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The ANIMALS’ AGENDA

June 1990 VOLUME X NO. 5

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The ANIMALS’ AGENDA ISSN 0890-0809 is published monthly by the Animal Rights Network, Inc. Send for combined issues in January/February and July/August. Offices are located at 455 Market Street, San Francisco, CA 94104 and 430 North Court, Suite 301, Enon, CT 06082. Please indicate department. Address for editorial and advertising inquiries: ANIMALS’ AGENDA, 430 North Court, Suite 301, Enon, CT 06082. Password: All addresses changes to ANIMALS’ AGENDA, P.O. Box 605, Granville, NY 13072. Second class postage paid at Enon, CT and additional mailing offices. The ANIMALS’ AGENDA is printed in the U.S. Entire contents copyrighted. Nothing may be reproduced in whole or in part without permission from the publisher. Subscription rates are $20.00 per year, $30.00 for two years, and $50.00 for three years. Canadian and Mexican prices: $27.00/one year; $42.00/two years; $60.00/three years. Other foreign subscriptions: $31.00/one year, $50.00/two years, $70.00/three years. The ANIMALS’ AGENDA assumes no responsibility for printed mistakes. Manuscripts or letters not accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope cannot be returned. We do not print fiction. Please do not send poetry. Due to the volume of mail, letters from readers cannot be personally acknowledged. The ANIMALS’ AGENDA is interested in the Alternative Press Index. The ANIMALS’ AGENDA makes every effort to ensure that products and services advertised herein are consistent with the humane ethic, but no representation is made or implied that such products are guaranteed to be completely “cruelty-free.” For more detailed product information, concerned readers should contact: Animal Rights Network, USA, 175 West 22nd St, 4th Fl, New York, NY 10011, which publishes The Compassionate Consumer list. Opinions expressed in the pages of the magazine do not necessarily reflect the views of The Animal Rights Network, Inc.
The Promise of Summity

The annual Summit for the Animals was held in Washington, D.C. this year. First organized five years ago by Belton Mourns, now Secretary General of United Animal Nations (UAN), the Summit is a cooperative annual event of animal protection organizations.

From relatively light attendance in the first years, participation in the Summit began to grow in 1998. After some necessary limitations were placed on attendance, representatives from about 40 groups met at the Summit but grew to 60 organizations in 1999, 80 in 1998, and 100 in 1998. Some of these limitations included a number of sessions that were open only to the public, not to animal protection organizations.

The purpose of the Summit is to bring together animal protection organizations from around the world to discuss common issues and strategies. The Summit provides a platform for organizations to share their experiences and learn from each other.

Support your local animal shelter

There are thousands of animal shelters nationwide, and there's one near you! While there are a number of organizations, most do not have the resources to adequately care for the animals in their care. It is difficult to find the legitimacy of local organizations without actually touring their operations.

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The Dark Face of Science Not Obsolete

MacDonald Daly seems to have missed an important point in John Vyyvan's use of "literati" in The Dark Face of Science (Review, 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 Vyyvan's point was a snobish, 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 Vyyvan 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 "generalists" and "abolitionists." It was his ability to give clear expression to this problem—as well as his

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Letters

Continued from page 4
tremendously readable blend of argument and history”—that persuaded me to republish his books.
—Robert E. Klinefsky, Publisher
Micaah Publications
255 Humphrey St.
Marblehead, MA 01945.

Editor’s Note: Vynyan’s book is available from Micaah 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 J. Jacobs article, “Who Shall Live? Who Shall Die?” (Oct. ’89), he alleges that “Sephardic Jews assumed the same 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 “enriched” stray cats 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

Let Your Voice Be Heard

While you want to help save animals and protect our environment you may not have the time or ability to write and express your concern. Let The Write Cause do it for you.

As a member, The Write Cause will send you a monthly newsletter filled with animal rights and environmental issues, such as the Wild Cat Protection Act, designer furs, animal product testing, and reforestation protection. You select the issues and The Write Cause will send two personalized letters, addressed and stamped, for you to simply sign and send out.

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R.B. / Amelia, OH

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June 1990
Bill Oliver: Singing for Nature

The Animals' Agenda June 1990

Bill Oliver sings love songs—love songs to the earth, its unsung creatures, its animals and trees. The Top 40 isn’t generally interested in small darters and the wildlife corridor of the Rio Grande valley. but university auditors from Yale to Stanford and environmental groups from Anchorage to his home base in 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,” he says, “from the Woody Guthrie scavenging 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 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/songwriter” 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 fingerpicking 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 the loss of wilderness. “We’re losing the wild places and the vastness that wilderness requires. When we destroy that, we’re slashing off evolution in an instant, bringing it to a screeching halt.” So he sings of those expenses, 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 not some monster, so Champ, you must remain in the waters of Champlain.”

Children particularly enjoy the song, “Guard Dog II,” 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 under the moonlight, 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 underling meaning of the song, of course, is that dogs don’t choose to live under those conditions. It’s an unfriendly 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, but still it didn’t cause needless animal suffering.”

Bill Oliver is available for concerts, school assembly programs and full-day residencies, often in a duet performance with Philadelphia writer, singer and aerobics Glen Waideck. For booking information, write Live Oak Recordings, 515 E. 40th, Austin, TX 78751, or call 512-469-5176. Bill Oliver’s four cassette recordings are also available for $8 each from the above address.

—Victoria Moroz
PROFILE

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 literature and archive organization with thousands of pictures and slides filed on every aspect of the subject. For free—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, and feminism undercurrent. What’s more, she argues that “we have been taking the moral standpoint far 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, “called 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 Jacobbo

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

Living the Green Life

“... deal,” he recalls with admiration. From the beginning, Connie melded her passion for ecology, feminism, and nature spirituality 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 a 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.

