

BIRTH CONTROL FOR WILDLIFE • CRUSTACEAN LIBERATION

in ANIMALS' AGENDA

THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE OF ANIMAL RIGHTS & ECOLOGY • MARCH 1989

\$2.75/USA
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DOLPHINS

A Misplaced Trust
in Humans?



Wanted: Pachyderm Protectors

The African elephant, the greatest of land mammals, is doomed to extinction unless effective action is taken soon. The 1980's have witnessed the destruction of more than half of Africa's wild elephant population, and the decline continues to this day.

Elephants are being slaughtered and their tusks hacked off to provide ivory for international trade—including the U.S. market. In fact, about 25,000 elephants a year are destroyed just to provide ivory trinkets for the U.S. market.

Tragically, most of the mature, breeding elephants have already been killed off and ivory hunters are now aiming their sights at juveniles.

If the elephant goes extinct, and ivory can no longer be produced, its value will skyrocket. Therefore, greedy investors are hoarding ivory and banking on the elephant's extinction.

There is a solution

The only way to save the African elephant is to end the ivory trade. Friends of Animals is working at all levels to stop the commercial trade in ivory.

Internationally, we are seeking to include the African elephant on Appendix I of CITES, the endangered species treaty. Our aim is to achieve elephant protection at the October 1989 meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES. This would stop all legal and most of the illegal

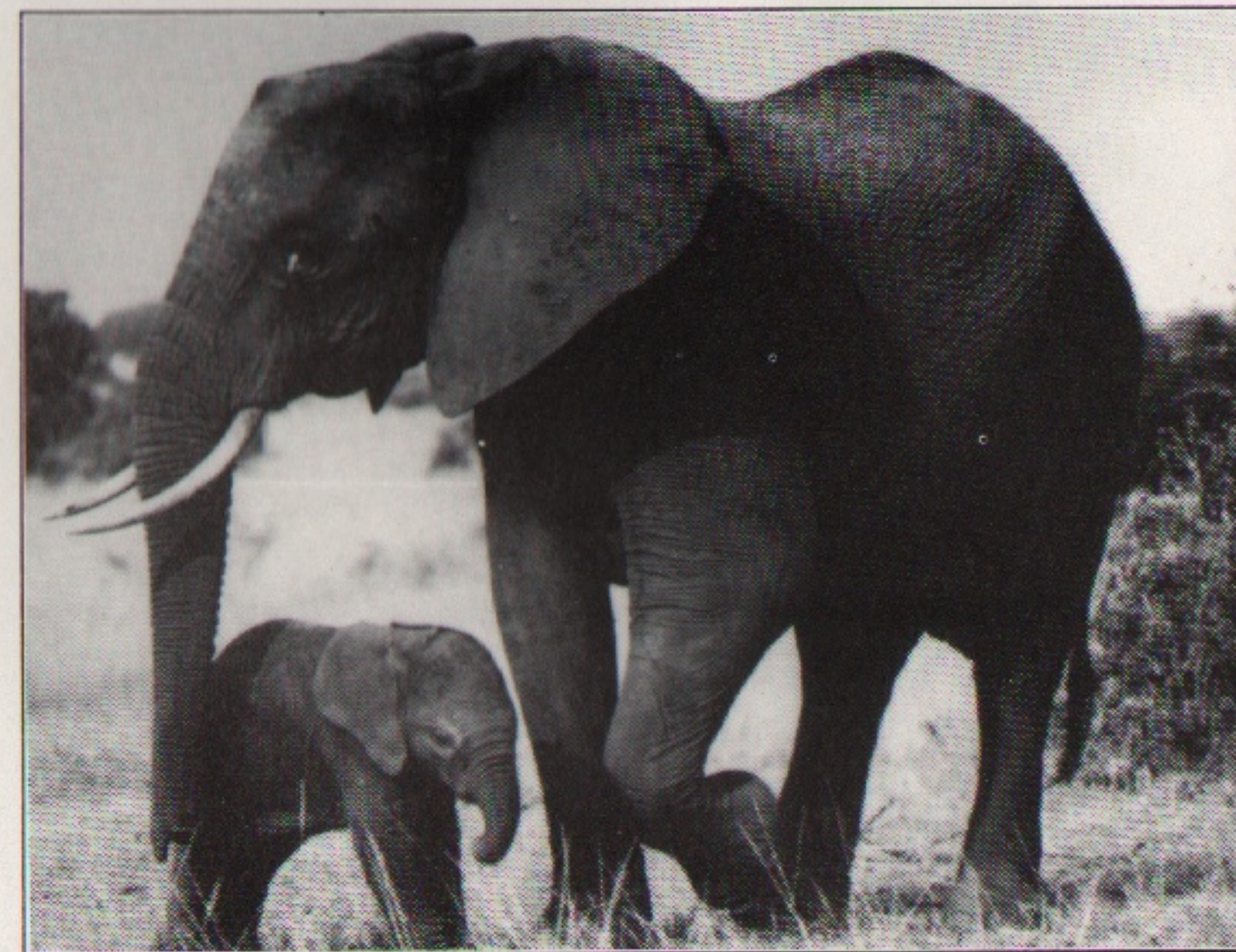


PHOTO CREDIT: N. Myers/WWF

trade in ivory.

On a local level, we're asking for your help. We're asking protectionists to approach jewelry and gift shops, requesting that they discontinue trade in ivory. Friends of Animals will send the merchants you enlist our new Pachyderm Protector decal to spread the word. We're also circulating petitions which demand an end to the ivory trade at both the national and international levels.

Please join Friends of Animals' campaign to save the African elephant. Friends of Animals, National Headquarters, P.O. Box 1244, Norwalk, CT 06856.

Friends
of
Animals



National Headquarters
P.O. Box 1244
Norwalk, CT 06856

Attention: Priscilla Feral, President

\$_____ donation enclosed.

BE A PACHYDERM PROTECTOR. For a gift of \$20.00 or more, FoA will send you a Pachyderm Protector decal, a petition for the U.S. Government to include the African elephant on Appendix I of CITES, a Merchant's Voluntary Commitment form, and a year's subscription to Act'ionLine, FoA's magazine.

Name _____

Address _____

City / State / Zip _____

This plea was made possible by a contribution from Regina B. Frankenberg.

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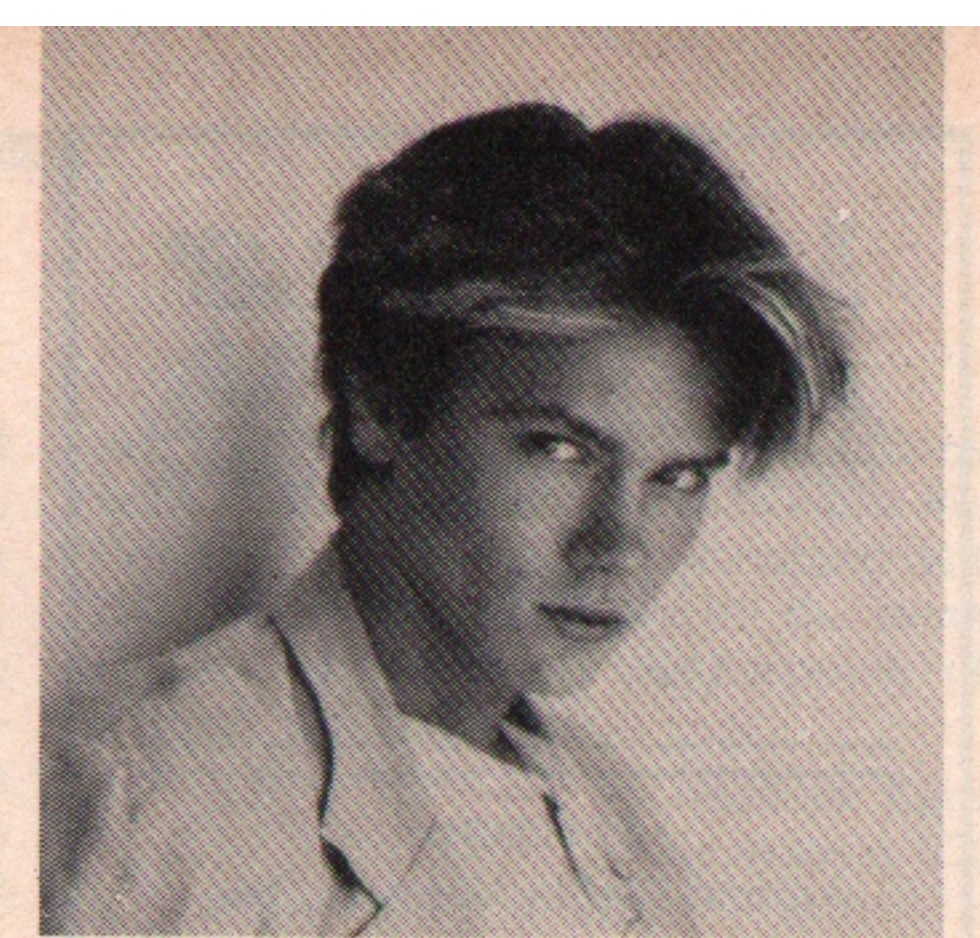
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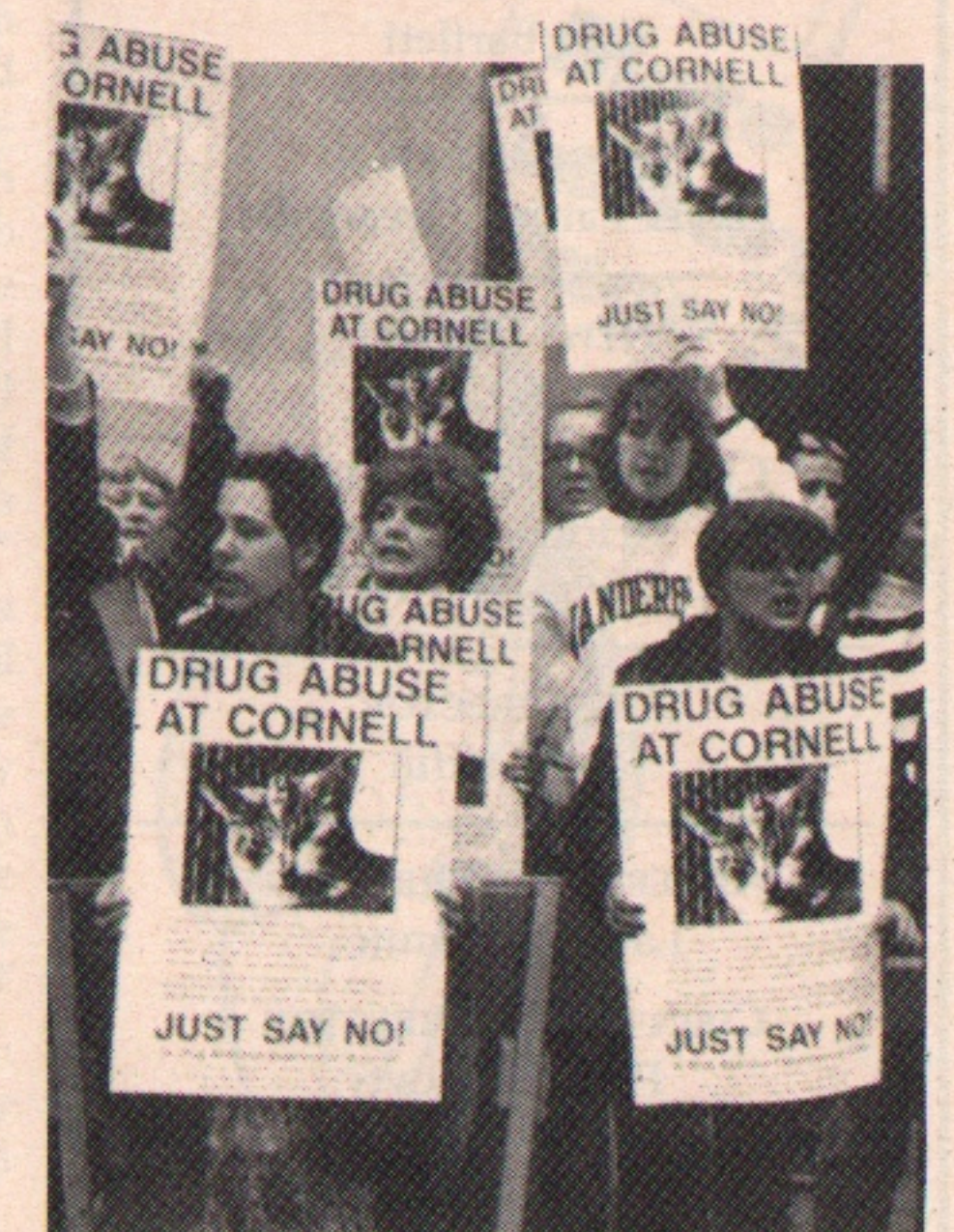
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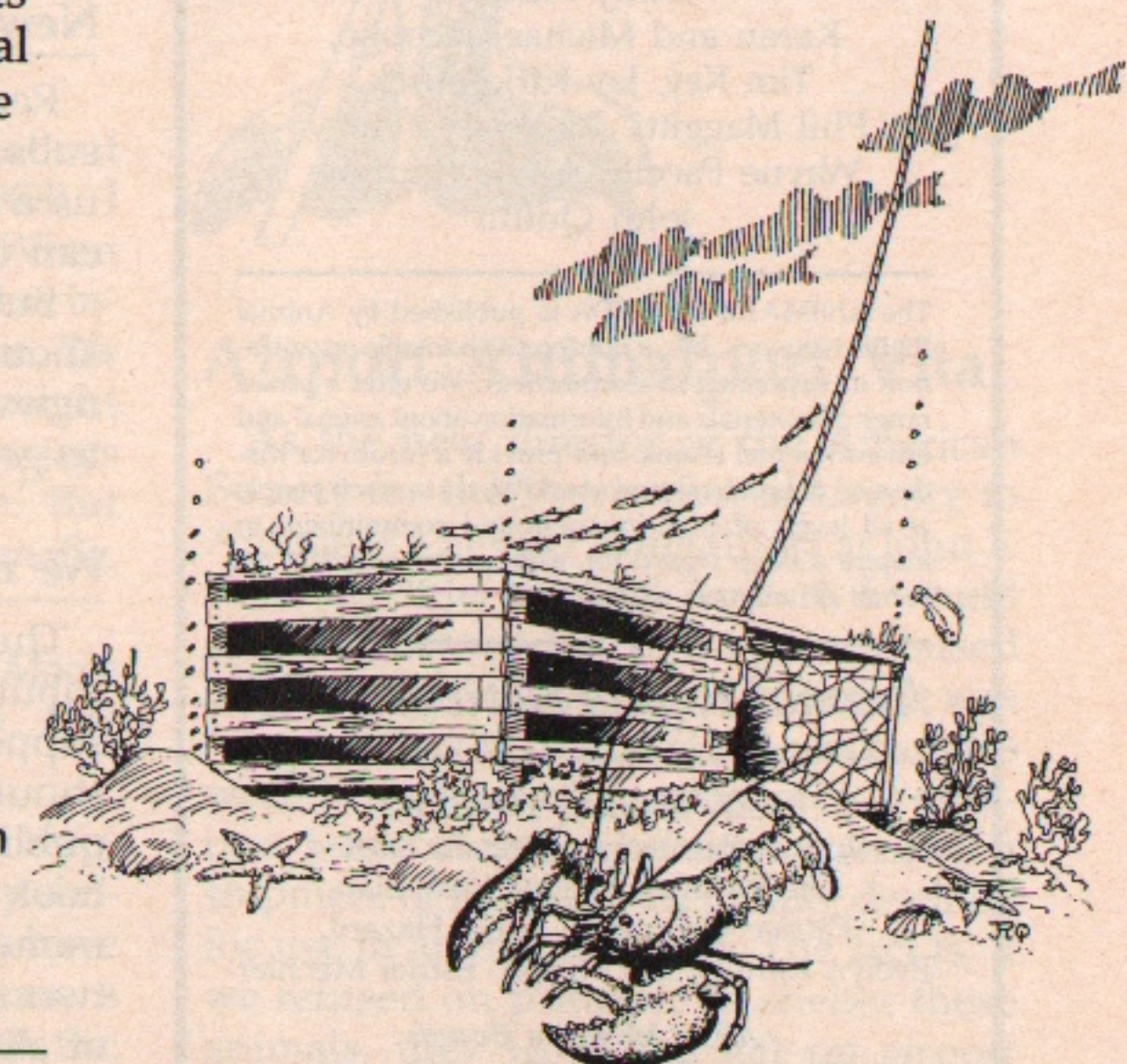
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PUBLISHER
Animal Rights Network, Inc.

EDITOR
Kim Bartlett

EDITOR-AT-LARGE
David Patrice Greanville

NEWS EDITOR
Merritt Clifton

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Victoria Moran
Neal Barnard, M.D.

ART DIRECTOR
Jean Griffin

ADVERTISING DIRECTOR
Laura R. Yanne

CIRCULATION DIRECTOR
Peter L. Hoyt

CONTRIBUTORS THIS ISSUE
Barbara Freedman,
Deborah Gibbons, Jeffrey Hon,
Trudy Huse,
Karen and Michael Jacobbo,
Tim Key, Jay Kirkpatrick,
Phil Maggitti, Richard O'Barry,
Wayne Pacelle, Lainé Roundy,
John Quinn

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A Little Re-Positioning

As the animal rights movement matures in the public eye, the role played by The ANIMALS' AGENDA becomes ever more important. This magazine is an outreach vehicle to the general public, a source of vital information for animal activists, and a forum for rational dialogue. More than just a reflection of the movement, The ANIMALS' AGENDA has proven itself a vital force in evolving human attitudes and ethics.

Due to our efforts to make connections between animal rights and other progressive movements—in particular, environmentalism—The ANIMALS' AGENDA has received rave reviews from many directions. *The Washington Post* noted that The ANIMALS' AGENDA "certainly has the protection of defenseless creatures on the brain every month, but the sweep of its concern and the professionalism of its treatment lifts it out of the genre."

Our readers already know what we're about, but in order to better define The ANIMALS' AGENDA to potential readers, we have changed the description of the magazine on the cover. From now on, the tag-line under the title will read: "The International Magazine of Animal Rights and Ecology." Editorially, the magazine is *not* changing, just its characterization—which we believe is not only more precise but will allow us to reach out to people who may have a great deal of sensitivity to animals, yet do not consider themselves animal rights activists.

Most of us already consider ourselves environmentalists, and though there are differences in philosophical perspective between the animal rights and environmental movements, similarities predominate. With their broad focus on animal *species*, the environmentalist sometimes fails to see the trees for the forest; while the animal rightist, with his or her concern for *individual* animals, may occasionally fail to see the forest for the trees. We believe, however, that the two movements belong together, and we will continue trying to bridge the gap. We'll also attempt to serve as a connector between animal advocates in different countries. The ANIMALS' AGENDA is already an international magazine, with an expanded *Dateline*: International section and a growing number of subscribers in Latin America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific Basin, but we'll be working to unite humane activists everywhere into one global community.

New ads and flyers ready

Readers can help build circulation of The ANIMALS' AGENDA by distributing subscription flyers and running ads in newsletters and other publications. Drop us a note and we'll send you camera-ready ads and/or as many flyers as you can use.

Subscription prices increased from \$18 per year to \$22, so old ads and flyers should be discarded and replaced with new ones. Ads placed in humane society newsletters are an especially good source of new subscribers, and we're grateful to groups that run them on a regular basis.

We need you: to sign up as a Sustainer

The ANIMALS' AGENDA is still searching for 1989 Sustainers who will contribute, in lump sum or quarterly payments, upwards of \$250 a year in financial support. While we understand that most readers cannot afford this sum, they should be aware that the subscription price covers only about half of total publishing costs, while other sources of revenue are extremely limited. Our book business turns a very small profit, but advertising—which is the big money-maker in a commercial magazine—does little more than break-even between income and expenses. Thus, we must rely on grants, bequests, and—most of all—individual contributions to cover a significant portion of operating costs.

By making a donation over and above the subscription price, readers help to keep the magazine publishing. By becoming a Sustainer, they insure its future. For details on becoming a Sustainer, see the ad on page 38. The ANIMALS' AGENDA needs some large donors, but contributions in any amount are, of course, equally appreciated.

—The Editor

More Dis/Connections

Why not print stories of animals, the systems of abuse we want to stop, and the brave, heroic activists? I *don't* want to hear about the environment or Indians in my *animal rights* magazine. You're losing focus, and it is very sad, since a magazine like yours could do so much good.

—Robyne Harrington
Hollywood, CA

This is in reply to those who are not making the connection between human social injustice and animal rights, and who are decrying The ANIMALS' AGENDA for attempting to bridge the gap. (By the way, I think Patrice Greanville's *Animal Intelligencer* column, particularly the recent series on the human population issue, has been excellent in this regard.)

I believe that most, if not all, animal abuse problems stem from social problems within our own species. The problem may be greed, learned insensitivity, poverty, or any of the many social problems we should be concerned with. As an example, and as mentioned in the Native trappers' debate with animal protectors (December 1988), how can we expect Native people to be sensitive to our worldview when they are largely victims of past and present colonialism? We cannot dialogue about hunting, trapping, and wildlife trade with Native people in a meaningful way until we address the fundamental issue of Native land claims.

As another example, how can we defeat factory farming practices unless we challenge the dominant, growth-oriented worldview that prevails in agriculture, and in society in general? And how are we to relieve the suffering of dogs and cats in urban slums unless we concurrently strive to end urban poverty?

Those who say, "Let's stay focused on animal rights!" are missing the point: we are not here to just alleviate animal suffering and curtail animal exploitation, we are also here to improve the human condition.

—Robert Rainer
Fredericton, NB, Canada

I see you get letters strongly suggesting that you "stick to the issue" of animal rights. This letter is to let you know that there are many of us out here who don't understand how people can avoid seeing the interconnections of animal rights and other issues. It is exactly that same "disconnected" mindset in which the roots of all oppressions are found. It's the "us vs. them," "man against nature" mentality that spawns the oppression of animals. In a system where peace, justice, and oneness with and reverence for nature prevail, nonhuman animals, too, will have no difficulty finding a secure and respected place. (This is not to mention the mundane connections, such as environmental issues concerning animals and their habitats, and the threat of nuclear devastation which would not exempt the animals.)

LETTERS

Know that the pressure is on you from both sides, for while the disconnected may demand that you eschew other political issues, there is, I dare say, a much larger segment of your readership who are not single-issue activists. I value The ANIMALS' AGENDA highly, but should you try to divorce animal issues from all others, you stand to lose that portion of your audience that does not care to receive a narrow-minded "animal lovers" gazette. We need a publication with a solid political perspective in which animal liberation is a primary tenet. There are many magazines available from many organizations that present information relating to animals, but I have found none other that does so with the intelligence and consciousness of The ANIMALS' AGENDA. Please don't compromise that.

—Jesse Cougar
Navarro, CA

The Native Trapping Debate

Regarding the excellent piece about Native fur trappers (December 1988), I can hear a young trapper saying, "When we interact with commercial business interests, life becomes more attractive. We get cash, snowmobiles, lightweight clothes, guns, traps, liquor—all the joys of life in the aboriginal fast lane. But when we interact with Patrice Greanville, all we get is brain strain."

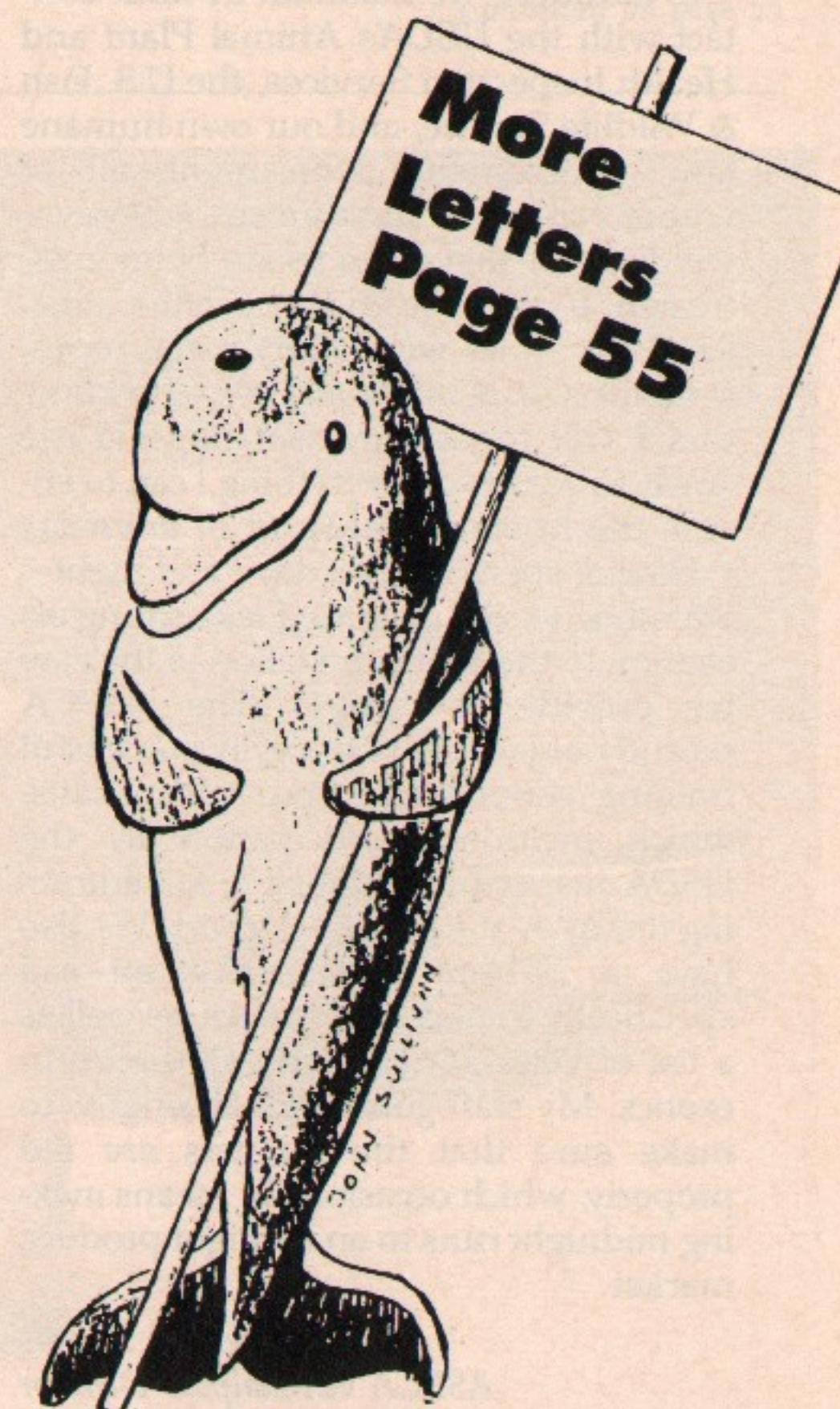
—Karen Moore
Duluth, MN

I was glad to see the Native fur trapping issue covered. To me it is a very simple issue: you cannot, as a Native, have your cake and eat it, too. If you are a Native and subsistence hunt, keep the moral and spiritual values of your culture; that means you cannot have the cash, leghold trap, rifle, or supermarket.

