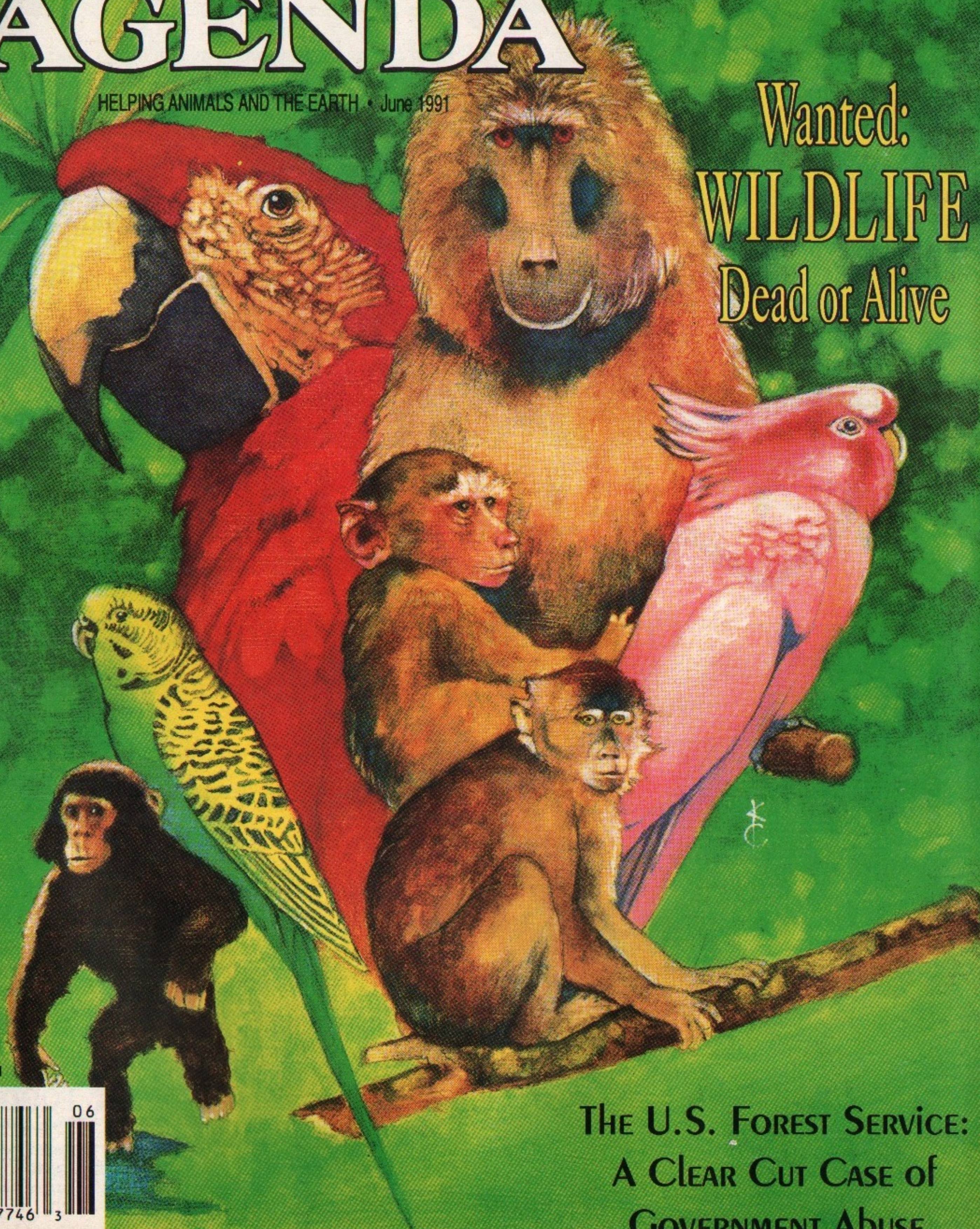


FLYING CATS AND DOGS

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

HELPING ANIMALS AND THE EARTH • June 1991

Wanted:
WILDLIFE
Dead or Alive



\$2.75/USA
\$3.25/Canada



THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE:
A CLEAR CUT CASE OF
GOVERNMENT ABUSE

The Taste of Milk . . . Without the Cow!

Do you avoid milk - but like the taste? Then here, at last, is your answer! Vegelicious™ gives you a delightful option to milk, loaded with vitamins and the benefits of premium vegetable ingredients - it's 100% natural, rich in calcium and low in fat, with NO cholesterol, lactose or animal products whatsoever. One taste and you'll see why it's more than delicious... it's Vegelicious™, enjoy the creamy country taste similar to milk. Your satisfaction is guaranteed! Vegelicious™ is also great for all your cooking and baking needs. Vegelicious™ is convenient without the high cost of liquid soy products. It comes in premeasured 2 quart packets, just add water and mix for a smooth creamy beverage your whole family will love. Take this coupon into your favorite health food store and get your free 2 quart sample of Vegelicious™ today. If they don't stock it, then ask them to get it.

It's more than delicious, it's ...
vegelicious®

Creamy country taste similar to milk

MFG COUPON Expires July 31, 1991

FREE SAMPLE

Consumer: To redeem, please fill out all the information below and take in to your favorite health food store. If they don't have Vegelicious™, ask them to get it. Only one free sample per household. Void if copied. Consumer must pay any sales tax. Void where taxed or regulated by law. Good only in USA. Cash value 1/20 cent. Any other use constitutes fraud.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

Phone # (optional) _____

Retailer: Abersold Foods will credit Retailers for all valid coupons submitted (when properly filled out) with your next order. See order form for amount and procedure. This coupon may not be assigned or transferred. Abersold Foods, 2730 Morley Way, Sacramento, CA 95864, (916) 972-9142

a free 2 quart packet of Vegelicious™

AA61



2730 Morley Way
 Sacramento, CA 95864
 1-916-972-9142

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

JUNE 1991 VOLUME XI NO. 5

12 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. Yet dealers like the notorious Ingemar Forss still circulate flyers in Third World marketplaces reading, in effect, "Wildlife wanted—dead or alive!"

40 A Clear Cut Case of Government Abuse

BY WAYNE PACELLE

How and why the U.S. Forest Service doctrine of multiple use has become a license for multiple abuse.

46 You Can Take Them With You

BY PHIL MAGGITTI

How to reduce the hazards of airline travel for dogs and cats.

2 Page Two

3 Letters

10 Network Notes

24 Historical Profile

John Woolman: Abolitionist and Animal Defender

25 Dateline: International

29 News Shorts

32 Animal Newslne

Salmon Join Spotted Owls On "Most Controversial Species" List ♦ More Fraud In Animal-Based Research
 ♦ Physician, Heal Thyself! ♦ A Late April Fool? ♦ Court Calendar

38 Comment

Keeping It Clear

44 Caring For Other Animals BY ERIC DUNAYER, V.M.D.

Exotic Pets

49 Compassionate Living BY VICTORIA MORAN

Custom Cookbooks

50 Medicine: In Lay Terms BY NEAL BARNARD, M.D.

The Psychology Of Abuse

52 Reviews

Cow ♦ Inhumane Society ♦ Throwaways ♦ Educational Videos ♦ Short Takes

58 Classifieds

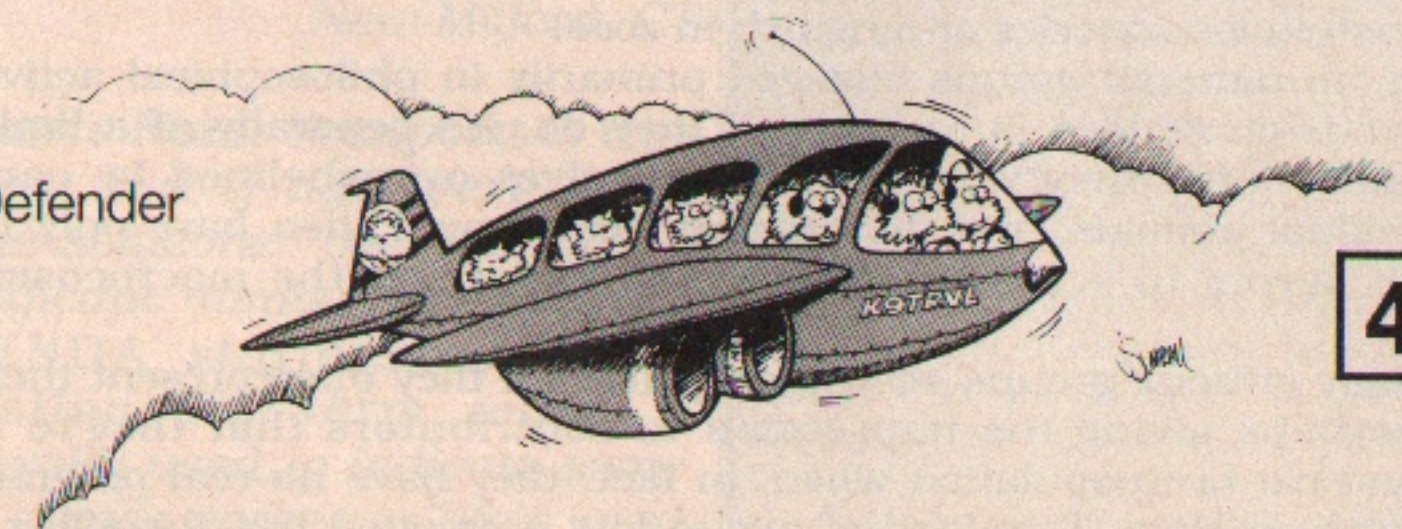
COVER Illustration By: Kevin Conklin

The ANIMALS' AGENDA (ISSN 0741-5044) is published monthly by the Animal Rights Network, Inc. (except for combined issues in January/February and July/August). Offices are located at 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468, U.S.A.; (203) 452-0446; FAX (203) 452-9543. Address for editorial material and advertising inquiries: The ANIMALS' AGENDA, P.O. Box 345, Monroe, CT 06468. Please indicate department. Address for newsstand inquiries: The ANIMALS' AGENDA, P.O. Box 902, Rochester, VT 05767; (800) 435-5003 or (802) 767-3116. Send all subscription orders and changes of address to: The ANIMALS' AGENDA, P.O. Box 6809, Syracuse, NY 13217; (800) 825-0061. Postmaster: Send address changes to The ANIMALS' AGENDA, P.O. Box 6809, Syracuse, NY 13217. Second-class postage rate is paid at Monroe, CT and additional mailing offices. The ANIMALS' AGENDA is printed in the U.S.A. Entire contents copyrighted. Nothing may be reproduced in whole or in part without permission from the publisher. Subscription prices are \$22.00 per year, \$39.00 for two years, and \$55.00 for three years. Canadian/Mexican prices: \$28.00/one year, \$50.00/two years, \$70.00/three years (incl. GST; #124731233). Other foreign subscriptions: \$35.00/one year, \$65.00/two years, \$94.00/three years. The ANIMALS' AGENDA assumes no responsibility for unsolicited materials. Manuscripts or artwork not accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope cannot be returned. We do not print fiction. Please do not send poetry. Due to the volume of mail, letters from readers cannot be personally acknowledged. The ANIMALS' AGENDA is indexed in the Alternative Press Index. The ANIMALS' AGENDA makes every effort to ensure that products and services advertised herein are consistent with the humane ethic, but no representation is made or implied that such products are guaranteed to be completely "cruelty-free." For more detailed product information, concerned readers should contact Beauty Without Cruelty, USA, 175 West 12th St. #16G, New York, NY 10011, which publishes The Compassionate Shopper list. Opinions expressed in the pages of the magazine do not necessarily reflect the views of The Animal Rights Network, Inc.

12



46



40



PAGE TWO

All for One

Some years ago, when I was a grassroots activist in Texas, I was impressed by Ingrid Newkirk's story of why she gave up her job at a Washington, D.C. animal shelter to found, with Alex Pacheco, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, a group dedicated to philosophical and legal activism.

As a shelter director, Newkirk began to imagine herself endlessly diving into a river to rescue animals floating by. There was a constant stream of animals, so she could only save a tiny percentage, no matter how hard she worked. 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 in.

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 are 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 avenues of service are of equal importance, and each complements the others.

Sometimes all aspects of humane activism are successfully incorporated into an organization, though one type of service is generally the priority. For example, a full-service animal shelter will have as a priority the care of homeless animals, but will also operate a spay/neuter program, handle cruelty complaints, lobby for improved legislation, and offer a humane education program delving into all forms of animal exploitation. Occasionally the sheltering has major symbolic value. Farm Sanctuary, for instance, can only care for a few of the billions of animals raised and killed for meat in the U.S. each year. Those few, however, have immeasurable value as representatives of those who could not be saved. The animals who have found safety at Primarily Primates, too, serve as symbols of the millions of others who perish in laboratories or languish in zoos.

Only rarely do national groups engaged primarily in philosophical activism involve themselves in hands-on service to animals. If they do, it's generally of a limited nature. Without such limitations, they would find themselves overwhelmed by caring for the problems of individual animals, and, like the shelters, would then have only limited time and resources to devote to activities designed to impact on the macrocosm of animal exploitation.

We would only criticize groups' restrictive policies if they misrepresent their programs in some way—perhaps giving the impression to contributors that they're involved in combating dog and cat overpopulation when, in fact, they have no real programs directed towards solving this problem. This kind of misleading promotion has the effect of draining funds away from community efforts that might make some real difference for companion animals. We were told recently, for example, of a woman looking for help to rescue a large number of homeless cats, who phoned approximately 30 national animal groups before finding one willing to help at all (it was PETA). While it may have been appropriate for the other organizations to reject the woman's plea for assistance (due to necessary restriction of activities or perhaps not enough funds to share), some of the groups' own promotional literature had given the woman reason to expect support. Because the local humane societies and animal shelters in the woman's area were overloaded and underfunded, they were unable to assist in rescuing the cats. A similar case involved activists trying to rehabilitate a group of animals rescued from a fur farm; they could obtain no help from national organizations either.

Most people who give money to help animals are already trying to assist both shelter/rescue work and attempts to change attitudes through education, legislation, litigation, etc. But as many of the biggest national advocacy groups get richer, while shelter and rescue operations suffer more of the perennial hard times, donors must be more careful than ever to insure that contributions are effectively spent. Ask of each dollar you give, will this actually help animals, or will it simply pay someone's high salary?

Be sure you can personally verify that shelter/rescue operations are performing the services they claim to. With the exceptions of Primarily Primates, Farm Sanctuary, the Fund for Animals' three wildlife sanctuaries, a handful of other shelters doing very specialized work (e.g. with species not handled elsewhere), and relief efforts in undeveloped nations, the shelter/rescue operations that most need your help are in your own community. Similarly, when contributing to advocacy groups, be sure that their programs are genuinely reaching out and making a difference. (You can keep track through The ANIMALS' AGENDA.)

Both shelter/rescue work and advocacy are essential. Without the philosophical shift promised by what is now an international movement to change human attitudes, there would be no real hope for the individual animal. But it's the individual animal who gives meaning to this movement.

The wildlife trade

In this issue, we spotlight the international wildlife trade. This special report is sponsored by a grant from the Helen V. Brach Foundation.

—The Editor

JUNE 1991
Vol. XI, No. 5

Publisher
ANIMAL RIGHTS NETWORK, INC.

Editor
Kim Bartlett

Editor-At-Large
David Patrice Greanville

News Editor
Merritt Clifton

Editorial Assistant
Debra A. Larson

Contributing Editors
Neal Barnard, M.D.
Eric Dunayer, V.M.D.
Phil Maggitti
Victoria Moran

Art Director
Mary Jean Bernabucci

Advertising Director
Alice C. Fox

Circulation Director
Peter L. Hoyt

Contributors This Issue:

Billy Ray Boyd,
Marion Copeland,
Joan Gilbert,
Wayne Pacelle,
Lainé Roundy
Joe Sumrall,
Walt Taylor,

ARN Board of Directors:

Kim Bartlett,
Syndee Brinkman,
David Patrice Greanville,
Evelyn Kimber,
Jim Mason,
Jim Motavalli,
Wayne Pacelle

ARN Advisory Board:

Cleveland Amory,
Jody Boyman, Cesar Chavez,
Vicky Eide,
Rabbi Sidney Jacobs,
Rev. Dr. Andrew Linzey,
Bradley Miller, Belton Mouras,
Farley Mowat,
Bill Moyer, Mary Preziosi,
John Robbins, Tom Scholz,
Isaac Bashevis Singer,
Peter Singer, Kim Sturla,
Godofredo Stutzin,
Dr. Ethel Thurston, Alice Walker

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

LETTERS

Spanish Activist Thanks Readers

Since the tragic situation for animals in Spain was exposed in the *Dateline: International* columns [Dec. 1990 and Jan./Feb. 1991], we have received an important number of messages of solidarity toward our struggle on behalf of the innocent animals who are still legally tortured to death in our country. The generous support of our North American friends is valued as the most decisive contribution this campaign can ever expect to be blessed with.

It may be a waste of time and money to keep on sending letters of protest directly to Spanish officials, as more than a million signatures have already landed on their desks, not managing to change their attitude or stop their calculated permissiveness. They totally control the media (as part of the financial power that operates the bullfighting racket), and thus the massive international reaction has not as yet been allowed to be weighed by the public. Still, millions of people have testified that they will not attend the Expo-Sevilla or the Olympic Games in Barcelona if bullfights and savage festivities are not abolished in Spain before 1992.

Since it's important to make the Spanish government understand that lynching animals in the streets can only be taken as a manifestation of fascism which is thoroughly repudiated in the name of democracy and civilization, we ask your readers to send their letters and petitions directly to ALDA (Asociacion Latino-Americana en Defensa de los Animales) at P.O. Box 20081, Cathedral Station, New York, NY 10025. ALDA will deliver them by hand to the official organizers and supporters of these disgraceful events.

The cooperation of The ANIMALS' AGENDA and its readers is vitally needed, because, more than ever, stopping the suffering of innocents is endangered by a criminal fraud in which cynicism, hypocrisy, greed, and political demagoguery are being used to make the whole world into an unwitting accomplice of a hideous racket.

—Jorge Roos
Madrid, Spain

Not Over-the-Hill

I was shocked to read in "Dirges in the Fur District" (*Animal Newsline*, Dec. '90) that the fur trade tried to counter a star-studded anti-fur concern "by paying over-the-hill Farrah Fawcett \$400,000 to do four magazine ads."

Over what hill? On behalf of the hundreds of senior citizens who marched on Washington last June and the thousands more who work for the animals everyday, I object. Farrah Fawcett may be a media whore and a total idiot, but her age has nothing to do with the price of fur. And ageism has no place in your wonderful magazine.

—Helen Weaver
New Milford, CT

Editor's Note: Your point is well taken. But if age were what made someone "over-the-hill," a significant number of ANIMALS' AGENDA staffers would be coasting. The term, which is generally used to indicate someone whose career or life's work is in a decline, could refer to a baseball player in his early twenties. Many people never go over-the-hill, no matter how old they are. Indeed, the senior animal rights activists we know are truly inspirational.

Spread It Out

I receive many publications, brochures, alerts, etc. on animal welfare matters from many different sources. Never ever do I throw them away. Whenever I visit a dentist, a doctor, a beauty parlor, a laundromat, or similar locations, I always manage to leave some behind—often mixed in with other reading material. It is well worth the effort, and I urge your readers to do the same. The goal is to get the literature into the hands of as many people as possible. Many people have no idea what is going on, and once they do they will support the movement.

—Elgrit B. Russell
Marshalls Creek, PA

The future of The ANIMALS' AGENDA depends on the generosity of its supporters. We are extremely grateful for the substantial financial assistance provided by these individuals and organizations during 1991.

Benefactors

The American Anti-Vivisection Society, The Helen V. Brach Foundation, The DTS Charitable Foundation, The William and Charlotte Parks Foundation.

Patrons

The International Fund for Animal Welfare, The Johanna-Maria Fraenkel Trust.

Sponsors

The Ahimsa Foundation, Karen Bunting, Friends of Animals, The Fund for Animals, Thomas and Clarissa Endicott, Evelyn Kimber, Dorothy and John McLean, Mrs. John Mitchell, Teresa Ohmit and Dan Ginsburg, Stephanie Schueler, The Summerlee Foundation.

Sustainers

Action Volunteers for Animals (Ontario), The Animal Protection Institute, Sudhir P. Amemba, Anne Barasch, Ruth M. Berridge, William R. Bey, Nedim Buyukmihci, Linda Buyukmihci-Bey, Shirley Coffey, Frederick R. and Dona L. Domer, Sheila and Jack Faxon, Margaret Forsey, William R. and Linda A. Fischbach, Lynn and Mike Gorfinkle, Natalie Helms, Sandra Lynn Hickox, Peter and Dilys Hoyt, The Humane Farming Association, Kate and John Kaminski, The Lehigh Valley Animal Rights Coalition, Susan Loesser, The Marin Humane Society, Ruth McCarty, Carolyn McCune, Dave and Shakuntla Miller, Len Mitchell, Charlotte Montgomery, Bryan and M.J. Morgan, Wanda Nash, David Bain Patterson, Jean Pearson, The Phoenix Family, Peggy Monning Porteau, The Progressive Animal Welfare Society, Hans R. Reinisch, Judith A. Roberts, Ken Ross, Gene Salinas, Charles W. Saunders, Leon Spiegel, George and Nancy Stassinopoulos, Kim Sturla, Mike and Margaret Sucharew, Keiko Tsukamoto, United Animal Nations—USA, George Wolecki.

For information on becoming a Benefactor, Patron, Sponsor, or Sustainer, please see page 51.

Agricultural Changes Present Opportunity

In the last four years, the consumption of meat per capita in the U.S. has dropped from 74 pounds to 63. This is a sizeable drop in an industry already on shaky financial grounds. Dr. Frank and Deborah Popper, professors of Urban Studies and Community Health at Rutgers University, suggest that the cutback has produced panic in the livestock raising industries. The Poppers reason that the recent drought and the high cost of subsidizing farmers in at least eight so-called plains states is on a collision course with good economics. The drought forced those states to drain the aquifer, which has become perilously low. Other factors in these states include extremes of climate and a short growing season. To be even slightly successful, agriculture must be subsidized by the federal government in the plains states.

Continued on next page

LETTERS

Continued from page 3

There is a gradual aging of the population in these areas as a result of young people moving to the cities. At first sight this seems undesirable, because it increases congestion, pollution, smog, and overcrowding. But the areas they leave have a chance of returning to a more natural state. They may be inferior agricultural areas, but animals—particularly buffalo, bears, and coyotes—can survive there very well.

If the Poppers' theory of future demographics proves correct, it will offer animal rights groups an unprecedented opportunity to coordinate efforts and acquire large tracts of land which could become undisputed homes for many species.

Will Murry of the Nature Con-

LET YOUR HOPE FOR THE ANIMALS LIVE ON...

A bequest to The Animal Rights Network, Inc., publisher of The Animals' Agenda, can help animals beyond your lifetime. Naming A.R.N. as a beneficiary will enable us to continue our vital educational mission in the years to come.

Ask for our brochure on wills and other estate planning options.

Write or call:

THE ANIMALS' AGENDA • 456 MONROE TURNPIKE, MONROE, CT 06468
(203) 452-0446

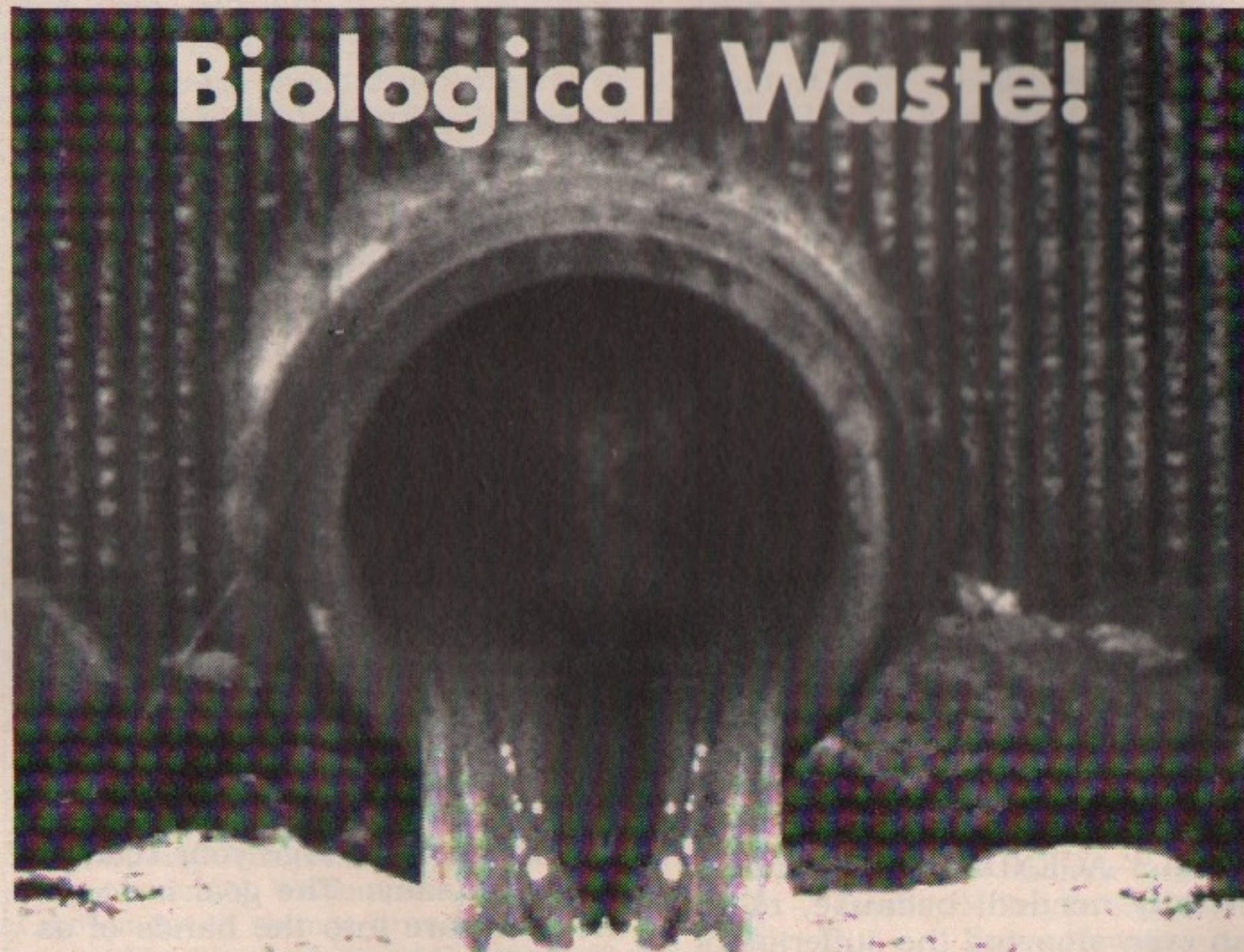
their own names. As title holder, they could stipulate that the land not be used for anything that would have a negative effect on animals. Having a multitude of titleholders would also make it more difficult for the government to seize the land.

In a system of parks, no matter how large they are, some species may proliferate more rapidly than others, at the expense of the rest. Therefore, there must be some method of nonlethal animal birth control; allowing hunters to "cull" animals is quite unacceptable. New technology such as hormone implants looks very promising.

—Patrick B. Flynn, M.D.
Coronado Cays, CA

Continued on page 7

Biological Waste!



The federal government pumps billions of dollars into animal experimentation every year. The results?

Inconclusive, redundant, and cruel experiments that waste millions of tax dollars and countless animal lives. If you want to help clean up biomedical research, contact:

United Action for Animals
205 E. 42nd St., New York NY 10017
212-983-5315

Radical Animal Rights & Environmental T-Shirts from RAGE!

Designs include:

- Animal Liberation
- Rats Have Rights
- Meat Makes Me Sick
- Fashion Victim (anti-fur)
- Vivisection
- Meat is Murder
- Save the Dolphins
- No More Ivory
- Non-Violence Begins at Breakfast
- Environmental Extremist and more!

Wholesale prices available.



For free color brochure write:
RAGE
P.O. Box 86837AA
Portland, Oregon 97206
(503) 257-0278

Conference on the 10th Year of the Animal Rights Movement

DECADE OF THE ANIMALS



NOVEMBER 8-11, 1991; WASHINGTON, DC

Join hundreds of national leaders and local activists in drawing on our experience of the past decade to chart our course through the next one.

REVIEWING OUR PAST:

- Early history of animal protection
- Birth of animal rights movement
- Success stories
- Lessons learned
- Pictorial review

CHARTING OUR FUTURE:

- Goals and objectives for the '90's
- Key strategies for animal liberation
- Getting into public schools
- Winning people's minds
- Joining the political debate
- Reaching out to other movements
- Working with the "grass roots"
- Promoting intergroup cooperation
- Anatomy of a successful campaign
- ... and much more

ALSO:

- "Rap Sessions"
- Discussions
- Exhibits
- Videos
- Entertainment

AMONG INVITED PARTICIPANTS:

Carol Adams
Kim Bartlett
Syndee Brinkman
George Cave
Michael Fox
Gary Francione
Helen Jones
Elliot Katz
Michael Klaper
John Kullberg
Jim Mason
Colman McCarthy
Richard Morgan
Wayne Pacelle
Tom Regan
Jeremy Rifkin
Henry Spira
Bernard Unti
... and many more

Be there... for the animals!
Send coupon below to:

FARM ANIMAL REFORM MOVEMENT

PO Box 30654, Bethesda, MD 20824 • 301/530-1737

Yes, sign me up for DECADE OF THE ANIMALS!

☐ I enclose \$ _____ for _____ registrations circled below:
Early (posted by August 31): 1 day - \$55 2 days - \$95 Full - \$130
Late (posted after August 31): \$70 \$125 \$170

☐ I am interested, but poor; send information on scholarships and free housing

☐ I am interested, but not convinced; send additional information on program

(We expect to keep the cost of housing and meals below \$40/day)

Name _____ Tel _____

Address _____ Zip _____



Doctor Fadali, a prominent member of the medical profession, is an ardent advocate of animal rights. **COPING AND BEYOND** is Dr. Fadali's passionate, yet calm and scientific plea to all of us to rearrange ourselves, relearn to be, and make a turn in the right direction.

Little wonder if you find it a house-call to the heart.

"Dr. Fadali's splendid new work, COPING AND BEYOND, is a fitting tribute to the man himself. Surgeon, philosopher, scholar, author, visionary and animal rights activist, Dr. Fadali is a twentieth-century renaissance man."

Gretchen Wyler, Vice Chairwoman - The Fund For Animals, Inc.

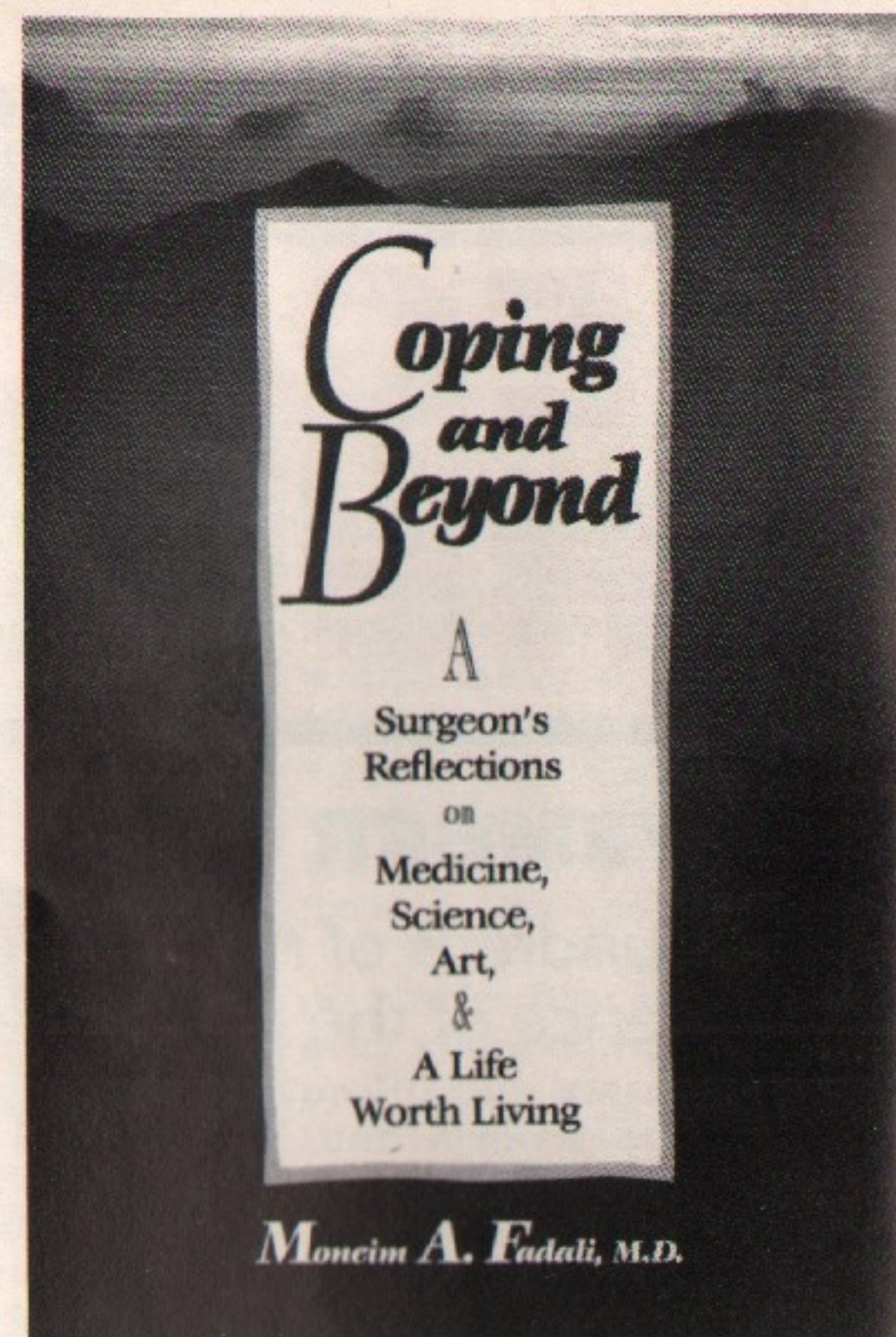
"COPING AND BEYOND portrays the inspiring thought and reflections of Dr. Fadali, a humanist who has dedicated himself to the welfare of humans and animals alike. A motivating book. Read it."

Gil Michaels, Publisher - The ANIMAL'S VOICE Magazine

"Our world is tough-hearted, with news of ecological crises, military conflict and criminal despotism. Standing beside this troubled sea of human history, COPING AND BEYOND beckons like a lighthouse. Dr. Fadali's book projects a gentle yet indomitable call to each of us -- to keep faith with compassion and hope."

Earl Holliman, President - Actors & Others For Animals

Paid for by Los Angeles Office
THE FUND FOR ANIMALS, Inc.



Your bookstore can order COPING AND BEYOND, or you may order by phone: 1-800-848-5505.

Published by DeVorss & Company
\$10.95 Paperback

Continued from page 4

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 are 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 Rainer
Fredericton, NB, 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 Doris Day Animal League were misleading. A footnote 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 compen-

sation 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 clients 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 attorneys 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 organizations in the movement, and instead focused more heavily on the movement's accomplishments.

I am not suggesting that

critical information should *never* be discussed in the pages of the magazine, but rather that this kind of reporting seems to be more and more of a theme, as opposed to reports concerning the strategies and tactics of the formidable opposition to our movement.

