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The ANIMALS' AGENDA

HELPING ANIMALS AND THE EARTH • June 1992

THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

Will Monied Interests Gut The Law?

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Letters

The ANIMALS' AGENDA welcomes reader response in the form of letters to the editor—even when that response is critical. We always publish several pages of letters per issue. Because space is limited, however, we are only able to publish approximately one letter in three.

We ask readers to keep letters under 300 words, and to understand that all letters are subject to editing. Editorial responses are offered where necessary for purposes of clarification. We seldom publish more than one letter making the same point, nor do we publish more than one letter per issue from the same individual or organization.

Due to our deadline schedule—one issue is prepared as the preceding one goes to press—letters usually appear in the second issue after the one to which they are responding. On very rare occasions, when an issue raised in a letter seems to warrant immediate response by a particular person or group, we do give that person or group the chance to reply in the same issue. This is not only done rarely, however, it is done with caution, since at least one group that was given the privilege of making an immediate response to a letter instead tried to suppress publication of the letter.

No one is immune from criticism in The ANIMALS' AGENDA, least of all its staff, as perusal of the letters column from almost any issue should swiftly illustrate.

Thanks

The ANIMALS' AGENDA gratefully acknowledges a grant of \$10,000 from the Helen V. Brach Foundation to assist us in assembling this issue spotlighting the Endangered Species Act—a law that may protect more animals than all other federal laws combined, by virtue of protecting both specific species and critical habitat usually shared by hundreds, even thousands of other species.

—The Editors

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Letters

Lab Break-in Pros and Cons

I would like to see a discussion in The ANIMALS' AGENDA about the pros and cons of laboratory break-ins. As you know, there was an Animal Liberation Front break-in recently at Michigan State University. Soon after the break-in occurred, I was among a group of volunteers for a local animal shelter which included a doctor who works near MSU. She is an animal rights advocate, but was very upset about the break-in. She said it has created a terrible atmosphere on campus, that it has made it very hard to speak up for animal rights without being classified as a terrorist, and that a lot of gains had been made on behalf of MSU lab animals that could be adversely affected as a result of the ALF action. She said that the ALF statement really didn't say anything substantial as to why they broke into the lab, and that nothing positive was accomplished. She said people were saying that the minks' cages were left open but the animals just stayed in them.

Also, it was being remarked that if the ALF cared so much about life, why would they set a fire which might endanger others. The doctor said she was sure the American Medical Association would make the most of the break-in in their next newsletter to emphasize their position that animal rights advocates are terrorists. She also pointed out that Lansing is a pivotal area because it has two medical schools as well as a veterinary school, and it is the state capitol. Because of this, and because some progress for animals has been made there, she felt that any strike by the ALF in this target area should have produced such documentation that the general public could not have disagreed with the action.

As a Christian and a pacifist (my husband was a conscientious objector), I feel somewhat ambivalent on the whole subject. I am not clear as to how vandalism and arson are in harmony with the principles of nonviolence. I am especial-

ly uncomfortable with fires being set because they can spread out of control. I also tend to think that unless a real horror story is uncovered by the break-in, such as at the University of Pennsylvania Head Injury Lab, the negative effects of the publicity probably outweigh the positive effects.

I think it is important that the general public, which is not well informed about the realities of animal research, not be turned off to the movement because they think we are dangerous fanatics. Additionally, the media cannot be relied upon to relate all the reasons for a break-in, creating further distortion in the public's perception of the event.

On the other hand, I tell myself that I couldn't have objected if someone in the past had broken into Dr. Mengele's laboratory and destroyed it.

—Mary A. Melville
Farmington Hills, MI

Activists Needed in Politics

In the recent primary elections around the country, there were multiple opportunities to promote and elect individuals supportive of animal protection. In some cases, the candidates were not only supportive but were activists themselves.

To the best of my knowledge, the opportunities were all lost, and we who put ourselves on the front line of this effort are trying to figure out why we were abandoned by those who supposedly have the same basic philosophy.

I direct my criticism particularly against those in my geographic area, mainly Chicago and the upper half of Illinois. In this area, I am aware of three activists who attempted to win various seats in the local, as well as state government. All were defeated. All of them felt that if their message had gotten to the people, the battles would have been successful. The question is, where were those who could have helped get the message to the people? Many "activists" were contacted, but very few showed. The excuses were abundant and creative, but did nothing for the animals.

This may sound cynical, but I find myself wondering if some activists actually enjoy attending protests. Are these events really just some type of perverted social gathering? Or are we attempting to draw attention to indefensible acts so that our elected officials will ban them? In most cases of animal victimization, the only way to end it is to pass tough laws. Elected officials pass laws!

Continued on next page

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For too long we have been on the outside trying to make our legislators hear us through heavily insulated political walls. We must begin working for change from the inside. I urge those who truly want change to take the necessary steps to bring it about. Get involved: if not as a candidate, at least as a supporter of a candidate.

I did not run for office because I like politics; I don't. But I feel this is a case to which the old saying applies: "If you want the job done right, do it yourself." Or at least help someone else who is trying.

—Steve Hindi
Plano, IL

Schopenhauer a Poor Model

In choosing models from history to exemplify respect for animals, you should choose someone better than Arthur Schopenhauer, praised in the December '91 *Historical Profile*. Not only was Schopenhauer an antisemite, he was an implacable misogynist, whose attitude towards women has been described as one of "ungovernable fury." One quotation from his writing on women should suffice: "Women are qualified to be the nurses and governesses of our earliest childhood by the very fact that they are themselves childish,

trifling, and short-sighted, in a word, are all their lives grown-up children; a kind of intermediate stage between the child and the man, who is a human being in the real sense." He also had a view of Germanic men that was shared later by Hitler, along with his view of women as breeders and his antisemitism: "Young, strong, and handsome men are called by nature for the propagation of the human race so that it may not degenerate."

With respect to his compassion for animals, it stopped at his stomach: "...sympathy for animals should not carry us to the length of having to abstain from animal food, like the Brahmins; for in nature the capacity for

suffering keeps pace with intelligence, and thus man would suffer more by going without animal food, especially in the North."

Schopenhauer was not only an antisemite and a misogynist, but a profound misanthrope—the very model the animal rights movement doesn't need: the human being who loves animals and hates everyone else. If we mean to demolish that stereotype, we shouldn't laud models like Schopenhauer. He is not known anywhere else as a "Philosopher of Compassion."

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

Vivisection and Racism

On March 3, 1992, the PBS network Frontline program broadcast an episode titled "Who is David Duke?" As most Americans know, Duke is a former Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, a former Louisiana legislator, a current aspirant to the office of President, and a former—at least; by other accounts still a present—neo-Nazi.

The Frontline 60-minute profile of David Duke included an exploration of his past and interviews with some of those who knew him when he was growing up. It was related that as a young boy, Duke was interested in science. He kept a large number of white rats in his family's garage, which had become a laboratory. When Duke was about 12 or 13, a wild rat found his way into the lab and mated with one of Duke's female white rats. Wild rats are not white. Wild rats are "of colour," specifically dark brown.

When Duke's pregnant female white rat gave birth, the astute Duke noticed that the offspring were not pure

Continued on page 7

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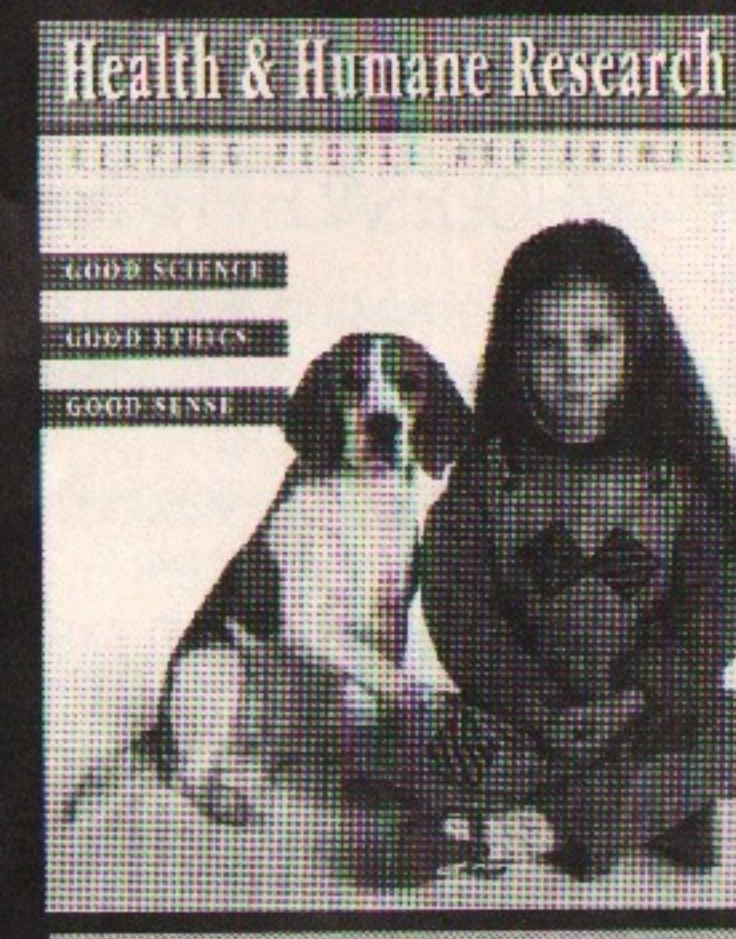
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The Animals' Agenda

June 1992

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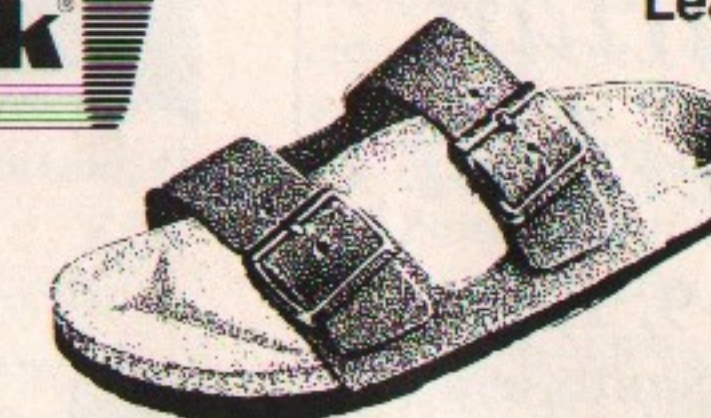


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Last year over 1,500 animal rights activists descended on Hedges, Pennsylvania to take part in one of the largest demonstrations the movement has ever witnessed. This year, our goal is to quadruple that number. To encourage participation in this year's pigeon shoot protest, The Fund for Animals will once again hold its annual conference in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.



Join national and grassroots leaders from around the country at the event no compassionate person should miss. For more information, write to Heidi Prescott at:

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Continued from page 4

white. They had many of the genetic characteristics of the "coloured" wild rat. This startling observation, that the racial "purity" of Duke's white lab rats could become "polluted" by mating with rats of a different strain, made an impression on the young boy.

Immediately extrapolating this information to humans, Duke seized upon its far-reaching consequences, realizing the perils posed to "Aryan" humans by exposure to non-whites. To warn of these dangers, Duke wrote a paper on the subject.

From a "serendipitous" adventure in animal experimentation, which so often occurs in basic research, coupled with the application of its results to human beings, which always occurs in basic research, emerged one of America's most notorious racists.

To think of all that "white power" emanating from David Duke's "grey matter."

—Jack Tanis
Hollywood, FL

Pigeons and Disease

Your Jan./Feb. '92 issue had some remarks relative to pigeons which I would like to comment on for clarification.

Dr. Charlotte Donnelly of the Univ. of Kentucky did a study a few years ago on the health hazards of pigeons, along with several other aspects related to the species. She determined that pigeon droppings become dangerous only under specific conditions. Those that are allowed to dry without sunlight for approximately a year and then are inhaled after becoming airborne spores present a problem. However, even in those cases, it seems to affect only those whose immune systems are in a weakened state. Thus, it is not easy to get sick from a pigeon. On the other hand, if a hook-billed bird has certain bacteria present and literally sneezes on you, it could be problematic if you have an area about the nose and mouth, such as a sore, offering entry to the bacteria.

Certainly any form of fecal matter accumulating on an air conditioning or heating intake could cause problems eventually. Bird roostings on top of a building with this equipment might cause problems, which could be reduced by cleaning, the use of protective wire mesh, etc.

In her paper, Dr. Donnelly spoke of a study done in San Francisco which determined that if large numbers of pigeons were destroyed (by poisoning, for example), it would assist the rat population tremendously and would likely

cause an explosion in their numbers. It would appear that even in the urban jungle, nature finds a balance.

—Buzz Alpert
Lincolnwood, IL

Humane Ed. Mixes With Literacy Campaigns

As a follow-up to "Teaching Animal Issues" (March '92), I would like to inform ANIMALS' AGENDA readers about additional humane education resources and materials available through the American Humane Education Society, the educational affiliate of the Massachusetts SPCA.

In 1991, AHES launched "Operation Outreach—USA," a national program combining literacy with humane education for kindergarten through grade six. Teachers receive their materials and training in workshops offered by AHES. Each child in the program receives a book from the "Light Up the Mind of a Child" series produced by Storytellers, Ink. to keep. The books, which include such classics as *Black Beauty*, *Beautiful Joe*, and *Lobo, the Wolf*, are integrated into the curriculum.

AHES also distributes "Pet Protection Kits" (K-5 classrooms) and a variety of children's workbooks, and provides information on developing shelter-based humane education programs.

The value of humane education for young children should not be underestimated. By establishing a foundation that helps children develop empathy and compassion, we are setting the stage for future generations who will make responsible choices for people, animals, and the environment.

—Judith Golden,
Director
American Humane Ed. Society
350 S. Huntington Ave.
Boston, MA 02130

Veterinary Group Positions Differ

With respect to the notice about the "newly" formed American Assn. of Veterinarians for Animal Welfare (*Network Notes*, Dec. '91), this group is not new; formed in the 1970s, it simply has a new name.

My real concern, however, is that the citation was passively supportive of the AAVAW, yet did not provide the readers information on the policies of

the group. The AAVAW is *opposed* to the concept of animal *rights* and its policies with respect to nonhuman animals are similar to those of groups such as the American Veterinary Medical Assn. and Putting People First. They are based upon a utilitarian view of all lifeforms other than human beings. For example, the AAVAW "condemns any activity which degrades animal welfare and lacks an offset of socially redeeming value" (emphasis added). The AAVAW is "not against the use of animals in research, education, or entertainment."

I realize that the policies of the AAVAW are similar in many respects to those of some nonhuman animal protection groups who believe that exploitation of nonhuman animals is appropriate in certain settings.

There is only one group of veterinarians who believe in and promote the concept that other animals have rights if human animals do, and that is the Assn. of Veterinarians for Animal Rights.

—Nedim C. Buyukmihci, V.M.D.
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Please do not send photos that must be returned.

Greyhound Racing

I was pleased to see you address the issue of greyhound racing in the March '92 issue. Our organization, USA Defenders of Greyhounds (known by our friends as USA D.O.G.), has worked since 1988 to educate folks throughout the country on the brutality of dog racing. Known as Indiana REGAP, Inc. for several years, we now use a name that is not a generic acronym, or linked to the industry in any manner. For not all groups doing greyhound adoptions are necessarily doing so with the intent to bring about change in the racing industry.

A great many greyhound adoption groups do not spay or neuter the dogs (we have already seen the result of this in the pounds throughout the Midwest). Some are paid by the industry to never say anything negative—i.e., never tell the truth. Some are even taking orders for puppies.

Our group knows that adoption will never be the answer to the issue of surplus greyhounds, but believe that education can make a difference. The industry knows this, too, and education frightens them more than anything else.

The industry bad guys are easy to spot, but those in "adoption" cloaks mislead people into thinking that all dogs get homes.

We have a free information packet available upon request, and would be happy to send one to anyone interested in learning more about the "sport" that breeds dogs to be killed.

Also, while national sponsorship of greyhound racing has yet to be achieved, consumers might like to know that Pepsi and Coors both sponsor stakes races, and Anheuser-Busch is a major advertiser in several industry publications.

—Sally Allen
President

USA Defenders of Greyhounds P.O.
Box 111
Camby, IN 46113

I was disappointed and outraged by the uninformed and hypocritical stance presented in your publication against retired racing greyhound adoption groups. While some adoption groups are supported by, and thus in turn support, the greyhound racing industry, most independent adoption groups are anything but "stooges" for the racing industry. These groups, like my own, were formed not only to find homes for

retired racers but also to educate the public about the atrocities inflicted on these gentle creatures by the racing industry. It is the regional adoption groups who have stepped forward to speak out against the slaughter of these dogs. We, unlike most national animal rights groups, have worked tirelessly to inform the public about the dogs' plight and that of thousands of small animals cruelly sacrificed in the dogs' training.

The claim that former racers are aggressive toward cats and other small animals, however, could not be more false. While some greyhounds are unsuitable for homes with cats or other small animals, the majority present no problem whatsoever.

The few past efforts by animal rights groups to curb the spread and popularity of greyhound racing have proven miserably ineffective. Instead of throwing roadblocks in the way of those organizations who spread the word about the evils of greyhound racing—while at the same time save a few of these dogs from sure death or, worse, medical research labs—you should support them.

—David Houy
President

Michigan Greyhound Connection
P.O. Box 46633
Mt. Clemens, MI 48046

The Wrong End of Rights?

Are we arguing about animal rights from the wrong end of the spectrum? Should we not, perhaps, be talking about human rights instead? Should we be asking if humans have the right to persist in traditions that have long outlived their original usefulness; to cling to interpretations of religion that now need reexamination; to be reluctant to move out of the "comfort" zones of living to which they have become accustomed; to neglect to examine new areas of knowledge and new technologies? In short, do humans have the right to continue in customs and practices that cause suffering and imprisonment of animals?

Change in lifestyle and habits that revolutionize our lives always involves decisions that move us out of our ruts of practice and into new ways of living. When changes add to our pleasure, comfort, or money, we accept them eagerly. When they involve sacrifice and discomfort, we resist and rebel. Few of us want to return to the outhouse, but rebellion against having slaves caused a war.

So here we are, close to the 21st century, still governed by traditions based on the limited knowledge of past generations, faced with changes in technology that obviate past usages, reluctant to give up our comfort in food, clothing, and sport.

Out of our might flows the presumed "right" to use animals as we wish. Only when intelligence reigns over might will we begin to understand what rights we humans really possess.

—Ginnie Bee
Intl. Network for Religion and Animals
2913 Woodstock Ave.
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dancing Shoes

I always enjoy the *Compassionate Living* column, and I appreciated March's on nonleather shoes; however, I would like to make one correction. It is true that ballet shoes are not available in synthetics, but that is not the only alternative to leather. All ballet shoe companies have been making canvas slippers for years. I find that Bloch's canvass bal-

let shoes are the most comfortable ever made. They also don't stretch out of shape the way leather slippers usually do. (Of course, pointe shoes are made with satin.)

—Avilee Goodwin
Pacifica, CA

Writing Letters

Concerning the many requests for letters on animal issues, I'd like to suggest that wherever possible, an authorized member of an organization writes on behalf of the membership using letterhead stationery. That makes more of an impression on the recipient of the letter than just an individual writing, although individual letters are needed, too. So often people think we are only a few and not worth fussing over, while in reality we may be representing thousands of people.

—John Vermeulen
Humane Soc. of Charles County
P.O. Box 1015 Waldorf,
MD 20601-1015

The animal rights movement has many fine writers, yet it is rare when one comes across their genius in the mass media. Great writers the likes of Linzey, Regan, Mason, and Francione do their part to encourage the already converted, but they should concentrate on the uneducated masses.

Those in the movement can put their talents to good use as well, in the editor." The 15 takes to write a le plight of animals, speak volumes for tured in labs, traps. It's a small duty, those who cannot.

"Shopping World"

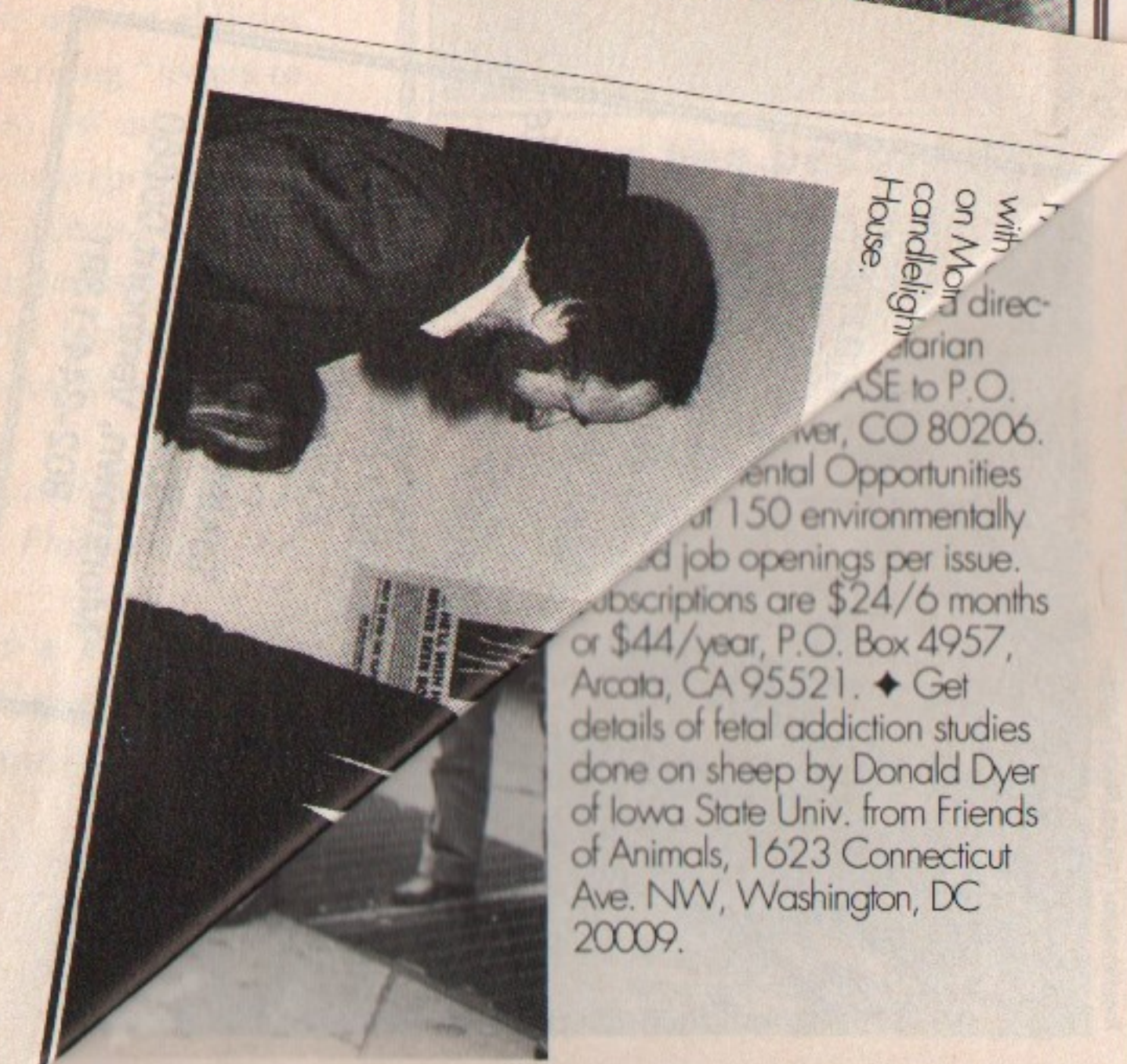
In April's *Net* the 1992 edi Better World on animals.

find the handbook useful for screening products on other grounds (e.g., on whether the company has a good record on employment of women or minorities), I rely on other guides for finding out whether products are tested on animals. In "Shopping...", a company can get a high rating on the animal-testing screen merely by having reduced the number of animals used by 40% over the last five years and/or by having given \$250,000 or more annually to alternative research. Thus, Gillette and L'Oreal both get high ratings!

People might want to ask the Council on Economic Priorities, the publisher of the guide, to use better criteria: 30 Irving Place, NY, NY 10003. And for reliable information on products tested and not tested on animals, contact Beauty Without Cruelty, 175 West 12th St., NY, NY 10011.

—Helene L. Dwyer
Madison, WI

Wildlife Photographs



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Edited By Merritt Clifton

Corrections

In the April feature "Who Gets The Money?", a typographical symbol indicated that Helen Jones of the Intl. Society for Animal Rights gets housing in addition to her \$59,000 salary. She does not. A footnote stated that former American SPCA president John Kullberg is now with Seeing Eyes for the Blind. In fact, Kullberg is now with Guiding Eyes for the Blind. Apologies to all concerned.

Meatout

"The eighth annual Great American Meatout involved an estimated 1,000 events in all 50 states, as well as Canada, India, and several European countries," according to Farm Animal Reform Movement executive director Alex Hershaft, who coordinated the March 20 event. FARM served a six-course vegan buffet to 12 members of Congress and 200 staffers. A meatless meal was served to the homeless in Harrisburg, Pa., and 80 Atlanta restaurants offered special meatless options. Public school cafeterias in Severe County, Tenn., served meatless meals to 10,000 students—but Beechwood, Ohio, high school food service director Madeline Johnson reneged on a promise to present a vegetarian menu, saying "I am not about to lose money." She offered as "meatless options" a fish sandwich and macaroni with cheese. FARM followed up the Meatout with anti-veal protests in 90 cities on Mother's Day, including a candlelight vigil outside the White House.



Laura D'Amico, FARM

Beyond Beef

Natl. Farmers Union senior lobbyist Howard Lyman, a Montana rancher, resigned March 20 to become executive director of the Beyond Beef campaign coordinated by the Greenhouse Crisis Foundation. The campaign is also backed by the Rainforest Action Network, Food First, Intl. Rivers Network, Fund for Animals, and the Natl. Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides. According to Dutton book publicist Melinda Mullin, scheduled radio interviews with Beyond Beef campaign president Jeremy Rifkin have been disrupted by people who call the stations, claiming to be her, saying that Rifkin won't be showing up. Beyond Beef campaign packets are available from 1130 17th St. NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036; 202-775-1132.

Campaigns

"If you would like to be involved in what should be the biggest animal rights protest this decade and—hopefully—the one that ends the Hegins, Pa., Labor Day pigeon shoot, please contact us to get involved," writes Heidi Prescott of the Fund for Animals. Call her at 301-585-2591. ♦ The Intl. Fund for Animal Welfare has announced a \$2 million campaign to ban fox and stag hunting in England. A bill to that effect failed by just 12 votes on Feb. 14. ♦ The Network for Ohio Animal Action seeks signatures on a national petition opposing the use of cats during intubation training at the Metropolitan

Medical Center in Cleveland. The cats are killed afterward. Get details from P.O. Box 21004, Cleveland, OH 44121. ♦ A number of leading German intellectuals led by the Federal Antivivisection Society have asked that environmental protection and animal rights be enshrined in the German constitution. Passage of stronger animal protection laws has apparently been blocked because animals now have no constitutional rights in Germany (as almost everywhere else).

Warning

The ANIMALS' AGENDA has been unable to verify claims made by the previously unknown Animal Preservation Fund of America in a fundraising ad published in the March 9 issue of Newsweek. Donations, purportedly to support the APFA animal hospital, were directed to a mail drop in Los Altos, Calif., but local groups and veterinarians had never heard of the APFA. The ad was placed by Michael Moshier, a Los Altos resident, who told an investigator that he owns the Tri City Animal Center in Tempe, Arizona—a private veterinary hospital opened in 1975, according to Better Business Bureau records, although the ad implied it had been operating since 1967. According to the Newsweek advertising department, Moshier acknowledged that the APFA and Tri City are not nonprofit organizations. Arizona animal protection groups were unaware of any charitable activities performed by Tri City. Moshier did not respond to The ANIMALS' AGENDA's inquiry.

Coming Events

Stephen F. Austin Univ. in Nacogdoches, Tex., offers three hours of graduate credit to classroom teachers who take a Humane and Environmental Education Workshop, July 13-31. Ten scholarships are available to cover tuition and materials. Get info from Wynter Chauvin, Dept. of Elementary Ed., SFASU, P.O.

Box 13017, SFA Stn., Nacogdoches, TX 75962; 409-568-2904. ♦ The Vegetarian Resource Group's 4th annual conference will be held July 23-26 at the Tarnier Conference and Resort Center in the Pocono mountains of northeastern Pennsylvania. For details, send SASE to P.O. Box 1463, Baltimore, MD 21203. ♦ The 6th Intl. Vegan Festival is slated for Aug. 1-8 in Britain. Get info from Barbara Gamsa-Jackson, 29 Hill View Rd., Chelmsford, Essex CM1 5R5, United Kingdom. ♦ The 15th annual conference of the Intl. Wildlife Rehabilitation Council is set for Oct. 1-4 in Naples, Fla.; get details from 4437 Central Pl., Ste. B4, Suisun, CA 94585. ♦ The World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in the Life Sciences is slated for Nov. 14-19 in Baltimore. Get details from the Office of Continuing Education, Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, 720 Rutland Ave., Turner 20, Baltimore, MD 21205-2195; 410-955-2959. Sponsors include the USDA, Hazleton Labs, the EPA, Hoffmann-LaRoche, L'Oreal, Mary Kay Cosmetics, Procter & Gamble, and Unilever. ♦ The Natl. Audubon Society will air eight TV specials on wildlife and environmental issues on Tuesday nights, 9 p.m., July 7 through August 25, on PBS. Topics will include the African elephant; coastal pollution; soil erosion on the Great Plains; forest fires; ecotourism; the Great Lakes; poaching in America; and grizzly bears. ♦ For info on upcoming week-long Oceanic Society dolphin and whale study cruises, scheduled for August through October, call 1-800-326-7491 or 415-441-1106.