In the past history of humankind, the Native has been used and abused by other races. Today we see more and more Natives "going back" to their forebears' values. That's wonderful, but they cannot

not take the "white man's" inventions with them. If they choose to live like the "white man," they must understand that they will come under fire on the same issues, in this case, the trapping of animals for luxury fur.

—Miriam Rieck
San Antonio, TX



Airport Animalport Vital

As the new director of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) Animalport at John F. Kennedy International Airport, I would like to address a few of the issues raised in November's *News Shorts* section. It was wondered why the ASPCA cooperates with the international exotic trade, a question I ask myself whenever I receive a shipment of monkeys eventually destined for use in animal research. The fact is, if we refused on principle to shelter these animals, they would be left on airport runways, often in extreme temperatures without food or water for long periods of time. Despite our misgivings, the ASPCA will continue to intervene in the exotic animal trade for as long as any animal in transit needs our professional care.

The Animalport is in a unique position
Continued on next page

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Continued from previous page

to intercede on behalf of these animals. For example, many of the monkeys we receive are shipped in crates smaller than those permitted by the Animal Welfare Act (AWA). We keep a supply of larger crates on hand so that when this does occur, we can make the monkeys more comfortable immediately.

In addition, we maintain 24-hour contact with the USDA's Animal Plant and Health Inspection Services, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and our own humane law enforcement department—all of whom can issue summonses whenever we discover that animals are being mistreated. In the time I have been the director, I have met with many cargo representatives from major airlines who know that I will report any violations of the AWA, as well as do everything I can to ensure the humane transport of animals.

Having spent many a day—and night—attending to sick animals, I take strong exception to the characterization of the care we provide as "inept." The ASPCA recently organized two highly successful training seminars for our technicians, which included participation by the USDA inspector responsible for enforcing the AWA at Kennedy Airport. We also have a 24-hour veterinarian on call specifically to handle primates, as well as a list of veterinarians who specialize in exotics. My staff goes to great lengths to make sure that the animals are fed properly, which occasionally means making midnight runs to an all-night produce market.

—Kathleen E. Travers
ASPCA Animalport Director
441 East 92nd St.
New York, NY 10128

The Sadness of Domestication

The interview with Paul Watson (November 1988) was excellent, particularly the comments about the eventual elimination of domestic animals. This idea may seem quite provocative at first glance, but it has been in the back of the minds of people who care deeply about animals for many years. Consider the following comments by Laurens van der Post, one of the most inspired writers to ever come out of Africa:

"...one has only to look in the eyes of, for instance, the animals he (man) has domesticated, to see that the compensations he offers in return for services rendered are not enough. For those eyes, when they are not on their guard and

focused in the service of his bidding, like those of the dogs that follow at his heels, the horses munching in the stables and the cows in his meadows, amaze and confound one with the sadness glowing at the far end of the long look that goes back to their remote beginning.

"For human eyes that are still open to these things, it is a sadness that emanates from a nostalgia for a time when they were not enslaved but were free to be their immediate, instinctive selves. For ears that can hear, this nostalgia is there even in their voices, for what can be less joyful than the bleating of the sheep that is the ultimate in subjection to man? ... In all these there is expression both of a persistent, incurable sickness for the wilderness that was their garden in the beginning, and reproach to powerful men who have malformed a natural kinship and put an unnatural totalitarianism in its place."

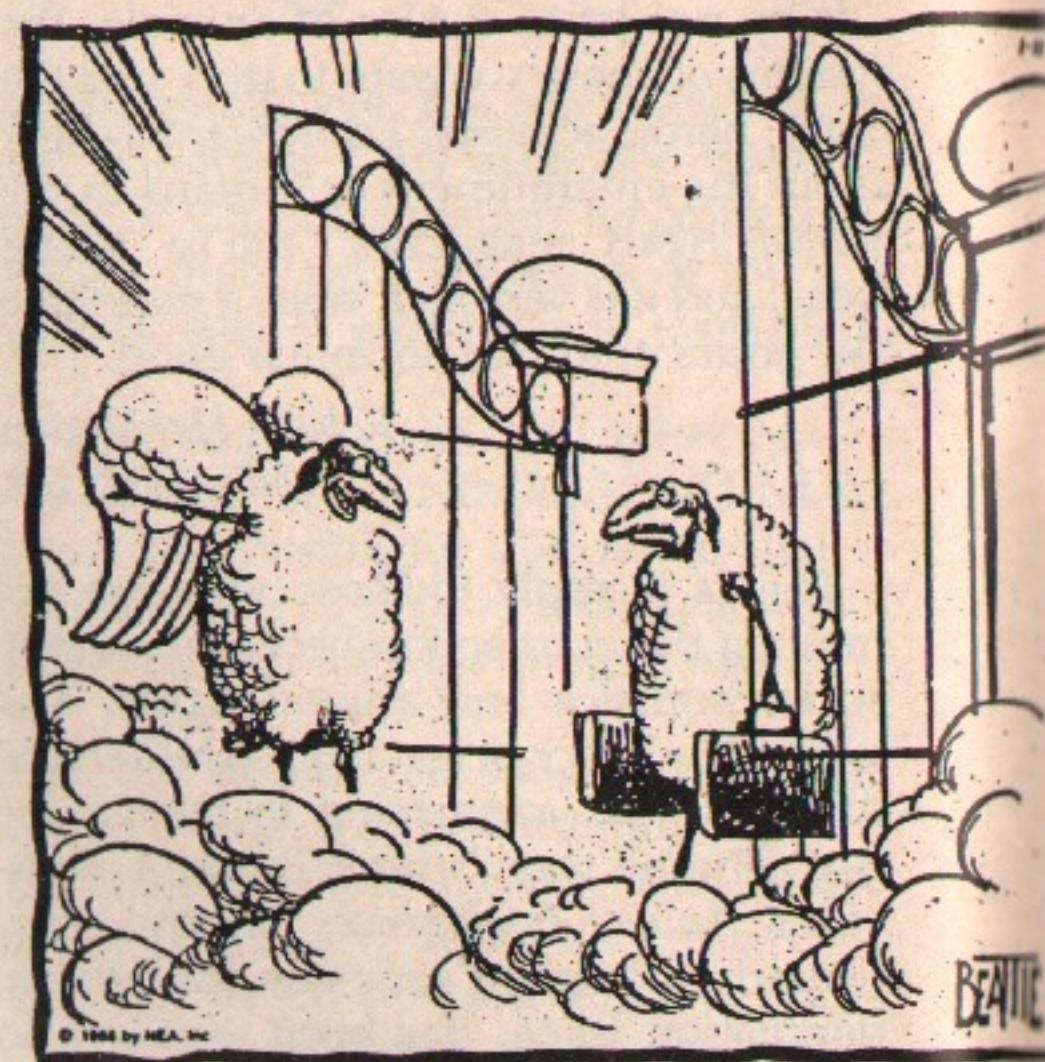
—Eric Holle, Coordinator
Earth First! Anti-Grazing Campaign
Boulder, CO

Hunting Isn't "Natural"

I am addressing this letter from the heart of Pennsylvania deer-hunting country, and have fled the sound of nearby guns to come in and write it. There are two benign references to hunting the November 1988 issue. The first is in Robert Rainer's otherwise excellent article, "Hunting and Human Evolution," in which he recalls the bushman in *The Gods Must Be Crazy* downing an animal painlessly with his blowgun—that ridiculous film even refers to a "tranquilizer," not poison—and thanking the animal for giving up his life. In fact, the poison used by bushmen causes the animals not to fall asleep but to stagger in pain, sometimes for days, while the bushmen track them. The second reference is by Paul Watson. In the interview, he says, "...the healthiest way of life is to be a hunter/gatherer. But for that to be possible we would have to reduce the population from five billion probably to 25 million." This presumes the ideal relationship of "man" to nature is that of the "noble savage" who fits into his niche in the great scheme of things. This glorifies a misty past, when we were simpler and fewer. The view is romantic, understandable, and, from all the evidence of thousands of years of recorded history, wrong.

It is so tempting for those who love nature to want to fit, to belong—especially as the "great" animals belong: the whales

SNAFU By Bruce Beattie



"Relax. This is heaven... nothing here but vegetarians."

to the ocean, the cats to the jungle, the eagles to the sky. But we have no such "place"—not in an ecological niche, and not at the apex or other point along a food chain. Hunting is not a "natural" activity; neither primitive man with his blowgun nor neo-primitive man with his rifle must hunt the way a cat or a hawk must.

Our role in nature, if we have one, is as caretaker, not participant. At our best—in music, astronomy, painting, botany, etc.—we celebrate the planet and the cosmos. Leonardo da Vinci sketching animals in wonderful detail is infinitely more the celebrant of nature than the uneducated savage (whether bushman or Ph.D. "deep ecologist") who kills them. If only the Leonardos could be our future, perhaps human nature—and civilization in its gentler sense—might not be opposed to nature after all. But, as the British say, it's not bloody likely.

—Rebecca Algeo
Ligonier, PA

Guns and Animals

"Guns don't kill... bullets do." I am a vegetarian, an advocate of the abolition of all hunting, a militant antivivisectionist... and an owner of a number of guns, mainly handguns. The anti-gun tone of the November 1988 issue made no sense to me. Indeed, I contend it was counterproductive.

One can hunt without guns and one can have guns without hunting, as I do. The National Rifle Association (NRA) may like to commingle these two separate

issues, yet who cares what the NRA likes? I don't. Particularly peculiar was the emphasis placed on handguns. Of all firearms, handguns are the least used in hunting—about as frequently as high explosives are used in fishing!

Persons who dislike guns ought not to have them. I own guns not because I like them *per se*, but because they may be necessary to use given the current state of society, as a defense against criminals and perhaps ultimately as a defense against a repressive State.

The purpose of a handgun is to incapacitate, with the admitted and very real possibility of seriously injuring or killing, human beings. I would rather incapacitate than be incapacitated. Thus, I own guns, although I am no threat to anyone not posing a clear, imminent danger to me or those whom I love, including my companion animals.

The problem with hunting is hunters, not their guns. These Neanderthal cretins enjoy killing animals by whatever means. Indeed, the protocol of certain forms of sport hunting positively prohibits the use of firearms.

The writers of the November articles should learn what they would hope to teach hunters: Don't attack those who are not your enemies.

—Jack Tanis
Hollywood, FL

I would like to respond to the article "Bearing Arms: The Right That Isn't," which appeared in the November 1988 issue.

I am a gun collector, a plinker (one who shoots at tin cans, paper targets, etc.), and a perpetual victim of zealots who regard the mechanical device known as a gun as evil incarnate. Like your writers, these zealots are more than willing to circumvent the Bill of Rights and the protection it provides to individuals by the artifice of denying and reinterpreting what it says.

To begin with, the term "militia" in the 18th century did not mean the National Guard (it didn't exist then) nor any other civilian-military force maintained by the state. The term "militia" meant the general population of adult males, who, like the Minute Men, could be called upon to defend their communities. Indeed, the unabridged *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* still recognizes that meaning. Under the word "militia" is the following definition: "the whole body of able-bodied male citizens declared by law as being subject to call to military service."

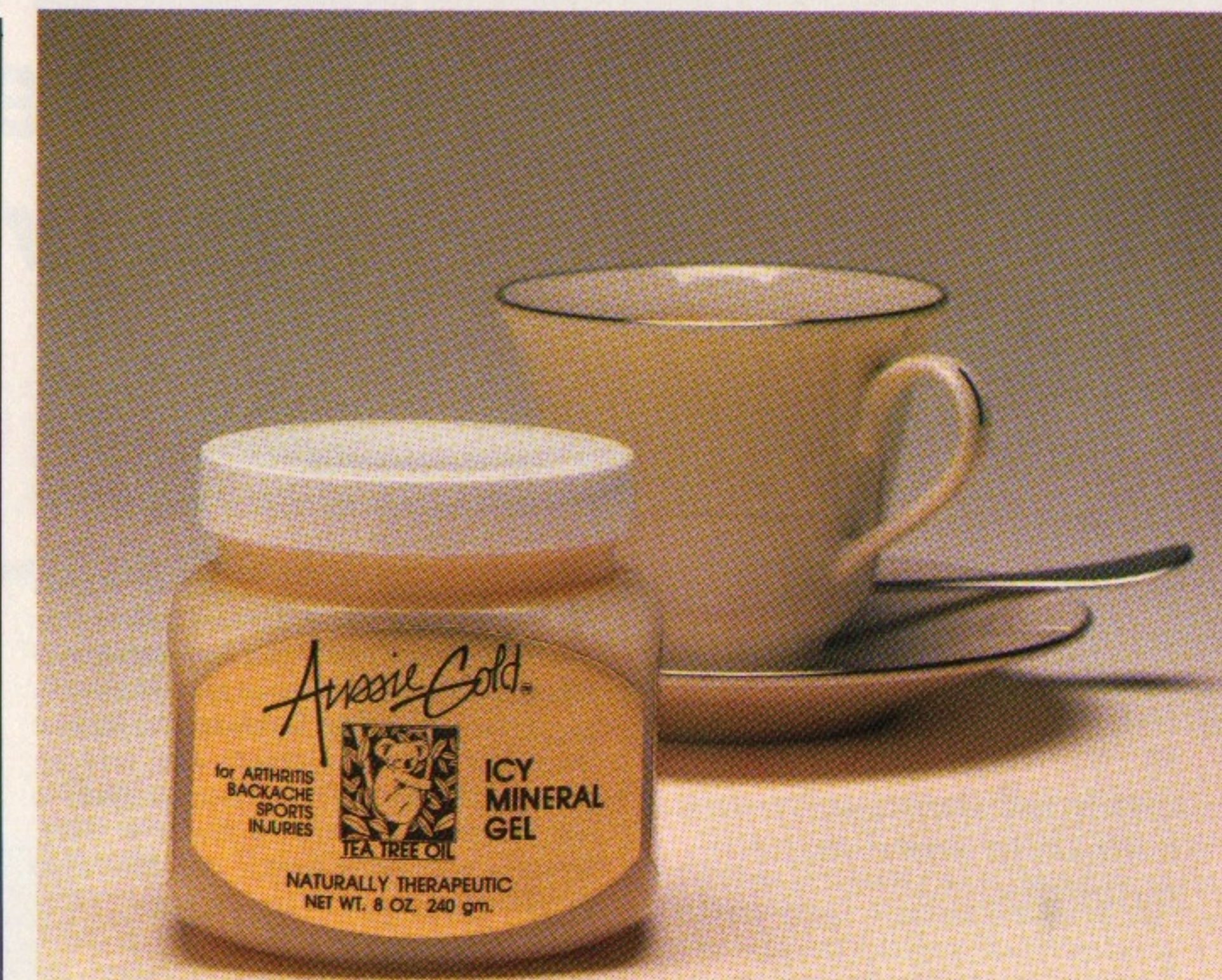
It was also taken for granted in the 18th

LETTERS

century that the members of the militia would have their own personal arms, else there would be little point in calling them up. Further, the phrase "well regulated militia" did not imply a standing military body, but rather a well ordered and structured organization, as contrasted to an uncontrollable mob. That the intent of the framers of the Second Amendment was to guarantee the right of arms to in-

dividuals and not to a state-maintained military organization is readily seen in the writings of the American leaders of that time. Thomas Jefferson, for example, expressed their feelings quite clearly: "No free man shall ever be debarred the use of arms." Does that sound like he was referring to a National Guard?

And contrary to what was stated in the
Continued on page 55



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is a nonprofit, grassroots organization. No salaries are paid, therefore every penny goes directly into helping animals who are so desperately in need of help.

Your contribution to **UNITED ACTIVISTS FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS** will go directly to work immediately and effectively to help defenseless animals.

UAAR also directs, and funds in its entirety, the **COALITION TO PROTECT ANIMALS IN ENTERTAINMENT**, has been very successful in making the public aware of the cruelty to animals in entertainment industries.

Your contributions are severely needed so that we may continue our work on behalf of the animals. If you don't help, we can't help.

Please help **UAAR** make 1989 a more humane year by sending your tax-deductible contributions to:

UNITED ACTIVISTS FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS

Post Office Box 2448
Riverside, CA 92516

PROFILES

NANCY BURNET: On a Wing and a Prayer and Perseverance

Nancy Burnet, founder of United Activists for Animal Rights (UAAR) and the Coalition to Protect Animals in Entertainment, credits a cockateel named Ari with giving wing to her involvement in the animal rights movement. Ari was an unexpected birthday gift presented to Nancy by two of her friends in 1974. Trouble was, they forgot to include an owner's manual, and Nancy knew "absolutely nothing" about taking care of birds. "I thought they just sat in cages, ate seeds, and made a mess."

What supplemental information she could find in the library near her San Clemente home was scarcely reassuring. Nancy discovered that this beguiling, thoughtlessly thoughtful gift was "a physical wreck who would need a lot of special care and attention." But for better or for worse, Nancy had become Ari's keeper. Soon she would extend that stewardship until, by her own account, she became "obsessed with taking in birds," driven by the knowledge that 90 percent of the ones she adopted—"and these were birds who had formerly been owned by people"—were malnourished.

Although she began going to demonstrations and working on petition drives not long after she had acquired Ari, Nancy didn't join any of the groups in the fledgling animal rights movement until one day in 1978 when she was given some literature on vivisection. "I was virtually unaware there was such a thing," she recalls. "I knew there were animal re-



Beginning with birds, Nancy's concern broadened to other species.

searchers, but I assumed they were merely observing animals." That, she learned, was like assuming the fox is merely paying a social call on the hen house. She has never forgotten this lesson or the person who gave her the anti-vivisection material. "It was Judy Striker, president of the Society Against Vivisection," Nancy laughs. "I'll never forgive her."

The truth spoken in this jest is that Nancy's evolution from keeper of an aviary to keeper of an animal rights flame was effected at great price. Sensitive by inclination to the well-being of all living things—she had even stopped buying live-cut Christmas trees—Nancy reacted to the horror of vivisection as though she had suffered root canal on the soul.

"I didn't sleep well for a long time," she says. "In fact, I didn't think I'd sleep an entire night again without having nightmares or waking up thinking about all kinds of dreadful things. Once I became conscious of it, animal suffering seemed to crowd every thought. The awareness was devastating."

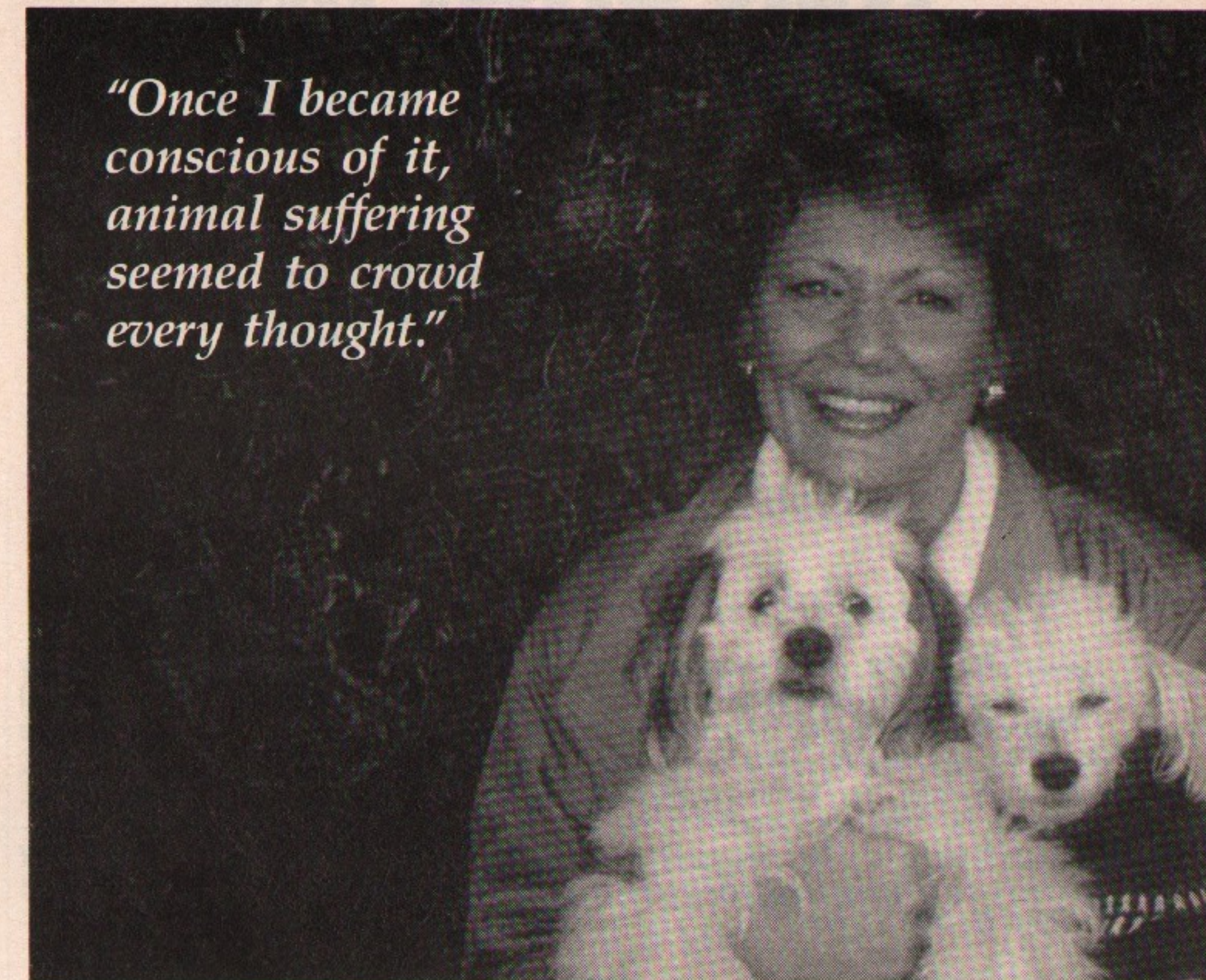
Wiser but sadder, Nancy joined the Society Against Vivisection and was elected vice-president. The California-based group has an international mailing list, she explains, but is "primarily a regional organization because we're such abolitionists we choose not to get involved with operating branch offices." She worries that expansion is often the preamble to dilution, and she contends that a weakened principle is worse than no principle at all.

This damn-the-torpedoes-and-the-compromises-too ideology is the basis of Nancy's "unshakable integrity, tremendous courage, and consuming desire to make life better for all animals," says her friend Bob Barker, with whom Nancy recently took on the movie industry—not to mention selected members of the animal welfare establishment—over the mistreatment of chimpanzees during the filming of *Project X*. Nancy's and Bob's efforts led to an investigation by the Los Angeles Department of Animal Regulation, which concluded—despite testimony to the contrary by two major animal welfare groups—that there *had* been abuses during the production of the film.

"Despite a concerted effort to destroy our credibility during this conflict," says Barker, "Nancy never wavered. She never lost her zeal to do what was best for the animals. And I choose the word 'zeal' deliberately, because a representative of one animal group described us as zealots in an attempt to discredit us. But we think

PROFILES

"Once I became conscious of it, animal suffering seemed to crowd every thought."



the world *needs* more zealots on behalf of animals."

The world also needs, says Nancy, "stronger grassroots organizations in the animal rights movement. They're the *only* hope," she insists. "Without them we might as well forget it. We'll have animal regulation forever and abuses will never stop."

"People say to me all the time, 'Gosh. I didn't even know there was an animal rights movement until ten years ago.' Yet we have organizations that boast about being 50 or 100 years old. I'd be ashamed to admit that. And some animal welfare organizations actually gave their stamp of approval to animal exploitation by saying it was OK to do this or that to an animal as long as it had a clean cage and fresh water while you were doing it."

Nancy doesn't spare the measuring rod when it comes to judging effectiveness in working for the cause. "If some of these old, established, wealthy groups really were spending their money to help animals, they wouldn't be wealthy."

Her belief in the need for strong

grassroots organizations prompted Nancy to form UAAR in June of 1987. She describes the group as a "tougher, more abolition-type" organization, dedicated to abolishing exploitation, not regulating it, and committed to an anti-vivisection stand "based on scientific fraud, not just moral objections."

UAAR also runs interference for the Coalition to Protect Animals in Entertainment, whose goal is to take the profit out of animal exploitation in entertainment by means of boycotts and other concerted action. Both UAAR and the Coalition, Nancy reports, "have been doing fairly well."

Radically well, might one even say? "I know that some of the more radical people have been accused of splintering the movement," she replies. "But I'm not sure we're all part of the same movement. There are people who *regulate* animal cruelty, and there are people who try to stop it."

Count Nancy Burnet in cahoots with the folks who want to stop it.

—Phil Maggitti

More PROFILES on next page.