—Holly Hazard
Galvin, Stanley & Hazard
900 2nd St. N.E., Ste. 303
Washington, DC 20002

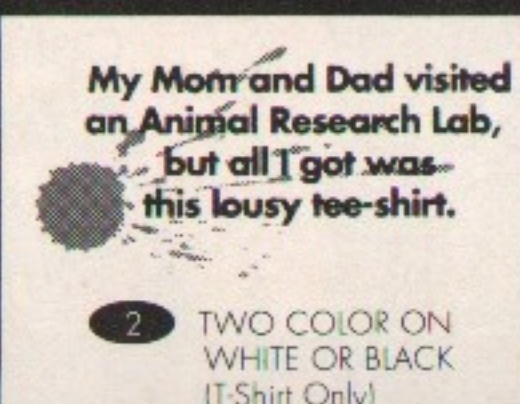
Editor's Note: All information presented in "Who Gets The Money?" (April '91) was taken off Internal Revenue Service Form 990 filings for fiscal year 1989. As Galvin, Stanley & Hazard is a private law firm, and not a nonprofit or charitable corporation, its IRS filings are not available. The Doris Day Animal League filing showed that in addition to the \$110,440 paid to GS&H in 1989 for consulting services provided by Holly Hazard, DDAL claimed \$9,290 in furniture assets; paid GS&H an additional \$5,160 in rent; paid \$13,915 for travel/entertainment; and spent \$47,285 for supplies, insurance, telephone, and office assistants. Ms. Hazard states \$52,445 of these

Continued on next page

WALK LIGHTLY AND CARRY A BIG SHIRT



1 BLACK ON WHITE, RED OR GOLD



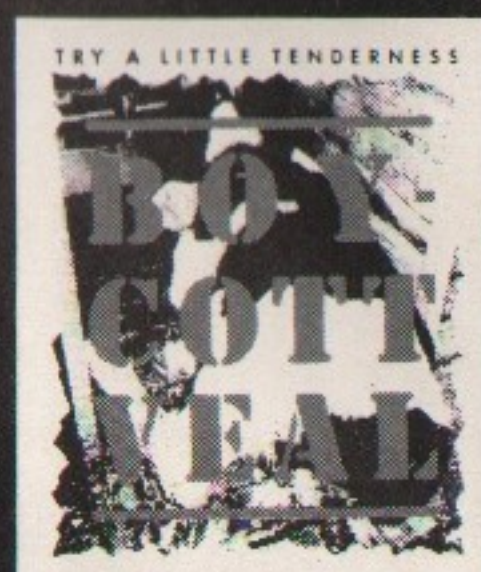
2 TWO COLOR ON WHITE OR BLACK (T-Shirt Only)



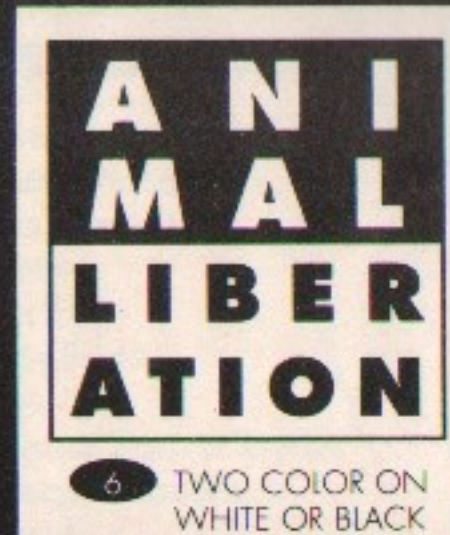
3 BLUE ON WHITE OR SILVER GRAY



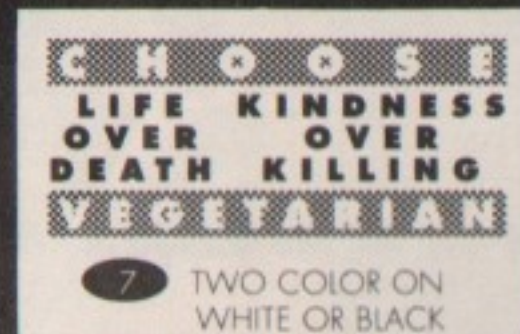
4 TWO COLOR ON WHITE OR BLACK



5 TWO COLOR ON WHITE OR BLACK



6 TWO COLOR ON WHITE OR BLACK



7 TWO COLOR ON WHITE OR BLACK



8 TWO COLOR ON WHITE OR BLACK



9 TWO COLOR ON WHITE OR BLACK



10 TWO COLOR ON WHITE OR BLACK

IN ADULT SIZES M, L, XL
T-Shirt (Heavyweight 100% Cotton) \$15
Sweatshirt (50/50 Blend) \$22
PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE
CA. Res. add 6.5% Sales Tax

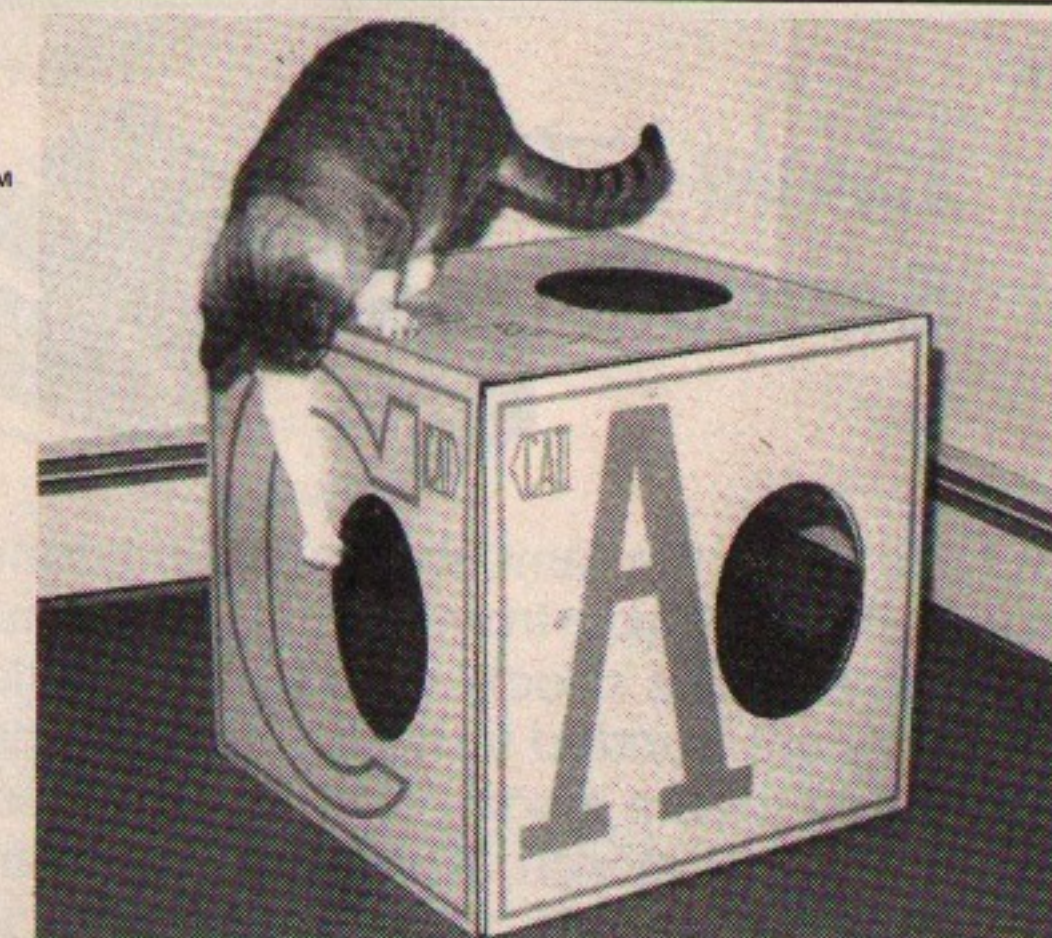
Let your clothes be a second voice for the Animals. You can speak volumes to passerby without uttering a word. Send design #, color, size and payment (check or money order) to:

THANKS! @ NEVER GIVE UP
PROFIT PERCENTAGE DONATED TO ANIMAL RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS

WILD WEAR
Box 8509 G
2022 Taraval St.
San Francisco, CA 94116

KITTY KUTUPS™

"FUN TESTED" CREATIVE GAMES PLAY HOUSE FOR CATS



This toy has been "fun tested" on cats for years! They never tire of it and are constantly interested in playing cat games — hiding, pouncing, in, out, through and around KITTY KUTUPS, or finding it a quiet place to just sit and peek out of — you'll have as much fun watching their antics! A MUST for all cat lovers!

SHIPS FLAT — EASY TO SET UP

\$14.95 + 4.05 S&H — New York residents add .85 sales tax

KITTY KUTUPS playhouses are available to animal and environmental groups for fund raising. Please write to the address shown in this advertisement for more information.

Send check or money order to:

Kitty Kutups, Inc. Dept. A
P.O. Box 148
Pound Ridge, NY 10576

Design Patent #298,577

Continued from previous page
expenses were for the exclusive maintenance of two non-secretarial assistants.

Hats off to all of you for providing what I think is one of the most influential pieces that has been published today for the movement. "Who Gets The Money?" lays the cards out in full view. I hope you will continue to provide this information in years to come.

—Karina Moore
Seattle, WA

In your most interesting...and enlightening...April article, "Who Gets The Money?", you drew attention to the fact that the International Fund for Animal Welfare "counted part of the costs of mailing educational and public advocacy materials that included appeals for donations as program expenses rather than as part of fundraising." And why not! This is totally in line with accepted accounting procedures in which segments of the mailings are attributed to program work and the rest to fundraising. It is also, to the best of my knowledge, a practice carried out by many other nonprofits.

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 influenced 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 short-sighted and irresponsible.

—Richard Moore
IFAW

Tubwell House, New Road
Crowborough
E. Sussex TN6 1QH 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 notations were made to those figures so that more accurate comparisons of organizational expenditures could be made.

Birkenstock® Sandals



Now Available Leather-Free!

Women's sizes 4 to 11
Men's sizes 5 to 13
(whole sizes only, medium width)

Now enjoy the famous quality and comfort of Birkenstock sandals *leather-free!* Made from all man-made materials. The tough contoured sole absorbs shock while giving gentle support. The leather-look uppers are bonded to tightly spun fibers which allow air to circulate, and create a soft "skin-friendly" moisture-absorbent lining. Waterproof, easy to clean, and highly durable.

The non-leather Birkenstock Sandal is available with or without an ankle strap:

Birkenstock Sandal *without* ankle strap \$40.00
(Colors: Brown or White)

Birkenstock Sandal *with* ankle strap \$50.00
(Color: Tan)

Please add \$4.00 for shipping and handling (or \$2.50 per pair if ordering more than 1 pair).

Our guarantee: If dissatisfied, return sandals unworn within 40 days for refund or exchange.

Payable by check or MC/Visa to:

AESOP UNLIMITED
Dept. 304
P.O. Box 315
N. Cambridge, MA 02140
(617) 923-1704

Another Quality Leather Alternative from

Aesop

Leather-Free Accessories

Animal Rights has joined the Computer Age!

Don't be left out of this innovative media and the ability to share information...instantly! Log on to Compuserve via your computer's modem, type GO PETS, and select Section 14 for Animal Rights.

Features include:

A Message Center

Utilize the message center where you can ask questions, discuss issues, share victories, suggest actions, participate in debates, or just chat.

The Library

Access the library which contains dozens of files covering a wide range of subjects or contribute your own.

Conferences

Join a live, online conference and exchange ideas with fellow activists throughout the country. Conferences are held the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 10:00 pm EST. Guest speakers are scheduled for several conferences throughout the year to correspond with special events.

The next special conference:

Guest Speaker: Tom Regan

Topic: Animal Rights

Awareness Week

When: Wednesday, June 12th

Sponsored by:

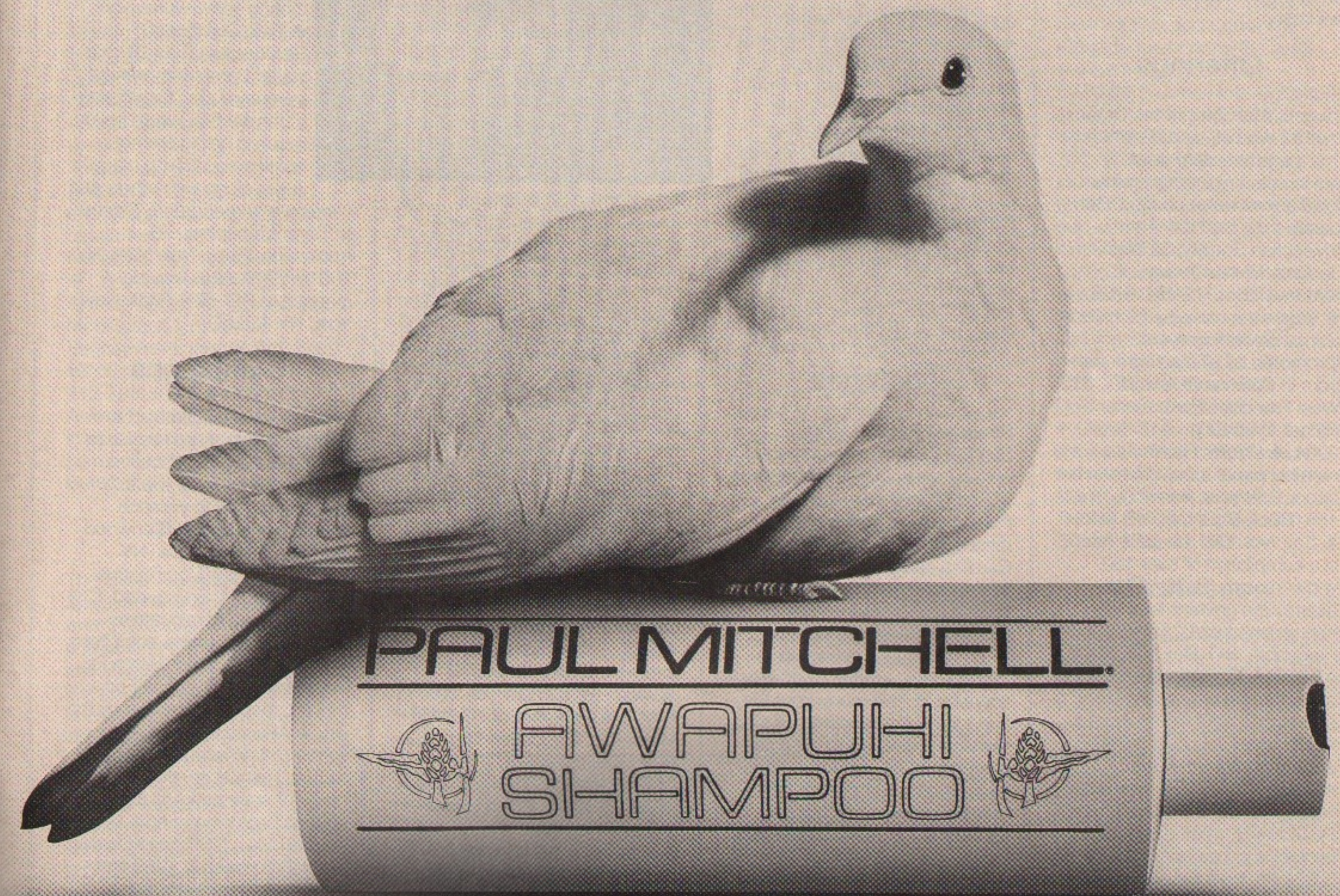
Animal Rights Electronic
Network

P.O. Box 17521
Raleigh, NC 27619-7521
(919) 839-0423 days

New Compuserve subscribers are eligible to receive a free introductory subscription and \$15 usage credit

To join Compuserve call
(800)848-8199
and ask for
Representative #177

CRUELTY FREE



© 1991 JOHN PAUL MITCHELL SYSTEMS

Rodeo

A schedule of rodeos sanctioned by the Intl. Professional Rodeo Assn. is available from P.O. Box 645, Pauls Valley, OK 73075. ♦ Protest the Rodeo Sweepstakes promoted by Ranch Style Beans to American Home Food Products Inc., 1734 E. El Paso St., Fort Worth, TX 76102-6709. ♦ Action for Animals requests that letters be sent to Calif. state legislators in support of AB 1660, a bill to require a veterinary presence at all rodeos. This bill could have a national impact, since California hosts over 350 of the estimated 1,000 rodeos held in the U.S. each year. Calif. residents should address their own representatives, c/o State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814. Non-residents should write governor Pete Wilson at the same address.

Offerings

Target: Noah (Neighbors Organized for Animals and Health) is a 142-page looseleaf guide to grassroots organizing against local animal research labs. Get details from the Natl. Anti-Vivisection Society, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604-3795; 312-427-6065. ♦ Request a calendar of major animal protection events (promoted by all major groups) from In Defense of Animals, 816 West Francisco Blvd., San Rafael, CA 94901; 415-453-9984. ♦ *Wildlife Health News* is a monthly paper for wildlife rehabilitators, \$36/year, from P.O. Box 155, Black Mountain, NC 28711. ♦ *Soy, Not "Oil"*, no price listed, is a compilation of over 100 vegan recipes "designed to destroy the government," by non-violent means, from Hippycore, P.O. Box 195, Mesa, AZ 85211. (The Hippycore crew are punk rockers; wild rhetoric is part of their act.) ♦ *The Animal Rights Index* lists over 1,600 articles published in *THE ANIMALS' AGENDA*, *Animals' Voice*, *The AV*, *E Magazine*, and *PETA News*, 1985-1990, by subject and key word. The price is \$28.95, from British American Publishing, P.O. Box 9517, Fort Collins, CO 80525. ♦ *Green Guide*, "an educator's guide to free and inexpensive environmental materials," is \$9.75 from the Sierra Club, 730 Polk St., San Francisco, CA 94109; 415-

Edited By Merritt Clifton

776-2211. ♦ Cards stating that the bearer would like to donate his/her body to science after death, to save animals from laboratory use, are available from Animal Aid, 7 Castle St., Tonbridge, Kent TN9 1BH, United Kingdom. ♦ *Up River/Down River*, "the environmental voice of the Hudson Valley," would like to get regional news about animals. Subscriptions are \$12/year, from P.O. Box 200, Esopus, NY 12429. ♦ The Argentine journal of animal and environmental protection *Revista Ecologia* is \$15/year, from Lavalle 2330, Of. 801, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dogs And Cats

June is Adopt-A-Cat Month. ♦ Chocolate includes a chemical, *theobromine*, which can be toxic to dogs. ♦ Canphot and FOMA films are holding a house cat photo contest. Entrants must submit with each photo a receipt affirming that they have donated at least \$10.00 to their local humane society. For further details, send a self-addressed envelope with international reply coupon to 74 Vincennes Ave., Pointe Claire, Quebec H9R 4M2, Canada; or call 514-697-1919.

Victories

Stratford High School in Stratford, Conn., has abolished donkey basketball at the request of *Aries Newsletter* publisher Peter Hermance. ♦ Embarrassed by PETA exposure, North Carolina animal dealer Al Wise has surrendered his Class B license to the USDA. Wise reportedly made as much as \$120,000 a year, selling up to 12,500 cats per year to dissection labs. ♦ Testimony from the Fund for Animals helped kill a Maryland bill to legalize the sale of wildlife parts—which would have, in effect, legalized game farming but made it impossible for wardens to identify poached venison. ♦ Jindo Furs has reportedly closed two stores in San Francisco, plus one each in New Bedford and Plymouth, Mass., and Williamsburg and Virginia Beach, Va. ♦ Utah law now permits criminal prosecution for animal abuse, thanks to

heavy lobbying by state humane groups.

Coming Events

Lorri and Gene Bauston of Farm Sanctuary and Syndee Brinkman of EcoVision head the list of speakers at the Vegetarian Summerfest, to be held July 3-7 at Bucknell Univ. in Lewisburg, Pa.; get details at 518-568-7970. ♦ Vegetarian Frontiers, a conference, will be held August 7-11 at Regis Univ., in Denver. For info, call 609-694-2887 or 303-777-4828.



♦ Upcoming Scientists for Animal Welfare events include conferences on Selected Issues on the Well-being of Animals Used in Research, Testing and Education, to be held June 2 in Philadelphia; and Humane Aspects of Primate Models in Neurological Disorders, coming Oct. 11 in Bethesda, Maryland. A workshop on U.S. Regulations and Canadian Guidelines for Research Animal Welfare will be offered as part of the 25th annual meeting of the Society of Research Administrators on Oct. 20 in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. For further info about any of these events, call 301-654-6390.

♦ Globescope Americas, a forum on sustainable development, will be held Oct. 29-Nov. 2 at the Omni Intl. Hotel in Miami, Fla. Get details from 1325 G St. NW, Suite 915, Washington, DC 20005-3104; 202-628-4016. ♦ The Human-Animal Bond Assn. of Canada has issued a call for papers to be given at the 6th Intl. Conference on Human Animal Interactions in Montreal during the week of July 21-25, 1992. Get details from P.O. Box 313, Stn. B, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6C4, Canada; telephone 613-747-0262, or fax 613-745-1846.

People

Of 1,500 members who responded to the New England Anti-Vivisection Society's 1990 membership poll, 73 percent are vegans or vegetarians (including 84 percent of the women), up from 29 percent in 1983. The 1990 poll also found 97 percent are fur-free, 75 percent use only cruelty-free cosmetics, and 50 percent avoid leather. ♦ The Intl. Society for Animal Rights' 1990 Animal Rights Writing Award went to Alison Young of the *Dallas Times-Herald* for a two-part expose of the Intl. Wildlife Park in Grand Prairie, TX.

♦ Gertrude Maxwell, recovering from cancer surgery, has closed her Save-A-Pet shelter in Little Ranches, Fla., after 19 years, and says she will turn to promoting spay/neuter work. ♦ Time Distribution Services has fired 12-year staffer Lynn Albin, without severance pay, for refusing a transfer that would have required her to promote hunting and fishing magazines, along with others she considers pornographic. Protest to Time Warner Inc., 75 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10019-6908. Albin may be reached at P.O. Box 7929, New York, NY 10150.

Campaigns

Psychological researcher Dr. Emmanuel Bernstein wishes to receive information about incidents of violence toward animals that led to violence toward humans, c/o Glenwood Estates, Saranac Lake, NY 12983. ♦ Prairie Dog Rescue (P.O. Box 8054, Englewood, CO 80110) hopes to relocate as many as 5,600 prairie dogs from a 16-acre park site in Santa Fe, New Mexico. If they can't be moved, they may be killed by the city. ♦ Alliance for Animals is fighting the Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources' decision to open 12 state parks to turkey hunting beginning in April 1992. Former Wisc. DNR head Dennis Kunkel promised in 1988 that "There will never be hunting allowed for any species other than deer in Wisconsin state parks." ♦ The New York State Coalition for Animals urges New York residents to send two cents and their two cents' worth of

protest to governor Mario Cuomo over use of Return-A-Gift-To-Wildlife tax return checkoff funds to promote hunting, fishing, and trapping. ♦ Save The Animals/Save The Earth has begun a Hispanic Outreach program. Get info from P.O. Box 1723, F.D.R. Stn., New York, NY 10150-1723. ♦ The Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine held an April 8 press conference in Washington D.C. to announce "The New Four Food Groups," a set of dietary guidelines that include whole grains, vegetables, legumes, and fruits, but exclude animal products from the "Four Basic Food Groups" advanced by the USDA since 1956. Get details from P.O. Box 6322, Washington, DC 20015.

Group News

Wildlife Damage Review is a group formed to bring "widespread public scrutiny and critical review," to the tax-funded Animal Damage Control program. Write P.O. Box 2541, Tucson, AZ 85702-2541. ♦ The Natl. Arbor Day Foundation encourages tree-planting. Get details from 100 Arbor Ave., Nebraska City, NE 68410. ♦ Central Pennsylvanians for Animal Rights has merged into Mobilization for Animals Pennsylvania, Inc., at P.O. Box 5228, Harrisburg, PA 17110; 412-798-3000. ♦ People for Animal Liberation, a new group in southwestern Michigan, can be reached at P.O. Box 603, Battle Creek, MI 49006-603.

Actions

The Great American Meatout on March 20 was observed with over 1,000 events in all 50 states and several Canadian provinces, according to the Farm Animal Reform Movement, which has coordinated the event since 1984. Vegetarian meals for the homeless were served in 22 major cities, including Boston, where a vegetarian dinner was also served (separately) to 2,000 senior citizens. In Washington D.C., 230 members of Congress and staffers partook of a vegan buffet. But in Nebraska, Gov. Ben Nelson withdrew his signature from a proclamation endorsing the Meatout, after beef farmers protested, saying it was affixed by accident.



♦ The Hegin, Penn., Park Association has refused an offer of \$15,000, posted by the Coalition to Ban Bird Shoots in Pennsylvania, to discontinue its annual Labor Day pigeon shoot. Members of the CBBS meanwhile joined Illinois activists April 18-21 in protesting against the 13th annual Holford's Gun Club pigeon shoot near Peoria, Ill., at which an estimated 10,000 birds were killed. ♦ 1972 United Way poster child Lawrence Carter of the Health Care Consumer Network, 1972 Easter Seal poster child Erik Staley, and leukemia patient Dr. Murry Cohen of the Medical Research Modernization Committee presented the Easter Seal Society with an award April 15 for funding only non-animal based research. ♦ Friends of Animals ended the winter with a March 23 anti-fur protest outside Macy's, in New York City. ♦ Florida Action for Animals picketed the third annual Ocala Natl. Forest fox hunt on March 16, attracting media who were able to photograph the hounds breaking out of control to chase a large buck.

Tactics

To avert any possible takeover or subterfuge by animal exploiters,



the Toronto Humane Society has adopted a bylaw refusing membership to trappers, fur-traders, slaughterhouse workers, pet shop owners and staff, hunters, fishermen, animal researchers, circus and rodeo performers, employees of designated fast-food chains and grocery stores, and their spouses. Members also must live within 37 miles of Toronto. THS was taken over some years ago by animal rights activists who drew membership support from across Canada, but after functioning as a national advocacy group for several years while incurring huge deficits on shelter operation is back to focusing on the Toronto metropolitan area. ♦ Michigan activist Eileen Liska suggests that campus animal groups enroll with the Natl. Assn. of Campus Activities, 13 Harbison Way, Columbia, SC 29212. ♦ Animal Rights Kinship, a Texas group, hosts a TV program called ARK Forum on Tuesdays at 10 p.m. on Austin Access Cable Channel 10. ♦ From an open letter by Lou Fireson arguing against anymore national marches, published in the spring 1991 issue of the SUPPRESS newsletter: "If the number of people at the March on Washington [held in June 1990] was 24,000, the amount of money given to airlines and hotels (averaging \$500 per person) would be \$12 million. And for what? The media showed it briefly and then cut interviews with doctors and people whose lives were 'saved' by animal

experiments...It must have been a thrilling experience for the marchers, but it benefited the biomedical community [who]...got the free publicity."

Letters

Protest the systematic starvation of 17 moose and elk calves in nutrition experiments at Elk Island Natl. Park, Alberta, to Robert de Cotret, Environment Minister, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3, Canada. According to LifeForce, "The calves are confined to small cages with uncomfortable wire mesh floors," so that researcher Norman Cool can collect their feces. ♦ The Save the Moose Coalition asks that letters protesting the New Hampshire moose hunt be sent to Gov. Judd Gregg, State House, Concord, NH 03301. The N.H. Dept. of Fish and Game has allegedly never done the aerial moose population study mandated by the state legislature in 1988, but has upped the annual moose quota from 75 to 100. ♦ Hunting groups have mounted a letter campaign protesting the appearance of a gun with a red X through it on a clothing label in the spring/summer Sears catalog. Sears has already withdrawn the label. Voice your views to Natl. Catalog Customer Relations, Sears, Roebuck & Co., Dept. 702 CCR, P.O. Box 1530, Downers Grove, IL 60515. ♦ Object to an episode of the TV show *In Living Color*, in which live chickens were thrown to the studio audience, to producer Tamara Rawitt, P.O. Box 900, Beverly Hills, CA 90213.

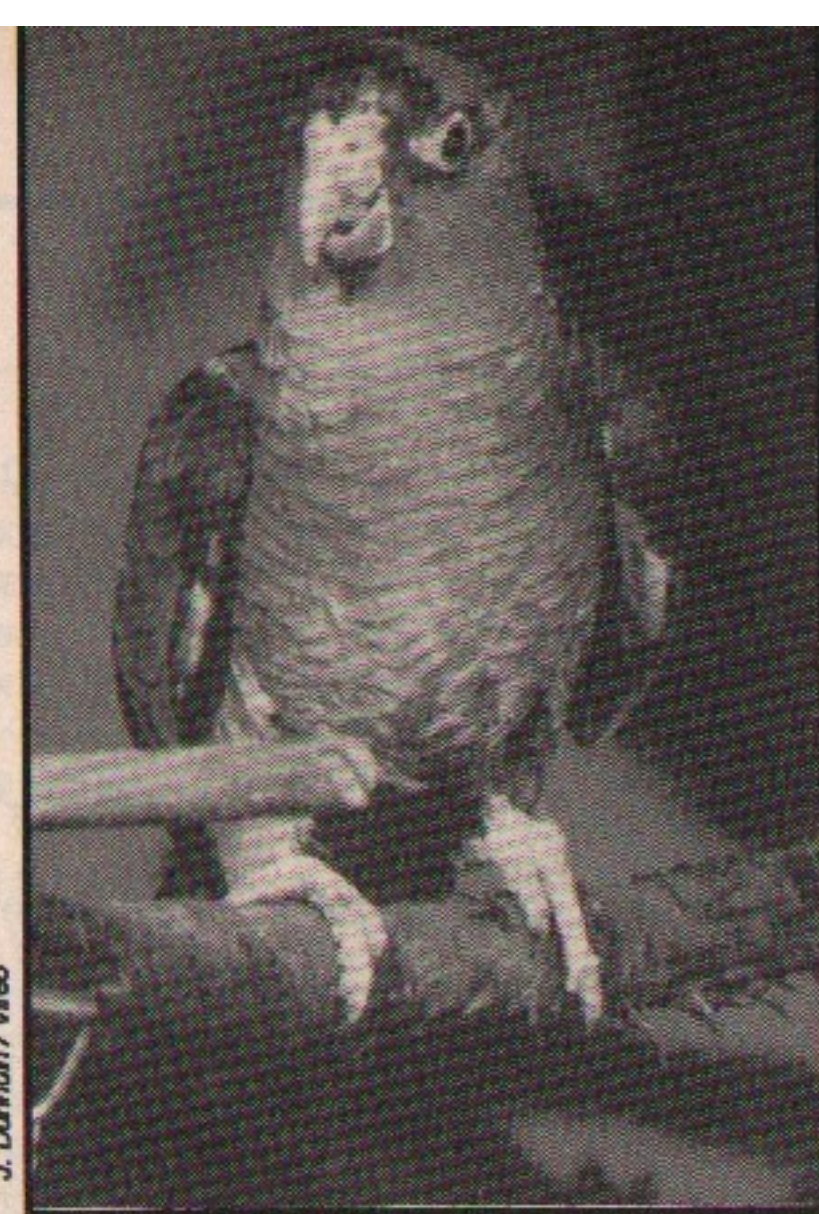
Obituaries

Longtime United Animal Action secretary Anne St. Laurent, 34, died of pneumonia April 1 in New York, after lingering illness possibly caused by contact with animals, to whom she was severely allergic. ♦ Virginia Milliken, 88, a founding board member of the American Fund for Alternatives to Animal Research, died of cancer March 1 in Sarasota, Florida. ♦ Peter Berg, co-chairman of People for Animal Rights of Rochester, N.Y., died April 4 of an apparent heart attack. Berg was a noted portrait painter.

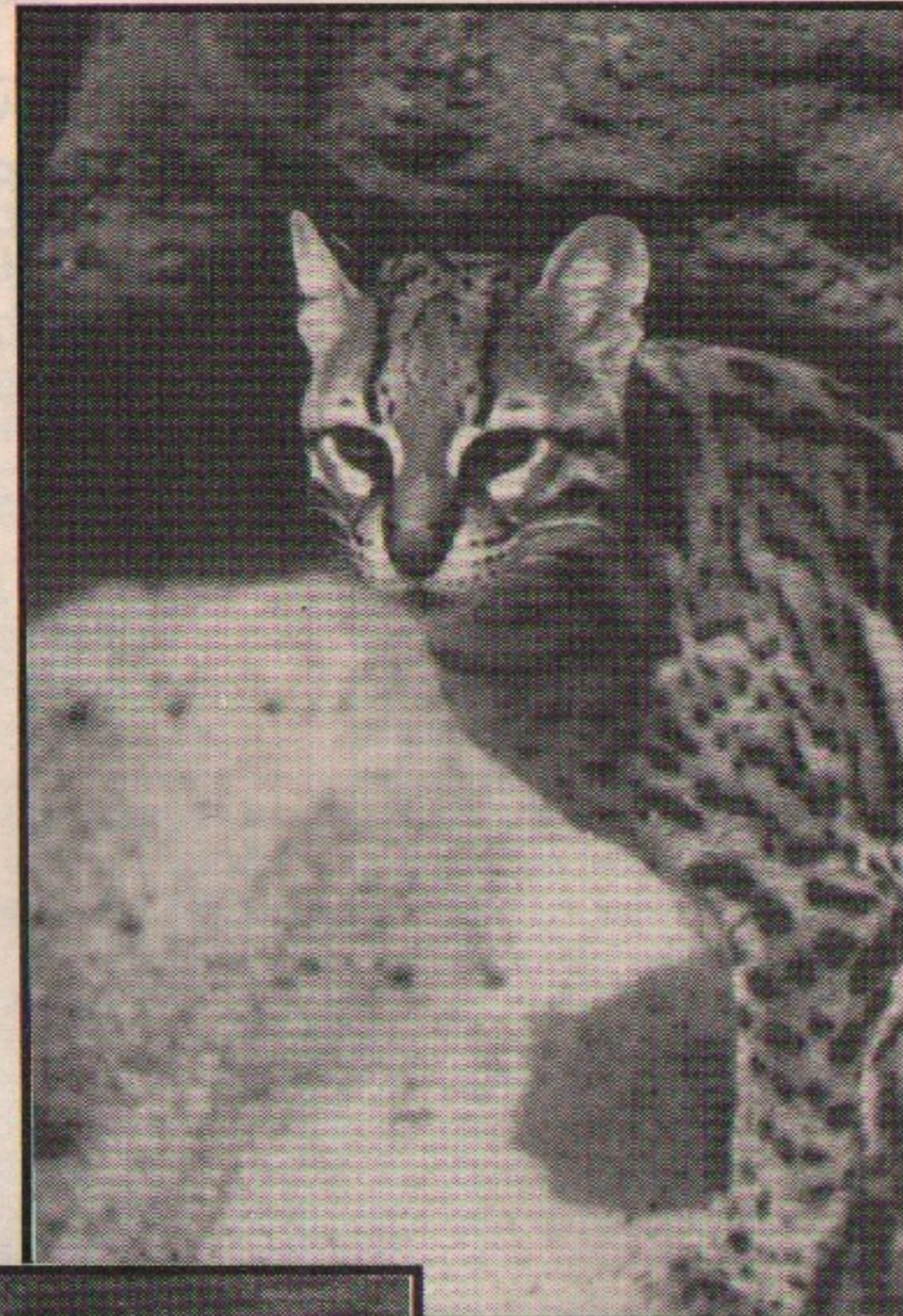
WANTED: WILDLIFE

—Dead Or Alive

BY MERRITT CLIFTON



Red-spectacled Amazon parrot



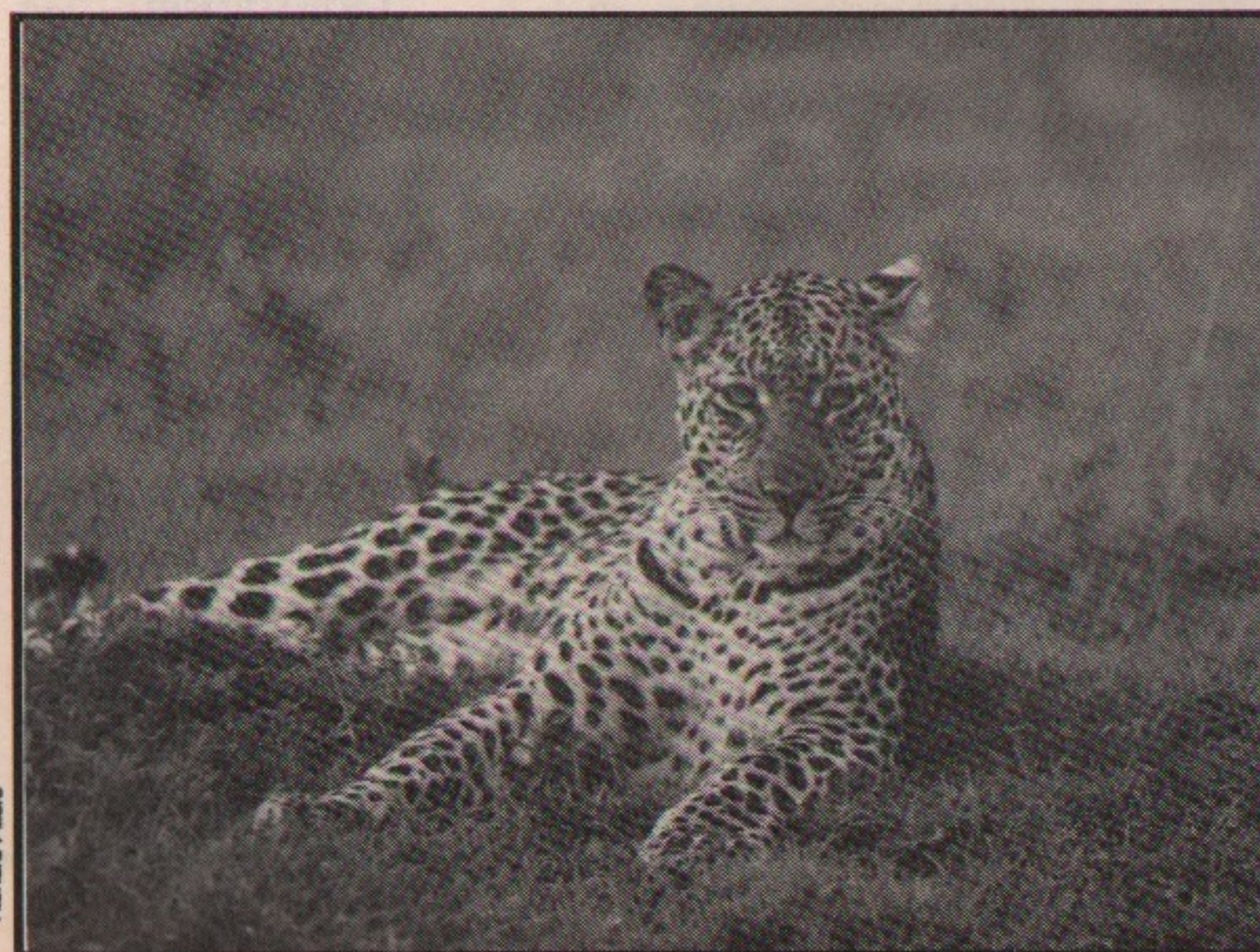
Ocelot



Vervet monkeys



Walrus



Leopard



Loggerhead Sea Caretta

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.

