Spanish imperial eagle, of which under 130 pairs remain.



The introduction of an electronic auction sent sheep sales and prices crashing in Quebec, as ethnic buyers refused to bid on animals they couldn't see.

In Brazilian rodeo, riders flip the steers to the ground by their tails.

Only about one Costa Rican vampire bat of 14 finds blood on any given night, reports researcher Gerald Wilkinson of the Univ. of Maryland. The rest groom the lucky bats, who regurgitate enough blood to feed the rest.

Kenyan naked mole-rats, whose social structure resembles that of ants and bees, have been found—like the insects—to be genetically indistinguishable.

Euroniche, the European Network of Individuals and Campaigns For Humane Education, may be reached c/o Bryony Close, Lankford 30-13, 6538 JE Nijmegen, The Netherlands.

Correction: Jean Louis Castonguay is the new president of the Canadian SPCA, not Joanna Dupras, who continues as CSPCA public relations officer.

Bigtime Bird Shooting On The Rise

While tame bird massacres revolt many hunters as well as animal defenders, increasingly lavish promotion indicates they're rising in popularity. Apparently well-heeled urbanites with a

bloodlust don't like to get up at dawn and wade into swamps to kill birds, nor do they care to wait for hunting season.

Instead they call a shooting agency such as Frontiers, of Wexford, Pa., which for up to \$9,790 "per gun" will fly them to resorts in such frontier locations as Europe, Colombia, Argentina, New Zealand, and South Africa. There, shooting at cage-reared ducks, geese, pheasant, partridge, and quail, they can blaze away without regard to bag limits.

While the killers kill, nonshooting companions are invited to indulge themselves "with a massage, manicure, and hair appointment with the professionals brought to where you're staying."

If any shooters do insist on pretending they're hunting, Frontiers also offers guided waterfowl season visits to sites in the U.S. and Mexico.

Then there are the jackpot four-day shoots hosted by John Malloy at his Dogwood Gun Club in Oxford, North Carolina. Twice a year Malloy's paying "guests" vie for \$5,000 in prize money.

There's enough money in prepackaged killing that some farm organizations—and state farm bureaus—encourage farmers to start you-shoot-em's during the agricultural off-season. As Agweek staffer Laura Sands wrote recently, "Deer, and other wildlife, eat the same rangelands or cornfields where many producers are trying to raise cattle, or sheep, or crops. Trouble is, the cattle and sheep pay off, but the wildlife don't."

A sign of hope comes from Florida, where the Animal Rights Foundation of Florida recently called a boycott of cigarette stands and bingo games run by the Seminole tribe, in protest of plans to open an exotic game ranch. The Seminoles junked the plans.

Perhaps fearing competition, the Wyoming Game and Fish Dept. has joined Wyoming Advocates for Animals in opposition to a 4,300-acre exotic game ranch Campbell Soup heir John Dorrance III is building under the shadow of Devil's Tower. The state argues the exotics could escape and threaten wildlife.

Meatout

FARM marked the sixth annual Great American Meatout on March 20 with a vegan buffet served to Members of Congress and their staffs. The Meatout included over 400 events this year, at least one in each state, including slaughterhouse vigils and parades. Some 4,000 people joined the Feast of Life beach party hosted by San Diego Animal Advocates, Earth-Save, and the Vegetarian Society of So. Calif., but media attention focused most favorably on meatless dinners for the poor and homeless, ranging in size from the 500 served by Animal Advocates and the Pittsburgh Vegetarian Society to the 50 served by the New Hampshire Animal Rights League. Other such dinners were held in Austin, Boston, Chicago, Denver, and Macon, Ga.

The Meatout was endorsed by numerous celebrities and political

figures, including the mayors of Des Moines, Iowa, and Indianapolis, Indiana, both of whom withdrew their support under fire from hog farmers. The Meatout also became controversial in New York, where a melee broke out during picketing of a Greenwich Village

McDonald's outlet. Larry Kirschner and Cory Prine of N.Y. Direct Action Correspondence were charged with assault, resisting arrest, and disorderly conduct, while protester Alicia Long said a police officer hit her in the stomach with a nightstick.

—M.C.



Peter Singer addresses a Meat-Out gathering in Washington D.C.

Alex Hershall / FARM

Saving Some Space For Animals

The fight to save habitat near cities never ends.

For the fourth time in 20 years a group called Save Orcutt Community has blocked plans to develop the former Chatsworth Reservoir, near Los Angeles. Drained as an earthquake risk in 1969, the 1,320-acre site is now "the most important ecosystem in the west San Fernando Valley," says SOC president Helen Treend, who wants it to become a wildlife refuge.

Diverting tributaries into other reservoirs, thirsty Los Angeles has also nearly drained nearby Mono Lake, which Calif. Lt. Gov. Leo McCarthy describes as "home to a unique and fragile [inland salt-water] ecosystem that now teeters on the edge of collapse." The Calif. State Lands Commission has joined the Natl. Audubon Society and the Mono Lake Committee in trying to extend a year-old injunction that seeks to restore Mono by keeping Los Angeles' diversion gates open. Meanwhile the U.S. Forest Service has fenced coyotes out of Lake

Mono to keep them from wading the shallow waters to wipe out the Negit Island gull rookery.

Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan set aside the nation's fourth National Scenic Area recently on 200,000 acres of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto mountains, stopping developers while saving habitat for multiple endangered species. But efforts to pull together 155,000 acres to form the Santa Monica Mountains Natl. Recreation Area have been thwarted by 86-year-old comedian Bob Hope. Hope, who's made a lot more money from real estate than laughter, has optioned 7,400 acres of critical habitat for mountain lions, bobcats, and coyotes to golf course and housing developers. Construction has begun.

Across the nation, similar plans imperil New York's Adirondack Park, much of which remains in private hands, in a region where the average income is only 72 percent of the state average. A 1969 law holding development to one home per 43 acres hasn't blocked a

building spree by wealthy weekenders.

To the south, in the Pocono mountains of Pennsylvania, the Wildlands Conservancy, the Nature Conservancy, and Ducks Unlimited have acquired 4,000 acres of wetland habitat for bear, deer, river otter, and waterfowl, protecting it from development but insuring the animals will be hunted. The land is to be gradually transferred to the state game commission.

No habitat, however small, is secure. In Philadelphia, Friends of the Pennypack Park are defending just 10 acres against encroachment by the Fox Chase Soccer Club, whose spokesman John Savage proclaims, "Someone is going to have to stand up and say 'We pick the deer and the squirrels over the kids.'" Savage seems unaware that kids too may value the chance to see wildlife over having one more athletic field.

The plight of wildlife left without habitat is evident in Chicago. Since nearby woodlands have become crowded, causing animals to wander, Chicago now kills raccoons, opossums, skunks, and deer picked up on nuisance complaints.

—M.C.

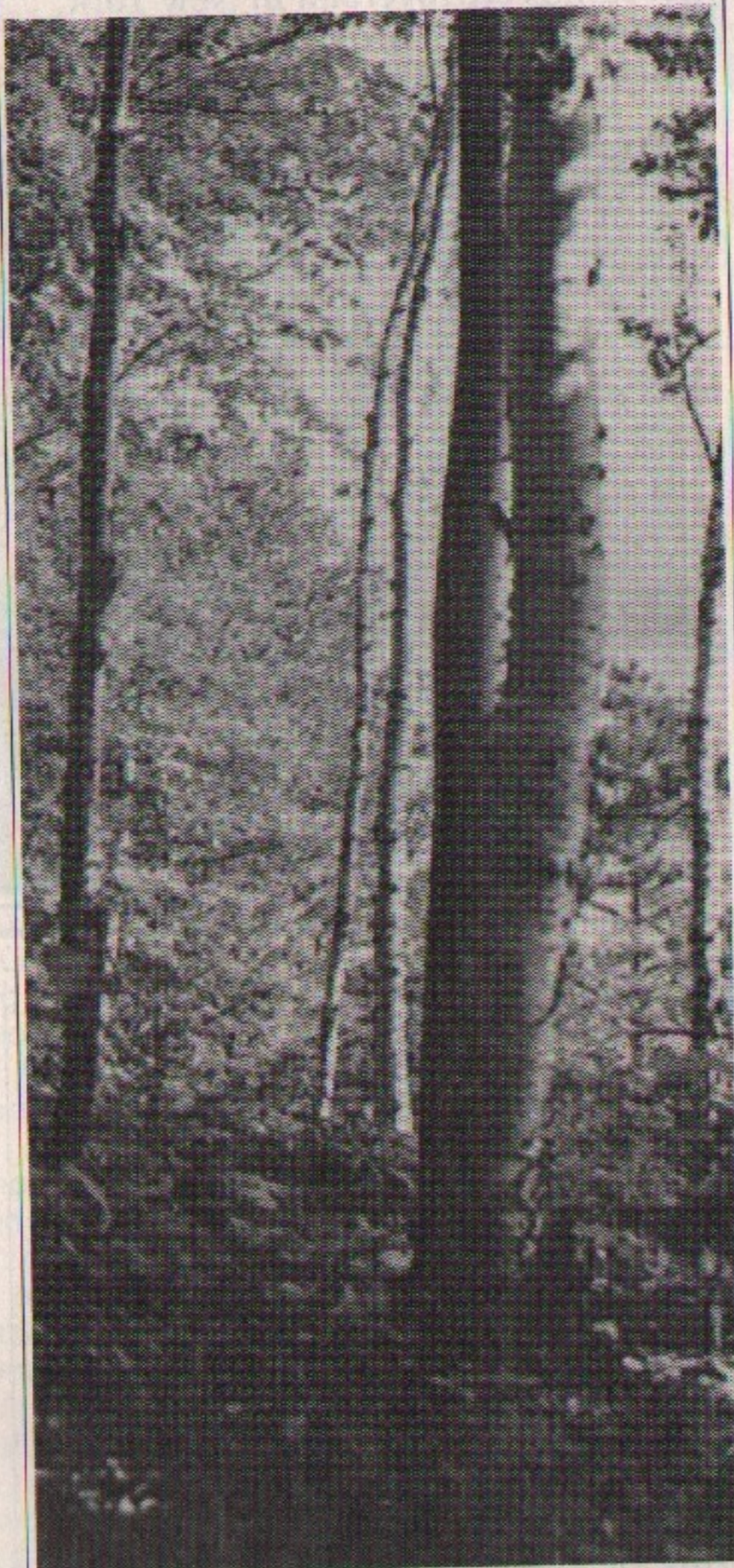
Even drastic measures to save forests may be coming too late to avert catastrophic impact on wildlife—but at least new Brazilian president Fernando Collor de Mello is trying.

Acting on behalf of the 9,000 surviving Yanomani, the last major indigenous people who live as they did before Columbus, Collor de Mello has ordered that unauthorized jungle airstrips be dynamited. Already 10 percent of the Yanomani have died of disease brought by the miners, mostly urban refugees hoping to lift themselves from poverty by finding gold or crystals. The miners have killed more Yanomani in direct clashes, forcing others into prostitution and virtual slavery. But most ominously, mining clears the way for loggers and ranchers.

Whether stopping jungle development is really possible remains to be seen. At the present rate of cutting and burning, the Amazon forest may be gone by 2040. This in turn would cause weather and climate changes that would prevent the regrowth of rain forest, says Univ. of Maryland researcher Jagadish Shukla. Though Shukla believes the former rain forest would not become desert, the long-term result would be increased global warming.

While Collor de Mello moves toward conservation, Malaysia goes the other way, having begun logging, draining, and filling a two-mile-wide strip of coastal mangrove swamp along the Straits of Malacca. The mangrove swamp is Malaysia's

World's Forests In Trouble



first defense against tropical storms and soil erosion, is spawning site for many of the region's fish, and shelters some of Southeast Asia's scarcest mammals.

Eager to erase a national debt of \$10 billion, Zaire has recently sold rain forest timber rights to American, Brazilian, Japanese, European, and Indian firms, while the banking group Grindlay's backs construction of a sawmill by British interests. Grindlay's belongs to an Australian consortium, ANZ, which sponsors the ecology group Earthwatch and whose directors include David Gibbs, president of the Australian chapter of the World Wide Fund for Nature. The sawmill builders told the London *Sunday Times* that only one rain forest tree in 25 would be cut, but the history of rain forest logging in nearby Ghana suggests otherwise.

While tropical rain forests get headlines, temperate rain forests are in danger as well. Half the height of California's giant sequoias, but up to 1,000 years older, with the oldest specimen an estimated age 4,200, the giant alerce trees of Chile are falling to poachers and a booming pulp industry despite several decades of official protection. Since the law bars cutting a living alerce, the poachers girdle the trees, then wait for them to die.

The last North American temperate rain forest is also imperiled, as chainsaws bite into the 16,500-acre Carmanah Valley of British Columbia, Canada. Provincial premier William Vander Zalm recently made

half the valley into a park, but is letting loggers cut the rest. Already loggers level 600,000 acres of B.C. forest a year, much of it old growth. Aware that concern for the endangered spotted owl has held up old growth logging in the U.S., "I tell my guys if they see a spotted owl to shoot it," says Jack Munro, president of the Canadian division of the International Woodworkers of America.

Air pollution rather than logging imperils the last forests of Europe. Tree deaths due to acid rain damage range from 25 percent in Hungary up to over 80 percent in East Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. The loss of habitat has wiped out raptors; proliferating rodents are killing seedlings, preventing regeneration. Without forests to hold water, eastern and central Europe are suffering unprecedented spring flooding followed by summer drought.

Loss of forest, anywhere, can only worsen global warming via the greenhouse effect, which already seems well underway. (Most climatologists regard the record cold snaps that hit the North American northeast last winter as a symptom of climatic instability during a warming trend, not as a reversal.) The 1980s, the warmest decade of the 20th century, ended with a third straight snowless winter in the Alps, renewed famine in the

Was It Murder ?

Now in the ninth year of a 15-to-life term for second degree murder at New York's maximum security Green Haven prison, 61-year-old Calvin of Oakknoll swears he was framed for his opposition to hunting and outspoken environmentalism.

Oakknoll, who changed his name from Calvin Kline, says he killed hunter Douglas O'Kelley on Nov. 17, 1980—opening day of deer season—in self-defense. Oakknoll claims O'Kelley had just fired a shot near the Oakknoll house on 400 acres of posted land. Oakknoll met him with his own .22 rifle in hand. "He already had a two-handed firing grip on his shotgun," Oakknoll relates. "He advanced on me, causing me to retreat. I was appropriately frightened." As words were exchanged, "He spun around to put his gun on me. I decided I should fire in self-defense, but I was frozen by fear and scruples about taking another human life until he actually had the gun on me." Oakknoll killed O'Kelley with a single shot. "One of the things that most shows my innocence," he argues, "is the path the bullet

—M.C.

Continued on next page

Save Raccoons—Boycott Ralston Purina And Royal Canin!

Boasting of blowing the toes off treed raccoons so that they fall down to be torn apart by his dogs, hunter Bill Neal sickened even seasoned reporters at the Morgantown, West Virginia *Dominion Post* March 18.

"That's the best part of it," Neal said. "It's not any fun just shooting them."