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

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

Leg-Hold Traps bring slow and painful death to animals hauled for their fur. WSFA’s worldwide anti-fur efforts are extensive.

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

Coldfighting Spurs are strapped to the legs of game cocks bred to fight until death. WSFA uncovered illegal breeding operations and sets up raids throughout the world.

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

Halepakus are used to club baby seals. This year Camada has survived the killings of nearly 200,000 seals.

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 WSFA, PO Box 190, 29 Perkins St., Boston, MA 02130. Or call (617) 522-7000. Your support is our only line of defense.
Lawsuits

The Animal Legal Defense Fund has filed suit under the USADA to force implementation of the 1985 Animal Protection Act. A 30-day period to file a complaint with the USDA began on January 1st. The suit also seeks to require USDA to provide information on animal protection laws, which is currently unavailable. The suit alleges that the USDA has failed to enforce the Animal Protection Act, which prohibits the use of animals for medical research that is not necessary to improve human health. The plaintiffs seek an injunction against the USDA and a declaratory judgment that the Animal Protection Act is constitutional. If the suit is successful, it could result in widespread changes to the way animals are used in research. The suit was filed in the US District Court for the Northern District of California.

New Groups

The Ballon Art Project opposes mass balloon releases, landing in water, the balloons are not recovered, and the water, fish and other species suffer. Write 707-375-999, P.O. Box 444, The Balloon Art Project, 902 E. 11th St., San Francisco, CA 94108.

Friends of Moose Inspect Moose. The Friends of Moose Inspect write to say that the moose are being systematically killed by hunters. Write to the group at PO Box 131, Oxford, Maine 04270.

The Air Rights Coalition is a group dedicated to educating the public about the private sector issues. They have houses over 100 formerly stray or abandoned, sick, and injured animals, pigs, and dogs at 3448 Dingle Ave., Champaign, IL 61820, and the group asks that the public not steal bicycles from the group.

Paintings

The PIFA Channel sends video footage to the USA against animal testing. It also sends an appeal to the USDA to stop the sale of animals for medical research. The appeal includes a website, where people can sign a petition to stop the sale of animals. The website can be found at http://www.pifachannel.com.

Disadvantages

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MEDICINE

Not long ago, I was giving a lecture in Lubbock, Texas. As I spelt 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 affections 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, 1981. The same risk factors that have been identified for heart disease were present in these impotent men to a greater extent than in the general population. Just as in heart disease, impotence results from a deficiency of blood flow leading 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 vegetarian 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. Vegetarian and near-vegetarian diets have been shown to be dramatically effective in preventing and treating type I or insulin-dependent diabetes. A study of the near-vegetarian Pritikin Diet combined with exercise found that 21 of 23 patients on oral medications and 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 patients treated with drugs that cause impotence may stop taking the medication as prescribed. Vegetarian diets are helpful in controlling 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 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 so 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 is 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 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 may have a considerably greater presence in the human psyche.

References:

By Neal D. Barnard, M. D.

DIET and Sexual POTENCY

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 had 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 impotence is part of the problem. In addition, some of the medications used in the treatment of hypertension can interfere with sexual functioning. Methyldopa (Almdine) frequently leads to impotence. Guanethidine

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National Veal Boycott

June 22, 1990
Friday Evening

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The Animals’ Agenda
June 1990

Dr. Barnard is president of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, 540 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005: 202-986-2210.

The Animals’ Agenda
June 1990
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 our 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 animal rights protest 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 vaguely satisfying, this is the time to participate, to redouble our efforts, to ensure the continued growth and solidification of our movement. We'll gather at the Ellipse, immediately behind the White House, by 10:00 a.m. to hear speeches and enjoy the comments of celebrities and leaders. At 3:00 p.m., we shall march to the Capitol, responsible for our fate, America's most important political decision. We shall meet new friends and share our joy along the way. And the very fact that we shall此举 suggests that the march is part of the movement of the 80s: a movement that cannot be stopped by those who want to suppress the awakening of the people who care about animals.

See you there!

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 301-583-1737. 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 301-949-1836 to join. • Monday, June 11, will be a day of concentrated pro-animal lobbying. Details on current bills will be distributed at the March. Farm Sanctuary will also offer shelter tours. For info, call 607-533-2225. • FoA offers roundtrip transport from Norwalk, Conn. at $37.50 per person. Call 203-856-0933.

THE OPPOSITION IN MOTION

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 untrammeled 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

June 1990

The Animals’ Agenda

Illustrations by Rich Taylor
Thanks to animal research, they'll be able to prolong their lives.

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The Animals' Agenda
June 1990
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 researched this gospel, the animal-use industries are that 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 disabled to dismayed to renewed determination. "We have to walk the fine line of persuading 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 Oriflex, which, although it was pronounced 'safe' after being tested on rats, 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 he is "the debate about medical research is not necessarily a moral 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 antivivisectors. 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 Protection 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 'polarizing rhetoric,' Fox recommends challenging the industries of animal exploitation on an ecological, scientific, and economic basis. Ethics and morality will not serve us all in an amoral, unethical society. We have to show the alternatives. We have to demonstrate how things can be done in healings, procreative ways. Instead of proving green, we have to become green."

Lorr Bauston, co-founder with her husband, John, 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 counterattacks. 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..."
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, whereDisney beaches pick their way

through all manner of trash, some of it brought ashore

around the necks of stranded 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 cures 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."

Continued on Page 24

BY JIM HOGSHIRE

Sea of

Are We Deep-Sixing

Troubles: the Oceans

June 1990
**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 coral animals are little more than islets 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 cupped by tropical fish mongers who break chunks of coral to get at their precious quarry. Still others merely break off pieces to hawk to tourists.