KEN SHAPIRO AND PSYETA:

Changing Psychology

Stop several pedestrians on any city street. Ask what comes to mind when they hear the word "psychologist." The responses will range from "one who helps with problems" to "one who studies human behavior" to "one who pitches a new 'women who love bad men' type book on the Phil Donahue Show."

Most would not identify psychology with the research of experimental psychologists. Yet, these experiments use an estimated four million animals a year. And rats in mazes are only the beginning. Richard Marrocco and Barbara Gordon-Lickey, researchers at the University of Oregon, rotated kittens' eyeballs and manipulated the vision of brain-

implanted macaques. Like others in the field, they claim such cruelty is necessary for the advancement of psychology.

But other psychologists march to a different drummer. Take Dr. Ken Shapiro, a psychotherapist at Bates College in Maine. Together with New York clinician Dr. Manny Bernstein, he founded Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PsyETA), with the goal of changing the way his profession views nonhuman animals. "We want psychologists to attend to the ethics of animal use the way they do with humans," says Shapiro.

According to Shapiro, the best way to accomplish this is to focus on education—instructors and students alike. For instance, Shapiro and his PsyETA colleagues launched a project to document examples of animal experimentation in psychology textbooks. "Animals are presented in graphics, tables, and photos indicating a clear set of attitudes which are very formative of students' attitudes, and cause them to view animals as research tools," explains Shapiro. The project involves consciousness raising: when students and teachers become aware of the exploitative messages within the textbooks, they might also question the necessity of using animals in their own research.

How did Shapiro first become involved with animal rights?

After undergraduate work at Harvard, he moved to rural North Carolina and attended Duke University, where his newfound activity of bird watching enabled him to "notice and appreciate animals on a species and aesthetic level." However, he gradually became interested in the well-being of individual creatures. Reading Peter Singer's *Animal Liberation*, his feelings for animals shifted to ethics. Animal rights had become part of his life.

"I was looking for something to be involved in. I was brought up in the sixties and wanted to be politically active. I was looking for some issue, and it struck me that psychology uses a lot of animals. I had a burgeoning awareness of the ethical and political issues involved, and everything came together for me—an interest in activism, an interest in the environment and animals, and an interest in feelings, in compassion—and here I am."

But Shapiro's activism doesn't end with PsyETA. In fact, he was recently quoted by *The New York Times* about his work with the Maine Animal Rights Coalition and a college student who refused to dissect a cat. ("She's having nightmares about it," he told the reporter.) And he is also involved with the International



Animal rights has become part of Shapiro's life.

Foundation for Ethical Research—a group that funds alternative research projects.

Yet, as others have learned, standing up for animal rights sometimes leads to charges of emotionalism—not surprising in a society that lives by the creed of "man" over nature. However, emotion is necessary. Says Shapiro: "I needed to develop a feeling side to myself. I am a scholar, an intellectual, but my compassion for animals allows me to go farther."

As for his colleagues who are unsympathetic to animals, his research indicates the problem is "more sociological than psychological." Shapiro says these researchers are not monsters with severe mental problems but people who "are socialized through graduate training programs to treat animals as instruments, to deny that they are animals."

And what does the psychologist think about the notorious University of Pennsylvania head injury researchers who videotaped themselves laughing at tormented animals? "Maybe they were nervous; maybe they were still sensitive even though they went along with the experiments. There are some researchers who get incredibly callous. It's hard to generalize. They go home and are nice to their pets. It's a kind of compartmentalization that's very possible. The attitude may not go across the board." And this denial does not necessarily affect them psychologically: "A lot are nice guys and women, they don't go into it [research] with cruelty in mind." Shapiro adds an analogy, "It's the same as when they see meat on the meat counter. They don't think cow, they don't think slaughterhouse... they just eat the meat."

The key, he believes, is institutional reform to establish practices that will sensitize psychologists—researchers, instructors, and students alike—to the "notion that animals ought to be included in their moral considerations...that alternatives to dissection and experimentation be considered and used." Unfortunately, professional organizations like the American

Psychological Association are not running to join PsyETA's efforts.

Valid theories of human psychology, Shapiro states, would have been developed even if no animals were used from the start. Moreover, he contends that there would have been "quicker, more efficient development" without them. He challenges the notion that animals are more easily controlled, thus yielding "cleaner" experiments. "There is no question, no reason why psychology research couldn't have been done initially

with humans. There is nothing requiring the use of animals."

—Karen and Michael Iacobbo

PsyETA has recently published an alternatives notebook which seeks to encourage psychologists and other scientists to develop concrete alternatives, refinements, and replacements to animals in experiments. For ordering information, write to PsyETA c/o Psychology Dept., Bates College, Lewiston, ME 04240.

Call for Papers

HUMANE INNOVATIONS AND ALTERNATIVES IN ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION

A NOTEBOOK

SAMPLE CONTENTS FROM VOLUMES I AND II

Husbandry:

Enriching the lives of primates in captivity..... Peggy O'Neill

Toxicology:

Alternatives to harmful animal tests to determine ocular and dermal safety..... Christopher Kelly

Experimental Procedure:

Alternatives to motivating subjects by weight reduction..... Eve Segal

Teaching:

Forms that educate and monitor in college psychology experiments..... Ellen Reese

Other Innovations:

A new invasiveness scale..... Peter Field and Kenneth Shapiro

Volume III forthcoming spring 1989

Guest editor — Michael Balls

CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS

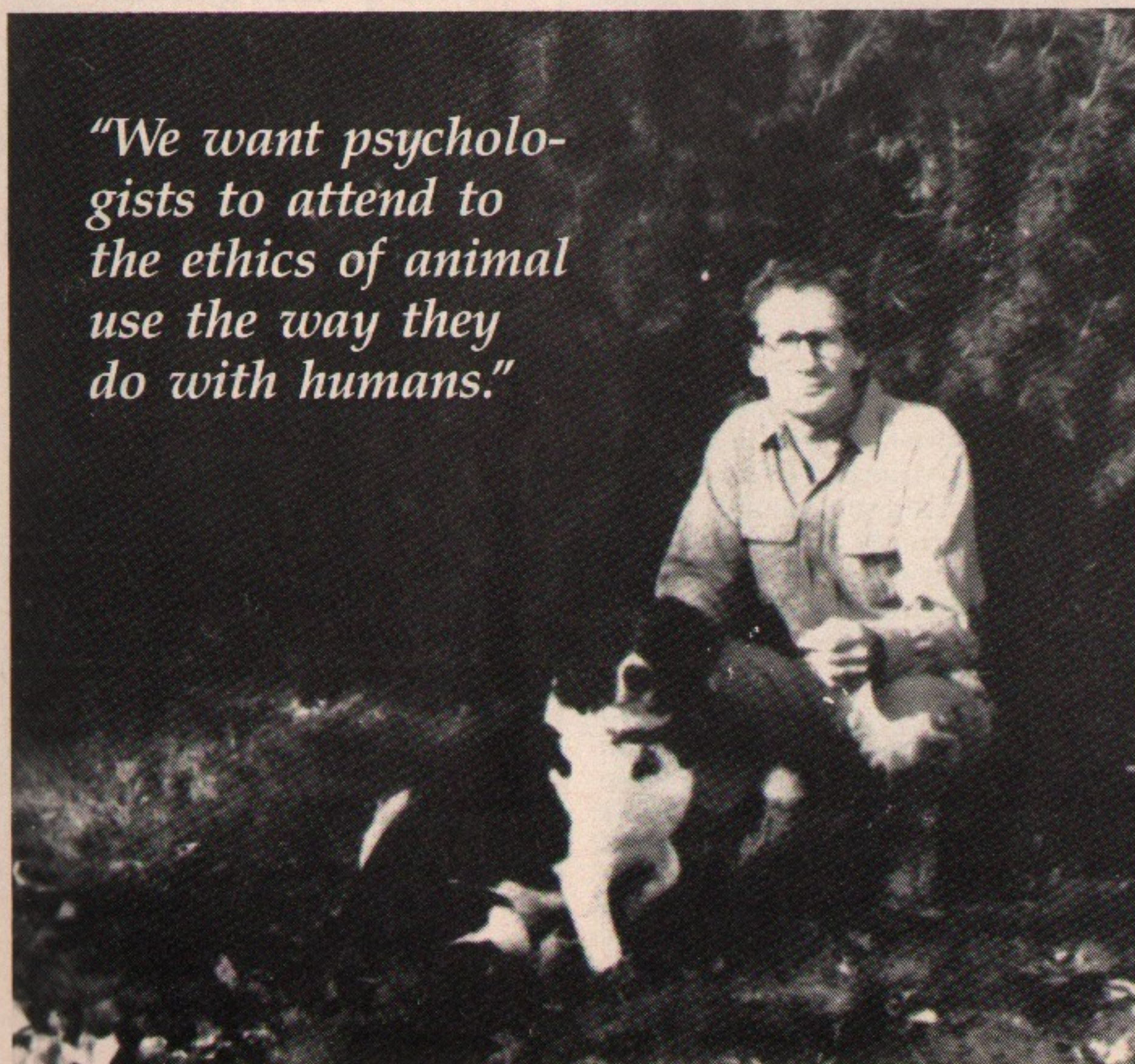
Brief articles featuring concrete descriptions of alternatives. Author guidelines in vols. I & II or contact Dr. E. Bernstein, 45 Glenwood Rd., Saranac Lake, NY 12983 (518/891-4140 or 2322).

SUBSCRIPTIONS

For each annual issue — \$8 PsyETA members; \$12 nonmembers. Send to PsyETA, P.O. Box 87, New Gloucester, ME 04260; payable to PsyETA.



PSYCHOLOGISTS FOR THE ETHICAL
TREATMENT OF ANIMALS



"We want psychologists to attend to the ethics of animal use the way they do with humans."

NETWORK NOTES

Poetry in Philly

As part of Poetry Week 1989, a program of animal poetry will be presented at 7:00PM on Thursday, March 9, at the Philadelphia Ethical Society Bldg., 1906 S. Rittenhouse Square. Richard Myers, Jean Pearson, and Valentina Sinkevich will read their works and the works of others during the free program, which will include an "open mike" session for members of the audience who have animal poetry to share. The event is co-sponsored by the American Anti-Vivisection Society and the Culture and Animals Foundation.

Balloon Launch Contest Cancelled

For a decade the *Weekly Reader* gave out balloons to be launched in a promotional contest each spring. "But the *Weekly Reader* Balloon Contest is no more," the editors decided recently. "The thought of even one *Weekly Reader* balloon being ingested by a sea turtle or getting stuck in a whale's blowhole was enough to make us decide to shut down the contest." Thank them at 245 Long Hill Road, Middletown, CT 06457.



Draize test info available to Canadians

"An Eye For An Eye" Campaign

The Canadian Humane Product Testing Alliance offers a camera-ready ad, brochure, and poster protesting the Draize test to any Canadian animal group. Write c/o Toronto Humane Society, 11 River St., Toronto, Ontario M5A 4C2. ♦ The Open Eye Film, Video, and Animation Workshop has produced a four-minute cartoon attacking battery caging of laying hens. Write them at 90-92 Whitechapel, Liverpool, L1 6EN, United Kingdom.

EDITED BY MERRITT CLIFTON



Chimpanzees are becoming a favored species

A Vote for Chimps

PETA reports that the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service received 54,212 letters supporting a petition to place chimpanzees on the endangered species list, with only six opposed—five from vivisectionists and one from a circus.

Grants for Animals

The Parks Foundation provides financial support to organizations for programs to improve the status of animals. Grant proposals for the 1989 review cycle are due by May 1. Awards are made either for specific projects, construction of shelters, or for general operating costs. To be eligible, organizations must have established IRS 501(c)3 status. For details on program areas of interest to the foundation and how to apply, write to: The William and Charlotte Parks Foundation for Animal Welfare c/o Maine National Bank, P.O. Box 3555, Portland, ME 04104.

Don't Will it to Ranger Rick

The misleadingly named National Wildlife Federation (NWF), which is pro-hunting and trapping, routinely sells off "unprofitable" land bequests—as 97-year-old Claude Moore learned when NWF sold the decade-old Claude Moore Conservation Education Center, his own 357-acre gift, to developers. Moore's suing.

They Pay The Postage

Some readers visit department stores that sell furs, take charge applications, and return anti-fur messages in the accompanying postage-paid envelopes.

Appointments

Dr. Franklin Loew, dean of the school of veterinary medicine at Tufts University in Boston, has been named coordinator of the new Scientific Advisory Panel of the American Humane Association (AHA). Loew has served on the World Society for the Protection of Animals' Scientific Advisory Panel since 1981. Members of the AHA panel include Lynette Hart of the University of California at Davis veterinary faculty; Frank Hurnick, an agriculture professor at the University of Guelph in Ontario; Stephen Kellert, forestry professor at Yale; and Andrew Rowan, director of the Tufts Center for Animals and Public Policy.

Offerings

Behavioral & Political Animal Studies is a biannual journal devoted to "the disciplined study of animal rights, non-exploitive animal studies, and alternatives to animal exploitation." To subscribe, write Box 13-104, Hamilton, New Zealand. ♦ For \$1, the Society for an Extended Ethic will send a photocopy-ready layout of "The Realities of Animal-Based Agriculture," facts excerpted from *Diet For A New America*, by John Robbins. The group's address is 1139 Woodside Trail, Troy, MI 48098. ♦ The newsletter of the National Society of Musicians for Animals spotlights pro-animal music and events. Obtain it by writing to 61 Hedgely Dr., Springfield, OH 45506. ♦ The American Humane Education Society offers Pet Protection Kits of curriculum-blended lesson plans, worksheets, background info, stories, and activity ideas for grades K-1, 2-3, and 4-5, at \$6 per kit or \$15 for all three. Order from the society at 350 South Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02130. Tips on organizing benefit rock concerts are available from the North Carolina Network for Animals, Box 33565, Raleigh, NC 27606.

PA Lab Animal Bill Fails

A Pennsylvania bill to extend the state anti-cruelty statute to lab animals died in committee last year, but the sponsor, Rep. Thomas Murphy of Pittsburgh, pledged to reintroduce it after a stormy public hearing. Judiciary subcommittee chair Gerard Kosinski termed "reprehensible" the University of Pittsburgh's request that researchers be made exempt from humane officers' search warrants. Animal experimenters are exempt from anti-cruelty statutes in most states.

New VUNA Directors

Paul Obis, publisher and editor of *Vegetarian Times*, has been elected president of the Vegetarian Union of North America (VUNA), succeeding Jay Dinshah. The new VUNA board of directors includes Maynard Clark, George Eastman, Mitch Darer, and ANIMALS' AGENDA columnist Victoria Moran.

Urgent: Input Needed on Future of National Wildlife Refuges

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) will close a public comment period March 6 on four options for future management of National Wildlife Refuges. Several national animal protection organizations, including the Humane Society of the U.S., the Fund for Animals, and Friends of Animals, are asking that FWS reissue its Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on the refuges and reformulate its management options to include an alternative satisfactory to animal advocates. The current DEIS presents four management alternatives, all politically unworkable except for alternative "A," which is the "preferred alternative" of FWS. Alternative "A" retains the status quo, under which hunting and trapping are allowed on refuges. Specifically, animal protection groups are calling for an alternative that would ban hunting and trapping on the refuges, resembling in contents Rep. Bill Green's Federal bill (the Refuge Wildlife Protection Act). Make your views known immediately to the National Wildlife Refuge Environmental Impact Statement Team, Room 2343 MIB, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240.

Vacations Helping Animals

The Foundation for Field Research offers working vacations studying and helping save rare species. Inquire at Box 2010, Alpine, CA 92001. ♦ The 29th Annual Vegetarian Convention will be held August 2-6, at Humboldt State University in Arcata, California. ANIMALS' AGENDA columnist Victoria Moran will be among the many guest speakers. For details, write the American Vegan Society, 501 Old Harding Highway, Malaga, NJ 08328.

Lobsters Rescued

Vegetarian clients convinced the House of Chinese Gourmet in Rockville, Maryland to junk a lobster tank a month after installation. The tank was to keep lobsters fresh until being boiled alive for diners. PETA bought the seven lobsters on hand for \$40 and spent \$200 to send them home to Maine. The Coast Guard helped get them back to their preferred habitat, taking them about 15 miles off Portland where the ship's sonar found a nice rocky area of ocean bottom. PETA's research on lobsters revealed that the crustaceans can live to be 145 years old, and can weight 25 pounds. Lobsters have been known to travel hundreds of miles in the course of their lives, and older lobsters have been seen "holding hands" to guide younger ones to warmer waters in the winter.

Fraud?

The possibly bogus National Animal Protection Fund, also known as Adopt-A-Pet, is again soliciting funds with a sweepstakes—this one offering furs as prizes. We've warned against them before (see *Network Notes*, March 1988.) As a general practice, confirm the legitimacy of an organization before sending money. No group should refuse to disclose financial information to potential donors.

Helping The Homeless

The Capitol branch of Garfinckel's department store displayed animals from the Washington D.C. Humane Society during the Christmas season to help promote adoptions. Alpo fed the animals while American Express donated financial support.

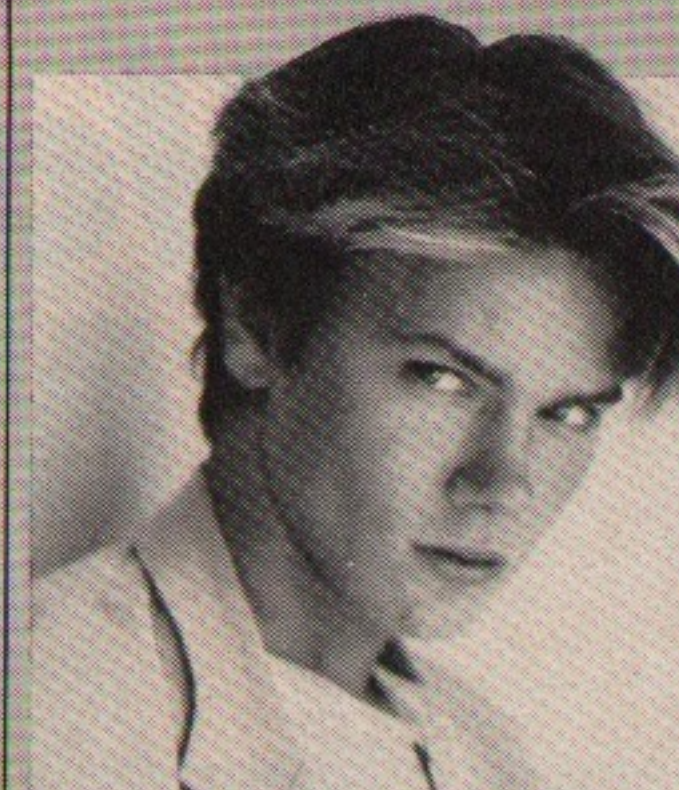
NETWORK NOTES

Hot Times In Texas

Fifteen members of the Houston Animal Rights Team dressed as animals and formed a motorcade Nov. 5 with dummy hunters strapped to their fenders. ♦ The Lavender Carrot Mob, a gay and lesbian coalition, has formed in opposition to the Texas Gay Rodeo and Boots and Bonnets Barbecue. Contact them c/o VARMINT, Box 14195, Austin, TX 78761.

Help The Moles Help The Mice

Legal Action for Animals needs campus volunteers to post and maintain a notice recruiting informants from within research labs. The notice outlines what conditions violate the Animal Welfare Act, explains how to report violations, and offers intermediary help to informants (such as graduate students and untenured faculty) who must remain anonymous. Write 205 East 42nd St., New York, NY 10017.



To River Phoenix, animal rights are more important than acting

Fifth Annual Meatout March 20

Doris Day, Casey Kasem, and River Phoenix will headline this year's fifth annual observance of the Great American Meatout on March 20. The purpose of the Meatout is to alert the public to the destructive impacts of intensive animal agriculture on consumer health, food supplies, agricultural resources, environmental quality, and animal welfare. Meatout events will include festivals, receptions, special vegetarian dinners, and information tables in cities across the U.S. For information, contact FARM, Box 70123, Washington, DC 20088; (301) 530-1737.

Adopt A Whale

Adopt the whale of your choice, recognizable by distinctive fluke patterns, and help the International Wildlife Coalition save the species. For details, write 320 Gifford St., Falmouth, MA 02540.

Summer Science Fellowships Available

A rare opportunity to combine ethical concern with innovative research is offered to motivated college and graduate level biologists and biochemists, as well as medical and pre-med students, through an enhanced Albert Schweitzer Summer Fellows Program in Washington, D.C. The main emphasis will be on *in vitro* cell and tissue culture, supplemented by lectures and seminars on science and ethics. The program is sponsored by the Albert Schweitzer Fellowship, the Center for Advanced Training in Cell and Molecular Biology at Catholic University, and Our Animal WARDs. The two summer fellowships available are valued at \$7,350, including tuition, laboratory supplies, and stipends for living costs. Details and application forms may be obtained from Dr. Roland Nardone, Catholic University, Washington, DC 20064; (202) 635-6161. An appeal to ANIMALS' AGENDA readers to spread the word about the program was made by Fellowship Coordinator Ann Cottrell Free: "If we really care about the development of new and better animal replacement techniques, we have an obligation to search for and motivate young scientists."

Atrocities are not less atrocities when they occur in laboratories and are called medical research.
—George Bernard Shaw



Thanksgiving turkeys saved in symbolic gestures

Turkey Day

While 45 million turkeys were eaten last Thanksgiving, Oreste and Margaret Unti of Philadelphia hosted a vegan dinner for 13 turkeys from Farm Sanctuary. Farm Sanctuary founders Lorri and Gene Bauston then personally delivered the turkeys to new homes as far away as California. They placed 10 turkeys in 1986, 18 in 1987, 24 last year. The debeaked, declawed turkeys were saved from slaughter by various means. Jeanie Roush of PETA bought five at the scene of a truck crash that killed over 350. ♦ Another 350 turkeys died in a truck crash at Austin, Texas on November 23. Over protest, the Austin Humane Society tried to send 53 survivors to soup kitchens. Eventually the animal welfare groups Creature Comforts and Animal Rights Kinship obtained 40 to place in safe homes—in trade for giving the soup kitchens 60 (already dead) turkey dinners. ♦ Some 10,000 turkey carcasses were recalled in the Washington-Baltimore area November 23, after 1,800 spoiled from improper refrigeration.



Dolphins in Captivity: Wasted Lives,

Wasted Minds

BY RICHARD O'BARRY,
WITH KEITH COULBOURN

From the beginning, seeing the dolphin in that tank at Miami Seaquarium, I knew that I must live my life with them. Like anybody else's first encounter, I could feel it: the vigor, the electric energy, the sense that something important was about to happen.

That was nearly 30 years ago, when dolphins were first becoming popular. Now, after working with them all this time, capturing them in the wild and training them, then untraining them and returning them to the sea again, I'm more convinced than ever that they are very special beings.

I learned diving in the Navy, and when I got out in 1960, I worked for a time with Art McKee, the world's foremost treasure diver at that time. He helped me get a job as a diver with the Miami Seaquarium, where I worked aboard the "collecting boat" with Capt. William Gray, known then as the Frank Buck of the Sea. We captured

hundreds of dolphins, sharks of all kinds, and a fabulous variety of fish found on Bahamian reefs. For a while, we supplied oceanariums all over the world with bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*), all of them collected in Biscayne Bay off Miami. It never occurred to me then to question whether all this was okay—capturing, shipping, sometimes accidentally killing them. It was educational, wasn't it? Look at the people, the crowds of people flocking to see the dolphins. See how happy they look! And the dolphins too, with that happy face smile. They obviously enjoy it. I didn't think about the morality of it, and I quickly ascended the organizational ladder, becoming a dolphin trainer in the Top Deck Show. I thought that now, having become a dolphin trainer, I would learn how to train a dolphin. Animal training was still a jealously guarded secret in those days; the secrets passed down from father to son, one generation to the next. The rest of us had no idea how it was done. But even after I became a dolphin trainer, I still didn't know how it was done. All I learned was how to toss a dead fish to dolphins who leaped and turned flips and walked or danced on their tails. And I

asked myself: Is this really what animal training is all about?

Then I began to realize that it was not I who was training dolphins but they training me. When they leaped, I tossed a fish. When they tailwalked, I tossed a fish. Whatever they did, I tossed them a fish. Who taught them to leap and turn flips originally? I have no idea. But knowing what I know now, I suspect that nobody taught them—that they taught themselves in order to be fed. Yes, the trainer "shapes" behavior, as animal psychologists say, but no more than the dolphin "shapes" the trainer's behavior.