Dogs and Cats

The Tufts Univ. School of Veterinary Medicine will host a seminar asking, "Are Feral Cats Better Off Dead than Alive?" on June 26 in N. Grafton, Mass.; registration \$45. Get details from 508-839-5302, ext. 4750. ♦ The Intl. Society for Animal Rights is coordinating candlelight vigils in at least 20 cities on Aug. 22—"Homeless Animals Day." To

participate, write or call 1515 Monterey St., Pittsburgh, PA 15212; 412-322-4804.

♦ Yadira Rodriguez, 14, of Baltimore, borrowed an inner tube on a chilly March day and paddled across a lake to rescue a dog who was stranded on a small island by melting ice. The police, fire dept., and animal control agency had all refused to help—but the police did row a boat out to help her get back, once she had the dog in hand. ♦ The Animal Rescue Fund of Wainscott, N.Y. spayed/neutered, vaccinated, and released or placed 400 feral cats in 1991. Has any neuter/release group treated more in a year? Let us know. We'd also like to know all neuter/release groups' statistics on sex and age breakdown of cats treated. ♦ Feline Rescue Inc. does feral cat neuter/release and placement in New York City. Volunteers are welcome; write P.O. Box A-50, Radio City Stn., New York, NY 10101.

Actions

Sandra Larson of the Connecticut-based Ethical Science Education Coalition attacked dissection on local cable TV April 20; the pro-dissection group Educators for Responsible Science, based just a few miles away, refused the chance to debate. ♦ Dr. Wendy Thacher of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine and Larry Carter of the Health Care Consumer Network led a rally in Boston on April 4 to protest a speech to the Eastern Psychological Assn. by vivisector Edward Taub. Taub was twice convicted of abusing the Silver Spring monkeys, but the convictions were reversed on jurisdictional technicalities. ♦ New Yorkers for Companion Animals passed out 1,300 anti-breeding flyers at the March 7 Incats Cat Show in Madison Square Garden, New York City. ♦ The Animal Rights Foundation of Fla. mustered 300 demonstrators in opposition to animal testing March 8 at the annual convention of the Cosmetics, Toiletries, and Fragrances Assn. in Boca Raton, Fla.

Group News

Action for Animal Rights has formed to "promote vegetarianism and end the abuse of animals," at P.O. Box 147, Greendale St., Worcester, MA 01606; 508-757-3644. ♦ Wildlife In Crisis, a wildlife rescue, rehab, and information group, has formed a new division, the Humane Programs Network. Both may be reached at P.O. Box 101, Wilton, CT 06897. ♦ The Montana Animal Rights Coalition seeks contact with other groups in the northwest and Dakotas, c/o UC105, Univ. of Montana, Missoula, MT 59801; 406-243-2628. ♦ The Boston Vegetarian Society includes working groups on animal protection, comparative spiritual traditions, natural hygiene, scriptural study, and Judaic vegetarianism. Join c/o P.O. Box 1071, Cambridge, MA 02238-171; 617-625-3790 or 424-8846.

Honors

The ANIMALS' AGENDA supplied many of the leads that Deborah Blum of The Sacramento Bee pursued to produce her series "The Monkey Wars," awarded the Pulitzer Prize for beat reporting on April 7. Fellow Bee reporter Tom Knudsen won the Pulitzer for public service with his series "The Sierra In Peril," information from which appeared



Patty Agnew

in The ANIMALS' AGENDA. Copies of both series are available for \$1.00 each, c/o Reprints, The Sacramento Bee, P.O. Box 15779, Sacramento, CA 95818. The Pulitzer for national reporting went to Jeff Taylor and Mike McGraw of The Kansas City Star, whose multi-part expose of USDA malfeasance was summarized in the April ANIMALS' AGENDA.

Letters

The Kentucky legislature is close to amending state humane laws to permit shaking raccoons out of trees for dogs to tear apart—and has shelved a bill to ban cock-fighting. The Fund for Animals asks people to boycott this year's Kentucky bicentennial celebration, and to tell Gov. Breton Jones why, c/o The Capitol, Frankfort, KY 40601. ♦ The Royal SPCA asks that letters opposing the resumption of commercial whaling be sent to Dr. J. Knauss, Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere, Rm. 5128, Dept. of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, DC 20230. ♦ Animal Rights Hawaii asks that letters seeking stronger laws against dog and cat eating be addressed to Linda Crockett-Lingle, Mayor, Maui, 200 S. High St., Wailuku, Maui, HI 96793. ♦ Object to the annual Bar Harbor Lobster Race c/o Bar Harbor Chamber of Commerce,

P.O. Box 158, Bar Harbor, ME 04609. ♦ Mayflower Tours is giving live lobsters to travel agents as sales prizes. Protest to 1225 Warren Ave., Downers Grove, IL 60515. ♦ Object to an article extolling bullfighting in the March 30 issue of First c/o P.O. Box 1649, Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632.

Obituaries

Actress and animal rights advocate Sandy Dennis, 54, died of cancer March 1 in Westport, Conn., leaving behind 37 cats and three dogs. ♦ California activist and humane educator Alice Cipola died March 12, at age 62. ♦ Tom Kennedy, 25, an active member of the Student Committee for Animal Welfare at Northern Illinois Univ., was killed March 10 in a car crash.

Offerings

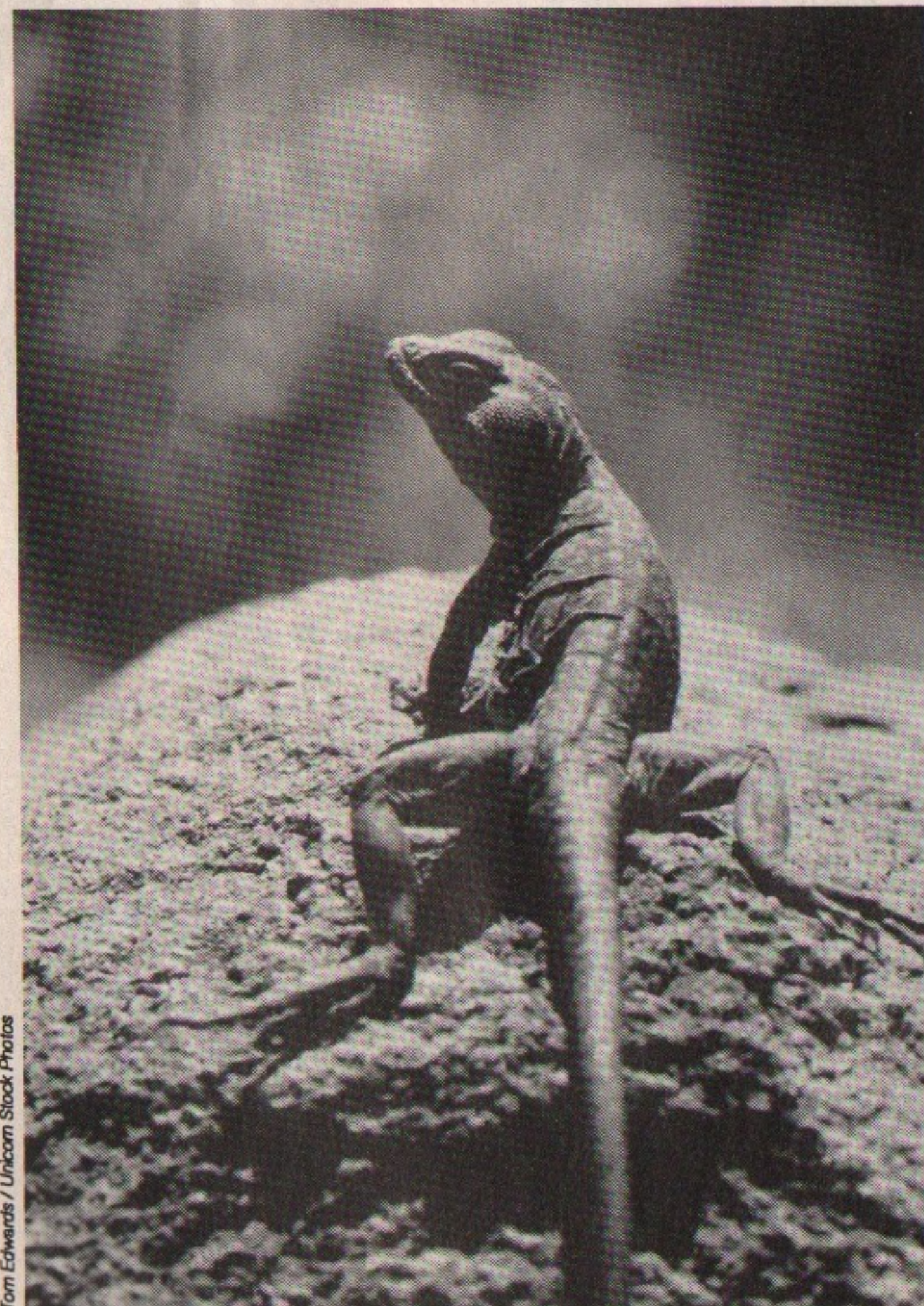
The Animal Rights Index editions for 1985-1990, covering five periodicals (incl. The ANIMALS' AGENDA) and 1991, covering those five plus an additional seven periodicals, are \$54.90 each or \$100 for both, c/o British American Press, P.O. Box 9517, Ft. Collins, CO 80525. ♦ A set of The ANIMALS' AGENDA's own indexes, 1981-1991, is \$12, c/o 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468. ♦ The Toronto Humane Society offers a variety of information kits and fact sheets on animal issues; get list c/o 11 River St., Toronto, Ontario M5A 4C2, Canada. ♦ The Vegetarian Society of Colorado has published a directory of Colorado vegetarian restaurants; send SASE to P.O. Box 6773, Denver, CO 80206. ♦ Environmental Opportunities lists about 150 environmentally related job openings per issue. Subscriptions are \$24/6 months or \$44/year, P.O. Box 4957, Arcata, CA 95521. ♦ Get details of fetal addiction studies done on sheep by Donald Dyer of Iowa State Univ. from Friends of Animals, 1623 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20009.

Is The Endangered Species Act Endangered?

By MICHAEL J. BEAN



Charles E. Schmidt / Unicorn Stock Photos



Tom Edwards / Unicorn Stock Photos

The Endangered Species Act—the single most important wildlife protection law the U.S. has—expires on September 30, 1992. The Congressional debate over the reauthorization bill, H.R. 4045, is expected to be among the most contentious in recent memory.

Titled the Endangered Species Act Amendments of 1992, H.R. 4045 is designed to strengthen the ESA by increasing funding for implementation, improving the ability of citizens to sue seeking enforcement, and encouraging action to protect species before they actually require either a threatened or endangered listing. However, passage is by no means assured. H.R. 4045 was introduced amid concerted efforts by loggers, developers, and energy companies to either damage the ESA or scrap it entirely.

Indeed, because of the potential political fallout, Congress may prefer to avoid dealing with the ESA in an election year and postpone the major discussions until 1993.

Meanwhile, it's time to review the now 20-year-old ESA, setting the record straight about what it is, what it does, and what it has done so far.

Success or Failure?

Syndicated columnist Alston Chase charged recently that the ESA is “almost a complete failure at achieving its stated goal of preventing extinction of plants and animals.”

Added Milan Yager of the National Association of Home Builders, “During the 18 years the statute has been in place,

only five listed species have moved from endangered to threatened, or off the list...Something is wrong when a statute that costs hundreds of billions of dollars to administer can help only five species in 18 years.”

In fact, the ESA has cost only a fraction of Yager's claim—and the number of species who have been moved from endangered to threatened, or off the list entirely, is not five, but 17. An eighteenth, the gray whale, has recently been proposed for delisting.

Nor are these the only species the ESA has helped. Thanks to the ESA, there are now more whooping cranes alive than at any time in the preceding half century; breeding populations of peregrine falcons have been restored to much of the eastern U.S.; and the black-footed ferret, California condor, and Guam rail have been rescued from the brink of extinction by federally supported captive breeding programs, then restored to protected habitat.

In all, the ESA has enabled at least 60 endangered species native to the U.S. to increase in numbers or expand their range.

Further, while it is impossible to know what would have happened without the ESA, it seems highly likely that many other species still in severe jeopardy would now be extinct—among them at least 12 listed species from the Ash Meadows area of Nevada, the red-cockaded woodpecker, and many of Hawaii's unique native birds. The ESA has not stopped all extinctions in the United States, but it has certainly slowed the rate of extinction.

Continued on next page



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Costs

The Endangered Species Act has not been an unqualified success, however. Many more species could be helped, sooner, more effectively, if more resources were available for enforcement. In fact, because the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service perennially lacks the budget and staff to complete the research required to list a species as endangered or threatened, there are now more than 600 severely imperiled species awaiting listing, plus over 3,500 species who are believed to be imperiled but whose status is largely undocumented. Another 34 species went extinct during the 1980s while on one of the waiting lists.

Contrary to Yager's imagining that ESA enforcement costs "hundreds of billions of dollars" to administer, the USFWS has never received more for ESA support than the \$38.7 million it got in fiscal year 1991—less than was budgeted for repairing the Woodrow Wilson Bridge, one of seven bridges spanning the Potomac River in the Washington D.C. area. It's even less than the projected annual cost of operating one of the newest and smallest units of the National Park System, the Presidio in San Francisco.

The total funding of USFWS administration of the ESA over the 20 years it has been in effect comes to less than \$337 million. Approximately \$59 million more has been allocated to support state endangered species programs. The cost of lands acquired to protect endangered species, via the Land and Water Conservation Fund, is harder to quantify, since many properties are acquired for multiple purposes, of which protecting species



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is just one. Still, a generous estimate of the price paid for all land acquired to protect endangered species would be under \$200 million.

Add to these numbers the modest amounts appropriated to the Department of Commerce and the USDA for ESA-related administration, and the total is less than \$700 million over the act's entire history. That's about what will be spent this year on nuclear weapons research at the Sandia National Laboratory, one of three U.S. nuclear weapons research labs.

What would be required to fulfil the ESA effectively? In September 1990, the Inspector General of the Interior Department estimated that fully implementing recovery plans for all listed species, as well as species likely to be listed in the future, would come to \$4.6 billion. This is slightly less than the \$4.7 billion that Americans spent to play video games in 1991.

But even that figure, less than one-fortieth of Milan Yager's number, must be taken with a grain of salt. The Inspector General's figure is nothing more than the product of multiplying 2,286 species, the maximum number that the Inspector General thought would eventually be listed, by \$2 million per species, the assumed average cost of recovery.

The estimate of \$2 million per species was the high end of a fiscal year 1985 USFWS survey of 120 listed species, which concluded that the average cost of recovery for those species would be between \$1 and \$2 million each. Among the 2,286 species were most of the then-listed species, all of the then-Category I candidate species, and 1,300 (about 40 percent) of the then-Category II candidate species. The accuracy of the \$4.6 billion figure therefore depends upon several critical assumptions:

that the \$2 million recovery cost for these species is the same as for all listed species; that these particular candidate species will eventually be listed; and that the Inspector General rightly guessed how many candidate species would eventually be listed.

Of these assumptions, the second is highly suspect. In 1985, plants represented only about a quarter of all listed U.S. species. Since 1985, about two-thirds of all U.S. species that have been listed are plants, a trend likely to continue, as most current candidate species are plants. As the recovery cost for plants is typically much lower than the cost of saving animals, it is likely that the average recovery cost for the 120 species examined in 1985 greatly exceeds the average cost for most of the species listed since then.

—Merritt Clifton

Suit filed to end delay

"At current rates of listing," the Fund for Animals charged in a recent letter to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service head John Turner, "it will take from 38 to 48 years for the USFWS to list just those species now estimated to qualify for protection."

Making the waiting period for prospective endangered species even longer, the Bush administration in early February declared a 90-day moratorium on enforcement of all new federal regulations—including additions and amendments to the Endangered Species List.

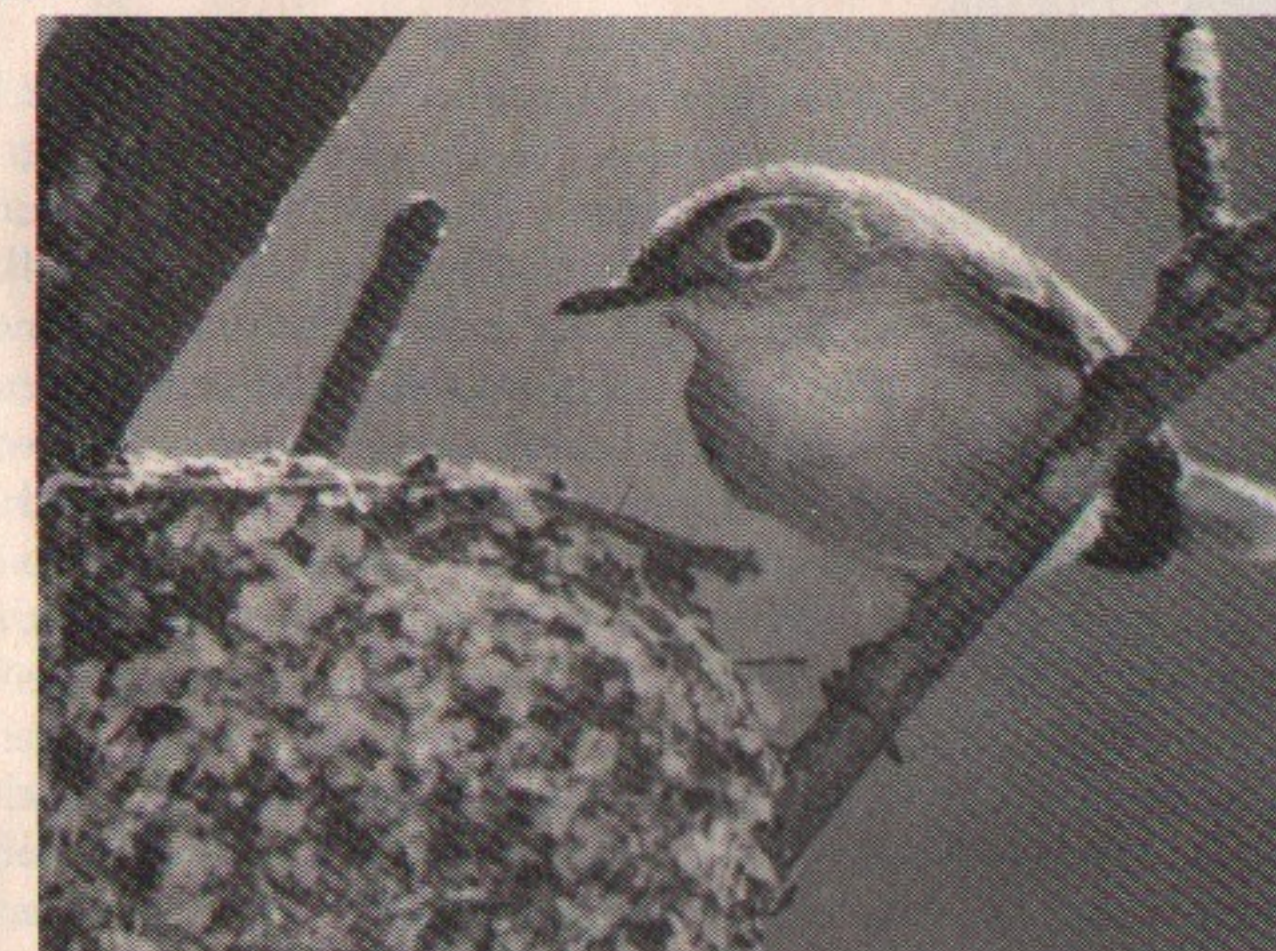
In response, on April 3 the Fund and In Defense of Endangered Species filed a suit challenging the application of the moratorium to ESA listings. Although the moratorium was to expire within another month, the plaintiffs hoped to forestall any further use of this tactic, which could enable the government to avoid having to protect a species on the verge of extinction by delaying protective action until the species vanishes—perhaps as result of a lucrative human activity.

—Merritt Clifton

Notwithstanding the many reasons to treat the Inspector General's estimate with caution, critics of the Act have enthusiastically embraced it. Frank Dunkle, who served as USFWS director during the Reagan administration and left amid a swirl of controversy over alleged irregularities in personnel practices, recently surfaced as author of a draft document recommending changes in the ESA on behalf of the Nationwide Public Projects Coalition. Dunkle took the Inspector General's \$4.6 billion estimate of total implementation costs and turned it into an estimate of annual costs.

The truth is that no one can rigorously defend either the Inspector General's estimate or any other estimate. Nevertheless, it is abundantly clear that ESA support requires more resources than are currently available. The Inspector General said so, USFWS agreed, the environmental community thinks so, and this is the inescapable conclusion of those who decry the "failure" of the Act to accomplish more than it has to date.

How much more is needed? A useful comparison would be with the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson programs, which channel federal excise taxes to the states to help them provide animals for fishing and hunting. By most accounts highly successful in boosting populations of a few dozen game species, these two programs cost \$300 million a year. Against that amount, the amount spent on endangered species is a pittance.



Richard B. Dippold / Unicorn Stock Photos



Balance

The most common criticism of the ESA is that it must strike a better balance between conservation and other social objectives, most notably economic growth. The two premises here are that major conflicts between species conservation and other objectives are widespread and common, and that the ESA offers no satisfactory means of resolving these conflicts. As American Farm Bureau president Dean Kleckner recently put it, "Environmentalists have figured out that all they have to do to stop commerce or development is to run out and find an endangered species." Added Alston Chase, "The United States is rapidly reaching endangered-species gridlock," because the Endangered Species Act "is resoundingly successful at halting economic development."

When pressed to offer examples of commerce or development that have been "stopped" or economic development that has been "halted," these critics offer a list ranging from short to nonexistent. They start with the spotted owl; many stop there. But there are more than 600 listed species in the U.S., most of which have been protected for nearly two decades. Considering how many species have been protected for so long, what is truly remarkable about the ESA is not how many major conflicts it has spawned, but how few.

Continued on next page

Animal Rights and The Endangered Species Act

The philosophy of animal rights is grounded in the idea of the moral inviolability of the individual. It does not recognize any greater worth in those individuals who belong to rare or endangered species than in those who belong to species whose populations are plentiful. Each individual—both the rare and the plentiful—has a moral value equal to the other, and each has an equal right to be treated with respect. Thus, any practice that treats these individuals merely as resources for humans, whether the individuals are plentiful chickens, for example, or endangered African elephants, violates their rights. And all such practices,

because they are unjust to the core, must be completely abolished, not simply reformed.

However, precisely because of its moral egalitarianism, advocates of the philosophy of animal rights should lend their support to legislation designed to protect endangered species. For we do not acknowledge, honor, or protect the rights of individual members of endangered species by permitting the species to go extinct. On the contrary, to the extent that legislation and its enforcement play a role in protecting the species, they will also play a role in protecting its individual members.

Here, then, surely, there is ample room for cooperation among partisans of different philosophies. And here, then, certainly, all progressive advocates should put their philosophical differences aside and, working together, demand not simply the renewal of the old, but passage of a new, stronger Endangered Species Act.

—Tom Regan

(Author of *The Case for Animal Rights*, Tom Regan is founder and president of the Culture & Animals Foundation, 3509 Eden Croft Drive, Raleigh, NC 27612.)

Continued from previous page

Consider the statistics relating to ESA Section 7, long recognized as the act's most stringent provision. It bars federal agencies from authorizing, funding, or carrying out any action that is likely to jeopardize the survival of a listed species. No exceptions from this duty are permitted, except by way of an exemption from the Endangered Species Committee, a.k.a. the "God Squad." This committee includes the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and the Army, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, the Administrators of the Environmental Protection Agency and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and one presidential appointee. Nearly 50,000 federal activities were evaluated for potential conflicts with Section 7 during the period 1976-1986. More than 99% were allowed to proceed with no more than minor modification. Just a handful were cancelled. None were deemed sufficiently important to warrant convening the God Squad.

The God Squad was convened, in early 1992, for the first time in 13 years, to consider an exemption for federal timber

sales that conflict with spotted owl protection. That process may ultimately resolve the issue provoking the most criticism of the ESA. It is worth pointing out, however, that virtually all of the litigation to date, and all of the court orders enjoining federal timber sales, have been based upon laws other than the ESA, most notably the National Forest Management Act and the National Environmental Policy Act.

It is also worth pointing out that although some loggers may be put out of work by spotted owl protection, other segments of the forest products industry are profiting, precisely because significant amounts of old growth are now off limits. Wood industry analyst Mark Rogers recently argued, in a paper entitled *What's Good for the Spotted Owl is Great for the Wood-Products Industry*, that excess production has long kept the Northwest timber industry's profits low and that "no tonic could be better for the depressed wood products industry" than owl-induced production cutbacks. The timber industry in the southeast has also benefited—and was gaining from production shifts even before the spotted owl became an issue.

Endangered "Entertainers"

How many members of endangered species are writhing with strippers, leaping through hoops of fire, and giving children rides in the parking lot?

Nobody really knows, because almost no one is keeping track. "Merely possessing an endangered or threatened animal is not prohibited under the Endangered Species Act," explains Pat Derby of the Performing Animal Welfare Society, "as long as interstate or foreign commerce is not involved."

Rather, the ESA allows the Secretary of the Interior to grant permits to keep endangered animals for "scientific purposes or to enhance the propagation or survival of the affected species."

"This system," Derby says, "while commendable in theory, is condemnable in practice, because it routinely hands animals over for uses that are flagrantly at odds with the ESA and even ESA regulations."

The permit requirements have been so broadly interpreted as to allow Las Vegas entertainer Bobby Berosini to keep orangutans purportedly for breeding, to cite just one instance among hundreds, even though they apparently neither produced offspring nor were encouraged to. (Berosini's breeding permit was finally suspended in 1991.)

Noted Derby in a recent letter to Marshall Jones, director of management authority for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "We find that many



permit holders, e.g. circuses, nightclub acts, and roadside menageries, request their permits under the guise of educating the public, even though their activities make no contribution whatever to improving public awareness about the plight of endangered species. In fact, their displays and performances leave visitors with totally false ideas about the animals, their behaviors, and their status in nature."

Continues Derby, "Because violations of the ESA [involving animals in entertainment] are only misdemeanors rather than felonies, USFWS finds it hard to interest federal attorneys in prosecuting cases. In addition, USFWS believes that when it revokes a permit [to keep an endangered species], it cannot confiscate the animals unless a felony violation of another law is involved."

Thus exotic animals are confiscated from drug dealers, but not from Berosini, who has never been convicted of any crime.

Loose regulation leads to lax record-keeping, and lax record-keeping in turn means that some animals, endangered in the wild, are gunned down willy-nilly in canned hunts, after being sold as zoo surplus; some are born, raised, and sold repeatedly without any documentation whatever; and occasionally animals not even known to exist in captivity, particularly reptiles, turn up in the hands of itinerant performers.

PAWS and a consortium of other groups have thus far been unsuccessful in attempting to amend the ESA via the reauthorization bill to tighten regulation of endangered animals used in entertainment. However, such an amendment is still on a "wish list" advanced by lobbyists for the Humane Society of the U.S., Friends of Animals (via the Committee for Humane Legislation), the Fund for Animals, the American SPCA, and the American Assn. of Zoological Parks and Aquariums.

The proposed amendment would prohibit traffic in endangered or threatened animals except between people who actually have permits to keep them; more strictly define the phrase "enhance the propagation or survival of the species;" and make infractions of permit requirements a felony.

—M.C.



Richard Pflanz

Other examples of alleged economic harm done by the ESA are based chiefly on speculation about what might happen, rather than evidence from anything that has happened. For instance, in September 1991 the *San Diego Union* editorialized that "an endangered species designation for the gnatcatcher would cost \$20 billion and up to 200,000 jobs." The author seems to have assumed that no development of any kind would be permitted anywhere the gnatcatcher might be found. Yet listing the desert tortoise didn't stop development in Las Vegas and surrounding Clark County, Nevada. Listing the Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard didn't halt development in burgeoning Palm Springs. Together, Hawaii and Florida harbor over 180 listed species, more than a quarter of the total. Yet development there continues apace. It is true that in each of these examples, development proposals either had to be (or should have been) carefully evaluated and activities modified to ensure their compatibility with species conservation. Still, economic development has neither been stopped nor significantly slowed.

Similar apocalyptic scenarios are offered with respect to the possible future listing of the delta smelt in the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento River winter run chinook, and various other native salmon runs in the Columbia River basin of the Pacific Northwest. But already, interested parties who would rather find solutions than fight have proposed some potentially workable strategies for accommodating both the fish and human water needs, in part by using existing canals and pumps to make more efficient use of the finite water supply. Other even more appealing solutions may emerge from further discussion and negotiation.

Does the ESA protect too much?

Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan in 1990 pondered aloud the need to protect subspecies. The same year, the Inspector General of the Interior Department suggested that the ESA should cover only full species, to bring enforcement costs down to the level of funding provided by Congress. More recently, Dunkle proposed that the Act not protect subspecies (and presumably populations) of species that are common elsewhere.

Eliminating protection of subspecies and populations would definitely cut ESA administration costs; more than ten percent of the currently listed taxa are subspecies or unique regional populations. This would also end some of the major current and potential controversies, including those over the spotted owl, the gnatcatcher, and the various salmon runs, all of which involve subspecies.