In the most publicized action, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) in 1989 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 \$2 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 barred the import of live elephants from Myanmar (Burma), after the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) established that officials of the military regime there were falsely 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.

January 7, 1991, China tightened wildlife export regulations. March 8, Chinese police arrested 13 alleged panda poachers in Sichuan province.

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 Psittacine, 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 273 contraband parrots among them. Similar stings in 1989 caught 36 traffickers.

In a superficially dramatic political action, the U.S. Departments 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 traffic is monitored by the Fish and Wildlife Service. But the FWS may be the weakest of all the federal law enforcement agencies.

Laments 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 cargoes. 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 ol' 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 1988, 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

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

FWS now has 195 special agents, down from 201 a year ago. Their duties include enforcing fish and game laws on federal land as well as in international commerce. Just five special agents are assigned fulltime to the 2,000-mile Mexican border, down from 10 in 1990. Even fewer cover the 3,500-mile Canadian border. Only two agents and one inspector handle New England, though \$78 million worth of live animals and animal products were seized in Boston alone during 1988 and 1989.

"If the number of special agents had grown along with the rest of the FWS, there would now be 392," Stevens continues. "More wildlife inspectors are urgently needed, too. At least 50 more should be hired and trained."

The FWS Forensic Laboratory at Ashland, Oregon, a multi-million dollar center for identifying confiscated wildlife parts, already had a backlog of 60,000 items to examine when it opened in late 1989.

The last genuinely big crackdown on wildlife smuggling came in 1972-1973, when the Department of Defense helped FWS exterminate captive birds in a 46,000-square-mile area of southern California and Arizona to prevent the spread of Newcastle's Disease, which had arrived with a shipment of Amazon parrots. Newcastle's Disease was considered a serious economic threat to the poultry industry; and since CITES had not

yet been adopted, no one considered that the purge might have pushed some parrot varieties toward extinction.



Scarlet Macaw

Outnumbered

The truth is, the authorities who are genuinely concerned are outnumbered, outexperienced, and outfinanced by the animal traffickers, legal and illegal. And most of the traffic is legal. The World Wildlife Fund

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 as The ANIMALS' AGENDA went to press. One, advanced by the Cooperative Working Group on Bird Trade, would phase in a ban on the sale or import of wild-caught birds over a five-year period. The other, drafted by a coalition of animal protection and conservation groups and introduced by Representative Anthony Beilenson (D-Calif.), would impose a similar ban in only one year.

The history of the two bills, which may yet be merged into one bill by Congressional committees, illustrates the political problems that have plagued efforts to control the international animal trade since before the first U.S. Endangered Species Act was passed in 1969—which exempted non-native animals from protection until the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) was adopted four years later.

Recognizing "depletion of wild bird populations and the mortality associated with birds in international trade," in the wake of dramatic media exposes, the World Wildlife Fund convened the Cooperative Working Group in 1988. In addition to WWF, charter members included the National Audubon Society, the Animal Welfare Institute, the Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council, the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, the American Federation of Aviculture, the American Pheasant and Waterfowl Society, the Association of Avian Veterinarians, the

International Council for Bird Preservation, the Society for Animal Protective Legislation, and TRAFFIC U.S.A., the American arm of an global network set up by WWF, whose initials stand for Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna In Commerce.

By including a broad range of wildlife users as well as wildlife protectors, WWF hoped to achieve consensus on a piece of legislation before it actually reached the legislators. This would reduce the chance of powerful special interest lobbying groups finding a way to kill the bill in committee. However, the Cooperative Working Group as originally structured was so heavily weighted in favor of the users that it was soon seen in animal protection circles as a stall for time by the very interests it was supposed to find a way to regulate. According to persons with privileged access to Cooperative Working Group proceedings, it was only after Christine Stevens threatened to withdraw the participation of the Animal Welfare Institute that two additional animal protection organizations were allowed a voice—the Humane Society of the U.S. and the Animal Protection Institute.

However, the inclusion of more animal defenders only widened the schisms that developed over three key aspects of the Exotic Bird Conservation Act that the Cooperative Working Group eventually drafted.

First, the Exotic Bird Conservation Act would override stronger state legislation, including a bill restricting the wild-caught exotic bird trade that was passed by New York and a similar



Blue and yellow Macaw

bill that recently cleared the New Jersey state assembly, 66 to two. Thus the federal act would in effect repeal for five years the few bans on the wild-caught exotic bird trade that are already in place.

Second, the Exotic Bird Conservation Act would take so long to come into full effect that many rare birds could meanwhile become extinct or highly endangered in the wild. Since some of these birds are exported with the knowledge and even connivance of high officials in their nations of origin, they may never be nominated for the CITES endangered species list, and therefore may not be protected by any existing legislation.

Third, a majority of the Cooperative Working Group participants have demanded an exception clause in the Exotic Bird Conservation Act that would "allow the import for the pet trade of wild-caught specimens of certain common or abundant species when

estimates that legal international commerce in wildlife and wildlife parts comes to \$4 billion a year; smuggling and poaching account for \$1 billion more.

Department of Commerce figures indicate that annual animal imports into the U.S., excluding farm animals, average about 65,000 canaries; 600 foxes; 1,500 pigeons; 16,000 to 25,000 primates; 1,500 quail; 10,000 turtles; 700,000 miscellaneous other birds, of whom about a third are parrots; plus a few thousand other uncategorized mammals and reptiles.

The pet industry claims that 80 percent of the birds sold in the U.S. are captive-bred, but according to researcher Greta Nilsson of AWI, over 6.5 million birds were legally imported from 1980 through 1988, among them about two million parrots of over 200 species. (At least another 280,000 birds arrived dead.) Only a handful of dealers bring in 85 to 90 percent of the birds. In 1986, just five men accounted for half the total. A.A. Pare imported 153,801, with a reported mortality rate in shipment and quarantine of 27 percent. Richard Furzer imported 109,483, with 19 percent mortality; Bern Levine imported 84,621, with 24 percent mortality; and Alex Perrinelle 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

such imports can be demonstrated to benefit the conservation of that species or the ecosystem it inhabits."

While Christine Stevens diplomatically refuses to discuss Cooperative Working Group internal politics, she makes no secret of her fear that this clause could gut the whole bill. Pet industry people and aviculturists argue that such a clause is necessary to permit the import of Australian cockatoos, if and when Australia exempts cockatoos from a 1960 law forbidding the export of any native species. Meanwhile, because cockatoos can't be exported, Australian farmers kill hundreds of thousands each year, as alleged threats to grain crops; collectors worldwide covet the species; and the pet trade drools at the profits to be made from a bird who is unwanted there but worth \$1,000 and up apiece here.

Returns Stevens, "The government of any nation could claim any bird is a pest, just to export it. Argentina calls macaws and parrots pests," though neither species is especially plentiful. "These beautiful birds should absolutely not be subjected to the stresses of transport and commercial sale," Stevens continues. Transport records show that barely half of all parrots and macaws shipped by air get to their destinations alive; those who do are usually in poor condition.

Eventually a second coalition formed to address the wild-caught exotic bird issue, including the three animal protection groups who participated in the Cooperative Working Group, plus others, notably Defenders of Wildlife, who hired Jim Wyerman to work on an alternative bill. This bill, says Wyerman, is "seeking an immediate ban on the import of wild-caught

birds, with exceptions made for birds imported by zoos and for use in recognized, accredited captive breeding programs. Everybody agrees that the trade in wild birds for pets must come to an end," Wyerman continues. "Even PIJAC (the pet industry lobbying group) is on record as supporting that. The problems we have in agreeing on legislation are in the regulatory details."

While the animal protection groups are cautious about endorsing commercial captive breeding, influenced by decades of sad experience with puppy mills and catteries, Defenders "sees captive breeding as part of the solution for the problems of the trade," according to Wyerman, "if done properly. After the enactment of the New York law banning the sale of wild-caught birds, Defenders found that captive breeding stocks kept the most popular species available." The pet industry hasn't turned to captive breeding as a source of exotic birds in a serious way, Wyerman asserts, only because, "Right now the margin of profit from wild-caught birds is higher." Wyerman hopes that opposition from the aviculturists and the pet trade can be forestalled by the exemption for breeding stock, without having to make further concessions or risking losing the bill.

Whatever happens next, both Stevens and Wyerman urge readers to write to their Senators and Congressional representatives, asking them to support and co-sponsor the Beilenson bill. Additional letters may be sent to the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation, Washington, DC 20515; and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, Washington, DC 20510.



Blue-cheeked 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. People smuggling for themselves can be jailed for one year and fined \$100,000. But theory and practice are two different matters. Actual sentences more often resemble those given to Jane and Michael Keith Daye of Escondido, California, on September 24, 1990. The Dayes were among 10 parrot traffickers indicted by a federal grand jury on May 31, 1989. Accused of attempting to smuggle \$450,000 worth of birds, Mr. Daye was given 21 months in prison and ordered to make \$12,000 restitution to FWS. Mrs. Daye drew just a year's probation. Stiffer sentences are meted out for stealing a single automobile.

At that, the situation has improved over the 1970s, when a man caught smuggling \$60,000 worth of parrots was fined just \$1,000; another man got four months in jail and a fine of \$10,000 for buying 2,500 contraband alligator hides worth \$1 million; and all but \$10,000 of a fine of \$500,000 levied against the New York furrier Vessily-Forte was suspended. Vessily-Forte had illegally purchased the pelts of over 12,000 rare and protected animals.

Judicial concern about wildlife trafficking then was so weak, according to Sam Iker of *National Wildlife*, that the 584 traffickers convicted during 1977 paid an

Continued on next page

Gutting Fish And Wildlife

The biggest problem the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has in enforcing wildlife trafficking laws isn't with drug-running desperados who—for instance—dynamite a boat loaded with 50 tons of marijuana and a few hundred parrots 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 spent much of the 1980s trophy hunting and assisting trophy hunters while on temporary assignment to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mitchell's activities are reportedly now under investigation by federal prosecutors in Detroit, Milwaukee, and Dallas-Fort 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 \$280,000 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 Smithsonian covered costs—sometimes, allegedly, in duplicate. Mitchell hoped to use the Smithsonian connection to get museum permits for importing otherwise illegal trophies from endangered species, among them snow leopards, argali sheep, blue sheep, gazelles, antelopes, and Suleiman goats. His clients included former Texas gubernatorial candidate Clayton Williams and wife, who were among those charged with illegally importing trophies in 1988.

Mitchell's museum collecting stratagem may have inspired—or been inspired by—a similar scam run simultaneously by John Funderberg, former curator of the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences in Raleigh. In September 1990, Funderberg was convicted on felony charges of illegally possessing endangered species. Funderberg had received \$8.4 million worth of trophies over a five-year period as "donations" to the museum. This not only got the trophies into the U.S.; it allowed the hunters to claim the cost of their expeditions as tax write-offs. Then Funderberg "loaned" the trophies back to the hunters. Clients included former Safari Club International president Carroll 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 Dallas Safari Club, the Houston Safari Club, Shikar Safari Club International, Game Conservation International, the Foundation for North American Wild Sheep, and the Mzuri Wildlife Foundation. This includes honorary SFI members George Bush and Dan Quayle.

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

Continued from previous page

average fine of \$53.28, and among them served only 10 days in jail. Small wonder that many traffickers developed bad habits. Matters got still worse in the early 1980s, when former Assistant Secretary of the Interior G. Ray Arnett ordered the FWS to return any contraband pelts that were confiscated from hunters. (Arnett went on to help found the pro-hunting Wildlife Legislative Fund of America.)

The penalties for illegal wildlife trafficking in other nations sometimes include death. During 1990, China, Zimbabwe, and Kenya, among others, either executed poachers and wildlife smugglers or killed them in the act.

Yet stiff penalties haven't slowed the illicit animal trade, which CITES executive J.P. LeDuc calls, "The most lucrative illegal business in the world after the drug trade." Many international drug dealers, including Pablo Escobar and Vicente Rivera of the Colombia-based Medellin cocaine cartel, have long trafficked in animals as a lucrative hobby and occasional cover. Explains New York Zoological Society bird curator Donald Bruning, "If you get caught with drugs, you get slapped in jail, but if you get caught with parrots, you get slapped on the wrist." For instance, a Florida couple caught smuggling 100 palm cockatoos from Indonesia in 1983 was back in business just two years later, when they were arrested again, this time with \$70 million worth of cocaine. In connection with that bust, former animal trafficker Michael Tsalickis got 27 years in prison.

Some smugglers actually hide the drugs inside animals. China, the U.S., and Hong Kong recently cooperated to nab three men who were shipping heroin from Shanghai to San Francisco inside goldfish. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police claim to have found illegal drugs sewn into the stomachs of jungle cats and pythons, as well as in bags swallowed by boa constrictors.

The FWS estimates that the American share of the international trade in wildlife and wildlife parts is about \$1 billion per year—and that about 20 percent of it involves illegal transactions. Mexican authorities investigated 5,000 cases of alleged exotic plant and wildlife smuggling in 1988-1989, but no one believes that was more than a fraction of the total activity there, most of which connects with the U.S. trade. Seizing about 3,000 contraband parrots a year at the Mexican border (1,000 of them at Texas crossings), FWS presently believes another 50,000 get through. As of 1988, FWS guessed it was only 26,000. The World Wildlife Fund says the actual figure is closer to 100,000.



Lion caught in a Masai snare

Jody Boyman

In Cahoots

In all, WWF believes 225,000 birds of all types are smuggled into the U.S. each year, bringing over \$50 million at retail. That would be 17 percent of the \$300 million annual retail bird trade.

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 plants. Entrepreneur Walter Kiessling 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, Kiessling 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. "Hungary, in particular, is under much pressure because it is a CITES party bordering several non-CITES states—Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia," says Friends of Animals' international representative Bill Clark. "Animals smuggled into Hungary can exit through the virtually open border with Austria, for sale in the wealthy markets 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 Mongolian wolves, found at an illegal exotic fur farm, and 70 green-winged macaws, who survived from "a contraband shipment of 130, imported via London from non-CITES Grenada."



Macaw

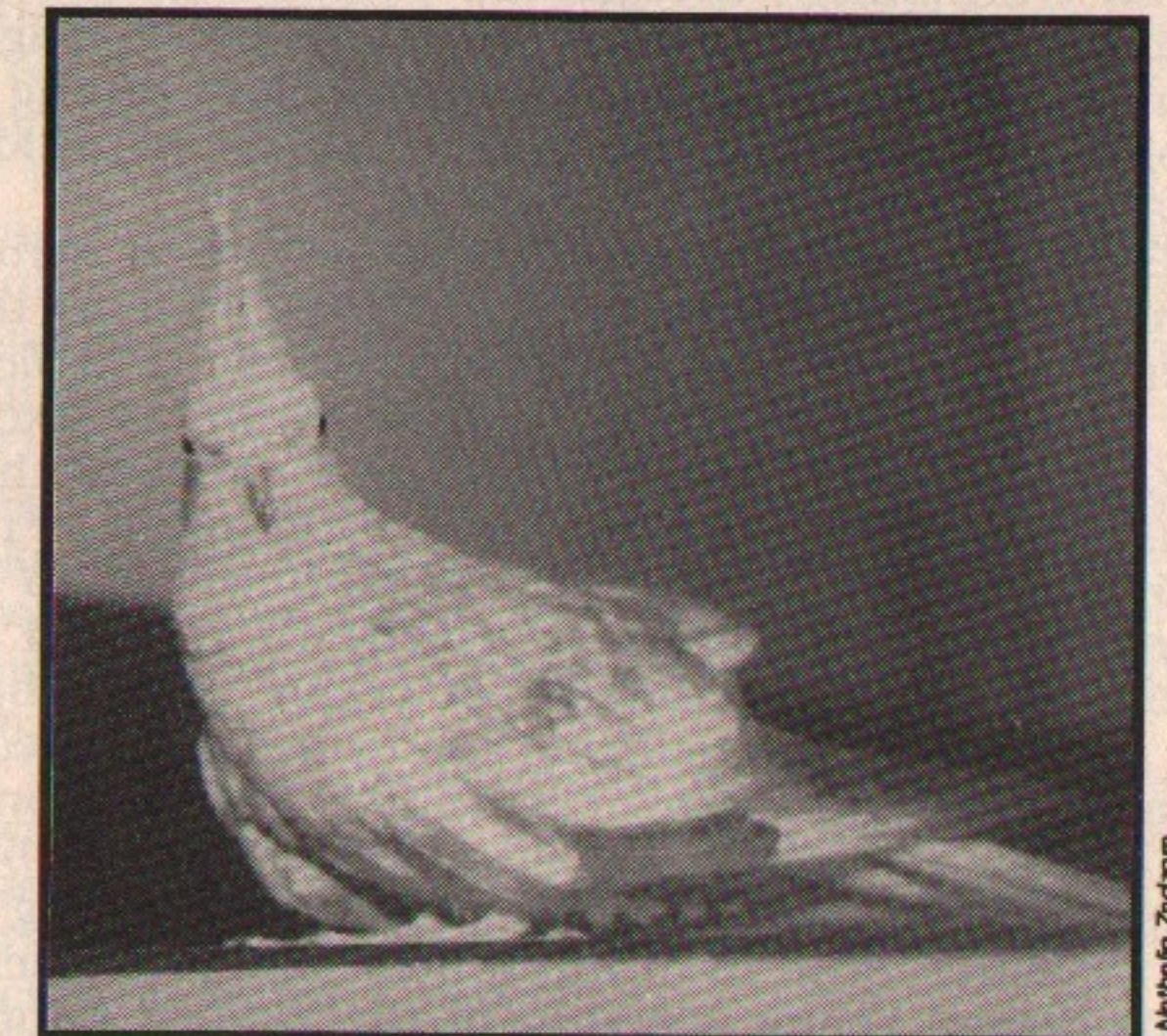
Jody Boyman

The crackdown brought retaliation, as animal dealers sued the Hungarian CITES executives, applied pressure through political contacts, and complained to newly unfettered and often naive mass media that the government was trying to stifle free enterprise. (Clark urges that letters of support for the crackdown be sent to Dr. Janos Tardy, Deputy Secretary of State for Nature Conservation, Ministry for Environment and Regional Policy, Fo u. 44-50, H-1011, Budapest I, Hungary.)

Yugoslavia in particular stepped up activity as a conduit for wildlife traffickers after Poland joined CITES in March 1990. The Polish government had been embarrassed when the International Primate Protection League revealed in 1989 how Polish zoos working in collaboration with Ingemar Forss were receiving

endangered species from Asia, including Douc langurs, tapirs, and lorises, keeping about 30 percent of the animals as a "commission," and reselling the rest to zoos in other nations with false certificates of origin.

Forss is now doing business in the Soviet Union (after having been chased from his native Sweden, as well as Denmark and Malaysia, by journalistic exposure).



Cockatoo

Neilale Zindora

The Thai Connection

Even when whole governments are not on the take, individual officials in key positions often are. Forss recently brought four chimpanzees into the Soviet Union in contravention of CITES, by means unknown, after obtaining at least two of them plus an export permit from Ugandan chief game warden Moses Okua. Those two chimps had been returned to Uganda after being confiscated from smugglers in the United Arab Emirates. With remarkable *chutzpah*, Okua told the Ugandan newspaper *New Visions*, which exposed the case, that the Forss deal "is the beginning of international cooperation in the fight against the extinction of endangered species."

During 1990, IPPL helped reveal details of a thwarted primate transaction that apparently involved corrupt officials in as many as six nations. This deal was allegedly assembled by Kurt Schafer, a West German citizen associated with Animal Farm, a Thai broker. A known animal trafficker for some years, Schafer had already been convicted twice by Australian courts for smuggling cockatoos.

This time, six infant orangutans were illegally captured in Borneo, plus two young siamang gibbons in Indonesia. "To get the six baby orangutans, many mother orangutans must have been shot, maybe 30," says Shirley McGreal of IPPL, adding, "20 gibbons may die for each one sold on the market." Thus the eight captives may have meant the deaths of as many as 70 others of their species. An unidentified Indonesian bird dealer sent all eight to Singapore by boat. In Singapore, the eight were packed into crates labeled "birds." Somehow they cleared customs. Schafer or another confederate then tried to take them to Moscow via Aeroflot as "excess baggage."

"Carrying wildlife as 'personal baggage' is a favorite

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

animal dealers' trick," explains McGreal. "Incredibly, West German animal smuggler Walter Sensen carried two gorillas from Spain to Mexico as 'personal baggage' in June 1989." (On March 14, 1990, the caper brought Sensen a two-year suspended jail sentence from a West German court, which also banned him for life from animal trafficking—though his son remains in the business.) "Carrying wildlife as 'personal baggage,'" McGreal continues, "avoids the problems of getting air waybills and undergoing the usual customs and wildlife formalities in export areas of airports."

But that ploy failed in this instance when Aeroflot insisted that the primates travel as "cargo." Schafer then arranged for the six orangs and two gibbons to be flown from Singapore to Bangkok, Thailand, again as "excess baggage," collected them there, and checked them aboard a Yugoslav Airlines flight to Belgrade. From Belgrade, the six orangs were to be flown on to the Soviet Union, apparently for resale to a Miami pet dealer, using false certificates of origin. The gibbons were to remain at the Belgrade Zoo (which later tried to claim all eight primates). Fortunately several honest Thai officials pulled the suspiciously quiet "birds" back off the Yugoslav plane for further inspection, finding the eight primates close to death. (Three had been packed upside down.) Leonie Vejajiva of the Wildlife Fund of Thailand nursed seven of them back to health over the next six months; one orang died. IPPL and the Orangutan Foundation covered the considerable cost of

returning the surviving orangs to Borneo and sending the gibbons to the Jakarta Zoo. Three more of the primates died shortly thereafter.

"Kurt Schafer has been charged with no offenses by Thai authorities," McGreal states. "Although Thailand is a member of CITES, it allows import and re-export of non-native species and is notorious for trafficking in birds. The orangutans and siamangs were actually seized because they were mislabeled." Demoralized by this and comparable travesties, leading Thai wildlife defender Sueb Nakasathien, 41, shot himself September 3 at his home in the heavily poached Huay Khakaeng Wildlife Reserve. Schafer was fined, however, in Singapore, where he paid \$600 for filing false docu-



African elephants

Jody Boyman



Panda bear

Richard Phipps

ments. Indonesian police questioned a parrot dealer about his involvement in the situation, but did not charge him.

This was no surprise; Indonesians have illegally exported at least 1,000 young orangutans to Taiwan in recent years, according to Ardith Eudey of IPPL, along with the skulls of their mothers. The major customers are Taiwanese restaurant owners and herbalists, who like to display orangs to draw trade, and reportedly pay as much as \$12,000 to get one.

Taiwan has recently cracked down on wildlife trafficking. On January 30, 1991, Taiwanese police incinerated 560 pounds of smuggled ivory, along with rhino horns, leopard skins, 11 deer penises, two bear

gall bladders, a tiger skin, 209 tortoiseshell spectacle frames, and 14 antelope horns, valued at \$3.7 million. In 1990, Taiwan burned nearly a ton of contraband animal products. But some observers wonder if the Taiwanese enforcers really get the point. On October 4, 1990, they burned alive 2,000 rare poisonous snakes, including cobras, seized from mainland Chinese medicine smugglers. Zoos and research institutions had refused the snakes, and the Taiwanese apparently feared that they might be smuggled right back if returned to China.

Meanwhile back in Thailand, yet another primate smuggling scandal surfaced October 7, 1990, when security guards found three baby gibbons crammed into a suitcase, about to be taken aboard a Thai International flight to Paris. The gibbons were confiscated, but the man who carried the suitcase was never questioned, much less charged with an offense; he broke no Thai law. Two of the gibbons died within days, of malnutrition, stress, and the trauma of having had some of their teeth filed down and others yanked out with pliers.

Thai forest department director general Pairot Suwannakorn recently told Charles Wallace of the *Los Angeles Times* that he would like to stop the animal traffic, but can't. Thai laws, he said, "are simply ridiculous. We can't arrest."

During the first half of 1990, Thai forestry officials did arrest 57 wildlife traders, confiscating 10,159 skins and pelts, 1,559 birds, 481 reptiles, and 123 mammals, mostly primates. But most of the dealers were undaunted. In addition to the open sale of ivory and leather goods from endangered reptiles, Wallace (and Judy Mills of *International Wildlife*) found a baby gibbon going for \$120 at the Chatuchak Park weekend wildlife market in Bangkok, one of the hubs of the international wildlife trade. At other Bangkok locations, Mills found vendors openly offering rhino horns, shark fins, and tiger penises—and a clandestine restaurant that specialized in serving sun bears, boiled alive in their cages, to Korean tourists. Thai forestry department staffers told Mills that at

Continued on next page

Trafficking For Research

After the bird trade, primates are the most lucrative part of the international wildlife traffic—and the biggest customers are government-funded research programs in the U.S., Great Britain, Japan, and the Soviet Union.

The traffic into the U.S. was slowed during much of 1990 after the ASPCA Animalport at the Kennedy International Airport in New York discovered apparent cases of ebola, a deadly viral disease that can be transmitted to humans, in at least six shipments of rhesus monkeys, macaques, and green vervets that had come from the Philippines. New York health officials imposed 60-day pre- and post-shipping quarantines on all primate imports. The USDA and the Centers for Disease Control also tightened their import acceptance procedures. Of 147 monkey importers registered with the CDC in March 1990, just before the ebola scare began, only 43 remained registered in September, when the virus in question was finally identified as a filovirus—not ebola, but a lookalike.

The ASPCA Animalport "used to handle 11,000 monkeys a year," says director Kathi Travers. This was as much as 80 percent of the total primate traffic coming into the United States. The \$5.00-per-head care fees the

ASPCA collected from the importers paid roughly a fourth of the Animalport operating expenses. Since the ebola scare, the ASPCA is getting "only a couple of hundred." The loss of income, Travers admits, "almost put us out of business," and the ASPCA is still deciding the future of the Animalport on a month-to-month basis.

While the New York quarantines remain in effect, the federal import restrictions have been eased. At the more open Houston International Airport, both Tom Schooler of Animal-Port Inc. (a private firm unrelated to the ASPCA Animalport) and rival broker Spencer Ellis of Animal Express International each expect to handle about 20,000 primates during 1991. Assuming they're not talking about the same primates, this indicates the trade will reach a volume unmatched since 1978 (the last year before restrictions imposed by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species took effect), when 69,548 were imported.

"Most of these will be used in research and breeding," Schooler acknowledges. "The breeders' stocks went down considerably during the embargo, and they're now trying to build them back up."

From 4,000 to 5,000 primates were

imported by the U.S. research industry in 1990, according to the National Institutes of Health, down from 16,000 in 1989. The range of U.S. primate imports during the 1980s was between 12,790 (1983) and 22,457 (1981); the all-time high was 102,080, in 1964. The 1973 U.S. ratification of CITES brought the numbers down sharply—and encouraged both primate suppliers and research institutions to stimulate breeding, rather than continuing to draw from diminishing wild populations.

Under CITES, legal deals involving primates considered "endangered" are extremely difficult to arrange under any circumstances; primates considered "threatened" may be imported only if captive-bred. Enforcement, however, is difficult. Importers sometimes find loopholes in CITES, as the Granby, Quebec zoo did to buy an infant gorilla from Cameroon trafficker Benjamin Onawa in 1984. Two years later, the Austrian biomedical research firm Immuno AG used another loophole to import 20 chimps bought from Sierra Leone trafficker Franz Sitter (reportedly an ex-Hitler Youth member)—and filed over 50 libel suits against groups, individuals, and publications who objected.

Some primate traffickers are also

suspected of "laundering" wild-caught primates, via collaborating zoos and breeding facilities, who falsely certify that the primates were captive-bred. Primate experts including Shirley McGreal of the International Primate Protection League have long suspected that purported chimpanzee breeding colonies set up in the Third World, in particular, exist not so much to breed chimps as to disguise their origins. McGreal's suspicions were whetted in 1988 when the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed wild chimps as "endangered," but continued to list captive chimps as only "threatened," under extremely heavy lobbying pressure from the biomedical research community.

Researchers contend there are still anywhere from 40,000 to 100,000 chimps left in the wild. But primatologist Geza Teleki, then working in Sierra Leone, argued as far back as 1982 that "There may be only some 35,000 chimps surviving in all the known, probable, and possible habitat zones of Africa." Because traffickers catch chimps by shooting females (and any males who defend them), then tearing away the infants, Teleki believed that in much of their habitat. "The actual number of breeding females may already be below the threshold of recovery and ultimate survival." Sitter alone had killed as many as 15,000 chimps to export 2,500.

As of 1982, there were 1,397 chimps in U.S. laboratories and zoos. However, of 492 chimps born in

captivity, only seven males and 13 females had managed to reproduce. Without growing up in troops, as in the wild, most neither knew how to mate nor how to care for their babies. Although breeders have improved the reproduction rate by improving chimp holding facilities, the National Institutes of Health has estimated that the U.S. chimp population is maintainable at only 370 in laboratories plus 250 in zoos.

Chimps aren't the only primate to have become endangered by the research traffic. In September 1990, primatologist Marcos Malacco of the Brazilian National Primatology Center warned that poor population tracking and export record-keeping could jeopardize the survival of several Amazonian monkeys, including the night monkey. Malacco estimated that biomedical research suppliers were exporting as many as 30,000 night monkeys a year.

But greed actually stopped one recent transaction. Uganda was all set to sell 3,000 vervets to the Soviet Union for biomedical research use in August 1990, at \$25 apiece. The deal was cancelled after the newspaper *New Visions* pointed out that the going price on the world market is \$125 each—and IPPL informed Ugandan officials that Charles River Research, the biggest U.S. supplier, charges \$624 each. Uganda subsequently banned all wildlife exports.





Sun bear

Robert Verick / Unicorn Stock Photos

Continued from previous page

least 30 sun bears, baked or boiled alive, were exported to feed South Korean athletes during the 1988 Olympics.

A study of the Chatuchak market done for Wildlife Conservation International in 1987-1988 by the Bangkok Bird Club discovered that 77 percent of the native species displayed and 20 percent of the total number of animals were supposedly protected by Thai wildlife laws; at least 40 percent of the exotic birds were covered by CITES. But enforcement was nil. Among other oft-exploited legal loopholes, dealers can evade prosecution by claiming up to two protected animals per family member as pets. Children caught selling protected animals can't be prosecuted at all, so children front for many of the most aggressive dealers.

Preecha Varavichit of Pimjai Birds is one of Thailand's four biggest animal traders. In mid-1990 he told the *Bangkok Post* that he had paid \$5,000 to Laos, not a CITES member, for permission to collect wildlife at Vientiane, the capital city. Thai officials, boasted Varavichit, "have never questioned me, and they don't dare. If government officials did not give their cooperation," he added, "I would not be able to do business. If they take legal action against me, I will reveal everything."

Although the mid-February '91 military coup in Thailand was purportedly staged to halt corruption, including the wildlife traffic, so many military men are reputedly involved in animal trafficking that outside observers are skeptical that the change in government will mean anything but business as usual.

The Boys From Brazil

The Thai situation is scarcely unique. In 1990, IPPL discovered evidence that an Angolan official named Luis Marar—possibly a fictitious name—had authorized the export of five gorillas, 11 chimpanzees, and three mandrills to a zoo in Yemen that may not exist; and that a smuggler operating from the Netherlands had offered to cut a Middle Eastern zoo (which IPPL declined to identify) in on the profits from a deal involving three pairs of orangutans and a pair of gibbons, in exchange for a false certificate of origin that would enable the dealer to bypass CITES.

Other groups have uncovered similar deals. The Environmental Investigation Agency not long ago caught the French Consul to Senegal trafficking in baboons smuggled from Gambia.

While the consul had no such ready rationalization, for many Third World officials corruption seems the

most acceptable alternative to sharing the deepening poverty of their nations. A 1990 report prepared jointly by CITES and Traffic-Sudamericana traced the export of thousands of Brazilian birds, jungle cats, and cayman hides to the U.S., Europe, and Asia via Paraguay, where military men run smuggling operations almost as openly as Americans run fast-food restaurants. The same operation was also identified as "laundering" Bolivian lizard skins for export.

The Brazilian traffic is increasing rapidly. Since civilian rule came to Brazil in 1985, Brazilian military officers' pay has rapidly fallen behind inflation running around 400 percent per year. A promised piece of the \$8,000 to \$12,000 U.S. retail price of a single hyacinth macaw—especially paid in U.S. dollars—can prove a powerful temptation. In such a transaction, the trapper might get \$10, the local butcher \$30, the broker \$300, and the person providing legal protection many times more. For each, the deal could be worth a month's income.

...And Mexico

A 13-member animal smuggling ring broken up by FWS in May 1989 apparently paid off officials in New Guinea, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Mexico with parts of the \$3,175 underground price of black palm cockatoos, worth \$25,000 to \$35,000 a pair when they come with legal papers. (Some parrots go higher still; imperial amazons, from the isle of Dominica in the Caribbean, reportedly fetch \$100,000 apiece.) Also trafficking in jungle cats, reptiles, and contraband furs, the ring operated in as many as 20 nations.

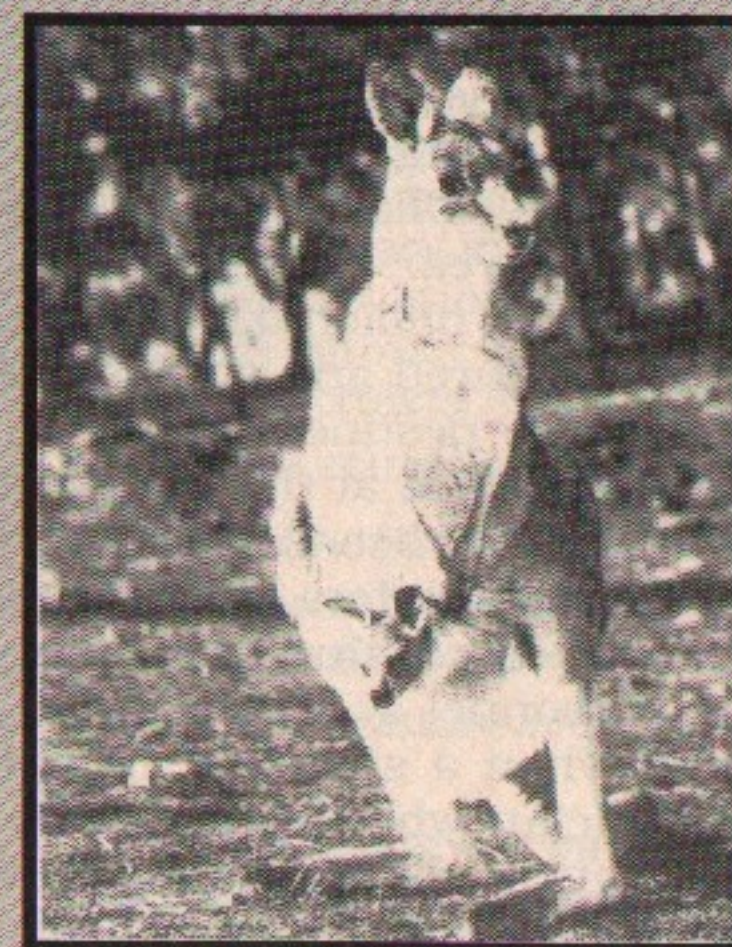
Mexican police earn less in a year than the \$15,000 some U.S. developers will pay for one saguaro cactus. The money in the animal trade is even bigger—so much bigger that some Mexican observers believe recent crackdowns have been aimed more at keeping corrupt public officials in control of the market than at actually conserving endangered species. (Of 11 people arrested for stealing cactus in one recent two-year period, only one was a Mexican citizen. The others included four Germans, four Belgians, and two Austrians.)

Charges Homero Aridjis, president of Mexico's most prestigious environmental organization, the Group of 100, "People tell us stories of Social Security helicopters landing empty and leaving small villages in the Lancandon rainforest loaded with scarlet macaws." Mexican Ecologist Movement president Alfonso Cipres Villareal alleges that the biggest animal smuggler in the whole country is David Ibarra, whose father is a former national treasury minister. For his part, Ibarra admits he was the biggest animal dealer in Mexico through most of the 1980s, but claims, "I had permits for everything."

That's possible. Mexico didn't join CITES until 1989. And CITES, Ibarra adds, put him out of business (at least temporarily), in part because his notoriety kept his operation under media scrutiny.