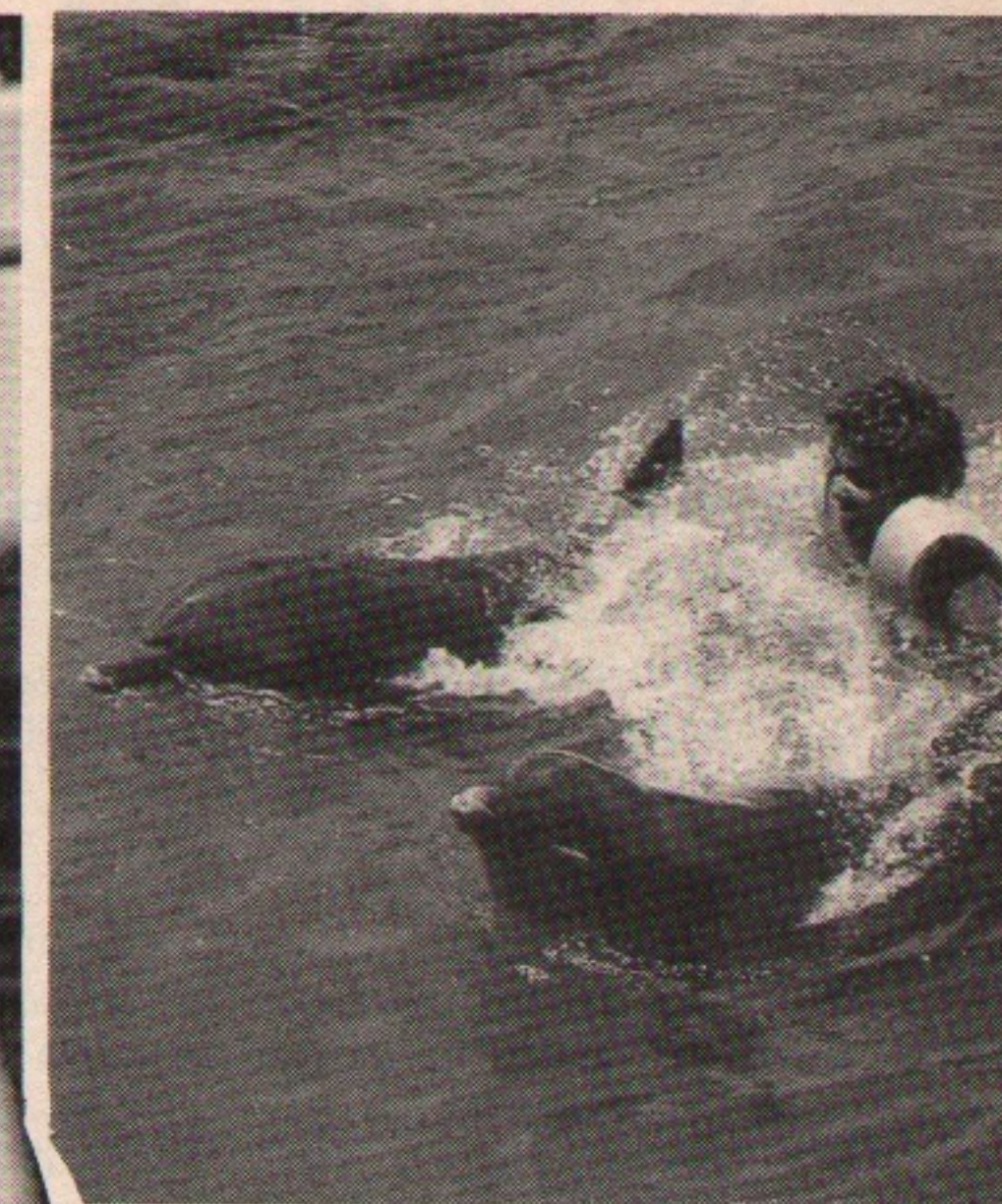
I'm not claiming that the trainer is irrelevant. Somebody has got to go and get the fish; somebody has got to toss the fish correctly; and somebody has got to know what sort of trick the crowd wants to see. The dolphin act depends not just on how clever the dolphins are but on whether the trainer is clever enough to realize that.

Maintaining the illusion

From the Top Deck Show, I went with *Flipper*, the long-running television series of the 1960s, becoming Flipper's trainer. Now Flipper was actually played not by a single dolphin but, at various times, by five. And though Flipper in the script was a male, the dolphins who played the role were all female: Susie, Kathy, Squirt, Patty, and Scotty.

Most of the people involved in the series assumed that since I was the dolphin trainer, I could be expected to train the dolphin to do whatever the plot required. I tried to maintain that illusion, of course, but Ricou Browning, director of the show, knew the truth. I began to learn from Ricou—who knew more about dolphins at that time than anybody else in the world—using his "Common Sense Method." It was customary then to train dolphins at the side of the pool. Ricou changed all that. He had directed the underwater scenes of *Sea Hunt*, starring Lloyd Bridges, the series that had popularized diving. A powerful swimmer, he had played the Creature in *Creature from the Black Lagoon*. When he began training Flipper, he got in the water with the dolphin.

I met Ricou in a pool at the back of the Seaquarium, where he was swim-



Above: a dolphin "ride" in the Florida Keys; left: Ric O'Barry and a "trained" dolphin; below: swimming with free dolphins.



ming with Susie, a dolphin I had weaned when her mother died. I had just finished a show—tossing fish to the dolphins while a crowd of people cheered like mad—and I felt really good. It was a beautiful spring day, too, with puffy white clouds. But when I saw what Ricou was doing, teaching Susie to fetch different things

in the water—a coconut, a seagull feather, a tennis ball—I was so astounded I just stood there, gaping. Nobody got in the water with dolphins—it was just not done. But, in a moment, I was in there with him. Eyeball to eyeball with dolphins, the relationship changed completely.

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

When I got in the water with Susie, I knew I was in *her* world.

Feeling good

Being in the water with a dolphin makes you feel very good. A lot of it is physical. You can feel them scanning you; you hear a "ping" or click like the creaking of a door and feel a not-unpleasant sensual something go all through your body, probing.

No wonder, then, that dolphin rides are peddled in half a dozen places in South Florida. When people ask me where they can swim with dolphins, I tell them they should swim with wild ones, not those in captivity. I refer them to Ron Canning in Key West, who takes people out on his catamaran for the real thing, and Denise Herzing in Palm Beach, who takes people out to the gin-clear waters of the Bahamas to swim with wild spotted dolphins. In Florida, there are 143 captive dolphins on display—half of them between Ft. Lauderdale and Key West—and many of them in so-called swim programs.

When we swam with the Flipper dolphins, we were always very careful about everything—down to the smoothness of our fingernails—but especially about germs and contamination. Dolphins can catch many human

Being in the water with a dolphin makes you feel very good. A lot of it is physical. You can feel them scanning you; you hear a "ping" or click like the creaking of a door and feel a not-unpleasant sensual something go all through your body, probing.

The Age of Whales

Ancient whales returned to the sea between 50 and 65 million years ago, beginning as a creature related to modern goats or cows, and reached their present form about 15 million years ago.

How does that compare with human beings? On the scale of a football field, the 15-million-year-old dolphin goes from one goal line to the other; humans, only 200,000 years old, go about four feet.

diseases, particularly respiratory diseases, and if we had a cold or virus of any kind, we didn't get near them. These days, anybody with the price of admission can swim with a captive dolphin—sick or not. A Dolphin Project member monitoring the swim programs in the Florida Keys reports seeing a big, blubbery man of 300 pounds sitting at a bar, swilling down drinks and getting so drunk he could hardly walk. But he paid his \$50 and got his 15 minutes in the pool with the dolphin—like it was a whorehouse.

My greatest fear about the swim programs is that the dolphins will injure somebody seriously and it will end up hurting the dolphins. I've been injured myself several times over the years. Despite their permanent smiles, and contrary to stories about their unflagging love of humanity, they do have a breaking point and they will lash out. Several people in at least one of these swimming places have been injured, and I'm certain it will go on happening.

Reading minds?

Dolphins' ability to learn is virtually instantaneous. Sometimes it's as if the dolphin is reading the trainer's mind. No, I'm not claiming that dolphins read our minds, though I have had moments—like those of Dr. John Lilly—when I thought it must be so, that there was no other explanation. Dr. Lilly, world's foremost dolphinologist, records a rare moment in science when he realized that his human/dolphin communication research was on the wrong track, and that he would have to redesign it using new dolphins in their natural environment. This was in the late 1960s in St. Thomas, in the U.S. Virgin Islands. He said nothing about closing down the experiments he was conducting with eight dolphins, he says in his reports, he only thought it;

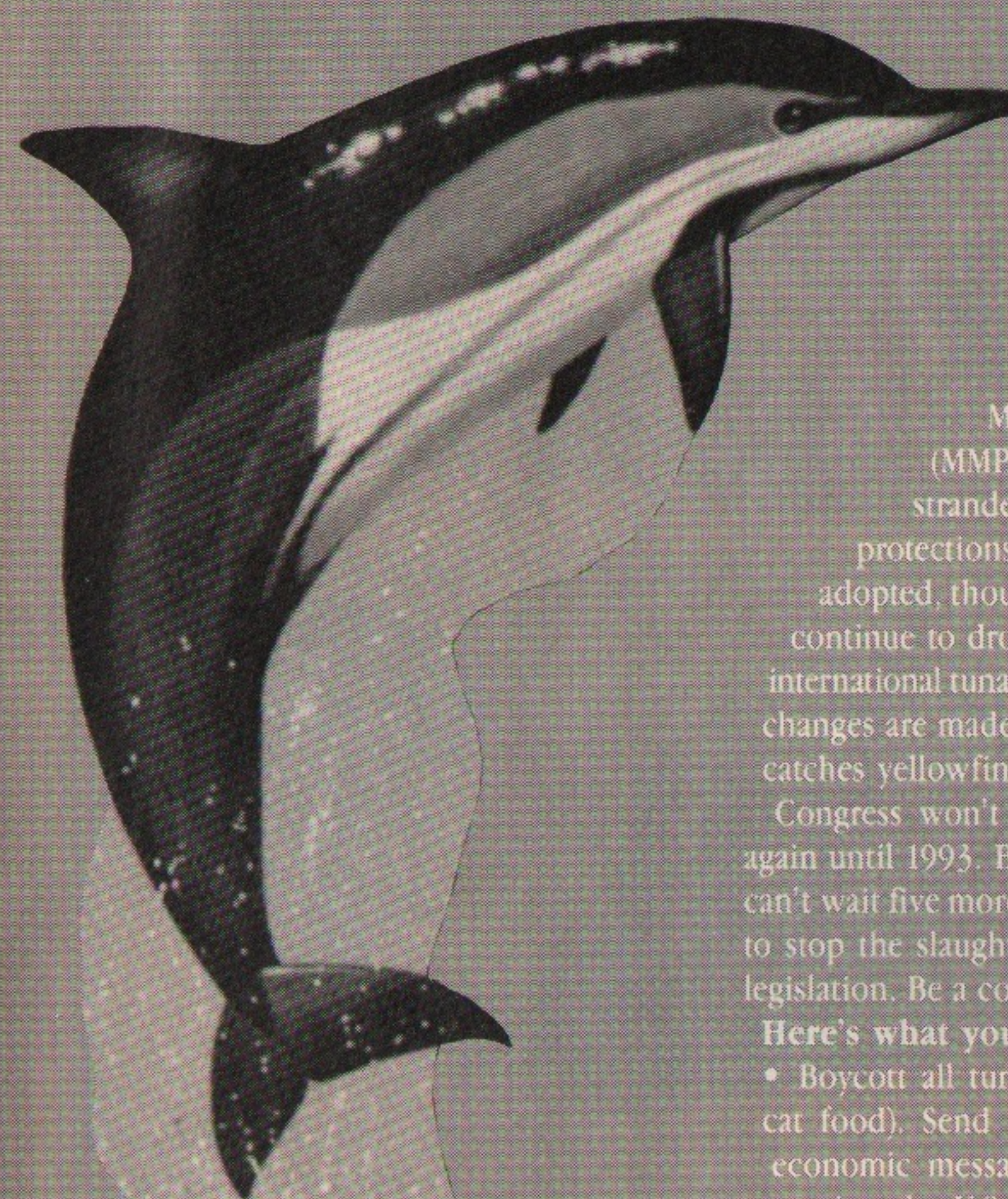
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—Abigail Alling

Ric works with Joe (pictured) and Rosie at the Dolphin Research Center in Grassy Key, Florida, where the two dolphins were being "re-adapted" to the sea after a period of captivity.

AFTER THE MMPA, IS THERE LIFE FOR DOLPHINS?



In 1988, Congress amended the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) but left the dolphins stranded. While some new protections for dolphins were adopted, thousands of dolphins will continue to drown in the nets of the international tuna fleet until fundamental changes are made in the way the world catches yellowfin tuna.

Congress won't reexamine the MMPA again until 1993. But drowning dolphins can't wait five more years. There are ways to stop the slaughter other than passing legislation. Be a conscientious consumer.

Here's what you can do:

- Boycott all tuna products (including cat food). Send the strongest possible economic message to U.S. tuna companies, the U.S. Department of Commerce—and, through them, foreign tuna fisheries—that drowning dolphins to catch tuna is completely unacceptable.
- Write to the three major U.S. tuna companies. State that you will continue to boycott all tuna products and actively protest their companies until: U.S. tuna companies adopt fishing methods that do not involve harassing or killing dolphins; U.S. companies stop buying tuna from foreign companies that continue to kill dolphins; and the U.S. tuna industry voluntarily

and dramatically lowers the U.S. dolphin-kill quota of 20,500 animals per year. Contact Mr. Anthony J.F. O'Reilly, Chairman, President, and CEO, H.J. Heinz Co., P.O. Box 57, Pittsburgh, PA 15230; Mr. Ian Martin, CEO, The Pillsbury Co., 4040 Pillsbury Center, Minneapolis, MN 55402; and Mr. Don Rupprecht, CEO, Van Camp Seafood Co., St. Louis, MO 63164.

• Write to the new U.S. Secretary of Commerce. Tell him that you will continue to protest the tuna industry until the Department of Commerce develops alternative methods of catching tuna that do not involve dolphins. *Commerce has failed to do this although the development of alternatives has been required by the MMPA since 1981.* Also tell him you will continue to protest until the dolphin kills of foreign countries are carefully monitored and limited before their tuna products are permitted to be exported to the United States.

Ask the Secretary to strictly enforce the MMPA regulations recently developed by the National Marine Fisheries Service. Contact: Hon. Robert A. Mosbacher, Secretary of Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230.

• Write to the European Economic Community (EEC). Ask for a ban on imports into the EEC of tuna caught "on dolphin." A resolution calling for such a ban is now awaiting action. Contact: Hon. Carlo Ripa di Meana, Commissioner for the Environment, European Economic Community, Rue du Roi 200, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium.

For more information contact:

The Humane Society of the U.S.
2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036
(202)452-1100



Continued from page 14

but the dolphins apparently thought it was all over, and five of them committed suicide by not eating and refusing to breathe.

I had a chance last summer to ask him about that, when we were both attending the First International Whale and Dolphin Conference in Australia. We were in a car, headed toward a proposed "halfway house" for dolphins, talking about our most poignant experiences with these animals. I described the time that one of the Flipper dolphins died in my arms, and Dr. Lilly spoke of the moment he understood that the five dolphins had killed themselves when he decided to "close down" his experiment.

"And you said nothing at all about it?" I asked.

"No."

"Not to them or to anyone else?"

"I had thought about it," he said, "but I didn't say anything to anyone."

I shrugged. I chewed a potato chip and looked away, then I shook my head and looked sharply at him.

"There's only one other way, then—"

"I know."

Kamala Hope-Campbell, the conference organizer who happened to be with us, nodded with confirmation. She believed in dolphins with mystical powers already.

Could a dolphin commit suicide? That's a difficult notion to accept. We hear all the time about dolphins who drown. They don't breathe automatically like other mammals; dolphins breathe deliberately. That's why it's dangerous to tranquilize them—if they lose consciousness, their breathing could stop. Many dolphins have been sacrificed in discovering this melancholy fact. If humans and other mammals are held underwater, at some point, we automatically begin to inhale water and drown. Not so, dolphins. They don't drown; they hold their breath and suffocate.

We all knew this, of course, and we knew how simple it would be for the dolphins simply to go to the bottom and hold their breath until they died. It's unusual, but it happens. Why would Lilly's five dolphins have done it? Perhaps depression or uncertainty about their future. We'll never understand their reasons.

I asked John Lilly the big question: "Do you really think they read your mind?"

He looked at me straight on. "Yes," he said. "How else could they have known?"

The amazing Kathy

When I took over the training of the Flipper dolphins, one of the scripts called for "him" to leap up and ring a bell. By this time, I was quite proud of our always managing to do whatever the script called for. Because I tried to read it as I thought Flipper might, I thought of myself as Flipper. And so did others. Capt. Gray, when he was finally beached, used to bring important visitors back to "Flipper's Lake," and when asked where Flipper was, he pointed his big gnarled hand at me

and said with a grin: "There's the real Flipper." It was a joke, but also true.

Except now, looking at the script that called for Flipper to leap up and ring a bell, I was having a mental block. I couldn't imagine how to handle that one. I also didn't want to admit to Ricou that I was stumped. Adolph Frohn was the Seaquarium's headlined animal trainer—he was the first man ever to teach a dolphin to leap through a hoop—and I asked him how long it would take me to teach Flipper to ring the bell. Without blink-

Continued on page 18



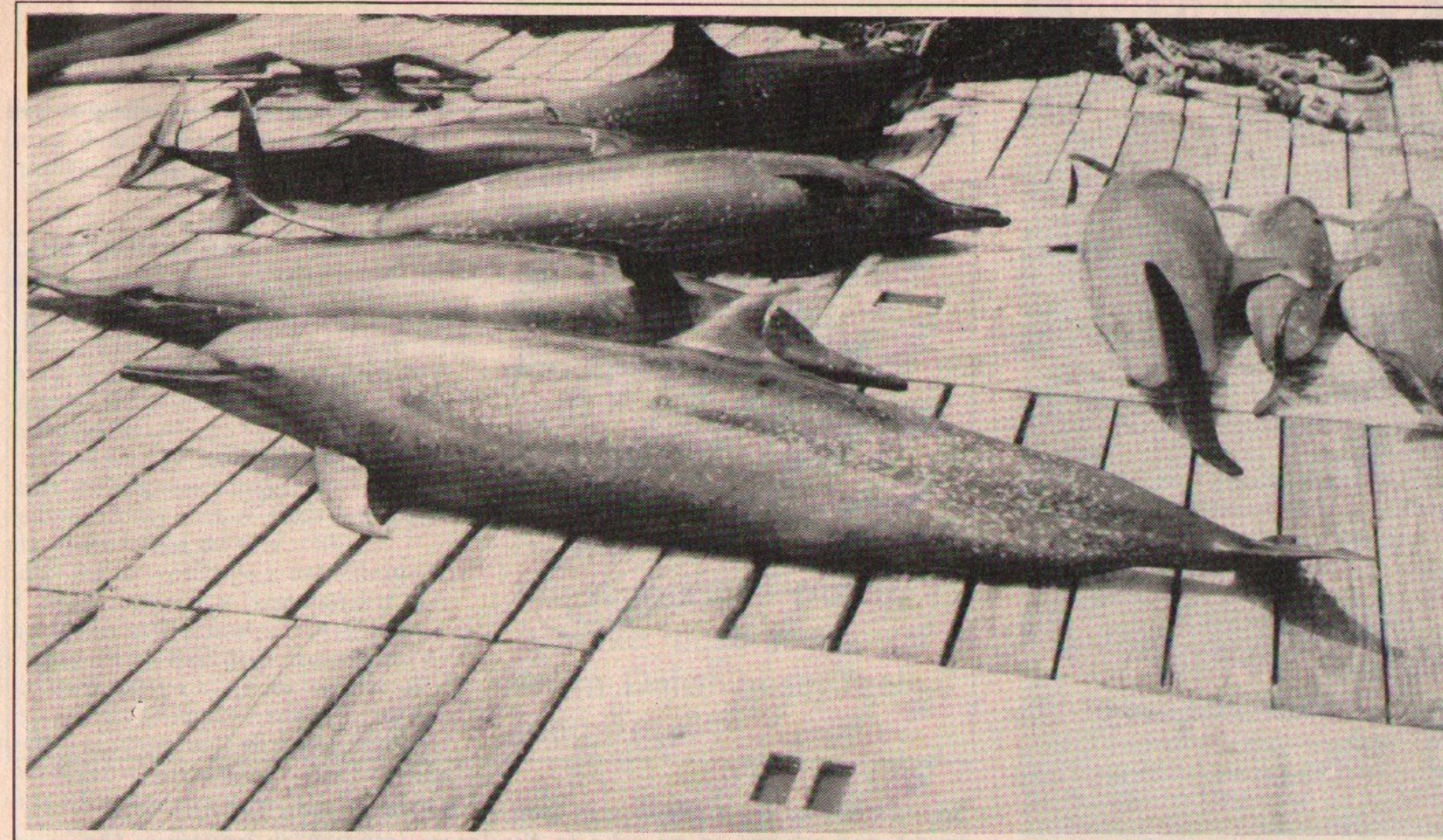
Ric and Hugo the Killer Whale at Miami Seaquarium.

The Taxonomy of Whales

Taxonomists divide cetacea, the order of whales, into two main groups: those with teeth and those without. Those without teeth are the baleen whales—the big ones who go through the water like a strainer, catching plankton. Experts say there are ten species like that. Of the toothed whales, there are 77 species. These whales can be divided into seven families, or groups, including dolphins, porpoises, sperm whales, beaked whales, and river dolphins.

Each of the families is composed of subgroups called *genuses*. Dolphins have the most subgroups, 13. One of them is *Tursiops truncatus*, or the bottlenose dolphin, which was what Flipper was. Porpoises, by comparison, have three *genuses*. Dolphins and porpoises are both whales, in other words, but different kinds. Dolphins are larger and have larger brains; they have conical or cone-shaped teeth for grasping things, not chewing, as opposed to the spade-like teeth of porpoises; and the dolphin usually has a taller dorsal fin. Besides that, most porpoises are found in the waters off the Old World: Europe. When fishermen from Europe first came to the Western Hemisphere and saw dolphins, they assumed they were porpoises; so that's what they called them. And most people called them porpoises until very recently, when the nomenclature was corrected.

To add to the confusion, a certain fish, the *Coryphaena hippurus*, is also called a "dolphin." This is what is served as "dolphin" in restaurants.



These spotted dolphins, photographed on the deck of a tunaboat, were needlessly killed by fishermen.

SAVE THE DOLPHIN!

The ASPCA has named the dolphin its 1989 **Animal of the Year**. We, and many other humane societies, are making special efforts to protect this beautiful and intelligent friend.

One of our major projects this year, in conjunction with The Marine Mammal Fund, is the production of an hour-long film entitled, "Where Have All The Dolphins Gone?" Release of this film will expose the barbaric slaughter of dolphins to as wide a public audience as possible.

Please support our efforts to protect dolphins

- Boycott all tuna products to protest the slaughter of dolphins by international tuna fishing fleets (remember cat food!).
- Contact the major tuna processing companies directly to express your concern: H.J. Heinz (Starkist and Bumblebee), 600 Grant St., Pittsburgh, PA 15219; Ralston-Purina (Chicken of the Sea), Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, MO 63164; and Carnation, 5045 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90036.
- Contact your congressional representatives and ask them to support measures to protect dolphins from tuna fishing and entertainment exploitation.

For further information write to the ASPCA Education Department, "Dolphin Project", 441 E. 92nd Street, New York, NY 10128.

ASPCA

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
America's First Humane Society
441 East 92nd Street
New York, New York 10128

Continued from page 16

ing an eye, Adolph said in his thick German accent: "Vell, Ric, it would take you 18 months. At least."

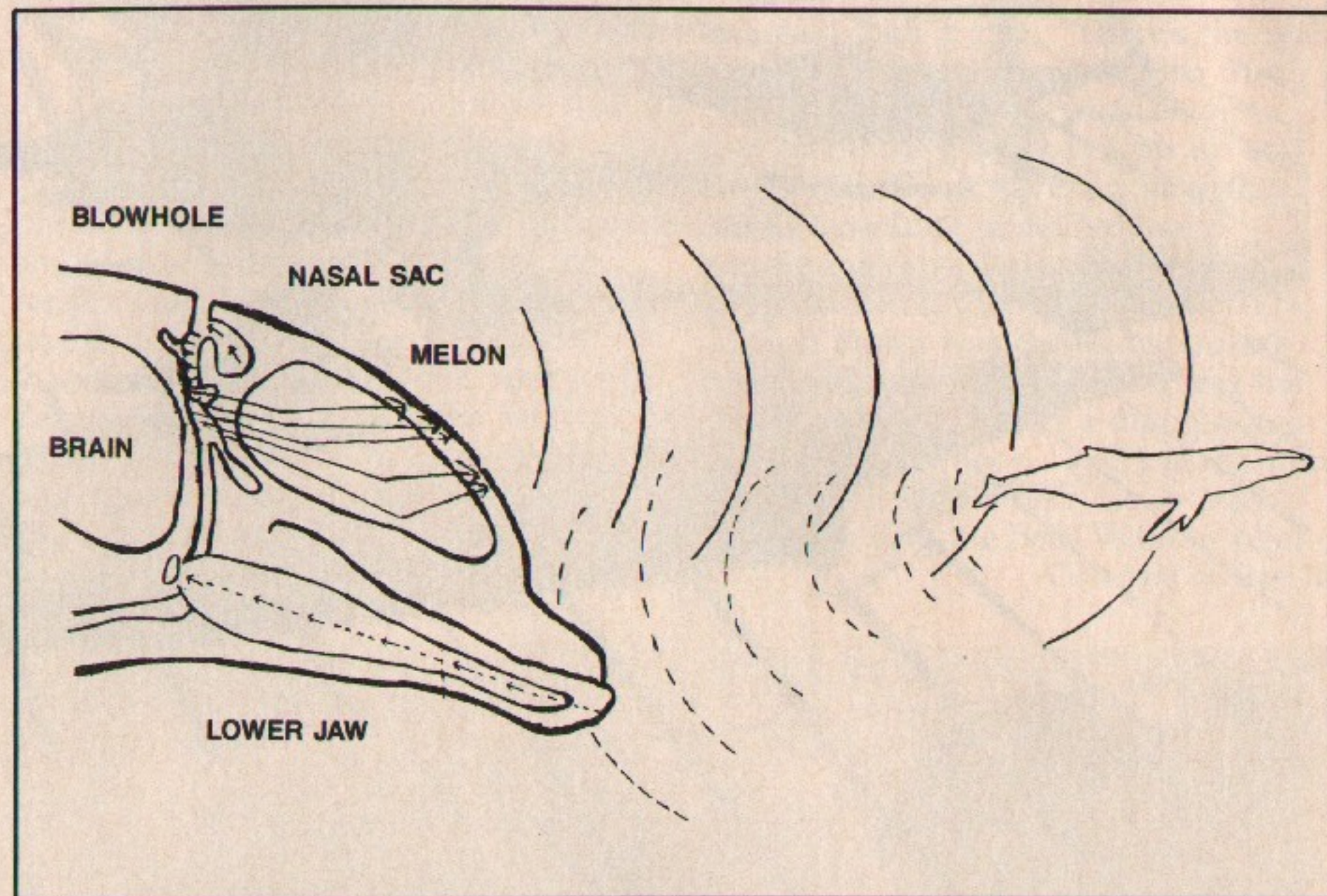
My mouth fell open. Eighteen months! I thanked Adolph for his professional opinion and wandered back to Kathy, the dolphin who was Flipper that day. I had to get her to do the trick in 18 hours. And I did.