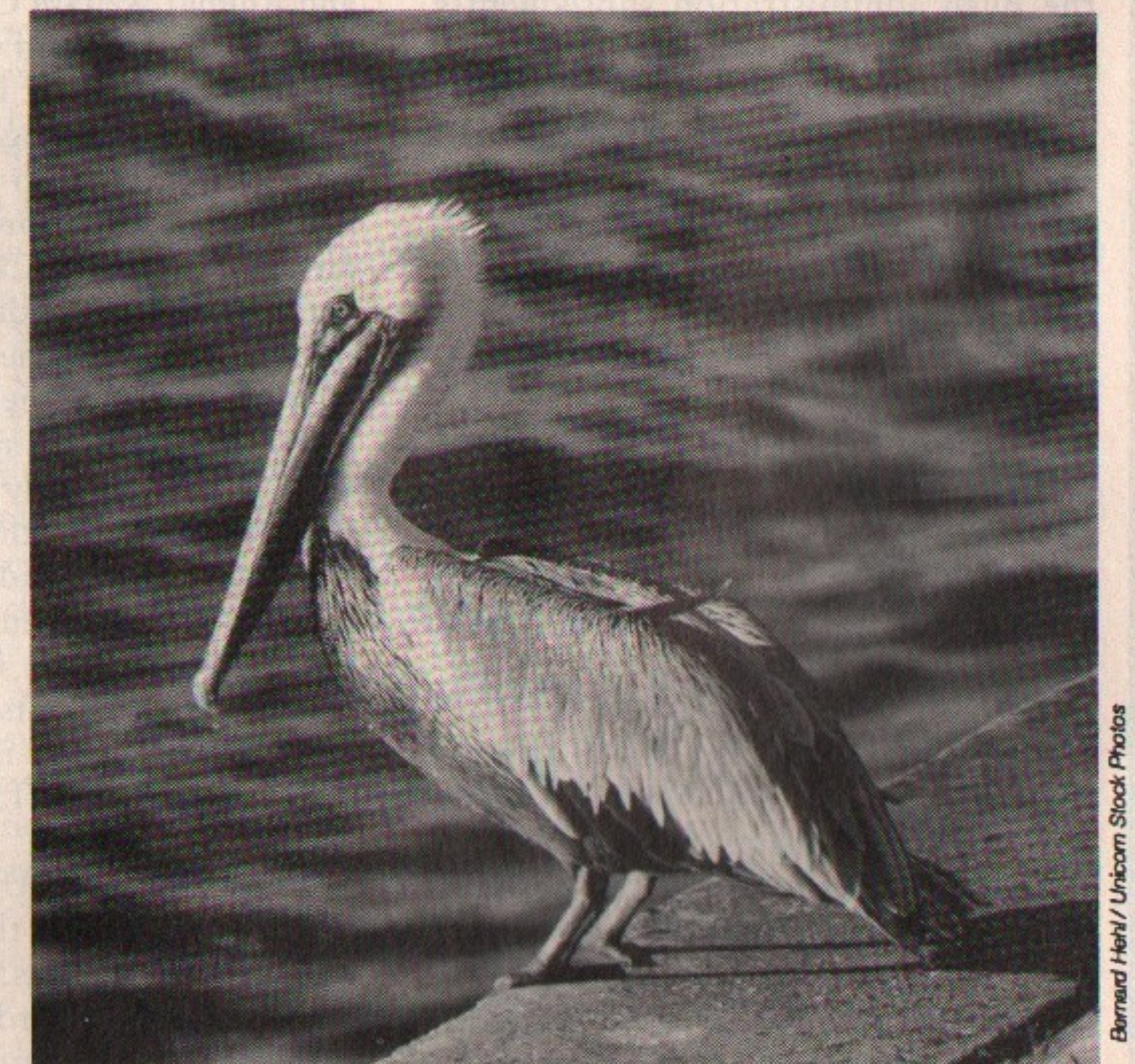
At the same time, eliminating protection of subspecies and unique regional populations would end years of effort on behalf of such popular animals as the bald eagle, peregrine falcon, California sea otter, grizzly bear, Florida panther, gray wolf, and brown pelican. It would also remove one of the provisions of the ESA that increases its flexibility. The authority to list and protect individual populations means that other populations can remain unlisted. If an all-or-nothing choice were required between protecting a species everywhere or nowhere, it is likely that for at least some species the choice would be everywhere. Sacrificed would be the flexibility to apply ESA protections selectively, where they are most needed, and to withhold them where they are not.

Animal welfare ahead of human welfare?

Then there's the charge that the ESA has subordinated human interests to the interests of other species. *Milwaukee Journal* guest columnist Zhan Tapola was not alone in contending recently that, "The ideology of the environmental movement is not pro-nature. It is not pro-animal or pro-earth. It is anti-mankind."

ESA supporters must demonstrate to people who don't recognize the intrinsic right of other species to exist that the real choice before us is not between people and pupfish, as the Tapolas would have it, but rather between longterm human welfare and more immediate perceptions of human need. Considered in isolation, the loss of a species of no known value may seem a small price to pay for immediate economic benefit. But viewing the problem in that manner is akin to deciding whether to quit smoking, one cigarette at a time: one more

Continued on next page



Bernard Herb/Unicom Stock Photos

cigarette, by itself, is unlikely to jeopardize future health. Similarly, the loss of one more species, by itself, is unlikely to imperil us. At the same time, we know that the cumulative consequence of a lifetime of decisions to smoke just one more cigarette ultimately kills millions of people. We must likewise understand that it is the cumulative consequence of decisions to sacrifice both individual animals and whole species that ultimately threatens ourselves by upsetting the ecosystems upon which we depend as much as any other living being. The choice, therefore, is not between humans and other species; rather, it is between immediate gratification and longterm advantage.

The ESA, in simplest terms, is our society's most straightforward and explicit commitment to the conservation of biological diversity.

History

Now nearly two decades old, the ESA enjoyed nearly unanimous support when first passed by Congress back in 1973, and functioned with only one controversy of national prominence until recent years. That controversy, a watershed in the evolution of ESA enforcement, involved the construction of the Tennessee Valley Authority's Tellico Dam and its impact upon the snail darter, a small fish. Despite the great attention this controversy received, the ESA emerged almost unscathed. Although Congress provided a mechanism for exempting worthy federal projects from the requirements of Section 7, only

one project has ever been granted an exemption, and that was more than a decade ago.

This time, however, the ESA could be significantly weakened. Many resource-based industries are in transition or decline, due mainly to depletion of resources, together with technological change. Workers are being laid off—and environmental protection measures make a handy scapegoat, as ESA opponents have been quick to grasp. Logging interests led the attack, growing especially vitriolic since the northern spotted owl was finally listed as a threatened species in June 1990, after years of highly politicized habitat study. What measures will be required to protect the owl are still uncertain, but the prospect of significant reductions in old growth logging on federal forest lands in Washington, Oregon, and California has produced esti-

mates of expected job losses over the next decade ranging from over 100,000, according to the industry, to about 30,000, according to the Bush administration, or only 6,000 to 7,000, according to the Wilderness Society.

In October 1991, Oregon Senator Bob Packwood offered an amendment to the Interior Appropriations bill that would have forced a speedy resolution of the owl issue by directing that federal timber harvesting plans be quickly considered for an ESA exemption. The proposed amendment was defeated, 62-34. While support for ESA was thus shown to be still widespread, it was far from clear how deep that support was, or how easily it might be eroded if other industries joined the assault.

The Endangered Species List

Quick: name five animals from the Endangered Species List. If you named the African elephant, you goofed. But you're not alone. The Humane Society of the U.S. made the same mistake in a recent Close-Up Report, *Fighting Ivory Fever*, and was obliged to correct it with errata slips.

The African elephant is internationally recognized as endangered, having been added to Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species back in 1989. In the U.S., however, the African elephant is still only a "threatened" species, the equivalent of a CITES Appendix II listing.

Although George Bush promised in 1989 that the African elephant would receive endangered status in the U.S., the Bush administration subsequently backtracked and proposed a split listing, which would designate the elephants as endangered in some parts of Africa, but not in others. In the remaining nations, African elephants would remain "threatened," enabling Bush's fellow members of the Safari Club International and other well-heeled trophy hunters to continue importing elephant parts.

Amid raging controversy, final action on the split listing proposal has been repeatedly delayed. In March 1992, the Bush administration joined five African nations in proposing that the African elephant receive a split listing with CITES as well: Appendix I where populations are most at risk, Appendix II in nations who purport to have surplus elephants. Recognizing the difficulty of determining the national origin of an elephant tusk, other CITES members eventually persuaded the U.S. delegates to join the majority in defeating the measure.



Richard Pineda

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service then reopened the comment period on the domestic split listing proposal until at least October 20—"effectively putting the final decision off until late this year, perhaps until after the November presidential election," according to Craig Van Nolte of the Washington D.C.-based Conservation, Environmental, and Animal Welfare Consortium.

The confusion over the status of the African elephant illustrates the complexity of the endangered species listing process. Although the Endangered Species Act is the primary U.S. instrument for enforcing CITES, a CITES listing on either Appendix I or Appendix II doesn't mean a species will automatically be added to either the U.S. endangered or threatened species list. Because CITES regulates only international traffic, the U.S. (like other nations) retains the option of forbidding imports and exports of an Appendix I or II species while leaving the species virtually unprotected within its borders.

This situation isn't just hypothetical. The March CITES meeting added North American black bears to Appendix II. The U.S. is accordingly obliged to prohibit the export of black bears and bear parts, except under special permits in accordance with international law. Bear hunting, however, is

likely to continue in almost every state that has bears. The Florida and Louisiana black bear subpopulations have been proposed for endangered species status, but the Florida bears don't even have threatened status yet (the subject of an ongoing lawsuit filed by the Fund for Animals), while the Louisiana bears were recently added to the threatened list only under legal pressure from Defenders of Wildlife and the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund.

Compounding the question of whether species are or are not legally endangered, many states have their own endangered species lists. The state endangered species lists typically increase protection for species on the federal and/or CITES lists, while extending protection to species who are not listed elsewhere. However, in some cases the state lists pointedly exclude species on other lists. California, for instance, recently refused to list the California gnatcatcher, a small bird whose presence may disrupt major developments in the San Diego area; but indications are that the gnatcatcher may soon receive a federal listing.

Bewildered American wildlife defenders can only rejoice that they are not in Canada. The Canadian endangered species list now includes 193 native plants and animals, plus another 19 believed to be extinct. Although Canada honors and enforces CITES, there is no national legislation to protect endangered species within Canadian borders. Instead, several of the 10 provinces have their own endangered species protection laws, and their own often highly politicized lists of species to be protected, which typically exclude any animal that anyone within the province lucratively exploits.

—M.C.

Habitat vs. Species

One of the most attractive aspects of the Endangered Species Act from the animal protection point of view is that in setting aside critical habitat for species at risk, it preserves habitat for other species as well—some of whom are also endangered but not yet classified as such.

However, because designating critical habitat often obstructs resource extraction and/or development, this is the aspect of the ESA drawing the most flak from opponents. In addition, designating critical habitat on a species by species basis is often a protracted, costly process (even allowing that the exceptionally protracted, costly debate over critical habitat for spotted owls is almost without precedent.)

As former U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service endangered species biologist David Marshall points out, "The single-species approach to protecting wildlife can work for species having very limited ranges—such as desert fishes that occur in springs—but is charged with problems for species that range over a wide area."

Conservative environmentalist Alston Chase suggested in late 1990 that, "A partial solution may be to abandon the ESA altogether, and to enact new laws that stress saving not species, but entire ecosystems." Soon thereafter, Interior Secretary Manual Lujan suggested restructuring the ESA to take the ecosystem approach.

The USFWS has already developed a satellite mapping program which enables biologists to quickly measure biodiversity over broad areas. In theory, satellite mapping could be combined with relatively limited land acquisitions to protect the majority of known endangered and threatened species—leaving



Richard Pineda

aside much land now being considered for critical habitat status. This land would remain open to economic uses.

Popular with political conservatives, the idea of using high technology to protect ecosystems rather than habitat is usually coupled with the argument that habitat conservation should be privately financed. To considerable extent, this is already happening. The Nature Conservancy and over 900 other private land trusts have so far protected 9.7 million acres among them, and by many estimates including Chase's, "have been more effective than the government as preserving biodiversity."

But even the Nature Conservancy, with an operating budget of \$223 million in 1990 and \$728 million in assets, doesn't have the financial or political clout to make a landowner sell or preserve habitat if the landowner doesn't want to. And if that habitat happens to be the last refuge of a species, and is not part of the most biologically diverse portion of the ecosystem (the part that would still receive federal protection), the species in question would have little chance of even getting help, let alone surviving.

Hidden in the proposal to protect ecosystems rather than species is an attempt to separate critical habitat

issues from greater resource use questions. As University of California at Santa Barbara professor of biology and environmental studies Daniel Botkin argues, "The ESA is one of the few hooks that gives conservation of living resources legal standing. As a result, small, seemingly unimportant creatures become overnight surrogates for issues fundamental to our well-being, indeed to our survival."

Avoiding protracted struggles over critical habitat designations for endangered species involves, in Botkin's words, "Shifting to an ecological approach to environmental law...A legal basis that integrates human activities with our direct dependence on natural areas...Short of that, we will continue to use endangered species," instead of holistic planning, to answer "supremely tougher questions about how much of our land we should protect for public service functions," such as providing watershed and absorbing carbon dioxide. (See "Squirrels, Mountains, and the Endangered Species Act," March 1991.)

Meanwhile, until ecosystem protection becomes a fundamental precept of law, not just a euphemism for limiting habitat protection, the notion of saving whole ecosystems might best be implemented not as an alternative to the ESA, but rather as a means of expediting the now badly backlogged ESA enforcement. If setting aside an ecosystem reserve demonstrably protects substantial numbers of species now on the waiting list, it is worth doing. If it leaves some species outside the ecosystem boundaries unprotected, those species must be protected by the existing means, the current system of critical habitat designation.

—M.C.

Closely aligned with the timber industry, homebuilders brought pressure to bear via the Advisory Commission on Regulatory Barriers to Affordable Housing, a special commission set up by Housing and Urban Development Secretary Jack Kemp. The Commission's report, entitled *Not in My Back Yard*, singles out the costs of complying with the Endangered Species Act and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (providing for federal regulation of development in wetlands) as contributing significantly to the cost of housing. These added costs stem not just from higher lumber costs allegedly caused by restrictions on federal timber sales, but also from endangered species mitigation measures required when endangered species are "incidentally taken" in the course of developing their habitat.

The homebuilders' favorite example was and is a system of rat preserves, to which developers in Riverside County, California have been made to contribute in return for being allowed to develop within the habitat of the Stephens' kangaroo rat. Not mentioned, however, is that such mitigation requirements have been made under the authority of a 1982 amendment sponsored by land developers themselves. Previously, all taking of endangered species was simply prohibited. Nor have the homebuilders mentioned that the rat preserve project cost only about \$300 per house, in an area where median home prices are nearly \$200,000.

The commercial fishing industry also harbors a grudge against the ESA. The once volatile controversy over the required use of "turtle excluder devices" by shrimp fishermen to keep sea turtles from drowning has subsided, but resentment among shrimpers and their Congressional allies remains. Fishing interests are also worried that groundfishing off Alaska might be restricted, as a result of the recent listing of the Steller sea lion as a threatened species, and that the fast-declining Atlantic bluefin tuna might soon receive a threatened listing.

Perhaps the greatest current anxiety, however, comes from the prospect of action to protect endangered salmon runs in the Pacific Northwest. Even though salmon protection may be accomplished with relatively little inconvenience or expense to the general public, ESA opponents have inflamed opposition by claiming that hydroelectric dams will have to be operated less efficiently, or even dismantled; fishing will be restricted; logging will be even more severely limited; and land use will generally be restricted.

Such fear-mongering has brought industries with economic complaints into alliance with a number of ideological opponents of environmental regulation. The ideological attack, relegated to the political fringes since the early years of the Reagan administration, moved back into prominence in mid-1991, as Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan revealed his view that the Act was too strong and needed more "balance." Figure after figure on the political right has followed with general criticisms of the ESA; T.S. Ary, Director of the Bureau of Mines, even told an audience that he didn't believe in endangered species and thinks environmentalists are a "bunch of nuts." Ary later apologized for the remark about environmentalists, but it still isn't clear whether he believes in endangered species—though clearly many of his constituents don't.

The critics' agenda

Changes to the ESA most often suggested by its various opponents include:

- ◆ A requirement that economic impacts be considered at the time species are listed. The ESA currently requires that listing decisions be based solely upon the actual biological status

of a species. Advocates of change want the Secretary of the Interior to be able to veto a listing if the economic impact might be "too great." Former Secretary James Watt actually tried to do this in the early 1980s, with the result that nothing new got listed; this is precisely why Congress adopted the present listing rules in 1982. A variation on this theme, advanced by Packwood, is to authorize ESA exemptions at the time of, and as part of, a species listing. The existing exemption process, added to the ESA in 1978 as result of the Tellico Dam controversy, was intended as a measure of last resort, undertaken only when all other efforts to reconcile conflicting interests fail. The Packwood proposal would make the exemption process a matter of first resort.



Richard Piloro

- ◆ Eliminate protection below the species level. In addition to the arguments against this raised on behalf of ESA flexibility and various popular species, it must be noted that unique subpopulations are the basic elements of evolution and ecology; thus the preservation of a species may ultimately require preservation of its genetically distinct populations, without which there might be insufficient genetic diversity to insure species survival during periods of habitat change, for instance prolonged droughts or unusually harsh winters.

- ◆ Make the ESA more flexible or "balanced." These catchwords are often used, but rarely defined. Presumably, proponents of "balance" hope to relax the duties imposed

upon federal agencies by Section 7 and upon private parties by the ESA's far-reaching "taking" prohibition. Making exemptions from the ESA easier is probably also subsumed within these euphemisms.

- ◆ Make the government pay to acquire habitat, rather than restricting private land use. A favorite theme of political conservatives, this concept has drawn support recently from a string of Federal Claims Court, U.S. Court of Appeals, and Supreme Court decisions involving other environmental protection laws. It could even upset routine municipal zoning. Developers, meanwhile, are sure to amplify it during the ESA debate.

An Assessment

Well-funded concerted efforts to weaken the ESA began in December with an air assault, a so-called Fly-in for Freedom that brought loggers, shrimpers, and other disaffected citizens to Washington D.C. for a week of lobbying, not just against the ESA, but also against wetlands and desert protection, and environmental laws generally. The major organizers were the National Cattlemen's Association, the National Hardwood Lumber Association, the Alaska Mining Association, and a variety of similar industry groups.

The variety of the opposition to the ESA illustrates the big difference between the situation now and the situation of 1978, when the Tellico Dam situation posed a comparable but smaller threat. Then, there was just one major conflict between economic interests and ESA enforcement, involving a single pork barrel project of dubious economic merit. It seemed to be an aberration. The conflicts today are numerous and substantial, involving industries of major importance throughout sizeable regions. This difference makes defending the ESA far more challenging today.

Resolving some of the major conflicts before ESA reauthorization comes to a final vote is not only desirable but essential. Building on earlier work in both the energy and water fields, the Environmental Defense Fund is already promoting the possibility of using market incentives to defuse the salmon protection controversy in the Pacific Northwest. It is possible that hydroelectric power production and irrigation patterns can be modified to produce benefits to salmon, electricity consumers, and farmers alike. A number of major dam operators including the Bonneville Power Administration, Pacific Gas and Electric, Southern California Edison, and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power have all expressed interest.

Trying to peer into the crystal ball, my personal view is that no broad-scale amendments to the ESA will be considered this year, though Congress may address the old growth issue. This could prove advantageous for the ESA as a whole (though not necessarily for spotted owls), because it might resolve the most volatile of the current controversies, thus diminishing timber industry opposition. Nonetheless, we have extensive work to do, refuting the arguments of ESA opponents and encouraging Congress to renew authorization. Because protecting endangered species is still extremely popular (even the staunchest opponents of ESA pay lip service to that) we can be cautiously optimistic. But the optimism must be coupled with expectation of a very tough fight.

Attorney Michael Bean is wildlife programs chair for the Environmental Defense Fund. Portions of this article are adapted from a paper published in *ES Update*.

Hunting and the Endangered Species Act

"The two major causes of extinction are the destruction of habitat and hunting."

—Senate Select Committee Report on the Endangered Species Act

Of the approximately 680 native species listed under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act, none are legally hunted. This has not been achieved, however, without conflict. Some states, with the consent of the federal government, have repeatedly tried to open hunts for protected species, and have been stopped only through lawsuits.

Not that ESA isn't clear on the matter. The ESA protects endangered species by two means: protecting habitat, and preventing "taking." The ESA definition of "take" is "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct."

However, the standard of protection for species designated as "threatened" is not nearly so stringent as for those designated as "endangered." The Secretary of the Interior is permitted to "issue such regulations as he deems necessary and advisable to provide for the conservation of such species," and under the definition of "conservation," the ESA allows that "in the extraordinary case where population pressures within a given ecosystem cannot be otherwise relieved," management techniques "may include regulated taking."

Minnesota, with support of the Reagan administration, in 1984 tried to use this loophole to institute a sport trapping season on timber wolves. Of a wolf population estimated at 1,000 to 1,200, 50 per year were to be killed for fur. The Minnesota Dept. of Natural Resources and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service didn't even pretend that the wolves had exceeded the carrying capacity of the ecosystem; they simply claimed that wolves preying upon deer and livestock were hurting the interests of hunters and ranchers. The proposed wolf season was stopped through a lawsuit filed by a coalition of 15 environmental and animal protection groups, among them the Sierra Club, Defenders of Wildlife, the Fund for Animals, and Friends of

Animals and Their Environment. U.S. District Judge Miles Lord and the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals both ruled that the wolf season directly contravened the intent of the ESA.

The rulings in the wolf case, *Sierra Club v. Clark*, not only protected Minnesota wolves, but set a precedent that may permanently halt grizzly bear



Richard Pflieger

hunting in Montana. Grizzly bears were declared an endangered species in the 48 contiguous states in 1975, but the USFWS has continued to permit grizzly bear hunts in parts of Montana in admitted deference to the demands of hunters and ranchers.

When the Montana grizzly bear season was expanded in 1991 to include a spring hunt as well as the tra-



Richard Pflieger

ditional fall hunt, the Fund, the Swan View Coalition, and the Biodiversity Legal Foundation obtained a preliminary injunction that halted the fall hunt and is expected to prevent the spring hunt as well. Because Montana and the USFWS have not been able to make a strong case that extraordinary circumstances warrant grizzly bear hunting, the USFWS is expected to withdraw the special authorization under which the hunts have been held.

However, the fight to protect threatened species against hunting is far from over. Congressional representatives from Minnesota and Montana have been instrumental in forming the 130-member Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus, which is expected to push for pro-hunting amendments to the ESA during this year's reauthorization debate. The CSA has already shown considerable clout, having mustered the votes last fall to amend the House version of the Desert Protection Act so as to allow sport hunting in the proposed Mojave National Park. Sport hunting is not allowed in any other national park.

Wolves and grizzly bears are also at risk from a drive mounted by so-called "wise use" groups to exempt subspecies and regional populations from ESA protection. This notion is apparently endorsed by Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan, inasmuch as it would simplify ESA enforcement via undoing protection of most of the most controversial animals.

To insure continued protection of these imperiled animals, activists must contact their Senators and Congressional representatives, urging that the ESA be reauthorized with no weakening amendments. In particular, instruct them to reject any attempts to eliminate protection of subspecies and regional populations, and to oppose attempts to slacken restrictions on sport hunting of any threatened species.

—Wayne Pacelle

(Pacelle is national director of the Fund for Animals.)

CITES Doublecross



David Shores / Unicorn Stock Photos

The positions stated on page 7715 of the *Federal Register* on March 4 were absolutely clear. The "Final U.S. position" on Zimbabwean and South African proposals to reopen trophy hunting of African leopards, white rhinos, and black rhinos was "Oppose." Thus U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service head John Turner was to vote "no" when the proposals were raised at the March meeting of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

But that isn't what happened. Instead, Turner "took a walk," according to one source, leaving the voting to his assistant, rancher and trophy hunter Douglas Crowe. Crowe reportedly spoke in favor of hunting the leopards; although the original resolution was withdrawn, he apparently then voted to set leopard hunting quotas. Next, he abstained on hunting white rhinos, and voted in favor of hunting black rhinos. As startled fellow members of the U.S. delegation doublechecked their notes, both proposals were overwhelmingly defeated.

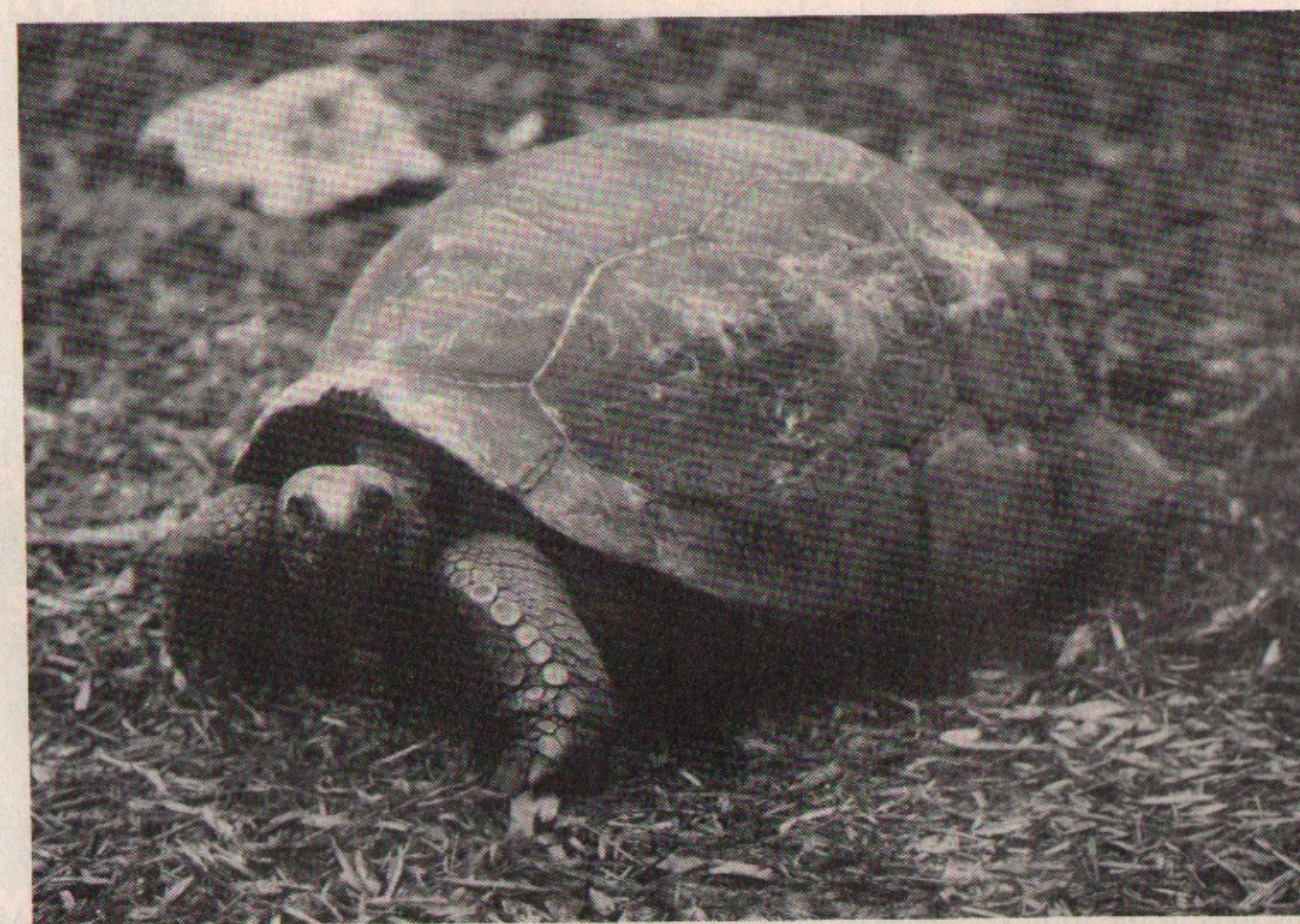
The U.S. delegation has a very strong appreciation for the dilemma of southern African delegations," observed Diana McMeekin of the African Wildlife Foundation. In fact, Crowe has organized fact-finding trips for a number of U.S. officials to Zimbabwe and other southern African nations, according to McMeekin, "with strong emphasis upon meetings with safari people."

In addition, the Bush administration generally takes what McMeekin describes as "a very pragmatic, use-oriented position on all wildlife issues."

Still, Crowe's actions—and Turner's apparent complicity in permitting them—were "unilateral" in the opinions of most observers.

After three weeks of investigation, the American Humane Association on April 6 asked Turner to explain himself.

—Merritt Clifton



D. B. / Mac Donald / Unicorn Stock Photos

Animal Dreams

BY MARITA DELANEY, Ph.D.



Shawne Arzob

The slogan "Animal liberation is human liberation" contains the truth that we cannot liberate an animal without affecting the animal who lies within our own consciousness. There are animals within the human psyche, appearing in dreams, who are in need of liberation. Animals who populate the nocturnal dream-world stir the imagination. When their presence is consciously embraced, animals lead human beings to more deeply consider the mysteries of mortality, transformation, and healing.

Animals possess knowledge that has been lost to human consciousness. The portrayal of animals in mythology and folklore reflects comprehension of this loss. The owl knows the liminal world and signals passage into death. The cat serves as familiar of the wise woman and knows secrets of transformation. The dog Cerberus stands at the gates of hell, and it is the dove who brings word of peace. The zodiacal circle that encompasses earth symbolizes our joined destinies. The word zodiac literally means "circle of animals."

Dreams provide access to inner wisdom. Animals who appear in our dreams convey knowledge from other realms, a phenomenon long understood by Native American cultures. Animals' senses—hearing, olfaction, vision—far exceed human capabilities. So too, in dreams, deeper vision and heightened sensitivity accompany the appearance of an animal.

Animals carry parts of instinctual life that has been long repressed and neglected. The suffering animal is not only a creature who motivates one to action in the outer world; he resides within human consciousness as well. The animals who populate the unconscious in the form of

dream images remind human beings of what we have disowned and can only barely articulate: being at home in the world, being natural, and being responsive to inner rhythms.

The images that appear in dreams reveal the condition of the animal who dwells within. Paying attention to the inner animal can guide us in the liberation of animals in the outer world. Our culture has done much to obscure natural rhythms and to deaden the individual's connection to her instinctual self. It is no wonder that so many who dream about wounded animals awaken in a world filled with dead and dissected animals.