An apparently typical coon-hunter, Neal hunts nightly, also raising and training coondogs.

Barbaric as coon hunting is, there's money in it. Contests are lavishly backed by Ralston Purina and Royal Canin U.S.A., makers of Wayne and Kasco pet foods. Ralston Purina funds the American Kennel Club's Nite Hunt Coon-



hound Award. Royal Canin has put up \$10,000 in prize money for the non-sanctioned Royal Canin U.S.A. Invitational Wild Coon Hunt, to be held at the Johnson County Coon Hunters Club in Dixon Springs, Ill.,

Sept. 14 and 15.

Both firms deny that raccoons are killed or injured during the events themselves, but there's no denying that coondogs are trained by killing raccoons, and do kill any they catch, at any time. Further, the competitions inevitably terrify the raccoons used as living bait.

The Fund for Animals, the Assn. of Veterinarians for Animal Rights, and The ANIMALS' AGENDA urge a boycott of Ralston Purina and Royal Canin products until they get out of all aspects of raccoon hunting. Write Ralston Purina public relations director Pat Farrell at Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, MO 63164. Write Royal Canin vice president and general mgr. Stan Howton at 1600 Heritage Landing, Suite 112, St. Charles, MO 63303; or call 1-800-592-6687.

—M.C.

Wrone Quits Trappers' Groups To Help Animals

Appalled by her first tour of a trapline, former Natl. Trappers Assn. finance secretary Lisa Wrone has resigned "completely, irrevocably," to seek "gainful employment in the field of animal welfare."

Wrone also quit posts as assistant treasurer and member of the Board of Directors with Furbearers Unlimited, a group spun off by NTA last fall to promote a better image of trappers among conservationists.

Aware antifur groups might see her as a security risk, Wrone told The ANIMALS' AGENDA, "There's no

way I'm ever going back. I left a good position with lots of benefits and opportunities for advancement because personal research has convinced me of the needless cruelty caused by trapping, and I just couldn't deal with it any longer."

Wrone, who said she doesn't wear fur, went to work for the NTA in December, 1986, "despite some misgivings, because I needed a job. I told them about my qualms, and they said I could try it for a while and then leave, no questions asked, if I didn't feel comfortable. The first couple of years were not too bad,"

but Wrone's conscience increasingly disturbed her. "I thought maybe I could hang in there with Furbearers," she said, "but it was all the same people, basically doing the same thing. I finally went out on a trapline with one of our state trapping association directors, and it made me sick."

Wrone sent her resume to numerous animal protection groups, seeking a post in midstate Illinois "because at this time I can't afford to move."

—M.C.

Continued from previous page

traced, downward and outward through the right lung. This shows he was holding his weapon, lunging toward me, in a classic bayonet-charging stance."

The prosecution said the same evidence showed Oakknoll was standing over O'Kelley. Pennsylvania deputy game warden David Snyder, who was first to reach the scene, testified Oakknoll told him that at the time of the shooting O'Kelley's gun was pointed at Oakknoll's feet. Oakknoll's attorney, William Custer, said he didn't call Oakknoll to testify in his own behalf to avoid cross-examination about a 1979 incident in which Oakknoll allegedly fired warning shots in the direction of two teen-aged hunters, and a 1978 case in which Oakknoll allegedly shot a neighbor's dog. Oakknoll himself says he didn't testify to avoid cross-examination about his views favoring abortion and voluntary

suicide.

As leader and founder of the Religious Society of Families, whose only apparent members were himself and his wife, and as an opinionated individual inclined toward meandering, accusatory speeches, Oakknoll was an obvious irritant to local authority—refusing to pay taxes, suing the New York state troopers for allegedly violating his civil rights by smoking as they took him in to be questioned about the dog shooting, and suing the state for \$20 million, alleging it promoted the proliferation of deer on his property, who ate his crops and drew "drunken, heavily armed hunters" and poachers.

But O'Kelley had also tangled with the law, having been charged with pimping in 1974, while running a Jamestown tavern, and then with arson in 1976 after the tavern burned down. Two associates pleaded guilty to the arson rap, but O'Kelley walked after a judge threw out wiretap evidence.

O'Kelley's widow won the proceeds from sale of the Oakknoll property in a wrongful death suit. Oakknoll's wife Mary works in a bakery at New Philadelphia, Ohio, and circulates petitions asking that Oakknoll be pardoned. Oakknoll welcomes correspondence: address Prisoner 81-C-0541, Green Haven Correctional Facility, Stormville, NY 12582-0010.

—M.C.

directive from him. So maybe if he wasn't there, they wouldn't..."

Trutt, whose defense was based on alleged entrapment, said she took the plea bargain in hopes of seeing her own dogs again soon.

"She was willing to allow herself to be incarcerated for a crime she did not commit in order to see her dogs immediately," defense attorney John Williams said. "She would do anything for her dogs. The only thing you could compare it with is a mother seeing a child."

There were no demonstrations at the Stamford, Conn. courthouse, where Sapone conspicuously avoided meeting the gaze of activists including Friends of Animals president Priscilla Feral, but three days later some 300 protesters staged the biggest demo yet outside U.S. Surgical headquarters in Norwalk. Meanwhile, in Tucson, Arizona, 11 members of Voices for Animals were fined \$137 each for criminal trespass after chanting "U.S. Surgical slaughters dogs!" at a sales meeting the firm held under the brand name Autosuture.

—M.C.

Tapes Incriminate U.S. Surgical Spy In Trutt Case

Accepting a plea bargain, accused U.S. Surgical Corp. bomber Fran Trutt pleaded "no contest" April 17 to charges she tried to murder company president Leon Hirsch by placing a pipe bomb near his parking space on Nov. 10, 1988. Trutt will reportedly be sentenced on July 16 to serve one year in prison, with three years probation and 10 years suspended. The deal, a blow to Friends of Animals and other groups who raised funds for Trutt's defense, kept the court from hearing full details of how U.S. Surgical spies Mary Lou Sapone and Marc Mead apparently instigated the attempted bombing in an effort to discredit animal protectionists who object to U.S. Surgical's use of dogs in sales demonstrations of surgical staples.

During pretrial hearings, the court did hear tapes Sapone clandestinely recorded while talking Trutt into trying to kill Hirsch ahead of her former lover, who was also allegedly targeted.

"If it's my lover, then they know me," Trutt said.

"So maybe you should do Leon first," Sapone returned.

Trutt wavered. "It's not just him. He's got a whole bunch of people working for him who are doing it [killing dogs]."

Answered Sapone, "Yeah but, but when you were saying if you're rid of him, it may discontinue because it may be something, I mean, he runs the place, right? And so it's a

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EDITED BY MERRITT CLIFTON

"At least 40 percent of the kids ages five through eight show at least one heart disease high risk factor, such as obesity, high blood pressure, or elevated cholesterol," says Diana d'Avino of the President's Council on Fitness and Sports. Lack of exercise and eating too much animal fat are to blame.

Big Bear Lake, Calif. veterinarian Kent Walker is fighting in court to keep a bear cub he's bottle-fed since hikers found her as an abandoned newborn. The state Dept. of Fish and Game wants to release her into the wild; Walker says she'd be swiftly poached. In Wisconsin, veterinarian Gretchen Wilson bottle-fed three cubs orphaned when a poacher killed the mother and a fourth cub, until the three were successfully placed with wild foster mothers. Rewards totaling \$900 were posted for the killer.

Though more people get bubonic plague than rabies, the discovery of at least 90 rabid raccoons in New Jersey has caused statewide panic. Seizing rabies as a pretext for attacking N.J.'s five-year-old leghold trap ban, the state Div. of Fish and Wildlife is cancelling wildlife rehab licenses, but urging trappers—who are most likely to touch rabid raccoons—to trap more. The rabies outbreak also brought a rash of cat-killing; one local mayor called for "blowing away" all strays. Hunters and trappers caused the rabies epidemic, states Dr. George Bayer of the Federal Centers for Disease Control, by trucking 3,500 raccoons, some of them infected, from Florida to hunted-out parts of West Virginia in 1977. The disease has spread ever since. Susan Russell of the N.J. Animal Rights Alliance has more info at 201-855-9092.

U.S. beef eating is down from 89 pounds per person in 1976 to 67 pounds per person this year. The average household spends \$455 a year on meat, down from \$488 in 1980 despite an 18 percent meat price hike. People over 45 eat from \$212 to \$234 per year worth of meat on average, but there's a sharp generational dropoff, as those 25 to 44 eat only \$155 worth, and those under 25 eat just \$110 worth.

The New England Journal of Medicine reports even slightly overweight women are at elevated risk of heart disease, the biggest killer of women over age 60. Cholesterol from animal fat is the leading cause of both obesity and heart disease.

For the third year in a row, businessman Phil Sokolof has attacked the fat content of junk food with ads in over 20 major newspapers. Having gotten cookie and cracker bakers to cut fat, he's now going after McDonald's. Tests done for the *New York Times* show that burgers from McDonald's, Hardee's, Burger King, Wendy's, and Roy Rogers all contain from 21.2 to 23.7 percent fat. To cut the fat in typical meals, McDonald's mixes vegetable shortening into the beef tallow used to cook fries. Hardee's and Roy Rogers are switching to cooking fries in all-vegetable oil.

Mike Mullens / LA Times

The Center for Science in the Public Interest has accused the National Pork Board and the Beef Promotion and Research Board of using funds raised through auction checkoffs to mislead consumers about the health impact of meat-eating.

The U.S. Labor Dept. is suing Burger King for repeated violations of child labor laws at "almost every one" of the firm's 800 franchises.

Dogs can get arsenic poisoning from gnawing pressure-treated wooden sun decks, warns API.

A bear who suffered a 7,200-volt shock in Albuquerque last August, while being shot out of a utility pole with a tranquilizer dart, has recovered and been released into the Sandia Mountains, along with her cub.

Robert Alton Harris, scheduled to be gassed in Calif. for two murders, began killing kittens at age nine.

Pound seizure became an issue in the recent Baldwin Park, Calif. mayoral race—although the Baldwin Park shelter is actually run by Los Angeles County.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has refused to release investigative records in connection with the 1988 arrest of Texas Republican gubernatorial candidate Clayton Williams for importing

trophies of an endangered argali sheep he paid \$25,000 to shoot in China. The charges were dropped after fellow tour member Richard Mitchell of USFWS claimed the sheep was a subspecies not covered by the Endangered Species Act.

Roadside herbicide and pesticide spraying are major causes of avian roadkills, as birds, intoxicated by eating poisoned berries or insects, weave in front of cars and can't react in time to save themselves.

Prescott, Ariz. National Forest supervisor Coy Jemmett has authorized aerial shooting of coyotes to protect pronghorn antelope fawns. The Prescott

pronghorn population has fallen to 60 from 100 since 1983, with a fawn survival rate of as low as five percent. Jemmett rejected increased trapping to control coyotes because traps aren't species-selective.

The northern Calif. pronghorn herd has reached 7,493, say state officials, up from 1,780 in 1960 despite heavy hunting and poaching that wiped out the species elsewhere in the state. Fifty pronghorns were moved to Antelope Valley, near Los Angeles, in 1987. Another 281 were relocated last winter. Pronghorn poacher Tom Nelson, of Bishop, Calif., was meanwhile fined the

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

maximum \$4,200, sent to jail for 48 hours, ordered to do 40 hours of community service, and stripped of hunting rights during a three-year probation.

David Keene, chairman of the American Conservative Union, has formed the American Hunting Rights Action Committee to counter animal rights activism. AHRAC spokesman will be former baseball star Ted Williams, who got into trouble during his career for massacring pigeons at Boston's Fenway Park.

A Cleveland man got 12 years in prison for kiting loans against an inextant cattle herd and salary from a bull sperm bank.

Six men from six nations became the first to cross Antarctica by dogsled in March. Two dogs died en route to Antarctica, another died in a storm, and the only female gave birth to puppies Jan. 18, all of whom died.

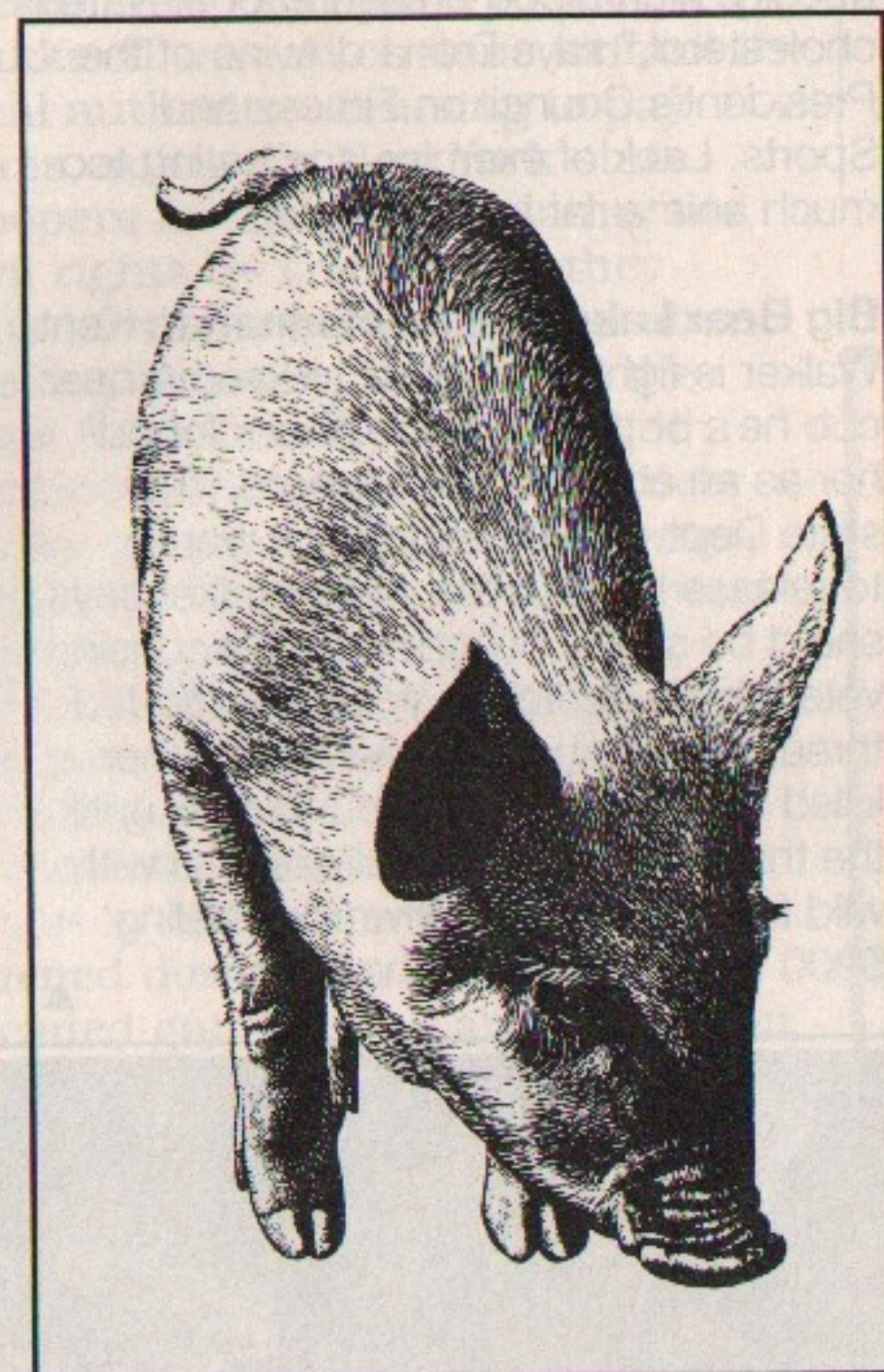
The ESOF Inc. computer mail system was to begin carrying online data for the International Breeders Network on May 16.