Did I say that I did it? No, it was not I. Kathy did it. She did it in less than three minutes. And I learned the most important thing I was ever to learn about dolphins: that it takes a dolphin no longer to learn a trick than it takes the so-called trainer to communicate it to the dolphin clearly.

How smart are they?

So smart that we may not be smart enough to measure their intelligence—that's how smart they are. The question I'm most asked about dolphins concerns their intelligence. "You've worked with them and lived with them for most of your life," they say, "so tell me: just how intelligent are they?" Usually I sidestep the question. The word "intelligence" means different things to different people, and I think the concept is not only overrated but also misunderstood.

Many people seem to think intelligence is a word like "car," as if it has a make, model, and year. Some of the most serious scientists talk about intelligence in terms of how much the



—Richard O'Barry

Sound emitted by a dolphin is focused by the "melon"; it hits the target and returns as an echo to the lower jaw, which transmits the information to the brain.

brain weighs. Then when it turns out that the dolphin brain weighs more than ours, they talk about the ratio of brain weight to body weight. But what's the point? Intelligence, it seems to me, is a word like "strength" or "funny." We say that somebody is strong because he or she can pick up something heavy. Nobody says, "I know you can pick up that weight, but how much 'strength' do you

have?" And to say that someone is funny doesn't mean we must search for a source of the funniness—a funny bone or a funny gland. We know that being funny means simply making other people laugh.

Why should "intelligence" have to be measured? Doesn't it just mean how well one deals with situations? And if so, can anybody even think they would handle the situation cap-

tive dolphins find themselves in with more style, more grace—indeed, more intelligence—than they?

Communication

Then why is communication with them such a problem? If they can actually read our minds, communication ought to be a snap. Obviously, we're doing something wrong. But what?

When we say "communication," we don't mean mere contact; we mean talking. Conversation. Like with people. If we could do that with dolphins, it would be a breakthrough of an importance at least equal to contacting an extraterrestrial intelligence.

Could it be that they understand us but can't get us to understand them? I've always thought it strange that in trying to communicate with dolphins, investigators invariably begin by trying to teach them our language. Wouldn't it make more sense to learn Delphinese, their language?

Dolphins are acoustical beings, their sonar sending out sound waves that go through sea water 4.5 times faster than through air, and at frequencies that go through fish and humans alike, like X-rays. Air from their lungs goes into an air sac in their foreheads, they close their blowhole, and then force the air in the sac out through a narrowed opening, which produces the sounds. These are focused by the "melon," a fat-filled acoustical lens in the forehead.

Could it be that they understand us but can't get us to understand them? I've always thought it strange that in trying to communicate with dolphins, investigators invariably begin by trying to teach them our language. Wouldn't it make more sense to learn Delphinese, their language?

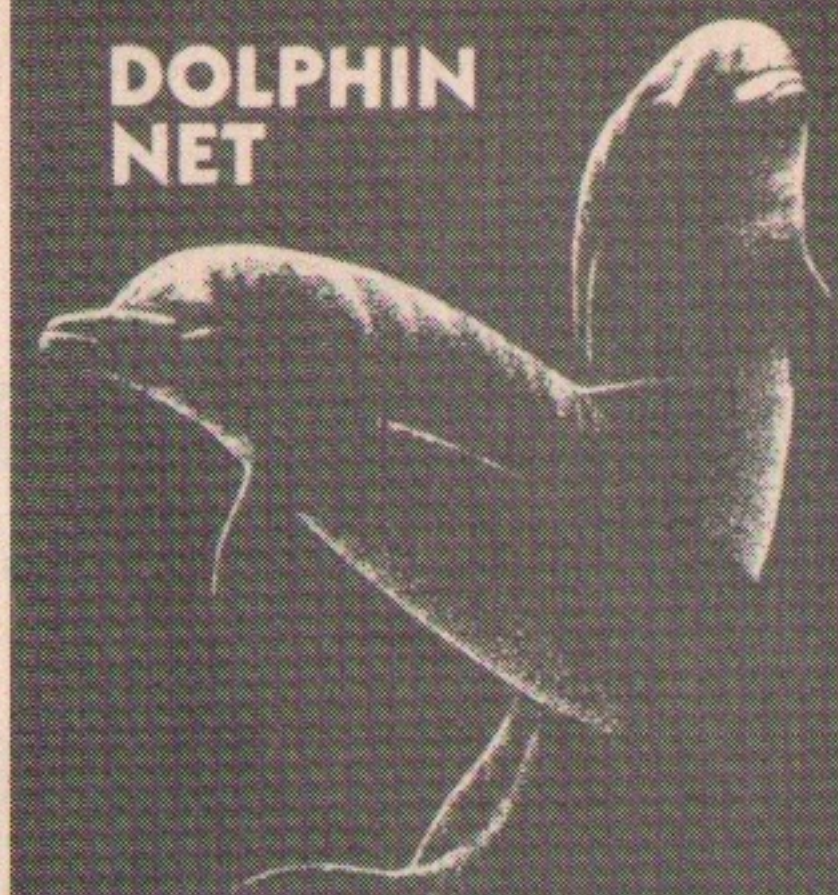
Dolphins are using what to us seem like very tiny squeaks in the water. When dolphins hear humans talk, on the other hand, it must sound to them like thunder sounds to us. Dolphins use sound the way we use light. They can see with their eyes, yes, and quite well; but for knowing the world around them, they use their sonar or echolocation. Their sonar (Sound Navigation and Ranging) goes from 75 cps (cycles per second) to 150,000, their most sensitive range being from 20,000 to 100,000. The human audio range, by contrast, goes from 20 cps to 20,000, our most sensitive around 3,000. For comparison, the bottom key of a piano is 27 cps, the top is 4,200.

Dolphins shoot out beams of sound at various frequencies and collect the echo through nerves in their lower jaw bone. All whales do this. The voice of the blue whale, the largest known animal, carries 100 miles underwater, the sound (like middle C) going through the water at one mile a second. When echoes return to dolphins, they can, with a few elementary calculations, tell exactly what is in the water ahead of them. They can distinguish the size of things with their sonar as closely as we can with our eyes. They can even tell the difference between silver and gold in the water (I found this out 25 years ago).

The size of dolphins (400 to 500 pounds), the size of their brains (1,700 grams, compared with the 1,400 grams

Continued on next page

DOLPHIN NET



A forum to discuss dolphin captivity issues and communication work, and to provide information to the community interested in dolphins.

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Animal of the Year: The Dolphin

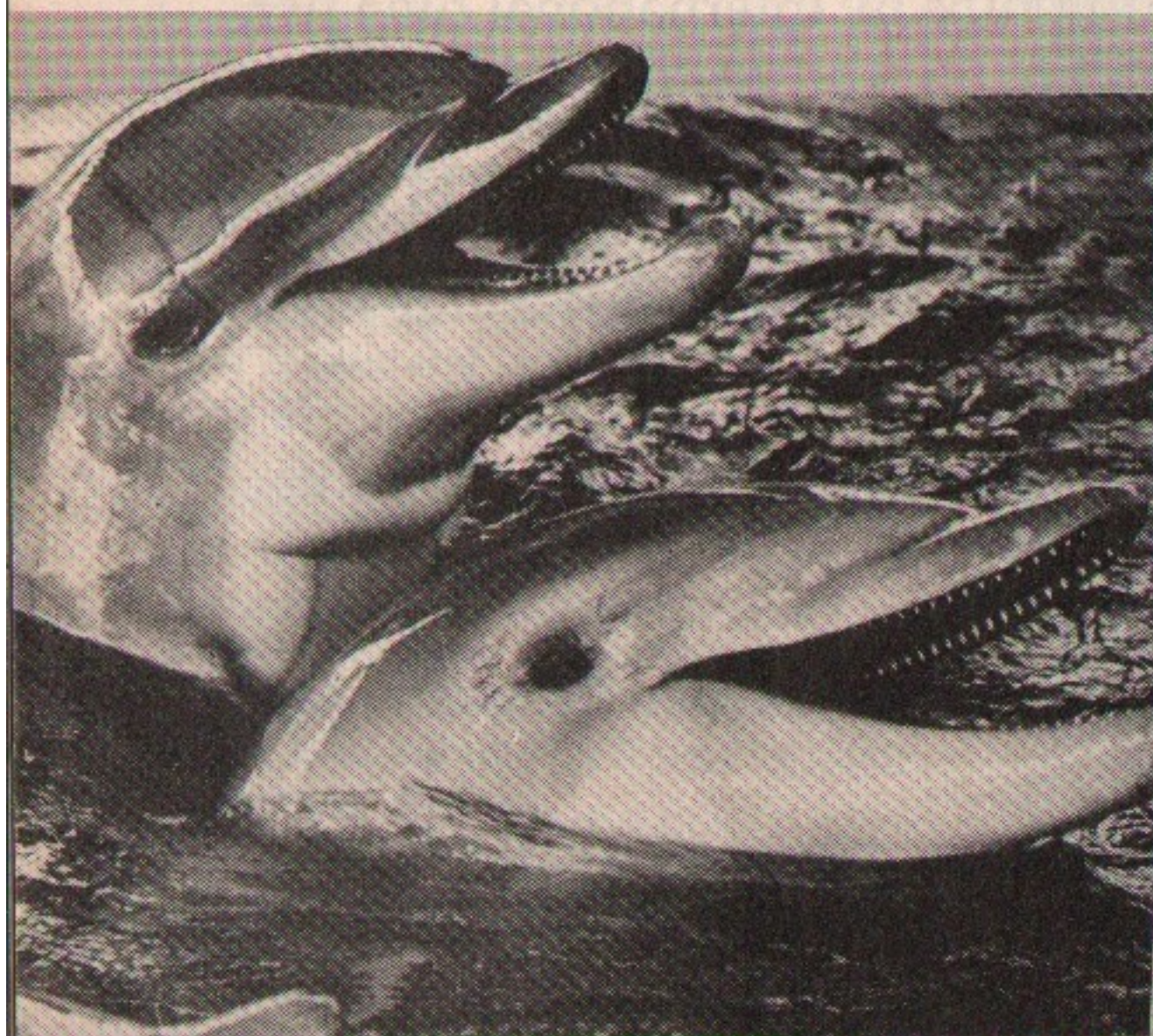
The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) has designated 1989 as the Year of the Dolphin in an effort to focus public attention on the largest slaughter of marine mammals in the world today, which occurs as a result of tuna fishing. Despite passage of the U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act in 1972, which prohibits killing or harassing dolphins and other sea mammals, the powerful tuna industry won a provision in 1981 that allows U.S. ships to kill up to 20,500 dolphins annually. The international tuna industry, using

highly efficient nets, captures and kills more than 150,000 dolphins each year, the majority of whom are pregnant or nursing females and their young.

The ASPCA will present Sam LaBudde, a 31-year-old biologist, with its Founder's Award for Humane Excellence. As an undercover investigator, LaBudde crewed aboard a Central American tuna boat from October 1987 to January 1988, posing as a cook. Using a small, handheld camera, LaBudde brought back horrifying video images of dolphin slaughter which were later broadcast on network

television news programs. LaBudde, presently affiliated with Earthtrust, a Honolulu-based organization, is also responsible, in part, for producing the first documentary footage detailing the destructive nature of the huge Asian "Red Squid" drift net fleet.

Also to be honored by the ASPCA is Richard O'Barry, for his efforts to convince the public that it is wrong to remove dolphins from their normal environments for casual commercial exploitation.



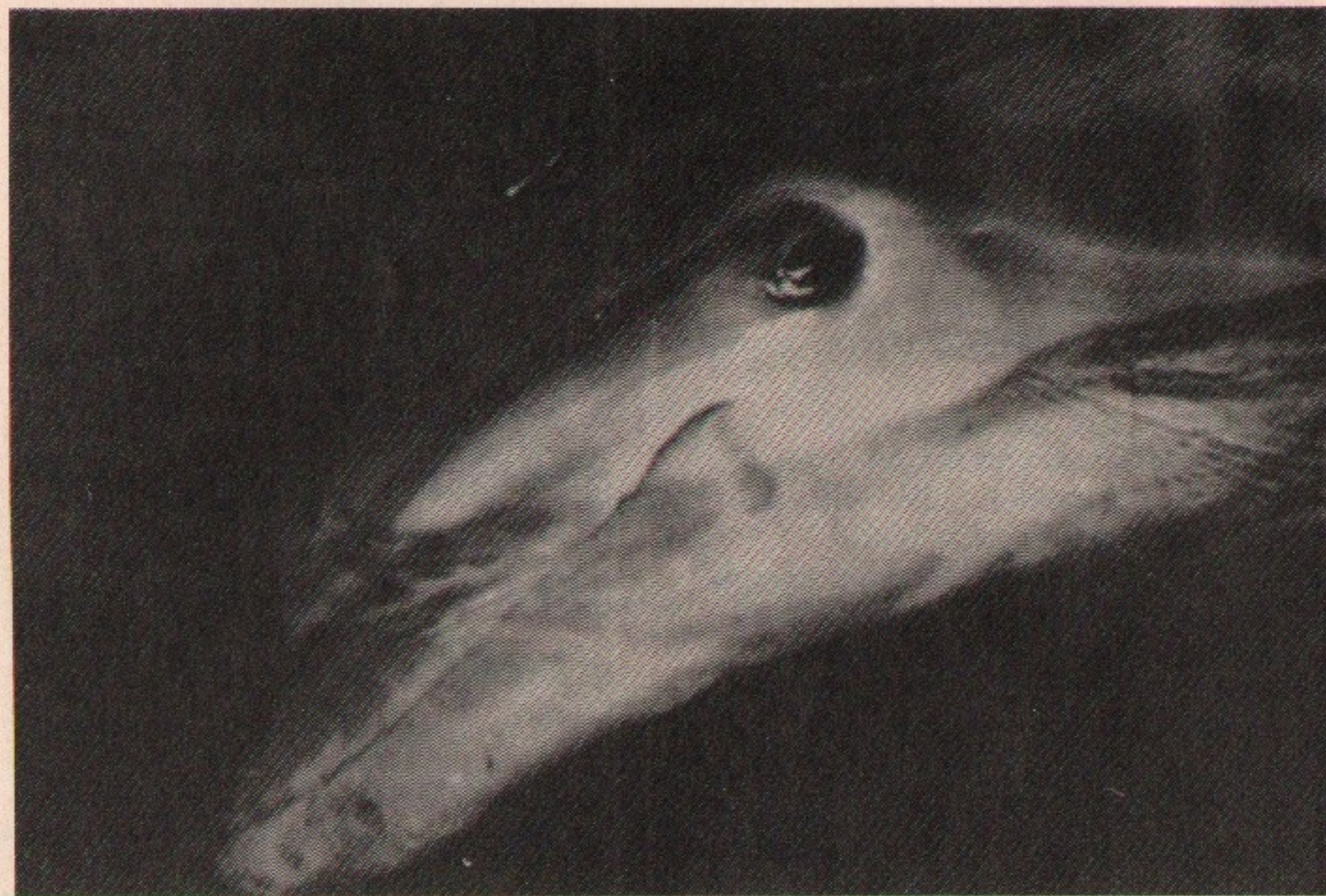
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of the human brain), their ability to move so swiftly through the water (35 miles an hour in short bursts) without even making a wake, their leaping ability (23 feet straight up)—all of this makes them quite amazing. But even more intriguing is the possibility of their transmitting sonar images directly. If they can transmit sounds and read the echo, they could also transmit the frequencies of the echo itself from one dolphin to another. And that, sending pictures from one mind to another, is like mental telepathy.

In short, dolphins don't need words. Words are merely symbols for things. I think dolphins don't send *symbols* of things to one another; they send images of the things themselves. This type of communication research is one of the Dolphin Project's highest priorities.

Sunset Sam

When I mention dolphins in captivity, many people think of Sea World. They've been to Sea World. They loved it. They don't see anything wrong. And I don't blame them. Sea World is dazzlingly beautiful—to us. But from the perspec-



—Mary Mosley

Above: a lonely captive, Sunset Sam; below: Ric with Joe and Rosie at their release site off the coast of Georgia. This was the first time captive dolphins had ever been returned to the sea.

tive of a dolphin or a whale, it's maddening. The concrete tanks to the acoustical dolphin are what a blinding house of mirrors would be to us.

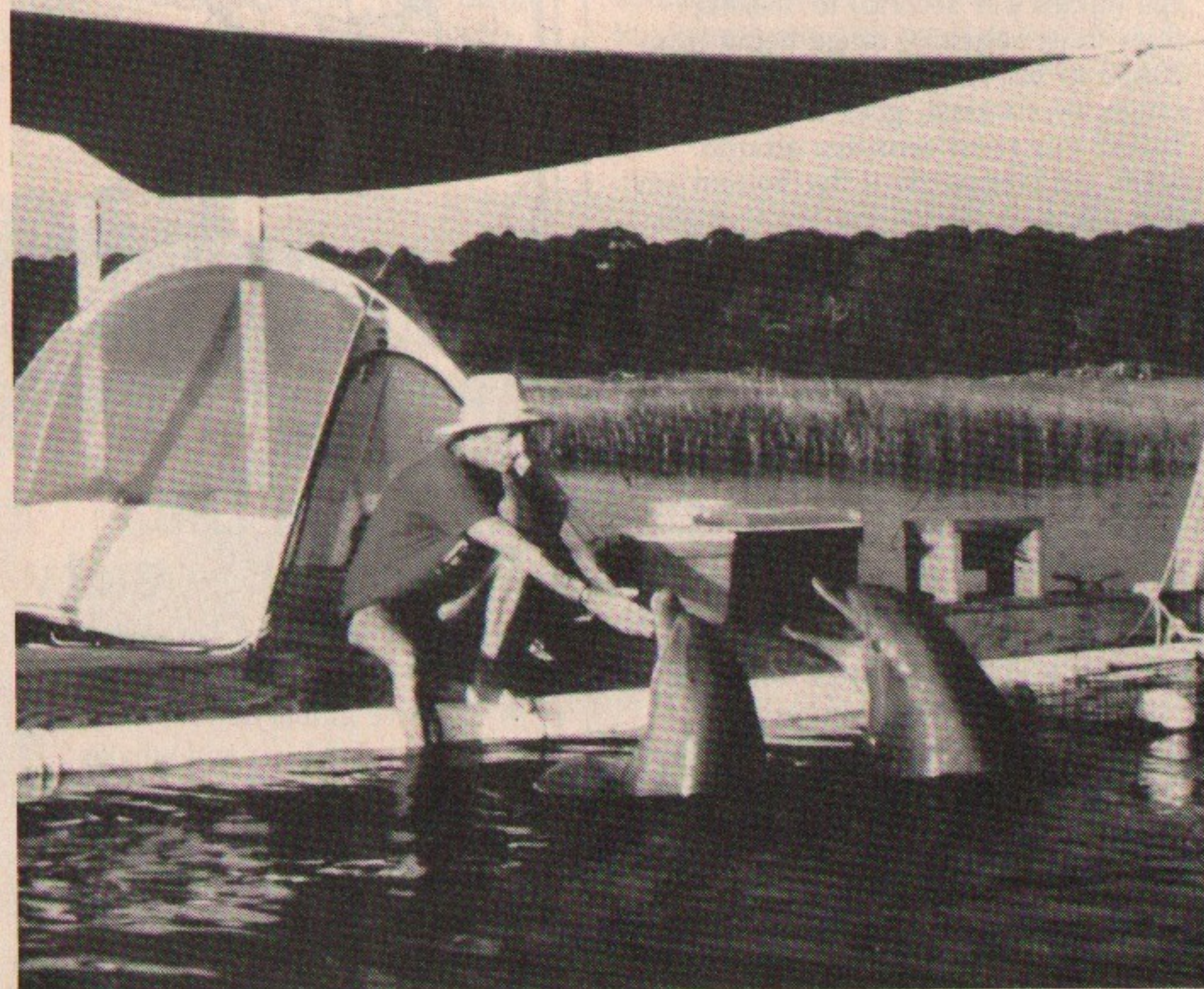
Most captive dolphins and whales live in even more horrible places than Sea World. Take Sunset Sam. Sunset Sam was found stranded on a Florida West Coast beach five years ago. His right eye was damaged to some degree, and he was taken to the Clearwater Marine Science Center to recuperate. They put him in a small, windowless concrete pit that once had been a sewage treatment plant.

Sunset Sam was supposed to have been returned to the Gulf when he regained his health, but officials, noticing that he was attracting a crowd and that people were paying to see him, suddenly realized that Sunset Sam was an exhibit—an "educational" exhibit!

Here's the picture: A dolphin all alone in a small concrete pit, no tide, no wind, no live fish, no sun, no nothing natural. Yet officials of the Science Center decide that the public could get to know dolphins by seeing this lonely creature in these miserable conditions.

Environmentalist Mary Mosely and other members of the Tarpon Springs Garden Club saw the absurdity and urged officials in Clearwater, in Tallahassee, and in Washington, D.C., to free Sunset Sam. Or at least, they said, transfer him to another outdoor

Continued on page 53



—Abigail Alling

ANIMAL NEWSLINE

No More Mustangs For Horsemeat

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals unanimously struck down the Federal fee-waiver giveaway of wild horses late last November, but the fate of several thousand horses already allocated under the program remains uncertain.

The Secretary of the Interior's "disregard for the announced future intentions of adopters undercuts Congress's desire to insure humane treatment for wild horses and burros," the decision stated. "In fact, it renders the adoption process a farce, for the one-year requirement of humane treatment and care serves no purpose if on the day the one-year period expires, the adopter can proceed to the slaughterhouse."

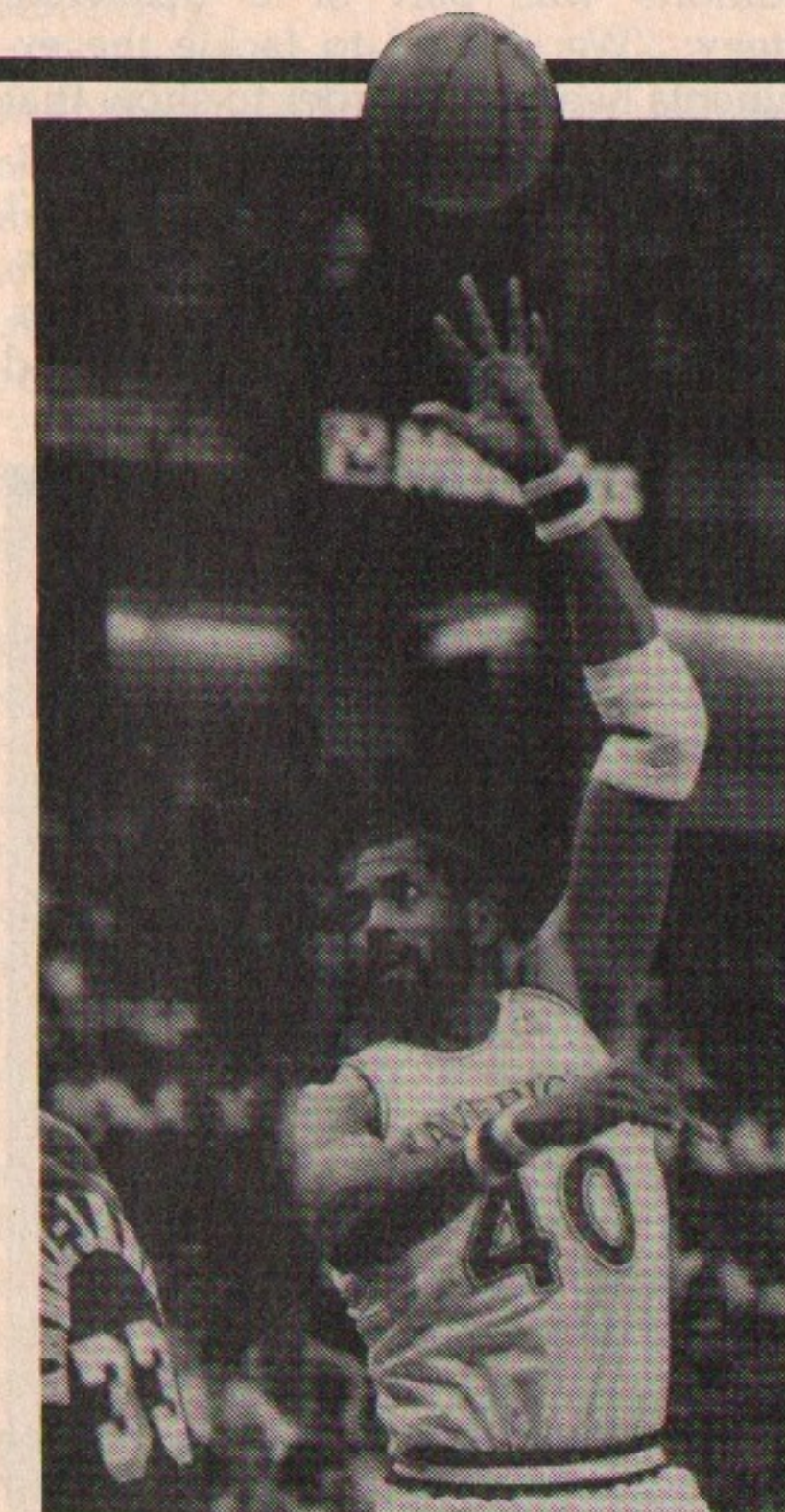
Adopters were limited to four horses apiece, but, looking to the horsemeat market, some found ways of acquiring as many as 2,000. The case against the fee waiver giveaway was brought by the Animal Protection Institute and the Fund for Animals. The groups have now asked the Secretary of the Interior to probe mass adoptions approved before the court ruling.

—Merritt Clifton



—Bureau of Land Management

The Department of the Interior's "adoption" program for wild horses has been struck down by a court decision.