To better understand the significance of animals who appear in dreams, it is important to pay close attention to the manner in which the animal appears. Is she hungry? Is he wild or domestic? Is she pregnant? Is she wounded? What kind of care do they need? It takes practice to learn to relate to inner animals, but the time spent attending to one's inner animals will result in a freer and more flexible relationship to struggles in the outer world.

Conscious relationship to inner animals can help us develop the clear vision of the eagle, the life-affirming spirit of the horse, the steady acceptance of the bovine animals, or the perseverance of the mole. If we dream about these animals, it suggests that we may draw upon

these qualities and strengths. When we become conscious of these qualities, we gain the strength and endurance we need to respond to problems in the outer world. To truly know the animal within ourselves, we may find that we need to come to deeper awareness of vulnerability, powerlessness, and victimization—as well as wisdom and instinctual healing powers.

If we try to cultivate a more conscious relationship to inner animals, we will be better able to hear and see them as they are, to receive their wisdom, and to accept their being with gratitude. As we do this, relationships with animals in the outer world will also deepen.

The struggle for animals' rights is a work of transformation and healing for both human beings and other animals if it is lived consciously. Animals who appear in dreams embody wisdom that eludes the conscious mind. Dream-world animals are not merely aspects of human consciousness. It may even be that animals are seeking their own liberation, and that animal rights activists are agents of awakening for the world soul.

Reading philosophy and practicing debate clarify our thinking. Deepening our imagination in the struggle for recognition of animal rights by observing the animals within our souls sharpens our vision. We become open to the essential mysteries of life, earth, and survival—those very things in which animals are so inherently wise, and from whom we have much to learn.

Dr. Delaney is doing research on animal dreams, and invites animal rights activists to contact her regarding their dreams about animals. Write her at the Psychology Dept. of Midway College, 512 E. Stephens St., Midway, KY 40347.

News

AGRICULTURE

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ANIMAL RACING

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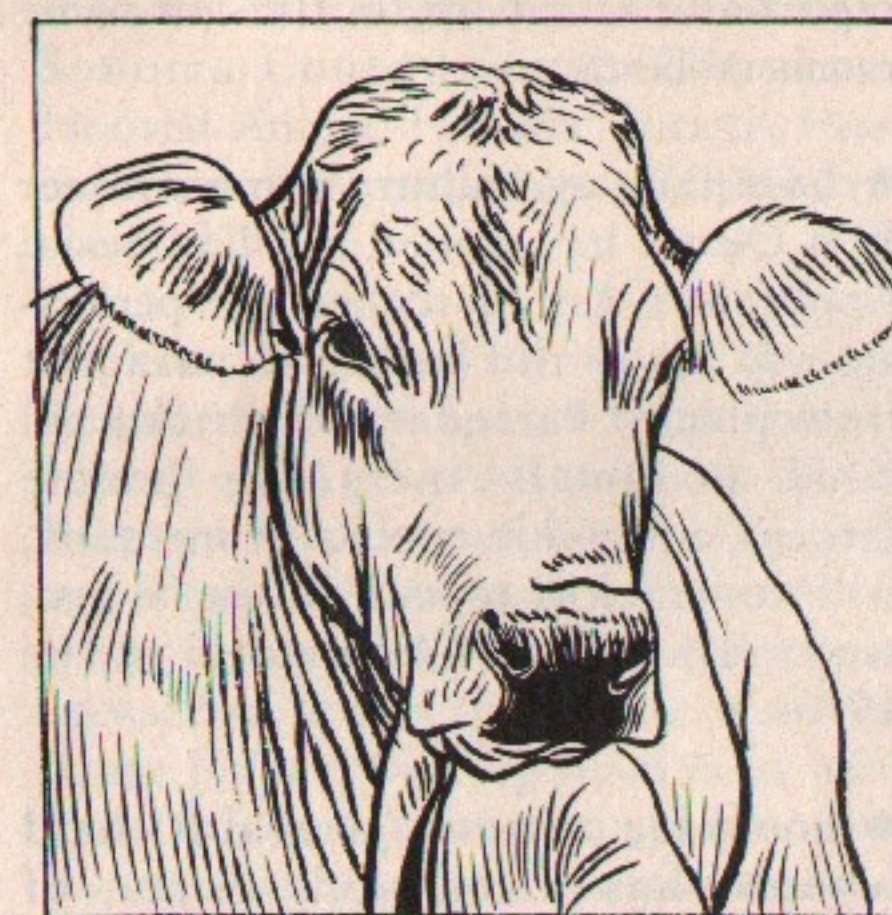
HUNTING

OPPOSITION

SPECTACLES

WILDLIFE

ZOOS & AQUARIUMS



AGRICULTURE

◆ Rabbi Merle Singer, spiritual leader of Temple Beth El in Boca Raton, Fla., recently told his congregation that eating veal violates the Torah. "Buying veal from a kosher market does not solve the problem," he added. "The process of raising veal calves is the same for kosher veal as it is for non-kosher veal."

◆ The USDA announced March 19 that it will delay requiring meat and poultry processors to provide accurate nutritional labeling until May 1994—saving the meat industry an estimated \$210 million.

◆ Agriculture Secretary Edward Madigan is under federal investigation for his actions as a director of the bankrupt Olympic Federal Savings Assn. of Berwyn, Ill.

◆ Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton gets high marks from environmental groups for \$10 million worth of wildlife habitat acquisitions during his years as governor of Arkansas, but low marks for his failure to address pollution problems caused by animal agriculture. Arkansas farmers annually sell about one billion animals to slaughterhouses, including 920 million chickens.

Clinton is heavily backed by members of the Tyson family, owners of Tyson Foods Inc. of Springdale, Ark., the nation's biggest poultry producer and processor. The Clinton administration gave Tyson Foods \$7.8 million in tax breaks, 1988-1990, and spent \$900,000 to improve roads and utility service at the site of Tyson's new poultry slaughterhouse in Pine Bluff. Clinton also named Tyson general counsel James Blair to the Univ. of Ark. board of directors; vacations regularly with Blair; and has traveled free on Tyson aircraft at least nine times.

◆ Perdue Farms, already known for paying low wages, on April 1 slashed the wages of chicken catchers by 17%. The catchers seize 50,000 chickens apiece per 12-hour shift. According to Associated Press, "The goal is to grab one leg of each of four chickens in each hand...Nearby is a cage with 15 drawers. The men open one drawer and fling the birds in, three loads of eight to a drawer. Then one man stuffs in errant wings, legs, and heads, and shoves the drawer closed."

◆ Six arson barnfires killed 139 cattle and 38 horses March 16 on Amish farms near Belleville, Pa.

◆ The FBI seized 240 cattle from an alleged rustler near Williams, Calif., on March 26—the majority of 300 head believed to have been stolen from Vail ski resort owner and meatpacking mogul George Gillett Jr. of Nashville, Tenn.

◆ South African rightwingers are mutilating cattle belonging to black families as part of an ongoing terror campaign, according to news reports forwarded by South Africans for the Abolition of Vivisection.

Continued on next page

◆ **The USDA is reconsidering** plans to kill and burn 74 pigs to test a new incinerator at Key West, Florida. Said Herman Cohen of the American SPCA, "They don't need to go out and buy farm animals just to kill them. Their neighborhood shelter would be more than happy to give them (dead) animals to destroy." Brevard County animal control director Xan Rawls called the USDA plan, "Spooky."

◆ **The sale price of Vietnamese potbelly pigs** has crashed from \$2,000 in 1990 to under \$500, due to fad-driven breeding that flooded the market for the pigs, promoted as pets but banned in many parts of North America. The market for ostriches and emus is expected to collapse next, also from explosive growth of breeding in recent years, driven by speculation in breeding stock.

◆ **Two of the top "free-range" egg producers** in New Mexico are accusing each other of unethical practices. Lanny Bruder of Taos Farms has suggested that Harris Farms may be marketing eggs from battery-caged hens under false pretenses. Bill Shupe of Harris Farms counters that Bruder is making false claims because Harris recently took away 13% of Taos Farms' business.

◆ **Analysis of ancient fecal deposits** left by rock hyraxes (pack-rat-like Middle Eastern herbivores) has confirmed that the city of Petra, one of the richest in the Roman and Byzantine empires, destroyed itself between 500 and 900 A.D. because goat-herding residents overgrazed the habitat.

◆ **Animalens Inc.** has decided to redesign red lenses that are supposed to reduce cannibalism in hens, before putting them on the market. The lenses

caused severe irritation to the eyes of about six percent of the chickens in a recent study done at Calif. Polytechnic Univ., at San Luis Obispo, Calif. The study drew protest from Action for Animals' Rights and United Poultry Concerns, whose offer to adopt the hens used in the study was refused. The hens instead were slaughtered.

◆ **New Mexico ranchers** are using herbicides to clear fields of unusually heavy locoweed growth. The toxic weed has reportedly killed up to 10% of some ranchers' herds.

◆ **Louisiana agriculture commissioner Bob Odom** has denied the La. Aerial Applicators Assn.'s request for permission to spray the herbicide paraquat from planes. Paraquat, which can kill most mammals including people through either skin contact or ingestion, will nonetheless remain in use in La.; many other states banned it in the 1970s.

◆ **Louisiana attorney general Richard Ieyoub** has overruled Dept. of Environmental Quality secretary Kai Midboe's attempt to waive a fine of \$25,000 imposed on a cropdusting firm whose work last summer allegedly caused major fish kills.

◆ **Eighteen months** after state agents killed hundreds of cattle to rid Pennsylvania of bovine tuberculosis, the disease is back—and massacres of potentially infected cows have resumed.

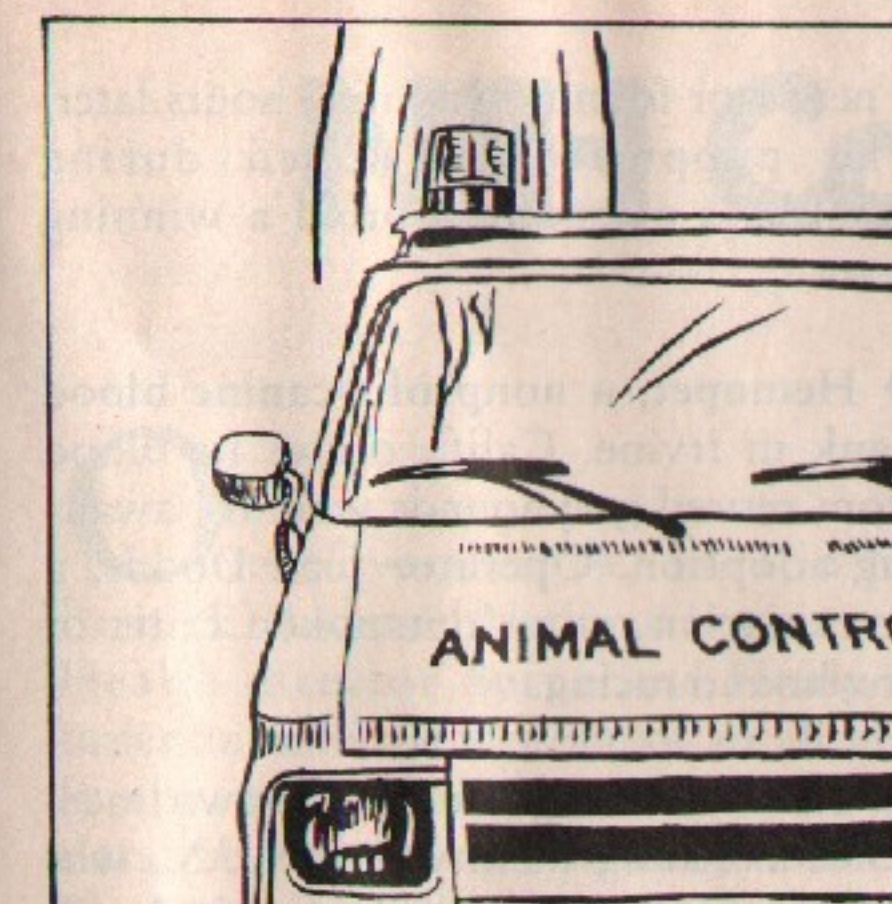
◆ **The Pa. Farmers' Assn.**, a branch of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has issued a position paper stating that it opposes "any effort to provide law enforcement powers to agents of societies and associations for the prevention

of cruelty to animals." The PFA also believes that, "Only those lands that are covered with water the entire year should be authorized to be regulated as wetlands," and that "regulators should have no authority to impose any requirements to create new wetlands for wetlands that may be lost through land use." Further, the PFA demands that, "Special hunting licenses for bear should be eliminated," so that more people can kill more bears; demands that farmers be allowed to permit deer hunting on their land at will for virtually half of each year; and adds that it opposes any measures to restrict trapping and/or captive bird shooting.

◆ **"It is unjust to kill a living creature to consume its flesh,"** according to Dr. Hagop Yacoubian, chairman of surgery for the health ministry in the Persian Gulf nation of Bahrain. "Vegetable matter is fully adequate for human nutritional requirements."

◆ **Under pressure from farm groups**, the Burlington *Free Press* on March 29 retracted an "Earth Saver" column tip suggesting that readers should "eat less meat" to conserve "precious grasslands and resources that would otherwise be consumed or destroyed by cattle." Protest to the *Free Press* at 191 College Ave., Burlington, VT 05402.

◆ **Livestock accounted for \$89.6 billion** (53%) of total U.S. agricultural commodity earnings in 1990, according to newly released USDA data. Livestock was the leading commodity in 33 states. Cattle and calves made up 23.3% of the total; dairy products 11.8%; corn 8.0%; hogs 6.7%; and soy beans 6.4%. The leading cattle marketing states were Texas (\$5.8 billion); Nebraska (\$4.8 billion); and Kansas (\$4.3 billion).



ANIMAL CONTROL & RESCUE

◆ **The newly released American Humane Assn. Natl. Animal Shelter Reporting Study** found that only 10% of the animals who entered pounds and shelters during 1990 were spayed or neutered, compared with 40% of pet dogs and 55% of pet cats. About 63% of the dogs and 82% of the cats who entered pounds and shelters were euthanized.

◆ **Statistics from 22 of the 23 known pounds and shelters** in Washington state show the euthanasia rate dropped 5.8% between Jan. 1, 1991, and Jan. 1, 1992. The Progressive Animal Welfare Society attributes the drop to increased attention to spaying and neutering, as a result of the debate over proposed breeding regulation in King County. Of the 179,883 animals the pounds and shelters received in 1991, 68% were euthanized, 21% were adopted, and 11% were reclaimed by their caretakers. While hailing the decreased euthanasia rate, PAWS noted that this rate of decrease would have to be sustained for another 16 years to end euthanasia of healthy homeless animals—and that 873,312 animals would be killed for lack of good homes in the interim.

◆ **The American SPCA** closed its animal care facility at Kennedy Intl. Airport in New York on April 15. Blaming lack of financial support from the airline industry, ASPCA president Roger Caras said the facility would have lost \$250,000 this year alone. Since the airlines and animal brokers told the ASPCA "to go fly a kite," Caras said, "we decided that it was not the place of a humane organization to run a motel for them." The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey promptly solicited bids from private firms to operate a similar service. "I

don't see why it can't be profitable," said Joe Santorelli, a partner in the horse transport firm Mersant Intl.

◆ **A market study** done by the Boeing Commercial Airplane Group predicts that the tonnage of animals transported by air will grow 2.5 times during the next 15 years.

◆ **The newly formed Calif. chapter** of the Hooved Animal Humane Society debuted in mid-March by rescuing five starving thoroughbred horses from a Sonoma County ranch. The parent Hooved Animal Humane Society, based in Illinois, has rescued over 7,000 horses since 1971.

◆ **Los Angeles Dept. of Animal Regulation** chief Robert Rush resigned effective May 5, following an appeal from the city council for a grand jury investigation of his management. Rush, who was paid \$96,000 a year, was accused of failing to allocate a maintenance budget; keeping animals in inhumane conditions; alienating volunteers; disregarding employee complaints about racial and sexual harassment; allowing animals to be euthanized before the expiration of a mandatory waiting period; and allowing animals held as evidence in cruelty cases to be held for years in some instances, pending resolution of the charges, without putting them up for adoption. Lois Newman of the Cat and Dog Rescue Assn. estimated that as many as 1,000 other animals were euthanized each year simply because "evidence animals" were taking up disproportionate cage space. Assistant general manager Elsa Lee will run the six L.A. shelters pending the appointment of a new department head.

◆ **Under a new Minnesota law**, the owner of an animal seized in a criminal investigation, including a cruelty case,

must post a bond within seven days to cover care of the animal for at least 30 days, and must continue to post bonds for animal care as long as the cases go on. Failure to post the bond allows pounds and shelters to put the animals up for adoption or sale. Details of the law are available from Shirley Taggart, 845 Meadow Lane N., Minneapolis, MN 55422.

◆ **Tight budgets** are causing public officials all over the U.S. to reconsider selling pound animals for research and dissection. Wisconsin state rep Judy Klusman (R-Oshkosh) in March introduced legislation to require pounds to donate dogs to the Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison medical school, while similar measures are reportedly under discussion among legislators in Connecticut and Texas. Common from the early 1950s into the mid-1980s, pound seizure was eventually banned in 13 states, including all nine states in the northeast, and has fallen out of favor with the majority of pound and shelter operators elsewhere.

◆ **The health dept. and volunteers** in Juarez, Mexico, hope to vaccinate 80,000 dogs this year in a door-to-door anti-rabies drive.

◆ **British police** expected to seize and kill over 3,000 pit bull terriers in March, as a law requiring pit bulls to be registered, insured, and neutered took effect. About 4,600 pit bull owners met the registration requirements by the March 1 deadline.

◆ **The Tennessee House of Representatives** on March 25 passed a bill to up the maximum fine for cruelty to animals from a fine of \$500 and six months in jail to a fine of \$2,000 and a year in jail. The vote was 88-6. Senate approval is pending.

THE AMERICAN ROAD DEVOURS UP TO ONE MILLION ANIMALS EVERY DAY.

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June 1992

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ANIMAL RACING

◆ Plainfield (Conn.) Greyhound Training Facility owner Frank Santero and staffers Edith and Robert LeClair were charged April 3 with six counts of cruelty to animals, 39 counts of failure to license dogs, and 63 counts of failure

to vaccinate the dogs. Santero's facility was funded by the greyhound racing industry to prepare retired racing dogs for adoption. The charges surfaced as result of complaints from neighbors and Retired Greyhounds As Pets, an independently funded group that earlier rescued 11 greyhounds from the Santero operation. Retaliating, Santero on April 10 sued neighbors Dari Dougall, Brad Basile, and Dara and Kenneth Walsh for defamation of character in connection with a letter to the *Norwich Bulletin*, published March 19, in which they alleged that howling dogs at the Santero facility sometimes "sounded like a concentration camp."

◆ Former Iditarod sled dog racer Frank Winkler was convicted by a jury on April 11 of four counts of cruelty for failing to make certain that 14 puppies he bludgeoned and shot had actually died. Three puppies were still alive when

a neighbor found them, nine hours later. The puppies were culled during Winkler's attempt to build a winning team.

◆ Hemopet, a nonprofit canine blood bank in Irvine, Calif., draws its blood from retired greyhounds who are awaiting adoption. Operator Jean Dodds, a veterinarian, is an outspoken critic of greyhound racing.

◆ Calumet Farm, the best-known racehorse breeding facility in the U.S., was sold at auction March 26 for \$17 million. The previous owners declared bankruptcy in July 1991, with debts of over \$150 million.

◆ A predawn fire of unknown origin on April 2 killed 79 horses at the Mohawk Raceway harness track in Campbellville, Ontario (near Toronto).

Military Animal Abuse Probed

Long-awaited hearings on animal abuse in military research were held April 7 before the House Armed Services Committee subcommittee on Research and Development.

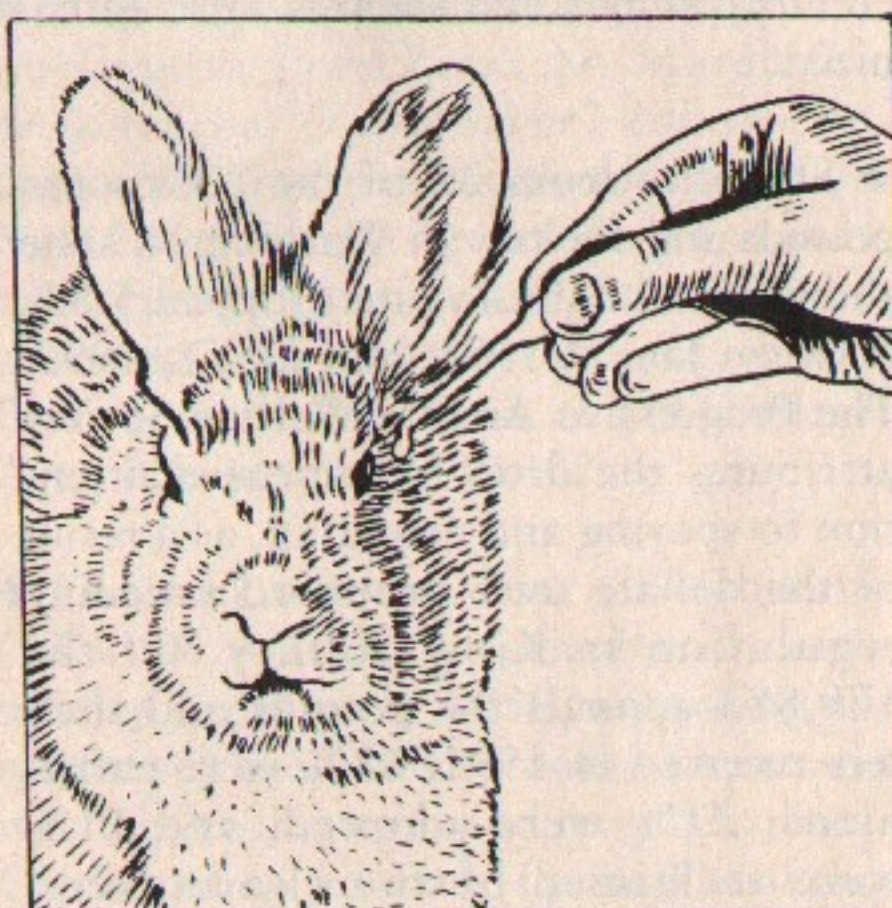
"Six branches of the U.S. Dept. of Defense conduct experiments on animals at 58 military facilities, killing more than 500,000 animals a year at a cost to taxpayers in excess of \$100 million," Michael Budke of In Defense of Animals told the assembled members of Congress. "A 1986 U.S. Office of Technology Assessment report found that 84% of DOD experiments involve severe pain or distress to the animals involved."

In a written brief, former Letterman Army Institute of Research review committee public representative Jan Polon Novic described experiments

in which animals were seared with lasers, infected with parasites, bled to death, and subjected to eye surgery without anesthetic. "Human concerns about animals or the necessity for the research almost never entered the picture," she charged, "resulting in the waste of millions of tax dollars and thousands of animals' lives annually."

Former Air Force primate researcher Donald Barnes testified that because peer review of DOD projects is usually "limited to the narrow scientific confines of the DOD" itself, little new information is gathered. At the same time, "redundancy with civilian research centers is the rule, not the exception."

Video footage of a pig being burned alive in a military experiment made the top of the April 7 CNN late night television news. A coalition of groups assembled by IDA, including The ANIMALS' AGENDA, meanwhile



BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH, TESTING & TEACHING

asked Congress to impose a moratorium on military research involving animals; to freeze funding of military animal research; to make public data now classified on "the scope, nature, and purpose" of military research involving animals; and to reform oversight of military animal research.

The House subcommittee hearings came as the Army sought permission to field test a new malaria vaccine on soldiers, even though it has flunked repeated animal tests. The vaccine was developed by Colombian immunologist Manuel Patarroyo, who claims to have used it successfully on 20,000 volunteers from Colombia, Venezuela, and Brazil.

NIH Cover-Up?

On November 14, 1991, a fax from PETA caused National Institutes of Health director Bernadine Healy to order an immediate probe of an allegedly abusive animal experiment. Within days the experiment was suspended for six weeks. Outraged NIH staffers, unused to such scrutiny, are now moving to prevent repetition—not of the apparent abuses, but of the intervention on behalf of the animals.

◆ Death threats against judges and lawyers and an attempted courthouse bombing have disrupted the ongoing investigation of at least 33 murders that were allegedly committed to provide cadavers to the medical school at the Free University of Barranquilla, Colombia (See "Meet The New Lab Animal," May 1992). The medical school has been closed indefinitely.

◆ Among the 469 respondents to an American Association for the Advancement of Science survey on scientific fraud, 27% said they had personally run into fabrication, falsification, or theft of research within the past decade—and on average, they had witnessed 2.5 instances of scientific fraud apiece.

◆ Research scientist Michelle Mullen of the Canadian Royal Commission on Reproductive Technology warned March 15 that the arrival of more effec-

Admitted NIH Animal Care and Use Committee member Frederick Miles, "I was very disturbed when I heard that allegations from an animal rights organization had resulted in a protocol being suspended." Miles now heads a new subcommittee whose task is to expedite response to complaints so as to avoid interrupting research. Because the Animal Care and Use Committee essentially dismissed the allegations in this instance, which were brought to PETA by NIH staffers, observers suspect the subcommittee is more likely to

tive birth control methods and increasingly early abortions could disrupt the supply of fetal tissue available to researchers, who might then pay women to become pregnant and have abortions at the appropriate time to provide the tissue. Fetal tissue research has been advanced by some as an alternative to animal research.

◆ Research and testing of skin and eye care products is a \$400 million industry, worldwide, according to Advanced Tissue Sciences Inc., a leader in developing non-animal tests (many of which use circumcised foreskins in place of animal tissue). ATS believes non-animal tests now account for anywhere from 4% to 25% of the total, but because technical secrets in the field are closely guarded, there's no way to be sure.

◆ Neutrogena Corp. announced Feb. 27 that it had ended all animal-based product testing.

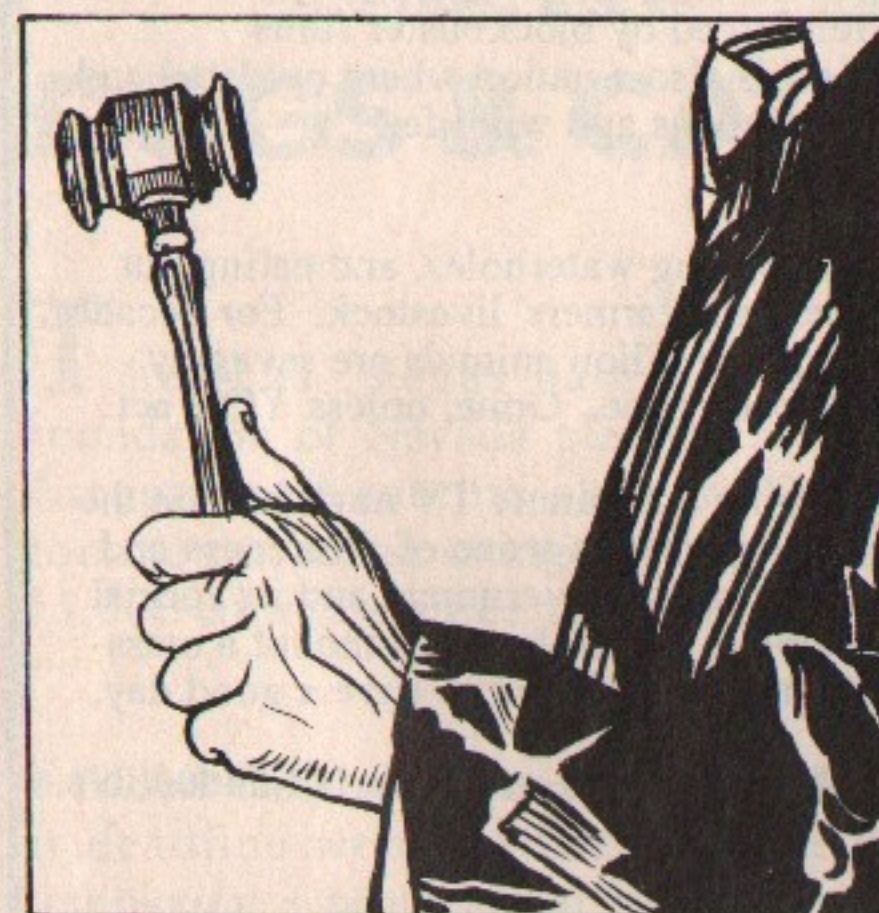
throw up smokescreens than to quickly remedy abusive conditions.

The case in question involved 48 cats, many of them surgically blinded and implanted with electrodes, whom brain researcher Josef Rauschecker brought with him from Germany when he joined the NIH staff in December 1989. Not spayed or neutered, the cats arrived with respiratory infections. Many had apparently also been exposed to feline infectious peritonitis. They were allowed to breed in quarantine, although Rauschecker lacked a breeding permit; about a third of the kittens died, along with some of the adult cats. The deaths peaked during August 1991, when the cats were left for a month without veterinary care.

◆ A survey of 1,300 health professionals by the Institute for Regulatory Policy found that 87% agreed, "It's impossible to accurately calculate human cancer deaths based solely on extrapolations from animal data."

◆ Due to state budget cuts, the Univ. of Pennsylvania veterinary school is to be phased out of existence over the next three years.

◆ James D. Watson resigned as head of the NIH human genome mapping project on April 10, after a Dept. of Health and Human Services review found that Watson and members of his immediate family hold financial interests in at least four biotechnology firms that stand to gain by the research. The genome mapping project has been heavily criticized by other branches of the NIH for allegedly diverting funds away from basic research, usually involving animals.



COURT CALENDER

Small Groups Make A Difference

Getting public officials to move against abusive pounds and alleged pet thieves may be difficult, but at deadline, courts in Louisiana and Oregon were hearing headline-making cases brought by small groups whose accomplishments demonstrate the power of dedication.