Arkansas governor Bill Clinton wants Yellville to "find some less offensive way to celebrate their city's festival" than tossing live turkeys out of aircraft.

St. Paul, Minnesota animal control supervisor Bernie Fritz says the annual cost of dropping pound seizure will be \$5,800 in loss of income from labs, \$4,000 in "stressful duty" overtime for staffers, and \$1,720 for extra rendering service carcass pickups. About 150 animals were euthanized instead of being sold to labs in the first seven months after St. Paul barred pound seizure—which, by Fritz' figures, would put the cost of euthanasia at an absurdly high \$22.25 per animal. AHA puts the average cost, nationwide, at \$1.60 per animal; ASPCA says it's \$2.93 per animal in New York; and the Marin County Humane Society says it averages around \$2.00 per animal in California.

Promoters of the Pawley's Island, La. Crawfish Festival mailed live crawfish to media figures Arsenio Hall, David Letterman, Willard Scott, Spencer Christian, and Lewis Grizzard.

Agricultural college enrollment is up by as much as 50 percent over the past five years.



Yosemite Park & Curry Co. paid the Natl. Park Service only \$635,000 last year for exclusive concession rights within Yosemite, earning \$85 million. The Wilderness Society hopes to file a competing bid when the current deal expires in 1993.

The Los Angeles Dept. of Animal Regulation has barred shelters from adopting out pit bull terriers, as too many were taken to fight or guard drugs. Pit bulls caused 43 percent of the dangerous animal complaints Los Angeles received in 1989.

Ivory poachers, usually claiming to be Eskimos hunting for food, killed walrus last winter at two to three times their reproduction rate. At least 12,000 of Alaska's estimated 230,000 walrus fell victim.

Lecturing at the Univ. of Pennsylvania a year after resigning, as guest of the Penn Society for Animal Rights, Rutgers law professor Gary Francione met organized heckling. Francione likened accepting medical treatments developed through past animal testing to driving on roads first built by slaves.

"It's not a question of how we have done things in the past," he said. "It's a question of how we look forward into the future."

Proclaiming "No rights are more basic than the right to breathe," Jesse Jackson has urged minorities to join the environmental movement.

The USDA is trying to implant bacteria from the guts of bison into pigs, so that farmers can fatten them on less nutritious feed.

"When I was younger," former heavyweight boxing champ Mike Tyson said recently, "I'd catch pigeons and take their heads right off. You'd see their bodies shake." Promoter Don King and others stopped him from doing a demonstration in Tokyo's Ueno Zoo.

A 12-year-old Raynham, Mass. boy became lost in a late-winter blizzard while trying to catch his runaway Labrador retriever—but the dog then kept him from freezing to death.

Roger Berkowitz of Legal Sea Foods recommends cooking live lobsters in a microwave, even though "you have about ten seconds to leave the room, or you see their claws hit the oven window."

Geek Joe Coleman was fined \$662 for biting the heads off live mice and possession of fireworks in connection with an Oct. 29, 1989 show in Boston. He was also barred from doing anything involving animals within Massachusetts.

Hawaii, with only 0.2 percent of the U.S. land mass, holds 25 percent of the nation's endangered species, who are suffering 70 percent of the recent extinctions. Trying to protect rare birds from predation, Volcanoes Natl. Park chief of resources management admits, "Whenever I see a mongoose, I accelerate."

Species going extinct while awaiting review for the U.S. Endangered Species List include 30 vertebrate animals, 85 invertebrates, and 51 plants. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recognizes 4,000 species as candidates for listing; the Earth First! Biodiversity Project adds 2,000 more.

The Bureau of Land Management and the Nature Conservancy have formalized an agreement to work together in protecting endangered species on 270 million acres of public land.

Specialized commercial livestock breeding puts genetically valuable ancestor breeds at risk of extinction, warn the curators of the "Endangered Breeds and Seeds" exhibit running all this summer at the Stamford, Conn. Museum and Nature Center.

Chadwell Meats Inc. of Maynardville, Tenn. has been fined \$2,500 for selling misbranded beef to two mental hospitals, a school for the deaf, and a prison.

Philadelphia may institute cat licenses, costing \$10 each, to encourage spaying, neutering, and rabies immunization. Dallas already licenses cats. Denver allows owners of at least half an acre to keep up to three dogs, five cats, two rabbits, two horses, 25 pigeons, and unlimited rodents, reptiles, and fish if kept indoors and clean. Horses are barred on lots of under half an acre. Denver also fines people whose dogs have more than one litter, or who keep the puppies past six weeks. Englewood, a Denver suburb, allows possession of just two pets, dogs and cats only.

Janet Jones of Philadelphia employed herself by filling a van with pet supplies and becoming a transport-and-shopping service for people who have animals but not wheels.

Alan Stanley of Albuquerque twice shot his wife Catherine on March 17, claiming he mistook her for a coyote. She survived.

The San Francisco Zoo tried to jumpstart an ill kangaroo with a pace-maker. She died anyway.

Under public pressure, Castle Concrete shut one of the firm's three limestone pits near Colorado Springs and is planting 60 acres of grass there to attract bighorn sheep.

The BLM has spent \$95 million removing 62,600 wild horses and burros from public lands since 1984, when their estimated combined

population was only 60,000. Now the BLM wants another \$13.5 million to round up 4,900 more wild equines, despite Natl. Academy of Sciences figures that suggest the target population of 30,000 has long since been achieved.

At least 160 bottlenosed dolphins washed up dead of unknown causes in the Gulf Coast states during the first three months of 1990.

Another killer whale has died, this time of a fungus, at the San Diego Sea World. Two other killer whales have died there, of unrelated causes, since August, 1988.

The U.S. attorney's office dropped charges March 8 against a Kentucky dentist who was accused of killing racehorses in an insurance scam.

In a case with implications for those protesting the effect of low-flying jets on wildlife, a federal judge ruled March 8 in Reno, Nevada that low-flying jets don't disturb cattle enough to have caused the economic collapse of a nearby ranch.

The Bush administration may use the 1950 Defense Production Act to force Occidental Petroleum and the Mobay Corp. to sell thionyl chloride to the Army for use in poison gas shells. The two firms have refused to be involved in poison gas production. Poison gas kills all animals in a target zone as well as people. Before former president Richard Nixon suspended manufacture and use of chemical weapons circa 1970, gas escaping from weapons tests killed thousands of sheep on nearby farms.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has closed the nudist beach at South Kings-town, R.I., to protect habitat for the endangered piping plover.

Dr. Daniel Hoth, director of AIDS research at the Natl. Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, has called for testing new AIDS drugs at a range of doses on a broad selection of human

victims—speeding up the testing process and bypassing much animal testing.

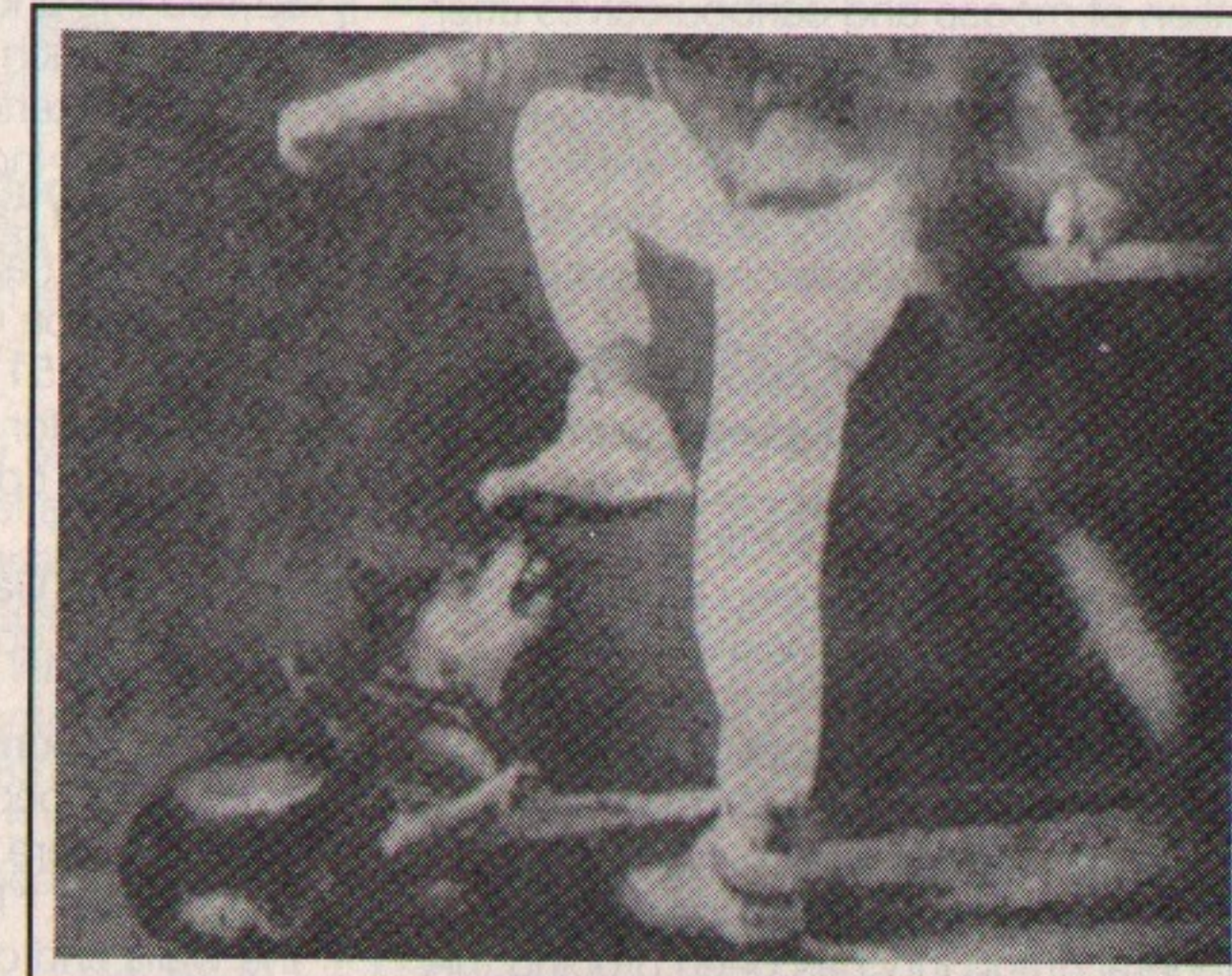
Days before major tuna firms called an end to selling tuna netted "on dolphin," the staff of top-rated KGTV Channel 10 in San Diego, home port for the U.S. tuna fleet, voted to bar tuna from the station cafeteria.

Youths stoned the famed swallows of San Capistrano, Calif. this year as they ended their 6,000-mile migration from Goya, Argentina. For 214 years the swallows have come on St. Joseph's Day.

Stanford researchers have found a genetic marker, common to Dobermans and Labs, that may narrow the search for the source of canine narcolepsy.

The U.S. Supreme Court has let stand an Appellate ruling that allows old-growth logging to continue in the Oregon habitat of the endangered spotted owl.

Photographed by a neighbor as he beat his dog, Kevin Deschene of Lowell, Mass. in April got six months as the first state resident to be jailed for cruelty in over 20 years.



Already on probation for cruel neglect of 16 dogs, Stanna Sperling of Scottsdale, Ariz., plea-bargained two more years' probation and a \$1,500 fine for neglecting 22 horses, one of whom died. The city sold the other horses, but Sperling was allowed to keep three cats

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and two dogs. In a similar case, involving cruel neglect of dogs, cats, and birds, Rebecca Courlie of Eagle Rock, Calif. got 60 days in jail, three years probation, a psychiatric counseling order, and was barred from owning animals.

Vermont's draft deer management plan for 1990-1995 begins with the assumption that "Deer must be hunted." But nobody asked the views of the 90 percent of state residents who don't hunt.

Hunters have formed the Colo. Wildlife Heritage Foundation to increase funding for the state fish and game dept. without upping license fees or giving policy influence to the non-hunting majority.

Weld County, Colo. residents have voted two-to-one in favor of letting Natl. Hog Farms Inc. spray the slurry from rearing 300,000 pigs per year on local farm land. Natl. Hog Farms president Bill Haw had threatened to dump nitrate-rich waste in the South Platte River if forced to build a \$10 million treatment plant.

The Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game is feeding moose killed in train collisions to wolves and bears, hoping to cut predation of moose and caribou calves after a winter heavy snow that blocked migration paths. Thousands starved. Many moose switched to human routes; at least 1,300 were killed by trains and cars. (Collision prevention efforts cost the Alaska Railroad \$337,000.) Alaska is also considering lacing the moose carcasses with contraceptives, to limit the wolf population in lieu of hunting—and leave more moose and caribou to trophy hunters. The Alaska Wildlife Alliance favors letting wolves, moose, and caribou find their own population balance.

The Sacramento Bee reports a secret federal grand jury has been probing the Animal Liberation Front for as long as three years.

The red pine and hemlock forests of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut are under attack from two insects, the red pine scale and the wooly adelgid, which seem immune to sprays.

Three years of drought, allowing egg beds to accumulate, have caused Nevada's worst cricket infestation since the 1930s. As many as 100 per square foot marched near Winnemucca before aerial spraying began.



Tennessee reduced cockfighting from a felony to a misdemeanor Feb. 20. Still, said state rep Fred Hobbs, "With a \$2,500 fine and year in jail, I don't think we'll see much cockfighting." March 4, 41 cockfighters and fans were arrested at Pikesville, including Bledsoe County Circuit Court candidate Malcolm Billingsley. At about the same time, former Marion County sheriff Johnny Useton got 51 months in prison and a \$3,500 fine for extorting protection money from cockfighters.

The Azusa, Calif. sheriff's dept. busted 24 men at a cockfight March 26.

Navarro County, Texas deputies nabbed 47 people at a recent dogfight. Handlers were goading the dogs with cattle prods. "There was blood all over the walls and on the floor," said deputy Jimmie Spencer. "It looked like a slaughterhouse."

Revolving milking parlors costing \$175,000 or more have come into vogue with factory dairy farmers. Two people can milk up to 270 cows an hour on the revolve, against 85 or 90 an hour in a conventional 24-cow parlor. Stepping off when done, the cows are visibly dizzy.

Fishermen caught 23.8 million salmon in oil-fouled Prince William Sound, Alaska last year, half the catch expected. Exxon claims the Valdez wreck wasn't to blame. The situation may get worse, as native-owned timber firms want to clearcut 300,000 acres alongside the Sound, jeopardizing spawning streams and wiping out wildlife habitat.