Despite the spotlight on Ibarra, animal smuggling by others is still on the rise, according to Graciela de la Garza of the Ministry of Urban Development and Ecology. Recounts journalist Paul Salopek, who recently probed the animal smuggling business for the *El Paso Times*, "The burgeoning traffic involves everything from rare cactuses and common tarantulas to tropical birds and jaguar skins...Parrots bound for pet shops are silenced by binding their beaks and stuffing them into socks or taping them under auto bumpers. Some

Kangaroo Product Ban Likely To Die—Again



Once again Robert Mrazek (D-NY) has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill seeking to ban the import of kangaroo products into the U.S.—and once again Mrazek's bill, HR 744, seems doomed to die without even going to hearings in the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation.

At least three similar bills backed or authored by Mrazek have gone the same way since 1984, under heavy lobbying pressure from the Australian government, including one that attracted 119 cosponsors in 1989-1990.

Explains Leslie Fain of the International Wildlife Coalition, "Fisheries and Wildlife subcommittee chairman Gerry Studds has refused to hold hearings on any kangaroo bills to date, but we're hoping he'll become more sympathetic. Basically, he's fallen for the Australian government's argument that kangaroos are not an endangered species and that they have to be controlled. But even if one accepts that, which we do not, there are still good and valid reasons to legislate against the indiscriminate massacre of millions of wild animals a year, many of whom are killed by extremely brutal, painful means."

Congress did ban the import of kangaroo products from 1974 through 1981, by listing them as "threatened" under the Endangered Species Act. Until 1974, the major export market for kangaroo leather was the U.S., where most of the light, supple leather was made into baseball shoes. The import ban revolutionized baseball shoe design, and encouraged Australia to develop European markets. By the mid-1980s, Italy alone was importing 1.5 million kangaroo hides.

The "threatened species" designation lasted only until Ronald Reagan appointed James Watt as his Secretary of the Interior in 1981. Watt lifted the import ban, echoing the Australian government's argument that of the 47 kangaroo species, at least seven are plentiful. Although the European Parliament banned the import of products from 45 kangaroo species in 1988, renewed U.S. demand encouraged Australia to set a record high kill quota of 3,966,600 in 1989.

An indication that actual demand isn't as strong as Australia had hoped came in October 1990, when the Department for Conservation and Environment in Victoria state killed and buried at least 2,000 kangaroos at Hattah-Kulkyne National Park, without bothering to skin them. But the massacre also showed that with or without an international pelt market, Australia intends to keep killing kangaroos, lest they compete for food and water with the sheep industry.

smugglers ship birds in women's plastic hair curlers." In one case, a cockatoo worth \$7,000 was found jammed into a hollowed-out radio. In another, half a million dollars worth of birds, including endangered species, "were smuggled from South America into Mexico in plastic tubing and then spirited across the border at Tijuana in cars." Other investigators report finding birds inside brassieres, pantyhose, flashlights, spare tires, and car door panels. They are usually numbed into silence with a shot of tequila, or by prolonged immersion in icewater; or their beaks are taped or wired shut.

FWS special agent Jesus Bustamante recalls with particular disgust the 2,021 tarantulas who baked to death in a car trunk—individually wrapped in plastic bags—before he discovered them in 1988. Such heavy mortality doesn't discourage the smugglers, he told *The El Paso Times*. "A smuggler might pay 20 cents for a tarantula, and sell it to a pet shop for \$30," he explained. "The profit the smuggler makes on the ones who survive more than makes up for any losses."

Mexican ratification of CITES came only after nearly two decades of lobbying pressure, international diplomacy, and perhaps most important, the threat of an international tourism boycott. "We're not expecting overnight miracles from Mexico," acknowledges Ginette Hemley of the World Wildlife Fund, "but as a CITES member, Mexico finally won't be such a funnel for the rest of Latin America."

Of the \$20 to \$50 million worth of wildlife and animal products smuggled into the U.S. from Mexico each year, only about half actually originates in Mexico, according to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service acting law enforcement chief Jerome Smith. For many bigtime smugglers, with multinational operations, Mexico is just a big back door into the United States.

At least making a show of protecting wildlife and honoring CITES, police in Tepic, Mexico, in August 1990 nabbed a father-and-son team in possession of 3,700 taxidermically stuffed river turtles, an endangered species. The two had been selling the turtles to tourists as souvenirs. Three weeks later, the Department of Urban Development and Ecology ordered the Mexico City Zoo to refuse two Asian elephants, in support of the EEC ban on elephant imports from Myanmar. It was a noteworthy reversal of policy; like the Belgrade zoo and the zoo in Warsaw, Poland, the Mexico City Zoo had long been willing to accept animals from anywhere, obligingly providing whatever documents were necessary to help smugglers complete transactions with other parts of the world.

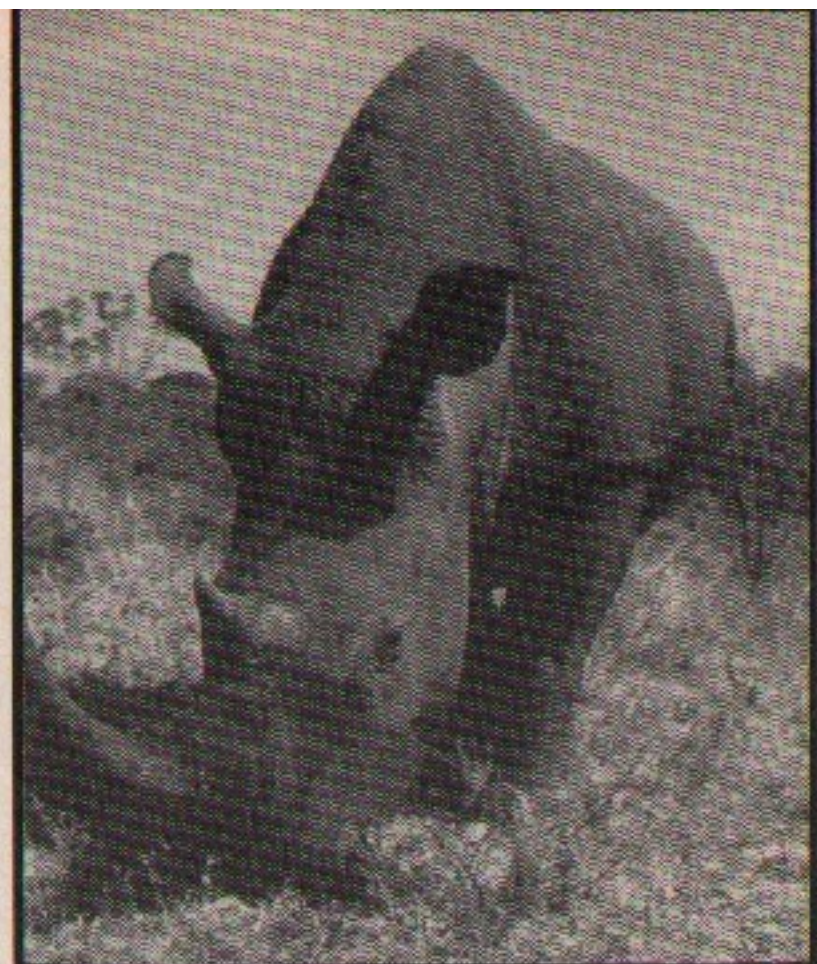
Parrots Doomed?

The consequences of the wildlife traffic, both legal and illegal, may include the annihilation of many of the most coveted species—at least in the wild—as commercial trapping joins habitat loss to diminish remnant breeding populations. Among animals shipped alive, exotic birds and some primates are at the greatest risk; elephants, rhinoceroses, exotic cats, eight of the nine extant bear species, and walrus are among the creatures most jeopardized by demand for their parts.

"About 70 species of parrots, including some of the most widely known ones, are likely to vanish within the next ten years," Jane and Michael Stern recently warned *New Yorker* readers. "Of a world total of 332

Continued on next page

Rhinoceros



Joey Boyman

Continued from previous page

species, all but two are [already] formally listed in international treaties as threatened or endangered." Seventy-seven species are 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 further 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 does save many. Already the Spix 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 \$80,000 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." FWS 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 psittacosis, a form of chlamydia. The discovery of a chlortetracycline prophylactic treatment against the disease may have been the worst thing that ever happened to parrots, since it turned them into an increasingly hot commodity. Parrots—and other birds of bright plumage—had long been netted, caught on glue-coated branches, gassed 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 species. Because young birds are most sought after and easiest to handle, the catchers concentrate on getting nestlings. "Of every 10 parrot nestlings harvested," say 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 5,800 died aboard planes traveling from Pakistan and Mali to France, via the Netherlands and Belgium.

Losses 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 their 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 to five 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. Either all the rare and beautiful species shall be extirpated from the wild, or growing recognition of the longterm cost of killing 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 ivory have 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 toys and luxuries, the market for products some still perceive as necessities can be perhaps be diminished in time to save many of the most imperiled species through the combination of focused law enforcement, political pressure, and public education.

Right now, sums up Mexican government biologist Gonzalo Medina, who rehabilitates animals seized from smugglers, "It's a phenomenon of rich people in the rich countries wanting luxury items" that convey prestige. In this climate, trying to curb the wildlife traffic is scarcely easier than trying to curb the cocaine trade. The hopeful aspect is that wild animals are neither so easy to transport as a white powder, nor susceptible to being reduced into a commodity as addictive and accessible as crack, once the prestige market falls off. 🐾

THIS IS A DOG.



THIS IS A DOG ON DRUGS.



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

Consider some examples of tax-funded findings in drug research:

- *Morphine increases heart rate in dogs genetically bred to be fearful of humans.*
- *Tail-burned mice injected with heroin are equally sensitive to pain whether they were previously addicted to morphine or not.*
- *Naloxone raises 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
Suite 204, Noble Plaza, 801 Old York Rd., Jenkintown, PA 19046
215/887-0816.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Please enroll me as a member. Enclosed is \$15. Additional contribution \$ _____. **AA**
Membership includes 11 issues of The A-V Magazine. Contributions are not tax-deductible.

Moving?

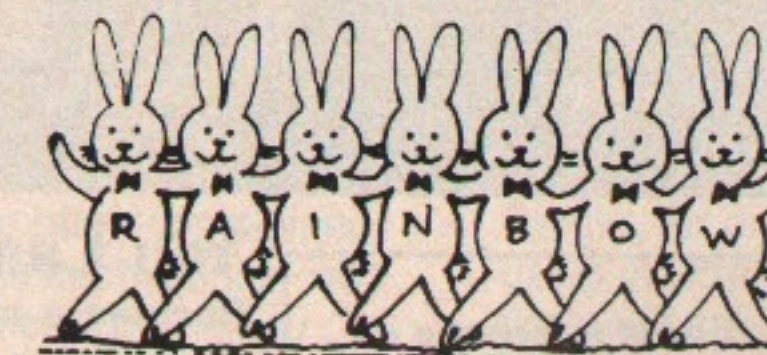
Please give us 8 weeks notice. Attach your label and print your new address below.

The ANIMALS' AGENDA
Subscription Department
P.O. Box 6809, Syracuse, NY 13217

PLEASE PRINT	Name _____	City _____	State _____	Zip _____
	New Address _____			
PLEASE PRINT (or attach mailing label)	Name _____	City _____	State _____	Zip _____
	Old Address _____			



natural hair and skin care
not tested on animals



Rainbow—100% honest. A complete line of shampoos, conditioner and henna hair color. We also make bubble bath, animal-free soaps, toothpaste, sun care and skin care products.

Not tested on animals—
*Written up in Compassionate Shopper and PETA.

For free Catalog and brochure call:
1-800-722-9595 (outside NY State)
or (516) 589-5563
or write:

rainbow research
170 wilbur place
bohemia, ny 11716

FREE

Get ready for... the time of your life!



Vegetarian Summerfest '91 July 3-7, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, PA

- Lectures, workshops, cooking demos
- Films, dancing, music, athletics
- All meals are total vegetarian
- Weekend package also available

Speakers include:

Michael Klaper, MD; Victoria Moran;
Chef Brother Ron Pickarski; George Eisman, RD; Lorri & Gene Bauston;
Syndee Brinkman; Gary Francione;
Bernard Unti; and many others!
North American Vegetarian Society,
Box 72 J, Dolgeville, NY 13329
(518) 568-7970



Concerned about
Wildlife Conservation?
Furs? Factory Farming?
Vivisection? Zoos?
Hunting and Trapping?

WE ARE TOO....

Did you know that philosophers have also made a contribution to the growth of the animal liberation movement? — Think of Regan, Singer, Clark, Magel, Rollin and Sapontzis.

Between the Species "is the only publication which allows such extensive examination of the philosophical basis for animal rights." — Brad Miller, Humane Farming Association

Subscribe today — and please send your tax deductible contribution — help us guarantee philosophers a forum in which to continue to evolve a sound basis for animal rights.

\$15.00 from
San Francisco Bay Institute
P.O. Box 254
Berkeley, CA 94701
Sample back issue \$3.00



Quarterly Journal
of Ethics

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, slave-owning ended 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 explained that this was both for health and for the sake of "the creatures." He wrote movingly of his remorse when, as a child, he thoughtlessly killed a mother bird who flung herself in his way to lead him away from her 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 doth love and reverence 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 unseen and at the same time exercise cruelty toward the least creature moving by his life...was a contradiction in itself."

Throughout his autobiography, Woolman expressed compassion for animals. For example, he remarked how often the eyes and movements of work animals "manifest that they are oppressed." He noted the despondency of chickens on a boat to England, and the poignancy of their hopeful response when they came close enough to land to hear roosters crowing. Though he longed for mail from home while abroad,

Woolman told his loved ones not to write after he learned that stage drivers who carried mail often ran 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 "labor both 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 tender mercies are over all his works; and so far as his love influences our minds, 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 Creation. 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

The only nonprofit organization dedicated to the welfare of horses, both wild and domestic



Since 1966, the American Horse Protection Association (AHPA) has been dedicated to the protection and survival of wild and domestic horses. Each year AHPA investigates cases of cruelty and mistreatment at horse shows, substandard riding stables, horse auctions, slaughterhouses, race tracks, and wild horse roundups.

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 vitally important work.

Members receive our quarterly newsletter which will keep you informed of issues affecting the welfare of horses. In an emergency, Special Alert Bulletins are sent to let members know what they can do.

AHPA is a resource for information concerning the humane treatment and care of horses. If you want to know how you can help fight horse abuses in your community, or if you have a question about the care of your own horse, AHPA would be more than happy to assist you.

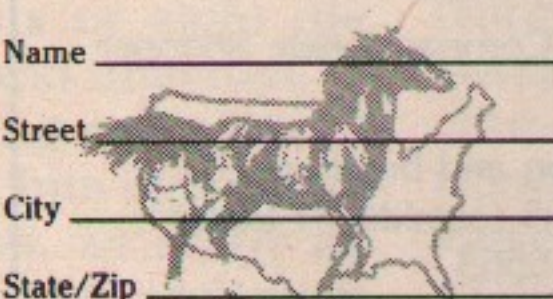
American Horse Protection Association, Inc.
1000 29th Street, N.W., Suite T-100, Washington, D.C. 20007
(202)965-0500

YES... I want to become a member of AHPA to help fight for humane treatment of wild and domestic horses.

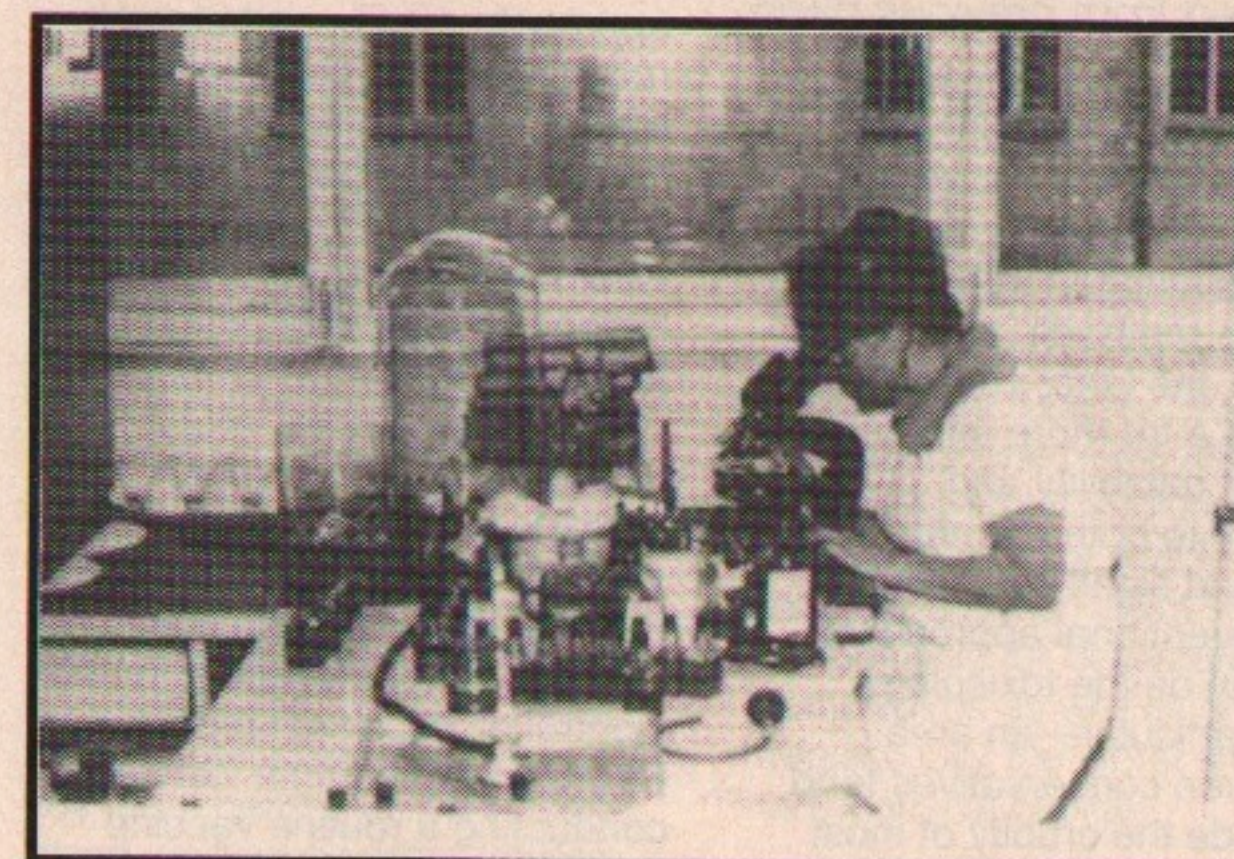
Enclosed is my tax-deductible contribution of:

☐ \$500 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$50
☐ \$25 ☐ \$15 ☐ Other

Name _____
Street _____
City _____
State/Zip _____



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



SOVIET UNION—(1)

Struggle Against Biomedical Research Gains Momentum

Although for many years the fate of lab animals has been an issue of great concern to most animal liberationists in the Soviet Union, tough economic and political conditions have often stymied efforts to gain crucial support from the government bureaucracy for badly-needed reforms.

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, and to strive for a reduction in both the redundancy and frivolity of experimental protocols.

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

but most observers believe that since the USSR lacks a private sector interested in frequent product and brand introductions, 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 these differences are significant, suggesting a much smaller scope of lab animal victimization, 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 "intolerable interference" with their work, most 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 patch studies 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 reliability of many non-animal models.

Unfortunately, while the

By David P. Greanville

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 also been seriously slowed down 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 interest fellow scientists in the value of these techniques. K. Greenberg, for example, associated with the Institute of Medical Genetics, has striven for dozens of years to introduce these methods on a larger scale. As a result, some notable successes have been scored in influential areas such 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, conventional methods such as the Draize and LD50 tests continue to hold almost complete sway.

The struggle to promote alternative testing methods dates back to the late 1970s, when a small group of activists belonging to the Animal Welfare Department of the Russian Nature Protection Society began looking for ways to convince mainstream scientists 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 group persisted, nonetheless, and eventually some doors 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 the only—courses for specialists in this area were organized by members of the *ad hoc* Committee on Work with Experimental Animals. While practical considerations relating to the speed and reliability of these methods have been stressed from the outset, the activists have also chosen to sensitize researchers to 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 appropriateness of using anaesthesia, and the circumstances recommending euthanasia.

Lasting on the average about a month, the courses were held annually for about a decade. Many lectures and seminars on *in vitro* procedures were conducted by Galina Chervonskaya, M.Sc. (Candidate of Biological Sciences), an enthusiastic supporter of alternative methods, and an experienced researcher. In her

Continued on next page

DATELINE: INTERNATIONAL

Continued from previous page

lectures, Ms. Chervonskaya endeavored to convince the audience that many stages of research on animals could be entirely eliminated with the help of *in vitro* methods, and that, arguably, the latter could offer scientists a far more attractive margin of reliability and sensitivity to both harmful agents and significant stimuli than conventional approaches. Zeroing in on the toxicology field in particular—an area where even conservatives tend to concede the crudity of most prevailing methods—Ms. Chervonskaya insisted in her presentations that the death of animals was too broad an indicator of actual cellular damage. She argued that even slight damage to the cells, barely noticeable as a bodywide disease and incapable of bringing about the death of lab animals, could later have a significant impact on the health of humans. Her views have been largely vindicated by recent research in DNA and genetic therapy, especially in the fields of cancer and AIDS etiology, where cellular mutagenic processes appear to hold the key to both diagnosis and cure.

The acceptance of alternative methods in the USSR, especially of the *in vitro*

approach, has been helped in recent years by the establishment of a bank of diploid human embryo cells. This bank has increased the reliability of *in vitro* methods by utilizing a biological model belonging to the same species—human.

A turning point in G. Chervonskaya's personal crusade to expand the use of *in vitro* cultures took place about a decade ago when she was employed at the Institute for the Control of Vaccines and Serums. At that time, while conducting a routine vaccine check utilizing *in vitro* techniques, Ms. Chervonskaya discovered that some vaccines for children actually contained a toxic substance—a pesticide. Conventional testing methods could not have yielded this kind of information.

Encouraged by this finding, she promptly notified the Ministry of Health, but the bureaucracy simply ignored her letter. Undaunted, and aware that now she had something with which to compel the attention of both skeptical colleagues and government officials, G. Chervonskaya concentrated on contacting prominent scientists. Eventually, a group of leading geneticists, toxicologists, and pediatricians rallied to her cause, and the pressure on the

authorities mounted. In all, it took G. Chervonskaya more than 10 years to make the facts public—but her efforts, considering recent developments, paid off.

In the struggle for disclosure and reform, Ms. Chervonskaya's campaign apparently proved timely. At a moment when both *perestroika* (the rebuilding of society) and *glasnost* (openness and publicity about official affairs) are swiftly shaking and remaking the Soviet order, novel ideas and approaches are being welcome by many. Moreover, exposes about corruption and inefficiency by public officials have long been a staple of Soviet media (which also normally steer clear of denouncing the system as such or the Communist Party's top echelons). It was perhaps in this tradition that *Komsomolskaya Pravda*—a leading newspaper—chose to feature prominently in its pages the unequal contest between a modest and largely isolated specialist and the powerful Ministry of Health. The article caused an uproar, and soon after its publication the editorial offices were inundated by a torrent of letters, many from parents whose children suffered from the harmful effects of the vaccine in

question.

Ms. Chervonskaya's sudden popularity has afforded her a larger platform for the airing of her views, and in recent months she has been a guest on national radio and television. She has utilized this rare opportunity to educate her fellow citizens about the grave shortcomings encountered in conventional biomedical research, not to mention the agonies endured by helpless animals. As a rule, the audience's reaction has been warm and appreciative.

As the Soviet Ministry of Health has so far refused to support Ms. Chervonskaya's proposal for the creation of a National Center for In 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 carry out practical work, train specialists, develop standards, conduct research, network with foreign specialists, and, in general, promote the wider adoption of a far less brutal approach to medical and scientific knowledge.

Main source:

T. Pavlova (Moscow).

WANTED: OVERSEAS CORRESPONDENTS

Readers who reside abroad, have recently completed trips overseas, or are familiar with specific conditions affecting animals and the environment in those areas, are invited to file reports and graphic materials with us for possible publication. All materials must be subject to independent verification. Please note that while we require high standards of reportorial integrity, we are unable at this point to offer any financial compensation. If you're interested, drop us a note or call me directly at (203) 452-0446.

David P. Greanville
Editor-at-Large
Dateline: International

INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

Former Cree grand chief Billy Diamond warned planners of the James Bay II hydroelectric project in March that tribe members would shoot at Hydro Quebec survey helicopters if they disrupted spring goose hunts. Noel Brown, North American

Edited By Merritt Clifton

director for the United Nations Environment Program, on March 20 backed the Cree in their opposition to the James Bay II project, citing potential harm to

waterfowl and marine mammals. April 13, New York Power Authority chairman Richard Flynn told Hydro Quebec that his firm, potentially the biggest James

Bay II power buyer, supports "a full and appropriate environmental review" of the project. Hydro Quebec spokesmen have claimed that the review process must be expedited because of New York's urgent need for the power, but, said Flynn, "Our

INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

pending contract...should not be used as a rationale for weakening or abridging" environmental safeguards. Native Americans, environmentalists, and animal protection groups have found common cause in opposing James Bay II, as Natl. Alliance for Animal Legislation founder Syndee Brinkman, now of EcoVision, has joined representatives of the Cree, Greenpeace, and Earth First! in staging a nationwide series of fundraising concerts. But the alliance isn't without stress points, including the continuing Cree role in fronting for the Canadian fur trade. Cree spokesmen claim James Bay II could wipe out wolverines in the region; trapping records indicate, however, that heavy trapping pressure extirpated wolverines from Canada east of Hudson's Bay over a decade ago.

Of 15,000 cows in Kuwait a year ago, only 200 survived the Iraqi invasion and subsequent Gulf War. At deadline, Kuwaiti officials hoped to slaughter the rest, both for food and to put them out of their misery from wounds and malnutrition. More plentiful camels and sheep were reportedly black with soot from oil fires; the Kuwait bird population had been annihilated; and cats and dogs were surviving on carrion, including the corpses of Iraqi soldiers. The EPA estimated that the oil fires were causing 10 times as much air pollution per day as the whole U.S. combined. The May issue of *Scientific American* revealed that the U.S. Dept. of Energy suppressed the release of information about the extent of environmental damage from the fires from Jan. 25 to March 22, apparently to avoid publicity that might have dampened public enthusiasm for the war effort. As late as April 7, wrecked oil facilities were still pouring 63,000 gallons of crude per day into the Persian Gulf, but wildlife rescue and ecological protection efforts were impeded because all available equipment was being used to protect desalinization plants that provide most of Saudi Arabia's drinking water.

The arrest of nine protesters delayed the start of the April 5 Grand National steeplechase at Aintree, England. One horse died after the race; 25 have died in the race itself since 1954.

Panama has impounded 1.5 million cubic feet of lumber that former ruler Manuel Noriega sold to China. Panama, 70 percent

sank off the Riviera on April 14, menacing wildlife in the Gulf of Genoa (where Italy meets France). A barge that sank in the Caribbean on March 6 with 570,000 gallons of oil meanwhile fouled 300 miles of shoreline, from eastern Puerto Rico to Antigua.

A TV poll done by the ZDF network, Germany's largest, showed that 75.4 percent of the audience supported bills to ban animal experimentation and testing, confinement farming, and genetic manipulation, says the Federal Committee for Animal Protection and Humane Legislation.

Sea trout catches off western Ireland have dropped 90 percent since commercial salmon farms introduced sea lice circa 1985.

The Toronto-based C.D. Howe Institute, a business think-tank, claims the \$3 billion budget backing Canada's new "green plan" will likely be spent to bolster the ruling Progressive-Conservative party during the next federal election campaign. Meanwhile, the Canadian cabinet is months behind schedule in meeting a green plan promise to publicly review the environmental consequences of policy decisions, because members haven't worked out a procedure for doing it.

A consortium of environmental groups from Canada, Mexico, and the U.S. is asking that ecological safeguards be built into any North American free trade agreement. Members include Pollution Probe, the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, the Mexican Ecology Party, the Mexican Ecology Movement, Friends of the Earth, and the Natl. Wildlife Federation.

forest in 1947, is now only 30 percent forest, losing over 191,000 acres of trees per year. Of the 82,000 acres of woods set aside in 1966 as the Portobelo Natl. Park, only 24,000 acres remain. Most of the trees were cut by cattle ranchers, whose herds have also introduced severe soil erosion.

Civil war in Rwanda threatens the world's last 310 wild mountain gorillas, says the Digit Fund. An infant gorilla has been found dead, and seven other gorillas are reportedly missing.



Icelandic research indicates that the scrapie virus can survive in buried animal carcasses for three years or more—and that burying animals who died of disease in pastures may spread the disease.

Mexicans ate 80 percent less seafood in the first weeks after a cholera epidemic was spread in Peru by eating raw fish, and are still eating 20 percent less fish than usual, says Fishing Secretary Maria de los Angeles Moreno. As of April 2, the Peruvian epidemic had killed 780 people, with over 107,512 cases reported. The death rate accelerated after President Alberto Fujimori and health minister Carlos Vidal ate raw fish on TV to prove it was safe. Vidal subsequently resigned.

Protecting the sportfishing industry as well as declining species, Mexico has banned the commercial catch of marlin, sailfish, swordfish, snook, dorado, and roosterfish within 50 miles of the coast. Special permits will be required to catch these species within 200 miles of the coast; foreign fishing vessels are excluded from the area.

Whether the rules can be enforced remains to be seen.

Mexican president Carlos Salinas de Gortari on March 18 closed the March 18 Refinery in Mexico City. Built in 1933 and named for one of the key dates in the Mexican Revolution, the 430-acre refinery was Mexico's biggest pollution point source, responsible for devastating native birds as well as giving Mexico City the worst smog of any national capital.

China has reintroduced horseracing, 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.

Compassion In World Farming and the Royal SPCA of Great Britain have filmed slaughterhouse workers in Madrid and Toledo, Spain, shackling and hoisting as many as six live lambs at a time before slashing their throats, and using captive bolt pistols to immobilize cattle rather than to kill them, so as to avoid damaging the commercially valuable brains (usually not eaten by humans in the English-speaking world, but a delicacy to Spaniards).

The British Columbia Trappers Assn. has urged trappers to seek beaver control contracts with highway departments, since fur prices are low.

Botswana has authorized the DeBeers diamond mining consortium (of South Africa) to fence, dam, and dredge the Okavango Delta, to channel water to mines in the Kalahari desert. Opponents describes this as a repeat of a similar diversion DeBeers did from Lake Xau about 25 years ago. Fenced off from their traditional watering holes, hundreds of thousands of wildebeest, hartebeest, and zebras died of thirst and starvation.

Continued on next page

INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

Continued from previous page

Toxic waste and untreated sewage flooding into Kenya's Lake Nakuru Natl. Park have killed 500 of the 4,000 native waterbucks so far this year, along with hundreds of antelope and warthogs. Vultures and hyenas reportedly won't touch the carcasses, while thousands of pink flamingos have not returned to the lake after winter migration.

The Natl. Geographic Society and the Natl. Fish and Wildlife Foundation are to begin a study of Siberian tigers in December at the 1,329-square-mile Shikote-Alin Biosphere Reserve, north of Vladivostok. About 20 of the 200 to 700 tigers left in the wild will be fitted with radio collars and tracked via telemetry.

Francis, the pig who escaped from a slaughterhouse and lived on his own for months in Red Deer, Alberta, Canada, last year, died of peritonitis after being shot repeatedly with a tranquilizer gun, reports Anje Espinaco-Virseda, who paid \$400 to insure he would not be killed if captured.

Japan Environment Monitor vol. 3, #9 investigates Japanese involvement in smuggling tropical fish and harming coral reefs where the fish are gathered. Commercial aquariums—three just opened and six more in planning—are blamed for much of the activity. The report is \$2.00 from 400 Yamanashi-ken, Kofu-shi, Saiwai-choo 18-11, Kofu, Japan.

Michigan State Univ. and the Research Development Corp. of Japan have begun a \$15 million study to develop microbes that can eat oil spills and toxic waste.

Jindo Furs has closed outlets in York, Aberdeen, and Derby, Great Britain.

The Canadian Council on Animal Care reports that Canadian researchers used 1,949,965 animals in 1989, down 65,000 from 1986, when statistics were last published. The 1989 totals included

818,555 mice, 395,987 rats, and 2,138 primates (down from 3,483 in 1986).

Zimbabwe sold 15,000 crocodile hides in 1989 (over 11,000 of them to Japan), according to newly released figures, plus 50 tons of crocodile meat, worth a total of \$4 million. The crocodile ranchers took 46,000 eggs from the wild in 1989, and were required to return three percent of their hatchlings to the wild.

Kalle Heiskanen of Kesalahti, Finland, controls the village rat population with contraceptives. "We have no clear proof that it works," says Agriculture Ministry staffer Matti Valtonen, "but if it does, we're onto a winner."

The Canadian Holstein Assn. is pushing use of silicon chip implants to identify dairy cattle.

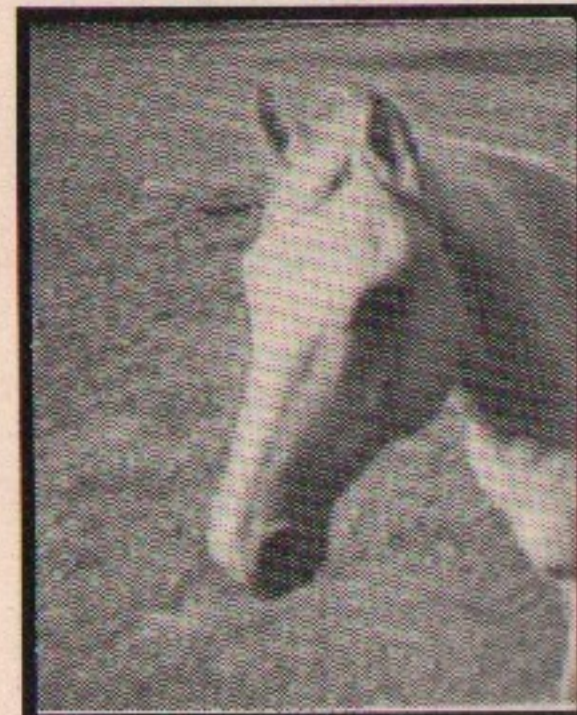
The London, England, zoo has threatened to close because of a \$3.6 million operating loss in 1990. The 5,000 animals would be sent to other zoos or euthanized. Founded in 1828, the zoo received an \$18 million government subsidy in 1988, but says it needs \$40 million more. Zoo officials are seeking \$23 million from the government and the rest from the private sector.

Keepers at the 100-year-old Cairo Zoo often hide the most popular animals to protect them from over six million frequently unruly visitors per year. Some keepers then solicit bribes to lead visitors to the hiding places. The zoo includes 20,000 animals of 350 species.

A tomcat named Barbara suffered only a dislocated jaw and gashed legs in a 30-story fall from a Hong Kong building on March 15—93 feet farther than the longest fall a cat had ever been known to survive, according to *The Guinness Book of Records*.

Effective March 1, Indian environment minister Maneka Gandhi banned circuses from training or exhibiting tigers, monkeys, bears, panthers, and dogs.

Hamilton Japan, a beef importer, is selling steak in vending machines built by Sanyo.



Merritt Clifton

▼ **France banned imports** of U.S. horsemeat on March 20 after 17 people got trichinosis from eating an American horse. About 25,500 of the 80,000 tons of horsemeat eaten in France last year came from the U.S.

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

L'Oreal cosmetics, of France, has hired the public relations firm Burson Marsteller to defend its animal testing policies. Burson Marsteller has also represented the U.S. fur industry in recent years.

Friends of Animals is sending Tanzania a squadron of ultralight aircraft to help antipoaching patrols—including the planes themselves, training for a dozen pilots, and set-up help, all for \$65,000.

"Thank god it wasn't a live chicken," 78-year-old Richard Nixon said in early April, as he failed to cut a side of beef in a Soviet market by swinging an ax at it.

Trying to find a use for the tails of kangaroos massacred for their leather, Australia froze and shipped some to aborigines living near Tea Tree (in the Outback, 120 miles north of Alice Springs). Fifteen aborigines swinging the frozen tails as clubs promptly beat up two policemen.