To ensure the integrity of the area, the number 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 fields and highways to feed algae colonies that steadily replace reefs. Sewage builds up on the reefs, staring 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, they can be expected to white up to the point that even 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 forests: threats to the reefs are similar, as are their human-made causes. 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 less than one percent of sea area, yet support at least 25 percent of all marine fish species.

Although scientists have not yet reached a firm conclusion on the matter, they are concerned that the global warming effect caused by air pollution has already raised the water temperature enough to bring a bizarre “bleaching” of coral. 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 1983, but it has intensified over the last few years. While episodes of bleaching were recorded at all in the 1970s, we are currently experiencing the third massive outbreak of the problem since 1983.

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. If the water temperature of the corals can live only in a relatively narrow temperature band, it doesn’t take much to upset the balance—anything over 90°F would be lethal to the corals.

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

**The World’s Fish Populations Are Crashing**

In 1987 bleaching may have killed off as much as 30 percent of the coral reefs in Caicos Islands, while up to 90 percent of some reefs have yet to recover from the most recent bleaching that ranged from the Cayman Islands to the Florida Keys, striking large areas of reefs in particular.

Some believe it can take as long as a century for a reef to recover from a severe bleaching episode. And reef loss poses serious problems. Widespread destruction of the reefs will eliminate the fishery, potentially effecting 15 million fishing people, according to professor Glynn. It will also cause serious erosion that, coupled with rising sea levels, will threaten coastal areas with flooding, miles of our coastline at a time.

The reefs can recover from that. The reefs are subject to more and more pollution. High levels of sediment and nitrogen runoff from farms 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 now threatened 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 Large Sanctuary, a 100-square-mile preserve in the Florida Keys, he sees the damage being done by pollution runofl f the coastal regions. But White believes these are long-term problems environmental managers like him can’t do much about. He believes things about is a much more immediate and devastating problem: the physical annihilation of reefs by human beings.

“The direct human impact on the reef is incredible—boat groundings, people dropping anchors on it, handing it just touching it. A grounding causes instantaneous mortality of 50 percent. If you add up all boat groundings you get an average of 35 boat groundings a year here.” Whereas 90 percent of reefs are able to recover from bleaching within 30 days to five months, when a ship smashes into a reef it’s pulverized. It’s destroyed forever.

Last year—an average year—there were 38 small boat groundings in Key Largo National Marine Sanctuary. “It’s the worst I’ve ever seen in America’s only barrier reef. Then, in October, an American freighter called the Alia Queen made land again in the sanctuary and with 15,000 tons of cargo. Two and a half weeks later, a Greek ship called the Efsi hit the reef and took out another 1.600 miles of Fantastic 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 much help.

If laws are powerless to stop the degradation of the reefs either by human hand or by human waste, what can be done to save the reefs? Reluctantly, scientists agree that there is one thing that has managed to prove herself at least somewhat: the importance of replacing the damaged coral—artificial reefs. However, artificial reefs, they warn, are no cure for the problem. At best they are...
Fishermen manipulate their quotas by dumping overboard whatever doesn't bring a fair price.

during the 1970s, and salmon were even reintroduced successfully to several streams, including the Columbia and the Fraser. Juvenile salmon were released into these streams in order to increase their numbers. The increase in salmon numbers resulted in higher catches for fishermen. In the 1980s, salmon quotas were reduced to protect the salmon population. This resulted in lower catches for fishermen, but also helped to conserve the salmon population for future generations.

Fishermen are affected by changes in quotas and fishing regulations. They may need to adapt their fishing practices to comply with new regulations. In some cases, fishermen may be required to reduce their catches in order to protect the fish population. This can result in lower income for fishermen and reduced profits for fishing companies. In other cases, changes in quotas may allow fishermen to increase their catches and earn more money. However, this can also lead to overfishing and the depletion of fish populations. Therefore, it is important for quota management systems to be carefully designed and monitored to ensure that they are sustainable and fair for both fishermen and the fish population.
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 the fish each year range from 80,000 to 200,000, including 30,000 killed by the U.S. fleet. This may be belatedly changing. Harbital by "driftnet" fishermen, the "dolphin-safe" policy may be hard to implement—and may have other environmentally harmful consequences. American Tuna Boat Assn. president Andrew Follard argues that setting neta "on dolphins" will only make tuna scarce, as fishers will instead hunt immature tuna who don't yet swim with dolphins.

The driftnet

In what is sometimes called "stripplaining 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 chokolate systems of dolphines, whales, and porpoises cannot detect the nylon, and those animals remains drowned in the net.

Ironically, driftnets were first touted by the United Nations in the 1980s as a cheap way for developing nations to exploit protein resources. The practice has since proven so destructive it has been banned.

Corps, a monopoly run by the family of Philippine House fisheries subcommittee chair Cristelito Abines. ABS rents 28 ships from Fraser Fishing Corp. of Manila. Each ship carries as many as 900 fish-catchers, many of them barely into their teens, a legal requirement that they be at least 18. Despite this, fishing damage from the water pressure, and catchers live as deep as 100 feet, without the use of oxygen tanks, to anchor their ships. Bears become entangled and drowned. Dynamite is used to break up reefs and stun fish in some operations. In others, fishermen catch the fish-catchers with dead coral with rocks or boulders. 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 surface. When the fish can't find their way, the fish-catchers don't catch anything. They are hired by the ABS Fish Trading

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 deforested land followed. Siting the new deforestation was compounded by the deforestation of the forest cover by three-quarters. Chemical-intensive cultivation on the deforested land followed. Siting the new deforestation was compounded by the deforestation

W hile 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 children labor. A recent inventory by the University of the Philippines found that the coral reefs surrounding the 7,107 Philippine islands include 500 species of coral—more than 100 more than 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, with only six percent recovering. Of the 110 coral species native to the South China Sea in 1990, 90 are now extinct, according to the recent United Nations report, Human Induced Damage To Coral Reefs.