Trinity Episcopal Church in Hartford, Conn. is partially financing organ repairs by selling 1,200 pounds of guano accumulated in the bell tower over the past 80 years.

Legislation in Support of Animals reports that 30 percent of the parishes in Louisiana lack animal shelters, while most of the extant shelters are sub-standard. Louisiana lacks a statewide shelter monitoring agency.

Listeria bacteria, usually found in milk and cheese products, poisons 1,700 Americans a year, 450 of whom die.

Of 197 U.S. graduate psych departments that once did animal research, 29 have quit, including seven of 21 in the Rocky Mountain states, reports *American Psychologist*.

An internal review at the Louisiana State Univ. Medical Center says Dr. Michael Carey can go on shooting cats in head injury research.

Disney World is reportedly cancelling a deal to breed monkeys for the Helping Hands program, which pulls their teeth and subjects them to frequent electroshocks in training them to serve the handicapped. (See "Helping Hands," Nov. 1989.)

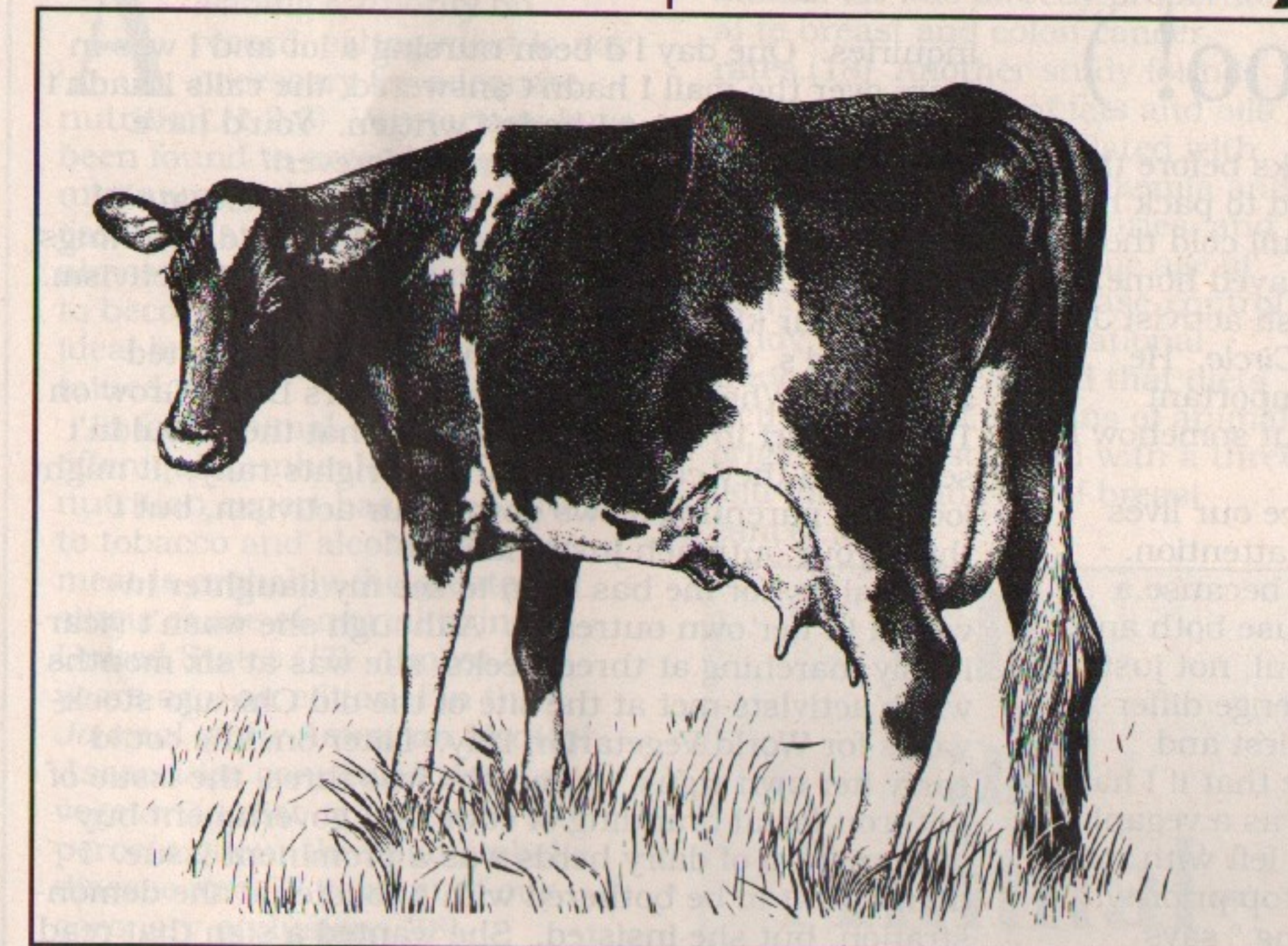
Los Angeles has barred the city zoo from selling animals to hunting ranches.

The FDA has approved use of the first bioengineered product for human consumption, a synthetic rennet (used in cheesemaking) produced by the bacteria *Escherichia coli* implanted with the cow gene that enables calves to digest milk.

Philadelphia postman Chuck Stewart reversed stereotypes March 26 by saving a German shepherd who accidentally hung himself on his leash.

Robert Tottey of Clifton Park, New Jersey is franchising plexiglas gerbil raceways, for installation in cocktail lounges.

Although the world's 1.3 billion cows produce enough methane to raise the earth's temperature five degrees by 2050, according to Univ. of Calif. at



The Journal of the American Medical Assn. reports that scientific authors cited 82 fraudulent or erroneous studies published between 1973 and 1983 a total of 733 times over the next five years, despite well-publicized retractions.

Former Univ. of Calif. at San Diego staffer Daryl Lirman has sued several faculty members including Dr. John Hansbrough, notorious for burn research on mice, alleging they improperly used findings made at public expense to enrich themselves.

Meat advocate Martha Stewart, a food consultant to K-Mart, tried raising chickens herself, got tired of it, and crushed the hatchlings with her car—more or less what the egg factories do with unwanted male chicks.

A Business Week reader poll showed 72 percent see industrial pollution as a national crisis; 60 percent think their firms aren't doing enough about it.

Rats who ate soybeans got only half as much breast cancer as a control group in a recent Univ. of Alabama at Birmingham study.

Irvine chemist Sherwod Rowland, the Senate dropped an amendment to the Clean Air Act that would have probed bovine emissions.

The desert tortoise has been added to the threatened species list. (See "Tortoises Take Cover," April 1990.)

The USDA has begun enforcing a 1980 ban on feeding kitchen scraps to hogs—unless they've been sterilized for half an hour at 212 degrees.

The International Society of Krishna Consciousness, owners of a nationwide chain of vegetarian restaurants, have been assessed over \$5 million in damages and interest for allegedly kidnapping and brainwashing a 15-year-old in 1977. In 1983 a jury assigned damages of \$32.5 million, a sum twice reduced on appeal.

Environmental protection, worth \$106 billion a year, is a bigger industry than aerospace, said Globe '90 conference president Rex Armstead at the opening ceremonies. The confab focussed on environmental protection technology.

Two-thirds of the so-called alligator hide on the U.S. market "is either from an endangered species or an illegal

source," says herpetologist Peter Brazaletis of New York's Central Park Zoo.

Oregon Congressman Ron Wyden, chair of the House Small Business Subcommittee on Regulation, wants to give the FDA authority to require safety testing of cosmetic products and ingredients. This could include animal testing. FDA oversight of cosmetics is now optional, at discretion of the manufacturers. Of 2,000 to 2,500 U.S. cosmetics firms, only about half seek FDA approval of products.

The Federal Centers for Disease Control have halted monkey imports by Hazleton Research Products, Charles River Primates, and Worldwide Primates, the three largest U.S. dealers, to stop the spread of the Ebola virus. Deadly to 88 percent of human victims, the virus was found in three Hazleton monkeys last November. Four Hazleton handlers have already contracted a related virus. American SPCA head Dr. John Kullberg has asked for an outright ban on monkey imports. Last year 11,000 monkeys passed through the ASPCA's Animalport care facility at Kennedy International Airport in New York. Four cases of Ebola had been intercepted in the month preceding Kullberg's appeal.

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The Movement and the Mom (Dad, Too!)

My baby's due date was three weeks before the big lab animal marches of '83. I'd planned to pack her off to Madison to participate, but it was still cold there in April and she was so very small. We stayed home. A card came in the mail that day from British activist Jon Wynne-Tyson, compiler of *The Extended Circle*. He wrote, "Remember: Rachael is the most important animal for now." It smacked of heresy, but somehow I knew he was right.

All parents are jugglers these days, since our lives have so many parts and they all demand attention. Activists have this intensified, not simply because a cause is one more ball to juggle but because both animal rights and parenthood tug at your soul, not just your schedule. Everyone meets the challenge differently. My way has been to put my child first and arrange other things accordingly. I figure that if I have 60 years of adult life (not much to expect as a vegan) and I devote 18 of those to parenting, I'm left with more than 40 years to make animal rights my top priority. "And it's not 18 years of fulltime mothering," says

Marcia Pearson, founder of Fashion With Compassion and mother of two. "People don't realize how little time kids really need you at that intense level. By the time they're two, they're off playing enough of the time that you can sit down at the typewriter. Even if you have to take a year or two off from activism, this little person you're devoting your time to is going to go out and talk and influence friends and vote someday. We can't instill our values in our kids if we don't give them time."

I was told that young children spell "love" t-i-m-e, and they don't learn to spell "quality" for a long while. Therefore, I decided to give Rachael as many hours as I could and make sure that those I gave to the movement were of quality caliber. That's meant practicing discernment and concentrating on those activities that seem to hold the greatest practical potential for alleviating suffering.

Marcia Pearson came to similar conclusions. "With my first child, I just couldn't buck the tide that said I was supposed to do it all. I strapped Tahira in the carseat even when she was crying so I could get to every meeting. During this time, Fashion With Compassion had hit *The National Examiner* and I was getting hundreds of

inquiries. One day I'd been nursing a lot and I was in tears over the mail I hadn't answered, the calls I hadn't returned, the articles I hadn't written. You'd have thought I was going to be nursing forever!"

With her second child, she's learned to delegate ("I always thought I was the only one who could get things done") and see the changing face of a parent's activism. "When your kids bring home friends who eat at McDonald's, you're not preaching to the converted anymore. When Tahira wears her 'Furs Don't Grow on Trees' t-shirt to school, people see what they wouldn't see unless they came to an animal rights rally. It might look like parenting slows down your activism, but I think your outreach just changes."

A real joy for me has been to see my daughter involved in her own outreach. Although she wasn't vicariously marching at three weeks, she was at six months when activists met at the site of the old Chicago stockyards for World Vegetarian Day. Later on, she could carry her own signs. When she was three, the issue of hot-iron facial branding of cows in a government buy-out program of dairy herds was a prominent issue. I didn't want to be bothered with a toddler at the demonstration, but she insisted. She wanted a sign that read, "Don't kill the cows." I was impatient. "It can't say that because they'll kill them anyway. You'll have to settle for, 'Don't hurt the cows.'" She looked at me as if I'd lost my mind and said, "Killing hurts." She went to that march, and to every one thereafter. The commitment is not just mine, but ours.

Mothering has taken much time I might otherwise have devoted to the movement, and it's sure to take much more. I am convinced, nevertheless, that it has made me a more valuable member of the animal rights community. It's taught me some patience, and how to prioritize and simplify. It's also helped me to feel more a part of the human family, so when I talk with people, especially those who don't yet understand, I do so more compassionately, more effectively. As for Rachael, she's seven now and when people ask what she wants to do when she grows up, she tells them she's going to run a low-cost spay/neuter clinic. □



Marcia Pearson is producing a video, *Raising Compassionate Kids*. To be notified when it becomes available, write Focus on Animals, P.O. Box 150, Trumbull, CT 06611.

This article lays to rest the myth that an animal-based diet is conducive to good health. The research cited here comes from government and university studies published in leading journals such as the *New England Journal of Medicine*, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, and so on. If people you care about are maintaining an animal-based diet, please share this article with them.

According to virtually every leading authority on record, eating meat is *not* necessary for adequate nutrition.(1,2,3) Vegetarians have been found to exceed twice their minimum daily allowance of essential amino acids,(4) and it is almost impossible for vegetarians to become protein deficient if an ideal body weight is maintained.(5,6)

In fact, animal-based diets are often quite unhealthy.(1) As one nutrition expert has noted, "Next to tobacco and alcohol, the use of meat is probably the greatest single cause of mortality in the United States."(7) Almost 30 years ago, an editorial in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* concluded that "a vegetarian diet can prevent 90 percent of our thrombo-embolic disease and 97 percent of our coronary occlusions."(8)

More recently, nonvegetarian males between the ages of 35 and 64 have been found to suffer from fatal coronary heart disease three times more often than vegetarian males of the same age.(9) After reviewing several studies on the coronary health effects of an animal-based diet, author John Robbins concluded: "The medical statistics are clear. We can virtually stab ourselves in the heart with our forks by eating a diet that promotes atherosclerosis. Or we can overwhelmingly reduce our potential for heart disease by eating a diet that supports the health of our cardiovascular system."(10)

Animal-based diets promote cancer as well as heart disease. Research has shown that the consumption of beef, lamb, and fish is associated with an increased prevalence of colon cancer,(11,12) and several epidemiological and laboratory studies have linked dietary fat intake comparable to Western meat consumption with cancer of the colon, breast, prostate, and rectum.(13,14,15,16,17)

For example, one epidemiological study found that the con-

sumption of animal protein and animal fat was directly proportional to breast and colon cancer rates.(18) Another study found that consumption of fats and oils was significantly correlated with mortality rates from leukemia and cancer of the breast, ovaries, and rectum in people over the age of 55.(19) And a recent case-control study funded by the National Cancer Institute found that diets rich in fats and proteins of animal origin were associated with a three-fold increase in risk of breast cancer.(20)

Is an Animal-Based Diet Healthy? A Research Review

BY S. PLOUS, Ph.D.

Nor are the health risks of animal consumption limited to heart disease and cancer. According to a report by the National Academy of Sciences, animal consumption was tied to more than half the food-borne outbreaks of gastric illness during a ten-year period under study.(21) Furthermore, an investigation by the U.S. General Accounting Office estimated that 14 percent of the meat and poultry inspected by the Department of Agriculture during a three-year period contained illegal and potentially harmful residues of animal

drugs, pesticides, or environmental contaminants known to cause or suspected of causing cancer, birth defects, or other toxic effects.(22)

Other studies have linked animal consumption with high cholesterol,(23,24,25) high blood pressure,(26,27,28,29) angina pectoris,(30) osteoporosis,(31,32) kidney stones,(33) urinary stones(34), rheumatoid arthritis,(35,36) diverticular disease,(37) bronchial asthma,(38) salmonella poisoning,(39,40,41) and chemical pollutants in breast milk.(42) A recent longitudinal study has also found that the consumption of meat and poultry is significantly associated with higher all-cause mortality rates.(43)

These studies contradict the claim that an animal-based diet promotes good health. Indeed, a vegetarian diet often reverses many of the health problems that arise from an animal based diet.(28,30,33,35,38,44)

Dozens of studies point in the same direction: If your diet includes meat, poultry, fish, lard, or other animal products, you are risking your health unnecessarily. By phasing out food from animal sources, you can reduce your cholesterol, your blood pressure, and your susceptibility to many serious diseases.