Karamajong tribe members in northeastern Uganda, who traditionally live by stealing and herding cattle, are suffering famine because after losing a

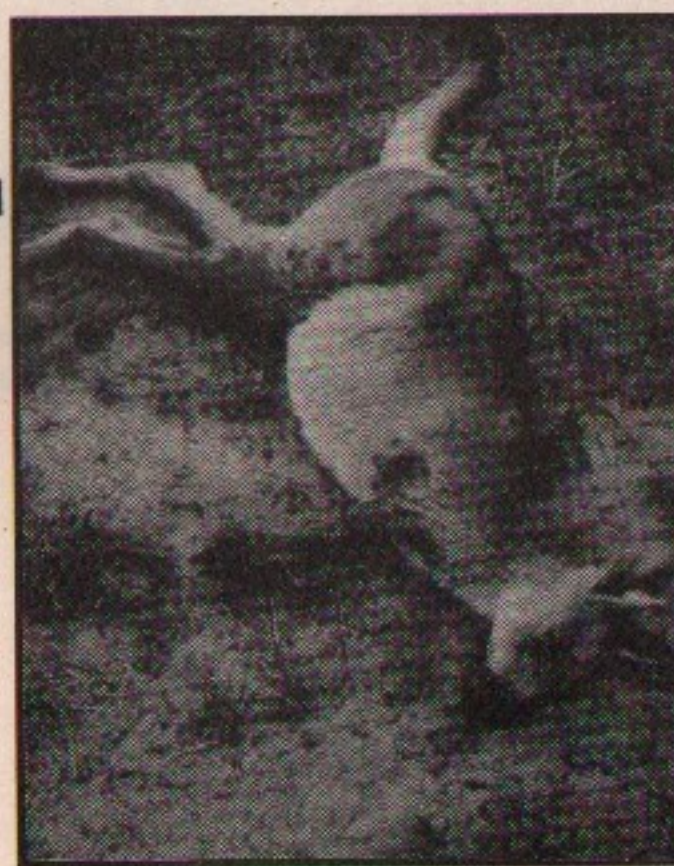
million cattle over the past decade, neighboring tribes are out of stock. Most of the Karamajong consider tilling crops beneath them.

Brazilian ranchers burned 27 percent less forest in 1990 than in 1989, according to satellite photos. Anti-deforestation agents seized 20,000 illegally cut logs and fined 3,500 violators of cutting and burning laws a total of \$9 million during the year. Four of 324 agents were killed on the job, and two of their six helicopters were hit by gunfire. Brazil's anti-deforestation budget has been quadrupled for the coming fiscal year.

The British Home Office will spend about \$400,000 this year to develop alternatives to animal experimentation. The private Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments annually spends about the same amount.

Michael Werikhe, 34, of Kenya, began a 1,500-mile walk to 30 U.S. cities to raise funds for rhinoceros protection on April 12. Not continuous, the walk started at the Busch Gardens zoo in Florida, will skip to the west coast in June, and will finish in Washington D.C. in September.

A dress made of rotting meat by Montreal artist Jana Sterbak caused a furor in March after a vegetarian modeled it in the Canadian National Gallery at Ottawa—offending both the meat industry and anti-hunger groups.



NEWS SHORTS

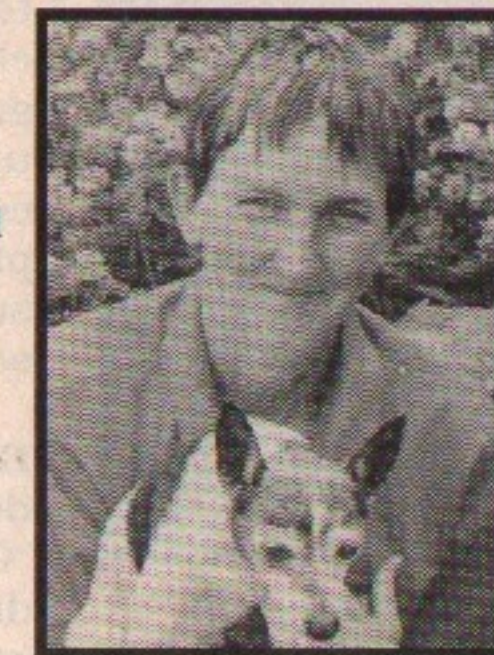
As many as 390,000 birds were killed by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, says a summary of 58 federal studies released April 9 by the Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Populations of sea otters, harbor seals, bald eagles, murrelets, ducks, clams, and snails all crashed after the spill, the studies confirmed; fish as far as 500 miles away absorbed oil residue; and hosing down oil-soaked beaches with pressurized hot sea water—a cleanup tactic developed by Exxon—probably did more harm than the oil itself.

Bizarre Fur Age Weekly columns by Bill Wewer of the anti-animal protection group Putting People First have drawn flak from erstwhile allies Carol Wynne, executive director of the Fur Information Council of America, and *The Animal Rights Reporter*, an anti-animal protection newsletters. After Wynne accused Wewer of using "misinformation for fundraising purposes," Wewer charged Wynne with being "responsible for...secret meetings with the animal rights cult." Perhaps annoyed by competition from the PPF newsletter, *The People's Agenda*, *The Animal Rights Reporter* meanwhile knocked Wewer for using "repugnant and irresponsible...nasty rhetoric against animal rights activists," especially Friends of Animals president Priscilla Feral. ARP is published by Perceptions International, the private security firm hired by U.S. Surgical Corp. to infiltrate FoA back in 1987. FoA has sued Perceptions, U.S. Surgical, and Perceptions spy Marylou Sapone for \$7.8 million in damages allegedly caused by espionage during the next two years. Connecticut Fund for Animals representative Julie Lewin, also a target of U.S. Surgical espionage, has filed a similar suit on her own behalf.

Three more anti-animal rights groups have popped up—Common Sense for Animals, founded by N.J. veterinarian Robert Blease, at P.O. Box 589, Broadway, NJ 08808; an as-yet unnamed coalition of 20 Wisconsin hunting, fishing, and trapping groups organized by Safari Club Intl.; and Pennsylvanians for the Responsible Use of Animals, an umbrella group for 14 meat producers, hunters, and trappers groups, plus the Woodstream Corp., maker of leghold traps.

The Animal Industry Foundation has warned farmers that "twice as many people know about the animal rights message" as did in April 1989.

Edited By MERRITT CLIFTON



Ingrid Newkirk



Alex Pacheco

PETA was blasted in the April 14 *Washington Times* for euthanizing 18 rabbits and 14 roosters due to tight space at its Maryland sanctuary. The rabbits were the last and least placeable of 76 who were rescued from a local school where poor care left many of them malnourished and deformed. The other 58 were nursed back to health and adopted out. The roosters were rescued, along with a calf, a pig, and numerous hens, from a cult who practiced animal sacrifice. The other animals were adopted out, but no takers were found for the roosters, who were inclined to be aggressive. PETA chairman Alex Pacheco pointed out that the group has never opposed euthanasia as a last-resort alternative to letting animals suffer. Both Pacheco and PETA founder Ingrid Newkirk expressed suspicion that the story was planted by the NIH to divert notice from the demise of two of the last four Silver Spring monkeys in terminal experiments. (See "Court Calendar.")

Researchers at the USDA Agricultural Research Service branch in Fort Collins, Colo., and at the Univ. of Colo. reported in the April issue of *Nature* that cultivation of grasslands (mostly to feed animals raised for meat) and the use of nitrogen fertilizer together account for about 20 percent of total expected global warming.

Searchers suspect a mountain lion may have killed a missing three-year-old in rough terrain near Riverside, Calif. The case may encourage efforts to repeal the state ban on mountain lion hunting passed by referendum in June 1990. But the last previous human death blamed on a mountain lion was in 1890.

To cut costs, the BLM plans to close at least one of three wild horse training programs in N.M. state prisons this June. The BLM has put \$900,000 into

the training facilities, now working at half capacity, at cost of \$120,000 per prison per year.

The Central Pa. Humane Society has doubled its price for rodents from \$7 to \$15 to keep snake owners from "adopting" them as food.

The Natl. Park Service will spend \$80,000 this year to maintain Manassas Battlefield Park riding stables—used mainly by vice president Dan Quayle, his family, and the Secret Service agents who guard them.

Porcupine race promoters in Baker County, Ore., are seeking a variance from the state law banning harassment of wildlife. Now illegal, the races have been held for at least nine years. Baker City resident Karen Hauter has charged that while the porcupines are supposedly returned to the wild afterward, roadkills of porcupines often rise after big races.

"Nuisance" wildlife captured in the three most heavily populated counties of Michigan must be killed rather than released in distant countryside, the state Dept. of Natural Resources has decreed, effective June 1. The animals have a low survival rate in new habitat, and often return to urban areas, says chief warden Herb Burns.

Indicating the fast-rising popularity of cats, the National Geographic special *Cats: Caressing The Tiger* outdrew the acclaimed historical documentary *The Civil War* in recent TV ratings, while Suzy Becker's book *All I Need to Know I Learned From My Cat* spent 20 weeks on *The New York Times* bestseller list, including eight weeks in first place.

The Natl. Wild Turkey Federation has stocked turkeys in 49 states—almost twice their natural range—to provide targets for hunters. NWTF claims to have raised the wild turkey population from 30,000 circa 1955 to four million now.

A Mich. Environmental Defense survey of litter found 590 shotgun waddings along six 300-foot sample stretches of a 200-mile sector of Lake Michigan beach. In all, MED reported, "Sportsmen are responsible for the most common and widespread litter—more than 60 percent of items consistently found."

Massachusetts has formed an independent zoological corporation to raise funds to reopen the Stone Zoo,

Continued on next page

NEWS SHORTS

Continued from previous page

in Stoneham, under private management. The 85-year-old zoo closed in Nov. 1989 due to obsolescence and disrepair.

The Fla. Senate ethics committee is reviewing the appointment of Tampa lawyer Joseph Spicola to the state Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Spicola has twice been fined for baiting doves into shooting range, was caught violating the state conflict-of-interest 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 Ritland and Lincoln Brower pulled the wings off viceroy, monarch, and queen butterflies recently to test the hypothesis that birds avoid the former because the lookalike latter pair taste bad. They found that birds prefer the queens, but don't really like any of them.

Trophy hunter Loren Lutz has aligned his misleadingly named Society for the Protection and Care of Wildlife with the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the California Assn. of Four-Wheel Drive Clubs, and the Natl. Rifle Assn. in opposing the Calif. Desert Protection Act, introduced by Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), which would create three new national parks totaling 4.1 million acres and designate the Mojave Desert from Death Valley to the Mexican border as wilderness.

A Chihuahua named Jetta awakened Patrick and Mary Ellis of Duarte, Calif., in time for them to rescue their seven-month-old son from a housefire April 4, but died herself of smoke inhalation. Near Bowie, Md., a deaf and partially blind 14-year-old German shepherd kept a lost three-year-old girl warm overnight. A second dog stayed with her until dawn, then led searchers to the rescue.

A rabid cat bit two people in Philadelphia on March 29, indicating that the cancellation of a \$104,000-a-year vaccination program for wild raccoons has allowed the disease to enter the inner city. Raccoons have spread rabies up the Atlantic coast since 1978, when trappers released rabid raccoons from Florida in rural Virginia, trying to rebuild the hunted-out local population. A rabies outbreak of unknown origin has meanwhile hit foxes, dogs, skunks, cows, goats, and horses near San



Antonio, Tex., with 16 cases reported from Jan. 1990 through April 1991.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service thinks someone trying to poison coyotes killed 59 black vultures in southern Ohio.

Two carriage horses bolted in Vail, Colo., on March 26, dragging to death the driver's dog, who was tethered to the vehicle.

A low-fat diet including two ounces of oatmeal or oat bran daily cuts cholesterol, according to a clinical 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 ordered the Everglades Bar to quit selling live goldfish to customers who swallow them, because they don't come from an approved food vendor.

The Northwest General Corp. has cancelled plans to build a \$100 million resort at Gearhart, Ore., because of the cost of developing the site while avoiding harm to habitat for the highly endangered silverspot butterfly.

The Dallas Zoo has begun a Gorilla Relocation Fund in a bid to help move a 27-year-old gorilla named Ivan from a cage at the B&I Shopping Center in Tacoma, Wash., to a more natural setting with other gorillas. Kept at B&I since his capture in 1967, Ivan became a national cause celebre after his plight was aired March 10 by the Natl. Geographic documentary "The Urban Gorilla."

R.K. Gittelman's Sons and Gittelman's Fur of Pensauken, N.J., declared bankruptcy March 5, reporting combined debts of \$37 million. Operating 30 to 40 department store fur salons, Gittelman's was the third of the 10 biggest furriers in the U.S. to go broke within a year, following the collapse of Furrari and Antonovich.

Poorly grounded power lines are more frequently causing stray voltage shocks to dairy cattle, as growing rural electrical demand overloads old energy grids. Stray voltage occurs when ungrounded current enters wet soil and comes back up metal stanchions, water pipes, or aluminum siding. Dairy cattle suffer most because cows are especially sensitive to electricity.

Despite N.Y. Zoological Society director William Conway's view that "Giving a name to an animal gives it the dignity of life," increasing numbers of zoos are abolishing names for their inmates. About 500 of the Pittsburgh Zoo's 4,000 animals were un-named when Barbara Baker was appointed director last year. The Dallas, Detroit, Miami, and Columbia, S.C., zoos have also banned or phased out animal names, having noted that transfer or euthanasia of nameless creatures draws less protest.

The Timber Assn. of Calif. on March 25 rejected an agreement negotiated by the Sierra 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 Sierra Club termed "a cynical environmental hoax." Calif. governor Pete Wilson meanwhile began negotiations with Washington, D.C. to get an exception to laws governing the sale of assets seized from bankrupt savings and loan associations, which would enable the state to buy up junk bonds issued by Pacific Lumber Inc. at a steep discount, and return them to the firm in trade for the 2,900-acre Headwaters Forest. Some of the Headwaters redwoods are more than 1,700 years old. Wilson's forest conservation efforts were rebuked on another front April 3, when the state Board of Forestry refused his request to restrict the cutting of immature trees. The board, named by Wilson's predecessor, is dominated by logging interests.

The U.S. Forest Service has asked Congress to allow it to charge fees for more recreational uses of forest land, which could increase revenues from recreation by 70 percent.

Beef interests are fighting a BLM plan to up grazing fees from \$1.93 per animal per month to \$8.00 (the approximate fee on private land) by 1994.

Sen. Howell Heflin (D-Ala.) has reintroduced his "Animal Research

Facility Protection Act," which makes breaking into a federally funded laboratory a federal offense. Rep. Charles Stenholm (D-Tex.) is again expected to introduce a companion bill in the House. The bill died in the last Congress, although language from it was included in the Farm Bill. Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), chair of the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Health, has included comparable language in H.R. 1532, an omnibus NIH reauthorization bill. The Waxman bill, however, also includes a four-part proposal for advancing non-animal-based research. Bills to stiffen penalties for laboratory break-ins are under consideration in 10 states, and have already been adopted in 13.

The feral Amazon parrot population of southern Calif. is now estimated at 1,000 and growing.

High school students in Guilford, Conn., have mobilized against the injection of illegal drugs into animals at assemblies to demonstrate their effects. Such demonstrations have been banned in other parts of the U.S.

T.S. Ary, head of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, described environmentalists in a speech March 21 as "a bunch of nuts."

Effective April 19, the Natl. Marine Fisheries Service will fine tour boat operators who feed marine mammals up to \$30,000. The animals are often injured in the encounters, and tend to lose their fear of humans.

About 2,000 sandhill cranes died last winter from eating moldy peanuts out of fields near Cedar Lake, Tex.

Natl. Zoo curator Dale Marcellini found in a five-year study of over 700 zoo visitors that the average visit lasts 2.5 hours. Of that time, 41% is spent looking at exhibits, 38% walking, 9% eating, 6% resting, 4% in restrooms, and 2% shopping. The average visitor spent 14 minutes viewing the 85 exhibits in the reptile house; 5 viewing the panda bears; 3 with bats; one with lions; one with rhinos; 27 seconds with the Pere David's deer, now extant only in zoos; and 24 seconds with the Burmese brow-antlered deer. Males were most drawn to big, dangerous animals; females to young animals. All visitors tended to spend the most time with the exhibits they saw first. Marcellini also learned that zoo visits serve mainly as a backdrop for conversations about human subjects, not for wildlife study.

NEWS SHORTS

San Diego Wild Animal Park elephant keeper Pamela Orsi, 27, was fatally trampled March 14, the second Calif. 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 Zoological Society was cleared of 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 badly injured by his 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 beat an elephant named Dunda with ax handles in early 1988.

U.S. farm productivity could be maintained and food prices would rise less than one percent if half the chemicals now used on crops were replaced by non-chemical pest controls, a Cornell Univ. team headed by Dr. David Pimental has reported, noting that while pesticide use is up 33-fold since 1940, with a 10-fold increase in pesticide potency, 37 percent of crops are lost to pests now, against only 31 percent then. About 45,000 people are poisoned by pesticides each year; 6,000 farm workers have pesticide-related cancers. U.S. farmers spend \$4.1 billion a year to buy and use pesticides. Another \$1 billion a year goes into mitigating environmental and public health effects of the applications.

The EPA has recommended a ban on ethyl parathion, probably the most deadly pesticide in common use, responsible for killing over 100 field workers since 1966 and countless animals.

The 5,000 bird-watchers who collect information for the Cornell Univ. Ornithology Lab counted 946 predator attacks at feeders during the winter of 1989-1990—77 percent by other birds. 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 scholarships from the Seiko Corp. of America for designing a means of making methane gas from inedible dead chickens. Delaware poultry farmers dump 32,900 inedible dead chickens a day.

Greenpeace has called for a ban on the use of solidified toxic waste to build artificial reefs, because it might release toxins into the food chain. Fla. Power and Light and the Fla. Institute of Technology have built an experimental reef off Vero Beach using cinder blocks composed of oil ash, lime, and cement.

Pennsylvania has twice as many deer as the state's forests can withstand, 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 were hunted out, while the state favored deer population growth by encouraging hunters to shoot only bucks. The Pa.

Continued on next page

Investments That Reflect Your Social Conscience

Services for Responsible Investors Include:

- Socially beneficial Municipal Bonds for waste management, education, health care, etc.
- IRA's • Pension Rollovers • Personal Accounts

Registered to offer the Calvert Social Investment Funds.

BRAD PAPPAS

A.G. Edwards & Sons Inc.

89 Amherst St. • Nashua, NH 03060

603-883-6700 • 1-800-227-8163 Nat'l Toll Free

Members SIPC



NEWS SHORTS

Continued from previous page

Game Commission has now been ordered by the state legislature to cut the deer population by a third.

The USDA believes hybridization with bees of European descent is reducing the potential risk to humans and honey producers as bees of African descent make their way into Texas. Introduced to Brazil in 1957, the African bees have been drifting north ever since, dubbed "killer bees" by popular media because they attack sooner and more aggressively than other bees.

National Rifle Assn. membership, now at 2.6 million, has dropped 300,000 since 1989. The NRA blames a dues increase from \$20 to \$25 a year, but polls suggest a greater factor is the organization's opposition to gun control—in particular a bill to require a seven-day waiting period for handgun purchases, which was endorsed by former NRA ally Ronald Reagan. Still powerful, the NRA raised \$3.7 million during the 1990 political campaigns, ranking ninth among all political action committees. No other group involved on either side of legislation affecting animals placed in the top ten.

As many as 3,100 of the 6,700 moose counted in Minnesota in 1989 have died of a tick infestation. The state Dept. of Natural Resources has cut the moose hunting quota from 617 to 300, and is limiting kills to bulls.



The Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources is resisting pressure from farmers who want a bounty on beavers they accuse of flooding fields because when a bounty was imposed on coyotes, trappers were caught releasing females to keep the population up, and bringing in dead coyotes from other states.

The University of Illinois is researching ways to make cattle eat old newsprint, which they believe could make up 30-40% of a cow's diet. To become digestible, the newsprint has to be pretreated with hydrochloric acid and hydrogen peroxide. The advantage of newsprint over hay is that recycling plants are backlogged, and many city refuse districts will pay possible users to take it.

The April issue of Pediatrics, the journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics, published a study identifying cow antibodies in milk as a major cause

of colicky infants. The antibodies can also be passed along by breastfeeding mothers who consume dairy.

Wolves seem to be recolonizing the Rockies on their own while the government debates reintroduction plans, USFWS director John Turner told a recent gathering of federal wildlife managers.

The USFWS recovery plan for grizzly bears calls, in effect, for keeping the population at the 1980 level, below the 1975 count, charges Keith Hammer of the Alliance for Wild Rockies. This strategy could expedite removing grizzlies from the Endangered Species List, weakening protection of their habitat.

There are now 126 alligator farms in Louisiana, up from three in 1977. La. skins about 150,000 alligators a year, worth over \$25 million—85 percent of it from hide sales, the rest from meat sales. Alligator hide prices, however, have dropped from \$35 a foot in 1989 to \$23 a foot now, apparently due to market saturation.

Cage-topping high winds allowed 81 macaques to escape from the N.M. Regional Primate Research Laboratory at Alamogordo on March 26. One infant macaque was killed. All but two of the missing macaques were soon recaptured.

Continued on page 57

ANIMAL NEWSLINE

Physician, Heal Thyself!

"We're beginning to see discussions of vegetarian meals...that we view as anti-science," Dr. Daniel H. Johnson of the American Medical Association warned Atlanta media on April 3, at the first of a series of press conferences the AMA has scheduled to attack animal rights activism.

Johnson blasted PETA by name for promoting vegetarianism to school-children as "a healthier and morally superior lifestyle." But only five days later, the National Cholesterol Education Project urged that children over age two be given low-fat, low-cholesterol diets—meaning diets low in meat and other animal products.

"Our review of the scientific evidence has convinced us that atherosclerosis (hardening of the arteries) begins in childhood and that this process is related to nutrition practices which affect blood cholesterol levels both in children and in adults," said National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute director Dr. Claude Lenfant. Both the NCEP and the NHLB are arms of the National Institutes of Health, whose chief executives are participating in the AMA attacks.

Scientific support for vegetarianism also came from Cornell University nutritional biochemist Dr. Colin Campbell and Institute for Disease Prevention director Dr. Oliver Alabaster, who joined

Dr. Neal Barnard of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine at an April 10 press conference held to announce an alternative "Four Food Groups" that exclude animal products. While neither Alabaster nor Campbell is himself a vegetarian, Campbell explained that data from his China Health Project (the largest public health study ever done) suggests that the ideal diet is 80 to 90 percent plant-based, and Alabaster agreed, "Meat and dairy should have a much smaller place on the menu."

Johnson of the AMA also alleged that the animal rights movement has a lobbying budget of \$200 million a year, ten times the maximum indicated by ANIMALS' AGENDA audits of IRS filings. (See "Who Gets The Money?" April 1991.)

—M.C.

ANIMAL NEWSLINE

Salmon Join Spotted Owls On "Most Controversial Species" List

By request of the Shoshone-Bannock tribe of southeastern Idaho, the National Marine Fisheries Service invoked the Endangered Species Act on April 2 in a last-ditch bid to save the Snake River spring run sockeye salmon—cancelling a commercial salmon fishing season worth \$8 million to tribes lower in the Columbia River basin, and setting up a legal and economic clash that could lend political weight to Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan's view that economic factors should be weighed as part of the endangered species listing process.

Not seen since one fish was observed last year, and not known to have spawned since two did in 1989, the Snake River sockeye is the scarcest of over 200 salmon subspecies native to the Columbia basin, and could already be extinct. If it does survive, however, bringing it back to the numbers known circa 1910, before eight dams blocked its access to spawning streams, may require the release of water now impounded for irrigation and hydroelectric generating.

The Snake is a major tributary of the Columbia, whose 69 dams control most of the fresh water and half the hydroelectric generating capacity of the whole Northwest. The Pacific Northwest Utilities Conference Committee had hoped to avert the NMFS action through an agreement reached March 6 with the conservation group Oregon Trout, by which members were to release 900,000 acre feet of water—enough to serve two million homes—during the spawning season.

The provisional listing of the Snake River sockeye will be in effect for one year. A permanent listing could follow in 1992, by which time controversy is expected to have escalated into a political battle royal. Four other salmon native to the Columbia basin are expected to be provisionally listed as endangered on June 7, and that's only one front. In California, the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund has sued the state Bureau of Reclamation, seeking to strengthen the Endangered Species Act protection afforded the Sacramento

River winter chinook. The Sacramento River basin is the largest fresh water source in California. There too, increased water releases from behind dams during spawning season may be the only way to save the salmon.

Both the Columbia and Sacramento River situations economically threaten the same region where endangered species listing of the spotted owl has held up old-growth logging. But this time far more than 8-20,000 loggers and sawyers will be affected. As many as 500,000 jobs could be affected by the Columbia River salmon listings alone, says Oregon Senator Mark Hatfield. The Bonneville Power Administration sells Columbia basin electricity at only 60 percent of the going national rate, a boon to industry. Planners estimate that water releases to save the salmon could cut energy production by a third, sending rates up a corresponding amount, possibly pushing the presently prosperous Northwest into the worst recession since 1974. While Sacramento River hydroelectric generating capacity is less, it is also a major part of the west coast energy grid—and, via canals, one of the two biggest sources of irrigation and drinking water (along with the severely depleted Colorado River) for California's virtually waterless Central Valley and heavily populated Los Angeles-San Diego corridor (which does not draw water directly from the Sacramento, but does draw from areas whose natural supply is replenished by Sacramento diversions).

Producing 25 percent of the U.S. rice crop, Sacramento River basin rice farmers refused earlier this year to sell any of their water rights, even at \$125 an acre foot. Under an agreement with the federal government dating from the 1930s, the rice growers buy water at \$7 per acre foot.

Heavy spring rains temporarily eased the effects of a drought afflicting California since 1986, but the effect on wildlife has nonetheless been devastating. In Santa Clara County alone, the Pajaro River steelhead trout has gone extinct, along with numerous smaller fish; squawfish and sticklebacks native to the region may soon follow. Shore-



Portland, Oregon

birds and herons who eat fish are also in steep decline. Both ducks and shorebirds have been dying of avian botulism at 10 times the usual rate because stagnant, overheated ponds have encouraged proliferation of bacteria. Black-tailed deer reproduction has dropped by half. The deer herd in the surrounding foothills is expected to drop from 35,500 to as few as 15,000 this year because of scarce browse. Several rare butterflies, wildflowers, and native grasses have not been seen in two years, and may also be extinct.

In Antelope Valley, near Los Angeles, dust clouds from dry hillsides eroded by hooves caused the city to require grazing and tilling permits of shepherds and farmers—one of the first moves to limit animal agriculture in California, which uses about a third of the water in the state available to human purposes.

The drought has also hit other western states and parts of the South, suggesting a continental shift toward a dryer climate. Many of the same problems plaguing California have hit Florida. Herons, storks, ibises, and spoonbills haven't nested successfully at severely depleted Lake Okeechobee since 1987. The white ibis has diminished to the verge of becoming endangered. Manure runoff from dairy farms has meanwhile polluted the lake to the point that the state is paying farmers in the vicinity \$602 apiece to slaughter 13,000 of their 40,000 cows. As in California, thirsty birds have turned to fruit crops for moisture—and farmers are reportedly shooting and poisoning them, in violation of the federal Migratory Bird Act.

—M.C.

More Fraud In Animal-Based Research

Research fraud and funding scandals continue to rock biomedical research.

On March 20, Nobel prize-winning molecular biologist David Baltimore

formally withdrew a controversial research paper he co-signed in 1986, and had defended ever since, when the Office of Scientific Integrity of the National Institutes of Health published

findings that co-author Thereza Imanishi-Kari of Tufts University had falsified the results of tests on mice. Baltimore had attacked the Office of

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

Scientific Integrity probe for alleged "inappropriate prying," and had kept researcher Margot O'Toole out of work for several years with bad recommendations after she brought the faked test results to NIH and public notice. At one point Baltimore even accused O'Toole of being irrational because she was a breast-feeding mother.

On March 22, the OSI charged Georgetown University pediatrics researcher Margit Hamosh with using "worthless...fabricated or falsified" data from experiments on puppies and rabbits to obtain NIH funding. Hamosh had received NIH grants totaling over \$4 million since 1976—and had fired former assistant Lois Freed, who exposed the case.

As the scandals emerged, a 25-member panel appointed by the National Academy of Sciences recommended March 27 that an independent body should be established to uphold scientific standards. Explained NAS president Dr. Frank Press, "Everyone wants to do something about this without having to send inspectors into every lab to check the day's entries in the notebooks."

The panel noted that a 1988 study by Judith Swazey of the Acadia Institute found that 40 percent of the research institutions who received more than \$50 million a year in outside grants had investigated scientific misconduct cases within the preceding five years.

Despite researchers' anxiety, inspections and investigations remain extremely rare. Of the first 105 cases of alleged fraud closed by the two-year-old OSI, only 21 were formally probed, producing 15 findings of misconduct.



M. C. O'Neil

Inspections to check compliance with the Animal Welfare Act actually decreased 28 percent, from 15,296 in 1988 to just 11,056 in 1989, according to the recently released USDA Animal and Plant Inspection Service annual report for fiscal year 1989. Violations reported to the Office of the General Counsel for prosecution dropped from 184 in 1988 to 79 in 1989. Of the 79, 55 cases resulted in penalties, mainly through out of court settlement. Only 15 cases were actually taken to court in 1989, down from 33 in 1988.

Long neglected, federal audits of research funding were stepped up in March after the House Energy and Commerce subcommittee on oversight and investigations heard testimony from Fred Newton, deputy director of the Defense Contract Audit Agency, that Stanford University had overbilled the U.S. government by at least \$160 million in research overhead costs over the past decade. Other testimony put the total close to \$200 million. Stanford may lose \$28 million in federal funding this year because of the overbilling, and already withdrew bills for an additional \$690,000 that were to cover such research needs as a \$45,250 retreat to

Lake Tahoe for the Board of Trustees, \$7,000 for sheets on university president Donald Kennedy's bed, and \$1,200 for an antique Italian fruitwood commode. However, even as those bills were cancelled, Stanford asked the federal government to finance a study of how it does governmental billing. The study would cost from \$3 million to \$5 million, plus another \$2 million for annual updates.

Alarmed at the Stanford probe, and faced with an audit by the General Accounting Office, Harvard Medical School on April 9 also withdrew \$500,000 in "research overhead" billing. GAO audits are forthcoming at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of California at Berkeley, and the University of Pennsylvania. The Department of Health and Human Services is meanwhile auditing Dartmouth, Johns Hopkins, Yale, the University of Pennsylvania, USC, UCLA, the University of Pittsburgh, Washington University of St. Louis, the University of Texas Southwest Medical Center, the University of Michigan, the University of Chicago, Emory University, Duke, and Rutgers.

Louisiana State University, where Michael Carey spent over \$2 million to shoot about 700 cats in the head, was conspicuously not on the audit list. Funded by the Army, the Carey study was begun in 1983, and was finally suspended by Congress as a waste of money in late 1990. An Army spokesman stated the cat shootings had been "permanently terminated," however, and that further funding would be allocated only to "finalize the research results already taken from these experiments."

—M.C.

A Late April Fool? Or Something Worse?

An April 5 open letter from northern California activist Tanja Keogh-Singer had animal protection group leaders, journalists, and possibly police briefly worried that an individual who styled himself "Screaming Wolf" had declared war on society. Within hours, however, "Screaming Wolf" was identified as a probable pseudonym for Keogh-Singer's husband of six weeks, Sydney Singer, who had authored very similar material to publicize a quasi-religious cult the two have promoted under the name ABACE Visions. (The acronym stands for "All Beings Are Created Equal.")

Alert to the possibility the animal protection movement had again been infiltrated by *agents provocateurs*,

Friends of Animals began a full-scale probe of Singer's background, noting similarities between his emergence in the cause and that of unmasked Perceptions International informant Marylou Sapone. Sapone, highly active in animal rights from 1987 into 1989, in November 1988 encouraged an emotionally unstable New York woman, Fran Trutt, to place a bomb in U.S. Surgical's parking lot—an incident the opening chapter of the "Screaming Wolf" manifesto describes without alluding to *agents provocateurs*.

Singer responded to questions by claiming the investigation had caused someone to poison his dog, an unlikely deed for anyone working on behalf of animals.

Keogh-Singer claimed to have received the "Screaming Wolf" work on an anonymously mailed computer disk, which she said she subsequently discarded, and to have no knowledge of the author's identity. Disavowing any association with the idea of "Killing People To Save Animals And The Environment," part of the declaration's 15-word title, she nonetheless praised the 118-page work in general terms, sent two pages of incendiary excerpts to at least 75 people (Singer said), 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."

Singer claimed the parallels between the "Screaming Wolf" and ABACE Visions material occurred because he borrowed portions for his own work. "You can prove plagiarism," he admitted. But

he insisted that "Screaming Wolf" himself was probably someone he and Keogh-Singer met on a winter trip to England, where they said they had contact with members of a militant Animal Liberation Front splinter group.

"As a clinical psychologist," Don Barnes of the National Anti-Vivisection Society observed, "I find both the materials from 'Screaming Wolf' and ABACE Visions teetering on the edge of rationality...I sense a pre-psychotic quality even within the choice of words, acronyms, and other language variables."

Singer, who styles himself "Dr." in ABACE brochures, has been on leave since August 1990 from studies at the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston. The leave expires June 21. He claims a BS in biology from the University of Utah (1979) and an MA in cultural anthropology from Duke (1982), but not a Ph.D. in any subject. His resume also includes a 1976 summer internship with the National Institutes of Health, while he claims to have been in a pre-veterinary program at the University of Maryland (1974-1977), and six years, 1983-1989, as "one of the top salesmen in the nation," for the Phoenix office of the Paul Revere Life Insurance Group. He told The ANIMALS' AGENDA that income from selling his client list has underwritten his subsequent academic and animal rights activities.

Although Singer says he entered the University of Texas Medical Branch in September 1989, at age 32, school records show he also attended a pre-medical program there in 1988-1989.



Sydney Singer

Though claiming to have been an anti-vivisectionist and peace activist for many years, Singer says he joined no groups until June 1989. Within the next few months he joined numerous animal rights groups, both local and national; attended many conferences; began a group called Galveston Organized for Animal Liberation; served a year on the Houston Animal Rights Team board of directors, during which time other board members claim he mainly fomented conflict; and did a considerable amount of public speaking. At a recent conference in Dallas he walked onstage to join a panel discussion he had not been invited to be part of. In late 1990, Singer left his wife of six years, Joan Tobin—and, according to Texas acquaintances, sent his two dogs to be euthanized—to join Keogh-Singer, whom he apparently met at the June 1990 March for the Animals in Washington D.C.

Singer said Tobin's background included stints as executive director of a mental health institution, and as a trainer of mediators for peace groups, which he did not

name. In Galveston, he said, she worked for the county AIDS program.

Keogh-Singer, who heads a northern California humane group called the Good Shepherd Foundation, in late 1990 divorced Bill Keogh, one of three men awaiting trial for allegedly taking part in the 1986 Animal Liberation Front raid on the University of Oregon. Co-defendant Cres Velucci said the "Screaming Wolf" declaration could have significantly damaged Keogh's case if introduced as evidence by the prosecution, with the suggestion that Keogh rather than Singer wrote it. The Good Shepherd Foundation has, however, appealed for funds on behalf of Bill Keogh, Velucci, and co-defendant Jonathan Paul.

As a whole, the "Screaming Wolf" manifesto seems as much based on works of the radical right as on animal rights rhetoric. Parts appear to be inspired by the works of the late Ayn Rand. A section attacking nonviolent strategies for change much resembles an essay published in a phony underground newspaper, *Satyagraha*, circulated by members of the 1972 Campaign to Re-Elect the President (Nixon) in an effort to undermine the peace movement. Another passage, in the final section, seems to be directly lifted from the writings of senior CREP staffer John Erlichman.

Keogh-Singer said that printing 2,000 copies of the "Screaming Wolf" work, under the imprint "Patrick Henry Press," cost about \$7,500. At deadline, at least two west coast periodicals had received review copies.

—M.C.

COURT CALENDAR

Wildlife

The Fund for Animals won a dramatic reprieve on April 8 for 22 of 25 pregnant bison who were to be killed at Yellowstone National Park in a study to see if brucellosis is really spreading through the herd, as Montana cattle ranchers have alleged. Three bison had already been shot when Washington D.C. District Judge George Revercomb granted the Fund a temporary restraining order that stopped the shooting for at least a week. April 15, Revercomb was to hear the Fund's argument that the brucellosis study could be done as effectively by examining manure samples. On April 11, however, the National Park Service

withdrew the whole plan—which was announced one day after Montana outlawed public bison hunting to avoid a threatened tourism boycott. For the past five years, Montana has licensed hunters to kill any bison who wander out of Yellowstone, claiming the bison might otherwise spread brucellosis to beef and dairy cattle. Wandering bison are now killed by Yellowstone and Montana wardens, who shot 11 last winter.

Earlier, on March 26, Mexican Conservation and Natural Resources Department director Graciela de la Garza awarded the Fund temporary custody of eight kinkajous used by researcher Cary Chevalier in temperature control experiments at the

University of California's Irvine campus. The kinkajous were placed in steel drums, which were heated from 32 to 113 degrees over a period of several hours. The university, however, has refused to recognize Mexican jurisdiction in the case, and has retained possession of five of the kinkajous; three others have reportedly died. Chevalier captured six of the kinkajous in Mexico in 1987. Mexico contends they were to have been returned after his experiment. Instead, Chevalier left them with wildlife rehabilitator Karen Wakeland, of Midlothian, Texas. Claiming Chevalier had abandoned the kinkajous, Wakeland turned them over to Primarily Primates. Chevalier then claimed Wakeland stole the kinkajous. UC-I won custody of the five known survivors from a Texas judge in

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

May 1990, after which Chevalier sued Primarily Primates for alleged abuse of the legal process. That case is still pending. If and when the Fund actually gets the kinkajous, Mexico wants them to be prepared for return to the wild.