James Donaldson of the Dallas Mavericks

A Cheer for Donaldson!

While pro basketball stars Larry Bird and Michael Cooper push beef (see *Network Notes*, November 1988), James Donaldson of the Dallas Mavericks is a vegetarian. And that's not all.

Animal Connection of Texas (ACT) president Rhonda Holley writes, "Last spring, I approached James to become ACT's Prevent-A-Litter campaign chairman. He readily agreed, and has now become an honorary board member as well. He is a great representative. He has a heart as big as his stature (7'2", 278 pounds). Not many people in his position would bother to attend monthly animal rights meetings or pose with puppies or give so freely of their time for public service announcements, fundraisers, etc. James is single, but considers his two dogs (pound adoptees) to be his family."

Continues Holley, "James had cut down on beef prior to all this for health reasons. After reading materials such as *Diet For A New America*, and PETA information on factory farming, he cut out beef com-

pletely," and tries to avoid all other meat. Donaldson once had a financial interest in a Seattle fur store, but dumped it upon learning the truth about fur.

Going veggie certainly didn't hurt Donaldson's game. At deadline, Donaldson was ranked eighth among the 300 National Basketball Association players in rebounds. Letters praising Donaldson's example over those of Bird and Cooper may be addressed to NBA commissioner David Sterne, 64 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10023.

Many other outstanding athletes are vegetarians, including 1988 Montreal International Marathon winner Cindy New and former National League All-Star for second baseman Dave Cash. Major league career home run leader Henry Aaron is a lifelong semi-vegetarian. He remembers eating red meat only once in his 22-year playing career, after helping the Braves win the 1957 World Series, and he says it made him sick.

—Merritt Clifton



TSU Shuts Down Cat Lab at Cornell

For the first time in history, an animal researcher has responded to the pressure of an animal rights campaign and voluntarily returned a Federal grant totalling more than \$700,000 to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). The decision by Dr. Michiko Okamoto of the Cornell University Medical College to terminate her 14-year study of barbiturate addiction in cats was a direct result of an intense grassroots campaign conducted by Trans-Species Unlimited (TSU). Unfortunately, Dr. Okamoto has given up only the cat experiments, switching to a study of alcohol dependency using rats, which Cornell will finance alone.

The feline experiments involved force-feeding massive doses of barbiturates to cats, abruptly withdrawing the drugs, and then observing and recording the resulting withdrawal "symptoms," which included shakes, panting, hallucinations, and epileptic-like seizures. According to Dr. Murry Cohen, a clinical psychiatrist who specializes in rehabilitation of human drug addicts, 14 years of cat deaths and suffering added nothing substantial to the body of clinical knowledge.

While Dr. Okamoto's decision to return the grant was hailed by animal rights advocates, it was condemned by a National Institutes of Mental Health (NIMH)

spokesperson as "absolutely shattering" to the future of animal research. The victory has particularly alarmed the animal research industry because it was achieved without ever raising the question of laboratory conditions. Previous cases in which animal research projects have been halted have all involved veterinary abuses, poor lab conditions, and violations of Federal guidelines. According to

TSU's New York City director Steve Siegel, the decision to ignore laboratory conditions was part of a deliberate strategy: "We wanted to tackle the experiments head on in order to show that they were unjustifiable on scientific, ethical, and financial grounds. We didn't want to allow Cornell the option of 'correcting' any violations we might discover, thereby justifying in the public mind

An Upbeat Annual Report

The Animal Rights Coalitions Coordinator's Report '88 focuses on alternatives to animal experiments and ways of making farming more humane. Included is an excerpt from the 1989 Teacher's Edition of the Holt, Rinehart and Winston Inc. high school text *Modern Biology Laboratories*:

"An increasing number of students have begun to object to dissecting animals on religious or moral grounds or for personal reasons. Moreover many educational and scientific organizations are questioning the need to kill millions of animals for high school biology laboratories... For *Modern Biology Laboratories* we have chosen not to include dissections... since for most students behavioral observations foster a greater respect for living organisms."

The report also reprints Temple Grandin's recent invited recommendations to the Livestock Industry Institute. Grandin recommended that in-the-flesh livestock auctions should be replaced by computerized auctions whenever possible, to minimize stress to the animals; that calves shouldn't be shipped before they can walk; that veal crating should be abolished; that crippled animals should never be dragged. "There are situations," Grandin said, "where a crippled animal should be immediately put out of its misery, even though the meat may have to be wasted."

The informative 31-page report is available from Animal Rights International, Box 214, Planetarium Station, New York, NY 10024.

—Merritt Clifton

Intense public pressure aimed at the Cornell University Medical College led to the abandonment of drug addiction studies in cats.

scientifically worthless experiments which had caused enormous animal suffering."

TSU first targeted the Cornell experiments in April 1987 with a protest by 350 activists outside the medical college, in which some 60 activists were arrested in a nonviolent blockade. Following a four-month campaign which involved daily picketing and leafleting outside Cornell, and national networking efforts with grassroots groups to generate public pressure from all over the country, Cornell officials met with TSU representatives and announced that the cat experiments were over. Letters to the same effect went out to the public and legislators for the next eight months.

But early in 1988, TSU discovered through a Freedom of Information Act request that secret plans were in the works to resume the experiments beginning in July 1988. For more than four months after the grant application was filed, Cornell continued to mislead the public with statements that there "were no future plans for use of cats in this laboratory."

TSU reopened its campaign and began to approach Federal legislators with proof of Cornell's duplicity. Cornell received more than 10,000 letters from the public and more than 100 Congressional inquiries. Several legislators demanded an accounting of what one termed Cornell's "campaign of deception." By the end of September, Cornell announced that the grant had been returned.

"The Cornell victory demonstrates the power of grassroots activism," said TSU vice president Dana Stuchell. "It doesn't take a big staff and millions of dollars to achieve victories for animals. All it takes is solid research, dedicated volunteers, and the will to win. The cats at Cornell were spared because hundreds of volunteer activists took the initiative to get actively involved in the campaign."

TSU hopes that the wedge driven into the "bastion of drug addiction research" by the Cornell concession will empower activists everywhere and lead to similar success in its current campaign against the "equally ludicrous glue-sniffing experiments" on macaque monkeys at New York University, where the animals are being taught to self-administer toxic industrial solvents. For further information, contact TSU at P.O. Box 1553, Williamsport, PA 17703.

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ANIMAL NEWSLINE

ASPCA Board Chairman Apologizes for Pro-Hunting Statements

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) board chairman Thomas McCarter III has apologized to the board of directors, and has acknowledged that his participation in both hunting and shooting captive birds last fall was, in ASPCA president John Kullberg's words, "absolutely inappropriate." McCarter also asked a board committee to decide if he should resign. A gossip columnist revealed his involvement in blood sports November 21.

Kullberg praised McCarter's work during his five years as board chairman, but added, "Tom's actions have been drastically out of step with our commitment and our policy statement." The ASPCA opposes all blood sports. Founder Henry Bergh, whom Kullberg described as "an absolute champion of the rights of animals," invented the clay pigeon in hopes shooters would spare live birds. A lawsuit filed by the ASPCA and other groups recently stopped a pigeon shoot in Nevada. The ASPCA continues litigation trying to stop the annual pigeon shoot at Hegins, Pennsylvania.

Several others on the 25-member ASPCA board have participated in blood sports in the past, Kullberg acknowledged, but added that to his knowledge, none do now. Some of the former hunters were among those firmly critical of McCarter. "As a result of this incident,"

Kullberg hoped, "any board members who may have incongruities in their lifestyle are now forced to come to terms with that, and take appropriate measures to bring their lives into harmony with the principles for which the Society stands." Under a code of ethics adopted two years ago, ASPCA executives and board members sign a contract pledging to refrain from activities that might compromise the organization's integrity.

—Merritt Clifton



ASPCA founder Henry Bergh invented the clay pigeon in hopes that shooters would spare live birds.

Animal Welfare Information Center in Operation

The Animal Welfare Information Center (AWIC) of the National Agricultural Library (NAL) offers "an expanding collection of books, journals, newsletters, proceedings, reports, news articles, slides, films, and video recordings" of interest to those interested in the welfare of laboratory animals, says staffer Kevin Engler. The AWIC was created through the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act of 1985 (the Dole-Brown Amendment to the Animal Welfare Act). "In accordance with the Congressional directive," Engler states, "the AWIC staff is emphasizing the acquisition of materials related to the welfare of laboratory animals. Literature dealing with the welfare of farm animals and wild animals, however, represents a significant portion of the present NAL collection (NAL dates back to 1862). The staff also maintains vertical files of organizations and subjects related to animal research and/or animal welfare.

NAL and AWIC holdings are open during regular business hours. Information requests may be placed by mail, telephone, or in person. The collection may also be accessed by computer. User fees are charged for work requiring over an hour of staff time or \$25 in computer time. For further information, contact AWIC, Room 301, National Agricultural Library, 10301 Baltimore Blvd., Beltsville, MD 20705.

—Merritt Clifton

Save The Beavers

Dorothy and Allison Richards founded the Reineman Sanctuary in upstate New York over 50 years ago as a beaver refuge barring hunting, fishing, and trapping. Originally named Beaversprite, the refuge inspired Dorothy's well-known book of the same name.

Dorothy, a co-founder of Defenders of Wildlife, in 1965 donated the refuge to a trust left by Florence Erdman, whose will was to perpetuate the hunting, fishing, and trapping ban. But in 1973 the Erdman Trustees, including the pro-hunting Natural Lands Trust, hired hunter and trapper Larry Watkins to run the refuge.

The last decade of her life, Richards unsuccessfully sought to fire Watkins, who used the refuge address to promote his *Guide To Adirondack Deer Hunting*, and replaced her wildlife education center with a gift shop. A complaint filed by Friends of Beaversprite, now before the New York State Charities Bureau, alleges Watkins also had refuge staff clean his traps, that he used the refuge truck for deer hunting, and generally used the facilities and staff to support his business ventures.

While the fate of the Beaversprite beavers may depend on the courts, Friends of Beaversprite are assisting beavers everywhere by publishing plans for a "beaver baffler" that prevents culvert flooding. Inquire at Box 591, Little Falls, NY 13365. The baffler has been tested in Canada and New Jersey.

—Merritt Clifton



Beaver killing is no longer banned in a New York beaver "refuge."

The National Alliance For Animals' Educational Fund

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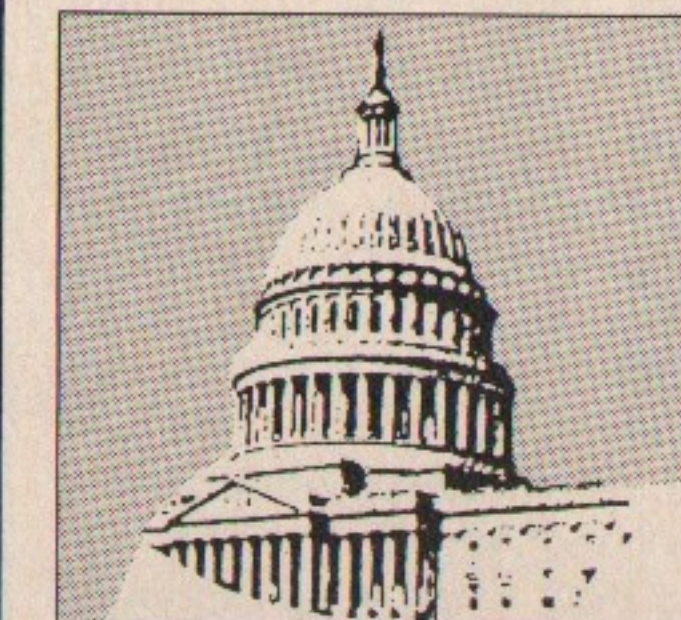
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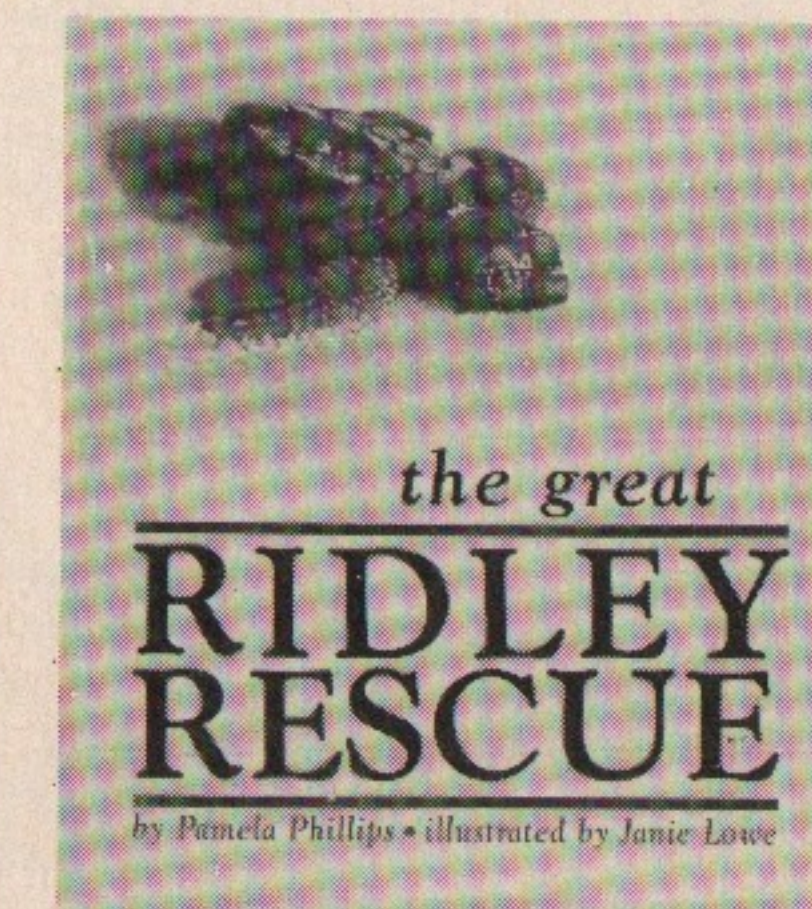
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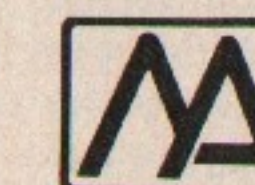
by Pamela Phillips • illustrated by Janie Lowe

An international team of biologists, government personnel, conservationists, and individual citizens are fighting to save the Kemp's ridley sea turtle from extinction. This is the story of the rescue effort and of the unlikely and sometimes hilarious adventures of the people involved. Rare photographs have been transformed by Janie Lowe into illustrations that will appeal to everyone, from children to the most serious turtle biologist. The book follows the fictitious adventures of four turtles

and features the natural history of Kemp's ridley, the hazards facing the turtles as well as ways the reader can help with turtle conservation.

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A portion of the proceeds from this book will be used for conservation of Kemp's ridley and other sea turtles.



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New Jersey Pound Practices Starvation As Euthanasia

"The East Orange [New Jersey] Pound—which houses West Orange strays—is a virtual Animal Auschwitz," the West Orange *Chronicle* recently editorialized. "Cats and dogs are forced to live in torturous conditions while being starved to death. The animals must endure overcrowded cages, where live

animals live with dead animals. The cages are cleaned by simply spraying a hose in the cage while the animals are still inside." The pound normally holds animals seven days to insure they don't have rabies, then euthanizes them the eighth day, giving them no chance at adoption. After the veterinarian hired to perform



In the East Orange pound, cats and dogs are both stressed and starved.

euthanasia went unpaid for three months, he withheld his services last fall. Already bad, the overcrowding worsened. Although conditions may be improved before this item appears, local journalists and activists agree the basic problems have recurred for years.

West Orange has had \$100,000 in escrow since 1978 to build a proper shelter, but the West Orange Animal Welfare League (WOAWL) can't get mayor Samuel Spina and council president Glen Sorge to move on construction. Even without a shelter, WOAWL provides animal placement and humane education services. They may be reached at Box 232, West Orange, NJ 07052.

—Merritt Clifton

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You may be able to double your contribution!

If you work for one of the thousand major corporations that match employee gifts, you can double your contribution to The ANIMALS' AGENDA. Some companies will even match contributions from spouses, retirees and directors.

—Merritt Clifton

Hunt Saboteurs Fight Sheep Shoot

Nine hunters beheaded a ram apiece last December, in California's second bighorn season since 1873. The hunters paid up to \$70,000 for permits, sold both by auction and lottery, and, as in 1987, got a run for their money from 40 members of the Hunt Saboteurs, who yelled and blew airhorns to warn the sheep away from the bows and rifles.

In 1987, hunters Loren and Kennis Lutz made a citizen's arrest of protesters Lyn Dessaux, Christie Bricknell, and two others, locking all four in a stock trailer for 11 hours. The four then spent two days in jail before the charges were dropped. Dessaux suffered a broken nose.

As this year's hunt began, Dessaux and Bricknell served the Lutzes with a civil suit seeking \$1 million exemplary and punitive damages. Dessaux charged that Loren Lutz, who was on horseback, beat him over the head with "a lariat or bullwhip," while Kennis, on foot, punched him. The suit also names the California Department of Fish and Game, for refusing to make a counter-citizen's arrest of the Lutzes.

This year, activist Van Clothier accused hunter Rene Estrella of shooting toward him three times. Van Clothier, on foot, kept rams away from Estrella's four-wheel-drive truck for days. Activist Rick Bernardi claimed hunters once chased him all night in their jeeps. Activist Robert Nanninga told reporters a hunter and his guide hurled rocks at him from above, trying to chase him over a ledge toward a 600-foot drop. "They weren't small rocks, either," he said. "They were the size of cantaloupes." They told me to "Come up and give us your airhorn." Instead, Nanninga made a successful run for it. "We're trying to be as peaceful as possible," he explained. "I'd rather have stood my ground, but that hasn't been our strategy."

—Merritt Clifton

Correction

Javier Burgos' organizational affiliation was incorrectly identified in the January 1989 issue as Students United Protesting Painful Research Experiments on Sentient Subjects. The correct name of the group is Students United Protesting Research on Sentient Subjects (SUPRESS).

IS THERE AN "ISM" IN THEIR FUTURE?



If nothing changes, this young woman's future could be blighted by sexism. If so, she will be limited to lower-paying jobs traditionally held by women, or will earn a third less than men for comparable work. If she does work outside the home, she will bear major responsibility for managing it and raising children, often without affordable quality day care.

These are but a few of the extra burdens that will be placed on her because of deeply ingrained sexist attitudes that have become so institutionalized they are hard to eradicate, even when that is what most of us want. Still, if everyone works to change things, she will do better.



This young woman will face most of the same problems as the first one. But she also will have to cope with racism. She will go to inferior schools. Her choices of where to live and work will be as limited as her income. Adequate services will be harder to obtain, and will cost her more. She will face greater danger on the streets. She will suffer more illnesses and have a shorter life span. More of her children will be still-born.

Much of her plight will be shared by her brothers and sisters, her parents, and her neighbors. They may be unable to provide her with the support she needs. Even so, there is hope for a brighter future.



This baby chimp has a 77 percent chance of being cruelly abused and probably killed in a research laboratory. She will be inoculated with disease. Or operated on repeatedly. Or will suffer devastating psychological torture.

Her intelligence, loving ways, and genetic similarity to humans will not help, even though her blood is 99 percent the same as ours.

You see, her future is threatened by speciesism. Like sexism and racism, it is rooted in elitist traditions that allow those with influence to claim for themselves additional rights of which they deprive others. Her future is desperate, if nothing is done to help. We must do something.

No matter what the excuse, animal research is inexcusable.

Speciesism shows itself in many forms. The worst of these is vivisection. Animal experimentation claims tens of millions of lives each year from induced diseases, psychological torture, toxic substances, burning, battering, and surgery, often without anesthetics. Only a small fraction is related to the kinds of biomedical investigation cited by animal researchers to excuse all experimentation.

Speciesism drains our resources. The cost of government funding for animal research is enormous. Yet alternative methods have proven to be better, faster, and cheaper. More scientists should spend their time developing alternatives.

Speciesism, like other bad "isms," calls forth our worst instincts. In fact, the more we learn about animal research, and speciesism, the more inexcusable it becomes.

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The Israeli army is now using dogs to carry bombs to enemy strongholds.



ISRAEL— The Dogs of War

Recent reports by Western correspondents stationed in the Middle East indicate that Israeli troops are now using specially trained dogs to carry bombs and gas canisters to guerrilla-occupied positions.

The disclosure—which has already caused consternation among Jewish animal rights advocates, long in the forefront of the struggle for a more humane world—has provoked a wave of criticism across much of Western Europe and the U.S., and further embarrassed the Israeli government after months of bad press stemming from its heavy-handed reaction to Palestinian unrest in Israeli-occupied territories. So far, even though *The Jerusalem Post* itself ran an item on the incident, the Israeli Defense Forces ministry has refused comment on the issue.

Yet, according to Patrick Bishop, Jerusalem correspondent for London's *Daily Telegraph*, on Dec. 9, during the final phases of a raid in Lebanon on well-fortified positions held by Ahmed Jibril's Syrian-backed Popular Front (a Druze faction), Israeli forces strapped packs of explosives and tear gas to dogs and proceeded to detonate some by remote control. Five dogs were reportedly slain, although it remains unclear whether they all died as a result of explosions or from the withering gunfire levelled at them by guerrillas in an effort to stop their advance. A guerrilla spokesman asserted that the dogs had been trained to chase enemy

BY DAVID PATRICE GREANVILLE

soldiers into their bunkers or tunnels, where they could be gassed or blown up.

Israel has long been a world leader in the design of radio-controlled battlefield drones. Buffeted by continual warfare for almost four decades, and with a relatively small population, Israel has sought to minimize manpower losses and economic disruptions caused by frequent army mobilizations through the use of sophisticated weaponry, including remote-control drones. Model airplanes fitted with spy television cameras, for example, have long been used by the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) for air reconnaissance on enemy positions.

The use of animals in human warfare is certainly far from new or unique to Israel. Down the ages, when not victimized by the random violence of war, animals have been enlisted in human conflicts with disturbing regularity. In antiquity, elephants were used in the role of modern tanks; Hannibal's crossing of the Alps with a phalanx of battle-trained pachyderms intended to overwhelm Rome's defenses readily comes to mind, but elephants were also deployed—and sacrificed by the hundreds—more than 2300 years ago, when Indian princes attempted to check Alexander the Great's advance on their domains.

In more recent memory, Napoleon's invasion of Russia didn't only prove disastrous to the emperor's troops; during the Grand Army's painful retreat, tens

of thousands of horses and mules perished, too, as a result of hunger, gunfire, explosions, the insufferable cold, and road ambushes. A few decades later, the "gallant" charge of the British Light Brigade on Russian artillery positions during the Crimean War proved a carnage for both riders and mounts. The feat was first romanticized by Tennyson in 1854, and later by

"Is there a real difference between training dogs to be living bombs and raising pigs or cattle for the slaughterhouse?"

Hollywood in the 1940's (with Errol Flynn in the lead role), but few people ever stopped to think about the cost to the animals involved in these bloody battles.

In our supposedly more enlightened century, the U.S. military has tried to train bats to carry incendiary bombs during World War II, and spent considerable sums in top secret projects aimed at teaching dolphins and other ceta-

ceans how to attack enemy frogmen or plant bombs on the hulls of enemy ships. (This project, incidentally, appears to continue. See *Animal Newsline*, Jan. 1989.) But in addition to all that, modernity has added an extra, perhaps more "passive" and less visible dimension to war-related animal sacrifices. As our readers know, innumerable animals are still routinely used in modern labs around the world to test chemical, bacteriological, and explosive weapons, and the practice is well entrenched. (See *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*, June 1987.)

Issues such as the Israeli use of dogs to carry bombs underscore the ethical fragility and ambiguity connected with most animal issues. As Dr. Justin Lieber, professor of philosophy at the University of Houston has pointed out, it's reasonable to question whether there is a difference between training dogs to be living bombs and raising pigs or cattle for the slaughterhouse. Indeed, it would seem that in many instances the accepted atrocities in one field serve to bolster the social "legality" of others. Said a leading American rabbi: "If the use of dogs in warfare will save lives and cause guerrillas not to attack people... then I think it's a fine thing. It's better than sending soldiers to be killed. We use animals all the time. We eat them. We use them in experiments to save human lives." True enough. But military use of animals still involves the deliberate intent to take, not save human lives.

Main sources: *The Daily Telegraph* (London), *The Nation*, *The Houston Chronicle*.

Cat scare is keeping Bardot busy.



No longer acceptable in class.



An odd culinary choice.



FRANCE— AIDS Panic Hits Cat Owners

An article in a mass circulation magazine linking domestic cats with the transmission of the AIDS virus has apparently caused a panic among cat and pet owners in this country, and brought angry protests from Brigitte Bardot and several animal protection groups.

The story, which first appeared in *VSD* in its July 30 issue, featured a cover with a cat's face over the caption: "AIDS—cats too. Thirty percent are already infected." Inside the magazine, the editors chose to run largely unattributed photos of cats on surgical intravenous drips and being injected with vaccines. The alarm among cat owners was further fueled by posters advertising the magazine which were displayed throughout most major cities in the nation. Since the publication of the article, the Society for the Protection of Animals (SPA) has witnessed a dramatic increase in the number of cats abandoned in the streets and on highways. France's animal shelters are still reporting a heavy influx of felines.

"People saw the poster and just became frantic," said a spokesperson for the SPA. "Without even finishing the article, many just decided to put their animals out." The SPA, the Brigitte Bardot Foundation, and the National Council for the Protection of Animals (CNPA) jointly brought a legal complaint against *VSD*, but on Aug. 3 a court ruled that the article was written "to inform the public," and that, in any case, the

issue dated July 30 was no longer available on newsstands. The confrontation didn't end there, however. The three groups asked *VSD* for equal space to reply to the first article, which in the text made clear that feline AIDS could not infect humans. The request was denied, so Bardot turned to the magazine *Jours de France* for space to set the record straight. In mid-August, this publication ran a story with a picture of Bardot cuddling a cat on the cover. The headline was unambiguous: "Cats do not have AIDS."

