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The ANIMALS' AGENDA
HELPING ANIMALS AND THE EARTH • June 1991

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JUNE 1991 VOLUME X NO. 5

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If you just read the headlines, or get your news off network television, the good guys seem to be driving the bad guys out of the wildlife trade. Yet dealers like the notorious Ingmar Forsk still circulate flyers in

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Cover Illustration By: Kevin Conklin
Some years ago, when I was a grassroots activist in Texas, I was impressed by Ingrid Newkirk, and now, in the Washington, D.C. animal rights scene, I meet with Alex Pacheco. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, a group dedicated to philosophical and legal activism.

As a shelter director, I quickly began to imagine herself endlessly driving into a river to rescue animals floating by. There was a constant stream of animals, so she could only save some of them. She always had other matters to attend to. Finally, she began to see that the only way to help all of them was to leave off rescuing the few and go upriver to stop the people who were throwing animals into the river.

Many groups, including The ANIMALS’ AGENDA, are called to work on changing the ethics of society so that animals won’t need saving. But many more involved in individual animal work: rescuing abused and abandoned dogs and cats, investigating and prosecuting cruelty cases; providing sanctuary for animals with nowhere else to go. All the different members of this community are working together, and each one is critical.

Sometimes all aspects of humane activism are successfully incorporated into an organization or, at the very least, into the priority. The more a group of animal shelter workers, or a small group of people working in a shelter. The more freedom the animals have, the better off they are.

Our communities are not made up of individuals or even of groups. They are made up of systems. Sometimes all aspects of humane activism are successfully incorporated into an organization or, at the very least, into the priority. The more freedom the animals have, the better off they are.

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I am writing today to comment on a couple of recent developments in the world of animal activism.

The first is the publication of a new book by Ingrid Newkirk, titled “Animal Rights: The Future of the Species.” This book is a must-read for anyone interested in the animal rights movement.

The second is the announcement of a new partnership between The Animal Rights Institute and the National Animal Rights Association. This partnership will allow for greater coordination and collaboration between the two organizations.

In closing, I encourage all of us to continue to work towards a future where animals are treated with respect and compassion.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
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Money
The April issue carried a summary of the funds U.S. animal protection/conservation groups are receiving and disbursing, and presented the salaries of the top executives of the largest groups. You may well receive flak for running the summary, but such flak should be directed towards those organizations that are paying inflated salaries, and to those who accept them.

Although qualified, dedicated people should be paid for their work—certainly enough on which to live without always having to worry about money—I do not believe anyone in the animal protection business should profit from nonprofit endeavors. And anyone who is making $100,000 plus, or even $70,000 plus, is certainly profiting from public sympathy.

To get around this problem, I believe all animal groups should adopt internal policies that place limits on employee salaries. Those who are unwilling to work for animals at a reasonable level of compensation probably don’t have animals’ interests foremost in mind anyway.

An additional benefit of such policies would be to help prevent the kind of criticism often directed at our movement, i.e., that some people involved in animal welfare to advance their own ends (and means).

Besides, having less money means one must live a simpler lifestyle. And that always benefits animals and the earth.

—Robert Hainer

Frederickton, N. B., Canada

With reference to your article concerning the compensation of certain individuals in the animal rights movement, the figures attributed to my compensation by the Deris Day Animal League were misleading. A figure explained that the compensation paid to me by DDAL is paid to my law firm; however, the figures did not indicate that this payment is under contract and is not a salary either to me individually or to the firm of Galvin, Stanley & Hazard.

My compensation, under contract, pays for such things as secretarial support, rent, office supplies, furniture, and many other expenses. To compare compensation under a contract with a salary grossly distorts the individual benefit of the amount in question. As a matter of fact, my salary during 1989 was below $50,000 from all clients, including those unrelated to the animal rights movement.

If you were to compare the median income of the average attorney in the U.S. with the median income of the attorney representing the animal rights movement, I think you would find that the movement gets more than its money’s worth. If the magazine continues to focus its critiques on individuals working in the movement, as opposed to focusing on the exploits of our adversaries, I would ask that the reporters and editors at least ensure that the information provided to the movement is not misleading.

Furthermore, I would argue that the magazine could be more productive in terms of encouraging those involved in the movement if it ceased its emphasis on “exposing” the professionals and the national #47-235 for supplies, insurance, or telephone, and office assistants. Ms. Hazard states $52,445 of these

continued on next page

The Animals’ Agenda
More important, though, these mailings encourage people to take action, such as writing letters, signing petitions, boycotting products, etc. IFAW has proved time and again that decision makers are much swayed by the weight of public opinion coupled with sound animal welfare/scientific arguments. To dismiss this approach, that has gained major victories around the world for animals, would be both shortsighted and irresponsible.

—Richard Moore
IFAW
Tulane House, New Road
Crowborough
E. Sussex TN6 4QP England

Editor’s Note: While charities are permitted to allocate a portion of their direct-mail costs to program rather than to fundraising (if an actual program function is being conducted), only two of the charities listed in our report appeared to be using that method of accounting. Thus, contributions were made to those figures so that more accurate comparisons of organizational expenditures could be made.

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The Animals’ Agenda
June 1991
Rodeo

A schedule of rodeos sanctioned by the Int. Professional Rodeo Assn., is available from Box 656, Four Wheel, OK 73075.

- Pictograph: The Pictograph-Rotary 567-2211. - Cartas stating that the exhibit can only be viewed by a single person at a time.

- Reptile: The Reptile Research Laboratory, located on the campus of the University of Texas, At Austin. 1-35-976-756.

- Upcoming: The Upcoming Events Calendar can be found in the hometown newspaper.

- Dogs and Cats: June to Adopt-A-Cat Month.

- Hundreds: Chocolate includes a chemical, phenolic, which can be toxic to dogs. Some communities in the FDMA board are holding a cat show this month. The show will be at the mall, at 10:00 AM on Saturday. More details can be obtained from the local humane society.

- Victories: Stratford High School in the 2002 National Dog Show, a month-long parade for wildlife rehabilitators, scheduled for March 30th, 2003. This year's theme is "Nature's wonderland: a celebration of our backyard wildlife." The event is open to the public and will feature educational exhibits, wildlife displays, and interactive activities for all ages.

- Campaigns: Psychological research Dr. Jane Goodall is using a group of monkeys to receive information about how their behavior affects other animals that lead to violence toward humans, and how can we improve this situation. Dr. Goodall has emphasized the importance of education and awareness, stating that knowledge is power. The campaign is focused on raising awareness about the importance of protecting the natural environment.

- Actions: The Great American Mastiff on Monday, July 28th, 2003, gathered over 1,000 events in all 50 states and several Canadian provinces, according to the Farm Animal Reform Movement, which has been working to protect farm animals since 1984. Vegetarian foods for the homeless were served in 22 major cities, including Boston, where a vegetarian dinner was also held. The group is also planning to return in 1994 to support seniors in their efforts to end poverty. In Washington D.C., on Monday, July 28th, 2003, the group will gather on Pennsylvania Avenue and participate in a peaceful protest. The event is expected to attract thousands of supporters and will feature speakers and music.

- Tactics: To sway possibly involuntary or subjugated by animal exploiters:

- The Long-Island Animal Rescue Secretary, Mrs. Laura St. Aubin, 34, of the cutting of pigs in New York, when she was brought to the scene by a neighbor and was later killed. And for what? The media showed it briefly and then cut back before any other issues could be covered.


- Objections: Long Island Animal Rescue Secretary, Mrs. Laura St. Aubin, 34, of the cutting of pigs in New York, when she was brought to the scene by a neighbor and was later killed. And for what? The media showed it briefly and then cut back before any other issues could be covered.
WANTED: WILDLIFE

—Dead Or Alive

BY MERRITT CLIFTON

If you just read the headlines, or get your news off network television, the good guys seem to be driving the bad guys out of the wildlife trade.

But the least publicized action, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) in 1980 banned the sale of elephant ivory. The price of ivory on the world market plummeted, from as much as $300 a kilogram at the time of the ban to as little as $82 per kilogram today. While elephant populations in most of Africa and Asia have not yet had time to recover, poaching has diminished.

To almost no publicity, the European Economic Community in mid-1990 banned the import of live elephants from Myanmar (Burma), after the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) established that officials of the military regime there were falsly describing wild-caught elephants as captive-bred.

The British-based International Council for Bird Preservation’s Protect the Parrots campaign, now two years old, is also beginning to bring results. On November 29, 1990, a British court fined KLM, the Dutch national airline, $50,000 for 31 violations of animal shipping regulations in transporting 8,000 birds from Tanzania to Miami via London. Hours later, Lufthansa, the German national airline, announced it would no longer accept commercial bird shipments. Lufthansa carried 41 percent of the birds flown into the U.S. in 1989; KLM carried about 20 percent. Executives of Lufthansa, KLM, Sabena, and Air France had all been warned by both the ICBP and the EIA that they might be boycotted if the bird traffic continued. Swissair had already quit the bird trade.

On February 27, 1991, Uganda ceased selling licenses for the trapping and export of live animals, at the request of the International Primate Protection League. Licenses for capturing monkeys were allegedly used as a cover by trappers whose real targets were the few hundred mountain gorillas and estimated 2,000 chimpanzees left in the wild.


Struggling to improve his international image, even former Cambodian despot Pol Pot has moved to ban wildlife trafficking in the part of the country he still controls, according to The Washington Times.

In the U.S., 22 bird and animal traffickers have been prosecuted as result of Operation Petticoat, the biggest of several stings pulled off in 1990 by special agents of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Others caught a Brazilian smuggler, two New Jersey dealers, and their California confederate with 275 contraband parrots among them. Similar stings in 1989 caught 26 traffickers.

In a superficially dramatic political action, the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Interior reported to President George Bush on March 21, 1991, that Japanese trade in tortoiseshell ornamental items appears to violate CITES by jeopardizing the survival of the hawksbill turtle. The report could enable Bush to penalize Japan with trade sanctions. But skeptics point out that Bush is no more likely to actually impose sanctions now than Richard Nixon was in 1974 and Ronald Reagan was in 1988, when they refused to sanction Japan for killing endangered whales.

Look Again

Peter Knight of the EIA isn’t fooled by appearances. “It’s not really getting better,” he says. “The traffickers aren’t really cleaning up their act at all. The only real way to stop the abuse is to stop the trade,” which requires determined political action, focused law enforcement, and heightened public consciousness enough to undercut the market.

The U.S. wildlife trade is monitored by the Fish and Wildlife Service. But the FWS may be the weakest of all the federal law enforcement agencies.

Lament Animal Welfare Institute founder Christine Stevens. “The Department of the Interior doesn’t give FWS nearly enough money to do real inspections of most of the carcasses. Most of the inspecting is done on paper. The stings you read about are few and far between. The inspectors at the legal ports of entry barely get a look at the birds and other animals coming in.”

Instead of inspecting animals, they inspect certificates. If all the certificates appear to be in order, the animals or animal products are usually cleared for entry. Stevens and others familiar with the animal trade believe many endangered animals enter the U.S. disguised as more common species.

“Often smugglers will take out the tail feathers of a macaw to make it look like a parrot,” Stevens explains. “And they’ll dye the feathers.” Pelts and other parts of rare animals are similarly camouflaged. “These of boys make Michelangelo look like a beginner,” Laredo pet dealer Kay Owens told Michael Allen of The Wall Street Journal recently. Few FWS agents have either the expertise or the opportunity to detect such frauds. Although training of agents has recently been improved, their workload is increasing rapidly as well, so that finding the time to exercise new skills remains rare.

Weak as policing of imports is, policing of exports is weaker still. Because shipping tens of thousands of dollars worth of illegally obtained wildlife parts abroad is often little more difficult than walking aboard a plane with a bag lunch, bear poaching to serve the Oriental folk medicine trade is still on the increase. FWS stings such as Operation Berkshire, which nabbed 26 bear poachers in 1989, have raised the price of coveted parts rather than slowing the traffic. (Dried bear gall bladders reportedly fetch up to $750 an ounce in Japan and Singapore.)