Sea Shepherd Conservation Society members Benjamin White and Kyle Mueller were cleared March 26 of violating the Marine Mammal Protection Act during their August 9, 1989 attempt to keep a Gulf World amusement park crew from capturing dolphins in St. Joseph Bay, Florida. However, judge Hugh Dolan fined Sea Shepherd member Edward Wursthorne \$2,000 for jumping into a Gulf World net, attempting to release a dolphin calf who instead became entangled and could have drowned. The Wursthorne fine was the same amount the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration had attempted to impose collectively on all three defendants. Dolan recommended that future dolphin-capturing expeditions be accompanied by neutral official observers.

Seemingly stiff fines in two recent wildlife trafficking cases still fell below the black market value of the merchandise. March 15, U.S. District Judge Harold Ackerman of Newark fined the Pacemark Corp. \$100,000 for smuggling African ivory. Ten days later, South African guide Raymond Teron plea-bargained a \$15,000 settlement of charges that he sold the hides of endangered species to Covington, Virginia taxidermist Leonard Nicely. Nicely was fined \$40,000 in 1989 and given three years probation.

Thirteen of 15 alleged poachers charged March 13 in Milwaukee with a string of offenses dating back to 1985 have already plea-bargained penalties totaling \$43,500 in fines, \$575 in court costs, over 25 years of probation, and four jail sentences, the longest of which was 90 days. The defendants apparently illegally killed hundreds of deer and antelope—many just for target practice—in Montana, Wyoming, and Wisconsin.

Charged with killing at least 40 protected herons to keep them from eating goldfish out of stocked ponds, the Amelia Island Plantation resort in Florida has escaped prosecution by agreeing to stock ponds specifically for the benefit of herons, restrict the use and possession of firearms by staff, and donate \$1,000 to the Wildlife Trust Law Enforcement Fund.

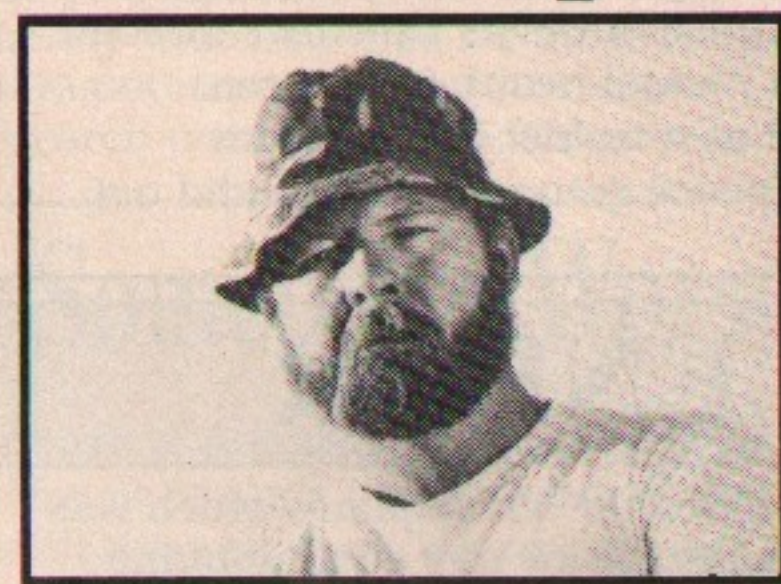
Direct Action

The trial of northern California activists Cres Velucci, Jonathan Paul, and Bill Keogh for allegedly taking 150

animals from a University of Oregon research laboratory in 1986 was scheduled to begin May 15 in Portland, Oregon. On April 15, the court denied defense motions to throw out the indictments and to separate the three trials.

According to Velucci, pretrial examination of evidence indicates that the prosecution will be based upon testimony gathered by three federal grand juries convened in Sacramento over the past several years, plus another convened in Oregon. Witnesses who may be called by the prosecution, Velucci said, include longtime California activists Martin Gorda, Lynne Trulio, and Gayle Smart, plus Bill Ferguson, who had a criminal record before becoming involved with animal causes, shot Chris DeRose of Last Chance for Animals (causing multiple injuries) in a 1989 altercation, and is widely believed to have turned state's witness to avoid being imprisoned for parole violations.

Earth First! co-founder Dave Foreman was to be tried May 1 for allegedly conspiring to topple a power line tower near Wenden, Arizona, on May 30, 1989. Activists Mark Baker, Mark Davis, and Kate Millett are charged with actually trying to carry out the scheme. The arrest was set up by FBI infiltrator Michael Tait, who brought Baker and Davis into Earth First! and was cohabiting with Millett when he led the three across the desert into an FBI ambush. Foreman, who was not along and who claims he knew nothing of the action in advance, was arrested the next morning.



Animal Ownership

Judge Walter Kollin of Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, on March 13 set a possible national precedent for the right to keep pets. Kollin ruled that Mary Montgomery, 68, could keep her declawed cat and threw out \$25-a-day fines totalling \$17,525 that had been levied against her by the Whitney Place Condominium Association for violating a ban on pets. Kollin wrote that the WPCA had not proved that Montgomery in any way violated the intent of the ban, "to preserve the peace, dignity, and

tranquility of the condominium complex," and that therefore the ban itself was overbroad.

National Park, Pa., municipal judge David Keyco ruled on similar grounds March 19 that the town could not ban pet pigs. But distinguishing pet pigs from pigs raised for meat could become a problem. Land developers A.J. Westrum and Ronald Porter have sued the town of Skippack, Pa., and pig farmer John Hasson for creating a noxious nuisance. A town ordinance says a property owner may keep no more than 15 pigs, but Hasson, who was in business before the ordinance passed, has 250.

New Braunfels, Texas, municipal judge David Perkins recently upheld the application of a livestock ordinance to ban pigs, but gave the owners of a Vietnamese potbellied pig named Hamlet leave to appeal. Neighboring Austin avoided such a case by adopting an ordinance allowing residents to keep swine, other miniature livestock, and fowl within city limits if they are below three feet in height and weigh under 200 pounds.

Superior Court Judge Frank Mahady of Franklin County, Vermont, ruled April 3 that regardless of whether the animal owned by Abenaki tribal chief Homer St. Francis is a wolf or a dog, he should be allowed to live, despite having killed two pet dogs, because he is venerated as a wolf in the practice of the Abenaki religion. Claiming the animal is a dog, the Swanton Town selectmen had ordered him destroyed. The Abenakis argued that as a wolf, he was a protected species. Mahady ordered St. Francis to keep the animal, whatever he is, within a secure enclosure.

Judicial sensitivity toward religious freedoms had a different result March 18 in Santa Monica, California, where a group of Jewish immigrants from Iran escaped charges after police caught them celebrating the completion of an apartment house by slaughtering three lambs and 12 chickens in the garage. The Los Angeles County health department merely ordered them to clean up the blood. In Miami, Florida, however, police arrested 14 Santerians on March 26 and 27 for cruelty to animals during sacrificial rites. The raids also brought two drug arrests.

Animals In Laboratories

Two of the last four Silver Spring monkeys held by the National Institutes of Health were killed in terminal experiments April 12 after PETA lost an appeal to the Supreme Court on their behalf, eight votes to none. Justice

Antonin Scalia abstained for unknown reasons. Justice Anthony Kennedy had delayed the terminal projects for a day with a temporary restraining order, to allow the court to review the PETA case before the monkeys were killed. The Silver Spring monkeys—17 in all—were seized by police from Dr. Edwin Taub's laboratory in Silver Spring, Maryland, a decade ago, after PETA president Alex Pacheco videotaped their living conditions while posing as a lab assistant. Taub was twice convicted of cruelty in jury trials, but the convictions were reversed on a technicality. Ten of the monkeys are now deceased. Five are at the San Diego Zoo.

Former San Fernando Valley, Calif., Class B animal dealers Barbara Ruggiero and Frederick Spero and their associate Ralf Jacobsen went to trial March 27 on 76 felony counts of alleged pet theft. The trio obtained animals by answering "free to good home" ads, then sold them to researchers at the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center and Loma Linda University. Court documents indicate they made \$17,800 between going into business on December 15, 1987, and being arrested on January 22, 1988—just 37 days later—after extensive investigation by Last Chance for Animals. LCA spokesman Bill Dyer estimated that the trial could last three months. Ruggiero, who allegedly tried to run over LCA founder Chris DeRose with her van at one point, will be tried later on a related charge of assault with a deadly weapon. Ruggiero and Jacobsen further face a misdemeanor complaint for running a kennel under false names in Bakerfield, Calif., later in 1988. About 80 dogs were confiscated. This case was also exposed by LCA—who earlier this year led the Los Angeles police to a truckload of allegedly stolen pets brought from Oregon to Cedars-Sinai by Class B dealer David Stephens (whose customers apparently also included the Harbor General Medical Center). One dog was confiscated, and the rest were returned to Stephens, who was not charged.

The 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld a fine of \$12,000 and a 90-day license suspension levied against Class B animal dealers E.L. and Becky Cox of Stratton, Nebraska, for falsifying animal acquisition and sale records, and shipping puppies prematurely.

The Progressive Animal Welfare Society sued the University of Washington on April 3, seeking to force researcher Gene Sackett to disclose details of a proposed study of brain development in 13 monkeys who are to be raised in total isolation from other primates. Some would be dissected at three, six, and 12 months of age, while others would be placed with other

monkeys after one year and be observed for three years. The study proposal recently cleared the UW Animal Care and Use Committee by an unusually close 10-7 vote, and has been forwarded to the National Institutes of Health for possible funding.



Humane Enforcement

Pennsylvania Superior Court Judge Frank Montemuro ruled March 31 that animals seized by police or humane societies may not be euthanized before their owner has a chance to contest the necessity of the killing. In a verdict that may set an important national precedent, Montemuro struck down as unconstitutional the provisions of Pennsylvania law that permit the destruction of allegedly vicious dogs and fighting cocks without a hearing.

Former Connecticut chief medical examiner Catherine Galvin of Plainville has pleaded innocent to mistreating her five cats. The cats reportedly ate and drank almost continuously for 24 hours after being rescued by Aid to Helpless Animals, a local activist group. Galvin was removed from office in March 1986 for irregularities including bringing her dogs into the examining room while she did autopsies.

Police in Fairfax County, Virginia, are seeking an unknown man who has apparently raped at least eight mares in stables and fields since January 1990. In August 1990, a man was sent to jail for three years for raping horses in nearby Loudoun County. Similar cases have surfaced recently near Boston, Mass., and Tupelo, Miss.

The New Jersey SPCA and Howell Township, N.J., building and health inspectors on March 18 cited dog breeder Edith Buchko for numerous violations of cruelty, construction, and cleanliness codes. The SPCA removed about a third of the 220 dogs, 200 chickens, 16 ducks, and two sheep found in tight quarters on the premises.

The Humane Society of Huron Valley and the Michigan Humane Society teamed up March 28 to rescue 223 purebred cats from an elderly Ann Arbor breeder who agreed to go out of business rather than face cruelty charges.

Two New Mexico animal collecting cases had opposite outcomes recently. The Dona Ana County Commission ordered Rose Marie Richie of La Union to get rid of 57 dogs, seven goats, 10 ducks, five geese, and several burros within 90 days—but an Albuquerque court allowed Gayle Brinnehl of Indianapolis, Indiana, to keep 58 cats and 13 dogs who were found in her rented van in February, after a Socorro County woman offered a 4.5-acre site as a home for the animals. Brinnehl apparently drove to New Mexico to escape trouble with Indianapolis humane officials.

Hunter Harassment Cases

Seventeen of 18 members of the Progressive Animal Welfare Society who were arrested last October for disrupting a pheasant shoot have plea-bargained sentences of 40 hours' community service or a fine of \$100. The last defendant has requested a jury trial.

California activist Lee Dessaux served a three-month sentence in the Gallatin County, Montana, jail and paid \$867 in court costs for poking a hunter with a ski pole during a protest against the 1990 Yellowstone bison hunt. At deadline, the Gallatin County District Court was due to rule on fellow protester John Lilburn's second challenge of Montana's hunter harassment law. Several others arrested at the same time were still awaiting trial.

FBI agents and federal marshals were sent to northern Wisconsin in April to protect Chippewa spearfishermen exercising their treaty rights from hostile sport fishermen, who have attacked the Chippewas repeatedly over the past several years. The Wisconsin hunter harassment law was ruled unconstitutional last year when three sport fishermen were charged for yelling epithets at a Chippewa fishing band.

Other Actions

Hartz Mountain Corp. on March 14 agreed to pay \$45,000 in civil penalties for 18 counts of failure to inform the Environmental Protection Agency about possible public health problems resulting from use of Blockade flea and tick repellent.

The Los Angeles Police Department and Humboldt County Sheriff's Department are seeking erstwhile Earth First! activist Mel Trotter for allegedly stealing \$9,000 in receipts from the Earth First! Corporate Fall Roadshow—and abandoning his dog. Darryl Cherney of Earth First! describes Trotter as "Six-foot-six, 220 pounds, armed, and violent."

—M.C.

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 unintimidated—an effective, disciplined nonviolent force—in the face of heavily armed police and antagonistic workers and counterdemonstrators.

A few weeks later I went to a demonstration against U.S. policy in El Salvador at a San Francisco hotel where 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* "Murderer!" but also seething shouts of:

"Fatsol!"
"You look like a calf!"
"You're despicable!"
"I hope you die a miserable death!"
"Eat your children!"

Speciesist and "bodiist" language—like sexist, racist, and heterosexist language—at best furthers one cause by reinforcing other forms of aggression. (At worst, it discredits those making such remarks, and their cause.) But aside from this, what are the psychological and social effects of 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 counterfeit) sense of power?

It's been aptly said that a revolution is not 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 actionists.

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 macho clashes 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?

Extensive 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 us: 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 an especially important part of a handout leaflet if the actionists 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.

One benefit of having a clear Agreement is that it can help us avoid self-righteousness. I used to eat meat. I used to hunt. Many in the movement have animals to whom they feed factory-farmed flesh. All of us use some things made with slaughterhouse products—rubber, plywood, steel, etc. We all have brothers, sisters, mothers, fathers, friends, or lovers who eat meat, and we are all members of an industrial, consumerist society that is sucking the earth dry. Yet, somewhat like the Hebrews of old who loaded their sins onto a goat who would then be driven into the wilderness, we try to "scapegoat" a few—slaughterhouse workers, fur-wearing people, etc.—by loading our collective sins and our personal frustrations onto them.

We don't need to do that. Acknowledging our own complicity in animal abuse, avoiding self-righteousness, behaving in a way that doesn't make people fear us, being as willing to listen as to preach—all this helps others identify with us and our cause. That can only help the animals. And having a good Nonviolence Agreement can help keep this tone and this focus in our actions.

Sample

Nonviolence Agreement

We don't expect you 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 another time.

1) Our attitude will be one of openness and respect toward all whom we encounter, regardless of their attitudes or actions.

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

3) We will not damage property.

4) We will not run or use threatening motions.

5) We will carry no weapons.

6) 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 dissolve 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, rage—all healthy signs 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 40681, 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 PACELLE

In 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. 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, using its own deadly artillery and napalm, had clear-cut, bulldozed, and scorched the land. Earth First! activists reported that 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 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 cut illustration 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: furs, 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 even in the once heavily wooded states of Michigan and Wisconsin.

Witnessing the decline of forest areas, the U.S. Congress passed the "Forest Reserves 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 1936 inventory by Robert Marshall, the wilderness advocate, revealed that 151 million 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, cattle grazing, and 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 up 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 eight times the mileage of the Interstate 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

The Forest Service, part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers 156 units, divided between 120 national forests and 36 national grasslands.



Richard Hoppo / The Wilderness Society

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 wiping 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 Caufield pointed out in *The New Yorker* (5/14/90), "The Siskiyou National Forest...has been ordered to harvest 46.7 percent more than the Forest Service itself proposed, the Rogue River National Forest 35.8 percent more, and the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie

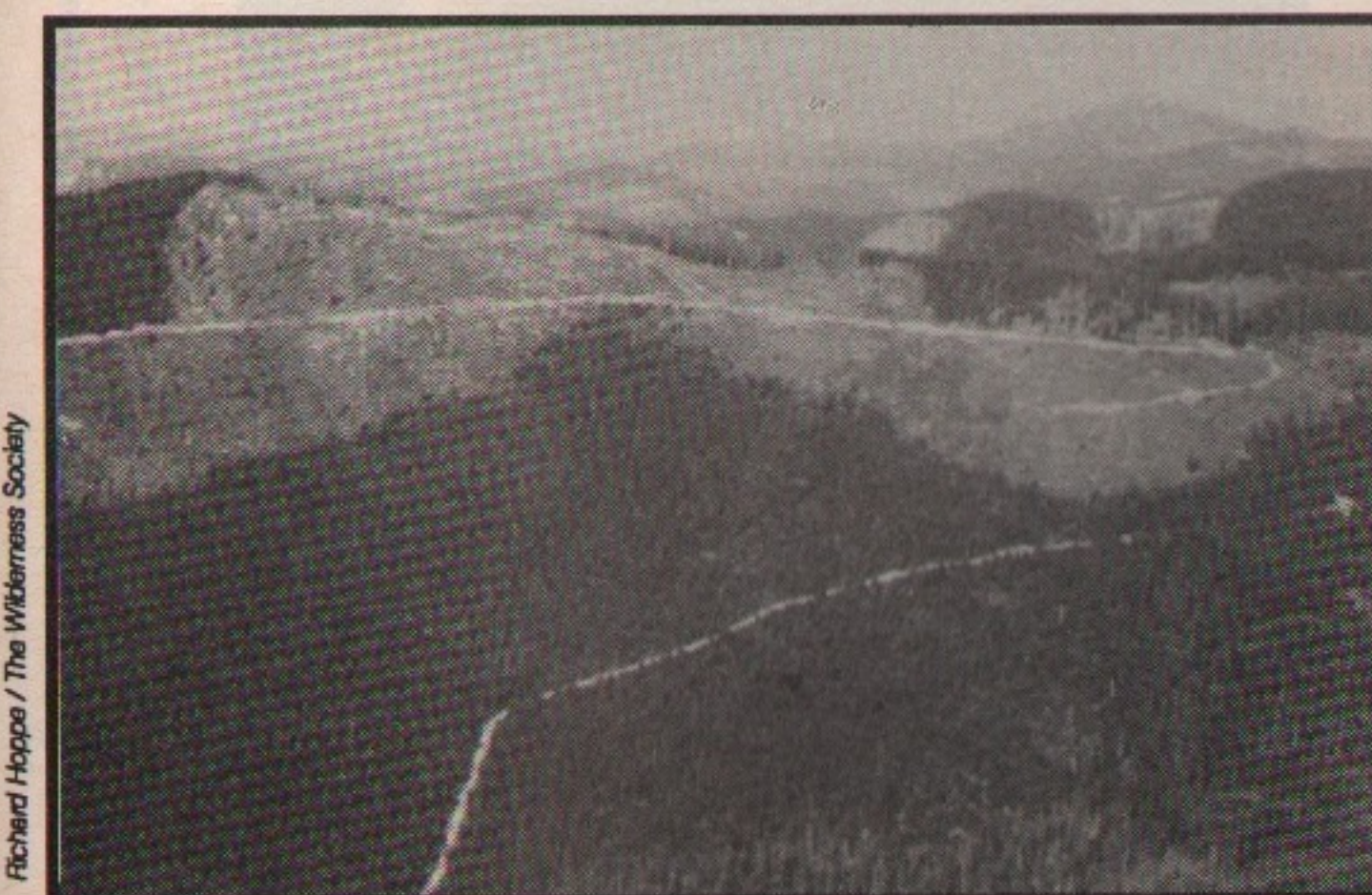
National Forest 28.8 percent more." Members of Congress appear more interested in preserving old jobs than old growth in their districts. On that point, Caufield provides an analogy: "The fate of whales and of the whaling industry presented the world with a similar problem. The question was a simple 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 Pigsah 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 \$150,000—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 rangers 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



Richard Hoppo / The Wilderness Society

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 operations, the Forest Service administers below-cost cattle grazing. A rancher can graze a cow on Forest Service lands for \$1.81 a month, a mere sixth of the average grazing fee on private land.

Ranchers also get direct subsidies. Cattle grazing expert George Wuerthner 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, not emanating 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 Newsline*, May 1991, "ADC Fiscal Recommendation 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, profiled the rancher as "a man who strings barbed wire

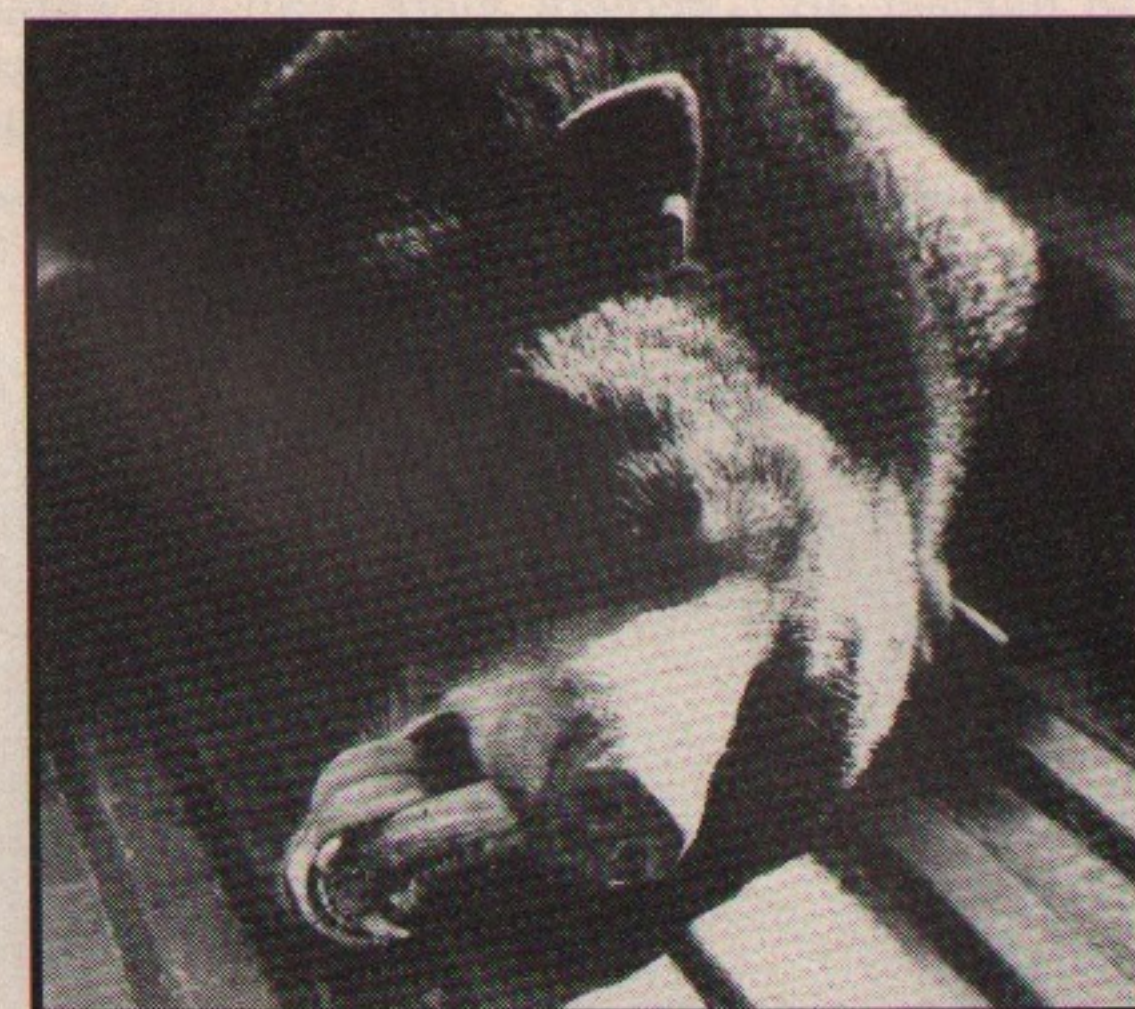
all over the range; drills wells and bulldozes stockpiles; drives off elk and antelope and bighorn sheep; poisons coyotes and prairie dogs; shoots eagles, bears, and coyotes on sight; supplants the native grasses with tumbleweed, snakeweed, and povertyweed, anthills, mud, dust and flies. And then leans 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, 28 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."

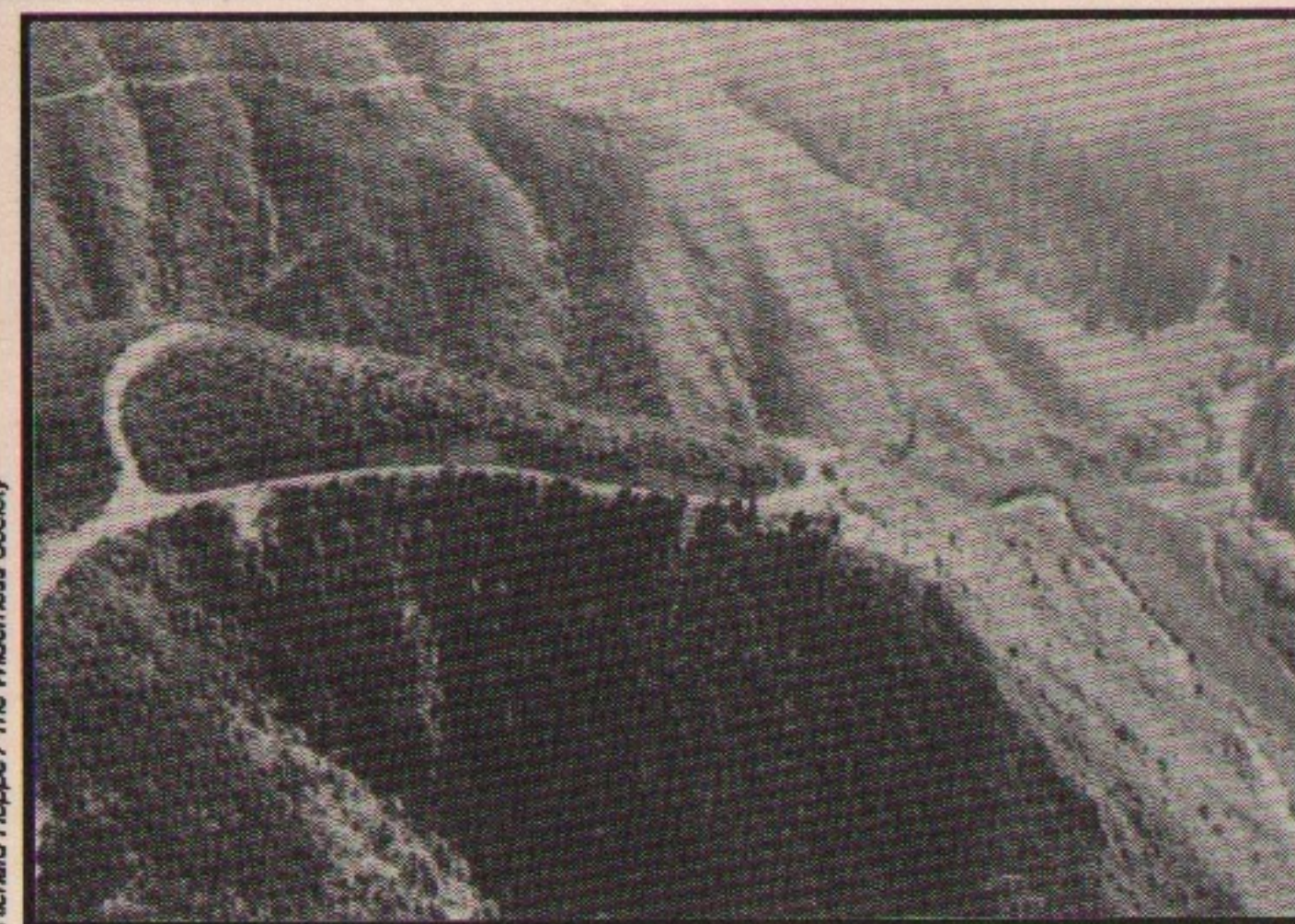
The hunters, however, have done little to warrant special privileges in national forests. Unlike state wildlife agencies, the Forest Service receives only a minuscule portion of its income from the sale of hunting access permits. Hunters' offroad vehicles add to the erosion damage done by logging trucks, 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's no accident. National Forest maintenance crews find 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. Naiman of



The Fund for Animals

Richard Hoppe / The Wilderness Society



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 timberland. 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 Shasta-Trinity National Forests.

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, Caufield 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, only fictional 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 staffers who joined in the mistaken belief that their job would be protecting the environment. Former Forest Service employee Jeff Debonis 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 court, including the 1990 suspension 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 who have become resistant to natural fire, the agency, in its centennial year, seems particularly resistant to the political firestorms it has fueled.

Wayne Pacelle is National Director of the Fund for Animals.

HAVE YOU HAD YOUR VEGIE BURGER TODAY?



We are:

Wheat Free
Soy Free
Yeast Free
Sugar Free
Dairy Free
Best Tasting
Macrobiotic
Low Sodium
Cholesterol Free
All Natural
No Preservatives
Most Versatile



"Eating Is Believing"

Mud Pie Burgers are versatile! Our Veggie Burgers can be baked, broiled, grilled, deep fried, pan fried, fried in a teflon pan without oil, heated in a toaster, or sauteed in a wok. Great for breakfast, lunch or dinner, in a sandwich, as an appetizer, for an entree or just plain. Savor the unique vegetable and nut combination of delicious Mud Pie Veggie Burgers today. Stock your freezer with 2 or 3 packages. Tell your friends with food allergies, they'll be delighted.

Find Mud Pie Veggie Burgers in the frozen section of your local health food stores. Ask for them by name, Mud Pie Veggie Burgers. If your store doesn't carry them yet, insist they do soon or write me: Robbie Stair, Mud Pie Frozen Foods, 2549 Lyndale Ave. So., Mpls., MN 55405.

OUR VEGIE BURGERS HAVE NO EQUAL

The Little Green Shop



These days an increasing number of people are becoming more aware of how the products they use in their everyday life can have an adverse effect on themselves, their families and their environment. LITTLE GREEN SHOP offers a unique, comprehensive range of high quality household cleaning products and cosmetics. Our entire line of Little Green Shop products are bottled in recyclable plastic, contain no animal ingredients, they are completely cruelty-free, non toxic and biodegradable.

Send for your free catalog —

Healthline International Products
6500 S. Quebec St. #300
Englewood, CO 80111

— OR CALL —

(800) 359-6908

"Caring for Other Animals"

By Eric Dunayer, V.M.D.

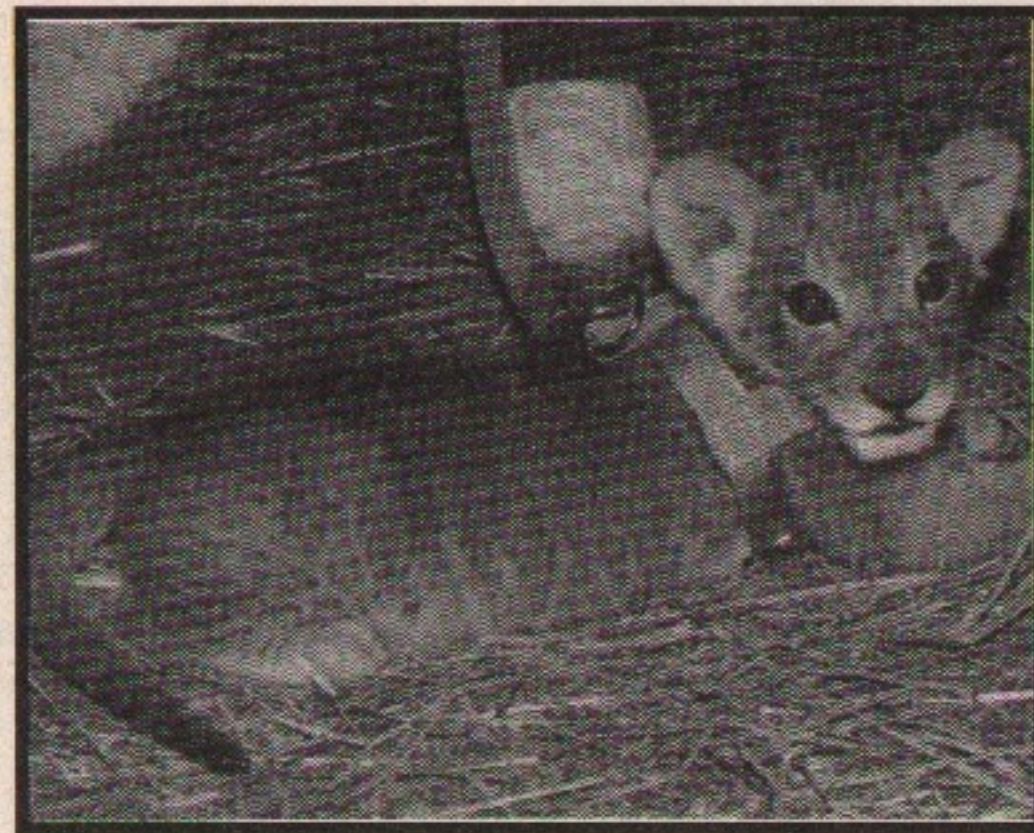
Exotic Animals: Displaced Lives

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 "fad" 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 a busy urban 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



Jim Mason

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, inbred 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 bottom feeding and easily rupture on a tank's gravel 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 so 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, those 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.

KILLING THE CRISIS NOT THE ANIMALS

An International Symposium on Dog & Cat Overpopulation



SEPTEMBER 20 & 21, 1991

Washington, D.C.

the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

FEATURING: (partial list)

Ingrid Newkirk (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals), Coleman McCarthy (syndicated columnist), Nedim 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)

*an educational and tactics forum sponsored by
International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR),
Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights (AVAR)*

Please send me further in-depth information on program topics, hotel accommodations and conference airline carrier.