"This absurd rumor has given carte blanche to those who hunt them down," declared Bardot. "I think it's appalling that things are going little by little back to the Middle Ages." Hinting that unscrupulous individuals might profit from the scare by victimizing cats for the cheap fur trade, or to sell them to labs, Bardot added that the animal defense organizations would appeal against the court's ruling if public anxiety had not quieted down by September, and "if cats are continuing to pay with their lives for this stupid rumor."

In France, a healthy stray animal may be kept up to eight days in a shelter before being killed. What is commonly referred to as feline AIDS is really a form of leukemia. There are two viruses—one for which there is a vaccine, another for which there is as yet none. Neither strain is communicable to humans or connected in any way to the human AIDS virus or related syndromes. **Main sources:** *Tribune Media*, *Jours de France*, *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* correspondents.

ARGENTINA— Vivisection Ban Enacted

After a long and difficult campaign, one of Argentina's most energetic animal protection groups, the Asociacion Para la Defensa del Animal (ADDA), headed by Martha Gutierrez, has apparently succeeded in getting the Ministry of Education to ban all vivisection and dissection of animals in schools under its jurisdiction. This includes the vast majority of the country's secondary schools (where the ban would have most relevancy), and a number of grammar schools. Gutierrez and her group are working now to make the ban applicable to every school in the nation. With more than 30 million inhabitants and a surface area four times the size of Texas, Argentina has always been one of Latin America's most modern and influential republics.

The wording of the resolution signed by Dr. Julio Raul Rangeri, Minister of Education and Justice, is particularly inspiring. Suggested by ADDA, it states that, "[since] biology is a life science, it is inconsistent to teach at the cost of the death of other live creatures. [And further], that acting in that way would be part of a dangerous mechanism, which would tend to deaden the spirit in the face of pain, suffering, and respect for life itself." The document also asserts that it is imperative to promote biological knowledge and scientific interest in perfect compatibility with respect and compassion for all forms of life, and that the

building of moral values must give priority to creation and not destruction.

In her crusade to generate public interest and eventually official action on the issue, Gutierrez was supported by a nationally renowned physician, Dr. Florencio Escardo, and by well-known author Ernesto Sabato. **Main sources:** *Animals International*, *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* correspondents.

THE PHILIPPINES— Dog Eating Commonplace

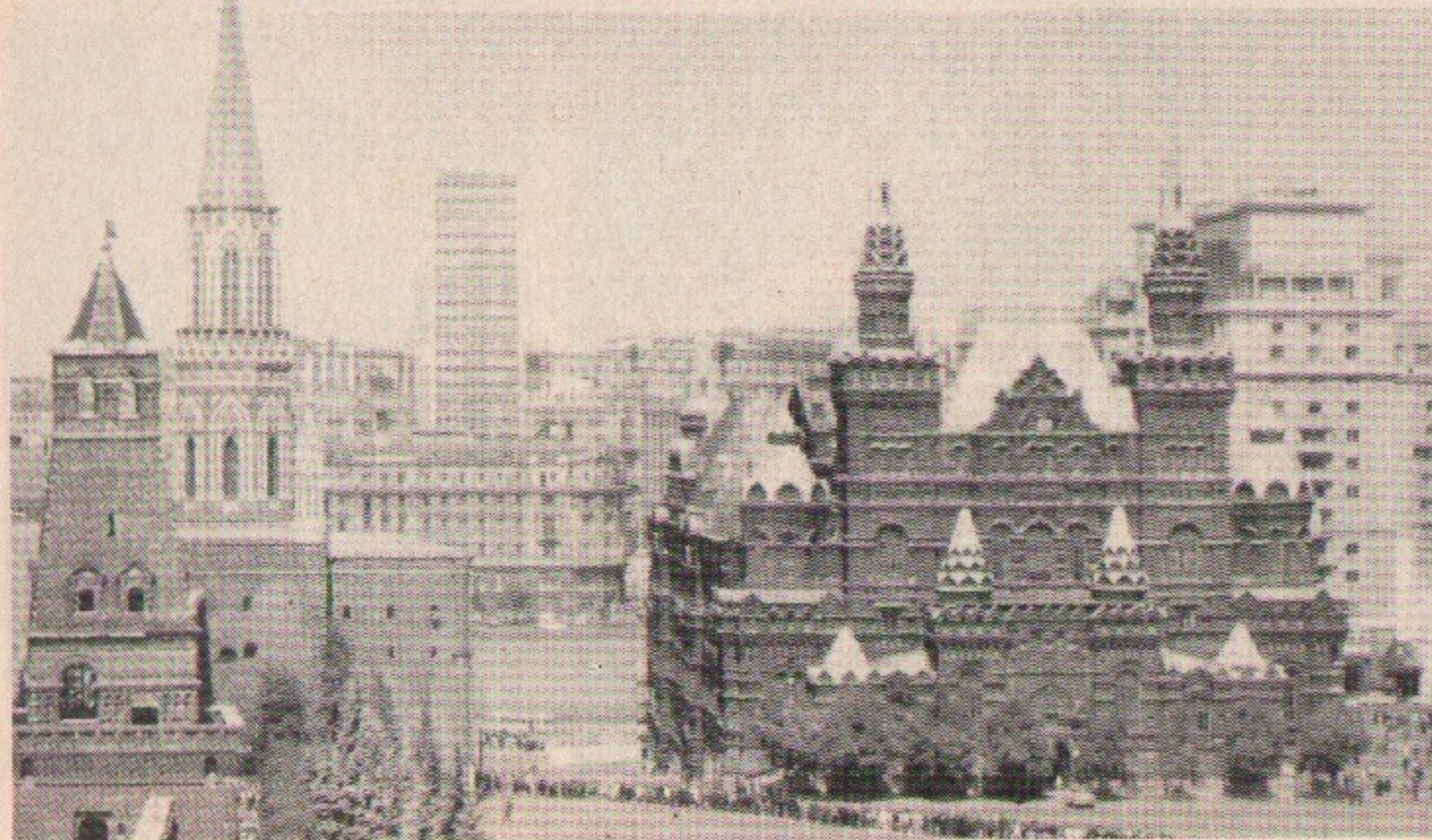
MANILA. *Special report by Orlino Sol. Palacpac.* Dogs are said to be man's best friends, but in the Philippines, as well as in other Far East nations such as Korea, they are also among man's favorite dishes.

In the Philippines, as is the case in most of the world, dogs are raised to be companion animals, or guards against night prowlers and intruders. In the provinces, it's long been considered a must to have a dog—for security reasons and for hunting purposes. There, native breeds are preferred over foreign breeds.

The Philippines, like Korea, has laws on the books against the slaughtering of dogs (and cats) for eating purposes, but these are rarely enforced. As a result, many restaurants in the leading cities—such as Baguio, the summer capital—openly boast eateries serving dog meat cooked in the same manner as pork, beef, and goat.

Continued on next page

USSR: Animal protectionism is on the rise.



The Moscow SPCA may soon serve as a model for similar organizations across the Soviet Union.

Continued from previous page
Also, some restaurants in Metropolitan Manila, especially the so-called beer houses, feature a variety of dog-meat dishes.

As in Korea, dogs are tortured before being slaughtered. Some are caught with a noose tied to a bamboo pole, after which their feet are tied before slaughter. Others are caught with bread soaked in a chemical that temporarily numbs or dizzies the animals. Some are simply maimed by gunfire or the use of other weapons, such as arrows, darts or simple bludgeons.

Usually, in preparing the dog for cooking, the neck vein is cut to let

the animal bleed to death. The blood is then collected and used to make blood sausages. These are popular not only in Asia, but in many Western European countries. The skin is seared with an acetylene torch or a wood fire. The skin is then removed and made into an appetizer. After the skin is removed, the body is cut up according to various recipes.

Dog-eating is a well entrenched tradition that will prove difficult to eradicate. The Philippines, with a relatively weak central government, a quilt of ethnic tribes, and scores of island communities practically inaccessible to normal routes, may require a well-organized radio and television campaign to make a dent on this problem, not to mention aggressive mobilization on the part of local and international activists to put real teeth in the existing laws.

CORRECTION

In our Dec. 1988 column reporting on the formation of a new lobby to defend animal experiments in Canada, we quoted Tita Zierer, the Toronto Humane Society coordinator for animal research, as saying that THS was "not against medical research that uses animals, and, in fact, we want to work with the scientists to enact more appropriate safeguards." Our main information source was the usually reliable Globe & Mail. Unfortunately, that paper had apparently misquoted Zierer and misunderstood THS' own position. According to Zierer, both THS and herself are very much in line with an abolitionist approach, and remain philosophically and morally opposed to the use of animals for any type of experimentation. Zierer believes the discrepancy arose when she told the Globe & Mail that THS was "not against medical research."

SOVIET UNION—

Moscow Opens Its First SPCA

As Soviet society begins to introduce change in many public spheres as a result of "glasnost" and "perestroika," more and more Soviet citizens are utilizing the thawing out of old practices to create new structures, some of which may actually totally bypass the normal bureaucratic model.

This may be the main reason why Moscow witnessed last December the creation of its first SPCA chapter, which, according to the official newspaper *Izvestia*, will

be financed Western-style, through membership fees and private donations. The new organization includes among its founders some of the nation's most distinguished scientists, writers and artists. *Izvestia* underscored the fact that the new SPCA chapter intends to protect "not only cats and dogs, but all animals that are in contact with man, both wild and domestic, living in zoos, working in the Caucasus mountain region, or used in experimental laboratories." The prominence given to the report, and the general laudatory tone utilized by the paper reflect what many observers believe is a rapid rise in pro-animal and environment consciousness in the Soviet Union. In fact, the new SPCA is expected to serve as a model for similar groups almost certain to sprout across this vast nation. Underscoring the need for this type of organization, *Izvestia* mentioned that, "every year thousands of animals perish in the Soviet Union because of poachers who violate the rules of hunting or in experimental labs as a result of intolerable human cruelty." The total number of licensed hunters in the Soviet Union is about one-twentieth that of the U.S. and the likelihood of the "sport" catching on remains uncertain.

The Soviet Union cannot be described as a nation notoriously backward in its treatment of animals, but some practices, perhaps the result of harsh climatic conditions or the relative ruralism in which many Soviet citizens still live, may be repugnant to people in the West. A case in point is the Soviet practice of buying cats and

dogs to later sell their hides for the production of fur hats worn during the country's severe winters. In a recent editorial, *Trud*, the nation's official trade union newspaper angrily criticized this practice. Calling it a disgrace and a barbarity in a civilized nation, *Trud* said that there was "a power that could stop such barbarity—public opinion." "But," said the paper, "all too often the customer hurries to the market to buy a hat made of collier, sheep-dog, husky or mongrel that suits him, and public opinion is silent."

The Moscow SPCA was formally established during a conference attended by 400 delegates representing all 15 Soviet republics. The delegates elected a board of directors, adopted a charter, and pledged to push any and all measures "designed to outlaw the mistreatment of animals."

In a related development, the American SPCA is helping Estonians draft an animal protection law at the request of the 110-member Tallinn Animal Protection Society. Organized by Avo Reinvald in July, 1988, TAPS is the first animal protection group recognized in Estonia since annexation by the USSR in 1940. *Main sources:* *Izvestia*, Merritt Clifton, various wire services.

If you have a news item suitable for publication in this section, please send all information and supporting materials, including photos, to: David P. Greenville, The ANIMALS' AGENDA, 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468, USA. The information must reach this office at least 8 weeks before intended date of publication.

An Ontario bill to ban the use of animals in cosmetic and product testing would cover 15 of Canada's 23 commercial testing labs. Ontario residents should express support for Bill 190 to their members of the provincial parliament.



Defending blood sports, World Wide Fund for Nature (a.k.a. World Wildlife Fund) president Prince Philip of Great Britain insulted both wives and animal lovers. Explaining he sees no difference between butchers and hunters, Philip said, "I don't think [killing] for money makes it any more moral. I don't think a prostitute is any more moral than a wife, but they are doing the same thing. It is really rather like saying it is perfectly all right to commit adultery—providing you don't enjoy it." Philip went on to call last winter's rescue of two grey whales trapped by ice in Alaska "a circus act or an act of entertainment."

The U.S. ships \$93 million worth of steroids per year to European beef producers via black markets, and is using retaliatory trade bans in a bid to force the European Economic Community (EC) to accept steroid-fattened American beef. The EC banned use of steroids in farming four years ago. West Germany impounded 14,000 steroid-treated veal calves last summer, while veterinarians who illegally gave steroid shots were arrested in Belgium and the Netherlands.

The prize-winning steer was stripped of honors at Toronto's Royal Agricultural Fair in November, because he had been prettified by cosmetic surgery.

Fish parasites spread by marine mammal feces are a menace to sushi eaters and others who consume raw fish, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

By D.P. Greenville and Merritt Clifton

Noise from human activity seriously threatens fish and oceanic mammals, says marine biologist Arthur Myrberg, Jr. of the University of Miami. Icebreaking and underwater drilling cause beluga whales 50 miles away to issue alarm calls; underwater blasting has deafened Antarctic seals, disrupting their communications; and noise damages fish eggs while retarding the growth of fry.

The EC has set 1989 North Atlantic fishing quotas 12 times higher than those set by the North Atlantic Fisheries Organization. Canada says the North Atlantic doesn't hold enough fish to fill the quotas.

Betting on cricket fights, though illegal, has made a big comeback in Shanghai.

Responding to activists' letters, (see *Network Notes*, January 1988) Israel now allows the SPCA to use sodium pentobarbital, formerly banned as a barbiturate, rather than strychnine for euthanasia. However, the Israeli Veterinary Ministry still kills 25,000 strays per year with strychnine, causing a much more painful death.

Quebec fur trapping permit sales fell to 14,500 last year, from over 20,000 in 1981, but some 30,900 Quebecois bought permits to snare rabbits for their own use.



Seven thousand reindeer were trucked from the Beaufort Sea to 200 British Columbia farms in early winter, where they will have the thin skin called "velvet" scraped off their antlers every year until they are slaughtered for meat and hides. Hong Kong buys \$150 million worth of antler velvet annually, where it is considered an aphrodisiac.

Though full of antibiotics and steroids, beef is a "natural" food, says the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, because "cattle are natural animals," even if no modern breeds ever existed in nature. Dairy cows may soon get antibiotics called ionophores, already fed to some beef cattle, to reduce their exhalation of up to 400 liters of methane each per day. This is a significant source of atmospheric methane, contributing to the greenhouse effect (see *Dateline: International*, November 1988). Bovine stomachs are also under study as possible "factories" for L-allose, a noncaloric sweetener.

As elephant massacres for ivory go on, (see *Dateline: International*, Jan. 1989), Kenyan police shot another six poachers at Tsavo National Park. This made the three-month score 102 elephants to 11 poachers, with the elephant herd at an all-time low. Four Americans who allegedly imported Soviet-made machine guns and Angolan wildlife parts via South Africa were meanwhile arraigned November 29 in New Haven, Conn. Suspected ringleader John Lukman faces up to 77 years in prison and fines of \$4 million. His girlfriend, Mary Ann McAlister, could get 11 years and fines of \$500,000. The U.S. is seeking extradition of three South Africans involved, including Major Marius Meiring of the South

promoter Bruno Lienhardt, the dolphins were left May 31 when litigation erupted between Lienhardt and hotel owner Edouard Speck of Luxembourg. After the dolphins' plight made British papers, Speck had them hauled to the Cairo Airport in an old furniture van and flown to the Marineland in Antibes, France. There they'll stay pending court judgements.

The baby gibbon and Rhesus monkey publishing tycoon and self-styled international playboy Malcolm Forbes recently gave Elizabeth Taylor (see *News Shorts*, November 1988) are now at a sanctuary run by Leonie Vejjavija for the Thai Wildlife Fund. Both arrived with pneumonia, parasites, and eye infections. The gibbon was malnourished; the monkey, blinded. Forbes, worth an estimated \$500 million, and owner of the Wall Street newsheet *Forbes*, sent \$1,000 to support the pair for the rest of their lives. If they live normal lifespans, the \$1,000 works out to about 50 cents a week apiece. *Quelle largesse!*



West German retail fur sales dropped from \$1.9 billion in 1980 to \$1.4 billion in 1987 and fell again in 1988, admits Dietrich Werner of the German Fur Institute. In 1981 West Germany was the world's leading fur buyer, but now trails the U.S. (\$1.8 billion) and Japan. The German fashion magazine *Brigitte* no longer publishes fur features. "We tried it two years ago with little fur trimmings," says fashion director Sybilla Nielsen, "and then there was a flood of letters that were so hostile. Even in my office, the women don't wear fur. They hate it."

The first orca born in captivity in Canada starved to death 22 days later at the Vancouver Public Aquarium. "She's nursing very well and appears to be growing," staff biologist Steffani Hewlett said November 23. After an autopsy, Hewlett admitted the infant may never have received milk at all.

NEWS SHORTS

■ **As whales grow scarce**, Japanese fishermen are reportedly hunting porpoises to fill the continuing demand for whale meat.

■ **Thirty-six dealers in six states** face U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service prosecution for smuggling 26,000 endangered parrots per year. Agents have seized planes, vehicles, and birds worth \$468,000.

■ **Hunters paid \$2,500 each to shoot caribou** last fall on the Quebec tundra. "There's no sport in it," one repeat customer admitted. "You could hit them over the head with a baseball bat."

■ **An orca went into premature labor** just before show time at the San Diego Sea World recently. She delivered her baby as thousands of spectators whooped and hollered. Only one captive-born orca has ever survived infancy. The newborn orca's father, the oldest in captivity, died at Sea World three days later.

EDITED BY MERRITT CLIFTON



Selling gorilla orphans is big business in the Congo.

■ **Detective work by the International Primate Protection League** has exposed the gorilla-vending activities of Yvon Leroy, a Frenchwoman living in the Congo, and Walter Sensen, a West German. Leroy "rescues" baby gorillas via purchase from native hunters. Sensen arranges sales abroad, getting around CITES by claiming that since the gorillas have been raised by people, they can't be returned to the wild. He claims to have an exclusive export agreement with Equatorial Guinea. Two of the three baby gorillas Sensen exported in 1987 asphyxiated in transit. All seven baby gorillas Leroy received in 1987 died within two months, two from injuries suffered during capture (which probably required annihilation of their entire clans, as gorillas fiercely defend their young.) The rest died of parasites, stress, and lack of mother's milk.

■ **Over 15,000 seals have died** in the North Sea during the past year of an unidentified viral infection. British researchers believe the possibly mutating virus belongs to a group including those that cause goat plague and rinderpest, or cattle plague. Dutch counterparts argue the virus is closer to canine distemper. Two-thirds of afflicted seals die; some survivors suffer brain damage. Oil spills, deliberate toxic and radioactive waste dumping, septic discharge from much of Europe, algal blooms, and red tides have already made the North Sea one of the most polluted parts of the planet.

■ **Three Portsmouth, Va. Humane Society staffers** face 107 misdemeanors for killing 95 cats and four dogs before a week-long holding period expired, and for keeping inaccurate records. These charges were brought after police Lt. Richard Gaddis accused the city of hiding rather than prosecuting 111 cruelty charges he recommended against the shelter after a 1987 investigation. "We're a private corporation," responded humane society president Max Chapman. "The courts don't decide what we can or cannot do about our employees."

■ **Two King Harbor, Calif. sea lions** were killed recently, apparently for amusement. Bruno, who lived on the Redondo Beach Harbor Patrol dock, died a lingering death after someone shot him. Bobo was fed a bomb stuffed into a fish. The Fund for Animals is offering \$500 for information leading to the bomber's arrest. Killing a sea lion is punishable by a year in jail and a fine of up to \$20,000.

■ **Docktor Pet Center franchise owner** Richard Rosenthal was nailed Nov. 3 on 11 more cruelty and improper shop operation charges. Rosenthal is now barred from owning or operating any business in Los Angeles County that involves pets during a three-year probation. In addition, he must sell his Torrance store by March, and has been fined \$13,000 in addition to the \$11,000 he paid last July for similar offenses at his Whittier store. Plea-bargaining over 100 charges down to 12, Rosenthal received two years probation then, his second conviction, following one for improper shop operation at his Montclair store. (See *News Shorts*, Nov. 1988)

■ **Recycled Paper Products has destroyed its stock of "Idle Threats"** greeting cards, and apologized "for any ill feelings that these cards may have generated." The cards (mentioned in *Network Notes*, Nov. 1988) implied violence toward a kitten, a frog, a dog, and a gerbil.

■ **Half the Falkland Islands' population** of 950 have petitioned Britain to withdraw fishing licenses from Japanese companies in protest of whaling. The Japanese hold 80 of 220 foreign licenses granted in Falkland waters.

NEWS SHORTS

■ **"Poor animals,"** said Nanuli Shevardnadze, wife of the Soviet foreign minister, when shown a Smithsonian exhibit of artifacts made from walrus and reindeer.

■ **Admitting he knows little about dog racing**, realtor Charles Reisert is nonetheless touting a track to be built just across the Ohio River from Churchill Downs, site of the Kentucky Derby. Inform Reisert about dog racing at 1302 East 10th, Jeffersonville, IN 47130. If you live in Indiana, also inform your state legislators, as the deal is contingent upon the state approving parimutuel betting.



Fur sales are down at Fred's.

■ **Fred the Furrier's 23-store Fur Vault chain** lost \$4.3 million on \$110 million in sales last year. Stock traded at 15 in 1986 is down to three.

■ **"Outstanding examples of the human-animal bond"** honored recently by the Animal Medical Center of N.Y. included a Siamese cat who survived a year with a pacemaker, a police dog who bit a gun-toting drug suspect, a blind dog who rides a bicycle, and a skateboarding deaf cat. The latter pair were strays adopted by Frank McSweeney, a New Jersey bus driver who in off hours takes them to nursing homes and juvenile halls.

■ **Thank California assemblywoman Marian LaFollette** for securing passage of a law that increases the penalty for cruelty to stray animals: Box 942849, Sacramento, CA 94249-0001. The law came into effect Jan. 1.

■ **One pair of breeding ravens may have killed over 250 juvenile tortoises** in the Mojave Desert, according to Bureau of Land Management biologist Kristin Berry. Fed by garbage, the local raven population has grown 328 percent over the past 20 years. BLM and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service now want to "selectively" shoot and poison hundreds of ravens to protect the highly endangered tortoises, whose shells take seven years to harden. Of 489 tortoise shells analyzed over the past five years by the Audubon Society, 30 percent came from raven kills, 19 percent from vandalism, and two percent were crushed by off-road vehicles. Audubon Society representatives Dan Taylor and Don Moore greeted the slaughter proposal with "great caution," admitting, "We don't like it."

■ **The 5-H Ranch at Cape Girardeau, Mo.** hosts the world's largest exotic animal auctions each spring and fall. Lasting five days each, the sales attract over 700 buyers plus thousands of spectators. In between auctions, owners Dave and Maxine Hale train racing pigs who are featured at Disneyland.

■ **A former San Antonio Zoo employee** has confessed to raping cats, dogs, horses, ponies, goats, sheep, cows, a pig, a duck, a gazelle, an oryx, and a baboon who had just given birth. An accomplice took photos. He was apprehended after telling an informant he wanted a job at Sea World so that he could try raping a dolphin.

■ **The Michigan Court of Appeals** has ordered a new trial for Mary Lou Durbin and Cathy Blight, who were convicted of libeling Hodgins Kennels back in 1981 during a successful local anti-pound seizure campaign. The court ruled that the original trial judge had misinstructed the jury. Both sides are appealing this ruling. "The Appeals Court didn't even consider or comment upon the constitutionally guaranteed right of citizens to petition their government to change laws," explained the Michigan Humane Society in a position paper. The American Civil Liberties Union, representing Durbin and Blight, seeks a ruling that will combat "an epidemic of defamation and libel lawsuits against private citizens for political criticism."



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☐ **Send Meatout materials**

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The population of the Isle Royale wolf colony is decreasing despite protection.

■ **Only seven wolves remain** on Isle Royale, Michigan. Wolves crossed Lake Superior to Isle Royale in 1948. Never hunted, trapped, or disturbed by researchers, the colony grew to 50 by 1980, but has steeply declined since for no clear reason.

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NEWS SHORTS

■ Jeanne Roush was found not guilty on all counts Nov. 16 in connection with the disappearance of 200 starving beavers from a Stevensville, Mont. fur farm while under her care. Roush is director of research and investigations for People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA). She still faces a \$50,000 civil suit filed by Stevensville feed dealer Bob Lake, who acquired a lien against the farm in settlement of unpaid bills run up by the former owners. After the owners went bankrupt, the beavers went hungry—many died—until PETA intervened at the invitation of the Bitterroot Humane Society. (See *News Shorts*, Dec. 1988.)

■ Benetton cosmetics will no longer be tested on animals, company president Leslie Grunberg has announced. PETA responded by lifting the international Benetton boycott imposed when the firm was found to be a major client of Bio-search Inc., a Philadelphia lab facing multiple cruelty charges.

■ The National Park Service allowed the first deer hunt at Fire Island, New York since 1981 last fall—over protest from Friends of Animals and the ASPCA—because the herd had doubled in five years.

■ Giving credence to suspicion that the U.S. isn't enforcing anti-whaling sanctions against Iceland for reasons having to do with military advantage, Iceland foreign minister Jon Balvin Hannibalsson cancelled a meeting with U.S. military officials and protested to the U.S. ambassador after reports circulated that the U.S. might pressure Japan to stop buying Icelandic whale meat.

■ DuPont is trying to control the deer population in the 300 acres surrounding its Deepwater, New Jersey plant via contraceptive injections, rather than allow hunting.

■ If you see neglected animals at your local Wal-Mart, write owner Sam Walton, Box 116, Bentonville, AR 72716. Walton, perhaps the richest man in America, claims he has to sell animals to make a buck, but apparently he doesn't budget proper care for them.