“Law enforcement has been deliberately deprived while the rest of FWS has grown,” Stevens charges. The
Bill Coming To Ban Wild-Caught Exotic Bird Trade

Two long-awaited bills aimed at banning the wild-caught exotic bird trade in the U.S. were due to be introduced in Congress last week. The first, sponsored by Representative Christopher Smith (R-N.J.), would declare that importing any wild-caught bird is a violation of federal law. The second, sponsored by Representative Walter B. Jones (R-N.C.), would ban the importation of any wild-caught animal, including exotic birds, into the U.S. Both bills are intended to protect American species from being used as exotic pets.

Scarlet Macaw

Outnumbered

The truth is, the authorities who are genuinely concerned are outnumbered, outexperienced, and outgunned by the animal traffickers, legal and illegal. And most of the traffic is legal. The World Wildlife Fund estimates that legal international commerce in wildlife and wildlife parts comes to 84 billion a year: smuggling, poaching, and legal trade account for 81 billion. Department of Commerce figures indicate that annual animal imports into the U.S., including farm animals, are about 650,000, including 1,500 pigeons, 16,000 to 25,000 primates; 1,500 quails; 10,000 turtles; 700,000 miscellaneous other birds, of which there may be a few thousand other uncategoryed mammals and reptiles.

The pet industry claims that 80 percent of the birds sold in the U.S. are captive-bred, but according to research (Greta Nilsson of AW) over 60 million birds were imported from 1980 through 1988, among them about 200,000 part of captive propagation. About 200,000 birds arrived dead. Only a handful of dealers bring in 50 to 90 percent of the birds. In 1986, just five men accounted for over 15 percent of the total. AFWA imported 331,500, with a reported mortality rate in shipments of 27 percent. Richard Ferron imported 109,493, with 19 percent mortality; Bern LeDalle imported 32,447, with 24 percent mortality; and Alex Ferronelle imported 47,002, with 16 percent mortality.

Another million wild-caught birds are sold legally—to Europe and Japan each year. In all, anywhere from eight to 20 million birds are captured alive in the wild each year for sale to the pet trade. The exact number is unknown because of the volume of illegal activity and the amount of wildlife that is imported.

Choking Amazon

Only Animals Go Behind Bars

The penalties for violating U.S. wildlife trafficking laws are stiff, at least in theory. Commercial smugglers of protected species—and parts of protected species—face five years in jail plus fines of up to $500,000. Poachers who kill, injure, or take illegally are typically charged with up to $10,000. But the penalty for actual wildlife trafficking is much lower. The maximum penalty for an offender is a fine of $2,500 on a single conviction. The law also allows for the imprisonment of the offender. However, the maximum penalty for an offender is a fine of $500 on a single conviction. The law also allows for the imprisonment of the offender.
Gutting Fish & Endangered Wildlife

The biggest problem the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service faces in its conservation work is not in preventing the poaching of wildlife, but in running down the people who—for instance—dynamite a boat loaded with 50 tons of marijuana and a few hundred pounds of cocaine to destroy the evidence after running up on a reef near Freeport, Texas. Rather, it's with the wealthy and politically well-connected Trophy Hunter Defense Coalition, and with one of the FWS staff, biologist Richard Mitchell, who made much of the 1986 trophy hunting and poaching trophy hunters who are on temporary assignment to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mitchell's activities are reportedly now under investigation by federal prosecutors in Detroit, Milwaukee, and Dallas-Port Worth, by the Justice Department, by the inspectors general of both the Interior Department and the Smithsonian, and by FWS itself. The Smithsonian has meanwhile allocated at least $250,000 and possibly as much as $340,000 in public funds to cover Mitchell's legal expenses.

Mitchell's operation began when he set up the nonprofit American Ecological Union in 1984, heavily funded by the Safari Club International. Arguing that trophy hunting could help fund conservation, Mitchell took numerous hunters to China, Nepal, and Pakistan on "research" and "collecting" expeditions. Both AEU and the Safari Club collected specimens, allegedly, in duplicate. Mitchell hoped to use the Smithsonian connection to get museum permits on endangered species, and otherwise illegal trophies from endangered species, among them snow leopards, argali sheep, blue sheep, goral, serow, and sika deer. His clients included former Interior Secretary Clayton Williams and wife, who were among those charged with illegally importing trophies in 1988.

Mitchell's museum collecting strategies may have inspired—or been inspired by—a similar scam run simultaneously by John Funderburg, former curator of the North Carolina Museum of Natural History. In September 1990, Funderburg was convicted on felony charges of illegally possessing and endangered species. Funderburg had received $8,4 million worth of trophies over a 6-year period—"a short time period," Mitchell noted, "that is, we didn't only get the trophies into the U.S.; it allowed the hunters to claim the cost of their expeditions as tax write-offs. Then Funderburg sold the trophies back to the hunters. Clients included former Safari Club International president Caroll Mann III.

Set up to obstruct prosecution for such offenses, the Trophy Hunter Defense Coalition is administered by the Wildlife Legislative Fund of America. Membership automatically includes all members of SCI, the Safari Club International, the Ohio Safari Club, the Idaho Safari Club, the Idaho Fish and Game Foundation, the Maryland Wildlife Federation, and the Missouri Wildlife Federation. This includes honorary SCI members George Bush and Don Quixte.

In mid-1990, THDC convinced Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan to set up a commission to study how to "stabilize" U.S. law enforcement against trophy hunters by FWS. However, the commission recently discredited FWS of all THDC charges against it, recommending instead that the FWS law enforcement division be given more money and stronger political support.

In all, WFF believes 225,000 birds of all types are smuggled into the U.S. each year, bringing in over 850 million at retail. That makes the rest of the $300 million annual retail bird trade.

In Cahoots

Globally, a dismaying number of the supposed regulatory authorities are in fact encouraging or collaborating with the animal dealers, many of whom ship some animals legally, smuggle others, and also do a side-trade in exotic trade. Entrepreneur Walter Kissling was able to accumulate one of the world's largest collections of endangered parrots during the 1970s at Loro Parque, a tourist attraction in the Canary Islands, by finding ways to coax officials of numerous nations into helping him circumvent export laws. Once the birds were at Loro Parque, Kissling could thumb his nose, at least until 1986, when Spain finally ratified CITES.

Currently, cash-starved eastern European nations have become major conduits for smuggled wildlife. Forthorn, in particular, is under much pressure because it is a CITES party bordering several non-CITES states—Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia—"Friends of Animals' international representative Bill Clark told Circus, "and smuggled into Hungary can exit through the virtually open border with Austria, for sale in the wealthy markets west of the west. In recent months, Clark adds, 'Hungarian authorities have cracked down on the dealers, confiscating a large number of reptiles, birds, and mammals.' Recent seizures included 80 Monitor lizards, 17 baby monitor lizards, and 70 green-winged macaws, who survived from a consignment of 130, imported via London from non-CITES Grenada.'

Cockatoos

The Thai Connection

Even when whole governments are not on the take, individual officials in key positions often are. For example, a Thai official recently brought trophies into the Soviet Union in contravention of CITES, by means unknown, after obtaining at least two of them plus an export permit from the Ugandan chief game warden Mount Oku. These two shipments had been received in Uganda after being confiscated from smugglers in the United Arab Emirates. With remarkable courage, Oku told the Ugandan newspaper New Visions, which exposed the case, that the Thai deal "is the beginning of international cooperation in the fight against the extinction of endangered species."

Until IPPL helped reveal details of a thwarted private transaction that apparently involved corrupt officials in as many as six nations. This deal was allegedly assembled by Kurt Schaefer, a West German citizen associated with Animal Farm, a Thai official (who is known animal trafficker for some years), Schaefer had already been convicted twice by Australian courts for smuggling cockatoos.

This time, six infant orangutans were illegally captured in Borneo, plus two young sumbon gibbons in Indonesia. To get the six baby orangutans, many mother orangutans must have been shot, maybe 50," says Shirley Mcgrail of IPPL, adding, "20 gibbons might die for each one sold on the market." Thus the eight captive has been able to secure the permission to travel in the first of the animals, and to be shipped from Singapore to Kuala Lumpur by boat. Since Singapore, the eight were expected to have been shipped to California by air, and then flown to Europe, where they would be sold to a Japanese or other buyer, Schaefer claims, "20 gibbons might die for each one sold on the market.""...
Traffic for Research

By the bird trade, primates are the most lucrative part of the international wildlife trade—and also the most profitable for conservation-funded research programs in the U.S., Great Britain, Japan, and the Soviet Union.

The traffic in the U.S. was slowed during much of 1990 after the ASPCA Animalmput at the Kennedy International Airport in New York discovered apparent cases of Ebola, a deadly viral hemorrhagic fever. Among the recorded cases, several humans contracted the disease, and at least six shipments of primate blood serum that had come from the Philippines. New York health officials immediately issued a ban on all primate shipments, with the continued restriction on all shipments of primates.

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Negro lechwe, a critically endangered species, was sold to a wholesaler in New York for $50,000, and the proceeds were used to fund a mission to save the species from extinction. The ASPCA has been criticized for its lack of transparency in its dealings with the international wildlife trade, and its failure to properly monitor the conditions under which the animals are kept.

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Kangaroo Product Ban Likely To Die Again

smugglers ship birds in women's plastic hair curlers. In one case, a cockatoo worth $70,000 was found jammed into a hollowed-out radio, half a million dollars worth of birds, including endangered species, "were smuggled from South America into the U.S. through plastic tubing and then spirited across the border at Tijuana in cars." Other investigators report finding birds inside brassieres, pantyhose, flashlights, suitcases, and car door panels. They are usually packed into silence with a shot of tequila, or by prolonged immersion in ice water, or their beaks are wired shut.

"A critical agent Jesus Buceite recalls with particular disgust the 2,021 tamarindas who baked to death in a car trunk—individually wrapped in plastic bags—discovered by them in 1990. Although the mortality doesn't discourage the smugglers, he told The El Paso Times, "A smuggler might pay 20 cents for a tamarindo, sell it to a pet store for $20, and explain, 'The profit the smuggler makes on the ones who survive more than makes up for any losses.""

Mexican authorities have increased the effect of seizing large numbers of endangered species and smuggled animals. One of the most expensive seizures was in January 1991, when a major smuggler was arrested with a truckload of endangered species, including 120 jaguars, 5,000 ocelots, and 200 toucans.

smugglers are using the Honeycomb, a black market pet store, to sell endangered species. The Honeycomb is known for its illegal sales of exotic pets, including live crocodiles, tortoises, and parrots. The store is owned by a notorious drug lord who has been linked to multiple murders and drug trafficking incidents. The store is located in the heart of the city and is frequented by wealthy individuals who are willing to pay exorbitant prices for illegal wildlife.

The Honeycomb has been repeatedly raided by authorities, but the pet store continues to operate with impunity. The store's owners are said to have connections with powerful politicians and law enforcement officials, making it nearly impossible to shut down.

The Honeycomb is just one of many illegal pet stores that flourish in the city, fueling the illegal wildlife trade. These stores are located throughout the city and are known for their illegal sales of exotic pets. The stores are frequented by wealthy individuals who are willing to pay exorbitant prices for illegal wildlife.

The illegal wildlife trade is a major problem in the city, with millions of dollars changing hands each year. The trade is fueled by a combination of factors, including a lack of enforcement, lax laws, and a demand for exotic pets.

The government has taken some steps to combat the illegal wildlife trade, including increasing penalties for those caught smuggling endangered species. However, the efforts have been largely ineffective, and the trade continues to flourish.

The government is considering implementing stricter laws and enforcement to combat the illegal wildlife trade. However, it remains to be seen whether these efforts will be effective in stopping the illegal pet trade.

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This is a Dog.

Thousands of primates, dogs, cats, and mice and other animals are deliberately addicted to drugs in U.S. laboratories each year—even though addiction is a complex tragedy for the animal society. The allocation of millions of dollars for animal experiments simply means that more people are dying for want of desperately needed, grossly under-funded treatments in centers.