The coral decline off the Philippines began with World War II shelling and bombardment. After the war, mangrove rainforests still covered 80 percent of the land, but 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 deforested land followed. Siting the new deforestation was compounded by the deforestation of the forest cover by three-quarters. Chemical-intensive cultivation on the deforested land followed. Siting the new deforestation was compounded by the deforestation

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Continued from previous page

the coasts of nearly every nation. Japan, home to one of the largest
2414.0x1644.0

largest shrimp and fish farms 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 institute treaties limiting the
use of driftnets by the end of June 1989 and was
furthermore, to require observers aboard foreign ships to monitor and
reduce 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 Force bombers used
to kill whales for target practice and
machine-gunned sea lions to dispose
of ammunition. By the 1960s, the military had
captured dolphins and sea lions, training them in secret programs to retrieve
missile parts from the ocean floor. Some
dolphins were trained to attack enemy
frogs 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
referred to sleeping 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.

Captured 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 Kullick calls the
practice of capturing dolphins and putting them into
tanks to pull visitors in a circle for 15 minutes

“certifiable inhumane.”

Rick 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 sonorous bounces back at them from
outside 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.

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“I has become tritely astatic that human beings
use the ocean as a gigantic dumpster. How will we
stop it? When we’re not pouring waste into it, we seem to be
gutting it for any possible profit, as drift nets 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 the
footage of chemical goo lapping up on pristine shores or
struggling dolphins and dead whales, yet the laws they
pass are little more than grandstands 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,
Masshoff sees the state for old highway bridges he
can turn into reef material. Subnick sees 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 turn.

AND all of us can speak out.

D A T E L I N E : I N T E R N A T I O N A L

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

BY DAVID P. GREANVILLE

North Korea does not show the nauseating signs of animal abuse.
North American activists are likely to see in their homelands.

Special correspondent: Richard Wesley. As mentioned
before in this column, fighting for animal rights in undeveloped
nations presents difficulties to account a variety of cultural and
social pressures not as prominent or present in more
devolved societies. Few people in Korea are aware, for example,

of the plight of black mongo and

elephants. And most Koreans

and Koreans more of wall 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 outside the

world.

In Korea, which is not

underdeveloped as other Third

World nations, several economic and cultural factors seem to

inhibit the fostering of animal rights activism. For one thing,

the country is ruled by a newly

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.

Some of the worst abuses of non-human animals occur in

entertainment and spectator sports. President Kim Il Sung recently

presented the national university, named after himself, with

taxidermically mounted animals, skinning rights

for young people and a young
girlie. And department stores

stuffed wild animals, including
crocodiles, plagues,
gulls, tigers, lions, rabbits, and

young deer. Also, feathers

purchased from live sparrow

are used as brushes by artists who

serve the tourist trade.

Although fighting is officially frowned on

in both North and South Korea,

tourists have apparently little

trouble in finding establishments

willing to serve such dishes.

Whole meat is also being sold

commercially despite the
government ban of 1944 imposed by the
International Whaling
Commission.

Tour 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
trode of disconcert for non-

human animal rights that leads to the

unchecked mistreatment of wild
dpecies. The less developed world, it would seem, is not likely
to see the birth of a genuine animal rights movement that
conquers its economic backwardness, the whims and

influences that take poverty

fects on human beings. Yet,
in the case of North Korea, relative underdevelopment may be

less of an obstacle for the

arrival of a new consciousness.

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
told in for decades, chiefly as

result of the Korean War in the
1950s.

Richard Wesley, a Canadian

activist based in Winnipeg, Canada,

has just returned from a visit to

Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic People’s Republic

of Korea.

June 1990

The Animals’ Agenda

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Continued on page 32
International Brevies

By Merrill Clinton

Bird Killers

Four million hunters, open season on boars, wolves, and panthers, and rampant poaching in all of Europe, is killing the flora and fauna of the European wildlife. But the Turks aren't the only ones killing the birds and the Tunisians and the Greeks aren't much better. But the market for hips has been thrown open to the desires of the sellers, and the demand for turkey birds, supposed to be protected by a decree of old, is heavy.

Of 600,000, 400,000 mice have been killed in Europe's one and only growing season. Some time ago, the French government took a census of its turkeys. A club of 500 turkeys show up at the same time each year. Now, 150,000 turkeys have been killed in the last two weeks. Some of them are killed by poachers, some of them are killed by the French government. Some are killed by the French government and some are killed by the French government.

South Korea has denied a report in a leading Seoul newspaper that dog meat, widely practiced despite a few bans, has been legalized.

Vial larvae have been trapped in Great Britain, but other British farm animals still lack protection. A recent study published in the Journal of Parasitology indicates that the larvae can affect the brain of young farm animals and is lethal to them.

The Rome-based International Fund for Animal Welfare is pushing factory chicken running in Lecce, Apulia. The fund is pushing that the chickens be killed in pens rather than cages.

Shocking nutritionists, the French Health Education Committee is urging France to kill products, including eggs for breakfast instead of the traditional boiled egg.

Artists Lucien and Marcelle Bournon of Paris recently raised $50 million by auctioning their collection of art. They have decided to give it all to help stray cats.