Footnotes

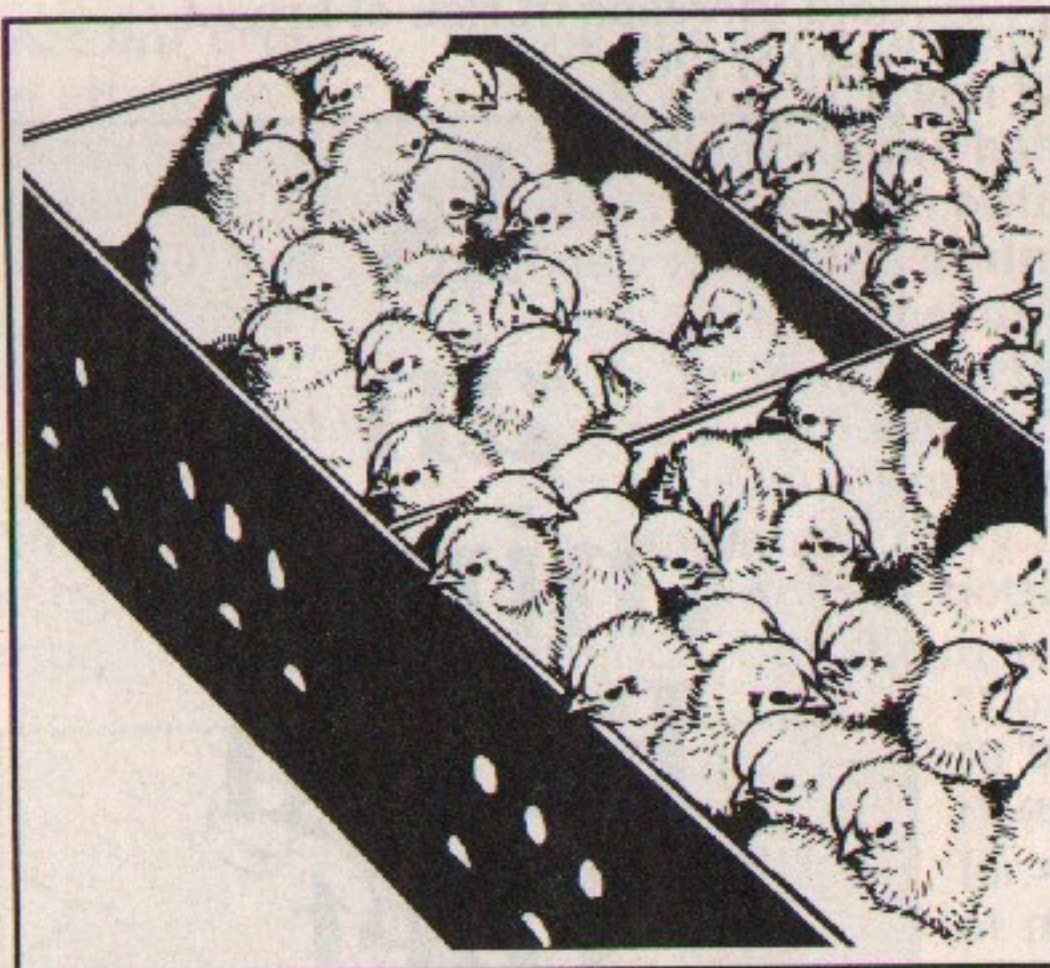
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The number of animals killed on America's roadways is a scandal waiting to be properly acknowledged. By conservative estimate(since many creatures manage to crawl off the road after being fatally injured), on any given day up to one million animals perish or are severely maimed by motor vehicles in the U.S. That makes roadkills, at almost 400 million victims a year, the second largest case of animal death and suffering in the North American continent. Only the slaughter of food animals surpasses its awesome magnitude.

One would expect from this many casualties a commensurate response from both the animal defense community and the transportation author-

ROADKILLS— THE ORPHAN ISSUE

ities charged, at least nominally, with finding a solution to the problem. Sadly, none has materialized to date, in spite of the fact that many activists deplore the situation, and that some groups—notably Friends of Animals—have long struggled to bring the issue to the attention of mainstream opinion. FOA's by now legendary bumper stickers—"I Brake for Animals"—have been, until recently, just about the only tools available to sensitize drivers to this needless carnage. Now, other organizations—including Animal Rights Network, publisher of this magazine, and The Voice of Nature Network—have joined the consciousness-raising effort with their own sticker ("Roads Kill. Watch for Wildlife"). Still, these are minimal responses to an issue whose magnitude cries for a more generous allocation of resources.

The absence of meaningful action on this problem is puzzling. Roadkills have been going on practically unchallenged for decades, ever since the automotive age began in earnest in the 1950s, with the advent of the superhighway system, the mass middle class flight to the suburbs, and the dismantling of most public transportation.

In recent years, with the extension of asphalt strips to hard to reach places, and the irresponsible introduction of off-road vehicles, even once undisturbed habitats are falling prey to the ubiquitous wheel. As a result, more and more rare species are being decimated by vehicular traffic. To a long list that always included raccoons, opossums, cats, dogs, snakes, squirrels, skunks, horses, cows, armadillos, and many varieties of birds, now we must add casualties such as the Florida panther, lynx, and even bears and moose. What's more, habitat destruction due to road construction is also making it difficult for animals to survive.

But what is it about roadkills that keeps so many activists from working on this issue? Maybe the answer is that roadkills, much like the current devastation of the world's rain forests, is not a problem that can be easily traced to a single set of

PREVENTABLE TRAGEDIES (II)

A N I M A L

By David P. Greanville

I N T E L L I G E N C E R

culprits. With roots that are deep and diffuse, penetrating every layer of society—political, technological, and economic—the search for a real solution requires far more than just

taking on a determined opponent. Furriers, hunters, even biomedical researchers, represent powerful but distinct targets. Achieving victories over such groups may necessitate the defeat of an idea; the disarming of a well-entrenched bureaucracy; the defeat of an industry. They seldom require a far-ranging revision of the manner in which most of society is organized.

And roadkills is also disheartening in another dimension. Since the carnage on the road seems to be the inevitable by-product of a modern motorized civilization, the search for a villain, in the normal sense, is useless. Yet, to a movement that has often based its campaigns on a sense of moral outrage, that impersonality is crippling. For if even the most committed activists may find themselves involved in a roadkill accident, where do we draw the lines?

Needed: A multilevel response

The factors noted above may explain the current sense of drift and hopelessness surrounding this issue. However, they do not warrant further inaction.

What causes most vehicular collisions with animals at the present time? First, most accidents occur at night, when small mammals are most active and visibility is drastically reduced. Second, animals frequently dart into the road at a 90-degree angle to the direction of traffic, making collisions—at normal highway speeds—almost inevitable. And the situation is often compounded by the fact that most U.S. drivers currently lack even the minimum skills necessary to respond safely and adequately to animal road emergencies—or any road emergency for that matter.

Indeed, it may be argued that grossly deficient driver skills and inadequate public sensitization to this issue are actually the key factors behind this tragedy. Moreover, while the average cruising speed delivered by modern automobiles keeps inching upward, there seems to be no proportional improvement in the drivers' ability to control their vehicles in situations that must be decided in shorter time-frames.

What, then, can we do? To curb roadkills significantly several things may have to be accomplished:

• (1) **Animal detection aids must be developed and installed both on roads and/or aboard vehicles.**

• (2) **Animals must be blocked or deterred from access to major roads and thoroughfares.**

• (3) **Drivers must learn to watch for animals and respond appropriately.**

Let's briefly examine each of these areas.

The path to better animal detection

While brakes have improved markedly in recent years, especially with the advent of ABS systems

Continued on next page

(antilock/skid), nighttime headlight illumination remains woefully inadequate to support modern speeds. Even halogen lights, except in the high-beam mode, fail to provide the necessary visibility to detect and avoid animals on the road. What's urgently needed is a better headlight system



Photos / Bob Martin

capable of projecting an ample bubble of light deep in front and to the sides of the vehicle, thereby allowing drivers *constant inspection of the road shoulders*, where most animals sit before attempting a crossing. In short, technical enhancements must deliver low-beam illumination with at least the power of current halogen high beams, but without the risk of glaring oncoming traffic.

Is this feasible? Of course it is. But automakers must be made aware that many drivers value animal life enough to risk their own while attempting tricky maneuvers. Only then will the gears of research be set in motion—to the benefit of all.

Possible action? Write all major automakers *demanding* better lights, and impress the same point on local dealers. But lights, per se, will not take care of the whole problem. Complementing better lights, future cars might need to be equipped with on-board animal alerts. General Motors has already toyed with (and temporarily discarded) the idea of infrared screens—the purpose being safer travel under foggy or blizzard conditions—but the principle might be easily adapted to road-kill avoidance.

In addition, cars could be equipped in the near future with special-color lights designed to warn oncoming and following traffic about potential or actual animal emergencies, advising them, for example, to slow down or prepare to come to a full stop. At present, no possibility for such driver-to-driver communication exists. This inevitably puts motorists engaged in a sudden animal-avoidance maneuver at risk of setting off multiple-car foul-ups. As I mentioned in our first column on this topic (See, "Freedom Trails," *Intelligencer*, June 1987), here's an exciting field for compassionate entrepreneurs to show their creativity.

But to be fully effective, these technical aids may have to be matched by a far-ranging reassessment of the way we design roads today. Radar-like beams, for example, may not operate well in winding roads punctuated by frequent hills. And,

it's obvious that making roadsides esthetically attractive through lush vegetation can only encourage animal presence. Equally important, animal behaviorists must give roadbuilders and drivers better clues on animal traffic patterns and likely reactions. Many animals, for example, "freeze" when confronted by an oncoming vehicle, which they perceive as a giant predator. But while this tactic may work well in the wild where many predators, partially color-blind and better conditioned to respond to prey movement, may miss an immobile animal, on the asphalt it's simply suicidal. Lastly, different regions imply the likelihood of collisions with different kinds of animals. In the Northeast drivers are likely to encounter skunks, raccoons, opossums, and deer; in Texas and the Southwest, an incident may involve an armadillo, or even a snake. Accordingly, evasive maneuvers will not be the same. From this perspective alone, it seems to make sense to begin including some essentials of animal behavior and geographic distribution in current driver education courses.

But changes of this kind won't come easy. Involving a multitude of economic, political, ethological, and technical questions, improvements won't materialize until there's organized consumer/constituent pressure to make them happen. Any guesses as to who should lead these struggles?

Keeping animals off the road

While spotting an animal on time thanks to better headlights, and performing the correct avoidance maneuver may help to lower the current toll, blocking animal access to the roads (or deterring animals from approaching major highways) may offer a far more natural way of reducing the carnage. Keeping animals off the roads, however, is not an easy proposition.

Current knowledge suggests that animals come to the sides of highways to lick road salt left over from the winter, or, during the fall, to dine on foliage made lush by the summer rains. Others, after a day's foraging through woods that grow cool by nightfall, find the warm pavement attractive as a spot to bed down. And many animals simply attempt crossings to explore new habitats, find mates, escape predators, or locate new food supplies. Furthermore, of the estimated one million daily animal victims, about 600,000 are thought to be birds attracted to warm roads where they can feed on insects, animal carcasses, and worms. It is the bodies of these birds—experts point out—killed by smashing against windshields or run over by tires, that attract scavenging mammals. And as mammals themselves get hit when feeding on these carcasses, the cycle of death is perpetuated. But road salt, worms, and animal carcasses are not the only lethal lures for wildlife or domestic animals. Much of today's road litter, especially discarded fast foods such as french fries and half-eaten burgers, often proves irresistible to omnivorous animals.

What about carborne alerts? Existing deterrents of this kind have compiled a disheartening record. Wind-activated "ultrasonic" alerts (such as the leading make, Sav-A-Life Deer Alert) mounted on bumpers or fenders have failed to prove their value. And although some people (including a police department in the Southwest) have claimed that their use contributed significantly to a reduc-

tion in animal collisions, most observers remain unimpressed. As HSUS' Guy Hodge has pointed out, although the devices seem to be capable of making animals bend their ears, that doesn't guarantee they can also provoke them into flight. In fact, precisely the opposite may be true with some species which, attracted by these sounds, may actually increase their risk of victimization.

Are there other options? What about underpasses and overpasses, ordinary fences, electronic fencing, and even various false-predator scent deterrents sprinkled alongside and near the roads? The short answer to this question is that none has yet proved its usefulness conclusively enough to compel wholesale adoption. In fact, what seems to work with one species often proves absolutely useless with another. The upshot is that, in the absence of a universal deterrent, the price to keep all kinds of animals from the roads appears to many planners as unexpectedly high.

The lack of a universal deterrent—physical, chemical, or biological—underscores the poverty of data surrounding the roadkills question. To date, no ethological studies have been conducted to lay the foundation for remedial action, even though it's obvious that until a comprehensive roadkills survey is completed, physical interdiction and deterrence proposals will be based on educated guesses and sheer conjecture instead of a solid understanding of the problem.

Is driver education the answer?

While it is indisputable that a sizable portion of animal/vehicular collisions couldn't be avoided under current conditions of traffic flow and automotive technology, it is equally undeniable that many accidents that *could* be easily avoided, aren't.

The ugly reality is that when people get behind the wheel they are really programmed to avoid only two types of objects: fellow humans and other vehicles. Animals simply don't count. But, without factoring in animals and their unpredictable behavior into their driving routines, most people leave themselves open to the kind of surprise that will insure animal fatalities.

Probably what makes this absent-mindedness so devastating is the sheer ineptitude of average drivers, for their lethality remains awesome even at low speeds. Of course, this shouldn't be construed as saying that high speeds don't contribute to many accidents. They do. As a rule, lower speeds afford a better margin of safety for all living creatures on the road—including those behind the steering wheel. Yet, many accidents seem to suggest that driving quality counts at least as much, if not more, than speed as an accident determinant—provided the latter is not outrageous. Personally—and I admit this is no scientific projection—I have driven for more than 30 years on four continents according to all kinds of rules and terrains, and have never hit an animal. Luck? Perhaps. Yet surely something more than dumb luck has been at play here. My own answer is that I never forget for a moment that an animal might try to get on the road. Accordingly, no matter how fast or slow I go I'm always fully on the defensive. To a great extent, preventing roadkills is essentially a question of mental preparedness.