Consider some examples of tax-funded findings in drug research:
- Morphine increases fear in dogs genetically bred to be fearful of humans.
- Tail-named mice injected with heroin are equally sensitive to pain whether they were previously addicted to morphine or not.
- Male rats need blood pressure in cats whose brains are crushed by an impact-driven piston.

Let's wage war on drugs, not on animals.

It's time for animal experimenters to kick the habit.

ANY QUESTIONS?
Contact The American Anti-Vivisection Society, Subscription Department, Suite 204, 230 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10001.

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PHILOSOPHICAL ACTIVISM NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT!

Continued from previous page

Rhinoceros species, all but two are [already] formally listed in international treaties as threatened or endangered. Several, a species believed to be at imminent risk; 41 species are "threatened by trade," according to Susan Russell of the Animal Welfare Institute, with 30 of them in critical danger. As their numbers decline, their price goes up, just as the price of ivory and rhino horn soared in the 1980s when poaching drove elephants and rhinos toward extinction. This in turn encourages the traffickers.

Ironically, many parrot purchasers—like Kiessling—claim to be interested in breeding rare species in order to preserve them. And they may have a point; at the present rate of depletion of wild populations, captive breeding may be all that saves many. Already the Spks macaw, native to Brazil, has vanished from the wild. The last chicks, captured in 1985, were sold to private collectors "for anywhere from $20,000 to $60,000 a pair," the Sterns report. About 20 are known to survive in captivity, almost all of them exported illegally.

That situation is not unique. "For at least 20 years," the Sterns claim, "nearly every major breeding collection of parrots has been built to some extent out of smuggled stock." PWS has actually used thick billed parrots confiscated from smugglers in experimental attempts to restore the species to Arizona and New Mexico, where it was extirpated by hunters circa 1910.

Parrot imports into the U.S. were banned from 1930 until 1968, to prevent psittactism, a form of psittactism, the discovery of a chloridehydrolase prophylactic treatment against the disease may have been the worst thing that ever happened. Since it turned them into an increasingly hot commodity. Parrots—and other birds of bright plumage—have long been nettled, caught on grass-coated branches, gazed inside their tree-trunk nests, and robbed of their eggs by traffickers serving the relatively small pet trade in other parts of the world, but when the U.S. market opened, the chance to make money multiplied exponentially, along with the demand and the pressure on the birds. Because young birds are most sought after and easiest to handle, the catchers concentrate on nestlings. "Our thought was to get nestlings before they hatch," says the Sterns, "six or eight die within four days...of shock, suffocation, and infection."

The death toll rises as the birds, young and old, are shorn of their flight feathers, often losing bits of wing as well when they struggle. Of the survivors, as many as 50 to 60 percent die either waiting to be shipped or in transit. While far more deaths occur on the ground than aboard aircraft, the long-documented high mortality among wild-caught birds en route to western markets drew worldwide attention only in January 1990, when 1,200 of a cargo of 8,800 died aboard planes traveling from Pakistan and Mali to France, via the Netherlands and Belgium.

Looses among smuggled birds run far higher—and EIA data suggests that although most of the known wildlife trade is legal, it is still possible that more birds may be smuggled from some parts of the world than are legally shipped. According to the Environmental Investigation Agency, 10 million parrots are exported from Senegal in a typical year, but only one million are shipped legally. Another 10 million die prior to export.

Among the birds captured and shipped legally, only 10 to 12 percent of those destined for the U.S. survive long enough to be quarantined at the border in one of 90 holding stations, which are licensed by the USDA but mostly owned by animal importers (at least one of whom has a criminal record for cocaine smuggling). Explain the Sterns. "USDA personnel at a station are paid fees by the importer when a shipment of birds arrives, and a USDA biotechnician who is supposedly in charge of upholding quarantine regulations almost always works for the same importer on a steady basis; his job is at the mercy of the people he is supposed to regulate."

Quarantined birds are crowded together for 30 days in close, often deliberately unsanitary conditions that make disease outbreaks obvious. If one bird dies of Newcastle's, all birds in the lot are gassed—often hundreds at a time. After quarantine, the birds go to pet stores, where they may suffer further from stress, lack of exercise, and poor care. Nor is that the end of their misery. Parrots, who have a lifespan in the wild of 70 years or more, last an average of two or three years in captivity. Notoriously loud, messy, destructive, and hard to handle, they typically pass through several owners before succumbing to the cumulative effects of inappropriate handling, lack of social contact with others of their kind, common diseases, and, apparently, simple despair.

What Happens To The Animals?

The international trade in wildlife can end in only two ways: extinction, or the rare and beautiful species will be extirpated from the wild, or growing recognition of the losses of livestock and collecting wildlife shall make displaying animal trophies, using wildlife-based products, and keeping live exotic animals just as socially unacceptable—worldwide—as wearing fur and leather has become in northern Europe and much of the United States.

Even then, fully overcoming the Oriental faith in wildlife-based medicines may take decades. But if we can quickly shrink the market for wildlife trophies and luxuries, the market for products still present some physical needs, the needs for technological aids can perhaps be diminished in time to save many of the most important wild species.

Between the Species

"It is only publication which allows each species a chance to be seen and heard...for the first time that the human species will probably be able to do this," says the Sterns.

For information on where to get involved, write to the American Anti-Vivisection Society, Subpoena today—and please send your tax deductible contribution—help so guarantee philosophers a forum to be renewed in the years to come for animal rights.

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PHILOSOPHICAL ACTIVISM NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT!
John Woolman (1720-1772): Abolitionist and Animal Defender

Some historians claim that John Woolman, an 18th-century New Jersey Quaker, did more than any other individual to bring about the end of slavery in the United States. Largely as a result of his efforts, slavery-ending owned among Quakers, or Friends, almost a century before it became a national issue. Later, Quakers were among the most active abolitionists and "underground railroad" contacts.

Had people paid more attention to what Woolman said and did about nonhuman animals, he might have been credited with helping to start an animal rights movement, too.

Woolman was a vegetarian, and in his autobiography he explained that this was both for health and for the sake of "the creatures." He wrote movingly of his life as a child, he thoughtlessly killed a mother bird that flung herself in his lap to save him from his nest. Knowing that he had doomed her babies to slow death by starvation, he forced himself to climb the tree and kill them. This haunted him for a lifetime. Said Woolman, "I was early convinced that true religion consisted in an inward life wherein the heart sincerely loves and reveres God the Creator and learns to exercise true justice and goodness not only toward men but also toward the brute creation...To say we love God as ourself and at the same time exercise cruelty toward the least creature moving by his life...was a contradiction in itself."

Throughout his autobiography, Woolman emphasized the humanity of animals. For example, he remarked how often the eyes and movements of work animals "manifested" that they were oppressed. He noted the despondency of chickens on a boat to England, and the pignancy of their hopeful response when they came to pass through the hands of those who were to clove roosters crowing. Though he longed for mail from home while abroad, Woolman talked his loved ones to write after he learned that stage drivers carried mail on horses to death to make speed records, and because the little post boys, who rode the horses, sometimes froze to death or fell off and were trampled or run over by the stage.

Woolman dreamed of a world in which all humans "and their creatures" would have comfortable housing, and where "all labor for man and other creatures would need to be no more than an agreeable employ." Woolman recognized that suffering is suffering, that injustice is injustice—regardless of the color, gender, race, religion, or species of its victims—and he lived accordingly. He wrote, "Our gracious Creator cares for all his Creatures. His touch can never fail over his works; and so far as his love influences creatures, so far we become interested in his workmanship and feel a desire to take hold of every opportunity to lessen the distress of the afflicted and increase the happiness of the Creature. Here we have a prospect of one common interest, from which our own is inseparable, that to turn all the treasures we possess into the channel of Universal Love is the business of our lives."

—Joan Gilbert

American Horse Protection Association

Since 1960, the American Horse Protection Association (AHPA) has been dedicated to the protection and survival of wild and domestic horses. The association is involved in numerous issues of cruelty and mistreatment of horse, such as roadblocks, horse auctions, slaughter, and killed horse rackets.

You Can Help.

Become a member of the American Horse Protection Association. AHPA depends entirely upon the support of its friends and members, and it is only through their help that AHPA can continue to carry out its vital work.

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DATELINE INTERNATIONAL

Soviet activists are trying to create a National Center for In Vitro Studies as a way to accelerate the disembowelment of animal models.

SOVIEUTI (1)

Struggle Against Biomedical Research Gains Momentum

Although for many years the fate of lab animals has been a source of great concern to most animal activists in the Soviet Union, tough economic and political conditions have often stymied efforts to gain research support from the government bureaucracy for body-normal reform. Over the last decade, however, some breakthroughs have finally taken place in this area, largely thanks to the dedication of a small nucleus of activists and the increasing receptivity of Soviet institutions to the idea of reform. As a result, pioneering legislation has been enacted instructing research facilities to take better care of the animals in their custody, which has led to a reduction in both the reducency and brutality of experimental protocols.

The new rules—mostly in the form of ministerial guidelines roughly equivalent to USDA, APA, and CPP guidelines—put an end to many horrible experiments utilizing fully conscious animals, but in such fields as toxicology— is still the case. Nevertheless, millions of creatures continue to die of painful and sometimes agonizing deaths after inhaling and swallowing a broad array of poisons. In addition, a considerable number of pharmacology and physiology techniques have been altered or exempted from the obligatory use of animals. No one knows how many animals are currently held in Soviet labs.

By David P. Greenvlew

But most observers believe that since the USSR lacks a private sector interested in frequent product and brand introduc- ductions, animal testing must be but a fraction of the West's. Also, because dissections tend to be costly, they seem to be rare in Soviet schools.

While those differences are significant, suggesting a much smaller scope of lab animal experimentation, in other respects the situation in the USSR appears similar to that in the West, where, despite progress in some areas—such as the gradual adoption of in vitro and other techniques for toxicology studies (essential to the mass marketing of many consumer products and drugs)—vast numbers of animals continue to be left entirely at the mercy of researchers. In fact, although traditional researchers increasingly threatened by the advances of animal rights groups, have often complained of "irreplaceable interchange" with their animals, many continue to enjoy a virtual carte blanche in the design and implementation of their experiments.

The shift toward in vitro methods and other alternative biological models (substituting cell, tissue and organ cultures for live animals) has been slow in the USSR, but in recent years the techniques have gained in popularity as a result of the West's mounting influence and the demonstrable cheapness and efficiency of many non-animal models. Unfortunately, while the advantages of in vitro techniques appear to be well known to many researchers in Eastern Europe, most of them still lack the specific know-how to fully utilize these methods in their everyday working environments. And the adoption of in vitro methods has been seriously slowed by the absence of suitable facilities, equipment, materials, and the lack of any kind of university-level advanced training of specialists in this field.

A few researchers, however, have tried hard to elicit forehead specialists in the value of these techniques. K. Greenberg, for example, associated with the Institute of Medical Genetics, has striven for decades to introduce these methods on a larger scale. Among his friends, he had succeeded in some successes have been scored in influential recent as basic cancer research. Doctors at the Oncological Center, for example, have been using in vitro cultures for a long time with satisfactory results. Yet, as mentioned earlier, in such fields as toxicology, con- ventional methods such as the Draize and LD50 tests continue to hold almost complete sway.

The struggle to promote alternative methods dates back to the late 1970s, when a small group of activists belonging to the Animal Welfare Department of the Russian National Union of Scientists began looking for ways to contact the Soviet media that "culture" methods— as alternative assays are called in the USSR—offered superior benefits than animal models— including, expediency, economy and reliability. Their first step was to set up interviews with leading specialists in most major fields, but the effort (as predicted by many) was off to a slow and disappointing start. In many cases, their arguments were met with indifference. The subgroup persisted, nonetheless, and eventually some papers began to open allowing for the presentation of professional papers and lectures on the techniques of in vitro research. In fact, the first— and still for their only— courses for specialists in this area were organized by members of the Nobel Committee on Work with Experimental Animals. While practical considerations relating to the speed and reliability of such methods have been stressed from the outset, the activists have also chosen to sensitively research the plight of lab animals, and the ethical issues involved. Accordingly, many of the lectures have focused on the general ethics of biomedical experimentation, the appro- priate animal models, and other ethical issues. Lasting on the average of a month, the courses were held annually for about a decade. Many lectures and seminars in this vein were conducted by Galina Chmerukina, M.C. Candate of Biological Sciences, and other specialists. Among the many presentations that focus on "culture" methods— as alternative assays are called in

The Animals' Agenda

June 1991

The Animals' Agenda

June 1991
Continued from previous page.