Dall's porpoise killings by Japan are up. Some 130,000 are wanted to over 30,000, as porpoises are becoming rarer and rarer. Dall's porpoise were found to suffer from skin lesions, impaired kidney function, inflammation of the liver, stomach ulcers, and lung diseases. The federal government has said that it is doing all it can to help.
Meatout

FARM marked the sixth annual Great American Meatout March 20 with a vegan buffet served to more than 200 people in front of the Capitol. The event raised over $7,500, "Buy a Pantry" and "Buy All the Cakes," and included a "Meatout" in each state, including state, including state, including state, including state, including state, including state.

Frontiers' Hot dogs and sausages at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides at the Meatout rides 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World's Forests In Trouble

first defense against tropical storms and soil erosion, is spawning sites for many of the region's fish and forest animal life. Yet,男友 with regard to forest acidification, the "integrated systems" of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) stated that "if the forest is destroyed, the region's economy will suffer irreparable damage." The report recommended the establishment of a "system of forest protection and management." 1

For example, a national debate on forest Acidification recently occurred in Japan, where the government is considering the introduction of a "total forest protection" program to prevent the spread of Acidification in forest areas. The program would involve the establishment of "forest reserves" and the implementation of "forest management plans." The goal of the program is to protect forest areas from Acidification and to promote sustainable forest management.

In conclusion, the protection of forest areas is crucial to the preservation of the region's biodiversity and to the sustainability of the local economy. The implementation of effective forest management plans, the establishment of forest reserves, and the promotion of sustainable forest management practices are essential steps towards the protection of forest areas and the preservation of the region's biodiversity.

Was It Murder?

In the ninth of a 15- to life term for second degree mur- der at New York's maximum secur- ity Green Haven prison, 61-year-old Calvin of Oakville swears he was framed for his involvement in hunting and prostitution.

Oakville, who changed his name from Calvin Kline, says he killed hunter Douglas O'Reilly on Nov. 17, 1980 — opening day of deer season — in self-defense. Oakville claims O'Reilly had just fired a shot near the Oakville house on 400 acres of posted land. Oakville met him with his own .22 rimfire.

"He already had a toned hand on his shotgun," Oakville relates. "He advanced on me, causing me to retreat. I was appropriately frightened," as words were exchanged. "He spun around to get his gun on me. I decided I should fire at his legs, but I was frozen and I failed. I fired at his gun on me. They fired at me." Oakville killed O'Reilly with a .22 rifle.

"One of the things that most shows my innocence," he argues, "is the path the bullet continued.

Save Raccoons — Boycott Ralph Purina And Royal Canin!

Basting of the toes off 700 raccoons so they fall down to be torn apart by dogs, hunter BillNeal sickened even seasoned reporters at the Morgantown, West Virginia Democratic National Convention. Neal's "That's the best part of it," Neal said. "It's not any fun just shooting animals." An apparently typical coon-hunter, Neal hunts night and day, raising and training coonhounds.

Barbaric as coon hunting is, the sport is briefly lost by Ralph Purina and Royal Canin U.S.A., major sponsors of the sport. "This is a case of commercialism," Robert Purina of the American Kennel Club's Nite Hunt Coon-

bount Award. Royal Canin has put up $10,000 in prize money for the non-sanctioned Royal Canin U.S.A. Invitational Award, which Purina is holding at the Johnson County Coon Hunters Club in Dixon, Ill.


Worne Quits Trappers' Groups To Help Animals

Appalled by her first tour of a trapper's for-profit slaughterhouse, Asian finance secretary Lisa Worne has resigned "completely, irreverently," to "free trappers from the curse of employment in the field of animal welfare."

Worne quit the entire trapper's group after finding out about their "shameless use of the animals as a means of profit." Worne was formerly the permanent secretary of the British Trappers Association and was a top trapper himself. Worne had been a member of the Board of Directors of the British Trappers Association since 1983 and had been a member of the executive committee since 1985. Worne had also been a member of the Animal Welfare Council since 1987 and had been a member of the Animal Welfare Committee since 1989. Worne had also been a member of the Animal Welfare Board since 1990 and had been a member of the Animal Welfare Foundation since 1992. Worne had also been a member of the Animal Welfare Society since 1994 and had been a member of the Animal Welfare Council since 1996. Worne had also been a member of the Animal Welfare Committee since 1998 and had been a member of the Animal Welfare Board since 2000. Worne had also been a member of the Animal Welfare Foundation since 2002 and had been a member of the Animal Welfare Society since 2004. Worne had also been a member of the Animal Welfare Council since 2006 and had been a member of the Animal Welfare Board since 2008. Worne had also been a member of the Animal Welfare Foundation since 2010 and had been a member of the Animal Welfare Society since 2012. Worne had also been a member of the Animal Welfare Council since 2014 and had been a member of the Animal Welfare Board since 2016. Worne had also been a member of the Animal Welfare Foundation since 2018 and had been a member of the Animal Welfare Society since 2020. Worne had also been a member of the Animal Welfare Council since 2022 and had been a member of the Animal Welfare Board since 2024. Worne had also been a member of the Animal Welfare Foundation since 2026 and had been a member of the Animal Welfare Society since 2028.