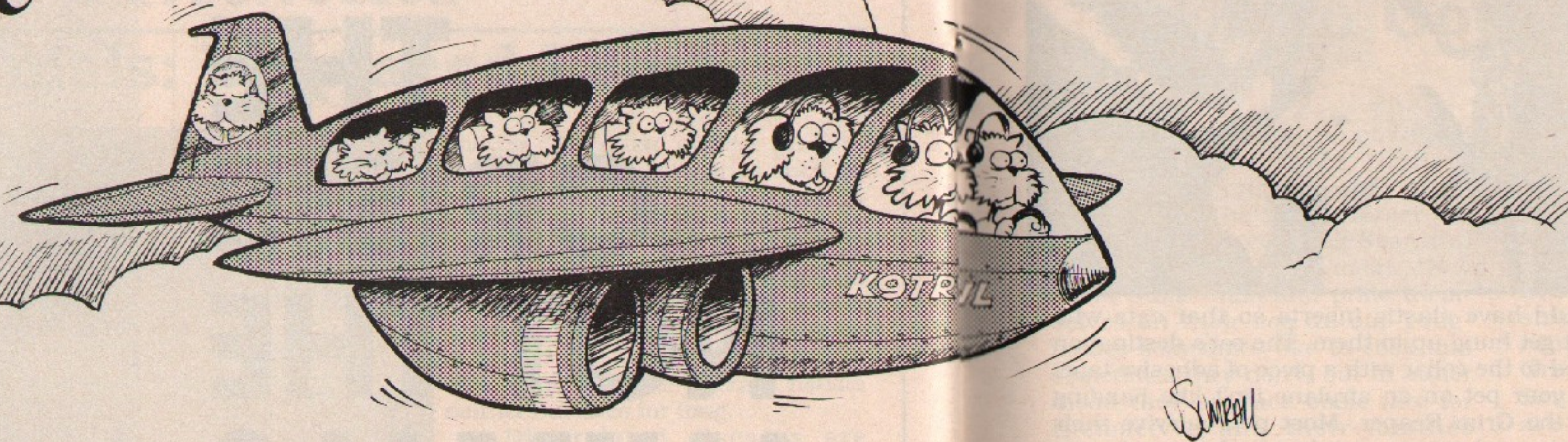
NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE/ZIP _____

return to: ISAR • 421 South State Street • Clarks Summit, PA 18411

You CAN Take Them With You



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, and you're way past the number you usually get to before 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? What are they doing here? What am I doing here? What's that thing coming out of the sky? Yo. Somebody, hellllp!*

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 *Dallas 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 major 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 she'll 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 thus 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 Keys just wouldn't be the same without Little Kipper, 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 \$50 for this service, USAir \$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 minikennels 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 minikennel—and there's no reason why anybody but a ferret breeder would have them handy—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 minikennel and you've succeeded in squishing your pet into it, don't expect to stroll onto the plane and stash the carrier under the 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 that 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 wire 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' luggage 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 luggage in this area, and are usually stowed near the door for quick access. You surrender your pet at the

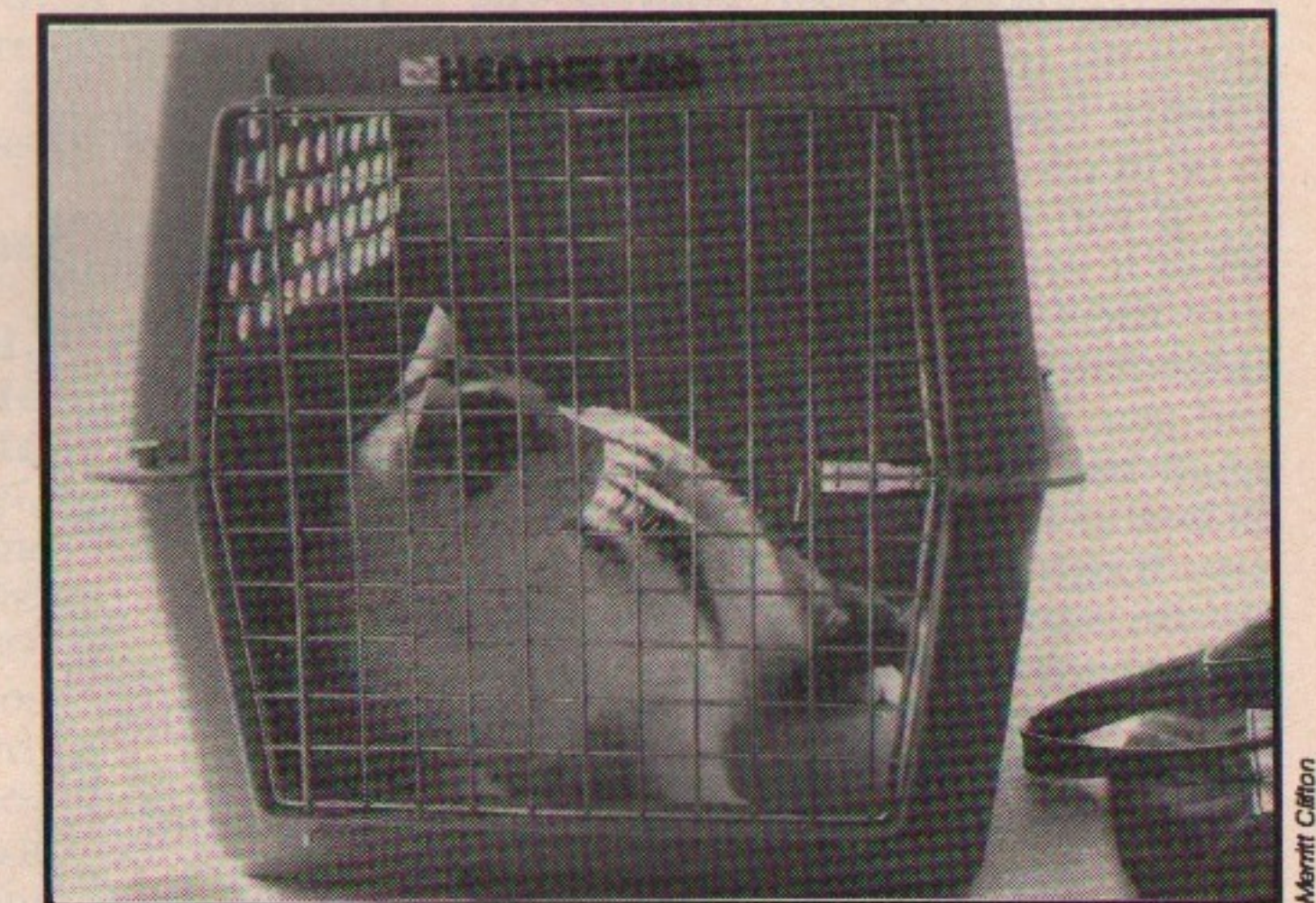
ticket counter before boarding your flight, which means he's unloaded—as they say in the industry—directly onto the plane from there. While more pets can fly in cargo than in the cabin, oxygen is still limited in the hold, and you'll need to make reservations for this section, too. When you're making 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; report this to the airline as soon as possible.

Phyllis Wright, vice president/companion animals for the Humane Society of the U.S., warns against shipping animals if the temperature is above 85 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."

Airlines require that traveling pets arrive with health certificates 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 the vet's anyway. If your aging pet 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 Boston terriers, chows, and Pekinese 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

Continued on next page



Continued from previous page

will be a lot less stressful for her if she thinks of the kennel as a friendly place, and associates it with one or the other of her preferred activities. A favorite blanket, towel, or toy is another way to improve the atmosphere in the kennel during a flight. Make sure the toy is something soft that you can secure to the inside of the kennel. You don't want Bowser cold-cocked by a flying Nylabone over Mississippi.

If your pet sleeps on your pillow, take a freshly used pillowcase and sew it around a piece of foam rubber that's been cut to fit the bottom of the cage. If you think he would like more privacy, line a portion of the inside of the kennel door with a disposable diaper. Not a huge Pamper that will make the door air tight. All you want to do is cover enough of the front door to create a sense of security.

Some airlines suggest that you tranquilize your pet before putting her on a plane, but Phyllis Wright suggests otherwise. "I would never tranquilize a cat," says Wright, "because tranquilizers can stimulate the overexcitement stage, and, most of the time, it's the tranquilized cat that goes bonkers. If your veterinarian recommends that you tranquilize your dog, that's his or her decision. But you should be aware that tranquilizers may increase the likelihood of overheating, and, at high



collars should have elastic inserts so that cats who escape won't get hung up in them. The cat's destination can be affixed to the collar with a piece of adhesive tape.

Putting your pet on an airplane isn't like handing her over to the Grim Reaper. Most pets survive their fear of flying, and many people to whom cats are shipped great distances report that when they pick the cats up at the airport, they come out of the kennel with a handshake and a purr and ride home on somebody's lap purring all the way. Why not? They don't have to eat airline food or watch movies they've already seen.

"Touring With Bowser" lists almost 7,000 U.S. hostels that accommodate dogs. Other suggestions are offered in the \$1.50 booklet from Gaines Pet Care Booklet, P.O. Box 877, Young America, MN 55399.

"Pets on the Go," a 20-page brochure, is available free for a self-addressed, stamped, legal-size envelope from ALPO Pet Center, P.O. Box 4000, Allentown, PA 18001.

"Transportation Tips," by the Department of Agriculture, and several other related publications are free from DOA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, REAC-ACS, 6505 Belcrest Rd., Room 269, Federal Bldg., Hyattsville, MD 20782.

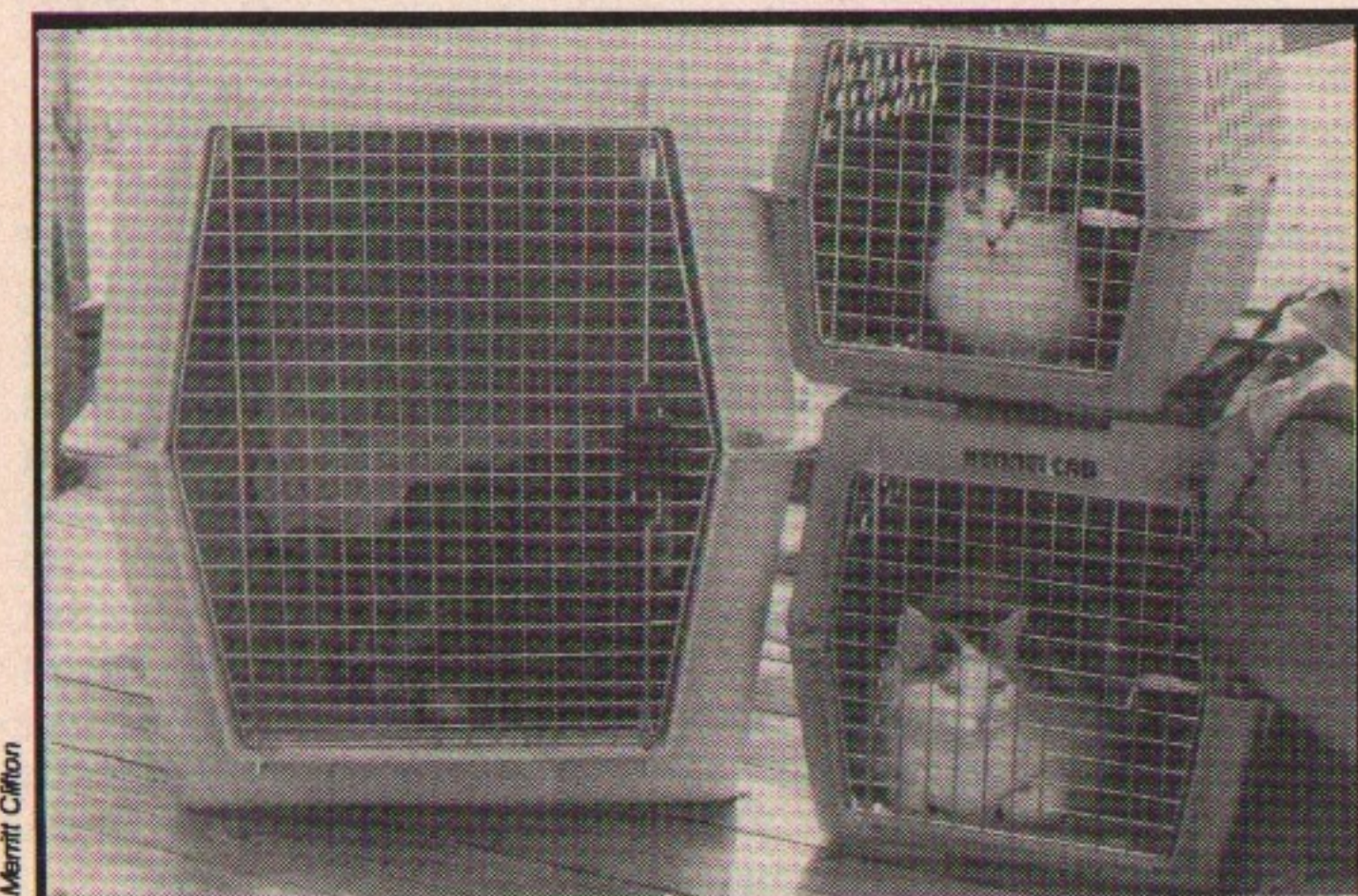
"Traveling with Your Pet," offers quarantine, vaccination and other foreign travel information; it's \$2.50 from the ASPCA, Public Relations Department, 441 East 92nd St., New York, NY 10028.

"Air Travel for Pets" is free, from the Washington Humane Society, 7319 Georgia Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20012.

"Traveling With Your Pet" is \$4 from the ASPCA Education Department, 441 E. 92nd St., New York, NY 10028.

For questions concerning the Department of Agriculture validation of health certificates, contact: Dr. Nancy Wiswall, Area Veterinarian in Charge, USDA-APHIS, 2568 Riva Rd., 2nd Floor, Annapolis, MD 21401, (301) 962-7726; or Dr. Terry Taylor, Area Veterinarian in Charge, USDA-APHIS, Washington Building, 6th Floor, 1100 Bank St., Richmond, VA 23219, (804) 771-2774.

For Jerry Mishler's file on pet travel send a stamped, self-addressed, legal-sized envelope to Action Pet Express, 14338 Victory Blvd., Van Nuys, CA 91401.



altitudes, may cause some breathing problems."

Wright advises feeding an animal at least 12 hours before flight time, and making that meal a light one. Don't give your pet too much water before the flight, either. "Animals travel better on an empty stomach. An animal who's very housebroken may get very uncomfortable not being able to get out and eliminate. And if it's up in the air for six or eight hours and it has a heavy load on its stomach or kidneys, it's really going to be in distress."

If you are not traveling on the same flight as your pet or if you're not picking the animal up yourself, make sure there's someone reliable meeting the pet who will immediately let him out of the crate to relieve himself and give him something to eat or drink. "You can tie a small bag with the animal's leash and food and water dishes to the outside of the crate to make this easier," says Wright.

Be sure the kennel is marked on the outside with the animal's destination and the phone numbers where you or the person picking the pet up can be reached at all times. These numbers are critical if the flight or the person meeting the flight is delayed. You should also put a collar with an ID on both dogs and cats. Cats'



Custom Cookbooks

When it comes to cooking, I think there are three kinds of people: the gourmets, the pragmatics, and the rather-forget-its. Gourmets love creating beautiful food. When they eat meat, they follow Julia Child and pride themselves on their *coq au vin*. Pragmatics 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 so. They're apt to clip recipes from newspapers and make meatloaf. Rather-forget-its would prefer to do just that: forego 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 1991, 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 (or non-cook) I know of.

For the gourmet

Friendly Foods, Gourmet Vegetarian Cuisine, by Brother Ron Pickarski, O.F.M. (TenSpeed Press, P.O. Box 7123, Berkeley, CA 94707; 1991; 277 pages, softcover, \$16.95).

Brother Ron is a Franciscan monk who considers himself a "food missionary." He believes that by sharing with the gourmet community and the world at large his expertise on the preparation of elegant, vegan dishes, he is carrying the message of St. Francis. Brother Ron put together the first American natural foods team for the prestigious Culinary Olympics, an international competition, and the team has consistently won medals there.

His new book brings some of the gold to your kitchen. The recipes do not require gourmet

expertise. Included are such dishes as Vegetable Tempura, Zucchini Bisque, Melon Aspic, and a variety of side dishes, breads, and desserts. It's in the main course section that Brother Ron really shines, with recipes ranging from Polish Pierogi to Greek Moussaka to German Sauerbraten. His main dish pies are particularly delicious. I recommend you start with Tofu Spinach Pie.

For the pragmatic

The High Road to Health, A Vegetarian Cookbook, by Lindsay Wagner and Ariane Spade (Prentice Hall Press, Prentice Hall Bldg., Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632; 1990; 288 pages, hardcover, \$19.91).

Lindsay Wagner played the Bionic Woman on TV, but these vegan dishes are for real people. As a pragmatic myself, I appreciate the basic nature 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 Romaine, Carrot and Walnut Salad with Cranberry Dressing; Spinach Pecan Raviolis; Green Beans with Onions and Tomatoes; Italian Roasted Peppers. A wonderful chapter called "Breakfast, Brunch, and Breads" has a yummy recipe for eggless, milkless pancakes.

For the rather-forget-it

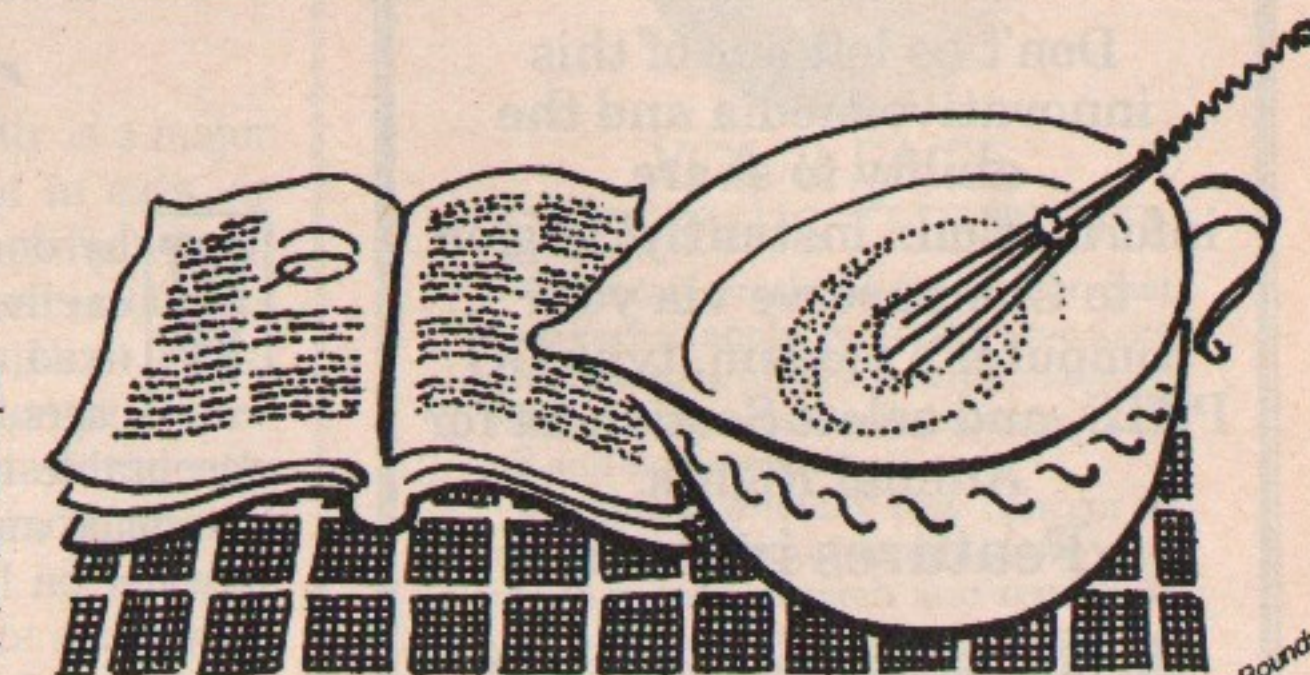
Simple Food For The Good Life, A Collection of Random Cooking Practices and Pithy Quotations, by Helen Nearing (Stillpoint Publishing, P.O. Box 640, Walpole, NH, 03608; 1980; 309 pages, softcover, \$9.95).

This is a philosophy book with recipes, and there's no more refreshing philosopher of the simple, compassionate good life than Helen Nearing. With her 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-its heart!

A few of Nearing 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." And charmingly interspersed throughout are delightful quotations from people whose wisdom has stood the test of time. These come from ancient texts and old cookery books that Nearing uncovered in rare book rooms. Some are serious, like Alexander Pope's "Man is the butcher and the tomb of his brother animals." Others are light, such as Seneca's writing, "If the human race would but listen to the voice of reason it would recognize that chefs are superfluous as soldiers." Seneca 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 included, send a copy by August 15, 1991 to Victoria Moran c/o The ANIMALS' AGENDA, 345 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468.



Animal Rights has joined the Computer Age!

Don't be left out of this innovative media and the ability to share information...instantly! Log on to Compuserve via your computer's modem, type GO PETS, and select Section 14 for Animal Rights.

Features include:

A Message Center

Utilize the message center where you can ask questions, discuss issues, share victories, suggest actions, participate in debates, or just chat.

The Library

Access the library which contains dozens of files covering a wide range of subjects or contribute your own.

Conferences

Join a live, online conference and exchange ideas with fellow activists throughout the country. Conferences are held the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 10:00 pm EST. Guest speakers are scheduled for several conferences throughout the year to correspond with special events.

The next special conference:

Guest Speaker: Tom Regan

Topic: Animal Rights

Awareness Week

When: Wednesday, June 12th

Sponsored by:

Animal Rights Electronic Network

P.O. Box 17521

Raleigh, NC 27619-7521

(919) 839-0423 days

New Compuserve subscribers are eligible to receive a free introductory subscription and \$15 usage credit

To join Compuserve call (800)848-8199

and ask for

Representative #177

M E D I C I N E:

The Psychology of Abuse

Why do people cut up animals and eat them? Why is burning animals, irradiating them, locking them in cages, and killing them considered acceptable in science? Why is shooting mammals and birds and hauling fish out of water on hooks considered pleasurable sport?

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

Since that time, I have come to note the importance of several psychological factors that allow abuse to continue:

1) *The failure of inhibition.* There is a substantial scientific literature linking aggressiveness toward animals and aggressiveness toward people. When psychologists interview violent criminals, for example, they often find a history of cruelty to animals. In particular, a triad of childhood symptoms—cruelty to animals, fire-setting, and bed-wetting—is predictive of aggressiveness in adulthood. What these symptoms have in common is the failure of inhibition. Children who cannot control their aggressive impulses toward animals will frequently grow into adults who have difficult inhibiting aggressive impulses toward people. Typically, their parents failed to control 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 interrupt the progression from impulse to action. The professor who asked me to break rats' eardrums was not deriving pleasure from the pain of animals. Rather, he was unable to appreciate the suffering he was causing. His problem, like that of most animal researchers, was that his values were developed in a culture of science that does not recognize suffering, and fosters defenses against the recognition of suffering and death of sentient beings other than humans. This was why a psychological study of cockfighters, practitioners of a "sport" in which 85 percent of the animals are killed, was unable to find a greater degree of sadism or psychosis than in the



average nonparticipant 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. Happily, this is not the case. Learning about the consequences of their actions has led many to diminish their aggressive impact on those around them.

2) *Rationalization.* 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 find cattle ranchers calling themselves environmentalists, just as tobacco farmers fought the mountain of evidence that weighed against them. Animal experimenters under criticism have routinely and creatively sought links to images (such as afflicted children) that might justify their work.

3) *Animals as reminders 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

IN LAY TERMS

By Neal D. Barnard, M. D.

childhood one is trying to leave behind. Some people use perverted animal images as part of the struggle for recognition of their adulthood. For example, keeping fighting dogs, boa constrictors, or tiger cubs is used to signify toughness. Fortunately, as people learn about the complexities of nonhuman animals, and the vital environmental roles played by even the smallest of them, an appreciation of other lifeforms is rapidly becoming a mark of sophistication rather than of childishness.

4) *Domination and mating strategies.* It is not only the proud peacock who struts his stuff for a (hopefully) 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. Domination plays a key role in hunting (note the importance of size in trophy animals) and especially in rodeo, where virtually 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.

5) *Deferral to authority.* The language of science is often as far beyond our comprehension as the language of our parents when we were toddlers. Many of us have assumed that doctors and scientists have knowledge, and also moral judgement, superior to our own. In a classic experiment, psychologist Stanley Milgram told volunteers to administer what they believed to be potentially fatal electric shocks to human subjects. Unknown to the volunteers, the "shocked" subjects were actually working for Milgram. As the electric current was increased, some volunteers balked. But the experimenter's reassurance caused them to continue, even when they believed they were risking the subject's life. Milgram has been resoundingly criticized for conducting the experiment. But what was most frightening was the willingness of normal volunteers to follow orders to harm another living being.

6) *Fantasies about animals.* We project our own aggressive impulses onto animals. Cats are sometimes viewed as sneaky or aloof, probably because their facial muscles allow less 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 tend to imagine it in cats, or project their aggressive impulses onto cats. People who torture animals victimize cats much more frequently than dogs. And because of the association of felines 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 infectious evil. Even though humans spread disease much more commonly than do rats, negative fantasies about animals tend 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 be exploited by politicians and movie directors alike. The differences between animals and humans may seem to overwhelm their similarities and confine them to a category distinct from our own. This sort of thinking leads to the use of preferences (e.g. rat vs. baby), rather than morally relevant criteria, as a basis for ethical decisions.

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. So, we go through a stage in which we babble, wet ourselves, and throw and break objects. Only later do we learn to speak, to 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 grotesque aggressions before we learned, gradually, to inhibit those actions. We gave up cannibalism. Human slaves were freed. Most of us have realized that wife-beating is unacceptable.

With animals, we're just emerging from the babbling, wetting, destroying stage. One day we will look back in embarrassment and shame at the suffering we caused them for so long.

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

Approved by BWC, USA® 1986

**YOUR FACE
DESERVES THE BEST!**

Sombra is a make-up foundation that is so easy to apply, you don't have to be an artist to achieve a flawless, blended finish. It contains no waxes, no mineral oil and no preservatives.

Sombra is a totally new concept in make-up foundation resulting from years of laboratory research and testing. It combines only the richest and costliest ingredients so you may experience the most sensational exciting make-up foundation ever.

Sombra manufactures a complete line of fine skin care products, blushers and hair preparations.

No animal testing. **SOMBRA** No animal ingredients.

For information write or call
SOMBRA COSMETICS INC.
5600 McLeod Suite G
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109
1-800-225-3963
In New Mexico and Alaska
505/888-0288

Now Is The Time To Make A Commitment!

While there are many national and grassroots groups addressing animal rights, The ANIMALS' AGENDA serves as the nucleus of the movement and its most reliable source of information. The ANIMALS' AGENDA presents the issues and provides a forum for rational dialogue.

To ensure that The ANIMALS' AGENDA is to continue its work in educating people worldwide to develop a new ethic for animals, we would greatly appreciate your help now, at this crucial time. As subscriptions provide only half the funds needed for publication, the steady financial support of contributors is vital!

We Appeal To You To Make A Pledge Of Support

YES! Sign me up as an ANIMALS' AGENDA...

Sustainer (\$250 to \$999 per year)
Sponsor (\$1,000 to \$4,999 per year)
Patron (\$5,000 to \$9,999 per year)
Benefactor (\$10,000 or more per yr)

Enclosed is \$ _____
(We'll send quarterly statement for the balance).
Charge my ☐ Mastercard ☐ Visa
Account# _____
Exp. _____ for \$ _____
Signature _____

I can't sign up at this time, but here's a donation to help the effort: \$ _____

Name _____
Address _____

REVIEWS

Barnyard Betrayal

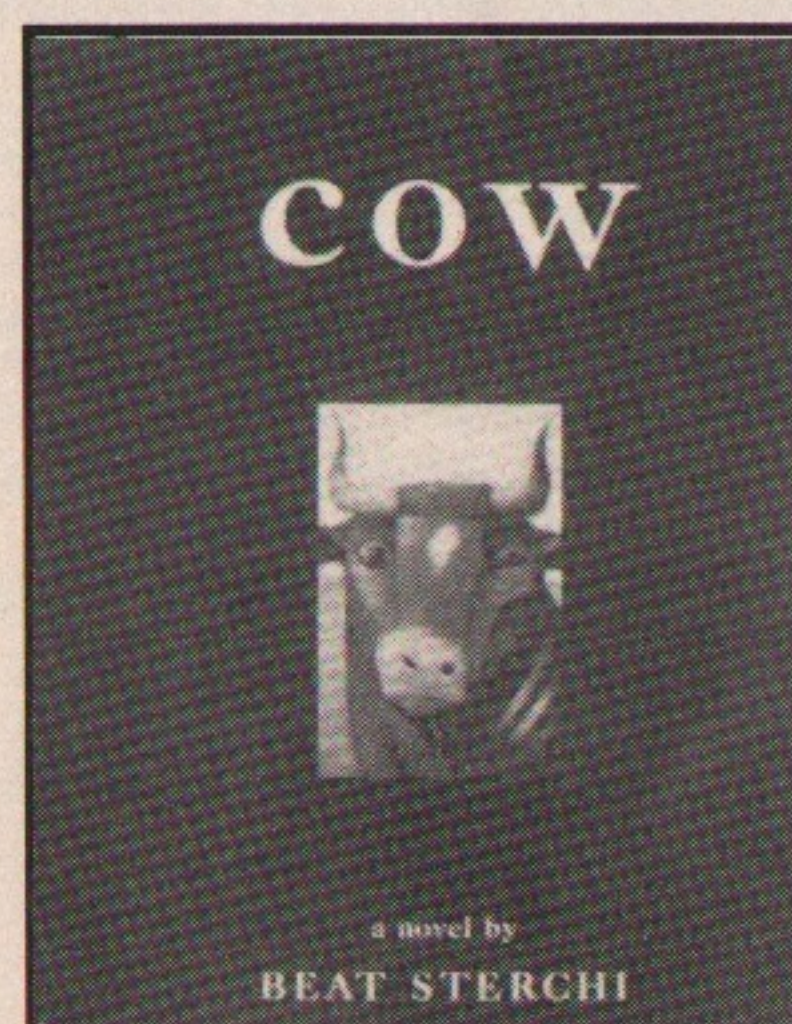
Cow

By Beat Sterchi, translated by Michael Hofmann; Pantheon Books (NY), 1988; 353 pages, hardcover, \$19.95.

"The barnyard traditionally—for authors as various as Chaucer, Grimm, and Beatrix Potter—is a place of merriment and adventure. Man, when he appears at all, is no more malevolent 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 Frog King, Boria Sax

Although this first novel by a young son of a Swiss butcher is not anthropomorphic, its central char-



acter is the strawberry red Simmental, lead cow and champion milker of Farmer Knuchel's herd. The original German edition bears her name, *Blosch*, personalizing the novel in a way the American title, *Cow*, does not. I assume the title was changed because American readers would not know that Blosch is a common name for a red cow in Europe, but in fact the title change accents the theme of the novel: the efforts of humans to separate themselves from the animals they exploit and eat.

The reader is removed from Blosch in life and in death by the novel's two narrators, the immigrant worker Ambrosio who is a hand at Knuchel's farm and an anonymous apprentice worker at the slaughterhouse. Nonetheless, Blosch is the focus of Ambrosio's description of the efforts of Farmer Knuchel to forestall the onslaught of modern technology. His cows have names, are milked by hand, bred by live bulls, and between milkings roam free in lush pastures kept rich with manure and by rotation instead of chemicals.

The theme of betrayal works under the idyll even in Knuchel's day. It is an unspoken truth that, like Orwell's Boxer, Blosch and her sisters, "All of them, would one day...disappear in the direction of the slaughterhouse," and Frau Knuchel is overheard commenting at the slaughter of the family pig: "Who would have guessed the little pig would have so much blood in her?" But the depth of betrayal is revealed years after Ambrosio has been forced out of Farmer Knuchel's paradise by the xenophobia of the villagers.

His servitude in the slaughterhouse, the only job open to foreigners in this pristine Swiss village, makes the point that the proletariat is as much the victim of Western society as are the farm animals. After seven years at the loathsome task, Ambrosio recognizes Blosch, shipped with the other dried-up cows from the farm the eldest Knuchel son has fully modernized. Ambrosio sees her "looming out of the mist like a ghost," and although she goes "cowpeaceably" to the slaughter, not anticipating her betrayal, she rises long after she should have

been dead and drags herself trumpeting in anger through the slaughterhouse.

Blosch becomes an avenging angel for the workers, a reminder of sacred and ritual connections to the animal world lost in the stainless steel and glass environs of the factory farm and slaughterhouse. *Cow* goes well beyond the horrors of Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*, although the recently published unexpurgated edition of the 1906 novel, as Sterchi himself suggests, makes an apt companion piece. While they are as incapable of changing their lives as the cows, the workers do rise to Blosch's challenge. Leading a garlanded cow past Blosch's carcass, they ritually slaughter her. Wrenching as the moment is, it contrasts to the sterilized daily slaughter in ways meaningful to the men. The apprentice imagines her, as she calmly bleeds to death without the panic or outrage common in the slaughterhouse, reliving the proud heritage of "the mighty aurochs" whose hoofbeats once "thundered across the steppes" from Europe to China just as Blosch had thundered through the slaughterhouse.

For those few moments, the men experience a unity with nature, the land and its rhythms, and the feminine that is no longer a part of the world of men. Their responses suggest the significance of Ambrosio's name, which means the nectar of the gods, associated in myth with the moon and the maternal blood of life. The final ironies reinforce the point: Blosch is found to be pregnant with the female calf she never bore for the Knuchels, and lab tests show that her life since Farmer Knuchel's death has rendered her flesh inedible: "stamped over and over in large blue letters INEDIBLE," she is thrown in the incinerator. But she escapes at least the last of the indignities that are "done before a cow became a joint of meat lying in a delivery van." Her unborn daughter does not escape. Her delicate hide will be dyed in "fashionable colors, shorn and printed, worked into summer and winter furs."

—Marion W. Copeland

REVIEWS

The Spay/Neuter Message

Throwaways

Video by Focus On Animals, funded by the ASPCA (441 East 92nd St., NY, NY 10128), 1991; 21 minutes, 1/2" VHS, \$15 from ASPCA (1-800-395-ASPCA).

Throwaways is unfortunately the second-best video on pet overpopulation to be partially 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 *Stray*, 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 to buy and circulate one, the distinctions between the two are the distinctions between journalism and glitz. *Stray*, reviewed here last month, memorably follows real-life animal rescue workers about their duties and interviews actual pet owners as they bring their animals to be euthanized, often for trivial reasons. *Throwaways*, by contrast, combines artful camera work with an anthropomorphic narration of a stray dog's life from the dog's point of view, a lyric vignette about a man and his dog, and finally a set of stiffly acted scenes in which recognizable animal rights activists play irresponsible pet owners, giving veterinarians and humane educators the chance to deliver the spay/neuter message.

—M.C.



Four Views From The Swamp

Sea Of Slaughter

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

Pelts: The Politics Of The Fur Trade

1990; 57 minutes; 1/2" VHS purchase \$350, rental \$85; 16mm \$850.

No Room To Roam

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

Food For Thought

1990; 28 minutes; 1/2" VHS purchase \$150, rental \$50.

All distributed by Bullfrog Films, Inc. (Olney, PA 19547; 800-543-3764, 215-779-8226). Despite the differences in length, all are available to ANIMALS' AGENDA readers at a special purchase price of \$75 each.

One of the most courageous and controversial documentaries ever aired by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, *Sea Of Slaught-*

ter is Farley Mowat's video version of his bestselling book by the same title, produced as a special edition of David Suzuki's award-winning science program, *The Nature Of Things*. Mowat, a native of Atlantic Canada, unflinchingly reveals the history of his home and his people as a history of relentless exploitation of every other living creature. Mowat's narration is illustrated perhaps too vividly for the squeamish, with rare old footage of sailing ships attacking whales; crews including children driving whales ashore, then grinding their corpses into food for caged mink; men stomping seabirds' eggs, so that the birds will lay new clutches to be taken when fresh; and close-ups of the annual harp seal hunt (which took place this year to virtually no notice because of the public distraction created by the Persian Gulf War). As many as 20 different men skin seals alive, a harp seal mother nuzzles the skinned remains of her pup, and all the while Mowat recites the grim statistics: fish stocks down 95 percent, birds driven to extinction,

whales and walrus extirpated. Always, the government both promotes the slaughter and blames diminishing returns on other predators, who are in their own turn exploited until they nearly vanish. No one who sees this will ever forget it. David Suzuki, a man of deep humane principle, won't forget it, either. Shortly after it aired, the Canadian government slashed the CBC budget, and the CBC, getting the message, tried to slash Suzuki. His program survived only because it's among the most-watched and best-respected on Canadian television.

Pelts: The Politics Of The Fur Trade was also produced by the CBC. Perhaps because of the politics of discussing fur on a broadcasting system funded by a government simultaneously spending millions trying to save the fur trade, it's by far the most imbalanced of the four current Bullfrog offerings. Though *Pelts* debuted on Canadian television in May 1990, none of the information offered dates from later than mid-1987, and much was either outdated or flatly inaccurate even then. For

Continued on next page

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 ranches. 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 Lynx 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 Loretta Swit 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 cobbled 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*.

Vividly 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 defenders (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 avoid asking difficult questions, those favoring the killing end up condemning it in their own words. A pubescent boy describes how he took three shots to finish off "his" bison; his father asserts that bison "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 straight-facedly explains that the buffalo must be killed because otherwise they'll eat his three children's college education. Weighing current hay prices against tuition and board at 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 school and civic groups just before lunch, and watch hamburger sales plummet.

—Merritt Clifton

A Connected View

Inhumane Society: The American Way Of Exploiting Animals

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

Elaborating on the slogan that "Animal Liberation is Human Liberation," Michael Fox argues in *Inhumane 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.

Inhumane 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 F. Marsicano and Debra Larson

Reviews Continued on page 57

The Animals' Agenda

June 1991



FOR
SHAME
Pennsylvania

STOP SHOOTING YOUR PIGEONS

Over 10,000 pigeons will be brutally **s l a u g h t e r e d** this year at the pigeon shoot in Hegins, PA. Join protesters from all over the country on **Labor Day, September 2, 1991** to make this the largest animals rights event since **The March for Animals**. Call today to obtain information concerning the protest at **1-301-770-7444**. Please send desperately needed donations to: Pigeon Shoot c/o Mobilization for Animals, PO Box 99762, Pittsburgh, PA 15233. This protest is being organized by a coalition of over 40 national and grass roots animal rights groups. WE NEED THOUSANDS OF PROTESTERS!

"NEVER HAVE SO MANY GIVEN SO MUCH FOR SO FEW."



Twenty million* animals each year are cut, burned, shot, drowned, poisoned, infected and otherwise abused to death in experiments that benefit few if any humans. Proven alternatives to animal research can save more human lives, plus billions of dollars to fund more scientific and humane approaches to medicine. Learn how you can help by joining NAVS today.

I want to help save animals and humans. Please enroll me as a member.

- ☐ Individual \$10 ☐ Family \$15
☐ Student/Senior \$5 ☐ Life \$50
☐ Life Benefactor \$100 or more
☐ Please use my contribution of \$_____ to help the Society accomplish its goals.

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY
53 W. JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO, IL 60604

106B104

*Source: the Congress of the United States Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) - 1983

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

is now indexed
Get the entire set of magazine indexes (1981-1989)
to find the stories you remember.

Each set: \$10.00 p.p.