Mr. Chevronsny's worldwide appeal has attracted him a larger platform for the airing of his views, and in recent months he has been a guest on national radio and television programs in Paris, London, and Moscow. He recently stated that in his audience's reaction to the situation, a trend towards realism is evident, with the audience's reaction has been warm and appreciative.

As the Soviet Ministry of Health has so far refused to support Ms. Chevronsny's proposal for the creation of a National Center for Vitro Studies, she is now trying to build the center with the help of private organizations. Most Soviet animal liberation activists believe that the In Vitro Center should be one of their top priorities. In their view, this institution could instill practical, work, and scientific knowledge. How successful this approach will be remains to be seen.

China has introduced homeopathy, banned since 1949.

The KGB, the Soviet national police force, has formed units to fight poaching and pollution.

The New Zealand sheep population has fallen from 70.2 million in 1982 to 57.9 million in 1990.

Compromise in World Farming and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been agreed to on the issue of animal welfare. The compromise includes the establishment of a new body to regulate the farming industry, and the Royal Society will use its influence to promote animal welfare.

The British Columbia Trappers' Association has been criticized for its treatment of native peoples. The association has been accused of using illegal methods to hunt animals, and of violating aboriginal rights.

Bobowa has authorized the hunting of antelope (of South Africa) to fences, which are already overfished. The association has been accused of using illegal methods to hunt animals, and of violating aboriginal rights.

The arrest of nine protesters delayed the start of the April 11 Grand National Stakes at Arlington, England. One protester has died in the incident.

An oil tanker with 41 million gallons of crude oil accidentally sank in the Black Sea.

The financial crisis in 1947, it is now only 30 percent lower than it was in 1931. The country has struggled to recover from the depression.

Whether the rules can be enforced remains to be seen.

Mexican president Carlos Salinas of Gortin has called for a new approach to the drug war in Mexico City. The city has been plagued by violence and corruption.

The term "core" is often used to refer to the heart of an organization. For example, the core of a business is the main product or service offered.

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Hamlet Japan, a beef importer, is selling 100,000
vaccinating rabbits sold by Sanyo.

Zimbabwe sold 15,000
crocodile hides in 1989 after
approximately 4,000 were killed for the
jewelry trade. Also reported to be sold
are ivory, canned crocodile meat,
worth a total of $4 million dollars.

Brazilian ranchers burned 37
percent less forest in 1990 than in
1989, according to satellite
data. The deforestation of the
ranches accounted for 57% of the
burning seen by the satellites.

France banned imports of U.S.
horsemeat, which was found to be
irregular and contaminated with
heroin. This decision was made after
150 horses were found to be
contaminated with 50,000 tons of
heroin in France last year.

Hunters killed 4,102 rabbits in
an Easter Hunt contest at
Alexandra, New Zealand.

L'oreal cosmetics, of France, has
banned the use of all animals in its
new advertising campaign in the
U.S. for its recent fur industry
violation.

Keepers at the 100-year-old
Chicago zoo have trained the
most popular animals to protect them
from predators and give only
unwittingly visitors per year. Some
ehelmsmen even select specific bays
to keep visitors in the feeding areas.
The zoo includes 20,000
animals and 350 species.

A scansite named Barima
sold an unobtrusive jewel
and gained legs in a 30-story
tall building. It has been
feared that the building will be
abandoned by the owners.

Karamajong tribe members in
northwestern Uganda, who
traditionally hunted with
cannon balls and hunting
cattle, are suffering famine
because of losing bovine
cattle.

As many as 500,000 birds were
killed in the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, says
Edwin Naughton, the sole
survivor of the spill.

Brazilian ranchers released April 9 by
the Natl. Oceanic and
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Biloxi, Miss., hosted the
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Continued from previous page in Stoneham, under private management. The 85-year-old zoo closed in Nov. 1899 due to obsolescence and disrepair.

The Fla. Senate ethics committee is investigating the appointment of Tampa lawyer Joseph Spicolu to the state Gaine and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Spicolu has twice been found guilty of burning does into shooting range, was caught violating the state complex animal feeding law while serving as general counsel to the Tampa Port Authority, and has said the state of Florida has no business protecting the endangered gopher tortoise and other non-game animals.

Fla. biologists David Rutland and Lincoln Brower pulled the wings off several, monarch, and queen butterflies recently to test the hypothesis that birds avoid the former because the lookalike latter tastes bad. They found that birds prefer the queens, but don’t really like any of them.

Trophy hunter Lorenzo Luna has sliced his malnourished Society for the Protection and Care of Wildlife with the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (BFS).

The list includes 400 industries, according to a study done by the Presbyterian St. Luke’s Medical Center in Chicago. Without the oats, the cholesterol level goes back up.

Broward County, Fla. health officials have come up with a novel way of getting people vaccinated. The county has an agreement with the Safari Club and Sierra Pacific Industries Inc. to slow down logging by all firms in old-growth redwood forests, but advanced an alternate proposal that the Safari Club term “a cynical environmental maneuver.”

The Dallas Zoo has been criticized repeatedly for its lack of light or breaks during the day. This is contrary to the belief that light is necessary for health.

Rutland, who would have commercialized the Death Valley to the Mexican border as wilderness.

A Chihuahua named Jeta awakened from a 100-year slumber in a trash can in Mexico, then no longer for them their seven-room house off the Deerfield April 2, but died herself of smoke inhalation.

Newt Bowler, Md. a deaf and partially blind 14-year-old German shepherd kept a lost three-year-old girl warm overnight. A second dog was saved just hours later, then led to the rescue agency.

A rabid cat bit two people in Philadelphia on March 29, indicating that the cancellation of a $180,000-a-year vacation plan paid for by the raccoon has allowed the disease to enter the inner city. Racoon spread has spread up the Atlantic coast since 1978. When trappers released rabid raccoons from Florida in rural Virginia, trying to rebuff the out-of-town local health officials, an outbreak of unknown origin has meanwhile bitten four, chokes, cows, goats, and horses near San

San Diego Wild Animal Park elephant keeper Pamela Orti, 27, was fatally mauled March 14, the second Costa Rican elephant keeper to be killed on the job in less than six weeks. Following the January death of Lorne Jackson at Oakland’s Knowland Park Zoo. The San Diego Zooological Society was cleared in any wrongdoing by state job safety officials, but changed procedural rules anyway to require the presence of a second keeper during elephant training. Elephant handling at the zoo drew further note March 24, when veterinarians euthanized a nine-month-old Asian elephant. The first ever born alive in San Diego, after three stillbirths, the calf was rejected and buried by its mother, and suffered numerous other ailments apparently caused by lack of nursing. Local groups including San Diego Animal Advocates and the Elephant Alliance have questioned the zoo’s ability to care for elephants since relays of keepers, a pair of elephant named Dandu with a handler, decided in early 1988.

The EPA has recommended a ban on ethyl parathion, probably the most deadly deadly pesticide, responsible for killing over 100 field workers since 1906 and countless others.

The 5,000 bird-watchers who collect information for the Cornell Univ. Ornithology Lab say that 948 predator attacks at feeders during the winter of 1989-90. Sharp-shinned hawks made 26 percent of the kills; cats made 23 percent; Cooper’s hawks made 12 percent. Eleven birds were killed by dogs, but 8 of them, all house sparrows, were killed by just one dog.

Three Delmar, Del., high school students have won $40,000 in scholarship prizes and $1,500 in educational grants for designing a means of making methane gas from inedible dead chicken. "The Delaware poultry farmers dump 32,900,000 inedible dead chicken a day.

Greenpeace has called a ban on the use of solidified tank to build artificial reefs, because it might release toxins into the food chain. Fla. Power and Light and the Fla. Institute of Technology, a leading industry "tool for reef building," made 95,000 cubic feet of coral reefs.

Twice as many as the 40-year-old with their "organ," says U.S. Forest Service researcher David Marquis. The deer prevent forest regeneration by eating saplings. Deer have become so numerous because their natural predators are mostly gone out, while the state feared deer population. Local groups are now fighting hunters to shoot only bucks. The

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NEWS SHORTS

The Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources is resisting pressure from farmers who want to burn brush on their land. The Indiana Natural Resources Agency has decided to take a more active role in preventing future fires.

The University of Illinois is researching ways to make obsolete oil classical.
As April 5 open letter from northern California animal activists to the University of California, Berkeley, and animal protection group leaders, journalists, and possibly police briefly stated that an individual who styled himself “Screaming Wolf” had declared war on the university, including the deposed “Screaming Wolf” who was identified as a probable pseudonym for Reigh-Singer’s multiple alias. All six of Reigh-Singer, who had authored very similar material to petitions to make a petition using an “alternate” declaration of the “Screaming Wolf” and online descriptions without affiliation to cause protection group leaders. Alert to the possibility that the animal protection movement had again been infiltrated by agents provocateurs.

Reigh-Singer claimed to have received the “Screaming Wolf” work on an anonymously mailed envelope, which she said she subsequently discarded, and to have no knowledge of the author’s identity. There was no association with the idea of “Killing People” or “Scare tactics” that had existed in the Environnement, part of the declaration’s 15-year old work, she nonchalantly praised an 11-page work in general terms, wrote two pages of incendiary excerpts to let out a howl, so Reigh-Singer alleged, and offered copies for sale. She also stated that both she and Singer would be available for interviews and to write articles about “Screaming Wolf.”

The Fund for Animals was a dramatic rape appeal on April 8 for 25 pregnant tigers who were to be killed at Yellowstone National Park in a shoot out, as they spread their heads, as Montana cattle rustlers have alleged. These tigers had been already been shot when Washington D.C. District Judge George Beck issued a temporary restraining order that stopped the shooting. Furthermore, they had been shot on May 15, 1978. The Fund for Animals was to bear the Fund’s legal costs and to prepare legal action if it could be done as effectively as examining actual evidence. On April 11, however, the National Park Service

name. In Galveston, he said, he worked for the nationally known A Brisbane animal group called the Good Shepherd Foundation, in late 1990 divorced Bill Koughi, one of three known leaders who are all affiliated in the 1986 Animal Liberation Front raid on the University of Oregon. Co-defendant Craig Velasquez did the “Screaming Wolf” declaration could have significantly damaged Koughi in 1988 as an introduction to the prosecution, with the suggestion that Koughi rather than Singer wrote it. The Good Shepherd Foundation has, however, appealed for funds on behalf of Bill Koughi, Velasquez, and co-defendant Jonathan Paul. As a whole, the “Screaming Wolf” manifesto seems much hazed on the work of the right radical animal rights rhetoric. Paris appear to be inspired by the works of the late Ayres Bax. A written attacking monstrous strategies for change much resembles an essay published in a paper under ground newspaper, Septembers, circulated by members of the 1972 Campaign to Re-Elect the President. Singer said 2.5 notebooks of the “Screaming Wolf” work, under the impression “Patrick Henry Press,” cost about $750. At deadline, at least 3000 anti-wolf periodical had received review copies.

A Late April Fool? Or Something Worse?
Keeping It Clear

BY BILLY RAY BOYD

Several years ago in California I was part of a two-week-long blockade of the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant that was soon to go on line. Almost 2,000 people were arrested for civil disobedience. All of them, plus many more thousands of supporters, had gone through extensive nonviolence trainings (also called "preparations"), learning how to remain nonviolent, nonhostile, nonreactive, strong, and unimimidated—an effective, disciplined nonviolent force—in the face of heavily armed police and antagonist workers and counterdemonstrators.