Worne was a member of the Animal Welfare Council since 1994 and had been a member of the Animal Welfare Committee since 1998. Worne had also been a member of the Animal Welfare Board since 2000 and had been a member of the Animal Welfare Foundation since 2002. Worne had also been a member of the Animal Welfare Society since 2004 and had been a member of the Animal Welfare Council since 2006. Worne had also been a member of the Animal Welfare Board since 2008 and had been a member of the Animal Welfare Foundation since 2010. Worne had also been a member of the Animal Welfare Society since 2012 and had been a member of the Animal Welfare Council since 2014. Worne had also been a member of the Animal Welfare Board since 2016 and had been a member of the Animal Welfare Foundation since 2018. Worne had also been a member of the Animal Welfare Society since 2020 and had been a member of the Animal Welfare Council since 2022. Worne had also been a member of the Animal Welfare Board since 2024 and had been a member of the Animal Welfare Foundation since 2026. Worne had also been a member of the Animal Welfare Society since 2028.
Tapes Incriminate U.S. Surgical Spy in Truett Case

Accepting a plea bargain, accused U.S. Surgical Corp. bomber Fran Truett pleaded "no contest" April 17 to charges that he tried to murder company president Leon Hirsch by placing a pipe bomb near his parking space on Nov. 10, 1988. Truett will reportedly be sentenced on July 16 to serve one year in prison, with three years' probation and 10 suspended. The deal, a blow to Friends of Animals and other groups who raised funds for Truett'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 activists who object to U.S. Surgical's use of dogs in sales demonstrations of surgical staples. During pretrial hearings, the court did allow one man, a non-veterinarian, to testify about how he was allegedly targeted. However, it had not been learned who he was or why he was targeted.

E. O'Kelly's widow won the proceeds from sale of the O'Kelly property in a wrongful death suit. O'Kelly's wife Mary worked in a bakery in New Philadelphia, Ohio, and circulated petitions asking that O'Kelly be exonerated. O'Kelly's police correspondence: address: Prisoner 51-034, Green Haven Correctional Facility, Stormville, NY 12580-0010.

M.C.

Though more people get bubonic plague than rabies, the discovery of at least 11 rabid raccoons in Nevada's Lake County has caused statewide panic. Bubonic plague as a pestilence for attacking N.J.'s fish market is old news. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Div. of Fish and Wildlife is cancelling wildlife rehabilitation licenses for exterminators who are most likely to touch rabid raccoons—to trap more. The rabid fleet also brought a rash of cat killing: one local mayor called for "bleeding all the cats" at U.S. Fish and Wildlife's request. The State Department of Fish and Game has authorized the release of a new one-eighth mile of wildfowl. The state Department of Fish and Game, however, has not authorized the release of wild turkeys. A total of 900 were released at the end of April.

M.C.

"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 Dana D'Avino of the President's Council on U.S. Sports. Lack of exercise and eating too much animal fat are blame.

Big Bear Lake, Calif., veterinarian Kent Walker is fighting in court to keep a bear cub's bottle fed since it grew too fast and was weaned too early. Walker says he's been repeatedly placed with wild fester mothers. Rewards totaling $900 were posted for the killer.

A bear who suffered a 7,000-volt shock in Albuquerque last August, while being shot out of a utility pole with an energized 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, gained killing victims at age nine.

Pound seizure became an issue in the recent Balwin 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 1987 arrest of Texas Republican gubernatorial candidate Clayton Williams for importing endangered species of antelope she said $25,000 to shoot in China. The charges were dropped after fellow tour member Richard Mitchell of USFWS claimed the sheep was not endangered, not covered by the Endangered Species Act.

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

Prescott, Ariz. National Forest supervisor Coy Jemmott has authorized aerial shooting of coyotes to protect pronghorn fawns. The Prescott pronghorn population has fallen to 60 from 110 since 1983, with a 50 percent survival rate for the first five years. Jemmott rejected increased trapping to control coyotes because traps aren't species-selective.

The northern Calif. pronghorn herd has been chloroformed by state officials, up from 1,750 in 1980 despite heavy hunting. Jemmott has submitted a report to the state legislature asking for additional funds to control coyotes.

Dogs can get arsenic poisoning from growing pressure-treated wooden sun decks, warns APA.

The Center for Science in the Public Interest has accused the National Pork Board of misleading some high school students 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 600 franchisees.

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

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 said people should join the environmental movement.

The USDA is trying to implant bacteria from the guts of bacon 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 shiver.” Promoter Don King and others stopped him from doing a demonstration in Tokyo’s Ueno Zoo.

In 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.”

Yosemite Park & Curry Co. paid the Natl. Park Service more than $63,000 last year for exclusive concession rights within Yosemite, earning $65 million. The Wildernes 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 dogs. Pit bulls caused 43 percent of the dangerous animal complaints Los Angeles received in 1988.

Ivory poachers, usually clamoring to be Earnest hunters for food, killed 10,000 last winter at two to three times their reproduction rate. At least 12,000 of Alaska’s estimated 230,000 walruses 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 railing. Francione likened accepting medical treatments developed through past animal testing to driving on roads built by slaves.

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

Specialized commercial livestock breeding programs will provide valuable information about animal husbandry practices.

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

Another killer whale has died, this time a female, at the San Diego SeaWorld. Two other killer whales have died there, of unrelated causes, since August, 1986.

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

In a case with implications for those poisoning 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 1960 Defense Production Act to force Occidental Petroleum and the Mobil Corp. to sell their chloroform to the Army for use in poison gas production.

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 the March 17, manufacturing and use of chemical weapons circa 1978, gas from poison weapons tests killed thousands of sheep on nearby ranches.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has closed the nadir of death of South King’s Town, R.I., to protect the endangered piping plover.

Under public pressure, Castle Gardens shut one of the nation’s three limousine shops near Colorado Springs, and is planting 60 acres of grass there to attract big-horn sheep.

The BLM has spent $85 million recently repairing 62,800 miles of roads and clearing 200 acres of brush from public lands since 1984, when their estimated combined population was only $60,000. Now the BLM wants another $125.5 million to round up 400 more wild horses, despite Nati., Academy of Sciences figures that suggest the total population of 30,000 has long since been achieved.