In Louisiana, Legislation In Support of Animals sought a permanent injunction to close the Vermilion Parish Rabies Control Center. "The facility's

1991 budget exceeded \$47,000, yet only \$191 was listed for animal food," LISA director Jeff Dorson noted. "Recently we received a tip that the parish had stopped feeding impounded animals altogether, citing budgetary constraints." Animals who don't starve, Dorson said, are gassed with exhaust fumes, often taking 15 to 20 minutes to die.

Backing up the legal action, LISA planned to distribute 10,000 door hangers asking that letters of protest be sent to Vermilion Parish mayor Harris Vallo, P.O. Box 430, Abbeyville, LA, 70511.

The Vermilion case is only the lat-

Continued on next page

est of many that LISA has taken on since beginning a campaign to reform Louisiana pounds three years ago. Along the way, the small but increasingly well respected group took over animal control duties for the city of New Orleans on a volunteer basis for much of 1991, after the city council ceased funding the local humane society to do the job. Nor has LISA ignored its initial purpose, securing improved legislation for animals. Having already persuaded the Louisiana legislature to officially investigate the state's pound situation, LISA now seeks bills to ban the use of carbon monoxide to kill animals; a ban on bear-wrestling; and a stronger ban on dogfighting. LISA also wants to give Louisiana students opposed to dissection the legal right to demand an alternative, and wants to start a lottery to support protection of the threatened Louisiana black bear.

In Lebanon, Oregon, meanwhile, Class B animal dealers David and Tracy Stephens and Brenda Linville were to be tried under a new Oregon anti-pet theft law on April 23 for allegedly obtaining dogs and cats via fraudulent response to free-to-good-home ads. The trio also face USDA action, and Linville faces related charges of illegally obtaining and using other people's driving permit numbers. The charges were brought as result of an ongoing probe by Bobbi Michaels and Dana Entler of the local group Committed to Animal Protection, Education and Rescue.

Michaels and Entler, along with Julie Grizzel of the Assn. for Animal Rights, earlier helped secure the charges that put notorious Class B dealer James Hickey out of business, then put his son Joseph out of business when Joseph took over the enterprise. David Stephens is a former Hickey employee, while Linville purportedly obtained animals for the Hickeys prior to her association with Stephens. Four cats and 25 dogs, seized from the Stephens' facility, were placed in custody of the Oregon Humane Society.

According to Michaels, David and Tracy Stephens had provided 742 animals to laboratories in the preceding 19 months—many of them to the Cedars-Sinai teaching hospital in southern California, which was also the recipient of animals obtained via fraud by convicted animal thief Barbara Ruggiero. Convicted through the efforts of Last Chance for Animals, Ruggiero is now serving a six-year sentence, while two partners are doing shorter terms.

Humane Enforcement

◆ The Supreme Court on March 23 agreed to review a ban on animal sacrifices imposed in 1987 by the city of

Hialeah, Florida, and subsequently upheld by two lower courts. The Church of the Lukumi Babalu Aye Inc., a Santerian group, claims the ban interferes with their First Amendment right to free exercise of religion.

◆ Anthony DiCillo, owner of the Duffillo Enterprises meatpacking plant in Geauga County, Ohio, was charged March 19 with starving and neglecting 15 horses—just two days after he pleaded guilty to 20 felony counts of illegally affixing stolen inspection labels to uninspected boxes of adulterated ground beef.

◆ Peter Franklin Jr., 58, of Newington, Conn., suspected by neighbors of killing cats for nearly 30 years, was finally charged with three cat murders on March 27. Franklin reportedly played tapes of cats screaming to telephone callers.

◆ Philadelphia Warlock motorcycle gang leader Eric Martinson, 41, wanted by police since 1985, was arrested with Christine Dickinson, 23, in Allentown, Pa. in early April for allegedly trafficking in exotic birds and illegal drugs, and laundering an estimated \$650,000, some of it apparently raised for the Irish Republican Army.

◆ The Animal Protective League of Cleveland, Ohio, cited cat collector Mary Jane Richards for cruelty on

March 26, after APL and Network for Ohio Animal Action volunteers caught more than 75 cats in and around the wreckage of her former home. Several other cats were apparently killed when D&S Demolition Inc. flattened the feces-filled house March 20, under orders from the Cleveland Municipal Court, which ruled it a health hazard. At deadline, 62 of the cats were likely to be euthanized because APL had been unable to find adoptive homes for them.

◆ Irene Marsh, 69, of East Norriton Township, Pa., drew five years on probation, a \$1,000 fine, and was ordered to make \$3,300 restitution on April 6 for tampering with public records and impersonating a federal judge in an unsuccessful effort to collect a civil judgement of \$79,000 against four public officials—whom she accused of extortion, civil rights violations, and "seditious conspiracy," after she was fined \$33.50 in 1990 for letting her dog run loose.

◆ A West Palm Beach, Fla., district attorney on March 18 dropped charges against Joan Gregory, 49, who claimed

she grew marijuana only to feed her pet iguana, Kiko, who had been hooked on the weed by a previous owner. Deprived of marijuana after the arrest, Kiko died.

◆ Corona, Calif. stable owner Slim Hart received seven citations for letting livestock run loose on public property April 2; four of 11 horses who galloped from Hart's property into the Riverside Freeway were fatally injured.

Activism

◆ Miami, Fla., judge Kenneth Ryskamp on March 13 dismissed animal dealer Matthew Block's lawsuit against Intl. Primate Protection League head Shirley McGreal for allegedly interfering in his business relationship with Peter Gerone and the Tulane Regional Primate Center. Block, who does business as Worldwide Primates Inc., had sued McGreal for informing Gerone in 1990 that the USDA had suspended his license to import primates due to health rule violations. Feb. 19, Block was indicted on four felony charges in connection with his alleged role in attempting to

smuggle six infant orangutans from Indonesia to the Soviet Union during Feb. 1990—a case IPPL cracked, after the infant orangs were intercepted in Thailand.

◆ The Louisiana Supreme Court on March 15 ruled that surveyor Eldon Cheramie is entitled to damages from contractor J. Wayne Plaisance, who fired him in 1987 for reporting worksite damage to protected pelican nests.

◆ Poland, Ohio, fifth grade teacher Kathleen Markovich was allowed to return to her classroom on March 26 after she promised to avoid talking to the students about animal rights.

◆ Three volunteers who helped clean up the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound, Alaska, have sued Exxon and a variety of subsidiaries and subcontractors for health problems allegedly caused by exposure to the oil and cleansing solvents. San Francisco attorney Melvin Belli, whose firm is handling one of the cases, says he expects another 200 to 300 people to file similar suits.



DOGS & CATS

The Las Vegas-based Animal Foundation of Nevada planned a brief disruption of routine on April 21 to commemorate spaying or neutering 25,000 animals since the foundation

◆ Mobil Oil and the Los Angeles SPCA at deadline were reportedly close to completing a protocol for relocating up to 100 feral cats who formerly inhabited the firm's refinery at Torrance, Calif.

The cats were to be moved because several had been killed in machinery, and the accidents had endangered workers, as well. Veterinarian Bruce Smith organized colleagues to spay/neuter and vac-

25,000 Animals Spayed/Neutered Since 1989

clinic opened in January 1989. Housed in the former Las Vegas animal shelter, and underwritten by a start-up gift of \$100,000 from Circus Circus Hotel owner William Bennett, AFN averages 60 spay/neuter operations a day—with just one staff veterinarian.

The secrets, according to AFN president Mary Herro, are maintaining good technical support and financial self-sufficiency. "We have proven it can be done," Herro told The ANIMALS' AGENDA, "and are willing to share every detail of our procedures and techniques with other organizations, veterinarians, and/or municipalities. We want

to encourage new clinics to start, using our blueprint, and to inspire and challenge existing ones to increase their numbers, safely. Los Angeles is a sad example," Herro charged, "in that each of their clinics only do 2,500 surgeries a year. The city is threatening to close them, as they are a financial drain. Our one clinic did over 9,000 surgeries last year, 24% at no cost. This can easily be repeated nationwide."

Herro welcomes inquiries c/o 700 North Mojave Rd., Las Vegas, NV 89101-2401; 702-384-9291.

cinat the cats at \$35 each, paid by Mobil. Six private landowners offered property to be used as a cat sanctuary.

Continued on next page

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"G'Day, Mate!" (Not to Australia's animals, Buddy.)

The selling of Australia to Europeans and North Americans as a land of friendly, unassuming, outdoors-loving and generous people has been one of Madison Avenue's most impressive successes in recent years, a propaganda victory reinforced by blockbuster films such as "Crocodile Dundee." Unfortunately, the image is seriously misleading. The land "down under" is also a nation where outdated and barbaric "frontier" values still prevail, much to the pain and detriment of its unique ecosystems and wildlife, both of which remain under constant assault and exploitation.

Australian ranchers regard most marsupials as "pests" guilty of damaging crops, destroying fences, depleting waterholes, and eating out pastures. But the kangaroos' true crime is that they simply compete for crucial resources with the ranchers and farmers' livestock. For decades, the result has been a vicious war against the kangaroo and other defenseless wildlife. Now more than 5 million animals are savagely slaughtered every year under various justifications. In a few years, most of Australia's gentle roos may be gone. Gone, unless YOU act.

How? First, by helping us break the media silence that allows this savagery to continue. VNN is preparing a 5-minute TV newsfeed on the marsupial genocide aimed at alerting US TV news editors and talk-show producers. If successful, it could create a wave of awareness and revulsion that, keeping US consumers from visiting Australia or buying Aussie goods, might hit the Australian government and its special interests where it counts: in the pocketbook. Second, by enabling Australian activists, who remain helpless and isolated, to mount a mass-education campaign really capable of challenging the status-quo. Then, mate, the animals down under might just begin to have a good day.

Send your donations to: The Voice of Nature Network, Inc., P.O. Box 68, Westport, CT 06881. All donations are fully tax-deductible.

◆ **Maryland Rep. Benjamin Cardin** has introduced a bill, H.R. 3718, that would make pet stores responsible for veterinary bills incurred by people who purchase sick or injured animals. The bill would discourage stores from buying animals from puppy mills and mass-production catteries. Send letters of support to your Congressional representatives.

◆ **Illinois Citizens for Humane Legislation** got a mandatory spay/neuter bill introduced into the state legislature, with a hearing scheduled for mid-April. Like breeding regulations passed elsewhere, it sought to require spaying/neutering of all dogs and cats over six months old, unless exempted by a veterinarian or covered by a breeding permit. However, even if the bill survived opposition to breeding regulation *per se*, it appeared likely to be scuttled by opposi-

tion to a clause requiring anyone who offered to sell or give away a cat or dog to be licensed as a pound, shelter, or breeder, at a minimum cost of \$75.

◆ **The North Shore Animal League, Friends of Animals' April/May 1992 Action Line** magazine charged, is "a money-making machine; a puppy mill; a glorified pet shop...part of the cause, not the cure of unwanted animals." North Shore, with \$53 million in assets and a highly successful national direct mail fundraising apparatus, buys purebreds and puppies from states as far away as South Carolina and Ohio for adoption to New York-area clients. This decreases the demand for animals from other New York-area shelters, and creates a market for backyard breeders.

◆ **ImmuLogic Pharmaceutical Corp.** is reportedly ready to begin human clinical trials of a vaccine called CATVAX that

will cure allergies to cat dander, not just alleviate symptoms.

◆ **Bubonic plague** has been found in four cats, four rodents, and a dog in Espanola, New Mexico, the worst outbreak of the disease since 1985, when there were 30 cases in cats, 14 in humans, and one human death. Coyotes and a kit fox who were trapped in five different counties proved to have plague antibodies. All the animals were probably exposed to plague-carrying fleas who customarily live on rodents.

◆ **Blind New York pencil-seller Thomas Armstrong, 64**, got four get-well cards after a taxi jumped a curb and broke his leg on April 6. His guide dog, who lost an eye, got an estimated 250 cards enclosing donations to cover the veterinary bills. Hospital staff were perplexed, but not Armstrong, who explained, "He's a lovable dog."



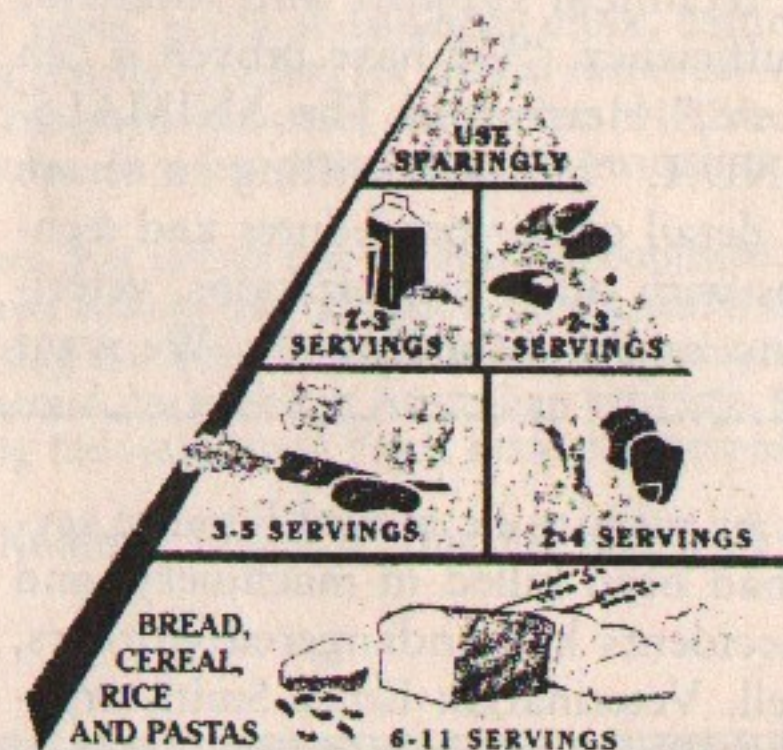
DIET & HEALTH

◆ **The U.S. Army's Natick Research, Development, and Engineering Center** has been assigned to develop a new "multi-faith" field ration to serve the estimated 125,000 Jews, Moslems, Hindus, and vegetarians in U.S. military service. The new ration became essential during the Persian Gulf War, according to Capt. Mitchell Ackerson, an Army rabbi, where "Guys who kept kosher either ate very little, fudged here or there, or went hungry."

◆ **Marlene Wolford** of the Silent Unity prayer ministry in Unity Village, Mo., recently organized an airlift of 20 tons of vegetarian food to the former Soviet Union. "I want the Soviets to know they have a choice," Wolford told *Vegetarian Voice*. Over 30 firms donated food; Eden Foods contributed over 14 tons.

◆ **Food and Drug Administration agents** on March 24 seized 38,640 cans of 7th Heaven brand cat tuna in Newark, N.J., which had been relabeled Ocean King, IGA, Blue Bay, and National brand tuna for human consumption. The tuna was part of a batch of 25 to 50 million cans that were originally deemed unfit for human consumption by Canadian government inspectors back in 1985. After the cannery at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, threatened to go out of business, then-fisheries minister John Fraser overruled the inspectors. Nationwide outcry forced Fraser to resign. The cannery closed anyway.

◆ **After a year of additional testing**, the USDA and Dept. of Health and Human Services have confirmed that the Eating Right Pyramid graphic is the most effective illustration of departmental dietary recommendations. Agriculture Secretary Edward Madigan withdrew the newly completed graphic in April 1991, after

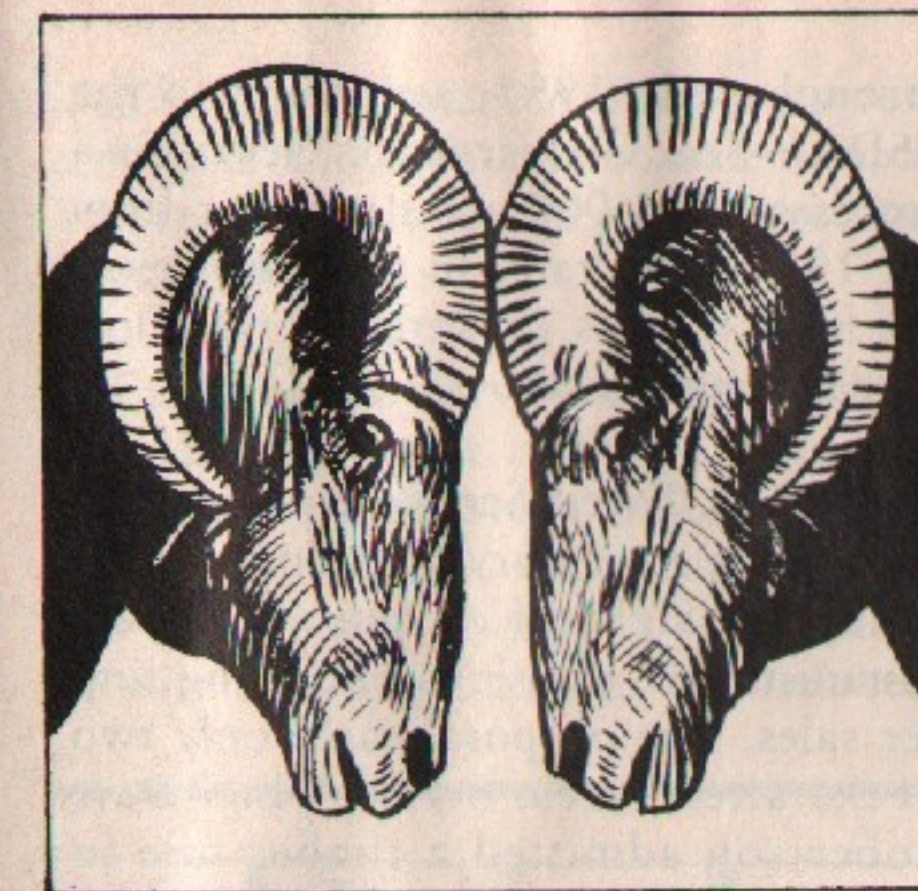


meat and dairy interests objected that it would decrease consumption of their products. Whether the graphic will ever be used remains unclear.

◆ **USDA researchers** claim to have identified the flavor peptide, BMP, that gives beef its characteristic taste. The researchers told the American Chemical Society on March 31 that BMP might be used to upgrade cheaper cuts of beef—or to make soy protein and/or tofu taste exactly like beef. Soy or tofu products flavored with BMP would not be strictly vegetarian, unless the BMP could be synthesized without the use of beef derivatives, but might contribute significantly to lowering beef consumption among people who are unwilling to become vegetarians.

◆ **Burger King, Peter Piper Pizza,** and Subway are leading a fast-food franchise invasion of Mexico. Burger King plans to spend \$10 million over the next decade to establish Mexican outlets. The result could be a sharp rise in Mexico's presently low per capita meat consumption.

◆ **Saccharin causes cancer only in rats**, Univ. of Nebraska pathologist Dr. Sam Cohen told the annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology on April 8. According to Cohen, humans don't have the high urine protein level necessary to begin the carcinogenic reaction.



DISPUTES

Bah, Bah Black Sheep?

Confronted by seven longtime thrift store volunteers who wanted to know where the earnings were going, the Good Shepherd Foundation allegedly refused to provide an accurate accounting; dismissed all seven; and temporarily closed the Save A Pet thrift store on Feb. 12, ostensibly for repairs. The Grass Valley, Calif., store reopened on March 31 under a new manager, Chris Vaccaro, but the acrimony continued—drawing national attention from anti-animal rights activists because of the Good Shepherd Foundation's publication of an anonymous book, *A Declaration of War*, which advocates "killing people to save animals," and is widely believed to be itself an anti-animal rights hoax.

Good Shepherd Foundation executive director Tanya Keough Singer is the ex-wife of activist Bill Keough, who was indicted in 1990 for alleged involvement in Animal Liberation Front break-ins, shortly after Ms. Singer became involved with Syd Singer, her current husband, whose past associations and affiliations are much less clear. The charges against Keough and two alleged confederates were abruptly dropped in May 1991, just before the case was to be tried, ostensibly because the FBI was unwilling to disclose the identity of key witnesses. (See "A Late April Fool, Or Something Worse," June 1991, and "When It Comes To A Declaration, What Is Said Is Not Always What Is Meant," October 1991.)

"It's no big deal," Syd Singer told *The Sacramento Union*. The former volunteers "were just pissed off because we made them leave. Where the money goes," he added, "is up to Tanya and me." The Singers accused the former volunteers of having been abusive and dishonest.

The former volunteers acknowledged philosophical differences with Syd Singer, in particular, whom they said had pressured them to become vegetarians and to quit wearing leather. "We felt we were just there for spaying and neutering in Nevada County," said former volunteer Corinne Dixon. But the former volunteers' primary objection was to the accounting in the Good Shepherd Foundation's spring 1992 report to members. Among \$30,000 in disbursements, many of them to groups on the radical fringe of animal rights, the report listed a grant of \$3,500 to a day care center, apparently owned by the Singers, that Dixon alleged "was closed months ago, perhaps a year ago," plus a grant of \$1,350 to the Animal Adoption League of Nevada City, Calif. Said Dixon, "We were told by Anna Drummond, the head of this organization, that she didn't get the money."

In addition, the foundation granted \$2,000 to A.B.A.C.E. Visions, a quasi-religious cult founded by the Singers, "to publish and promote books," possibly including *A Declaration of War*.

And The Ducks Don't Have A Say

Heads have been rolling at Ducks Unlimited, the oldest and largest habitat conservation group funded by hunters, and more still were expected to roll at DU's annual convention, set for May in Toronto.

Expecting to raise a 1992 budget of \$77 million, DU fell \$15 million short; in February laid off 58 members of a staff that had numbered 162; and put \$4.5 million worth of Texas and South Carolina wetlands up for sale. Compounding the staff problems, the *Chicago Tribune* reported, only 42 of the 104 staffers remaining had committed themselves to relocating from the present DU headquarters in Long Grove, Ill., to the new DU headquarters in Memphis—completion of which has been delayed by the funding shortfall.

The board recently split 23-23 on a motion to fire chief executive Matt Connolly, which would have required two-thirds support to be adopted.

Bill Wilen, project coordinator for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory, meanwhile wrote to numerous other conservation groups, soliciting new jobs for eight former DU staffers, all of whom had worked in the now cancelled DU Habitat Inventory and Evaluation Program. The program was one of several projects the USFWS and DU worked on together; DU annually receives about \$2 million from USFWS for contributions toward habitat management.

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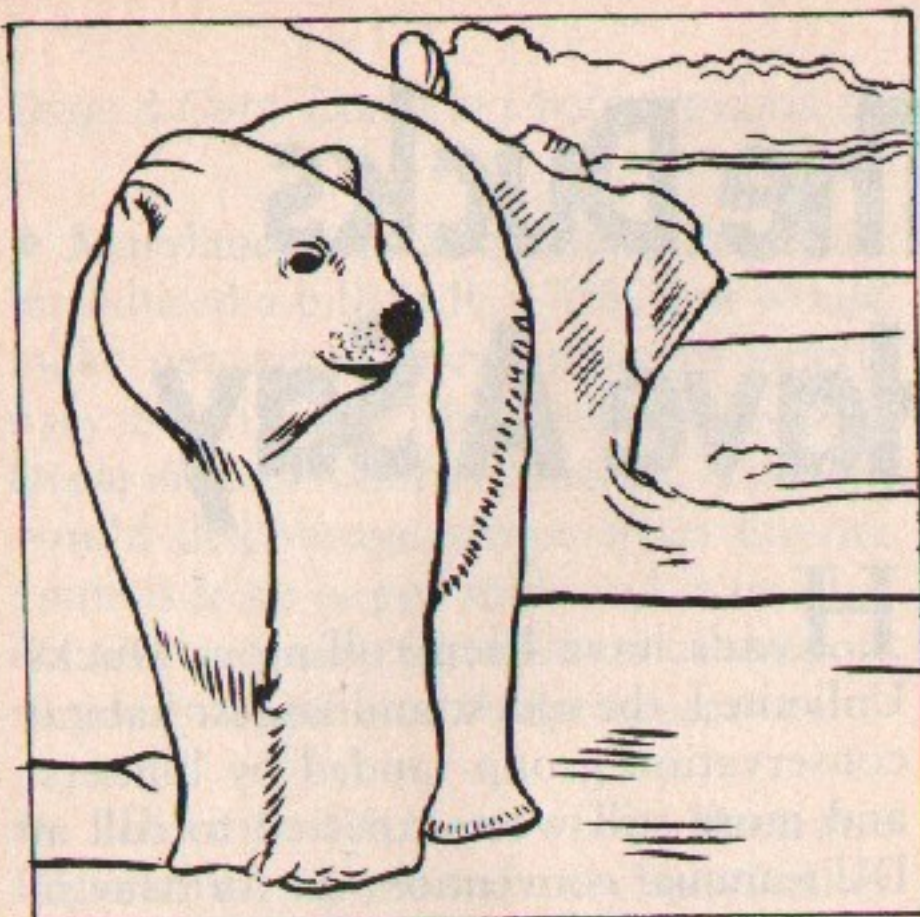
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HABITAT

◆ Saying new studies prove New York doesn't need the power, governor Mario Cuomo on March 27 cancelled a 20-year, \$12 billion electricity purchase from Hydro Quebec which was to provide much of the financing for the James Bay II (Great Whale) dam project. Already \$25.6 billion in debt, Hydro Quebec insisted the dam project would go ahead—although it is suspended now while environmental reviews are completed—but must sell \$9.5 billion worth of bonds to get the work underway, with no major customers in sight. (See "Taking Power From The Animals," July/August 1990.)

◆ Construction of the controversial Narmada dam complex in central and western India and the Tehri dam in the Himalayan foothills may be delayed by the loss of \$3.2 billion in Soviet funding. Environmentalists have long been divided over whether the economic benefits the dams will produce will offset potential environmental damage.

◆ Univ. of Okla. zoologist Michael Mares has published evidence that South American dry land habitat may be even more ecologically important than the Amazon rainforest. The dry lands harbor 509 mammal species, 211 of them endemic, while the Amazon rainforest harbors 434 species, 138 endemic. Both types of habitat are far more biologically diverse than other South American habitats, including the Atlantic rainforest, 90% of which has been destroyed since 1950. The remainder of the Atlantic rainforest does nonetheless harbor 171 endangered species.

◆ Brazilian president Fernando Collor de Mello on March 21 fired his top two environmental officials, environment secretary Jose Lutzenberger and national

environmental protection agency chief Eduardo Martins. Lutzenberger, hated by regional politicians, loggers, developers, miners, and the military for his uncompromising defense of the Amazon rainforest, had accused Martins' administration of trading logging permits for bribes. He also advised a United Nations conference that Brazil should not be given \$1.5 billion it had requested for conservation projects because much of it "could wind up in the hands of the corrupt."

◆ The cholera epidemic ravaging much of Latin America over the past year—initially spread by Peruvian raw fish vendors—was expected to hit Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, just as 60 heads of state (probably not including George Bush) and 30,000 support personnel arrived for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, better known as the "Earth Summit." Killing tens of thousands of people, the epidemic has expedited the long overdue construction or expansion of sewage systems in many Latin American cities, which may in turn enable the gradual recovery of much severely polluted habitat. A draft declaration of global environmental rights and responsibilities to be ratified at the summit begins by asserting that "Human beings are at the center of concerns for sustainable development," and makes no specific reference to animals. It does, however, commit the wealthier nations to helping poorer nations protect their environment, and affirms that "Women have a vital role in environmental management and development. Their full participation is therefore essential."

◆ Actress and animal rights activist Brigitte Bardot is among 73 recipients of the U.N. Environmental Program's Global 500 Award, to be presented at the "Earth Summit."

◆ Three billion acres, 11% of the world's vegetated surface, have become seriously eroded from deforestation and overgrazing since 1945, says the World Resources Institute. "I rank this as the #1 environmental problem in the world," said Cornell Univ. entomologist David Pimentel. Most of the eroded lands are in Africa and Asia, and represent an area the size of China and India combined.

◆ Wetlands on nonfederal rural land were converted to other uses at the rate of 110,000 acres a year from 1987

through early 1991, according to the USDA's Soil Conservation Service—a decrease of 21,000 acres per year from the 1982-1987 rate. In total, however, 1.1 million acres of wetlands were lost over the past decade.

◆ The U.S. Forest Service on March 25 proposed a regulatory amendment abolishing the right of citizens to appeal administrative decisions, including timber sales. The proposal came only two weeks after Forest Service chief Dale Robertson admitted a timber sale in New Mexico hadn't adequately considered the impact of the logging upon northern goshawks—but allowed the sale to go ahead, partly because goshawks, though protected, are not threatened or endangered. An estimated 80% of administrative appeals of timber sales filed by environmentalists over the past five years have obliged the Forest Service to modify the conditions of sales or to cancel the deals. The Forest Service proposal could take effect as early as June 1.

◆ The Power Authority of New York and three other public utilities have agreed to limit use of Hudson River water during the spring and summer spawning seasons of striped bass and shad. The agreement ended a lawsuit filed by the Natl. Resources Defense Council, Scenic Hudson, and the Hudson River Fishermen's Assn.