A few weeks later I went to a demonstration against U.S. policy in El Salvador by the then-president of El Salvador was staying. I found about 4,000 demonstrators surrounding the hotel and a very small group of about 20 right-wing counterdemonstrators. Shouting of insults had already begun between the two groups when I arrived, and within a short time escalated in vituperativeness. The contrast with Diablo Canyon was stark. Why were a few people in a group of 4,000 feeling the need to engage in a shouting match with a group of 20? I soon bumped into someone I had been with at Diablo Canyon. We looked each other in the eye, shook our heads, and immediately went our separate ways. Within minutes of our departure, I saw later on the news, the insults led to water balloon fights and the San Francisco mounted police waded in, cracking heads even of bystanders simply waiting for the bus.

More recently, I was at a demonstration at a livestock auction in which the epithets shouted by "our side" included not only the de rigueur "Murderers!" but also something shouts of: "Fascist!" "You look like a call!" "You're despicable!" "I hope you die a miserable death!" "Eat your children!" "Sedicius and "brass"—language like sexist, racist, and heterosexual language—was truly evident. At least further it is name-calling in general. Does it further animal liberation, or retard? It is name-calling "verbal violence"? Or does it merely give a harmless (though counterproductive) sense of power? It's been aptly said that a revolution is not merely a tea party. In any challenge to a violent and oppressive status quo, we can reasonably expect a rough and tumble mix of feelings and ways of expressing them. I don't want to be an armchair general trying to dictate to others how they should express their feelings and implement their convictions—"different strokes for different folks"—certainly applies to political action. My concern is the undemocratic way in which a few well-meaning comrades or agents provocateur can change the tone and nature of an action—and the way it's perceived by uncommitted, uninformed viewers of the news media—without the consent of the majority of activists.

The antinuclear movement has perhaps most effectively countered this tendency, democratizing political action and opening it up to children, the elderly, and those who generally do not wish to feed on meat and milk and unnecessarily violent confrontations. How have they done this? How do they prevent a few from turning demonstrations violent or verbally abusive? How might we in the animal defense movement learn from it?

Excessive nonviolence training—required of all those considering civil disobedience and encouraged for all others—is the core of the antinuclear movement's discipline. But it has proven difficult to get many people to come to nonviolence training for animal rights actions. One element of nonviolence training, however, may be useful to the "Nonviolence Agreement" (sometimes called "Guidelines") which all action participants agree to adhere to. This Agreement can simply be printed and given to all action participants—to as many as possible in advance, and to everyone who shows up on the day of the action. There are four parts to such an Agreement: 1) introduction; 2) points of agreement; 3) enforcement procedures; and 4) a unifying, nonjudgmental summary. An additional section can encourage the adoption of such agreements through the movement.

Enforcement procedures are especially important part of a handout leaflet if the activists have not participated in nonviolence training, and especially if the word has gone out generally asking people to attend. These procedures act as a deterrent to anyone who might tend to become violent or verbally abusive, whether they're genuine activists or the agents provocateur from industry or government that plague many movements when they start to become successful. The antinuclear movement is that is has inspired us. It can help us avoid self-righteousness. I used to eat meat. I used to hunt. Many in the movement have animals whom they feel factory-farmed. Fowl. All of us use some of our time with closer to what is being raised. To many people, nonviolence is a goal, a moral ideal; it is not a panacea, and it cannot help everybody. Nonviolence can be harmful, in the right circumstances, and cause harm to others. It is not a simple solution to all problems.

Sample

Nonviolence Agreement

We don't expect you to necessarily to agree philosophically with all points of these guidelines, but we do expect you to follow them during this action. If you feel you can't, please respect the effort spent planning the action by leaving and doing your own thing at the time.

1. Our attitude will be one of openness and respect toward all who encounter, regardless of their actions or positions.

2. We will not be violent, abusive, or insulting.

3. We will not damage property.

4. We will not use or threaten weapons.

5. We will not bring or use any drugs, including alcohol, other than with prescription and for medical purposes.

Enforcement

Everybody is a peacekeeper. If anyone violates these guidelines during the action, please talk with them, diffuse their hostility, or deflect it toward yourself. Go for a walk with them, etc. If these suggestions don't work, simply distance yourself from the violator—walk away—and encourage others to do the same.

If absolutely necessary, as a last resort, we will disengage the action until a future time and/or request authorities to make an arrest.

If you find yourself in conflict with the monitors or organizers over the interpretation of these guidelines, please remove yourself from the action and discuss the differences later.

Confronting animal abuse is emotionally difficult. We feel pain, anger, frustration—anybody. All animals have feelings of caring. Most of us "lose it" at one time or another. We need to be there for each other at those times, and we need to make sure our hostility doesn't detract from actions on animals' behalf. We don't want our therapeutic expression to be at their expense.

If you like these guidelines, you may wish to inquire whether they will be clearly in effect before attending other actions in the future, and let organizing groups know that you want clarity on this before attending.

A flyer incorporating most points of this "Nonviolence Agreement," along with written arguments for and against its various points, can be obtained by contacting the Animal Rights Connection, P.O. Box 40881, San Francisco, CA 94110 (415-848-1705). A SASE and/or donation would be appreciated.
A Clear Cut Case of Government Abuse: 
A Look at the U.S. Forest Service

BY WAYNE PACELE

I
n a caravan of three vehicles, we drove down a road that cut through the Sam Houston National Forest, in east Texas. The bowhunting season had opened, and our group of hunt saboteurs was seeking camouflage-clad prey. The search was easy. Hunters were everywhere.

Quickly, we pulled off the road and behind the pickup truck of two bowmen, readying their weapons. They started into the forest. We followed.

As we passed the dense tree line visible from the road, we expected to enter the heart of this forest. But the heart had been removed. There were plenty of trees, but they were dead and lying on the ground. Some were stacked in piles. Others littered the landscape.

It looked as if Sam Houston and his army had just battled Santa Anna and his men. But no battle had occurred. Three years earlier, a timber company-in its own deadly artillery and napalm, had clear-cut, bulldozed, and scorched the land. Earth Fire called the operation a war on the environment.

Other heavy equipment had crushed and maimed armadillos, killed and burned other ground-dwelling animals, and toppled and ransacked the homes of nesting birds.

Staying with the bowhunters, we scampered over decaying forest debris throughout the day. Our satisfaction at preventing some animals from being shot, however, was tempered by the recognition that this former forest had been no safe haven for wildlife. Hunters had congregated on these public lands to slaughter animals; the Forest Service had blazed roads through the land to facilitate commercial timber harvesting; and timber companies had mercilessly destroyed almost everything once alive.

In all, it was a clear case that the U.S. Forest Service's doctrine of multiple use had become a license for multiple abuse.

Why the Service can't see the forest for the trees

To New World colonists, North America offered seemingly inexhaustible resources: fur, arable land, and, of course, timber. Using wood for fuel as well as a building material, clearing land for farms, the settlers steadily denuded the forests in the East and in the present-day Midwest. By the Civil War, Vermont, New Hampshire, and much of the South had been logged barren. By the late 19th century, virtually no original, or "old-growth" forest remained in the once heavily wooded states of Michigan and Wisconsin.

Witnessing the decline of forest areas, the U.S. Congress passed the "Forest Reserve Act" in 1891—just one year after historian Frederick Jackson Turner made his famed declaration of the closing of the western frontier. The U.S. Forest Service, as it was later called, was "to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States."

For its first 50 years, the Forest Service only moderately exploited its forests. A 1939 inventory by Robert Marshall, the wilderness advocate, revealed that 151 million acres of the 191 million acres of Forest Service lands were roadless. Without roads, forests cannot be easily penetrated, and a range of harmful activities—such as logging, mining, cutting, hunting—are difficult to accomplish.

But as babies and the economy boomed in the post World War II period, the Forest Service turned over a new, if unattractive, leaf. It stepped out its two principal activities: road building and timber cutting. In the process, it harmed its two principal assets: forests and wildlife. And it did so at considerable taxpayer expense.

Of the 151 million acres of roadless wilderness Marshall identified 55 years ago, Congress protects only 32.5 million acres of Forest Service lands under the National Wilderness Preservation System today. The Service has cut up its wilderness areas with 345,000 miles of roads—more than five times more than the mileage in the entire Highway System—making it by far the biggest road building agency in the world.

And as a tree-cutter, the agency puts Paul Bunyan to shame. From the Tongass in Alaska to the Tonto in Arizona, and from the Gifford Pinchot in Washington to the Green Mountains in Vermont, National Forest trees fall by the millions. In 1987, timber companies cut 12.7 billion board feet—the highest volume in history—from Forest Service lands.

Nowhere is tree cutting more controversial than in the old growth forests of the Pacific Northwest, where Sitka spruce in Alaska and Douglas fir in Washington stand above forest mists and reach for the clouds. These forests, stretching from northern California to southern Alaska, contain the largest tracts of old growth in the U.S. Timber companies have, sadly, transformed virtually all the old growth on private lands into lumber, plywood, and pulp.

Remaining old growth on Forest Service lands is a mere 10 percent of what once existed. And this too is being sold. The New York Times reported on March 20, 1989 that in 1988 timber companies had logged 40 percent of the total board footage cut in all national forests from 19 forests in the Pacific Northwest—5.5 million board feet. This was a 20 percent increase in cutting from 10 years ago. Not all of that timber went for domestic use. A quarter was sold to Pacific Rim countries, principally Japan. Andy Kerr of the Oregon Natural Resources Council says, "It's interesting that we're telling Third World countries, 'Don't cut your forests,' and yet look at the things we're doing here. We're cutting out fish runs, we're wiping out biotic diversity, we're sending species to extinction."

But the Forest Service isn't the only culpable party: Congress is also responsible for mining the forests. As Catherine Caulfield pointed out in The New Yorker (05/14/90), "The Sitka spruce National Forest ... has been ordered to harvest 46.7 percent more timber than the Forest Service itself proposed, the Rogue River National Forest 35.8 percent more, and the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest 28.8 percent more." Members of Congress appear more interested in preserving old jobs than old growth in their districts. On that point, Caulfield provides an analogy. "The fate of whales and of the whaling industry presented the world with a similar problem. The question was a simple one: Should species be exterminated to postpone the inevitable collapse of the whaling industry?"

Besides protecting jobs in the short run, the Forest Service and Congress are also interested in their own bottom line. Only the Pacific Northwest forests make money for the government. Remarkably, of the 120 forests the Service administers, 102 of them lost money in fiscal year 1989. According to The Wilderness Society, "Only one forest outside of California and the Pacific Northwest—the Allegheny in Pennsylvania—made a positive contribution to the Treasury."

Forest Service critics demand an end to below-cost timber sales. Clearly, road building has been the route to debt for the Service. Take the Pigash National Forest in North Carolina. On October 20, 1990, The Washington Post reported that a mill paid the Service $45,943 to log 77 acres. But to make logging possible, the Service had to build a 2.7 mile road, for $208,580. That works out to a taxpayer loss of more than $110,000—not counting other costs assumed by the Service. In all, the Forest Service lost $174 million in fiscal year 1989.

Critics charge that the Forest Service has established an unholy alliance with commercial timber companies. According to a recent Forest Service report, its ranges agree with conservationists less than five percent of the time, and with developers more than 47 percent of the time. Rather than managing for diverse forest systems, the Service manages for maximum production—creating tree farms and forest monocultures. George Leonard, associate chief of the Service, best summed up the agency's philosophy when he stated, "We know what nature can do, and we're relatively certain that we can do better than nature."

Continued on next page

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Grazers and shooters on the public range

While spending more than 75 percent of its funds to facilitate tree cutting, the Service facilitates other harmful activities—such as off-road vehicle use, hunting, and cattle grazing—with its remaining dollars.

Of public land agencies, only the Bureau of Land Management permits more cattle grazing than the Forest Service. Like its below-cost timber the Forest Service administers below-cost cattle grazing. A rancher can graze a cow on Forest Service lands for $1.81 a month and bear the cost of a more sixth of the average grazing fee on private land.