The ANIMALS' AGENDA
456 Monroe Turnpike
Monroe, CT 06468

(Note: Back issues are unavailable)

June 1991

The Animals' Agenda



31ST ANNUAL VEGETARIAN CONVENTION
OF THE AMERICAN VEGAN SOCIETY
(Including The 3rd Biennial Congress Of
VEGETARIAN UNION OF NORTH AMERICA)

August 7-11, 1991

On the Beautiful Campus of
REGIS UNIVERSITY,
MILE-HIGH DENVER, COLORADO

*Classes *Lectures
*Food Demonstrations *Workshops

Featuring movement leaders
you know: Barnard, Klaper,
Harris, Hershaft, Pickarski,
Moran, Pearson, Akers, Lawrence,
Dinshah, and many,
many more!

Write now for details, advance
registration rates:
The American Vegan Society
501 Old Harding Highway
MALAGA, NEW JERSEY 08328

55



Stolen family pet awaiting his fate defenceless and alone

If you really care about animals

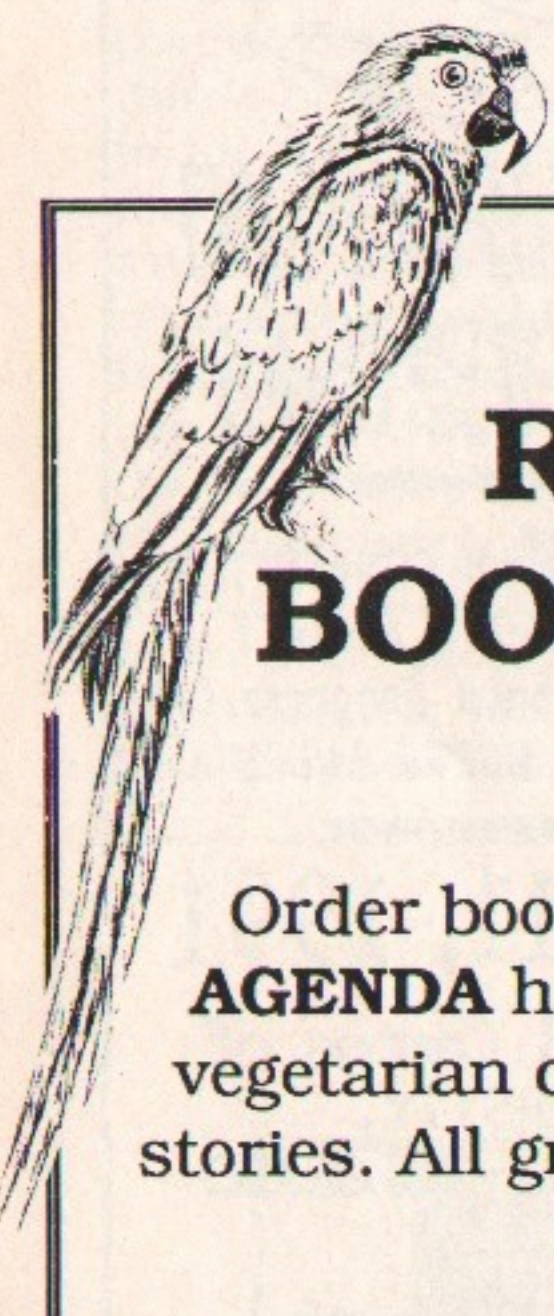
- ... You will feel disgust that family pets are being stolen and sold to British laboratories where every 6 seconds an animal dies.
- ... You will feel disgust that wild animals are still being torn to pieces in the name of sport.
- ... You will feel disgust that whales and dolphins are still being slaughtered for commercial gain.
- ... You will feel disgust that animals are still suffering in factory farm systems.

Care enough to help stop these atrocities—**Flesh and Blood** magazine will show you how!

Single copy £2.50. 4 issue subscription £10.00 UK – £14.00 overseas:

Caroline Publications (Dept A), P.O. Box 84, Stevenage, Herts, SG1 2SE, England.

Flesh and Blood – fighting for animal rights



REQUEST OUR BOOK ORDER FORM.

Order books to spread the word! **The ANIMALS' AGENDA** has books on a variety of animal issues, vegetarian cookbooks, and heart-warming fictional stories. All great for gift giving! Call or write for a free copy of our book list today.

Books will be shipped the same day order is received.

The ANIMALS' AGENDA
456 Monroe Turnpike
Monroe, CT 06468
(203) 452-0446



The Animals' Agenda

The Guardian

There's a national, independent weekly newspaper on the left—the Guardian. If you've never seen it you'll be impressed by the Guardian's quality and scope. Join the tens of thousands of concerned and active people who read the Guardian every week—for our in-depth coverage of the "movement," for our superb international reportage, for our independent perspective on U.S. and world affairs, for the diverse opinions we present. Try the Guardian.



Yes! Send me four **FREE** issues of the Guardian plus an option to subscribe at greatly reduced rates.

name _____

address _____

city/state/zip _____

Guardian, 33 West 17th St., New York, NY 10011

Photos, we need photos!

An ever present need in the production of **The ANIMALS' AGENDA** is for high-quality photographs of all kinds of animals and environmental subjects. We will be very grateful to readers who can help build up our picture archives by donating original or duplicate prints. Black and white glossies are best, but we can also use color if there is good contrast. To contribute, send photographs with a credit label attached to:

Mary Jean Bernabucci
The ANIMALS' AGENDA
456 Monroe Turnpike
Monroe CT 06468.

Please do not send photos that must be returned.

Reviews continued from page 54

Short Takes

What To Do When Your Cat Hurts: Practical Emergency Care You Can Do Yourself, And When To Call The Vet

By Nancy Lewis Owen, V.M.D.; Schell Publishing (436 North King St., Northampton, MA 01060), 1990; 77 pages, paper, \$7.95.

A veterinarian tells how to tell the difference between cat health emergencies, semi-emergencies, and conditions not requiring veterinary care. She also gives first-aid instructions and explains how to do a physical examination. The book is not intended as a replacement for professional care, but as an adjunct.

Gray Wolf, Red Wolf

By Dorothy Hinshaw Patent, with photographs by William Munoz; Clarion Books (215 Park Ave. South, NY, NY 10003), 1990; 64 pages, hardcover, \$15.95.

Gray Wolf, Red Wolf was written as a guide to wolves for readers of all ages, but seems especially appropriate for children and teenagers. The book describes the physical characteristics, life cycle, and behavior of the two species of wolves found in North America, and discusses the efforts being made to save them from extinction through reintroduction to wilderness areas. Vibrant color photographs grace most pages.

The Last Wolf of Ireland

By Elona Malterre; Clarion Books (215 Park Ave. South, NY, NY 10003), 1990; 127 pages, hardcover, \$13.95.

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; Shoe Tree 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; add \$1.75 for shipping.)

Devoted Friends is a collection of anecdotes about "ordinary" companion animals who do extraordinary 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 Nebbe; Educational Media Corporation (Box 21311, 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 Nebbe explains how to use "nature therapy" as a means to obtain inner peace and, ultimately, a more harmonious world.



FEMINISTS FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS

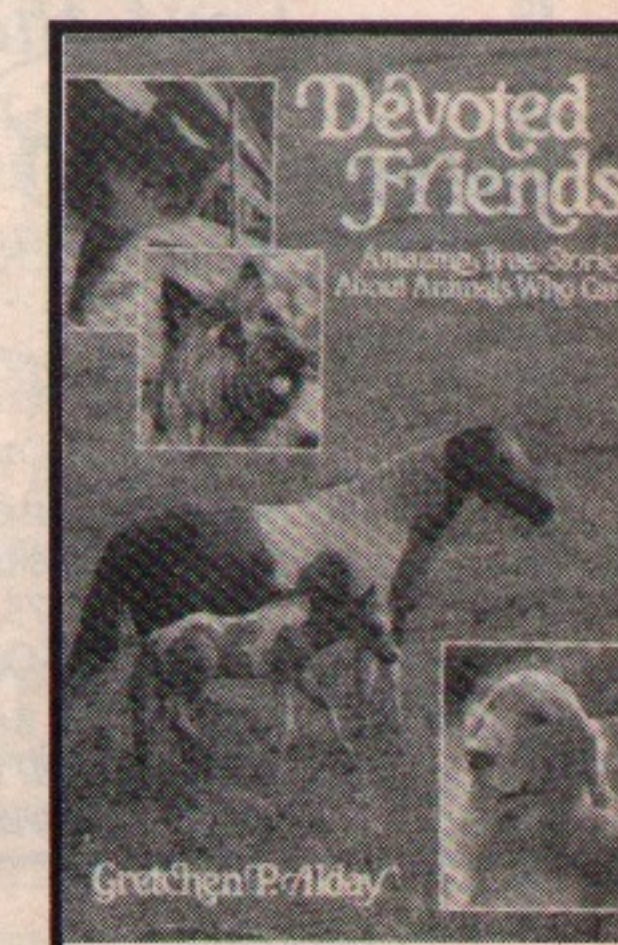
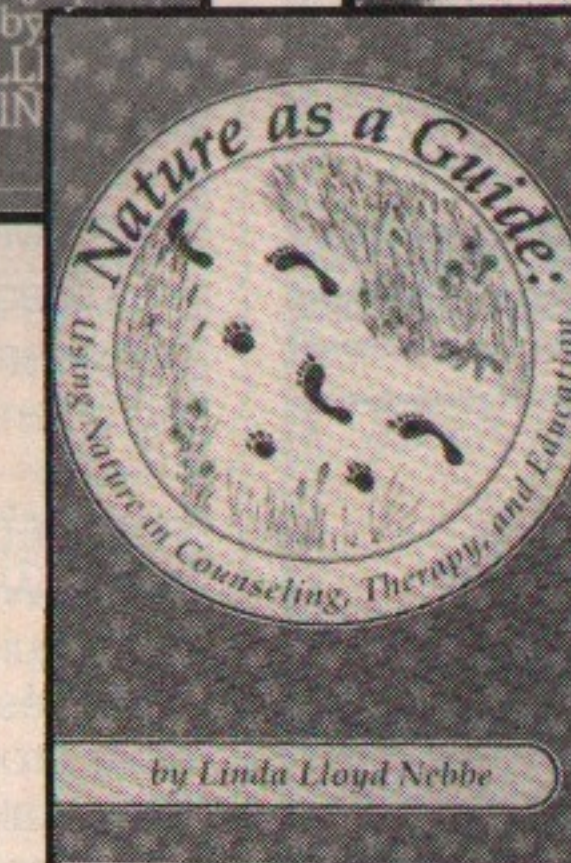
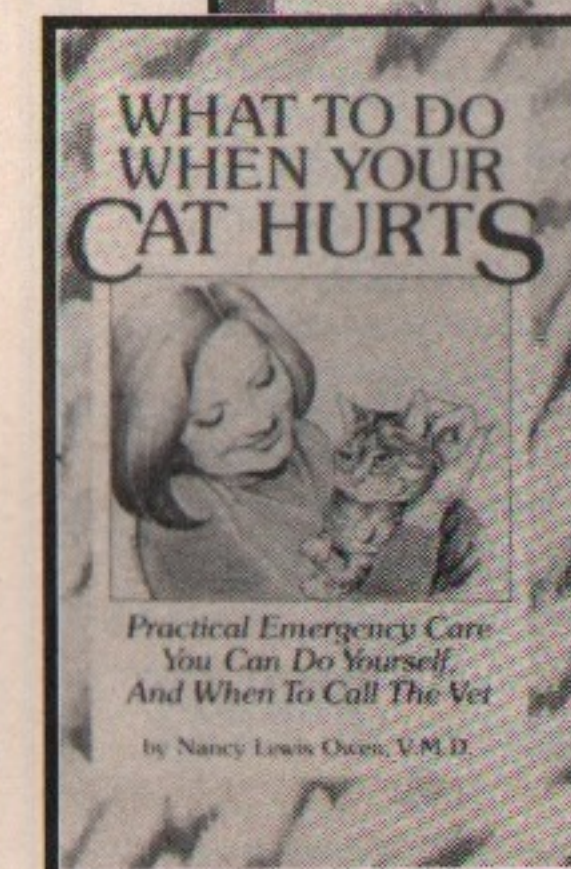
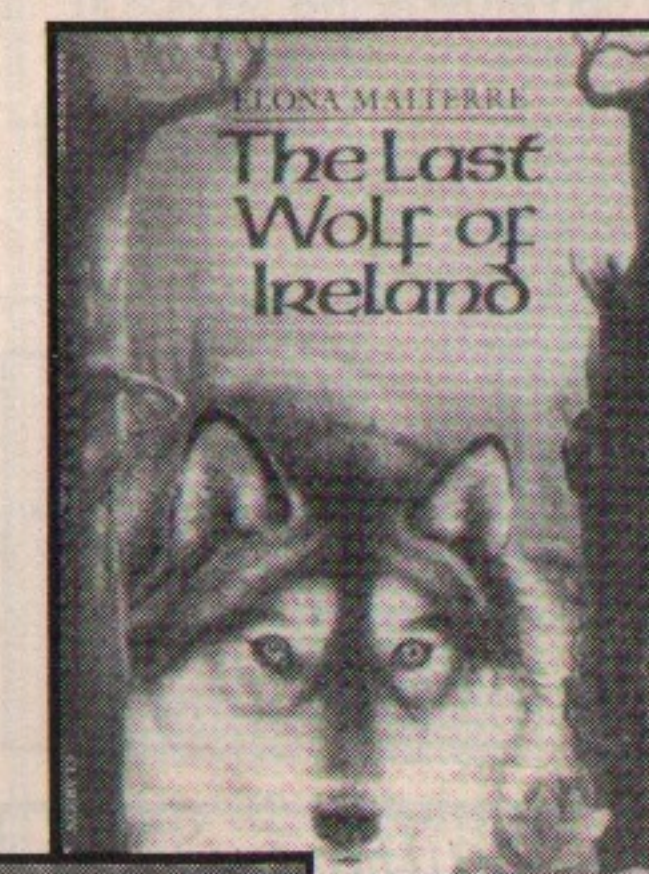
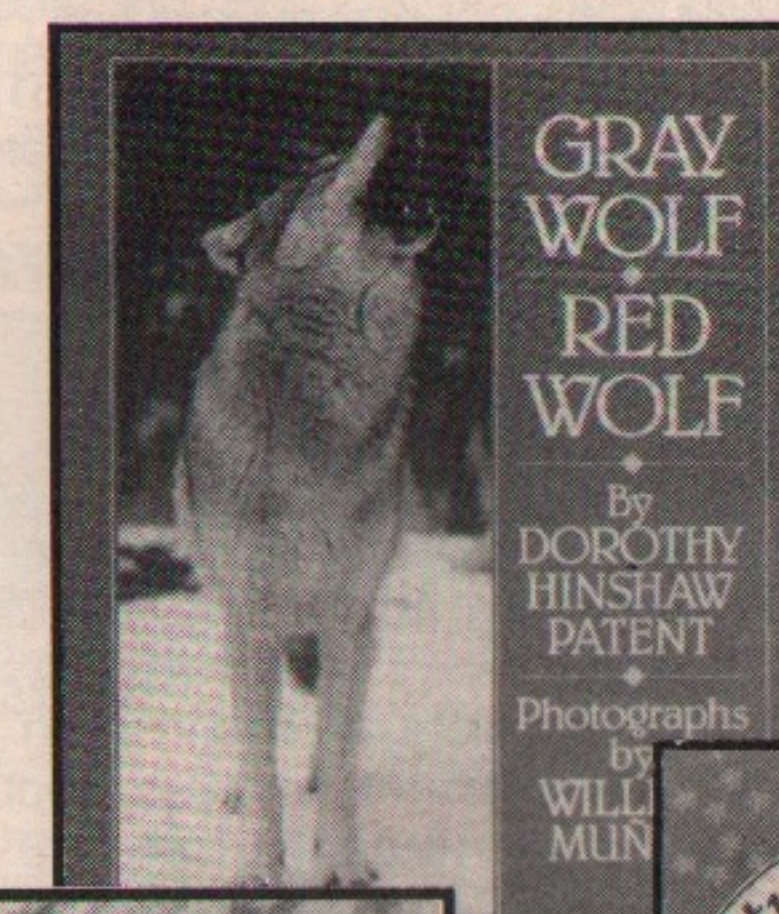
is becoming a major vehicle for raising the consciousness of the feminist movement, the animal liberation movement and the public at large about the connecting links between feminism and animal liberation.

Please join us in our work!

Membership \$12 - 20
includes 2 newsletters
T-shirts \$10 * Buttons \$1
Books and Literature

P.O. Box 10017
North Berkeley Station
Berkeley, CA 94709

ANIMAL RIGHTS
IS A FEMINIST ISSUE



CLASSIFIED

Classified Ad Information:

Classified Rates: \$1.00 per word, \$20 minimum. Please count all words, including zip code. **All ads must be prepaid.** No cancellations or refunds after deadline (the 15th of the second month preceding issue month).


Mail to:
The ANIMALS' AGENDA
Classified
456 Monroe Turnpike
Monroe, CT 06468

Ads are subject to approval.

Business Opportunities

L'AROME PARFUMS (USA): PETA-endorsed cruelty-free French fragrances. U.K. company continues breaking records in 6 countries. Significant income possible. 1-800-798-3129

TATTOOING: BEST PROTECTION AVAILABLE for pets against loss, theft, lab use. 99% documented recoveries. Join Tattoo-a-Pet (world's largest since 1972). You can provide this service in your area. Easy/painless/takes two minutes. We supply all. For information, write Tattoo-a-Pet, Dept. AG, 1625 Emmons Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11235.



Nail Care Breakthrough!
Just as dentists bond teeth, you can have beautiful fingernails.
Great low investment full/part time business opportunity!
CALL: 1-800-735-9059
CRUELTY FREE

(Independent Consultant)



Beauty Without the Beast
Totally New
Totally Animal Cruelty Free
Body, Pet, & Household Care
Free Catalog
Call 1-800-748-5675, or write:
EVERYBODY
1738 Pearl St. #A-10 Boulder, CO 80302
Since 1971
303-440-0188
We ship anywhere

Merchandise

FREE SAMPLES--QUALITY COSMETICS: Cruelty-free, hypo-allergenic skin/hair care products, makeup, fragrances. 10% profits help animals/environment. Send \$1 for handling. Patricia Allison, 4470AA Monahan, La Mesa, CA 92041.

FOR VEGETARIAN CHILDREN!! The View from Raspberry Corners booklets contain vegan, no-cook recipes, animal rights stories, games. \$2 each; \$9.50 series (5). A Farther Hill, P.O. Box 873, Storrs, CT 06268.

WEAR NONLEATHER SHOES. Join the thousands of men and women who want to make the world better for animals. Send \$1 for catalog which will be credited toward your purchase: Heartland Products, Ltd. Box 218, Dakota City, IA 50529.

"ALBERT EINSTEIN WAS A VEGETARIAN. THINK ABOUT IT!" PREMIUM QUALITY 100% COTTON HEAVYWEIGHT T-SHIRTS. Black on white. Adult S,M,L,XL. Only \$13.50 each; 2 for \$25! Please add \$2.00 P&H per shirt. Discount Mailing Services, 8190 E. Mira Mesa Blvd. #182-AC61, San Diego, CA 92126. For immediate delivery call (619) 271-0891.

COLOR PHOTOS OF RED FOX, raccoon, and prairie dog taken by professional wildlife photographers silkscreened on white T-shirts. Images framed by paw-prints, backs feature interesting facts! Adult cotton and 50/50, S-XL, \$13.50 and \$12.50 postpaid respectively. Michigan residents add sales tax. Havelock Enterprises, Dept. 48, 4 Parkside, Kincheloe, MI 49788.

L'AROME PARFUMS (USA): PETA-endorsed fine French fragrances for men/women. No animal testing or ingredients. 1-800-798-3129.

FOR PEOPLE WHO CARE ABOUT THEIR WORLD AND THE ANIMALS IN IT. A liquid laundry detergent free of perfumes, dyes, and alcohols. Many other products. All cruelty-free. Send for free catalog: Allens Naturally, P.O. Box 339, Dept. A, Farmington, MI 48332-0514.

PAMELA MARSEN, INC.

presents the FULL line of Beauty Without Cruelty, Ltd. Send \$1.00 for catalogue. P.O. Box 119, Dept. AAC, Teaneck, NJ 07666; (201) 836-7820

LEATHER ALTERNATIVE. Quality selection of leather-free wallets, belts, shoes, and other accessories. Men's and women's styles. Avoid using animal skins. FREE catalog. Aesop Unlimited, Dept. 304, P.O. Box 315, Cambridge, MA 02140.

CRUELTY-FREE VEGAN HOME AND PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS. Send long SASE to Humane Alternative Products, 8 Hutchins St., Concord, NH 03301.

AT LAST! "VEGETANO ITALIANO- Italian recipes for Vegetarians." Delightful cookbook containing an exquisite variety of traditional dishes passed down through the ages. Send \$5.00 pp. to Franca Scarborough, 2625 Piedmont Rd., Suite 56198, Atlanta, GA 30324.

VEGETARIAN SHIRTS 15 thought-provoking slogans. Tees, longsleeves, sweats. Many colors. VEGGIE TOPS, P.O. Box 2164, Norcross, GA 30091

VEGETARIAN FOOD PRODUCTS AND COOKBOOKS. TVP, instant gluten flour, soy powder. Books on environment, animal rights, social issues. Mail Order Catalog, Box 180A, Summertown, TN 38483; 800-695-2241.

HELP RAISE CONSCIOUSNESS AT THE POINT OF SALE! Reproducible, anti-fur, anti-meat stickers, ideal for quiet use in clothing stores & supermarkets; 330 for \$10.00; PROJECT PROGRESS, 4 Belvidere Pl., #2, Cambridge, MA 02139.

WILDLIFE VIDEOS. Bird Banding \$15.95, Chimney Swifts \$18.95, Wildlife Rehabilitation \$24.95 (add \$4.00 S&H per order). For FREE brochure send SASE to PAGE PRODUCTIONS, Dept. AA, 8504 Romney Rd., Austin, TX 78748

CRUELTY-FREE STORE. CARING CORNER, INC. 145 Talcottville Rd., (Rt. 83), Vernon, CT 06066; 203-870-8356. Please visit or write for catalog.

Employment

CATS CATS CATS If you are a cat lover interested in being surrounded by them and have rescued many yourself, we would have the ideal job for you at our no kill Sanctuary. Because we are remote, we feel that an elderly couple or person would like the isolated secluded life living quietly.... A visit to our Sanctuary is a must before we could employ anyone. Looking after and cleaning and feeding the animals would be very boring for someone not used to handling many and liking it. It is not the kind of job for someone who has a good job and just wants a change. We have at least 750 cats in residence. We have help. The right person (one who does not mind getting clothes and fingernails dirty) could live in one of our trailers rent free, utilities included. We pay minimum wage. If you are a writer and would want to work part time in the mornings, we would have to negotiate further. No hunters, trappers, smokers, and we prefer Vegetarians. Animal Care Sanctuary, P.O. Box A, East Smithfield, PA 18817. (717) 596-2200.

ANIMAL REFUGE CENTER, INC., A unique No-Kill Sanctuary for all animals has a full-time opportunity for a manager with previous experience. Send resume or inquiries to: Animal Refuge Center, Inc., 185 Basham Trail, Vine Grove, KY 40175.

FARM ANIMALS NEED YOU! The Farm Animal Reform Movement needs experienced campaign and conference coordinators. We offer room and board, a modest salary and an unparalleled opportunity for growth and fulfillment. FARM, Box 30654, Bethesda, MD 20824; (301) 530-1737.

Place your
Classified Ad
Today!
Phone Alice at:

203-452-0446
or Fax:
203-452-9543

CLASSIFIED

Services

STOP POUND SEIZURE NOW! For information on how to stop animals in your area from being released from shelters to medical research, please call or write: National Stop Pound Seizure Coalition, P.O. Box 754, Encino, CA 91426. (213) 477-5845.

Publications

LAB ANIMAL ABUSE: VIVISECTION EXPOSED! A comprehensive book (533 pp), \$21.50 postpaid. Money-back guarantee. Orders to the New Humanity Press, Box 215, Berkeley, CA 94701

BOOKS FOR ANIMAL LOVERS. Our list grows monthly. Nature & country-living titles, too. Write for FREE catalog: Townsend Publishing, 12 Greenleaf Drive, Dept. AA, Exeter, NH 03833. 800-333-9883.

DISCOVER YOUR HEALTH POTENTIAL. Learn to CREATE THE CONDITIONS FOR HEALTH. For sample copy of Journal of Natural Hygiene please send \$2.50 to Natural Hygiene, Inc., Box 2132-AA, Huntington, CT 06484.

AUROMERE AYURVEDIC PRODUCTS



Authentic Highly Effective Formulas

VICCO Ayurvedic Herbal Toothpaste
VICCO TURMERIC Complexion Cream
CHANDRIKA Ayurvedic Soap
HERBOMINERAL Ayurvedic Mud Bath
SWASTHYA Ayurvedic Massage Oils
AUROMERE Ayurvedic Incense of India
DR. PATT'S Ayurvedic Tea

& wide selection of books on Ayurveda, Spiritual
Texts from India & New Age Gifts

1291- Weber St., Pomona, CA 91768; ph: 714/629-8255

Overpopulation Kills

over 10,000,000 cats and dogs each year. You can stop it.
Spay or neuter your companion animal.

Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights
P.O. Box 6269, Vacaville, CA 95696

WOW-BOW DISTRIBUTORS



• HEALTH FOOD FOR PETS •
Featuring: NATURES RECIPE
VEGETARIAN PET FOOD

Canines are not carnivores, they are omnivores. **THIS IS A HIGH QUALITY VEGETABLE PROTEIN DIET.** Other natural pet food available.

JAN'S WOW-BOW Biscuits Are Here!
INTRODUCING...

WOW-MEOW (cat croutons) WOW-BOW* (dog biscuits) WOW-NEIGH (horse treats)

*These are the finest freshly baked, hand cut, gourmet vegetarian or vegan Biscuits available.

"A healthy alternative towards a cruelty free world."

WOW-BOW DISTRIBUTORS LTD.
309 BURR ROAD, EAST NORTHPORT, NY 11731
JAN SALIMBENE (516) 499-8572
(Outside NY State) # 800-326-0230

Wildlife Photographs



Enjoy the beauty of wildlife in your home or office.
Framed or unframed prints in sizes 5 x 7 to 17 x 20, featuring wildlife from North America and East Africa.

Stock Photography Available

Wildlife Photography Expeditions.

Toklat Photography
11 Steep Hill Road
Weston, CT 06883
(203) 226 - 0372

NEWAY
Newbrite Oxygen Bleaching Powder

Neway Laundry Load (unscented, pine or lilac) 35 or 11 lbs.-size

Newmatic Automatic Dishwashing Detergent

All products in reusable plastic containers
Very inexpensive—Not sold in stores
Costs 25% less than supermarket brands

To order, call collect: (617) 631-8400
or write: NEWAY
Little Harbor, Marblehead, MA 01945

Miscellaneous

RAINFOREST EXPEDITION FOR VEGETARIANS. For more information, contact Patty Webster, 212-642-5405 or 163 Russell #1, Brooklyn, NY 11222.

"ROADS KILL WATCH FOR WILDLIFE!" Now, with this bumper-sticker, you can remind others to keep an eye out for animals, and at the same time show support for this magazine and the Voice of Nature Network. In black and red, with letters in dropout white. \$2 each, 3/\$5, 6/\$10, 20/\$30. Please inquire about organizational orders above 20. Make check out to: The ANIMALS' AGENDA and mail to 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468.

P.A.R. SWEATSHIRTS

ORDER SIZE: ☐ M ☐ L ☐ XL ☐ XXL
COLOR: ☐ Black Shirt/White print
☐ White Shirt/Black print
PRICE: \$16 + \$1.50 shipping per shirt
Allow four weeks for delivery.
Make Check or Money Order Payable To:
PAR Inc.
P.O. Box 2928, Olathe, Kansas 66062



CLASSIFIED

PERSONALS

MEET SINGLES sharing values on animal rights, ecology, peace, personal growth, natural living, social responsibility. FREE DETAILS. AT THE GATE, Box 09506-AA, Columbus, OH 43209.

DO YOU LOVE ANIMALS? Would you like to find others with similar interests? For free information, write: The Animal Lovers' Alliance, P.O. Box 578925, Chicago, IL 60657-8925.

WANTED

WESTCHESTER/ROCKLAND (NY) ANIMAL RIGHTS ACTIVISTS---Where are you? Three-year-old nonprofit, volunteer activist organization desperately needs your support. Please write for membership brochure to: Animal Welfare Alliance, P.O. Box 673, Dept. AA, Harrison, NY 10528.

SEEKING ANIMAL ORIENTED GIFT SHOPS to sell Animal Liberation T-shirts & sweatshirts. Contact Greg at WILD WEAR, 2022 Taraval #8509, San Francisco, CA 94116 or 415-647-2125

WANTED: LOVING, LIFETIME HOMES for puppy mill breeding stock. Our full service shelter in Southeast Kansas has several--all adult ages, occasional puppies. Mostly small breeds, including Shih Tzu, Lhasa and Maltese. These kids have come a long way toward socialization, but may never be a "normal" family pet nor completely housebroken. They are affectionate, nonaggressive animals despite their concentration camp lives. Heartworm free. We will spay/neuter, vaccinate, do dentals, worm and groom. You pay shipping and a nominal adoption fee. If it doesn't work out, we will pay return shipping, no questions asked. Call 316/421-0733 Monday-Friday 8:30am - 6:00pm CDT. The Parsons Humane Society's Pet Center, Marlene Harris, Director; Eva I. Dudek DVM, Rte. 3, Box 325J, Parsons, Kansas 67357. Be prepared for the third degree.

**WILD
LIFE
DESIGNS**

WILDLIFE T-SHIRTS
OVER 50 DESIGNS ON
100% COTTON TEES
FREE COLOR CATALOG
FLETCHER'S WILDLIFE DESIGNS
11420 BEEBE RD.
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44102
(216) 631-7733

The Animals' Agenda



**We need to get the word out.
Here's how you can
HELP US!**

- If you don't see this magazine in your local health food store or special interest bookstore, ask the manager to call **1-800-435-5003** to find out how to carry it.
- **STUDENTS!** Make sure The ANIMALS' AGENDA is available to other students in your school or college library and bookstore.
- Call or write us at our Connecticut address for subscription flyers. Tuck them into correspondence, into boxes as you fulfill mail-orders, pass them out at rallies, when tabling, etc.
- **ACTIVISTS!** Does your group have a newsletter? We'll send you a camera-ready ad (please contact Connecticut address).
- When finished with the magazine, pass it on to reporters or newspaper editors, or return it to us for filling back-issue orders.

Thank you!

The ANIMALS' AGENDA
456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468
203/452-0446

☐ Send me an ad slick for our newsletter
☐ Send me subscription flyers
_____ 50 _____ 100 _____ 250 _____ 500
☐ Send a form for retail outlet distribution information

Name _____
Address _____
State _____ Zip _____

Tote a Heavy Load, Not a Heavy Conscience

No matter how heavy your load, you don't have to be burdened with a heavy conscience if you carry this reuseable canvas bag that declares that the world belongs to animals, too. Forget about the dubious alternatives of "paper or plastic" at the store—this bag is environmentally friendly! This colorful 100% cotton tote measures 14" x 16" and holds a full bag of groceries. It's sturdy enough to carry the heaviest cans and bottles. Use this tote to help protect the environment—and the animals who share our planet.



SPECIAL OFFER!

Act now and you will get a very special price break on orders of 3 or more tote bags for \$12.95 each. Order 4 bags and get one FREE! Order yours today!

ITEM	ITEM COST	QUANTITY	TOTAL
"Animals . . . It's Their World Too" bag \$14.95 ea.; 3/\$12.95 ea.; 4/\$12.95 ea., get 1 free BO2			
Shipping/Handling			\$3.00
TOTAL			

Method of payment: ☐ Check ☐ VISA ☒ MasterCard (check one)

Account # _____ Expiration date _____
Signature _____ Daytime phone _____
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Make all checks payable to **The Humane Society of the United States**. Do not send cash in the mail. Allow four to six weeks for delivery. We ship UPS; please include street address. Enclose payment with this form and mail to: **The Humane Society of the U.S., 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037**. All orders must be prepaid. **PRD**

Join An Old Friend and Save.

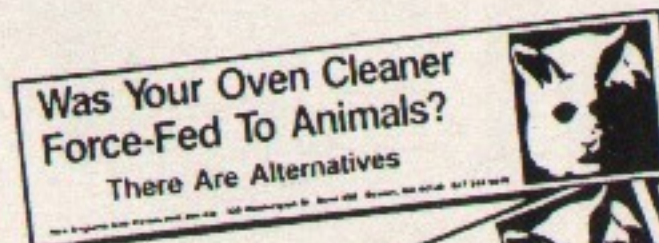
Whether you're already a member of NEAVS or would like to become one, we'll say thank you with a **30% discount** off all the items on this page.



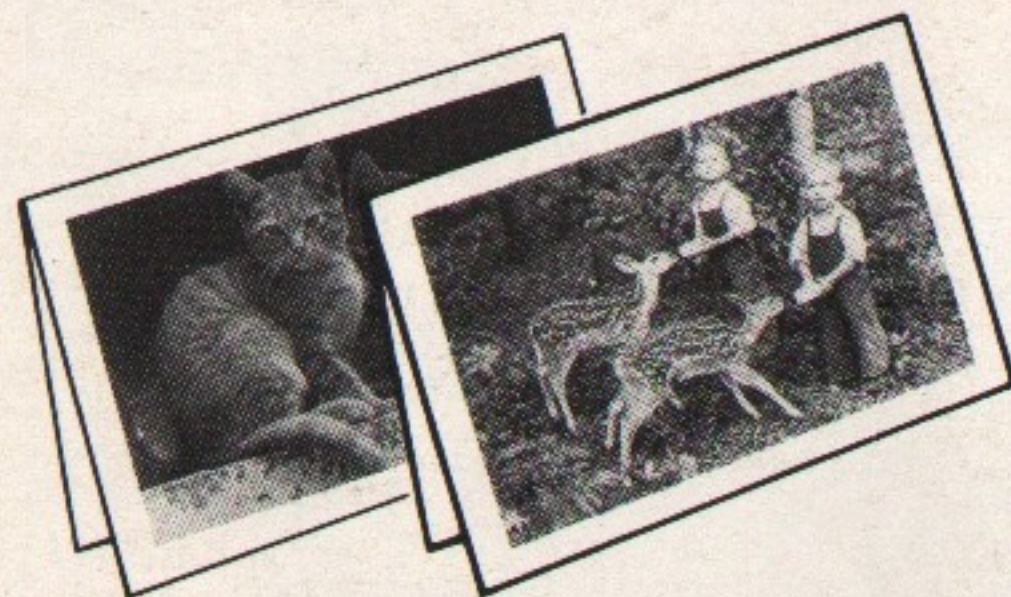
Attractive portraits of wildlife and other animals are featured in a set of two each of six designs for \$15.00.
\$10.50 for NEAVS members.



Serenah and her friends, cavort for the camera in a set of two each of four designs for \$10.00.
\$7.00 for NEAVS members.



Cover your bumper with our colorful and eye-catching stickers. \$1.00 each.
\$.70 for NEAVS members.



Our Retrospective series. Two each of six designs of your favorite animals originally published in NEAVS' *Reverence for Life* magazine. \$12.00.
\$8.40 for NEAVS members.

"Blinded for Beauty" T-shirt. \$9.00 each, comes in small (34-36), medium (38-40), large (42-44), and extra large (46-48).
\$6.30 for NEAVS members.



And don't forget the much maligned (and much abused) rodent. Our new "Rat's Rights" T-shirt is \$10.00 and available in medium (38-40), large (42-44), and extra large (46-48).
\$7.00 for NEAVS members.



Our popular pink "Stop Animal Research" button is \$1.00 each.
\$.70 for NEAVS members.



NEAVS

Research Modernization and Animal Rights
333 Washington Street, Suite 850
Boston, MA 02108-5100
(617) 523-6020

☐ I'm a NEAVS member

☐ I enclose \$15 to become a NEAVS member

METHOD OF PAYMENT

☐ Enclosed is my check for \$_____ (make check payable to NEAVS)

☐ Charge my VISA or

☐ MasterCard (check one)

Account # _____

Expiration Date _____

Amount _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____

Qty.	Description	Price	Total
	Wildlife cards (set of 2 ea. of 6 designs)		
	Our retrospective series cards (2 ea. of 6 designs)		
	Serenah cards (set of 2 ea. of 4 designs)		
	"Stop Animal Research" button		
	"Was Your Oven Cleaner Force-Fed To Animals?" bumper sticker		
	"Cosmetic Testing Blinds Rabbits" bumper sticker		
	"Animal Research Is A Dead End" bumper sticker		
	"Boycott Gillette" bumper sticker		
	"Blinded for Beauty" T-shirt (<input type="checkbox"/> S, <input type="checkbox"/> M, <input type="checkbox"/> L, <input type="checkbox"/> XL)		
	"Rat's Rights" T-shirt (<input type="checkbox"/> M, <input type="checkbox"/> L, <input type="checkbox"/> XL)		

Total _____

IF YOU'RE A NEAVS MEMBER, OR BECOMING ONE, YOU ARE ENTITLED TO THE SALE PRICE (ABOVE, IN RED).