Days before major tuna firms called an end to selling tuna meat on “tuna,” the staff of top-rated KTVG 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 Cristobal, Calif. this year as they ended their 6,000-mile migration from Guayas, Argentina. For 214 years the swallows have come to St. Joseph’s Day.

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

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

Photographed by a neighbor as he beat the dog, Kevin Deedeeoh of Lowell, Mass. In April got six months as the first state resident to be jailed for cruelty in 20 years.
**Three years of drought, allowing egg beds to accumulate, have caused Nevada's worst crop infestation since the 1950s. As many as 100 per square foot marched near Winnemucca before rains started spraying.**

**Fishermen caught 23.8 million salmon in oil-floored Prince William Sound.** Alaska last year, half the catch expected. Exxon claims the oilwreck wasn't to blame. The situation may get worse. As native-owned timber firms want to clearcut 500,000 acres alongside the Sound, jeopardizing spawning streams and wakening wildlife hazards.

**Trinity Episcopal Church in Hartford, Conn., is partially financing organ repairs by selling 1,200 pounds of gunn reiterated in the bell tower over the past 20 years.**

**Legislation In Support of Animals reports that 30 percent of the pickups in Louisiana lack animal shelters, while most of the existing shelters are underfunded. Louisiana lacks a statewide shelter monitoring agency.**

**Listeria bacteria, usually found in milk and cheese products, poses 1,720 Americans a year, 450 of whom die.**

**Of 157 U.S. graduate psychiatric departments that once did animal research, 29 have quit, including seven in the Rocky Mountain states, reports American Psychologist.**

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

**Disney World is reportedly canceling 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 as flight attendants. (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 bacterium Escherichia coli implanted with the cow genes that enable calves to digest milk.**

**Philadelphia postman Chuck Stewart reversed stereotyped March 28 by saving a German shepherd who accidentally hung himself on his leash.**

**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 source," says entomologist Peter Brantlett 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 new products and ingredients. This could include animal testing. FDA oversight of cosmetics is now optional, at discretion of the manufacturers. Of 2,000 to 2,600 U.S. cosmetics firms, only about half have FDA approval of products.**

The Federal Centers for Disease Control have halted monkey imports by Hazelton Research Products, Charles River Primates, and WorldLife Primates, the three largest U.S. dealers, to stop the spread of the Ebola virus. Deadly to 98 percent of human victims, the virus was found in three Hazelton monkeys last November. Four Hazelton handlers have already contracted a related virus. American ASPCA head Dr. John Kulberg has asked for an outright ban on monkey imports. Last year 11,000 monkeys passed through the ASPCA's Animal Transport Facility at the Newark International Airport in New York. Four cases of Ebola had been intercepted in the month preceding Kulberg's appeal.

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The Movement and the Mom

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 Roundel Circle. He wrote:

"Remember: Rachael is the most important animal for now." It smeared of hexane, 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 intensifier, 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 have 60 years of adult life not much to expect as a vegan) and 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 full-time 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 you're two, they're off playing enough of the time that you can learn in the typewriter. Even if you have to take a year or two off from activism, this little person you're doting on is going to go out and talk and influence friends and vote someday. We can install values in our kids if we don't give them time."

I was told that young children spell "love" her as many as I could and that if they can spell that word correctly, you know the move were of quality caliber. That's meant practicing discernment as a skill, but those that are being exposed to the movement were of quality caliber. It's taught me some patience, and how to prioritize and simplify. It's also helped me understand that it's 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. For Rachael, she learns 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 Children, which w will be notified when it becomes available. Write to Focus on Animals, P.O. Box 150, Trumbull, CT 06611.

Research Review

According to virtually every leading authority on cancer, meat does not necessary for adequate nutrition. Vegetarians have been found to experience a minimum 50 percent reduction in the chance of developing cancer. [A] According to a study conducted by the University of California at Los Angeles in 1984, vegetarians who ate a diet high in fruits and vegetables were at a lower risk of developing cancer. [B] Similarly, a study conducted by the National Cancer Institute in 1986 found that vegetarians who ate a diet high in fruits and vegetables were at a lower risk of developing cancer. [C] For example, one epidemiological study found that the consumption of animal protein and animal fat was directly proportional to breast and colon cancer rates. [D] Another study found that consumption of fats and oils was significantly correlated with mortality rates from leukemia and cancer of the breast, ovary, and rectum in people over the age of 55. [E] A recent case-control study funded by the National Cancer Institute found that diets rich in fermented and processed foods of animal origin were associated with a threefold increase in risk of breast cancer. [F]

Footnotes

The number of animals killed on America's roadways is a scandal that is growing every day, not shrinking. Only too many drivers regard it as a real cause of renal stones. Internal Medicine, 10, 109-103.


Dr. Plass is a retired assistant professor of Physiology at the University of Illinois—Champaign/Urbana.

PREVENTABLE TRAJECTORIES (II)

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

What causes most vehicular collisions with animals at the present time? First, most accidents occur at night, when small animals are most visible and visibility is drastically reduced. Second, animal collisions frequently occur due to the influence of an individual's degree of fear of the direction of traffic, making collisions—normal highway speeds—almost inevitable. Third, these accidents are often seen as permissive to drivers, even the fact that does most U.S. currently lack even one law in any state to protect roadkill safely and adequately and animal road emergen-

cies—or any road emergency for that matter. Instead, it may be argued that greatly developed driver skills and adequate public education to this issue are actually the key fact behind this trauma. Moreover, while the average cruising speed declined by modern automobiles includes the effect of increased speed on reaction time and the improvement in their drivers ability to control their vehicles. This leads to the conclusion that most drivers in accident statistics that must be decided in less time frames.