Ranchers also get direct subsidies. Cattle grazing expert George Waerthner points out that the Forest Service in 1989 spent $34.5 million on its range management "improvements," such as chaining ("stripping natural cover from wide areas by dragging an enormous chain across them"), weed control, and the construction of fences, cattle guards, water pipelines, and stock ponds. Overall, it took in only $10.9 million in grazing fees, for a net loss of almost $24 million.

This subsidy is offered even though cattle grazing on public lands is perhaps the most environmentally damaging activity in the West. Cattle compact soil, trample vegetation, and destroy riparian areas and stream beds, all vital water sources for wildlife in the arid West. Moreover, according to The New York Times (12/16/90), "cattle are the West's largest source of non-point water pollution—that is, from an eminating from a stationary source, like a factory.

Cattle and cowboys also directly and indirectly kill wildlife. In order to make the public lands safe for cattle grazing, the Animal Damage Control program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture annually poisons, traps, and shoots millions of native wild animals, principally coyotes, but also mountain lions, bobcats, and bears. [See Animal Newswire, May 1991, "ADC Fiscal Recommendations Due This Month."] Also, the state of Montana mandates the killing of bison who wander out of Yellowstone National Park in order to pacify ranchers, who fear the animals will transmit brucellosis to cattle.

Ed Abbey, the western environmental novelist, portrayed the rancher as "a man who strings barbed wire all over the range; drills wells and bulldozes stockpens; drives off elk and antelope and bighorn sheep; poisons coyotes and prairie dogs; shoots eagles, bears, and coyotes on sight; supplants the native grazers with tumbrelwisked, smokeshed, and powerwheed, mull, dust, and dites. And then he learns back and grins at the TV cameras and talks about how much he loves the American West.

A character of perhaps equal ill repute is the Western hunter, who is also coddled by the Forest Service. In 1989, hunters, often aided by guides, made 28 million visits to national forest lands.

In the November 1990 issue of the National Rifle Association's magazine American Hunter, the NRA's Warren Cassidy proudly announced a cooperative agreement between his organization and the Forest Service and BLM, noting that those agencies' lands include 50 percent of all big game habitat in the western U.S., 80 percent of all U.S. elk habitat, 21 million acres of wild turkey habitat, and 12 million acres of waterfowl habitat. About the new working arrangement, Forest Service chief Dale Robertson stated: "This is a natural partnership...NRA will also help us promote conservation and ethical resource use, and increased hunting and shooting range opportunities.

The hunters, however, have done little to warrant special privileges in national forests. Unlike state wildlife agencies, the Forest Service receives only a miniscule portion of its income from the sale of hunting access permits. Hunters' off-road vehicles add to the erosion damage done by logging trucks, and spread damage to areas the loggers haven't touched yet. Hunters also start forest fires. To be fair, so do hikers and motorists, and almost all the fires begin by accident. But only hunters shoot up road signs, and that is no accident. A new sign we have put in a few places and replacing the bullet-riddled road signs—at $200 apiece and up—an almost unending task.

When they're not shooting signs, hunters shoot living creatures, harming the forest ecology as well as wildlife. While timber managers have blamed bears, in particular, for damaging young trees, recent studies indicate that bears and other so-called game species are essential to healthy forest growth. Robert J. Namani of the Center for Streamside Studies at the University of Washington recently documented the importance of bears, elk, and moose in creating habitat for the birds who control the insects who otherwise can devastate timberlands. But the Forest Service still hasn't gotten the message. Of the 1,200 black bears hunters killed in California during 1990, 300 were killed in the Klamath National Forest.

In southern Alaska, residents of the town of Hoonah united to fight the construction of a logging road that would have allowed Kodiak bear hunters to further decimate the island's bear population. In her New Yorker article, Caulfield pointed out: "Hoonah is already plagued by an excess of hunters...The pressure of hunting and the destruction of the animals' habitat by logging have reduced the island's bear population so much that the state department of Fish and Game had to drastically reduce hunting..."

Evidently, wildlife bears like Smokey get respect from the Forest Service.

Resistance to change

The abuses of the U.S. Forest Service have stirred a reform movement among environmentalists who joined in the mistaken belief that their job would be protecting the environment. Former Forest Service employee Jeff Delbene recently created the Association of Forest Service Employees, rallying hundreds of colleagues on behalf of more responsible forest and wildlife management. Their efforts parallel the work of outside advocacy groups, who have won significant victories in state legislatures during the 1980s, such as the elimination of logging in old growth forests that shelter the endangered northern spotted owl, and, early this year, a ban on further logging in the Klamath National Forest in California. (The court ruled that continued logging would fragment a "wildlife corridor," jeopardizing survival of several imperiled species.)

This is only a start, however. Like old growth stands which have become resistant to marking by the agency, in its centennial year, seems particularly resistant to the political forces that have fueled.

Wayne Pacelle is National Director of the Fund for Animals.

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June 1991 The Animals' Agenda
"Caring for Other Animals"  By Eric Dunayer, V.M.D.

Exotic Animals: Displaced Lives

The first time I saw Little Jane, a gibbon smuggled home by a U.S. serviceman during the Vietnam War, she was comatose. A gibbon's natural diet is primarily fruit, but Little Jane's human companion had fed her French fries and fast-food hamburgers. The high-fat diet had caused severe pancreatic inflammation. After weeks of treatment, Little Jane was well enough to climb along the cabinets of the intensive care unit and hang from the overhead oxygen pipes. Her human companion took her home with strict dietary guidelines. But, a few weeks later, deciding that Little Jane was sufficiently recovered, he again "treated" her to McDonald's. This time, she died.

Among non-traditional companion animals, gibbons are unusual. However, other exotics, especially fish and birds, are increasingly popular pets. In the U.S., one household in three keeps aquarium fish, who number some half billion. In Western Europe, the household population of caged birds equals that of dogs: 28 million. In addition to purchasing such selectively bred "fadd" animals as potbellied pigs and pygmy goats, people try to keep such undomesticated animals as turtles, frogs, and wolves. Why?  

One reason is that people seek pets to accommodate their lifestyle, pets who will take little time and little space. Mistakenly, many assume that it is easy to provide for small exotics. Another reason is that exotics, especially expensive ones, confer status. Exotics may also be valued because their appearance is spectacularly beautiful or bizarre. Their behavior, too, can have shock value. Guests, for example, might be "entertained" by the sight of a piranha eating another fish. What the animals experience, however, is captivity, with all its attendant deprivations. For wild-caught animals, captivity always begins with trauma, which often involves physical injury. In some countries, tropical fish are routinely stunned with dynamite blasts or cyanide. Such methods reduce a fish's already slim chances of surviving the stress of transport. Vast numbers of wild-caught fish sicken and die before ever reaching the pet store. In addition, capture frequently destroys numerous "non-target" animals, directly or indirectly (by the destruction of habitat, such as coral reefs).

Captive breeding creates other problems. As with "purebred" dogs and cats, the selective breeding of exotics leads to disabilities. Parakeets, bred for the purpose of propagating particular colors and sizes, suffer from an abnormally high rate of tumors. Some goldfish strains have been bred for delicate, bulging eye sacs that interfere with feeding and easily rupture on a tank's glass bottom.  

In a human home, exotics endure extremely artificial conditions in bowls, tanks, and cages. Such units of confinement suit human rather than animal needs. Bird cages, particularly for larger parrots, are usually so restrictive that they do not allow the bird to fly or even fully stretch her/his wings. Fish, easily alarmed, may react violently to a sudden loud noise or change in light intensity that they crash into their tank's glass walls and die. Too often, owners think in terms of generic categories such as "snake," and fail to recognize a species' special requirements. A boa constrictor, who comes from the humid rainforest, is viewed as essentially no different from a Trans Pecos rat snake, whose home is arid desert. In the temperature and humidity of the average house, neither survives for long.

Diet-related diseases are common. The more displaced from their natural environment, the less likely animals are to enjoy a healthful diet. In captivity, convenience usually dictates what an animal is fed. An iguana, even if primarily vegetarian, cannot thrive on lettuce alone, which does not provide sufficient protein and minerals. Yet, many iguanas are fed only lettuce. On several occasions, I have seen iguanas with such weakened or deformed limbs that they were unable to move. X-rays revealed multiple fractures. An unbalanced diet had caused skeletal demineralization.

When exotic animals become ill, most veterinarians can offer little help. Veterinary education stresses such domesticated species as cats, dogs, horses, and cows. Care of exotics is relegated to electives or totally omitted from the curriculum. For the most part, these veterinarians who treat exotic animals have learned what little they know from trial and error.

Exotics create a dramatic impression partly because they are so out of place in captivity. The incongruity between a tropical bird's iridescent wingspread and a cramped, dirty cage is tragic. "Exotics" should be "natives." They should be left undisturbed by humans in their natural homes.

Dr. Dunayer practices veterinary medicine at People for Animals, a low-cost spay/neuter clinic in Hillside, New Jersey.

SEPTEMBER 20 & 21, 1991
Washington, D.C.
the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

FEATURED: (partial list)
Ingrid Newkirk (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals), Coleman McCarthy (syndicated columnist), Nene Buyukmihci, VMD (AVAR), Michael Weeks (Vancouver SPCA), Kimberley Sturla (Fund for Animals), Eric Dunayer, VMD (AVAR), Henry Mark Holzer, Esq. (Brooklyn Law School), Nina Natelson (Concern for Helping Animals in Israel), Supervisor Tom Nolan (San Mateo County, CA).

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return to: ISAR, 421 South State Street, Clarks Summit, PA 18411
Put yourself in your pet’s place. Inside a small, heavy-molded plastic box. The one you normally ride to the vet’s in. Only this time the ride seems longer than before. You’ve counted the bumps in the road, every ache and every snap of the car seat belt. You’re already looking forward to the car turns for the vet’s. What’s going on here? Finally, the car stops. They take your box out of the back seat. Hey, wait a minute. This isn’t the doc’s. Who are all these people? Are they doing here? What am I doing here? What’s that thing coming out of the sky? Yo, somebody, help!!

About now a cold thermometer or a needle in the hip are starting to look good to you. Maybe even a room for a couple of days in a strange kennel with a surly cat on one side and a yappy terrier on the other. Anything but this weird place.

But wait. It gets worse. Because your person didn’t tell the airline in time you won’t be able to ride in the cabin of the plane stuffed into a small box under the seat. Some other animal’s going to be riding there, and the airlines allow only one kennel per cabin. You’re going to ride with the suitcases—in a terrifying place filled with threatening noises. And if you survive the ride without going into cardiac arrest, chances are you’ll have to survive it again to get back home.

In mid-December of 1990, the Dulles Times Herald reported that more than 71 dogs, cats, and other pets had died in U.S. airline cargo holds during 1990. Most had died from heat stroke or suffocation. Priscilla Benkin, an air transportation specialist with the American Dog Owners Association, called it “the worst year in history” for pet-transportation fatalities. At year’s end, American, Delta, and United airlines were under investigation for incidents that killed 61 dogs. What’s more, nearly every airline has been cited and fined repeatedly by the Department of Agriculture for violating the federal Animal Welfare Act, which covers animals shipped by air.

Not surprisingly, many people believe that the only animals meant to fly are the ones with wings. And those should fly solely under their own power. All travel puts a strain on animals. Air travel puts more. If you want to take your companion animal with you on a short trip or a vacation, and that journey involves flying, you should ask yourself why you want to take him or her along. Is it because you’ll be happier, or shall we be happier? If you cannot truthfully say that your pet would gladly submit to round-trip air travel in order to be with you, then leave her home. If you really believe your pet can’t survive a week without the sound of your voice, you can always leave the volume turned up on the answering machine, call home twice a day, and sing “You Are the Sunshine of My Life” to your befuddled pal. Don’t laugh. It happens.

Having tried to discourage you from flying with your pet, we must say this. If you have no choice in the matter, or if you’re determined to do it anyway because the pets just wouldn’t be the same without little Ripper, flying’s really not as dangerous as it’s been cracked up to be. Airlines ought to be investigated—and fined—until they’re in total compliance with safety regulations, but in the meantime, they might also be congratulated for the thousands of animals who arrive at their destinations in one piece every day of the year.