But teaching drivers to take animals into consid-

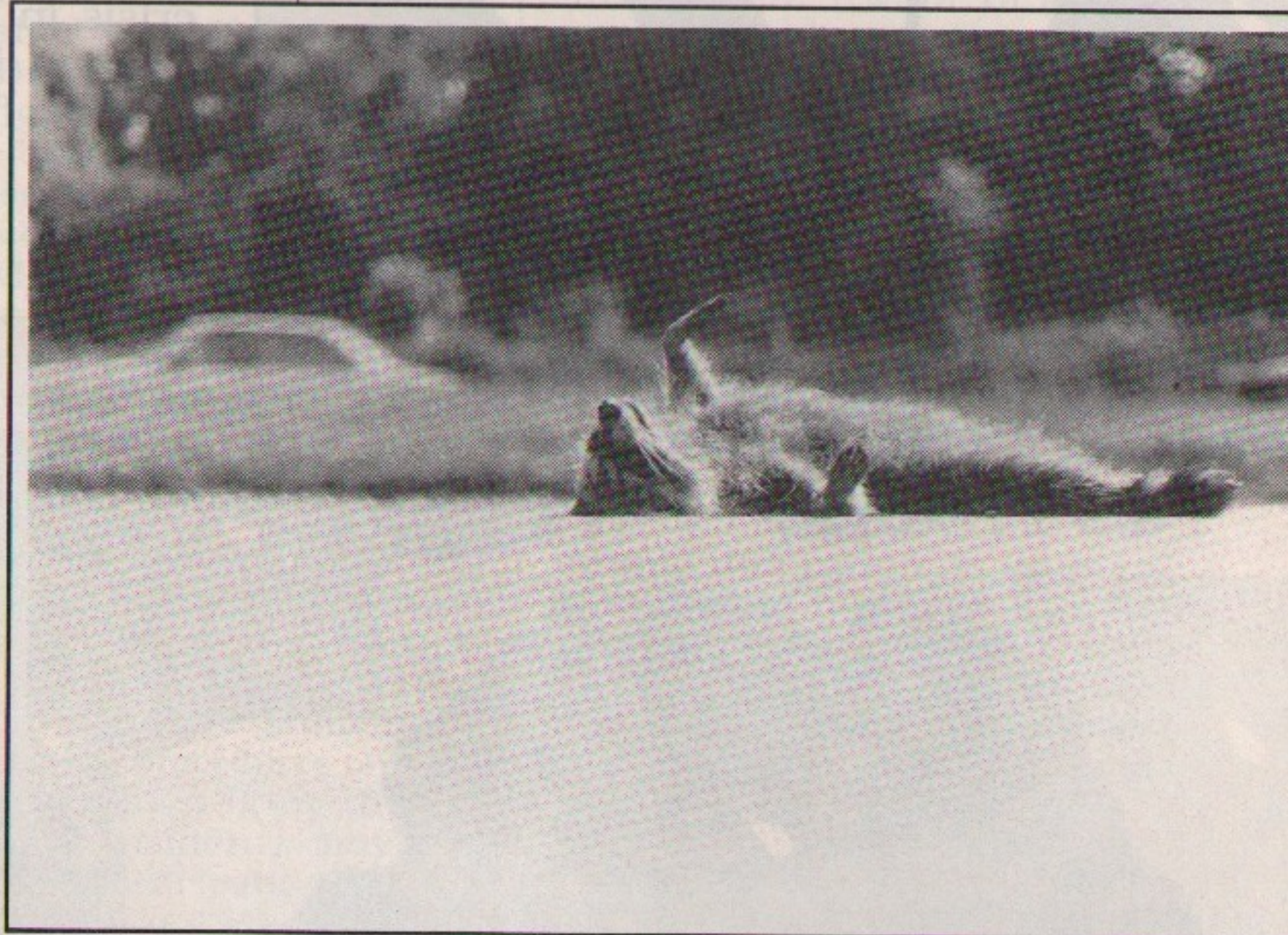
Much of today's road litter, especially discarded fast foods such as french fries and half-eaten burgers, often proves irresistible to omnivorous animals.

eration is also a question of self-preservation. In 1987 alone, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 111 people died and 5,000 were injured, many seriously, in animal-vehicle accidents. And, experts note, many minor injuries may have gone unreported for fear of police involvement or the threat of higher insurance premiums.


All of the above suggests that if this issue is to be tackled in a serious way, there's a lot of preliminary work to be done. Meantime, and as an immediate objective to be embraced even in the absence of firm data on the size and distribution of animal victimization, activists can begin pushing for enhancements in the design of roadways and vehicles. It's clear that, after a period of research, a variety of technical aids could be incorporated with potentially dramatic results.

But the decisive factor will remain people's attitudes toward the animal on the road. That's why no effort should be spared to sensitize current and future drivers to the *moral imperative* of acting generously and responsibly toward animals who may cross their path, or who may be found in precarious circumstances.

A mass education campaign aimed at peeling away the encrusted layers of speciesism that still benumb the human mind in regard to this issue should be the cornerstone of all our efforts. Only in the degree in which we succeed in that endeavor will roadkills cease to be America's largest and most unnecessary wildlife massacre. It is through processes such as these, and not through empty slogans, that we will finally build a much gentler, kinder America. □



To facilitate the creation and deployment of these public education drives, to compile reliable ethological data on which to base social policy, and to lobby automakers and transportation officials, a national anti-roadkills task force is being formed. Those interested in supporting this project may do so by writing directly to the National Anti-Roadkills Project, c/o VNN, Box 68, Westport, CT 06881, phone (203) 452-7655. Or they may drop a note to this writer, in care of this magazine.



The NEEDIEST of all ANIMALS

For an animal rights activist, it's easy to become

disgusted with humankind. Humans are exploiters and destroyers, self-appointed world autocrats around whom the universe seems to revolve. As a medical student, I can't afford such misanthropic feelings. But fighting them is a full time battle.

Yesterday, I attended a lecture on the AIDS crisis in Texas. While feeling highly concerned for the mas-

ses of people who already have, and are projected to have, AIDS, my mind rebelled at the statements about the chimpanzee AIDS experiments being performed in San Antonio. Whenever human disease is discussed, the issue of animal research is implicitly or explicitly present.

I feel that pain, suffering, and death are all part of life, inherently neither evil

BY SYDNEY SINGER

nor good. It is good, however, to help humans deal with this reality, to help them heal. It means assisting people in keeping their physical, spiritual, and emotional integrity in their time of crisis. But healing cannot be at any cost. To help one organism heal at the expense of another is evil and cannot be true healing.

For me, healing is a process by which the individual becomes reintegrated with his/her environment, as a part becomes harmoniously reconnected with the whole. Since the nature of living individuals is that they die, it follows that appropriate reintegration with the environment may involve an individual's death. Healing may mean that a diseased individual accepts his/her natural situation and dies.

I knew a wonderful tabby cat once. His name was Moose. True to his tough name, he enjoyed going out in stormy weather and often returned soaked. While I was away for a few days on a trip, Moose tried to pass a kidney stone, but it got lodged in his penis. For days his bladder could not empty, and when I returned home I was worried when he didn't greet me. I called for him over the next couple of days and ran to the door at many false alarms. Then one night I heard him crying on the steps outside my door.

The vet didn't want to be bothered in the middle of the night, and told me to give a quarter of an aspirin to Moose, who was now moaning with every exhale. My heart could take no more, so I called the vet back, and he agreed to meet me at his office.

Moose had blood poisoning

and kidney damage. When he returned from the vet a week later the prognosis was uncertain, but Moose was certainly happy to be out of the cage he was kept in at the vet's office. About a week later I noticed Moose acting sluggishly. He stopped eating, and he was in some pain. But as he looked into my eyes I had a clear sense that he was not asking me to help him as he had a few weeks ago. This time he was saying good-bye.

Nonhuman animals seem to know when to fight for their lives and when it's time to die. Humans seem to have no such gift. Life at all cost is our credo. Because of human frailty in accepting the realities of life and death, animals suffer. When humans die from diseases in the thousands, animals are killed in the millions. Our pains are multiplied throughout the animal world like a massive plague on life. It is often hard to feel compassion for humans in their pain and fear as they brutalize other animals.

Medical ethics is of great interest to me. But my strong belief in animal rights makes me feel alien from the typical ethicist. When the ethical issue of active euthanasia arises concerning a terminal patient who is asking to be killed, I find myself thinking about the millions of dogs and cats "euthanized" each year in pounds. When I hear about the ethics of artificial heart implantations, I think about the calves and dogs who have their hearts cut out of them to become "animal models" to help develop the artificial device. When I learn that my medical school will not allow students to practice certain procedures on each other, such as taking blood, because the students may feel coerced into participation, I think about the dogs and sheep used in student labs and recall the smell of the animals' fear, pain, and death

in the lab halls.

At times I feel our discussion of ethics is as meaningless as an ethics review board in a Nazi concentration camp. I am not meaning to say that human ethical concerns are unimportant or uninteresting. But it would be much easier for me to think about human ethical issues if animal rights issues were also being addressed responsibly by society. The blatant disregard for animal rights and the infliction of pain and suffering in animals is justified by society on the basis of human need. In the face of speciesist rationalizations for animal exploitation, which frame the issue in terms of animal suffering or human suffering, it's hard not take sides and fight for the animals.

How can I become a physician with this attitude? Well, I see myself as a healer, and it seems to me that the source of world evil and destruction is an ailing humankind. I want to assist people in finding and nurturing the seeds of kindness and wholeness inside themselves. We are the most helpless of animals, most in need of a healing reintegration into the world.

It takes a great deal of understanding to be an animal rights activist and keep one's heart open to the neediest animal of all: the human. While animals should be liberated on their own merits, it is true that animal liberation is human liberation. All of us who fight for animal rights are healers of humankind. Just as we have tapped and nurtured the goodness in ourselves, so can we in others. □

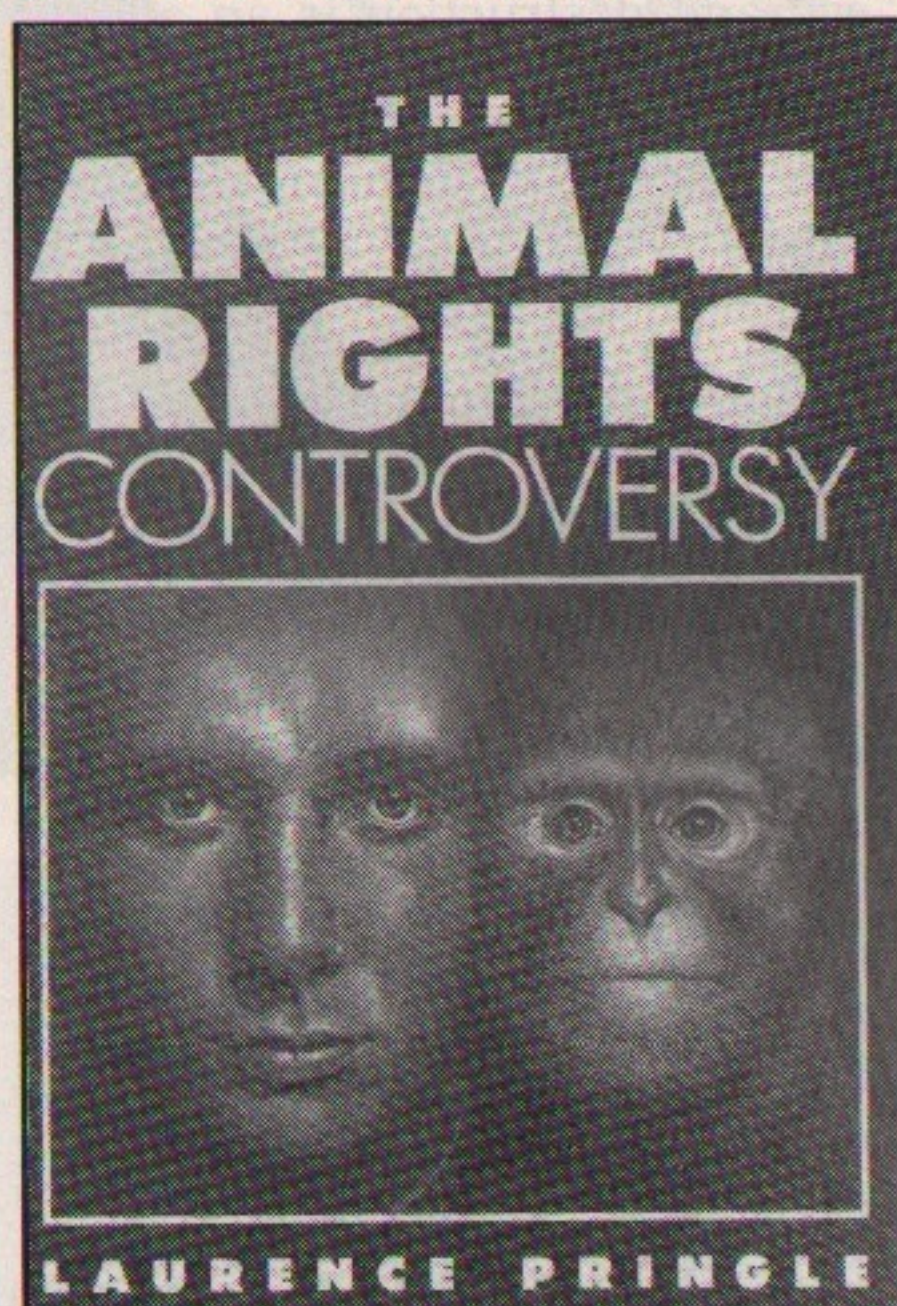
Sydney Singer is a medical student at the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston.

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SHORT TAKES

Animal Rights: Opposing Viewpoints
Edited by Janelle Rohr; Greenhaven Press, Inc. (P.O. Box 289009, San Diego, CA 92128-9009), 1989; 235 pages, \$7.95, softcover.

This excellent collection of 32 pro-and-con essays on animal rights is part of a series designed to help readers, specifically students, develop informed opinions on controversial issues. *Animal Rights* presents the views of such notable animal advocates as Peter Singer, Stephen Kaufman, Jane Goodall, John Robbins, Wayne Pacelle, Belton Mouras, and Tom Regan along with the arguments of animal exploiters such as monkey head transplanter Robert J. White. The great value of the book for public school humane education is that it promotes neither point of view, but rather stimulates the reader's own discriminatory processes. —K.B.



The Animal Rights Controversy
By Laurence Pringle; Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (111 Fifth Ave., NY, NY 10003), 1989; 103 pages, \$16.95, hardcover.

Another valuable resource for humane educators is *The Animal Rights Controversy* by Laurence Pringle, a former

teacher and editor of *Nature and Science* magazine. Unlike *Animal Rights: Opposing Viewpoints*, it is written in narrative form; however, Pringle has done a commendable job of presenting basic facts and a diversity of opinion. There are numerous citations from pro-animal literature such as *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* and *Animal Liberation*. —K.B.

Animal Testing and Consumer Products
By Heidi J. Welsh; Investor Responsibility Research Center (1755 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Ste. 600, Washington, DC 20036), 1990; 167 pages, \$25.00 postpaid, softcover.