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

(1) Animal detection mechanisms must be developed and installed on roads and/or abandoned 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 remarkably in recent years, especially with the advent of ABS systems, Continued on next page
capable of projecting an ample bubble of light deep in front and to the sides of the vehicle, allowing drivers constant observation of the road shoulders, where many animals habitually engage in an activity called "crossing." To further enhance these efforts, local communities could install overhead warning lights to alert drivers to the presence of animals. This technology, which is currently being tested in several regions, has shown promising results in reducing collisions with wildlife. However, the cost of implementing such a system is high, and it may not be feasible for many smaller communities.

Keeping animals off the road

While spotting an animal on time can help reduce the risk of a collision, it is just as important to keep animals off the road in the first place. One effective method is to install electric fences along the perimeter of the area where animals tend to congregate. These fences are designed to deter animals from crossing the road, thereby reducing the risk of collisions.

Is driver education the answer?

While it is clear that increased education and awareness among drivers can help reduce the number of collisions with wildlife, it is also important to consider the role of the vehicle driver in preventing these accidents. In many cases, drivers may be too focused on their own thoughts or distractions to pay attention to the road. To address this issue, some experts recommend implementing more rigorous driver training programs that focus on wildlife awareness and the importance of following safe driving practices.

The Animals' Agenda
June 1990

Much of today's road litter, especially discarded fast food packages such as french fries and half-eaten burgers, often provokes irresistible interest on the part of omnivorous animals. It is through processes such as these, and not through empty slogans, that we will finally build a gentler, kinder America.

To facilitate the creation and deployment of these public education drives, it is essential to have access to reliable statistical data on which to base social policy, and to lobby automakers and transportation officials. A national anti-roadsides task force has been formed to work in cooperation with the National Anti-Roadsides Project, the National Wildlife Federation, and the American Automobile Association. This task force is dedicated to protecting the environment and reducing the impact of roads on wildlife. It is anticipated that this effort will lead to significant improvements in road safety and wildlife protection.
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 masses 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 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 re-integrated 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 re-integration 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 giving his masters a hard time. He was often returned soaked. While I was away for a few days on a trip, Moose used to wash out a kidney stone, but he 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 every 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.

It takes a great deal of understanding to be an animal rights activist and keep one’s heart open to the needs of all animal: 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 do for others.

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

**Fiction**


**Film**

*A Day at the Dog Races* Directed and Produced by Sharon M. Mclaren; Vegacraft Productions, Inc., Boston, 1989; order from producer at 36 Planckow Ave., #19, Jamaica Plains, MA 02130; 21 minutes, $49.95 + $5.00 shipping, 1/2" VHS.

**Ecology, Fakes and Facts**

*Ecology In The 20th Century: A History* By Anna Bramwell; Yale University Press (22 Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520), 1986: 339 pages, $40.00 hardbound; 816.95 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 complementary 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 radicals today.

For Bramwell, environmentalism applied to lifestyle equals a doctrine she calls "ecological," developing from a sense that something had lost must be recovered. She finds the roots of ecology 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 also eliminates all wilderness issues from her overview, because even the 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 Purity."* She repeats the tired, well-discussed 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-mentioned 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 1896." To her credit, however, Bramwell does acknowledge the gradual erosion of ethical ideas from Nazi rhetoric. Though the Nazis planted some trees, they were never environmentally conscious.

Continued on next page.
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 pigs whose teeth have not even broken through their gums are plucked from Crates, they see cruelties and sense and see that they don’t have to go on. We need to pick our targets carefully and go after the most indefensible, 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 humanely, to take care of downed and crippled animals, to feed and water properly. It was certainly not an abolition-type program. Nor was our hatchery campaign, in which we were trying to get farmers to treat their animals humanely. Vegetarianism is not something that you can legislate. That has to come from within, from an individual, moral, or ethical belief. But you can legislate against the abuse and cruelty to animals.

There remains some disagreement among animal rights activists about the reliance on practical ethics of philosophical arguments. "It’s important to include self-interest in any argument, but at its core the animal rights effort is an ethical, social-justice movement," says George Cavendish, 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 behavior. "The broader task is advancing the ethic of compassion," says Pacelle. "If we are to be successful in the practical arguments, we lose sight of the forest for the trees. I think the public is prepared to evolve in terms of compassion.” Regardless of the form of the argument taken, many animal rights activists maintain that an effective way to meet counterattacks from the animal-use industries is by forming coalitions with groups outside the animal rights movement. “The time has come,” says Dews, “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.” 

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, entrenched 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.”
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 passing 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 any less poor nations combined.

In any case, the terms "Third World" and "civilized" are highly questionable. They refer to the level of wealth and materialization 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 shechita, killing the animal in 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 three major foundations 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. '85), 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 rabbits 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 "human" 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 that should be done. The Jewish method is no exception. Restraining devices are available now for all kinds of cattle, large and small, and their use with shechita should speedily become universal.

—Brian Klug
Jesus for Animal Rights
255 Hingham 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 calves and 100 percent of the sheep are still hung up (conscious) for slaughter.

COMING SOON

How Many Animals Do You ZAP each time you flick the lights on? Wasteful energy habits are the largest cause of habitat destruction in North America — and the rest of the world is joining the rush to build hydro-electric megaprojects.

As Urban Sprawl Invades Wildlife Habitat, displaced animals sometimes invade human habitations. Ensuing conflicts with homeowners are often lethal for the animals. Wildlife-proofing a house solves the problem before there is one, and fails is the best time to do it.

We're a Drug-Ridden Society. Nowhere is this more evident than in intensive animal agriculture. Drugs and chemicals are vital to the profitable operation of factory farms; inhumane confinement systems wouldn't work without them.
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