While there is no way an animal other than a seeing-eye dog is allowed on a bus or a train, there are three ways that animals can be shipped on commercial airlines: as freight, as excess baggage, or as carry-on luggage. If you want to keep your pet in the cabin with you when you go, make sure the airline you’re planning to travel on allows pets in the cabins. Most airlines do, but some, including Delta, do not. United charges $85 for this service. US Air $45. Other airlines are in the same general ledger.

The airlines that do accept animals in the cabin insist that these animals be transported in kennel-kennels that are roughly 17 inches long, 12 inches wide, and eight inches high. The only time most cats and nearly all dogs are eight inches high is when they’re sleeping. Or when they’re under eight weeks old, which is too young to be traveling by air (federal law prohibits it). So if it’s a long trip you’re contemplating, put yourself in your animal’s place. If you have a coffin around the house, punch some air holes in the side and spend a few hours in it, with the lid down.

If you don’t own a kennel— and there’s no reason why anybody but a ferret breeder would have them— you can buy one from most airlines for $20 to $30. Pet shops carry them, too. They should be made of heavy-molded plastic, as most carriers should, in order to meet airline specifications.

Just because you have a kennel and you’ve succeeded in squishing your pet into it, don’t expect to stroll onto the plane and stash the carrier under this seat like you would a laptop computer. You need a reservation if you’re going to bring a cat or a dog on board, and those reservations are harder to come by than the people kind. There’s generally a restriction on the number of kennels allowed per cabin per flight. That number is most often one. Make your reservations accordingly.

If some other short-legged creature already has dibs on cabin space, your guy becomes excess baggage. For this trip you’ll need a kennel large enough so he can stand up and turn around. This also costs $25- $35 to rent from most airlines. Such kennel can be made of wood rather than heavy molded plastic. But no more mesh. And you have to be able to secure a water dish to the inside of the kennel.

Pets shipped as excess baggage travel with the passengers’ baggage in a part of the plane that is lighted and kept at the same pressure and temperature as the passenger cabins. Pet kennels are kept separate from the baggage in this area, and are usually stored near the door for quick access. You surrender your pet at the ticket counter before boarding your flight, which means he’s unloaded—as they say in the industry—directly onto the plane from there. While more pets can fly in cargo than in the cabin, oxygen is still limited in the hold, and you’ll need to make reservations for this section, too, when you’re making reservations, try to get a nonstop flight. Failing that, try to find a direct flight so your pet doesn’t have to be taken off one plane and put onto another. If possible, watch as your pet is loaded into the cargo area; this allows you to monitor his handling, and also to make sure he has been put on the correct flight. When you arrive at your destination, retrieve your pet from the luggage area right away. If you notice anything wrong, seek veterinary care immediately, and get the results of the examination in writing before you let him into the airplane as soon as possible.

Roy Wright, vice president/companion animals for the Humane Society of the U.S., warns against shipping animals if the temperature is above 80 degrees or the humidity rises above 75. High temperatures and stifling humidity can suffocate an animal who remains long in the cargo hold when the plane is on the ground.

“Even if the temperature is below the legal limit when your pet boards the plane,” Wright says, “you will not be able to retrieve him if the temperature rises while the plane is waiting to take off. I’ve seen cases where pets have died because the plane sat on a runway for two hours in 90-degree heat.” Wright also asks people to consider the destination temperature as well as the temperature at the departure point. It doesn’t matter that it’s mid-winter in Washington, D.C., if your pet is traveling to Austin, Texas, where it’s 90 degrees.

You may need to provide a health certificate issued within the last ten to 30 days, and some states require vaccinations, particularly rabies shots, as well. Even if a health certificate weren’t required, your pet should have a preflight checkup at your veterinarian. Even if she has developed a heart condition since his last exam, the friendly skies might not be so friendly to his health. Pug-nosed dogs such as Shar Peis, Pekinges, and Pugbulls are at special risk when shipped in cargo holds, as their short nasal passages do not give hot air a chance to cool before it reaches their lungs.

If your pet is flying as cargo, get a kennel several days in advance of your departure. Most kennels can be taken apart. Do that, and see if your pet will use one half of the kennel for a bed. If she already has a favorite sleeping place, try feeding her in the kennel. The trip is continued on next page.
Custom Cookbooks

When it comes to cooking, I think there are three kinds of people: the pragmatics, and the rather-forget-its, Gourmets love creating beautiful foods. When they eat, they follow Julia Child and pride themselves on their cue and their action; they sometimes like to cook and sometimes they don’t, but in either mood they produce basic fare for themselves and their families because it’s necessary to do. They’re apt to clip recipes from newspapers and make meatloaf. Rather-forget-its would prefer to do just that, forgo cooking altogether. They go to fast-food places a lot and are adept at heating frozen dinners.

When we become vegetarian, we’re still gourmets, pragmatics, or rather-forget-its in our cooking styles. Until recently, however, it’s been expected that we would simply find some vegetarian cookbook and make do. But in 1981, vegetarians of every culinary personality can find a guide that suits their style. I’ll highlight three of my favorites, one for each type of cook for you could know it.

For the gourmet

Friendly Foods, Gourmet Vegetarian Cookbook by Betty Ron Pickarski, O.F.M. (TenSpeed Press, P.O. Box 7123, Berkeley, CA 94707-1123, 1980, $16.95)

Brother Ron’s a Franciscan monk who considers himself a “food missionary.” He believes that by sharing his knowledge he gives back to the community and the world at large his expertise on the preparation of healthy, vegetarian foods. I received a copy of his book and his profession for the prestigious Culinary Olympics, an international competition, and the book has consistently won medals there.

The book brings some of the gold to your kitchen. The recipes do not require gourmet expertise. Included are such dishes as Vegetarian Tempura, Zucchini Bisque, Mushroom Stroganoff, and a variety of side dishes, breads, and desserts. Even though the recipes are interesting, the section that Brother Ron really shines is the recipes ranging from Polish Pierogi to Greek Mousakka to German Sauerkraut. His main course pies are particularly delicious. I recommend you start with Tofu Spinach Pie.

For the pragmatic


Lindsay Wagner played the Bionic Woman on TV, but these vegan dishes are for real people. As a pragmatic myself, I appreciate the simplicity of the recipes and the relatively small number of ingredients each requires to garner compliments for the chef. They also limit vegetable oil, keeping their total fat content quite low.

One menu suggestion from The High Road to Health includes Romanos, Carrot and Walnut Salad with Cranberry Dressing; Spinach Salad with Green Beans, Onions and Tomatoes; Italian Roasted Peppers. A wonderful chapter is devoted to the making of Breads. It includes a yummy recipe for eggless, millennium pancakes.

For the rather-forget-it

Simple Food For Good Life, A Collection of Random Cooking Practices and Quotations. by Helen Nearing (Stillpoint Publishing, P.O. Box 640, Taos, New Mexico 87571-0640, 1980, 280 pages, softcover, $8.95)

This is a philosophy book with recipes, and there’s no need to refresh your philosophy of the simple, compassionate good life. Helen Nearing, wife of the late husband Scott, Helen has championed homesteading, self-sufficiency, and ethical vegetarianism for over 60 years. At the heart of her lifestyle is simplicity—simple food included. "My aim is to reduce the fuss and bother of food preparation to the minimum," she writes. "Make a meal edible, nutritious and plentiful, set it on the table with the utmost simplicity and say to all comers: 'Soup's on; come and get it.' If they like it, good; if they don't, let them fill up elsewhere and otherwise, I've done what I'm going to do." Now that warms a rather-forget-it heart.

A few of Nearing's recipes contain milk or yogurt, but too few to keep the book from being valuable for a vegan. The soups are superb, as are the salads. Other sections include "Leftovers & Casseroles" and "Water & Other Beverages." You'll certainly interperet throughout are delightful quotations from people whose wisdom have been tested and endured. They come from ancient texts and old cookery books that Nearing uncovered in rare book rooms. Some are serious, like Alexander Pope's "When all the snares of the hunter is in the gage of his brother animals," Others are light, such as Seneca's writing, "If the cook is in the kitchen, and the master to the voice of reason it would recognize that chefs are superfluous in the kitchen and the kitchen must have been a rather-forget-it.

Note: A future column will be devoted to cookbooks compiled by animal rights organizations. If your group has a cookbook you would like to feature, please send a copy to Victoria Moran C/o THE ANIMALS AGENDA, 345 Birkdale Ave. Turriple, Monroe, CT 06468.
The Psychology of Abuse

Why do people eat up animals and eat them? Why is burning animals, irradiating them, locking them in cages, and killing them considered acceptable in science? Why is shocking monkeys and birds and burning fish not out of water on hooks considered permissible sport?

When I was a student in psychology, it was routine to force meat bars through the ear drums of live rats to hold them still in a stereotaxic frame. When I complained that even anesthetized rats would not enjoy walking up with broken ear drums, my professor joked that the rats were not going to be listening to their stereos anyway.

Since that time, I have come to appreciate the importance of several psychological factors that allow abuse to the continued.

1) The failure of inhibition. There is a substantial scientific literature linking aggressiveness toward animals to aggressiveness toward people. When psychologists interview violent criminals, for example, they often find a history of cruelty to animals. In particular, a trait called “cruelty syndrome” is common in violent criminals, fire-setting, and bed-wetting—is a predictor of aggressiveness in adulthood. What these porousness has in common is the failure of inhibition. Children who cannot control their aggressive impulses toward animals will frequently be aggressive toward people who have difficult inhibiting aggressive impulses toward people. Typically, their parents failed to control their aggressive behavior or actually received gratification from it.

Aggression is not usually due to sadism. Anyone can have an aggressive impulse. The problem is the failure to inhibit the aggression. The feeling that it is acceptable to interrupt the progression from impulse to action.

The professor who asked me to break a rat’s ear drum was probably more interested in the pleasure from the pain of animals.

Rats in the laboratory are used in a culture of science that does not recognize suffering, and fosters defenses against the recognition of suffering of sentient beings other than humans. This was why a psychological study of cockroaches, practitioners of which in which 85 percent of the animals are killed, was unable to find a greater degree of sadism or psychosis than in the average participant from the same geographic area.

If aggression were always due to sadism, a major personality change would be needed for anyone to recognize the cruelty of his or her actions. Luckily, this is not the case. Learning about the consequences of their actions has led many to diminish their aggressive impact on those around them.

Aggression is rationalized. We tend to defend that to which we are accustomed. Rationalization allows us to find reasons to explain our actions. For instance, dissections are rationalized as “hands-on” experience for high school students. Rationalization is at its worst when economics are a factor. We now cut cattle ranchers calling themselves environmentalists, just as tobacco farmers sought the mountain of evidence that weighed against them. Animal experimenters under criticism have routinely and creatively sought links to images (such as collapsed children) that might justify their work.

Animals as revenge of childhood. As children, we naturally recognize our commonality with other creatures. We feel a bond with them, and incorporate them into our stories and playthings. As we attempt to leave the relics of childhood behind, however, associations with animals make us—especially the males among us—uncomfortable. To care about the suffering of animals calls up the childhood one is trying to leave behind.

Some people use petted animal images as an escape from the anger and cruelty that mark their adulthood. For example, keeping fighting dogs, boxers, or tiger cubs, are used to mask the role they play in spreading hatred. Fortunately, as people learn about the complexities of certain animals and the vital environmental roles played by even the smallest of them, an appreciation for other animals increases, rapidly becoming a mark of sophistication rather than of childlessness.

6) Rationalization and muting strategies. It is not only the proud peacock who struts his stuff for (apparently) admiring female. Human males are preoccupied with displays of strength that indicate their suitability as genetic material. Hence the mark of a successful fisherman or hunter is not a full stomach, but a huge stuffed fish or a mounted rack of antlers. Dominance plays a key role in hunting (the importance of size in trophy animals) and especially in rats, where every event involves throwing animals to the ground, tying them up, or staying on their backs. These displays of dominance are intended, however unconsciously, to impress available females and competing males.