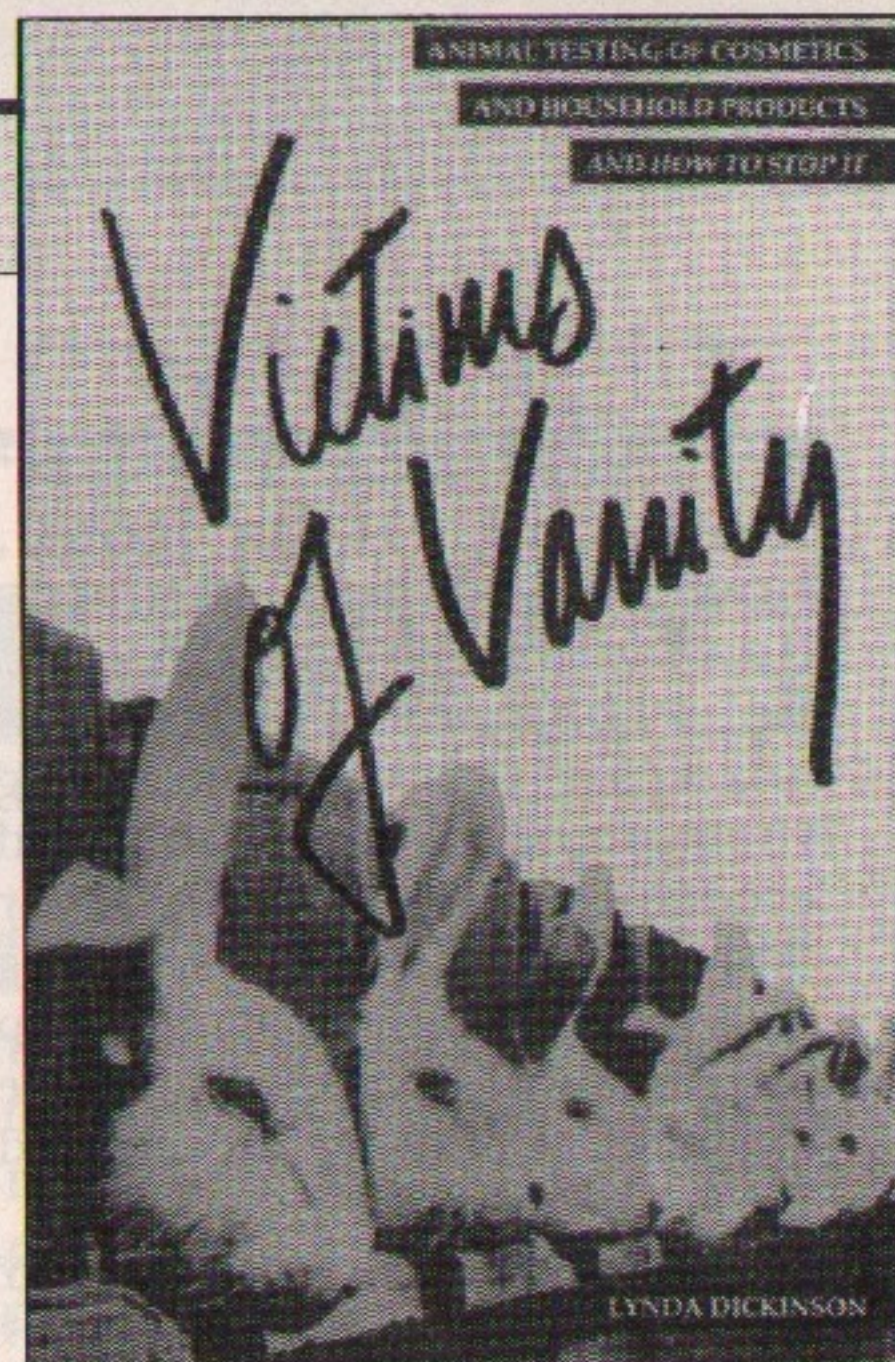
This credible, up-to-date book objectively examines the humane movement, federal policy on consumer product testing, animal tests, and nonanimal alternatives. It profiles nine companies that have been primary targets of animal advocates, and includes an analysis of animal use data reported to the USDA by corporate and noncommercial laboratories.

The New Eden: For People, Animals & Nature
By Dr. Michael W. Fox; Lotus Press Ltd. (P.O. Box 6265, Santa Fe, NM 87502-6265), 1989; 77 pages, \$8.95, softcover.

With an emphasis on developing an ecological spirituality, Michael W. Fox of HSUS examines what could and should be done to restore the earth. Fox makes specific recommendations for conscientious consumer. The book is beautifully illustrated by Susan Seddon Boulet.

Victims of Vanity
By Lynda Dickinson; Summerhill Press Ltd. (52 Shaftesbury Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4T 1A2, Canada), 1990; distributed in the U.S. by Sterling Publishing Co., Inc. (387 Park Ave. South, NY, NY 10016-8810); 93 pages, \$9.95, softcover.

The author of *Victims of Vanity*, a former model and fashion writer, exposes the abuse of animals in animal



testing of cosmetics and household products. It contains information on cruelty-free manufacturers and humane organizations in North America and the U.K.



Rites of Life
By Roger E. Ulrich, Ph.D.; Life Giving Enterprises, Inc. (P.O. Box 404, Kalamazoo, MI 49005-0404), 1989; 89 pages, \$5.50, softcover.

The author of this slim book is a university researcher who used to experiment on animals, but who is now a very vocal animal and environmental advocate. He warns, "...unless we surrender to the other animals and watch and listen very carefully to them, as they

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show us how to live lives that are more in balance with the laws of nature, we will disappear off the face of the earth..."

The Natural History of Seals
By W. Nigel Bonner; Facts on File (460 Park Ave. So., NY, NY 10016), 1990; 196 pages, \$24.95, hardcover.

This comprehensive study of seals is the latest in Facts on File's natural history series. The book is well illustrated with color photos, maps, and drawings.

The Survival Factor
By Mike and Tim Birkhead; Facts on File (460 Park Ave. So., NY, NY 10016), 1990; 208 pages, \$24.95, hardcover.

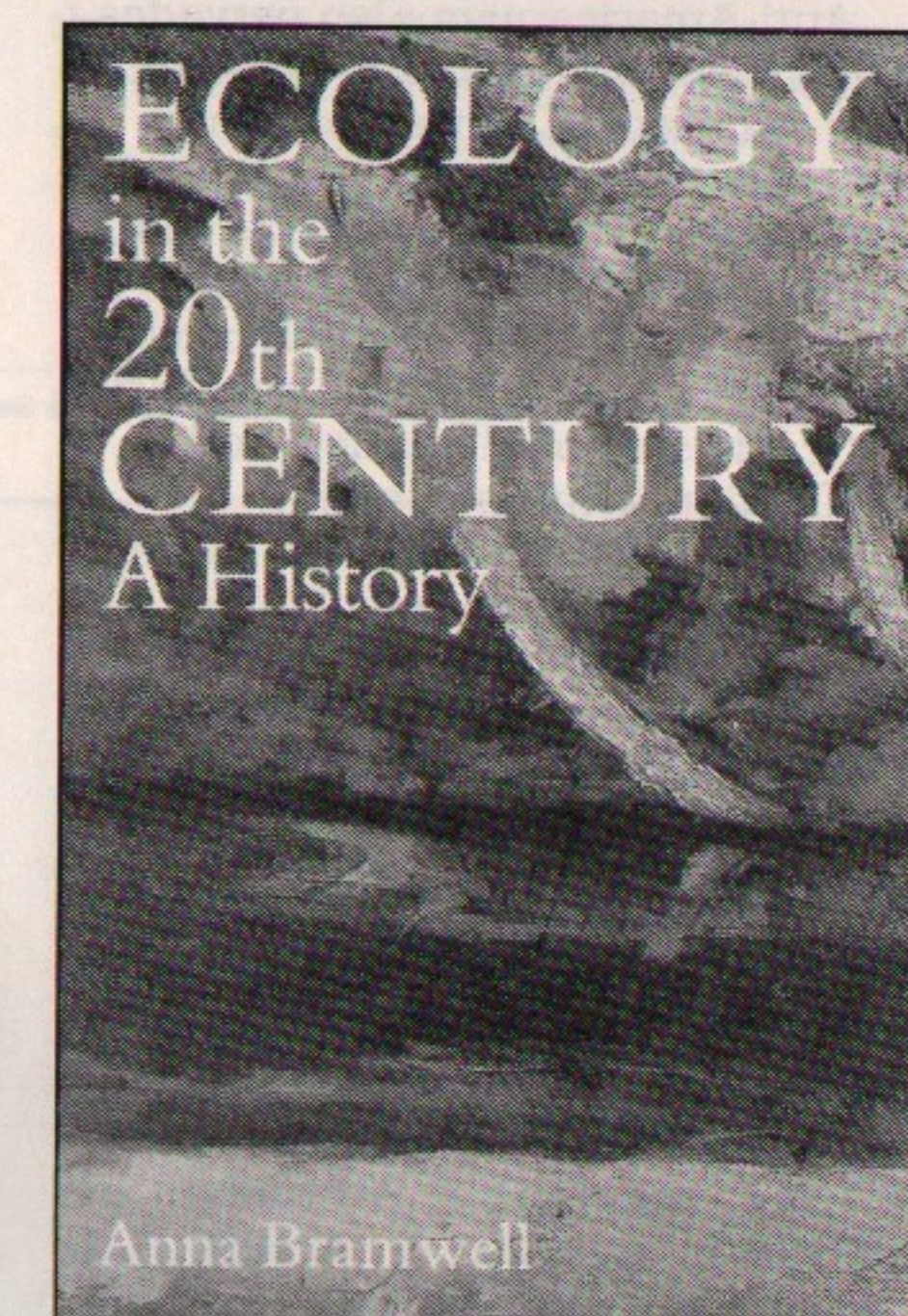
This lavishly illustrated book examines the fascinating adaptations that allow animals to survive in difficult and/or changing environments. The authors, both British zoologists, cover numerous land and aquatic species—mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, crustaceans, and fish.

Film

A Day at the Dog Races
Produced by Damon L. Meharg; Videocraft Productions, Inc., Boston, 1989; order from producer at 36 Robinwood Ave. #1B, Jamaica Plains, MA 02130; 21 minutes, \$49.95 + \$2.00 shipping, 1/2" VHS.

This new documentary brings together figures from all sides of the dog

racing issue, who debate breeding practices, live bait training, and the ethics of using animals for such amusement. □



Ecology Fakes and Facts

Ecology In The 20th Century: A History
By Anna Bramwell; Yale University Press (92A Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520), 1989; 292 pages, \$40.00 hardbound, \$16.95 softcover.

The Nature Fakers
By Ralph Lutts; Fulcrum Publishing (350 Indiana St., Ste. 510, Golden, CO 80401), 1990; 274 pages, \$22.95, softcover.

The enclosure of grazing commons and the Industrial Revolution during the 19th century swept aside the old agrarian relationship of workers and land, creating new concepts of property and political rights, new social classes who were neither peasant nor merchant, and recognition of negative human impact on nature. Out of the turmoil came the beginnings of environmentalism, including the animal protection movement.

Tracing the intellectual history of

environmental consciousness, Anna Bramwell of England and Ralph Lutts of Massachusetts offer conflicting but complimentary accounts reflecting the difference between the English Luddites and Malthusians, who were essentially conservative, and the New England Transcendentalists, who were radicals in their own time and would still be strong liberals in ours.

For Bramwell, environmentalism applied to lifestyle equals a doctrine she calls "ekologism," developing from a sense that something lost must be recovered. She finds the roots of ekologism in the Nordic tradition of tree worship; the peasant movements that rose in defense of family farms in turn-of-the-century Europe; and rising concern between the World Wars over depleted topsoil. Bramwell excludes wildlife and wilderness issues from her overview, because even two centuries ago Europe had little of either—and also, one suspects, because these issues have been advanced mainly by Americans.

In an often dense, lumbering

effort to claim environmentalism for the conservative camp, Bramwell labors to link liberal and radical branches of thought, including the animal rights movement, to the German Nazi party. (Her previous opus was *Blood And Soil: R. Walther Darre and Hitler's "Green Party."*) She repeats the tired, well-discredited cant that "there was top-level Nazi support for ecological ideas—especially if one incorporates the attitude of Hitler and Himmler on vegetarianism and animal rights." She seems unaware or unconcerned that Hitler was a vegetarian only briefly, if ever, and that as Roberta Kalechofsky explained in the July/August 1989 *ANIMALS' AGENDA*, the oft-alleged Nazi edict against vivisection of 1933 actually "laid out the conditions under which vivisection would continue," and "no more eliminated vivisection than the vivisection laws passed in England in 1875 and 1906." To her credit, however, Bramwell does acknowledge the gradual ouster of ecological ideas from Nazi rhetoric. Though the Nazis planted some trees, they were never environment-

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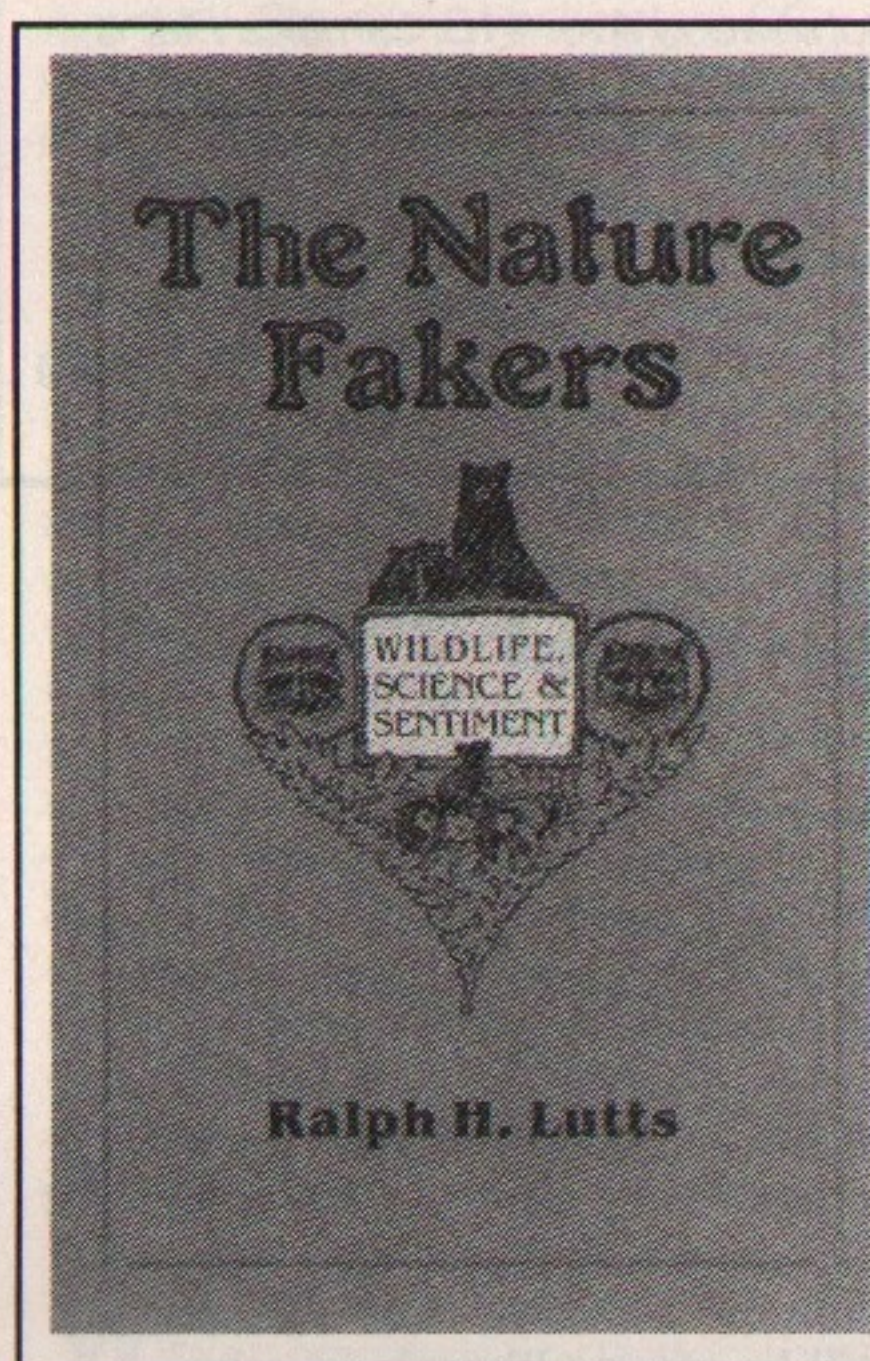
alists in any reasonable sense of the term.