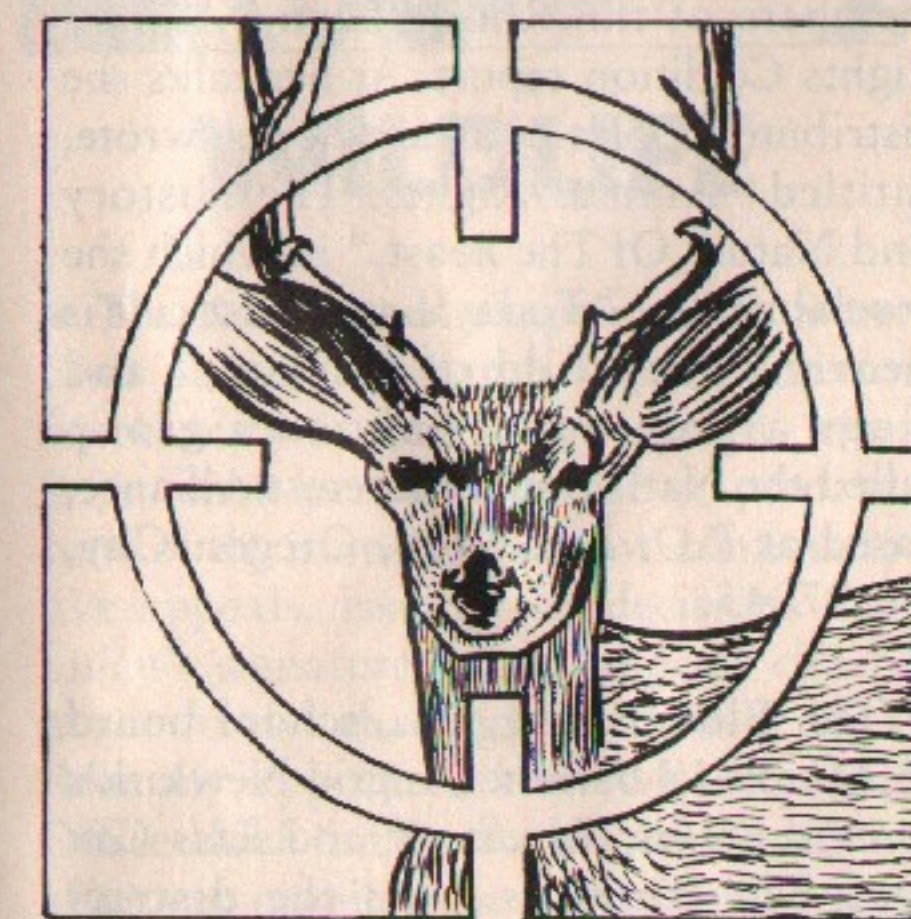
◆ Biologist Salvador Flores Guido, of the Yucatan Autonomous Univ., estimates that 3,000 of the 60,000 plant species native to tropical Mexico have gone extinct recently as a result of rainforest logging.

◆ Florida Defenders of the Environment Inc. ask that letters supporting restoration of the Oklawaha River be sent to the Canal Lands Advisory Committee, c/o Fred Ayer, State Canal Authority, 2639 North Monroe St., Suite 234-B, Tallahassee, FL 32303. The restoration would help protect manatees, Florida panthers, otters, Florida black bears, and numerous endangered or threatened bird species.

◆ The Nature Conservancy is trying to protect the Texas hill country, including the fast-expanding cities of San Antonio and Austin, by promoting a system of regional ecological planning that would protect core reserves for wildlife, surrounded by buffer zones of ranchlands and undeveloped military property. The

idea is to minimize conflicts between ecological and economic considerations. The region includes 70 endangered or threatened species.

◆ California farmers have begun selling their federal water rights to drought-stricken cities. As much as 25% of the Palo Verde Valley is expected to lie fallow this summer, instead of being planted with alfalfa and cotton. The reduced



HUNTING & FISHING

◆ Turning from fishing depleted waters to illegal market hunting, Newfoundlanders are now killing 500,000 to a million thick-billed murrelets a year, and Greenlanders annually kill 250,000 more as they nest, putting the total population of just four million in jeopardy. The birds are eaten, usually in pies. "They flock together," explains Wayne Turpin of the Canadian Wildlife Service. "There'll be maybe 30 or 40 sitting on the water and a boat will steam up to them, inching forward, with one or two hunters in the bow. The birds will go to wing, and the hunters start shooting." Adds biologist David Nettleship, of the Intl. Standing Committee on Seabird Research, "This hunt is one of the major conservation issues for seabirds in the northern hemisphere."

◆ The Vermont House in March passed a bill to legalize jacklighting coyotes, over the objection of wardens and others who pointed out that every alleged deer jacker will now claim to be coyote hunting. Coyotes may be hunted legally at any time of year.

feed supply could drive up the cost of raising animals for meat—and water sales could offer farmers whose incomes are now tied to meat production an alternative way to make a living.

◆ A Finnish Forest Research Institute team reported in early April that despite air pollution, the rate of tree growth in Europe increased 30% from 1971 to 1990, and the total volume of tree

◆ The Kentucky General Assembly on April 15 overrode Gov. Breton Jones' veto of a bill that legalizes shaking treed raccoons and possums down to be torn apart by dogs. Protest by informing the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce that you'll be boycotting this year's Kentucky Bicentennial celebrations, c/o 452 Versailles Rd., Frankfort, KY 40601-3832.

◆ New Mexico gun clubs are petitioning to repeal anti-jacking legislation, claiming it's unconstitutional. Responded warden George Downer, "The intent of the Second Amendment has nothing to do with running around at all hours of the night in a four-wheel-drive, loaded to the gills, shining artificial light all over the place while trying to find a deer to shoot."

◆ The Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game in late March refused to hunt down a puma who mauled a camouflaged turkey hunter. "He was hunkered down sitting by a stump, being real still, blowing what you call a turkey call. He had a turkey decoy sitting out in front of him," explained investigator Bill Clark. "The mountain lion thought he had a turkey dinner there. Once the cat realized it wasn't a turkey, he took off. I think the cat was probably as scared as the man was."

◆ Hunter David Reddick, of Atlanta, Ga., became one of the first Americans to be attacked by so-called killer bees in late February after shooting into a badger hole in south Texas that turned out to contain a hive. He was stung 400 to 500 times.

◆ Canadian justice minister Kim Campbell introduced legislation March 31 to require that weapons be transported unloaded; rifles and shotguns may not carry more than five rounds in the magazine; handguns may not carry more

biomass increased 25%. However, the study omitted data from the parts of central Europe hardest hit by acid rain, and also didn't take into account the effect of massive tree planting programs begun in the 1960s to replace forests devastated by World War II, then neglected as governments concentrated upon rebuilding urban infrastructure.

than ten rounds; and prospective gun owners must furnish references comparable to those required for getting a passport—e.g., from a priest, lawyer, judge, or police officer.

◆ At Fishin' Buddy's Bay near Vacaville, Calif., customers pay up to \$100 to have staffers strap sturgeon to their fishing lines in a four-foot-deep concrete pond. "Macho guys have the opportunity to experience the thrill of sturgeon fishing without having the barbaric vision of hooks in the mouth."

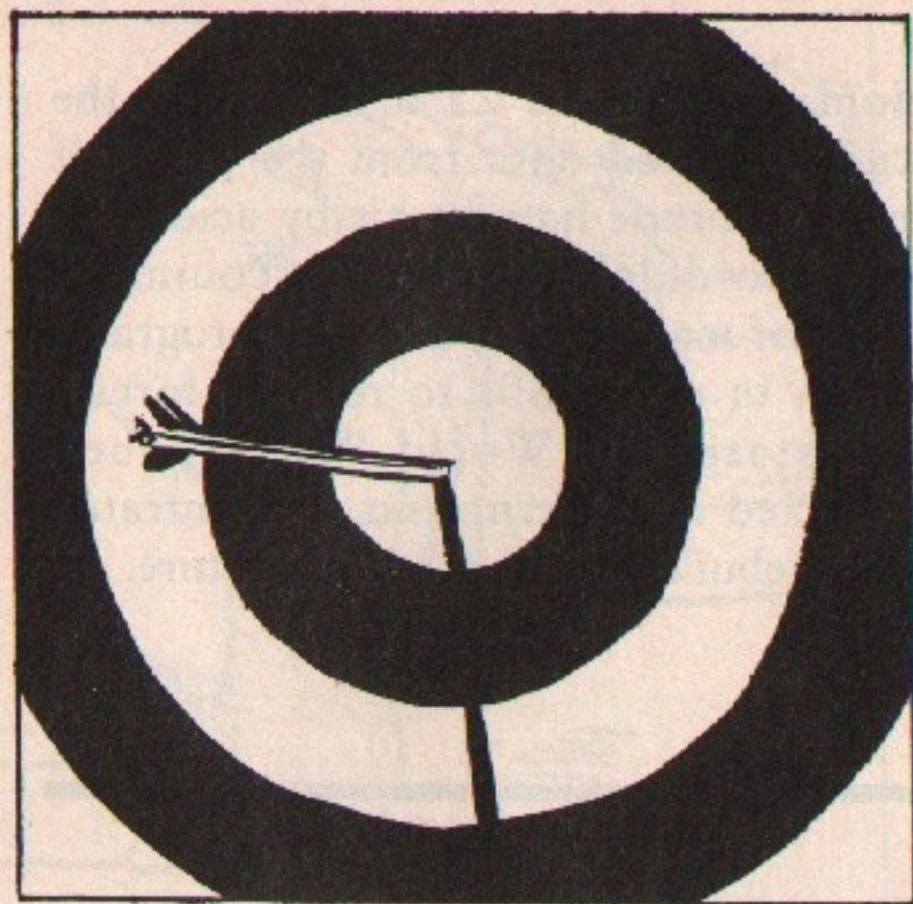
◆ Three hundred hunters picketed an anti-hunting seminar held by Peaceable Kingdom and the Animal Rights Alliance of South Carolina in Columbia, S.C., on March 21—which insured that seminar presenters Wayne Pacelle and Heidi Prescott got page one coverage in the local papers. Many of the hunters were in town for the annual Palmetto hunting and fishing show, featuring fly-casting into a truck-mounted aquarium.

◆ High Point Shooting Grounds owner Alfred Whitney Brown III, operator Owen Brennan III, and staffers Stanley Mendoza and Shawn Lester, all of Belle Chasse, La., pleaded guilty on March 21 to baiting a field just before a dove hunt. Forty-two hunters paid \$70 apiece to blow the doves away.

◆ The Ohio Div. of Wildlife has begun a five-year study of the viability of stocking Chinese pheasants to expand pheasant hunting to parts of the state not favored by ring-necked pheasant.

◆ Alaska on March 11 banned cut-throat trout fishing in the part of Prince William Sound most hurt by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill.

◆ The Pacific Fishery Management Council on April 11 set the lowest Pacific salmon fishing quotas ever, due to depleted stocks.



THE OPPOSITION

◆ The Natl. Rifle Assn. is funneling money into an all-out attempt to defeat Arizona proposition 200 in the November election. An initiative effort to ban leghold trapping, Prop. 200 is billed by the NRA as a measure that would ban hunting and fishing, as well.

◆ Embarrassed by the revelation that he'd written 125 bad checks on his House bank account, Congressional Animal Welfare Caucus founder Rep. Vin Weber (R-Minn.) has announced that he won't seek reelection this fall. The misleadingly named CAWC is one of two overlapping anti-animal protec-

tion factions in Congress, the other being the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus.

◆ Arch-foe of animal rights Rep. Ron Marlinee (R-Montana) lost his Congressional seat in this year's redistricting, and though an eight-term incumbent, is trailing seven-term incumbent Rep. Pat Williams, a liberal Democrat with a strong environmental record, in the race for the one seat Montana kept.

◆ The Texas Coalition of Responsible Animal Owners, a new anti-breeding regulation group, asserts that the "Until There Are None, Adopt One" pet adoption campaign of the Humane Society of the U.S. is a result of "more moderate leadership...falling in internal political strife to more radical animal rights advocates," such as John Hoyt, who has headed the rather conservative HSUS since 1970.

◆ For the fourth year, Chevy Truck sponsored the Natl. Shooting Sports Foundation's annual team shooting contest. The NSSF is a promotional umbrella of the arms and ammo industry.

◆ U.S. Surgical president Leon Hirsch and executive Thomas Bremer are apparently two of the top three execu-

tives of the Americans for Medical Progress Educational Foundation, which published full-page fundraising ads in dozens of newspapers toward the end of March. The ads, modeled after a series U.S. Surgical published in Connecticut papers last year, accuse animal rights activists of obstructing medical progress against AIDS.

◆ One Polly Strand "is apparently traveling the country to encourage dog breeders to fight animal rights groups," members of the Rhode Island Animal Rights Coalition report. At her talks she distributes copies of an article she wrote, entitled "Animal Rights: The History And Nature Of The Beast," in which she proclaims that "Today's animalist cult is clearly a stepchild of Nazism," and plugs a previously unknown group called the Natl. Animal Interest Alliance, based at P.O. Box 5400, Oregon City, OR 97045.

◆ The Bloomsburg, Pa., school board on March 18 banished Ingrid Newkirk's *Animal Rights Handbook* and *Kids Can Save The Animals* from the district libraries, because they "urge students to resist the use of animals in science classes, to demand vegetarian fare in school cafeterias, and to boycott zoos, circuses, and rodeos." *Kids Can Save The Animals* is available from The ANIMALS' AGENDA.



SPECTACLES

◆ The Toronto city council on March 24 voted 11-4 to ban all exotic animal acts, from circuses to striptease performances involving big cats and snakes. The ban is even more encompassing than the one Vancouver adopted on March 16. Together, the measures take two of Canada's five largest cities off the animal show circuit. Led by Zoocheck

Canada and the Animal Alliance of Canada, the campaign for the Toronto ban was backed by briefs from 47 other groups and prominent animal experts, plus hundreds of letters from private citizens. The circus industry immediately retaliated with economic and legal threats against Toronto. Urge mayor June Rowlands to hold firm, c/o Toronto City Hall, Toronto, Ontario M5H 2N2, Canada. Information packets on how to pursue a similar ban in one's own community are available from Zoocheck Canada at 5334 Yonge St., Suite 1830, Toronto, Ontario M2N 6M2.

◆ The USDA has fined Oscanian Brothers Circus owner Manuel Ramos \$5,000, \$3,500 of it suspended, for a variety of animal care violations that came to light after the skinned corpses of a lion, two panthers, and either a leopard or a jaguar were found in a shallow pit at the North Georgia Fairgrounds in Marietta, Ga., in April

1989. Ramos' circus, which performs for Shriners groups, had just left town. The big cats were apparently killed by overdoses of worming medicine.

◆ The Price Chopper grocery chain recently refused to sponsor a Ringling Brothers Barnum and Bailey Circus visit to Albany, N.Y., "despite a rather nasty threat from circus management that the sponsorship would be given to Price Chopper's main competitor," reports Albany veterinarian Holly Cheever.

◆ The USDA has closed a probe into the alleged beating of a Great American Circus elephant with a metal shovel in Charlotte, Vermont, last summer, "due to insufficient information," according to spokesperson Kendra Pratt. It was unclear whether this was the same elephant who ran amok Feb. 2 in Palm Bay, Fla., and was killed by police. (See *Spectacles*, April 1992.)



WILDLIFE

◆ The Rio Grande chapter of the Sierra Club demanded March 10 that Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan resign, after Lujan took personal charge of predator control decisions to prevent administrative appeals. Issuing the decisions over Lujan's signature means appeals can be made only through federal court. Recently appointed New Mexico Land Office chief Jim Baca pledged to step up efforts to monitor the ADC. "When they are poisoning and aerial gunning," he said, "we should have a better idea of what they are doing."

◆ After killing 15,000 laughing gulls along the edge of the Jamaica Bay Natl. Wildlife Refuge last year, ostensibly to prevent collisions between the gulls and planes at Kennedy Intl. Airport, New York ADC staffers plan to kill 15,000 more laughing gulls this year. The ADC project assessment acknowledges the possible presence of numerous protected, threatened, and endangered species, but the N.Y. Dept. of Environmental Conservation has ruled that an environmental impact statement need not be prepared. Protest may be directed to Janet Sillings, ADC, R.D. #1, Box 148-A, Pleasant Plains Rd., Basking Ridge, N.J. 07920.

◆ The spring issue of *Wildlife Damage Review* describes how the Wyoming state Animal Damage Control office was an active part of a scheme to distribute banned poisons, broken up last September by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. WDR also updates efforts to control the ADC. For a copy, send a donation to Fund for Wild Nature, P.O. Box 1683, Corvallis, OR 97339.

◆ A seven-year study of mountain lions in the San Andreas range of New Mexico by the Wildlife Research

Institute of Idaho, the state of New Mexico, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has "learned that mountain lion populations tend to regulate their own densities through intraspecies aggression—lions fighting other mountain lions," says researcher Ken Logan. "Their greatest cause of mortality," where hunting is forbidden, "is lions killing other lions."

◆ Chlorinated organic chemicals such as DDT, dioxin, and PCBs may disrupt the hormonal systems of wild animals, upsetting reproduction, according to Natl. Institutes of Health researcher John McLachlan.

◆ The Library of Congress in March ordered staffers to stop feeding a flock of wild mallards who took up residence in an interior courtyard. After several mallards died, possibly of hunger compounded by inability to fly out, 200 staffers petitioned against the feeding ban, and several began clandestine feedings.

◆ One Quebec resident in ten hunts; one in five goes fishing; and one in seven observes and/or photographs wildlife without lethal intent, according to a new government survey.

◆ China cracked down on restaurants that serve wildlife in early March, fining 20 proprietors.

◆ The distemper virus that killed over 17,000 harbor seals in the North Sea during 1988-1989 and is currently attacking both seals and dolphins in the Mediterranean also appears responsible for about 75 seal deaths off Long Island this spring. The virus may have reached marine mammals from dog feces.

◆ Finding elephants vanished on a recent trip to Tanzania, elephant hunting permits available at \$25,000-\$40,000 apiece, and camping in the Ngorongoro Crater banned even though it demonstrably discourages poachers, internationally syndicated travel writer Barbara Kraus advised her readers on April 4 to, "Suspend all tourist-related travel to Tanzania until the ban on elephant hunting is reinstated, camping in the crater is reinstated, and the penalty for killing an elephant is equal to that for killing a giraffe." Killing a giraffe, the Tanzanian national symbol, brings 40 years in prison. Killing an elephant brings just 10 years.

◆ The USDA is investigating how giant Nigerian banana rasp snails got to Florida. Several have been seized from pet shops. If they go feral, officials warn, they could devastate melon crops.

◆ After three years of rehabilitating gorillas, the Brazzaville Gorilla Orphanage in the Congo is reportedly ready to attempt reintroducing some gorillas to the wild. Congolese director of nature and conservation Felix Raphael N'Tsila credits the orphanage with having halted the illegal export of gorillas. But gorilla poaching continues, especially by renegade soldiers.

◆ The Glendive, Montana, Chamber of Commerce got a state law amended two years ago to allow staffers to sell eggs from protected paddlefish as caviar. The eggs are extracted from the bodies of the sturgeon-like fish after they are snagged with hooks, bludgeoned, and gutted. In 1990 the Chamber of Commerce processed 1,600 paddlefish; last year, it was 3,000.

◆ Florida is considering a ban on commercial fishing along an 80-mile stretch of coastal Brevard and Martin counties to protect endangered green sea turtles.

◆ The Nature Conservancy and the Xerces Society are trying to start butterfly farms in Jamaica, to reclaim the market for specimens of rare species from poachers. Butterfly farms in Papua New Guinea, set up over 20 years ago, are credited with saving several species there.

◆ The Bush administration has cancelled funding for research on zebra mussels and other inadvertently imported aquatic species, even though the mussels are reportedly causing billions of dollars worth of damage to water intake pipes on the Great Lakes.

◆ The College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell Univ. in Ithaca, N.Y., has begun a comparative study of methods of immunizing raccoons against rabies. Some will be live-trapped and injected; others will be fed an oral vaccine. Ithaca is at the northwestern corner of the Atlantic Seaboard raccoon rabies pandemic that began in 1978 when a group of hunters and trappers released rabid raccoons from Florida in rural West Virginia.



ZOOS & AQUARIUMS

◆ The Philadelphia Zoo announced April 9 that it will relocate a giraffe it sold to the Auerhahn Ranch near San Antonio, Texas, to Zoo World in Panama City, Florida, because the Texas facility hosts canned hunts. Auerhahn Ranch owners Bob and Betty Kelso denied having acquired the giraffe as a target, claiming he was to be used for breeding stock. The ranch retains about 40 animals acquired from the San Antonio Zoo, where Betty Kelso serves on the board of directors; two sable antelope and five Pere David deer from the National Zoo in Washington D.C.; and three antelope from the Cheyenne Mountain Zoo in Colorado Springs, Colo., which also wants to move the animals. Four other antelope from the Cheyenne Mountain Zoo are already dead, reportedly of accidents and illness.

◆ The April *Zoos and Aquariums* column reported that the San Diego Zoo plans to loan two koalas to the Granby Zoo in Quebec, and that the Granby Zoo is not accredited by the American Assn. of Zoological Parks and Aquariums. AAZPA executive director Robert Wagner responded on April 15 that the Granby Zoo is accredited by AAZPA. But Columbus Zoo director Jack Hanna, speaking as AAZPA representative last October in a nationally broadcast Monitor radio exchange with ANIMALS' AGENDA news editor Merritt Clifton, insisted when Clifton raised abuses at the Granby Zoo that it is *not* accredited. At deadline Wagner had not provided documentation The ANIMALS' AGENDA requested to clarify the matter.

◆ The World Wildlife Fund is protesting a three-month visit to the Columbus Zoo by two Chinese panda bears—prompting the zoo to ask U.S. District Court to issue a restraining order that would bar WWF from taking legal action to block the visit. "Panda loans are condemned by every responsible conservation group," responded WWF board chairman Russell Train. "It is a sad day when a zoo will harass a wildlife organization like WWF in the pursuit of its own commercial interests."

◆ The Shedd Aquarium in Chicago is reportedly seeking permission to recapture a beluga whale who was released into the Black Sea in late February by a Russian marine park. Shedd spokespersons claim the beluga is unable to survive in the wild, and is subsisting on handouts from Turkish fishing crews.

◆ A 10-month-old Corbett's tiger, one of only about 200 left in the world, died March 25 of dehydration and heat stress en route to the San Diego Zoo from Malaysia. The tiger cub was packed for the 24-hour flight in a plastic-wrapped crate.

◆ A sedated Los Angeles Zoo elephant died of a collapsed heart on March 20 after lying down as handlers tried to prod him into a crate for relocation to the Zacango Zoo in Toluca, Mexico. Preliminary USDA findings cleared the zoo of fault, but noting numerous other instances of alleged animal mishandling in recent years, the Performing Animal Welfare Society, Friends of Animals, the Fund for Animals, Last Chance for Animals, In Defense of Animals, and United Animal Nations on March 25 called for a full-scale investigation of Los Angeles Zoo management.

◆ Giving up on keeping beluga whales with dolphins, after a bottlenose dolphin killed a beluga on Dec. 23, 1991, the Natl. Aquarium in Baltimore recently sent its two remaining belugas to Sea World in San Antonio, Texas.

◆ Both octopi at the new aquarium in Camden, N.J., died within a month of the grand opening.

◆ Hoping to boost attendance by up to 30%, the Rio Grande Zoo in Albuquerque was negotiating at deadline to obtain the loan of two rare white Bengal tigers from an unidentified source. There are only about 100 of the white tigers in captivity, and none left in the wild.

TAKE YOUR COMPASSION TO THE STREETS ... AND ALLEYS

Alley Cat Allies is a national network of activists who work to maintain the quality of life of feral cats by the humane method of trap, neuter and release. ACA provides information, training and support to those who are active in maintaining feral cat colonies and a means of involvement for those who are concerned but do not deal with feral cats directly.

TO CONTINUE OUR WORK, WE NEED YOUR HELP. Membership in **Alley Cat Allies** is just \$10 and includes a subscription to our quarterly newsletter **Alley Cat Action**. A \$25 contribution will make you a much-appreciated **Alley Cat Ally** Sponsor. Either way, you will be joining a growing network of feral cat advocates.



No animals have a greater need than America's homeless cats, yet, until the formation of Alley Cat Allies, there has been no national network or organization looking out for them. If the animals need another group, this is it.

Kim Bartlett, Editor
The ANIMALS' AGENDA

Alley Cat Allies, Louise Holton and Becky Robinson, Directors
P.O. Box 397 Mount Rainier, Maryland 20712 Tel: 301-699-0144, 703-243-1191 Fax: 703-243-2061

Activist Agenda

Grassroots Writing and Publishing

BY MARY CLIFFORD

Whether your focus is banning fur, halting hunting, or promoting vegetarianism, you have at least one goal in common with all other groups: to reach out to those who haven't yet heard your message.

While some groups do this more effectively than others, it's not necessarily a function of budget. Planning and attention to key elements will enable even the smallest organizations to produce effective, quality literature on a shoestring.

What follows are the basic components of writing and publishing your own literature. You may also want to consider pooling resources (including local artists and writers) with other local groups, to further ensure that your literature is as powerful as possible.

Audience

Know who you're writing for. Is it third-graders or the general public at the local mall? Information that's enlightening for one may be overwhelming for another. Targeting your audience can help you include material they'll be able to understand and use. If necessary, write several versions of the same flyer or brochure.

Literacy and language

Browse through the home or beauty magazines at the supermarket to learn how to address your audience. Like most general-interest periodicals, they'll be written on a 7th or 8th-grade reading level—just about right for the average American. That means sticking with simple or familiar words ("buy" instead of "purchase") and explaining unfamiliar terms ("vivisection," "veganism," "factory farming").

Also avoid using an excessive amount of fiery language. Yes, slaughterhouses constitute torture, but use "excruciating" ten times in one paragraph and it will lose its meaning.

Strunk and White's classic *The Elements of Style* is a concise, easy-to-read manual on the mechanics of writing, and can be invaluable for beginning authors.

Topic

Writing about a complex subject? Don't squeeze it all onto a half-page flyer. Write an outline, then extract crucial points.

If you can't bear to leave anything out, make up two pieces of literature: a general flyer, and a fact sheet, which explains the subject in more detail.

The flyer will enable you to raise awareness using less paper, and also keep the reader's interest long enough to read through to the end. Those who want more information can receive the fact sheet.

Design

This is one case where less is definitely more. While you can fit a page of encyclopedia onto a postcard if the print is small enough, who's going to read it? Effective literature is well-designed literature.

That means not crowding a page with information, especially if you'll be handing it out on the street to people who haven't specifically asked for it. Use ample margins and leave lots of space between paragraphs.

Use headings and subheadings to help the flow of information. The heading should be self-explanatory: "Strays" or "Circus of Cruelty." Subheadings help keep your writing focused ("Milk Myths," "Protein Panic"), make your piece easier to read, and give the person who only scans it an overview of the topic.

When considering type style, use upper and lower case letters. A few words in all caps add emphasis, but an entire document of capital letters is tough on the eyes. You can also underline, box, or use boldface to highlight important words or sentences.

Use artwork if possible. Check libraries and bookstores for copyright-free clip art (also available on computer disks—shareware catalogs offer inexpensive versions). Or, use a photograph if you can afford to have it "screened" so that it shows up better on a photocopy. (Previously published photographs will already have been screened, and usually won't need to be screened again. Black and white photographs usually reproduce better than color.)

The mechanics

Use a typewriter or computer; never handwrite your literature. Some copy shops rent computer time (figure \$10 to \$20 an hour), but if you block out your information before sitting down to type, it shouldn't take long. As an added bonus, copy shops usually have high-quality printers, which will make your finished product more presentable.

You can also have literature typeset, but at a higher price. (Try negotiating a discount for these services if you contract to do additional pieces or if you include the shop's name and number on your literature.)

If you have access to a computer, you may want to invest in a desktop publishing program. Perhaps you could share the expense with another local group. Some programs cost less than \$50, and shareware catalogs often have them for significantly less.

Finally, remember that practice makes perfect. Nothing is written in stone, so don't be afraid to scrap and revise, particularly as new information becomes available.

Activist Mary Clifford is a registered dietitian and freelance writer living in Roanoke, Virginia.

A valuable resource for serious publishers working on a shoestring budget is *The SAMIS-DAT Method: A Do-It-Yourself Guide To Printing*, \$10.00 c/o Samisdad, 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468.

Easing the Conflicts

Life is full of paradoxes: "I'm so happy I could cry...I love you but you drive me crazy...I've got great kids but I can't wait for school to start." These curious contradictions spice our days like garlic and oregano, but when a paradox characterizes a vital part of our lives, stress can result. This can happen to animal activists. We feel others' pain more acutely than most people do, yet we allow ourselves to become privy to horrors you couldn't pay a mercenary soldier to witness.

This paradox—going against our nature in one sense to fulfill it in another—is the first of a three-part conflict that Dr. Ken Shapiro, psychologist and cofounder of Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, finds troubling many activists. "An animal rights activist is a person who cares," he explains. "We spend a lot of time looking for suffering; it's part of our commitment. When we adopt that posture of looking for suffering, we see it all over the place. There's a tension when sensitive, empathic people choose to register and bear witness to suffering; it takes its toll."

The second piece of the paradox-puzzle involves action. We find ourselves confronting individuals and organizations, and undertaking intense investigations. There is the tension again: a gentle person, an aggressive stance. This means that we must adopt some of the same self-defensive posture of distancing and denial that the perpetrators of abuse use themselves. These mechanisms enable them to continue performing acts they otherwise could not. We, on the other hand, need them to avoid burnout and remain effective.

Distancing is knowing when you've seen enough pictures of cruelty for one day or one week; when you've talked enough about animal issues for now; when it's time to temporarily move away from hands-on animal care to take



on an administrative or organizational task a bit further back from the front lines (or conversely, to turn from exhausting paperwork to hands-on care, which can bring an occasional lick or purr of gratitude). You must continually assess the productivity of your protective mechanisms. You don't want to protect yourself so thoroughly that you leave the movement, but if you don't protect yourself, you'll end up out of the movement anyway.

While distancing protects by putting some space between our psyches and the movement's harsh realities, another valuable help is getting closer to

the movement by tapping it as a supportive community. "There are people here with common values," says Dr. Shapiro. "To the degree you enlist that support, you're OK." He sees this support from other animal rights people as the "main form of coping." For that reason, it is particularly important to keep relationships there supportive. Competition, ideological differences, and turf issues can impede the valuable camaraderie that can minimize stress and keep us going. "It's important to strike a balance between your own committed position and tolerance of other positions and tactics," says Dr. Shapiro. "Anything that at least ostensibly helps animals you can try to support. Rigid, dogmatic people are in trouble."