7) Deferral of authority. The language of scientists is often as far beyond the comprehension as the language of our parents when we were toddlers. Many of us are familiar with the feeling of domination and scientists have knowledge, and also moral judgment, superior to our own. In a classroom setting, the power of an aggressive Milgram told volunteers to administer shocks to students they believed were studying. The belief was reinforced by the electric shocks to human subjects. Unknowingly, the volunteer, the “shocked” subject, was made responsible for administering the shocks to Milgram. As the electric current was increased, some volunteers balked. But the experimenter’s coldness and insistence kept them to continue, even when they believed they were risking the subject’s life. Milgram has been roundly criticized for conducting the experiment. But this was not Milgram’s fault. It was the willingness of normal volunteers to follow orders to harm another living being.

We project our own aggressive impulses onto animals. Cats are sometimes viewed as animals about which we feel a “Spitz” in facial muscles less allow expression, compared to dogs or primates. It is not as obvious what they are actually feeling.

Those people for whom hostility is a major issue may try to imagine it in cats, or project their aggressive impulses onto the cats. People who torture animals victimize cats much more frequently than dogs. And because of the association of children with the female, men who behave violently toward women are likely to have abused cats, too.

Rats, snakes, and insects are viewed by some as vessels of infection. Torturing animals through though, humans spread disease much more commonly than do rats, negative examples, abdominal pain, and urged to exaggerate relevant characteristics and lead to actions against them.

7) Thinking in only two categories. Toddlers have trouble with complex thought. They tend to categorize their world in units of two: good vs. bad; us vs. them; clean vs. dirty; black vs. white. More maturity is required to perceive shades of gray; however, “us vs. them” thinking often continues into adulthood, where it can lead to confusion by politicians and movie directors alike. The differences between animals and humans may seem to overwhelm their similarities and confuse them to a category distinct from our own.

There is reason for some long-range optimism about human psychology. As we develop in infancy, our capacity to act on impulses matures before our capacity to inhibit or modulate those actions. We go through a stage in which we babbble, we eternally, and throw and break objects. Only later do we learn not to do these things. We control body functions, and to explore the nature of objects without breaking them.

Civilizations mature in the same way. We developed the capacity for the most devastating acts of aggression before we learned. We developed cannibalism, human sacrifice, and wars. Most of us have realized that war is unacceptable.

We have, just as we are just emerging from the bubbling, waving, destressing stage. One day we will look back in horror as we are at the suffering we caused them for so long.

Dr. Barnard is president of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (P.O. Box 6222, Washington, D.C. 20010; 202-686-2210).
Barnyard Betrayal

Cow

By Beat Sterchi, translated by Howard Parshley

The bordier tradition—d for authors as various as Chaucer, Grimm, and Beatrix Potter—is a place of merit and adventure, even when, as far as all, is no more malicious than any other predator. This image began to change with Orwell's Animal Farm. In contemporary times animals destined for the slaughter house increasingly tend to be kept in environments so regulated and confined the appropriate analogy is far less a village than a concentration camp... An attempt to view such animals anthropomorphically and tell their story could only produce a very distressing picture of humanity.

The reader is removed from Bloch in life and in death by the novel's two narrators, the immigrant worker Ambrose who is a hand at Knuckle's farm and an anonymous apprentice worker at the slaughterhouse. Nonetheless, Bloch is the focus of Ambrose's description of the efforts of Farmer Knuckle to forestall the onslaught of modern technology. His cows have names, are milked by hand, breast milk and, between the barnyard room free in hush pens where she kept rich with manure and by rotation instead of chemicals.

For those few moments, the men experience a unity with nature, and one of David Suzuki's award-winning science program, The Nature Of Things, Moraw, a native of Atlantic Canada, unflinchingly reveals the history of his home and his people a history of relentless exploitation of the land and all other living creatures. Moraw's narration is illustrated with truly vividly for the squamish, with rare old footage of sailing ships attacking whales; crews including children drive a whales ashore, then grinding their carcasses into fish for coded mink; and stomping seabirds' eggs, so that the birds will lay new clutches to be taken when fresh; and sweep-ups of the annual harp seal hunt (which took place this year to encourage the public distraction created by the Persian Gulf War). As many as 20 different men skin sells alive, a harp seal mother nipples the slimy remains of her pup; and into the while Moraw recites the grim statistics: fish stocks down 95 percent, birds driven to extinction, whales and walruses extirpated. Always, the government both promotes the slaughter and blemishes diminishing returns on other predators, who are then turned exploited until they nearly vanish. Who one sees this will ever forget it, either. Shortly after it aired, a national group assembled a petition, which was signed by a quarter of the Canadian population.

The Spay/Neuter Message

Four Views From The Swamp

Sea Of Slaughter

1990: 93 minutes; 1/2 VHS purchase $350, rental $85.

Pets: The Politics Of The Fur Trade

1989: 52 minutes; 1/2 VHS purchase $350, rental $85; 16mm $850.

No Room To Room

1990: 24 minutes; 1/2 VHS purchase $260, rental $50; 16mm $495.

Food For Thought

1988: 26 minutes; 1/2 VHS purchase $156, rental $20.


One of the most courageous and controversial documentaries ever aired by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Sea Of Slaughter, is Farley Mowat's video version of his bestselling book by the same title, produced as a special edition of his popular television series. The film is an explicit account of the history of whaling, its impact on native cultures, and its environmental consequences. Mowat's narration is illustrated with rare footage of sealing boats, whales, and the process of whaling. The film is particularly disturbing for its portrayal of the exploitation of native peoples who have survived for centuries on the land and sea. The film is a powerful statement on the need for humane treatment of all living creatures and a call to action against continued exploitation of natural resources.

The Spay/Neuter Message

Previews

Video by Focus on Animals, funded by the ASPCA (441 East 92nd St., NY 10128). 1990: 21 minutes, 1/2 VHS, $49 from ASPCA (1-800-355-ASPCA).

Previews is unfortunately the second-best video on pet overpopulation to be recently taped at the ASPCA shelter in New York City within the past few months. Because it was released almost simultaneously with the United Animal Action video Stun, serving identical purpose, comparisons are inevitable—and lead to the question why funds were spent to produce two videos of heavily overlapping content at the same time, when thousands of dollars and animals could have been saved by making only one, then spending the savings on the spay/neuter projects both videos serve to promote. For groups promoting spay/neuter in their own communities, who must choose between new and used footage, the distinctions between the two are the distinctions between journalism and advocacy. One, last month, memorably follows real-life animal rescue efforts; the other, dull and interviews actual pet owners as they bring their animals to be examined, mixed reasons. Previews, by contrast, combines artful camera work with an anthropomorphic narration of a stray dog's life from the dog's point of view, a lyrical vignette about a man and his dog, and finally a set of stiffly acted scenes in which recognizeable animal rights advocates play irresponsible pet owners, giving veterinarians and human educators the chance to deliver the spay/neuter message.
**REVIEWS**

Continued from previous page

Instance, Pelts repeats the big lie that "the greater part of the fur industry's fur supply now comes from ranches," when throughout the 1980s the actual balance was 75 percent trapped, 25 percent ranched. Like fur industry propaganda, Pelts dwells heavily on native trappers, without noting that native involvement in commercial fur trapping only began with the arrival of white traders and alcohol.

Mark Glover of Lync is permitted to point out that native trappers account for only about a tenth of one percent of the fur on the world market; the Greenpeace "fashion show" video featuring furs that turn bloody is included; and Loreta Swett introduces a Fur-Bearers film clip of animals being caught in leghold traps. But overall, exactly two-thirds of the running time is given to the fur trade point of view. Even footage of seal clubbing and the anal electrocution of a fox is remarkably sanitized (the clubbing is shown from several hundred yards away, while both the face and the rear half of the fox are kept out of the picture). Most of the animal defense representatives who appear have done most of their work on other issues: Paul Watson of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society and Vicki Miller of the Toronto Humane Society, known respectively for work on behalf of marine mammals and shelter animals, are depicted debating vivisection with high school students. Ultimately, one suspects Pelts was cobbling together from scraps taped at different times for different reasons, including out-takes from the CBC's notorious 1987 whitewash of the fur trade, Second Nature.

Vivaciously depicting the 1990 bison hunt and hunt saboteur action at Yellowstone National Park, No Room To Roam interviews three of the four successful hunters. three bison hunters (most notably D.J. Schubert of the Fund for Animals), a gun salesman, a park warden, and a rancher. Each succinctly explains what he or she is doing, or did, and why—and while the video producers pass no judgements, indeed dismiss as difficult questions, those favoring the killing end up condemning it in their own words. A subsistence hunter describes how he took three shots to finish off "his" bison: his father asserts that the meat "is what we have to be harvested, just like timber." A female hunter hangs the skull of the buffalo she killed on her wall because she doesn't care to look at the face. She claims the killing, done with aid of snowmobiles and a high-powered rifle, brought her spiritually closer to the Indians. The rancher straightforwardly explains that the buffalo must be killed because otherwise they'll eat his three children's college education. Weighing current hay prices against the taut and board and even the cheapest state college, that's the equivalent of at least 30,000 bales the buffalo would have to take from his cattle—maybe six barns full. The man only has one barn.

Food For Thought is the lightest of the Bullfrog repertoire, as Roger Bingham instructively but humorously compares the environmental effects of driving a car with meat-eating. Demographer Paul Ehrlich and resource economist Frances Moore Lappe help outline how raising grain-fed animals for meat depletes topsoil and groundwater, levels rainforest, contributes to world hunger, and accelerates global warming. A rancher and a spokeswoman for the California Beef Council get their say, as well, but their claims fall flat beside the evidence. Show this one to your kids and civics classes just before lunch, and watch hamburger sales plummet.

—Merritt Clifton

**A Connected View**

**Inhuman Society: The American Way Of Exploiting Animals**

By Dr. Michael W. Fox, St. Martin's Press (175 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010), 1990: 268 pages, $18.95, hardcover.

Elaborating on the slogan that "Animal Liberation is Human Liberation," Michael Fox argues in Inhuman Society that the fate of the animal kingdom is inseparable from our own. "The holocaust of the animals today," he writes, "will be ours tomorrow," if present trends continue. "But this is not inevitable provided we, collectively as a species and individually as planetary citizens, awaken to the plight of animals and of the environment, and act with responsible compassion."

Fox appeals for an organic, vegetarian, compassionate, low impact, sensitive, sustainable, and connected earth community. He points out the pathetic, disconnected numbness common to animal exploiters, and the parallel alienation and despair felt by those who are "too" empathic.

Inhuman Society moves from vegetarianism to vivisection by pointing out how factory farming exemplifies an irreverent, mechanistic, and inhumane world view, and how the detrimental health effects of a diet based on meat leads to further animal experimentation in futile pursuit of cures for ailments that could instead be prevented.

—John P. Marsicano and Delene Larsson

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By Elona Malterre; Clarion Books

Based on fact, The Last Wolf of Ireland tells the story of a boy in 18th century Ireland who struggles, unsuccessfully, to keep three orphaned wolf pups safe from bounty hunters.

Devoted Friends: Amazing True Stories About Animals Who Cared

By Gretchen P. Alday: Shoestring Press/Betterway Publications (P.O. Box 219, Crozet, VA 22932), 1990; 144 pages, softcover, $6.95. (Signed copies available from Pet Pride of New York, P.O. Box “O,” Mendon.

NY 14506; 716-582-1088; $1.75 for shipping.)

Devoted Friends is a collection of anecdotes about “ordinary” companion animals who do extra-ordinary things. The stories demonstrate the sensitivity of animals and the way they enrich human lives.

Nature As A Guide: Using Nature in Counseling, Therapy, and Education

By Linda Lloyd Nebel; Educational Media Corporation (Box 2311, Minneapolis, MN 55421-0311), 1991; 230 pages, softcover, $10.95 (plus $1.50 for postage).

Written by an educator primarily for other educators, Nature As A Guide is based on a belief that people must understand their relationship to the earth in order to become balanced individuals. Linda Lloyd Nebel explains how to use “nature therapy” as a means to obtain inner peace and, ultimately, a more harmonious world.
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