Anti-Americanism also pervades Bramwell's outlook. Having ignored the substantial American contributions to ecological awareness for 225 pages, she finally allows that, "After the failure of the student movement of 1968, some Berkeley activists found a new cause. Marxist criticisms of alienation and reification combined with a [Wilhelm] Reichian critique of hard, paternalist insensitivity." She proceeds from this bizarre summation to assert that the eco-disasters U.S. environmental movement leaders then anticipated haven't happened, disregarding Three Mile Island, the 1974 energy crisis, multiple mass starvations in Africa, and the extinctions of innumerable species. She then dismisses the three million strong back-to-the-earth movement of the 1970s as "a return to rurality which has not occurred," never mind that participant numbers have only grown as the movement has aged and mellowed. She compounds her ignorance with a storm of sarcasm about alleged American ignorance of supposed European forebears.

Unlike Bramwell, Lutts didn't set out to write a history of environmentalism; he just found it convenient to do so in fluently describing the context of the influential 1903-1910 controversy over "the Nature Fakers." Debate began when naturalist John Burroughs, egged on by Theodore Roosevelt, attacked glaring errors in the popular nature stories of William Long, Ernest Thompson Seton, Jack London, Charles Roberts, and others. Burroughs, a strict Cartesian determinist, especially decried depictions of animals as thinking beings with human emotions. Long, a minister noted for heretical humanism and disbelief in hell, counterattacked. Burroughs, like Audubon before him, had done most of his nature study with a shotgun, killing and mounting specimens. Long argued for ethology, or studying the

behavior of living animals in their natural habitat. Long further argued that the behavior of species may vary, as animals demonstrate their thinking ability by adapting to divergent circumstance. He finally accused Burroughs, along with sport hunters, of threatening rare species with extinction.

Long's points were well-taken by most, though not by Burroughs. Roosevelt conceded the value of ethology and the likelihood that the capacity for thought does not



begin with humankind, but extends in diminishing degree through the more advanced mammals and birds. Thompson Seton, London, Roberts et al thereafter qualified their descriptions of unusual animal behavior. Long, however, persisted in publishing and defending exceedingly bizarre accounts of animal behavior; took up hunting, after having decried it, in an effort to boost his authority; and ended by echoing, for religious reasons, another glaring Cartesian non-sequitur, the assertion that animals feel no pain because they have no souls.

Tracing the fallout of the Nature Fakers debate, Lutts hails Bur-

roughs as a father of scientific environmentalism; Long as a father of the animal rights movement, since he was an early exponent of the idea that the fate of individual animals is as important as the fates of whole species. Lutts is critical of "elements of nature faking in some animal rights advocates' portrayal of wildlife," giving examples, but allows that "as they focus their attention on the more abstract populations and ecosystems phenomena of nature, ecologists, wildlife managers and environmentalists can easily lose sight of individual animals and their responsibilities to them. It is the animal welfare and animal rights advocates who are reminding us of this, and their messages must not be rejected out of hand."

Lutts himself overlooks that the extreme ends of Burroughs' and Long's positions meet in espousing attitudes—that animals don't think or feel pain—held mainly by those who most exploit animals.

As an example of current nature fakery, Lutts cites the premise of the film *The Bear*, that an adult male grizzly adopts an orphaned cub. Oddly, he omits that *The Bear* was adapted from *The Grizzly King*, a 1916 novel by James Oliver Curwood, who was just rising to fame as the Nature Fakers debate peaked. Curwood's anthropomorphic character development and anti-hunting, pro-environment message place him philosophically close to the Nature Fakers. However, Curwood did point out in his fifth chapter that the adoption of the cub was extraordinary, occurring only because the adult male grizzly was unusually good-natured, and because by licking his throbbing shoulder wound, cleaning and cooling it, the cub performed him a service. Like Thompson Seton, London, and Roberts, Curwood had learned to be careful when his facts might be questioned.

—Merritt Clifton

Continued from page 20

The Opposition In Motion

effectively in every case. Certain facts about factory farming speak for themselves. When people see baby chicks thrown alive into a dumpster, when they see veal calves in crates, they see confinement and stress and things they don't want to support. We need to pick our targets carefully and go after examples of undeniable, indefensible cruelty. If we choose our targets wisely and get the word out accurately, people will support animal rights—or certainly animal welfare at this point.

"Even though we at Farm Sanctuary would like to see a world without exploitation, we need to be more realistic in our approach. Our stockyard program was aimed at persuading stockyards to adopt humane standards, to euthanize humanely, to take care of downed and crippled animals, to feed and water properly. It was certainly not an abolition-type platform. Nor was our hatchery campaign, in which we were trying to get farmers to treat their animals humanely. Vegetarianism is not something you can legislate. That has to come from within, from a spiritual, moral, or ethical belief. But you can legislate against the abuse and cruel treatment of animals."

There remains some disagreement within the animal rights movement about the reliance on practical *vis-a-vis* philosophical arguments. "I feel very strongly that ethical arguments have a place in the debate," says George Cave, president of Trans-Species Unlimited. "It's important to include self-interest in any argument, but at its core the animal rights effort is an ethical, social-justice movement. If you simply appeal to self-interest, then ultimately you don't establish the foundations that result in a change of consciousness."

"The broader task is advancing the ethic of compassion," says Pacelle. "If we become too mired in the practical arguments, we lose sight of the forest for the trees. I think the public has the potential to evolve in terms of compassion."

Regardless of the form the argument takes, many animal rights activists maintain that an effective way to meet counterattacks from the animal-use indus-

tries is by forming coalitions with groups outside the animal rights movement. "The time has come," says Dr. Fox, "when in order to strengthen itself the animal protection movement should link with the environmental and deep ecology movements and the consumer and human rights groups that marched on Earth Day." Fox contends that instead of having its own march, the animal rights movement should have marched alongside environmentalists, "because everything's interconnected. Those who really care about animal rights should be marching for the one mother of us

all, which is the Earth. There's only one agenda left now, and that's to save the planet."

In its struggle against the foes of animal liberation, the animal rights movement is like a novice politician trying to unseat a multiterm incumbent. That's never an easy task. To defeat an established, monied opponent, the challenger must be resolute, prepared to go the distance, and ever mindful of the wisdom of Damon Runyon: "The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; but that's the way to bet." □



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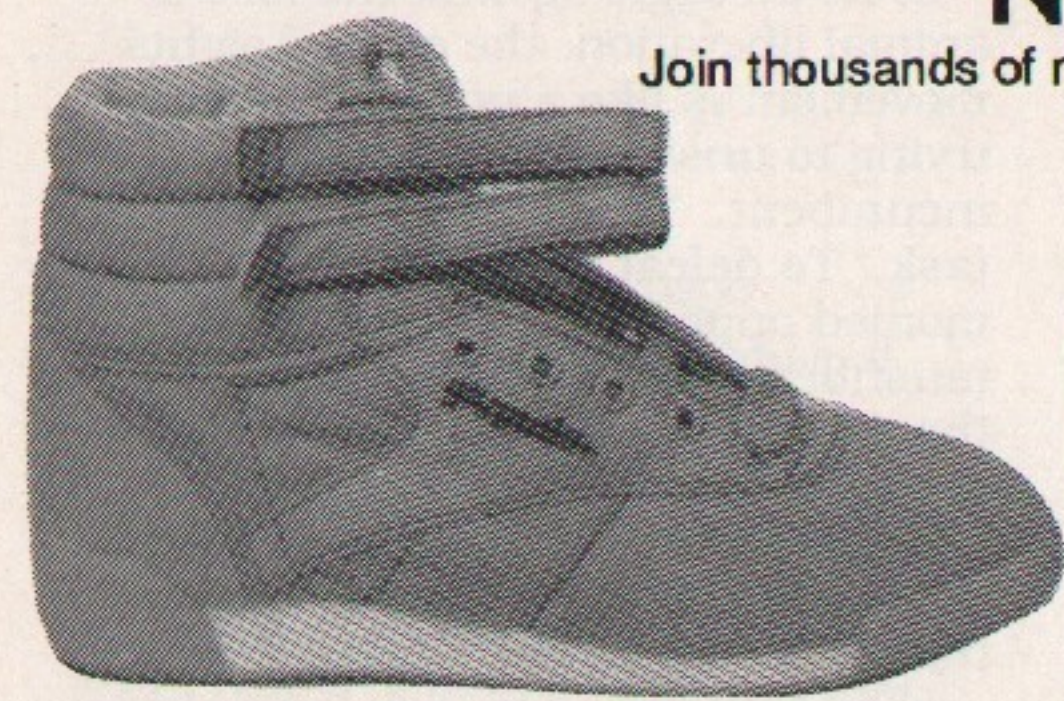
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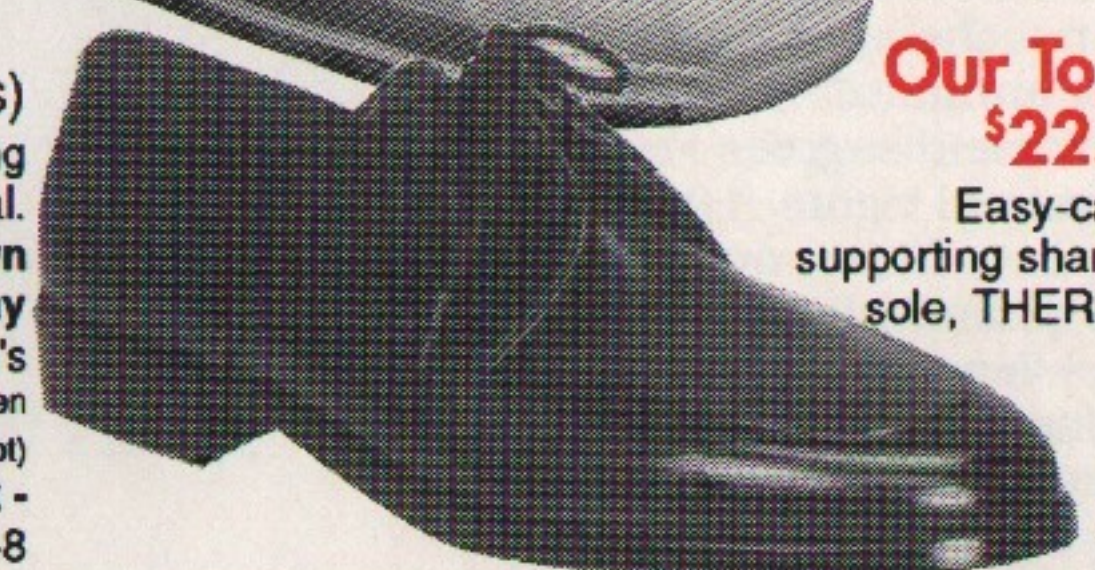
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Letters

Continued from page 7

in Egypt compare well with the atrocities here. Camels herded for hundreds of miles in the desert heat to slaughterhouses in Cairo is similar to the treatment of U.S. livestock: cows and pigs crammed into trucks and, in the heat or cold, driven hundreds of miles to slaughterhouses. In the summer, one can find cattle trucks parked in the sun while the driver takes a lunch break. Slaughter of goats in public is not uncommon in Egypt, while the much greater number of animals slaughtered in the U.S. are hidden behind walls. Nazi-like atrocities in laboratories, also hidden behind locked doors, seem to be unique to Western societies.

It seems the major difference is that in "civilized" societies atrocities are concealed, whereas in "Third World" countries they are public; the hideousness is no greater. Furthermore, the number of animals killed and tortured in the U.S. is much more than in many poorer nations combined.

In any case, the terms "Third World" and "civilized" are highly questionable. They refer to the level of wealth and industrialization of a country rather than to its level of moral development. The term "Third World" is doubly misleading—after all, there is only one world, not three.

—Nader Ibrahim
Houston, TX

On Kosher Slaughter

The letter from Lucille Moses Scott (March '90) seriously distorts the truth regarding kosher slaughter (shechita) in the U.S. For the record: In June 1963 the Rabbinical Council of America (orthodox) came out against the practice of shackling cattle and hoisting them into the air while they are still conscious, a practice that is not an integral part of shechita but the result of USDA hygiene regulations. At the time, no alternative existed. Meanwhile, the Joint Advisory Committee (JAC) of combined Jewish organizations had commissioned the Armour Foundation to develop a holding pen. When the ASPCA acquired all related patents, so as to consolidate the research, the JAC turned over

their rights without recompense.

Contrary to statements in the letter and in Sidney Jacobs' article "Who Shall Live? Who Shall Die?" (Oct. '89), the ASPCA pen has never been available to slaughterhouses "free of any charge." It is true that the ASPCA did not charge royalties, but this never accounted for more than a fraction of the cost, and in any case the patent ran out several years ago.

Nor is it true that "the rabbis and packing houses still shun using" the pen. In fact the pen is used with shechita for 80 percent of those animals for whom the pen was designed (adult cattle). We understand that only one large kosher slaughter plant does not use the pen.

Slaughtering, by whatever method, is a heartless act. To call any of it "humane" mocks the word and adds insult to the ultimate injury. No reform can make it humane to kill a healthy animal for human consumption. But if existing methods can be made less cruel, and all of them can, no doubt this should be done. The Jewish method is no exception. Restraining devices now exist for all kinds of cattle, large and small, and their use with shechita should speedily become universal.

—Brian Klug
Jews for Animal Rights
255 Humphrey St.
Marblehead, MA 01945

Editor's Note: Livestock handling expert Temple Grandin reports that while approximately 80 percent of large cattle slaughtered in U.S. kosher plants are held in either the ASPCA pen or a V-conveyor restrainer, over 90 percent of the calves and 100 percent of the sheep are still hung up (conscious) for slaughter.

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