Beyond seeking support and practicing mental distancing when you need it, you can prevent burnout by taking a piece of each day or weekend or year to genuinely get away. Otherwise, you may reach a point where you need a longer hiatus. "I took six months off several years ago," says Shapiro. "I'm more careful now." And as time passes, it becomes more important to be careful. We need to respect the biological limitations that come with age and work within our personal physical perimeters.

When conflict arises peripheral to animal rights involvement (most often in interpersonal relationships), it may be helpful to consult a sympathetic professional. Finding a qualified counselor who understands animal rights people and animal rights philosophy is no longer guesswork, since Dr. Shapiro and psychiatrist Murray Cohen have established the PsyETA Referral Network. Some 65 therapists from throughout the country are listed. To be put in touch with one of these professionals in your area, write PsyETA, P.O. Box 1297, Washington Grove, MD 20880. And then call an animal rights friend and go for a walk.

"Caring for Other Animals"

By Holly Cheever, D.V.M.

Tubal Ligation for Dogs and Cats vs. Spay/Neuter Surgery

Considering the magnitude of the pet overpopulation problem, there is certainly room for multiple approaches to solve it. However, one organization's solution to curb numbers of dogs and cats strikes me as counterproductive and against the best interests of the animals. This group's brochure contains misinformation used to dissuade pet keepers from having their animals spayed or neutered conventionally (i.e. by removing ovaries, uterus, and testicles). They state that such procedures "are done to cause personality and behavior changes" and to prevent animals from developing into their "natural" adult state. As an alternative, they propose tubal ligation for both sexes and both species, whereby population control can be achieved while allowing pets to develop "naturally" with their reproductive organs intact. They conclude that since neutering would be considered a cruel method of birth control for humans, it's inhumane for domestic animals as well.

At face value it might seem that this organization has a point—that we are imposing unreasonable restraints upon our pets for our own convenience, without regard to their well-being and their right to a natural existence. However, as a practicing veterinarian, I can't agree with their solution, for a number of medical, behavioral, and economic reasons.

For one thing, providing our companion animals with a "natural existence" is hardly realistic, considering how most of us live nowadays, nor are our pets particularly "natural" to begin with.

Unless a dog or cat is living in a feral state, he or she has given up a natural existence as a solitary feline hunter or a canine pack member in order to adapt to the restrictions imposed by his or her human caretaker, as well as human society. A Manhattan apartment

cat is not living a natural existence any more than is a suburban dog kept in a small yard and on a leash. Brachycephalic dogs with the smooshed faces (pugs, bulldogs, boxers) are appealing, but would have fared badly under natural selection, as would the chondrodysplastic dogs with their shortened legs and disc problems. We have artificially permitted these mutations to thrive by providing these animals with effortless meals, warmth, security, veterinary care, and companionship.

Because we provide companion animals with these comforts (or should), I don't berate myself with guilt for depriving them of what would have been their natural existence. As I watch our family canines and felines maneuver for the warmest spot by the woodstove, I figure they are pretty satisfied with the tradeoff, though it is admittedly a knotty philosophical question.

The bottom line, then, is that our pets and their lives are not wild and free to begin with. Furthermore, neutering is performed in both sexes not only for population control but also to modify some canine and feline behaviors which conflict with the lifestyles they share with us. Not only do we want to prevent tomcats from fathering kittens; we also want to prevent them from spraying all over the stereo speakers and wandering far afield (with increased risk of car accidents, fights, and leukemia) in search of a little action. We spay female dogs not only to prevent unwanted litters, but also to prevent a biannual bloody discharge lasting for several days (to the detriment of the carpet) and the formation of a collection of male dogs on the porch.

In addition to modifying behaviors incompatible with their lifestyles, we can increase our pets' chances for a healthy middle and old age by performing these surgeries before puberty. A bitch spayed before her first estrus has essentially no chance of developing

mammary cancer, which is fairly common in unspayed or older-spayed dogs. She can also never develop pyometra, in which her uterus fills with a toxic discharge, requiring emergency surgery to perform the ovariectomy that should have been done years before when she was young and healthy. Tubal ligation provides none of these benefits.

A male dog who is neutered will never develop chronic prostatic cysts and infections, which cause repeated episodes of pain, difficult urination, constipation, and debility in older intact males. He will also refrain from sexually mounting your children and friends, and will live a more relaxed life without the drives that tell him to roam, stake out his own territory, collect females to form a pack, and defend it against all comers. These behaviors are incompatible with urban and suburban neighborhoods and leash laws, and are retained in males who are tubally ligated and still full of testosterone. One could argue that leaving males intact and frustrated, full of drives and nowhere to go with them, is itself cruel and unnatural.

But there's also the practical economic consideration: who wants to pay more to sterilize their pet? The organization admits that tubal ligation is more expensive for technical reasons. Since the recession is making proper pet care more difficult for many people, and since expense is the primary reason given for not neutering pets, we should call for programs that make neutering more, not less, affordable and available.

So why do I feel tubal ligation is not in the animal's best interests? For one, there are the health benefits discussed above, which result only from conventional castration and ovariectomy. But perhaps more important, male cats (for example) who spray and leave their indelible odor about the premises are likely to be dumped in a shelter or elsewhere by their disgusted owners. If we can prevent animals from being ejected from their homes due to undesirable behaviors and physical traits, then fewer animals will be abandoned to shelters and the streets. That is the ultimate goal we seek.



K. Berkert

The Carriage Trade: Putting the Cash Before the Horse

BY MARCIA KING

The heat wave had tormented New York City for two weeks with its jungle embrace. The air was heavy, foul—a searing, carbon monoxide stew. Everyone agreed the weather was unfit for man, but a greedy few felt it was okay for beasts: despite the sweatshop conditions, commission-hungry carriage drivers drove their horses out onto the baking streets in search of fares.

As the temperature climbed to a muggy 96 degrees, Whitey, a nine-year-old gelding, was returning to his stable when the heat and humidity overwhelmed him. He collapsed, falling to his knees on the hot, tarred pavement. He struggled to get to his feet, failed and slumped down prone in the street.

But Whitey was lucky. A passing nurse administered an IV saline solution. Sympathetic police cooled him for two hours with spray from a fire hose. And the news media showed up, flashing footage and photographs around the world of the horse lying on a patch of Manhattan asphalt. The ASPCA acted quickly, suspending Whitey from work for 30 days. Later the owner, hounded by the press and animal rights activists, retired Whitey to a New Jersey farm (according to various news reports).

Just one week before Whitey's collapse, another New York City carriage horse broke down in the heat and died with little notice. Four years earlier, during another heat wave, four

carriage horses collapsed from heat exhaustion. They died, too—three in one day.

While carriage horses aren't usually keeling over on New York streets, Whitey's plight exemplifies the rot that permeates much of the carriage horse industry: lack of protective regulations, lack of consistent enforcement, and lack of interest in the welfare of the animals. The problems are not unique to New York City. From Boston to Sacramento, from Quebec City to Mexico City, from the Bahamas to Vail, countless carriage horses suffer from neglect and abuse and labor under uncomfortable, painful, even dangerous conditions.

Beasts of burden

"He collapsed, falling to his knees on the hot, tarred pavement. He struggled to get to his feet, failed and slumped down prone in the street."

Horses have long been used to pull vehicles for transport or for farming labor. Selective breeding created large draft horses well-suited for the task. But during this century, the primary role of the North American horse shifted from labor (although work horses are still fairly common in Mexico) to sport, including harness racing. Harness racing horses, mostly standardbreds plus some Morgans, don't pull much weight. Though stronger and heavier than thoroughbreds, they are nonetheless small and light compared to traditional draft horses. Yet because racetrack rejects are cheap and plentiful, they are commonly put to work draw-

ing carriages. They are trained to trot—fast, amid dust and traffic, sometimes by being tied to the back bumper of a pickup truck that drives increasingly fast for relatively short distances, a mile or two miles at most. Such training makes the racetrack rejects relatively easy to handle on city streets—but it doesn't prepare them to pull heavy carriages, hour after hour. Robin Lohnes of the American Horse Protection Association recalls seeing a 900-pound Morgan cross in Washington D.C. pulling a carriage loaded with six passengers, clearly a job better suited to a team, if it was to be done at all. (Stage coaches were typically pulled by a ratio of one horse to every two passengers.)

Most racetrack rejects who pull carriages would otherwise be slaughtered. And the problems inherent in using standardbreds to draw carriages can perhaps be overcome by the rare understanding driver who allows his or her horse the time to develop endurance, and to rest between jobs; and who refuses to overload a carriage. But the typical driver of a tourist buggy has little or no knowledge of horse care. Their "training" consists of bare basics—how to put the bit in the mouth, how to buckle the harness, how to guide the reins and, most importantly, how to entertain the passengers. Motivation is strictly commissions, and the longer the hours, the better the pay. The result is often needless equine suffering and death.

Among the major occupational hazards are:

◆ **High heat and humidity.** Not only is muggy weather physically debilitating to laboring horses, carriage horses also

have to contend with prolonged exposure to asphalt heat, which easily exceeds 100 degrees when sunny daytime air temperatures are only in the 80s. When the air temperature is 90, the pavement temperature can soar as high as 140.

◆ **Urban traffic.** "Slow moving carriages do not mix well with cars," says Lohnes. "Carriages are especially difficult to see at dusk; even with lights they are a real risk." Further, even track-and-city-conditioned horses may be spooked by unusual occurrences. When spooked, a horse's instinctive response is to flee—sometimes into the path of a moving vehicle. Ten such accidents were reported in San Antonio in two years alone.

◆ **Long hours.** To remain fit and healthy, horses need rest. But idle horses are not profitable. Notes Joanna Dupras, public relations officer for the Montreal-based Canadian SPCA, "The idea [for carriage horse operators] is to get out and make as many bucks as possible. If that means from 11 AM to 2 or 3 AM, that's what they do. Or if regulations state that a horse can work for nine consecutive hours, but [fails] to say within a 24-hour period, they'll work the horse for nine hours, give the horse an hour or two of rest, then come back on the road and work until two or three in the morning."

◆ **Improper horse care.** Reports of ill-treatment surface just about everywhere carriage horses work—including throughout Mexico, where the customers are often visiting Americans and vigorous campaigns on behalf of the horses by local groups have attracted international notice. But the

Continued on next page



Robin Ombard / New York Post

Mexican situation is not unique. Says John Walsh, assistant director of the World Society for the Protection of Animals, "Mexico is typical of tourist areas throughout the world—the Caribbean, Greece, Italy, Spain and some of the African countries." Abuses include overwork; underfeeding horses; working lame horses; ill-fitting harnesses and tack that lead to flyblown and infected chafing and open sores; harsh bits used in training that first cause and then continually irritate sores in the mouth; missing or no shoes; split or cracked hooves; confinement in muddy or manure-filled stalls leading to foot rot or thrush; improper hoof cleaning; untreated internal parasites; and inadequate access to clean water. Adds Walsh, "When the horses aren't worked, they're often turned loose in a vacant lot with rubbish and left to find food for themselves."

Conditions often aren't much better in the United States. In New York City, Peggy Parker, president of the New York chapter of the Carriage Horse Action Committee, has observed horses who are "thin, old, arthritic, and lame. No blankets in the winter when there are intolerable wind chills. Some horses are totally unwashed or ungroomed and have manure and urine stains; the stench is horrible. Most horses in New York City live in four-foot-wide stalls—so small they can't lie down. [While horses do sleep standing up, they must lie down to get needed REM sleep.] They have no turn-outs. Before we got involved, there was no water in the stalls, no salt blocks, and practically no ventilation; ammonia levels were unbelievable. The stables are stacked; only one of six stables are on the ground floor. The rest go up to steep ramps to the second and third floors. In a fire, those horses are dead."

In St. Petersburg, Florida, local CHAC investigators found that one carriage horse operator left his horses in their metal van without food or water from 4 AM to 4 PM, allowed waste to accumulate in the stalls for months, and had a turn-out area so poorly fenced that horses twice wandered out onto an adjacent highway. His horses were also infested with worms.

The Canadian SPCA has recorded many similar complaints.

◆ **Untrained drivers.** Because many carriage horse drivers aren't very knowledgeable about horses, they overlook the ini-

tial signs of dehydration, lameness, and other problems. In addition, accidents occur because the drivers are not in full control—for instance, relaxing in the seat without hanging onto the reins or standing outside the carriage without securing the horse. In St. Augustine, an unsecured horse bolted in traffic when the driver was in the back seat tying his shoelace.

◆ **No enforcement.** "Even well-drafted regulations often suffer from lack of enforcement," says Lohnes. "Animal control agencies and police departments often are unaccustomed to horse abuse problems." Persistence can pay off, though. Greta Bunting, president of the Florida CHAC chapter, remembers that St. Petersburg activists actually put a carriage horse concessionaire out of business for neglecting horses. The CHAC had consistently monitored a stable where the horses were unhealthy and neglected, then repeatedly notified police and city officials until the city finally cited the owners.

Bring on the ban

Beyond pressing for proper and humane horse care, goals among the various equine welfarists differ, largely because groups tend to address carriage horse issues on a local basis.

In Canada, where most carriage horse problems occur in major cities, the CSPCA hopes to bar horsedrawn carriages from urban areas. Says Dupras, "The [city] environment is not right for horses. They're surrounded by cars and people, they're on hot pavement, and the pollution is terrible. The animals are breathing in exhaust all the time and suffer respiratory problems."

Because of the long season of high heat and humidity, the Florida chapter of the CHAC wants carriage horses banned statewide.

The AHPA and HSUS support bans where bans are workable, and otherwise seek protective ordinances restricting the times and places that horses can be worked.

Resistance to carriage bans and regulation is fierce. Operators view limited hours, restricted areas, regular vet and farrier inspection, and driver training as economic threats. In fact, when the CHAC succeeded in getting a restrictive carriage

horse ordinance passed in New York City, stable owners filed four lawsuits against the city and also sued CHAC and others, claiming the laws were unfair and damaging to their business. (The suits have failed, so far.)

City governments, too, often resist carriage horse regulation; authorities often view the carriages as tourist attractions, and a source of tax revenue. However, cities heavily dependent upon tourism are sensitive to negative publicity, and some groups have used this sensitivity to get ordinances passed. Carriage horses gained a measure of protection in the Bahamas after WSPA forwarded hundreds of letters from tourists who had witnessed horse abuse to the Bahamian Humane Society and the Ministry of Tourism. A similar campaign led by the CSPCA brought reforms in Quebec City, where according to Dupras, civic officials "got so much flack they were forced to make improvements and bring in regulations." Certainly the national media attention given to Whitey helped get the New York regulations passed.

But campaigns can backfire. A recent PETA drive to ban horsedrawn carriages from Washington D.C. via referendum failed, in the opinion of veteran political observers, because the city already had some of the strictest carriage horse regulations in the U.S., and only one carriage horse concessionaire, a woman known for concern about her animals. Sympathetic publicity about the effect the proposed ban would have on her livelihood and a lack of documented recent abuse cases doomed the measure—even though polls taken before the plight of the concessionaire was publicized showed that it might have passed.

Cures and prevention

Ending carriage horse mistreatment is not an insurmountable task. Says Lohnes, "If someone is interested in starting an action committee, we recommend they get all the background

information they can on the current situation in that particular city. Are there rules and regulations? If not, how in the past has the city handled complaints? Have there been complaints? Contact local representatives—city council, mayor, city manager—to try to get support for improvements and to find out where the city council stands on the issue. The AHPA can also put them in touch with other groups so they can network with those that have already been through it."

The New York chapter of the CHAC lends support to other groups by sending to them a model carriage horse bill and information on how to launch a campaign. The CHAC also advises groups to recruit helpful allies: members of the American Driving Society (which sanctions competitive driving events based on finesse rather than speed), equine veterinarians, local or nationally known celebrities, and persons with local influence. They caution that allies must be carefully chosen; if a group becomes too closely identified with individuals or organizations perceived as "extremists" by a sympathetic but mainstream public, that relationship can hinder the cause.

With monied interests at stake, the battle against carriage horse abuse is difficult ... but winnable.

Getting Help

Report carriage horse mistreatment to the police, animal control (humane society, SPCA, etc.), news media, and city government.

For additional help or information, contact:

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

- Carriage Horse Action Committee, PO Box 1280, New York, NY 10023 (212/724-4414).

Carriage Horse Guidelines

Carriage horse activities should cease during high heat and humidity. HSUS defines this as being when temperatures exceed 80 degrees between noon and 7 PM. The AHPA recommends caution when the "wet bulb factor" (the sum of Fahrenheit temperature and humidity) reaches 150, with cessation of work when the figure approaches 180.

Travel on congested streets should be banned outright when possible; if not, it should be restricted to off-peak traffic hours.

Recommendations for workday limitations vary. HSUS suggests a four-hour daily shift, punctuated by 10-minute breaks every hour. The AHPA advocates a six-hour daily shift, also with hourly 10-minute breaks.

Time-off recommendations vary even more widely. HSUS recommends two weeks on, one week off. The New York chapter of the CHAC seeks a routine of five days on, one day off, plus a one-month furlough in the country after five months of work.

Proper horse management should include high quality feed; ample fresh water, including at every rest period during the work day; regularly scheduled vet and farrier care; clean, properly fitted tack (no twisted wire or curb bits or twisted wire snaffles); rubber shoes or borium-tipped metal shoes; well-ventilated stables with stalls large enough (at least 10' by 10') to enable the horse to lie down; bedding thick enough to keep the horse off the floor, picked out daily and

stripped once a week; daily turnouts for both working and stalled horses; rest until full recovery for lame or ill horses; access to shade in summer; blanketing against cold in winter, as necessary; and rain protection.

The minimum weight for a carriage horse should be 1,100 pounds. Horses who are lame, ill, or old (HSUS says over 20 years) should not pull carriages.

Drivers should be required to complete a reputable horse care training program before receiving a licence. In Washington D.C., drivers complete at least 35 hours of training, including a 15-hour apprenticeship, plus a written exam covering equine grooming, care, equipment, nutrition, and first aid; operation of a horse-drawn carriage; and traffic laws.

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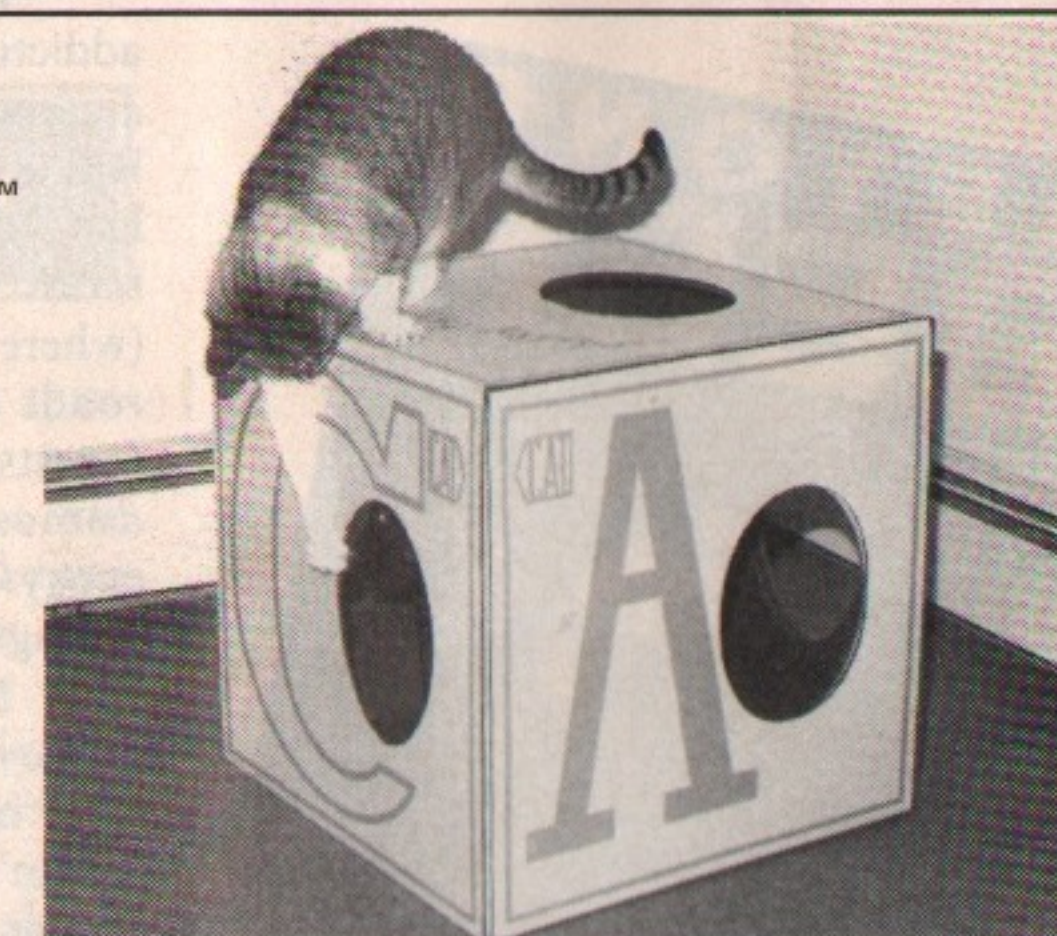
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From Herds to Hamburgers

Beyond Beef: The Rise and Fall of the Cattle Culture

By Jeremy Rifkin; Dutton Books (375 Hudson St., NY, NY 10014), 1992; 353 pages, hardcover, \$21.00.

Beyond Beef is a disturbing and detailed account of cattle's influence on western civilization. Along the way, campaigner/philosopher Jeremy Rifkin explodes the myths of conquering the frontier as a form of progress, and of animal protein consumption as an expression of wealth and power. He challenges not only our assumptions about the human-bovine relationship, but also its impact on global history.

With extensive documentation and careful logic, Rifkin traces human fascination with cattle from prehistoric Asian

cults to the Mediterranean and "the Spanish bull ring [where] bovine sacrifices, which had long been used to curry favor with the gods, gave way to a symbolic battle between man and nature..." When this culture, with its freight of bovine blood and virility symbolism, merged with the cattle-herding culture that invaded Europe before the first century A.D., a civilization was born which would in time determine the fate of the world.

"The emergence of the great Western cattle cultures and the emergence of world capitalism are inseparable," as Rifkin points out. Domesticated cattle were first a moveable feast, a hedge against famine, and thus a tangible means of transmitting wealth. Cattle could also be stolen; therefore, herding societies encouraged the formation of highly mobile, armed groups of men to defend their own herds and raid others.

In a similar fashion, our culture's addiction to progress can be seen as an archetypal search for new pastures. Rifkin concentrates in particular on the last 200 years, as the search expanded from Ireland to the American west (where British beef interests funded railroads and ranches) to the Amazonian forests today. In every case, he notes, domesticated cattle have damaged ecosystems and irrevocably changed aboriginal cultures.

Nevertheless, it's only in the last 50 years that beef and western culture have become consciously synonymous. Rifkin's treatment of the fast-food hamburger as the ultimate symbol of modern mobility is priceless. His descriptions of slaughtering techniques and meat-packing practices, however, are guaranteed to make the reader think twice about supermarket beef. But while he explains the health hazards of a meat-based diet, he also covers the corresponding impoverishment of so-called undeveloped countries. "It seems disingenuous," he writes, "for the intellectual elite of the first world to dwell on the subject of too many babies being born in the second-

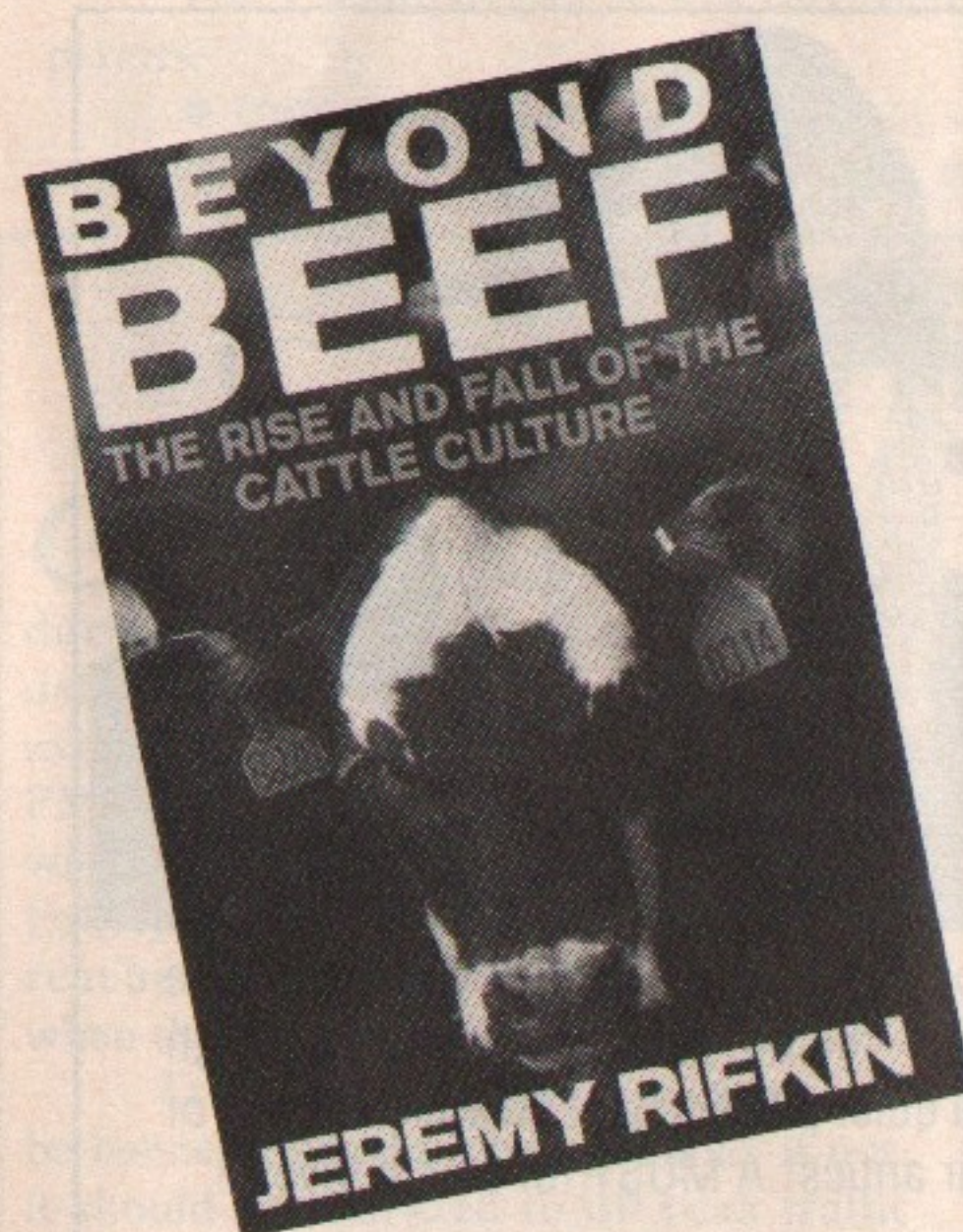
and third-world nations while virtually ignoring the overpopulation of cattle and the realities of a food chain that robs the poor of sustenance to feed the rich a steady diet of grain-fed meat."

Beyond Beef also attempts to shatter the "curious silence" that cloaks the role of cattle in the process of global environmental destruction. "Every pound of grain-fed flesh is secured at the expense of a burned forest, an eroded rangeland, a barren field, a dried-up river or stream, and the release of millions of tons of carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane into the skies." If, as Rifkin writes, "we know nature by the various ways we consume it," then we truly have exhausted this planet's potential. Small wonder that with no new pastures to conquer, we fatten feedlot steers with shredded newsprint, sawdust, cement dust, and manure.

After several hundred years of herding cattle, we have succeeded in undermining entire environmental and social systems, as well as our own psychological connections to the world. As institutions and ideas based on the bloody relationship have faltered, increasingly we've divorced ourselves from "the fear, shame, disgust and regret that accompany the killing of a fellow creature." Repression, however, is not a solution in the long run, as the society built on exploitation crumbles around us daily. Rifkin advocates instead a complete break with history: a global reassessment of priorities that would lead to "the dissolution of the cattle complex."

Aside from encouraging vegetarianism as a personal choice, he proposes no particular course of action. His depiction of a world without cattle is alluring, but significantly lacking in the very qualities that attract rich and powerful interests. "Moving beyond the beef culture is a revolutionary act," he claims, and it may well take a social cataclysm to effect such an extraordinary change.

—Cathy Czapla



Euthanasia of Dogs and Cats: The Only Alternative to Sterilization

Born to be Betrayed

From the "Speaking of Animals..." Television Series; Animal Rights Information Service, Inc. (P.O. Box 20672, Columbus Circle Station, NY, NY 10023), 1992; VHS, 28 minutes, \$21.00 postpaid.

Born to be Betrayed is a powerful and courageous video documentary on companion animal overpopulation. A provocative, divisive issue within the animal protection community, the overabundance of cats and dogs is also one of the most challenging topics on which to educate the public. *Born to be Betrayed* is a cohesive study of the causes, volume, and consequences of companion animal overpopulation.

Included is irrefutable evidence of the plight of cats and dogs who are "rescued" only to be warehoused or abandoned. Despondent dogs wander in search of food and mates; police discover skeletal cats and dogs crowded into

dungeon-dark barns, forsaken by an animal collector; and cats and dogs display the wounds of torture inflicted by sadistic adolescents. Such images are not easily viewed, but exemplify situations occurring daily. They also illustrate the outcome of many so-called alternatives to euthanasia, and should lead viewers to understand that the killing that occurs in shelters is motivated by the desire to prevent suffering; in this day and age, it is no longer seen as effective population control. The latter can be achieved only through widespread programs of spaying/neutering.

Sparing no individual or organization who perpetuates suffering, or is implicated in the additional births of cats and dogs, *Born to be Betrayed* both denounces misleading propaganda tactics commonly used by "no kill" shelters, and stresses that traditional shelters contribute to perpetuating overpopulation if they do not ensure the sterilization of animals they adopt out.

The polarization within the animal protection community on the issue of companion animal overpopulation has exacerbated the problem. The forceful eloquence of *Born to be Betrayed* will surely redirect the energies of many activists to the educational, legislative, and preventive measures that must be taken in order to stem the seemingly irrepressible birthrate of dogs and cats. Massive sterilization—the simple yet elusive solution to a catastrophic problem—can be implemented only with the cooperation of virtually everyone who has even temporary custody of animals, including animal control facilities/shelters and pet stores.

—Susan McDonough

Susan McDonough is president of the New York State Humane Association.

Reaching the Stomach Through the Heart

The Love-Powered Diet: When Will Power Is Not Enough

By Victoria Moran; New World Library (58 Paul Dr., San Rafael, CA 94903), 1992; 306 pages, hardcover, \$18.95.

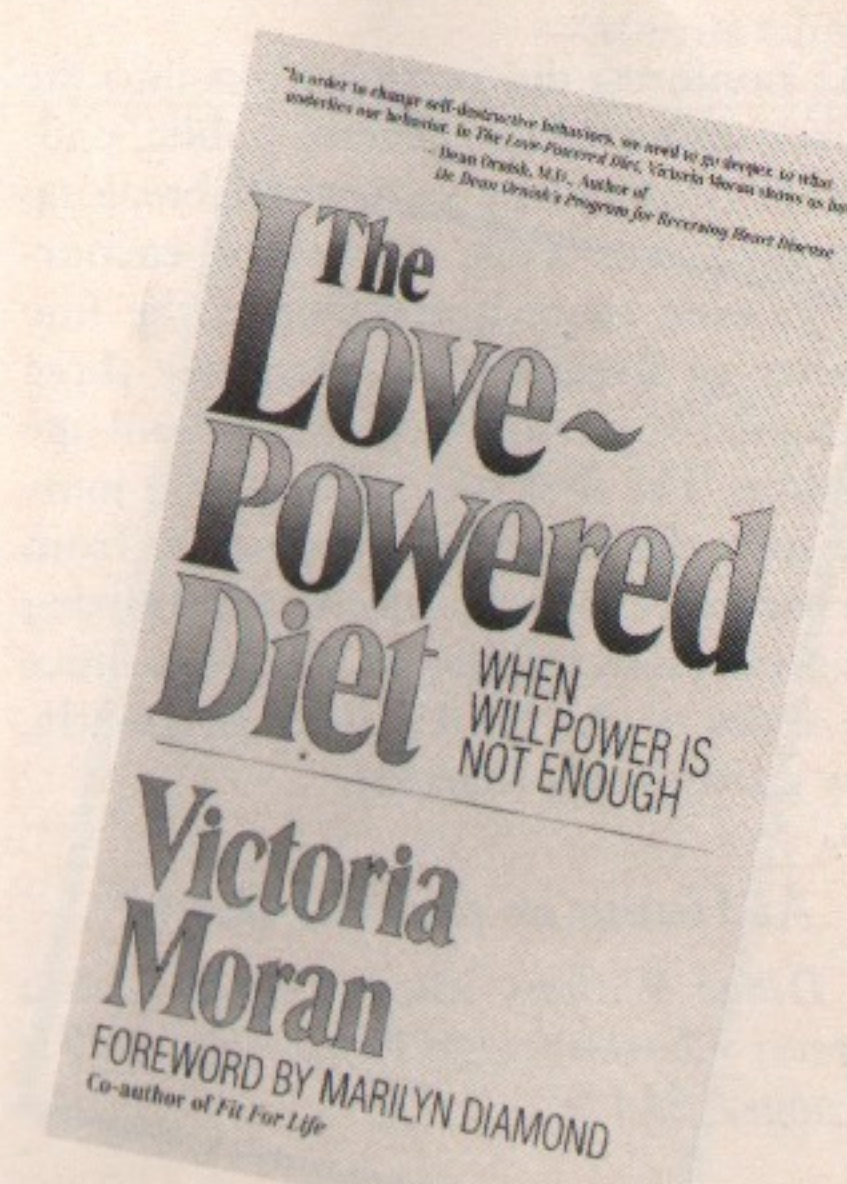
It's a sad fact that while thousands die of hunger every day, other people are killing themselves with overindulgence—or by starving themselves in reaction to overindulgence. *The Love-Powered Diet* offers a way out of this dilemma, a way of sustaining the self that respects all life, including one's own.

Victoria Moran, author of *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* column *Compassionate Living*, begins with realizing that good intentions are usually not sufficient to change self-destructive habits. She uses a 12-step program, similar to that originated by Alcoholics Anonymous, to encourage an awareness and acceptance

of underlying problems. As in most spiritual traditions, this program also promotes voluntary submission of the will to a higher power, which Moran defines as Love. Certainly this system has proven effective in treating many self-destructive behaviors, especially for those who believe in a divine power which influences individual lives.

The book also includes several recommendations for reinforcing positive behavior. The most important of these is "a natural, gentle style of eating" which "celebrates the abundance of nature." While the first third of the book deals with the management of eating disorders, the remainder serves as an introduction to the total vegetarian (vegan) diet. She carefully documents the health benefits of fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and legumes, as well as the environmental and health damage intrinsic

continued on next page



REVIEWS

continued from previous page

to a meat-based diet. The section on chemical contaminants in animal tissue is especially enlightening.

In fact, the amount of information collected here is astounding. Moran traces the development of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Four Food Groups over the past 50 years, and exhaustively lists vegetarian sources for every dietary requirement. She deals concisely with the prevailing myths of iron and protein deficiencies in vegetarian diets. As she concludes, "Eat a variety of natural foods over the course of the day and protein complementing will take care of itself." The section on organic produce is also brief but persuasive.

From shopping for vegetables to meal preparation (including recipes),

every aspect is thoroughly covered. The glossary of natural foods includes replacements for eggs and milk along with descriptions of esoteric foodstuffs like tempeh. A very helpful section on tofu covers a range of possibilities from synthetic steaks to tofu pudding. She also recommends related cookbooks, kitchen "gadgets," and environmentally sound shopping practices.

Amidst all this detail, Moran does not forget to mention the most life-affirming reason for a vegetarian diet. Mindful of the book's general audience, she writes, "Consideration for the animals involved may never be your motivation for a diet that excludes animal foods. Still, expect that as you adopt some of the principles found here your overall reverence for life will expand."

In a similarly gentle fashion, she describes a visit to a slaughterhouse, then the miseries of veal calves and factory farm chickens. Indeed, these simple, straightforward accounts may be all the more compelling for their brevity.

The Love-Powered Diet embodies a revolutionary concept combining vegetarian sensibilities with a sensitive approach to eating disorders. As such, it's a welcome alternative to health-destroying fad diets. And, as long as individuals are judged by body size, there will be a desperate need for the reliable information and gentle encouragement found here.

—Cathy Czapl

Kids' Shelf

As rainforest destruction sinks into the consciousness of the general public, children's books on the subject are breaking into the scene. This, in itself, is encouraging; even more heartening is the fine quality of these books. Here are three examples of picturebooks for school-age children. The first two take us on a journey into the Brazilian rainforest, from the top layer to the bottom, emphasizing the interconnectedness of life there. Since the styles of the books differ so greatly, they go very well together.

At Home in the Rainforest

By Diane Willow, illustrated by Laura Jaques; Charlesbridge Publishing, 1991; 32 pages, \$14.95.

For ages seven through ten, this is fun-to-read nonfiction. What makes it unique is its format. For every double-page spread, there is a detailed enlargement on a side panel of four creatures or plants for the reader to locate within the

illustration, making it into a sort of guessing game. The last pages of the book are devoted to the current situation: "If the trees continue to be cut down, the creatures and plants you saw in this book will disappear."

The Great Kapock Tree: A Tale of the Amazon Rain Forest

By Lynne Cherry; Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1990; 32 pages, \$14.95.

This book, with its breathtaking illustrations, is a natural for reading aloud to groups. The story is spellbinding and the pictures carry very well. With a mythical approach, it tells of a man who, while felling a Kapock tree, stops to rest and falls asleep. One by one, the inhabitants of the tree visit him in his dream, pleading with him not to cut down their home, each presenting a different consequence of his actions. First come butterflies, then sloths, then a jaguar, and finally a boy who murmurs in his ear, "...when you awake, please look upon

us with new eyes." This indeed happens as the man "drop[s] the ax and walk[s] out of the rain forest." This wonderful book also includes a map of the rainforests of the world and the extent of their destruction. For ages five through nine.

Rain Forest

By Helen Cowcher; Farrar, 1988; 32 pages, \$13.95.

With striking watercolor illustrations, this story, told through the eyes of the animals, is of the coming of the machines and the cutting and spoiling of the forest. The animals are frightened and run for higher ground, where they are temporarily saved by rain. There are no longer any trees to keep the river from flooding, but the flood sweeps away the bulldozer and its driver. For ages 5-7, this is a serious subject, but it has great possibilities if handled by a teacher or parent who can follow up.

—Helen Rosenberg

REVIEWS

Taking Action for Wild Animals

Wildlife Protectors Handbook

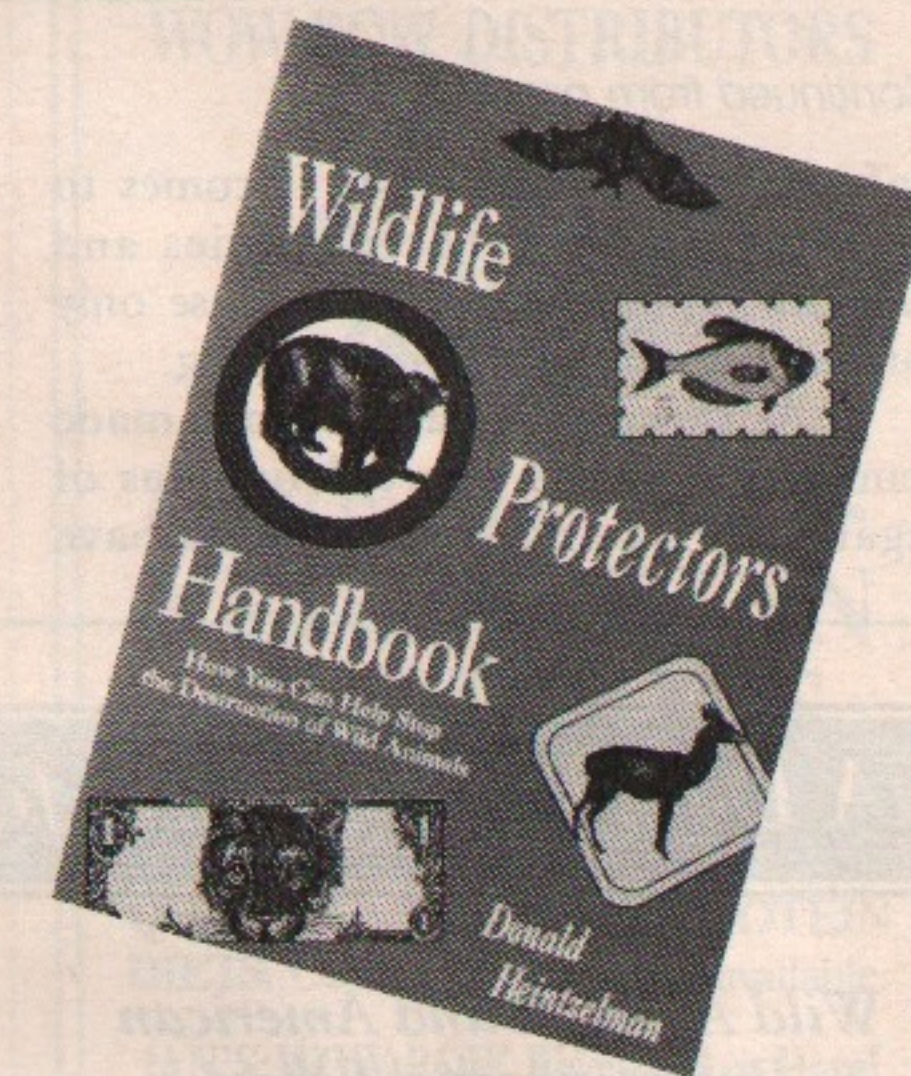
By Donald Heintzelman; Capra Press (P.O. Box 2068, Santa Barbara, CA 93120), 1992; 160 pages, paper, \$9.95.

I've seldom if ever reviewed a book that described itself more accurately in cover blurbs. The front cover promises that the *Wildlife Protectors Handbook* will explain "How you can help stop the destruction of wild animals." Adds the back cover, "This first comprehensive handbook for wildlife advocates is packed with information describing conservation strategies for readers interested in preserving the spectrum of wild animal and plant species worldwide."

The *Wildlife Protectors Handbook* delivers on each promise. Author Donald Heintzelman, who runs the Wildlife Information Center in Allentown, Pennsylvania, is probably best known as an expert on hawks, but he demonstrates thorough knowledge of other wildlife as well. His opening chapter offers a timely warning about how hunters, trappers, and other foes of wildlife are using panic over Lyme dis-

ease and rabies to rationalize the very activities that contributed most to spreading each ailment. (Buck hunting accelerated the growth of deer herds, who have carried Lyme ticks into new habitat; trapping out healthy raccoon populations throughout the Atlantic states opened habitat to rabid newcomers.) Succeeding chapters explore opportunities to educate the public; how to use consumer pressure; how to save wildlife habitat; and how to set about reforming wildlife policy. Chapter six describes pro-animal wildlife management techniques that anyone can use to enhance the attractiveness of one's own surroundings for wild animals, and at the same time prevent conflicts with "nuisance" wildlife. Chapters seven and eight provide resumes of the arguments against hunting and trapping. After looking at means of protecting other wild animals (dolphins, elephants, birds), Heintzelman concludes with extensive listings of pro-wildlife organizations, periodicals, and books.

If there's one criticism that could be directed at *Wildlife Protectors*



Handbook, it's that some subsections deserve chapter status—for instance, a unique and extensive look at the effects of warfare on wild animals. But this is, after all, a pocket-sized guide, not an encyclopedia, and the book does include everything one needs to know to write effective letters to newspapers, present issues to community groups, and otherwise act effectively on behalf of wild animals.

—Merritt Clifton

Looking at Laws That Affect Wild Animals

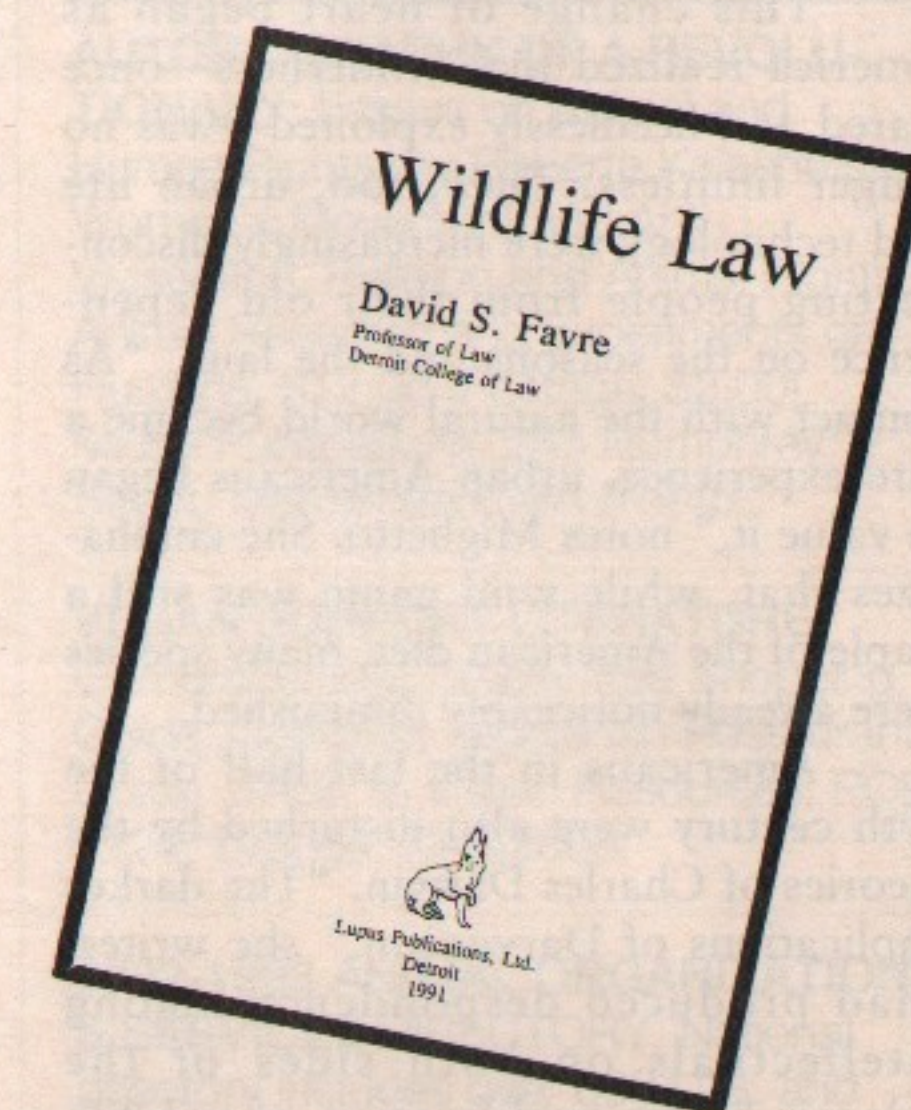
Wildlife Law

By David S. Favre; Lupus Publications, Ltd. (12839 Grand Haven Drive, Sterling Heights, MI 48312, 1991; approx. 300 pages, looseleaf binding. Second edition. \$46.50 + \$4 shipping and handling.

A comprehensive guide to wildlife and habitat-protective law, oriented toward lawyers and law students, *Wildlife Law* sets forth the doctrine of state ownership of wildlife, as a resource held first by the crown under Common Law and exploited by others only with Crown permission; then traces the gradual extension and refinement of that doctrine through the introduction of hunting regulation; wildlife-related treaty rights for Native Americans; and the major laws governing protection of wildlife and wildlife

habitat today, the National Environmental Policy Act and the Endangered Species Act. Also covered are the question of legal rights for animals, as interpreted by various courts, legislation pertaining to the international wildlife traffic, and marine mammal protection.

Favre covers 46 major court rulings in all, and the coverage isn't exactly literary courtroom drama. Indeed, much of it is downright tedious—because the decisions themselves often hang upon tedious points of law established by precedents that frequently have origin in non-environmental disputes. As a whole, *Wildlife Law* perhaps inadvertently illustrates the frequent lament of environmentalists and animal rights activists that the Anglo-Saxon tradition of jurisprudence, largely based upon property rights, simply isn't structurally



equipped to rule fairly and reasonably on matters transcending human ownership. Admirably suited to ruling on disputes between criminal and victim, and buyer and seller, our system of law

Continued on next page

REVIEWS

Continued from previous page

unfortunately falters when it comes to deciding whether whole species and habitats are to live or die, because only human interests have legal standing.

At that, jurisprudence has made remarkable strides where definitions of legal standing and legal interests have

been widened to permit the intervention of animal and habitat protection groups, to block destructive activities which would otherwise go uncontested. In absence of a genuinely pro-wildlife White House, the courts have demonstrably prevented the extinction of several species—perhaps many. The current

Supreme Court, however, now dominated by more narrow views of standing and interest, may make further extension of precedent on behalf of wildlife and habitat difficult.

—M.C.

A Developing Ethic for Protecting Wildlife

Wild Animals and American Environmental Ethics

By Lisa Mighetto; University of Arizona Press (1230 North Park #102, Tucson, AZ 85719; 602-621-1441), 1991; 177 pages, hardcover, \$35.00 cloth \$17.95 paper.

Lisa Mighetto offers an enlightening and engaging view of the transformation of American attitudes toward wilderness and wildlife in the last 150 years. With a keen eye for historical detail, she traces the development of humanitarian and conservation movements through ideas and events that influenced popular culture.

This change of heart began as America realized that wilderness—once feared and heedlessly exploited—was no longer limitless. Then, too, urban life and technology were increasingly disconnecting people from their old dependence on the seasons and the land. "As contact with the natural world became a rare experience, urban Americans began to value it," notes Mighetto. She emphasizes that, while wild game was still a staple of the American diet, many species were already noticeably diminished.

Americans in the last half of the 19th century were also disturbed by the theories of Charles Darwin. "The darker implications of Darwinism," she writes, "had produced despondency among intellectuals on both sides of the Atlantic." The proliferation of wildlife stories in that era's popular press, she feels, was a manifestation of the concern evoked by the discovery of our relationship to other creatures. Mighetto quotes extensively from the writings of Ernest Thompson Seton, John Burroughs, Olive

Thorne Miller, and many others whose works sentimentalized wild animals, an unconscious attempt perhaps to imbue animals with human virtues and motivations. These stories seem ludicrous today with their anthropomorphic tragedies and self-sacrifices. But at the time, even William J. Long (Ronald Reagan's "favorite childhood reading"), with his account of a bird who fashioned a cast for her broken leg, inspired serious debate.

Several of these nature writers became founders of the conservation movement, including future U.S. president Theodore Roosevelt. Roosevelt's work, Mighetto admits, was notable for its detailed observations of wildlife and appreciation of the landscape, but she points out that "almost invariably, his most sensitive nature prose was followed by his desire to kill an animal..." Influenced by English hunting ethics and concerned about the decline of game species, Roosevelt helped establish the Boone and Crockett Club, which lobbied to make Yellowstone the first national wildlife reserve.

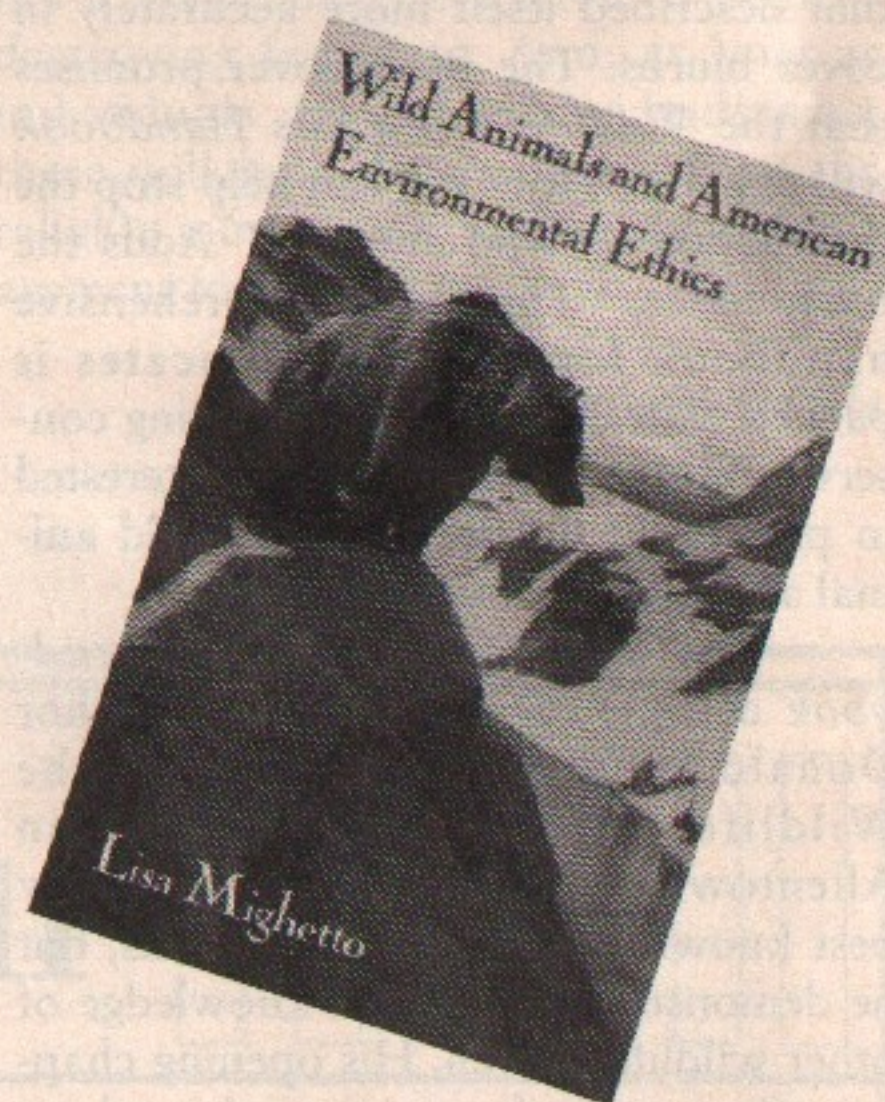
While Mighetto follows the conservation movement from the beginning of the Audubon Society and the development of the National Park Service, she also concentrates on the parallel evolution of various humanitarian efforts. She describes the early years of SPCAs, the American Anti-Vivisection Society, and the American Vegetarian Society. Nor does she neglect the less well-known organizations: the American Band of Mercy, the First Church for Animal Rights, and the Jack London Club, whose 300,000 members boycotted trained animal performances in the

1920s (even obliging the Ringling Brothers Barnum and Bailey Circus to drop animal acts, 1925-1929).

While this history is interesting in its own right, Lisa Mighetto reaches some intriguing conclusions regarding its impact on modern environmental ethics. She defines two distinct and sometimes contradictory trends. There is the conservation ethic as it evolved through the ideas of Liberty Hyde Bailey, Aldo Leopold, and Rachel Carson, to embrace a biocentric ideal. This contrasts, she feels, with the animal protection ethic. "Each position," she concludes, "remains limited. The humane emphasis on kinship has resulted in the continued projection of [human] traits on animals. Biocentrism, on the other hand, has not altogether shed the regard for utility."

Wild Animals and American Environmental Ethics clearly shows us the routes we have traveled and the crossroads we're approaching. Mighetto suggests that our future lies in a reconciliation of humanitarian and conservation goals. Like many of the ideas in this book, it's a challenging observation.

—Cathy Czapl



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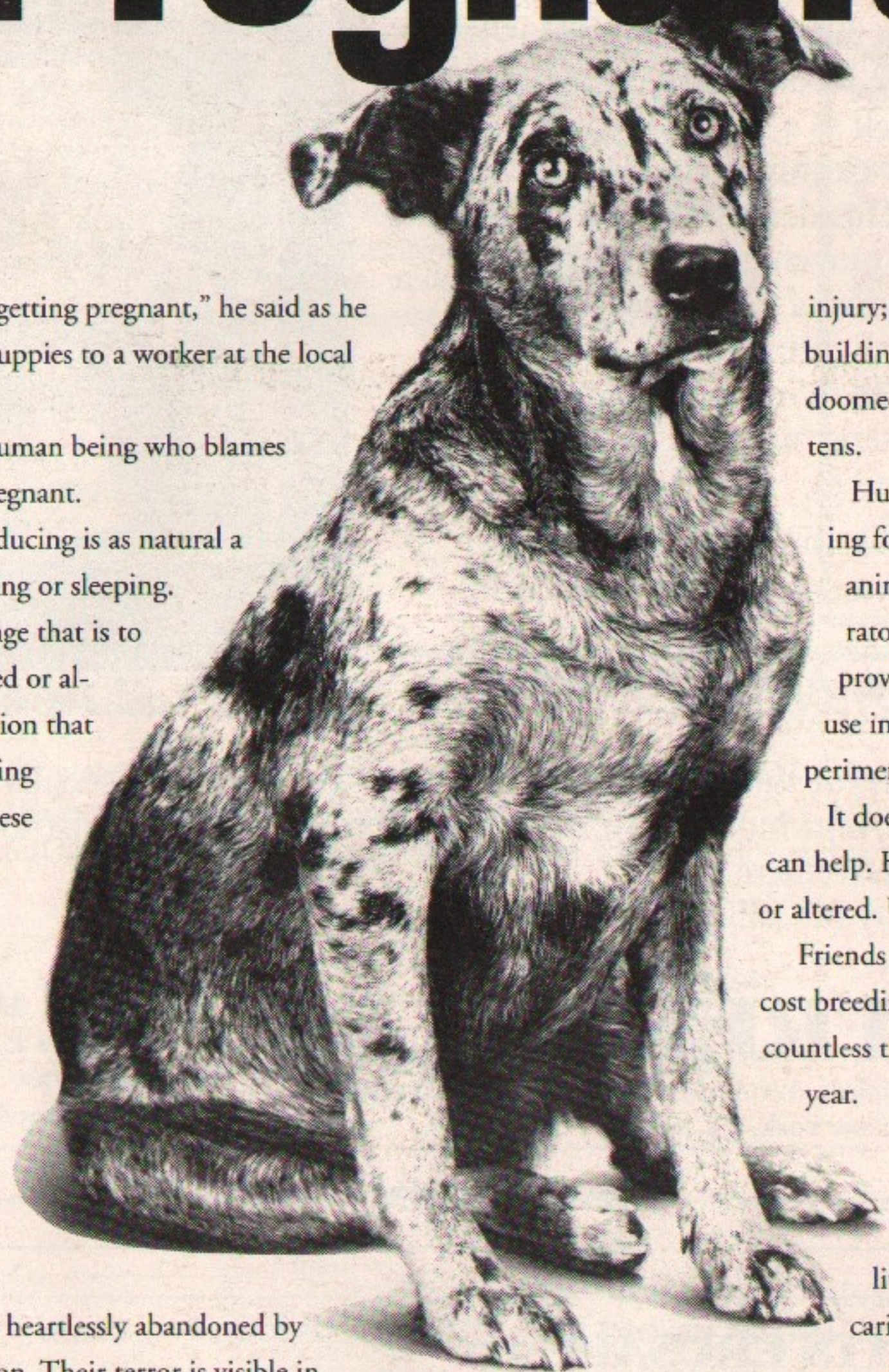
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