■ Ann Landers' column for Oct. 6 blistered animal right activists for allegedly impeding medical progress. Landers mentioned one case where a lab was cleared of animal abuse, overlooking the many that weren't. She erroneously asserted, "It was in monkeys that the AIDS virus was first identified." Days earlier, Landers denounced as "awfully light" a one-year jail term for Melvin Cox, 17, of Flat Water, Mo. Cox stole a grey terrier; then, over a three-week period, broke his hind legs and poked his eyes out with a coat hanger. Landers is apparently unaware that researchers could do essentially the same thing with impunity, albeit under "controlled" conditions. On Oct. 17, Landers also defended animal testing of cosmetics. Set her straight via your local newspaper, and send the editor of the paper a copy of your letter.

■ Reminders that ferrets are unsuitable companion animals came recently from Florida—where a ferret bit a six-month-old baby over 100 times on every part of her body—and Maryland—where ferrets in a pet shop bit a man and a five-year-old who tried to touch them.



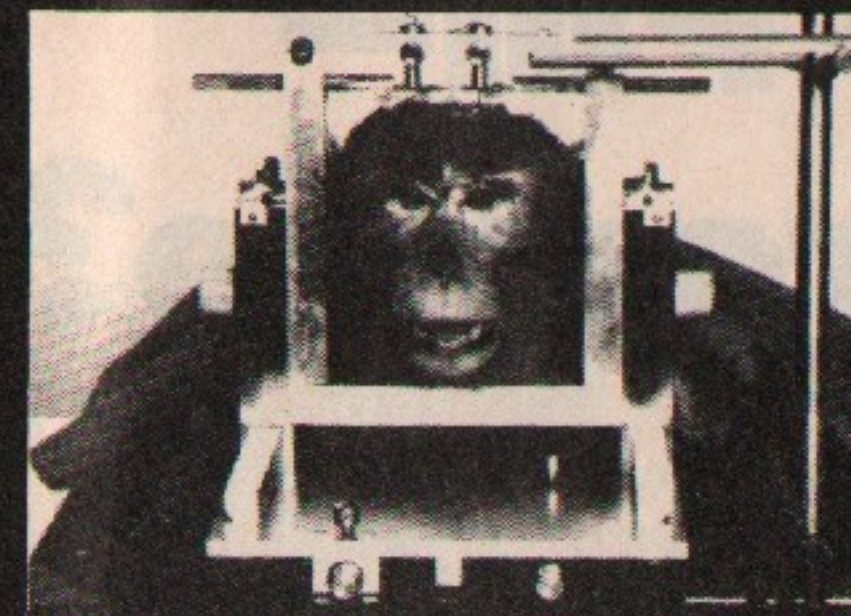
The brand
that fits.

Jeans tested on
animals?

■ Lee Jeans and Levi Strauss no longer test fabrics on animals; but Wrangler remains a major corporate sponsor of the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association.

■ Los Angeles County has been ordered to more closely review lab use of pound animals. Superior Court Judge Loren Miller Jr. upheld the contention of the Fund for Animals and Actors and Others for Animals that county veterinarian Ollie Haggans "knows nothing of the experiments, rarely if ever observes an experiment, knows nothing about whether animals are experiencing postoperative pain, knows nothing about whether pain-relieving drugs are being administered and even admits in his deposition that he leaves this to the discretion of the institution." The city of Los Angeles banned lab sales in 1981, but suburbs last year sold 493 dogs and 170 cats to UCLA and five other institutions.

They'll be in restraining devices.



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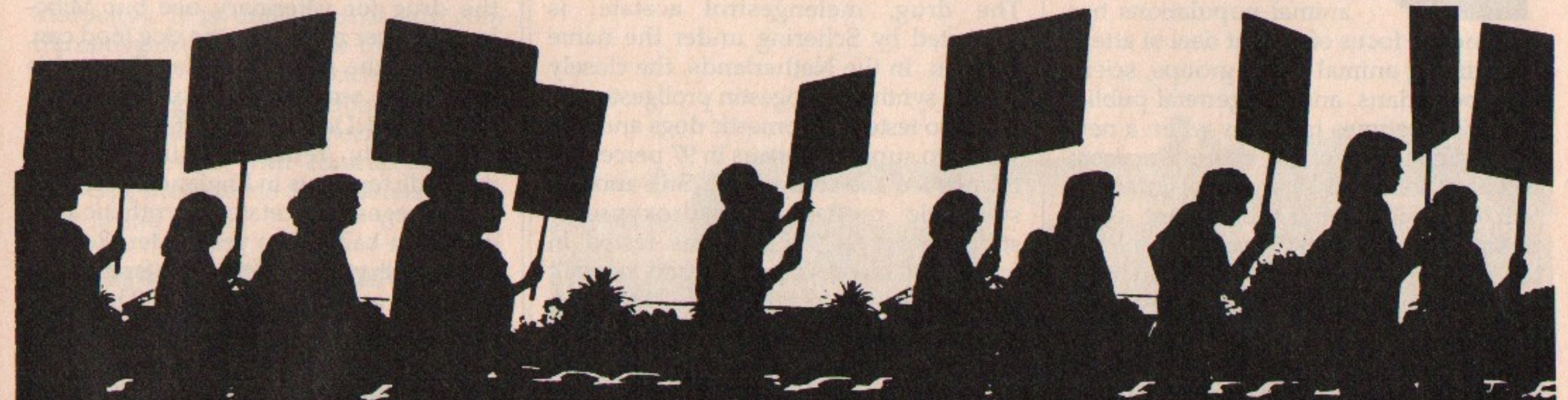
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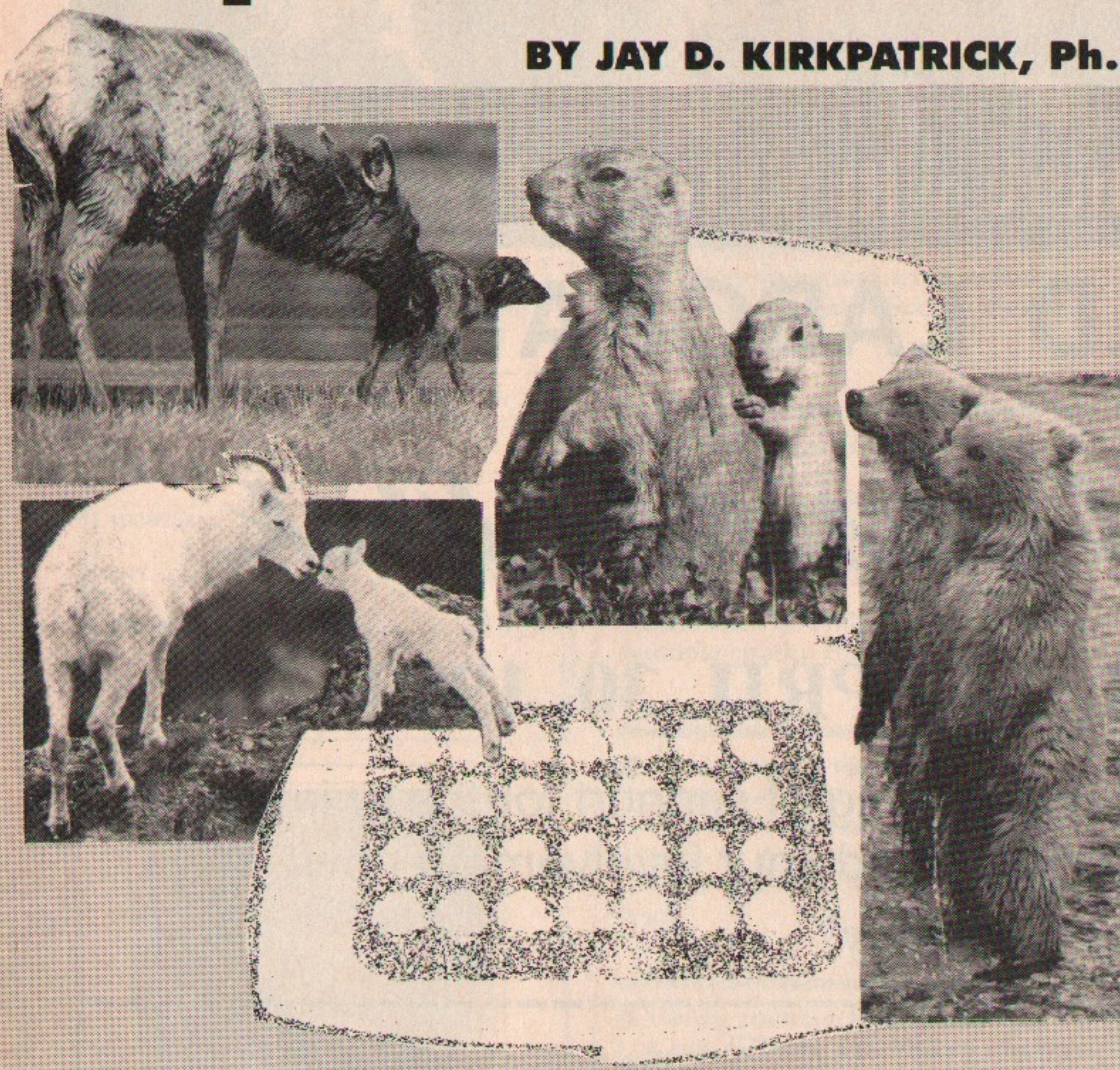
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Animals On the Pill— Pipe Dreams or Promise?

BY JAY D. KIRKPATRICK, Ph.D.



Often, in dealing with animal issues, we're faced with adopting an imperfect solution to a deplorable situation. Today, new scientific technology in the form of fertility control is offering an alternative to lethal means of population "management" such as trapping, poisoning, and hunting. The negative side is that it also increases humankind's already considerable capacity for manipulating ecosystems and interfering with wild animals. Despite these ethical reservations, however, we think the application of contraceptive techniques to certain species may provide a bridge towards a future in which human tampering with the lives of nonhuman animals will be greatly diminished.

During the past several years, the subject of fertility control as a non-lethal strategy for controlling wild and feral animal populations has become the focus of a great deal of attention among animal rights groups, scientists, politicians, and the general public. Yet, as sometimes happens when a new idea gains momentum, the enthusiasm has been followed by some misinformation, confusion, conflicts of interest, skepticism, and unrealistic hopes. It would be beneficial to examine the topic carefully, dispel the myths, and build a realistic picture about the potential of this emerging technology.

Research in animal contraception has been conducted for over 20 years, but actual applications to growing populations have been rare. While much of the research—like all research—has been

limited in its success, there are some notable achievements. During the 1970s, concern over unchecked reproduction in domestic dogs led to the first commercially available oral contraceptive for dogs. The drug, melengestrol acetate, is marketed by Schering under the name Ovaban. In the Netherlands, the closely related synthetic progestin proligesterone was also tested in domestic dogs and was found to suppress estrus in 97 percent of bitches fed the compound. Still another synthetic progestin, medroxyprogesterone acetate (MGA), was tested in female red foxes, and was found to result in significant decreases in litters. A hormone-like molecule known as Mibolerone, which is similar in action to the male sex steroid testosterone, was found to be very effective in inhibiting ovulation and estrus in domestic dogs and captive wolves. The Carnation pet food company set out to incorporate Mibolerone into pet

foods and conducted extensive tests in eight states. Fertility inhibition was almost 100 percent effective with no untoward side effects noted. Ultimately the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) licensed the drug for veterinary use but Mibolerone never made it to the dog food can.

In cats, the story is similar. Taking his cue from work with domestic cats, Malcolm McDonald, in 1980, was able to significantly reduce fertility among dockside feral cats in England by feeding them megestrol acetate, a synthetic progestin, in baits. Two years later, Remfry repeated the experiment with feral cats in Scotland, again with success. This drug is now available commercially in Europe, under the name Ovarid, and the previously mentioned MGA has been used in Denmark since 1971 for controlling feral cats. In 1986, I conducted studies in Billings, Montana, using both steroids and radio-collars to keep track of females,



Drs. Turner (left) and Kirkpatrick (right) load antifertility vaccine into a dart on Assateague Island.

and litters among feral cats were reduced by 70 percent.

Critics of this approach to fertility control in cats point to the issue of uterine pyometria and mammary tumors associated with the ingestion of these drugs. Currently evidence indicates that both megestrol acetate and MGA do cause these conditions at a rate of less than one percent. While we would not tolerate this rate of pathology for a contraceptive for humans or companion animals, when applied to feral cat populations, these side effects must be put into perspective. A three-year study at Cornell University demonstrated that 50 percent of feral kittens do not survive to weaning, and only 33 percent survive to age one (dog attacks and death of the mother were the leading causes of kitten mortality). It is unlikely that any contraceptive drug will be free from all side effects, but each approach must be measured against the problem and the relative welfare of the species. Despite these successes with contraception in feral cats, there are no applications underway in the U.S.

Contraception for wildlife management

The increase in deer populations in urban areas has stimulated quite a bit of contraceptive research in these animals. While the backlog of research is rather large, there have been two studies that show promise. In 1979,

Robert Roughton, working in Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky, fed white-tailed deer milligram quantities of melengestrol acetate and completely inhibited reproduction among does. There were no discernible side effects and fertility was later restored. More recently, the Humane Society of San Francisco sponsored a research study on Angel Island, off the California coast. In this study, black-tail deer—a subspecies of mule deer—were captured, and implants containing melengestrol acetate were surgically implanted. Reproductive inhibition has been almost complete after

three years among those females receiving the implants; however, only a third of the deer on the island could be captured. In a similar experiment, U.S. Seal, of the University of Minnesota, placed subdermal implants containing MGA in 25 feral goats in Texas. After two years, no kids have been born to treated nannies.

Among rodents, there has been extensive research with only a single successful attempt to inhibit fertility among wild species. A large spectrum of steroids have been shown to be pharmacologically effective—among them are mestranol, quinestrol, and diethylstilbestrol (DES). Despite the pharmacological success with rats, mice, and moles, bait acceptance was a serious problem. However, in 1983, Garrett and Franklin, of Iowa State University, successfully inhibited reproduction among prairie dogs in Wind Cave National Park by feeding them DES-treated oats. Reproductive inhibition was almost 100 percent effective, and there was total reversibility when the drug was withdrawn.

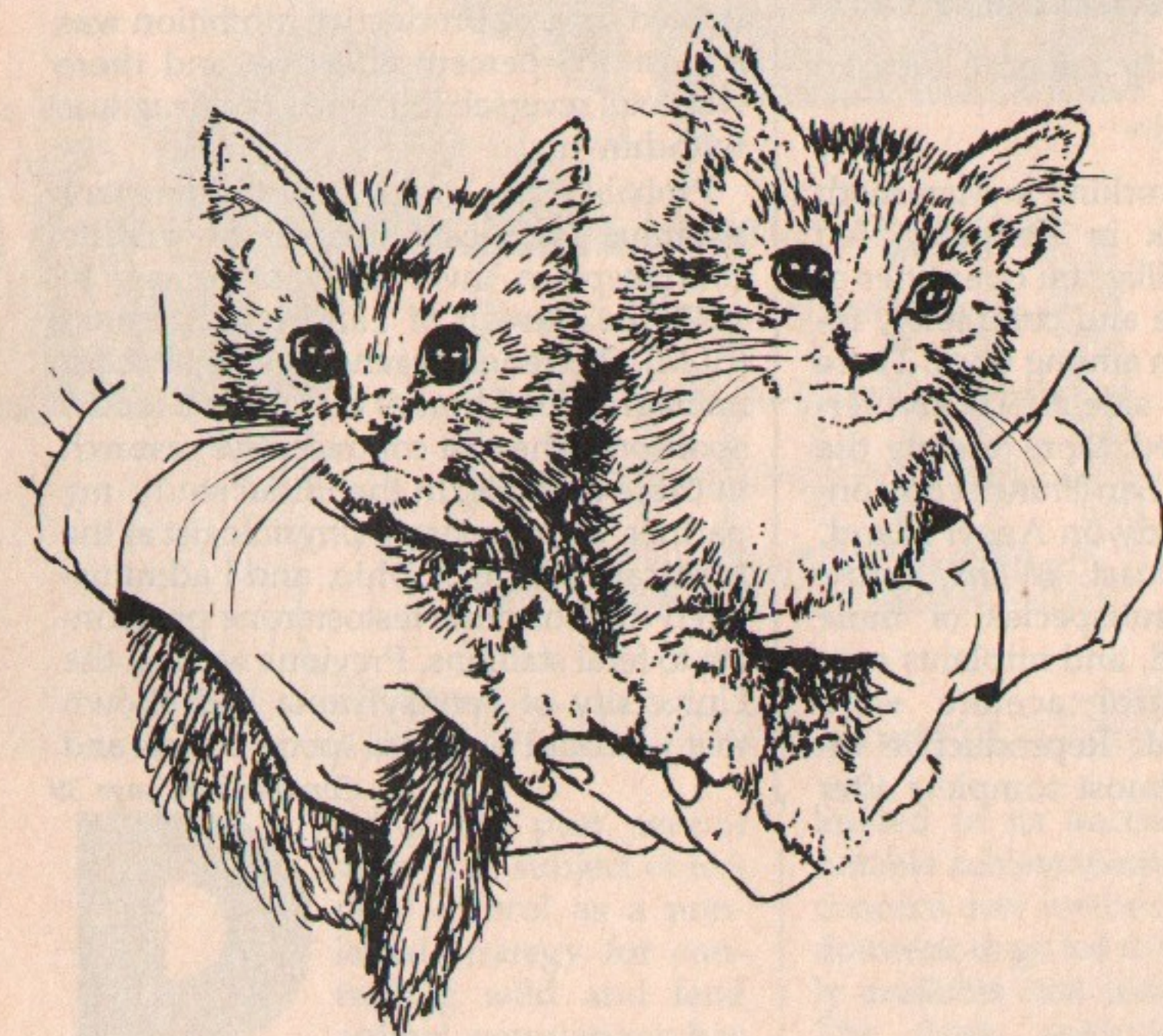
Probably the single most important stimulus for recent interest in wildlife contraception involves feral horses. In 1977, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Federal agency responsible for managing feral horses on Western lands, sponsored the first contraceptive research in these animals. In the initial study, my partner, John Turner, a physiologist at the Medical College of Ohio, and I administered the hormone testosterone propionate to feral stallions. Previous work at the University of Pennsylvania had shown that we could suppress sperm counts and

Continued on page 39



Kirkpatrick darting an Assateague mare.

Now Is The Time To Put Your Money Where Your Heart Is.



Do you feel that lately the animal rights movement is gaining momentum? Have you noticed that almost every day items on the rights and plights of animals are appearing on the evening news and in newspapers? There are now hundreds of celebrities who denounce the wearing of fur and the mistreatment of laboratory and farm animals. All over the world magazine cover stories are identifying us as a moral force to be reckoned with. Animal advocates are speaking out, and people are listening.

These advances are most heartening! But the animals still need more help than they're getting. There are big problems with some of the old ways of thinking as well as with many present practices and schemes for future exploitation.

The mission of The ANIMALS' AGENDA is clear; we must keep educating and activating those people who care about all animals and their habitats. But to help them, we have to survive.

If The ANIMALS' AGENDA is to continue to provide a forum for the growing animal rights movement, we must appeal to you to make a pledge of support. Although our subscriber base is increasing, we depend in large part on the steady financial support of our sustaining contributors. If you possibly can, please pledge \$250, \$500, \$1,000 or more per year to become a Sustainer.

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Continued from page 37

sperm mobility with this molecule. The hormone was microencapsulated in an inert chemical coating (much like a capsule of cold medicine), and a single large injection was capable of rendering a stallion infertile for up to six months—the better part of a breeding season. A group of stallions in Challis, Idaho, were immobilized from helicopters, and the drug was injected intramuscularly by hand. A year later, the mares belonging to those stallions showed an 83 percent reduction in foals.

These results were encouraging, but John and I were convinced that for any effective contraceptive program in feral horses, remote delivery of the drug was essential. But before we had a chance to test remote delivery concepts, James Watt became Secretary of the Interior and a change in political attitudes brought our work to a halt.

Six years passed without progress, but in 1986, feral horses again became the focus of contraceptive research—on two fronts. The BLM awarded a \$700,000 contract to the University of Minnesota to test the effectiveness of steroid implants containing natural estrogen and progesterone. While the implants were calculated to suppress fertility for up to three years at a time, the method required capturing feral mares in large numbers and carrying out field surgery. This work is still in progress, but skepticism has grown since 1987, when 48 mares died of handling-related stress.

At the same time, the National Park Service contracted with John Turner and myself to test our concept of remote delivery of time-release testosterone on the feral horses of Assateague Island, Maryland. This time, however, we were faced with new rules. We were not allowed to capture or touch the animals. This condition suited us, since we have always believed that remote delivery of drugs is an absolute requirement in large animals if the approach is ever to become widely accepted. The capture of large mammals carries risks to both animal and investigator alike and should be avoided where possible.

We used barbless darts to treat stallions with microencapsulated testosterone, and were able to decrease foal production by about 45 percent. This low reduction was insufficient to slow down reproduction on Assateague to the point where the herd would stop growing, primarily because of the inability to get enough drug into the stallions with darts. An important point emerges here: no matter how successful a contraceptive drug might be phar-



A darted mare.

macologically, an effective delivery system is equally important.

In 1987, John and I teamed up with Dr. Irwin K. Liu of the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of California at Davis. Dr. Liu had developed a vaccine, made from a protein in the ovaries of pigs which, when injected into mares, caused them to raise antibodies against their own

eggs. In other words, the mares became immune to their own eggs and were unable to conceive. Tests with captive feral and domestic mares indicated that the vaccine was greater than 90 percent effective as a contraceptive, did not change behavior, had no untoward side effects, and the contraceptive effects were completely reversible. Field tests are already underway, and this vaccine appears to hold much promise.

Fertility inhibition in birds has been tried on a limited scale also. In the 1970s, the drug SC-12937, or Ornitol as it was known commercially (and now Avitrol), was registered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for use as a contraceptive in birds. The drug is incorporated into grain and fed to birds—primarily red-winged blackbirds and pigeons—and limited success has been achieved in curtailing their populations. The major shortcoming of the drug is that it is relatively toxic and can cause high mortality rates. Additionally, failure of those applying the drug to understand the natural history of the target species often reduced effectiveness. Another drug, the steroid mestranol, has also been shown to be an effective contraceptive agent in birds and without the toxic effects of SC-12937, but its commercial application has not yet taken place.

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An immobilized stallion in Challis, Idaho, receiving an injection of microencapsulated testosterone. This treatment led to an 83 percent reduction in foals among mares.

A Look at Cancer Research

So often have animal rights advocates found themselves at odds with researchers that it seems the two groups are inherently in conflict. But things may be starting to change. A trend away from animal testing methods is beginning, which will help not only the animals but people, too, particularly in the area of cancer research.

In order to determine whether or not chemicals may cause cancer, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) still uses animal tests. Obviously, these tests are not very kind to the animals involved, who are kept in cages for years, fed doses of chemicals, and subjected to frequent examinations. These tests are cruel to people, as well, because they take so long to complete that they actually *guarantee* continued human exposures to dangerous carcinogens for years. Let's say, for example, that you suspect a chemical in use near your home causes cancer. The EPA begins animal tests, yet years will go by before you hear anything about it. And the EPA will not have the chemical removed until the tests are finished. Why? Because to do so might injure the businesses that produce or use the chemical in question.

Now, if the EPA were to use non-animal tests, such as the Ames test (which uses salmonella bacteria to identify carcinogens), the chemical could be indicted within a week. Moreover, since the short-term, non-animal tests are relatively inexpensive (approximately one percent of the cost of animal tests), it is possible to complete far more tests than is possible using animal subjects.

Not only are non-animal methods cutting a new path in the testing of cancer-causing chemicals, they are also revolutionizing the search for cancer cures. For years, scientists have used massive numbers of mice—about a million per year—to screen potential anti-cancer drugs. Mice with leukemia, a cancer of the blood cells, are given various substances to see if there is any effect on the cancerous cells. If so, the substance may find its way into human trials. But this system has a phenomenally low yield. Investigators at the National Cancer Institute (NCI)

became concerned that the reason for the general failure of the system is that mice and humans have very different kinds of cancer—and very different ways of reacting to it physiologically.

A new method uses cultures of human cancer cells. These cells are obtained from biopsies or surgeries. In an automated method developed by Robert Shoemaker and Michael Boyd of the NCI, colon cancer cells, breast cancer cells, and many other cell types can be kept alive in test tubes. Substances are applied to these cells, and the results are checked and entered into a computer. Using this method, tens of thousands of potential anti-cancer drugs can be screened. Ironically, this high-tech approach relies on consultations with tribal



Not only are non-animal methods cutting a new path in the testing of cancer-causing chemicals, they are also revolutionizing the search for cancer cures.

healers from Latin America to identify plant extracts and other medicines to be tested.

Just as shifting away from animal tests helps in the technology of cancer research, shifting animal products out of our diet helps in cancer prevention. A vegetarian male lives an average of six years longer than his carnivorous counterpart. The great reduction in cancer risk enjoyed by vegetarians deserves part of the credit for this. Because the vegetarian menu is likely to be lower in fat than a meat diet, cancers of the colon, breast, and prostate are less likely. In addition, since fiber is found only in plants, vegetarian diets are likely to be higher in this potent cancer-fighter. Finally, beta-carotene and other vitamins have shown efficacy in cancer prevention in dozens of studies. The source of beta-carotene is dark green and yellow vegetables, such as spinach, broccoli, and carrots.

It is essential that the "War on Cancer" shift toward prevention and to new non-animal research methods. The old ones simply have not done the job. The death rate from cancer has not declined at all. It is, in fact, slowly increasing. So, while animal rights activists have been at odds with researchers over cruelties in the labs, it is clear that the needs of medicine will force a shift away from animal testing and encourage the booming vegetarian trend.

This does not mean, however, that the battle for animal protection has been won. Far from it. Too many researchers stay entrenched in the old ways of doing things. They need as much pressure as ever to begin genuine phase-outs of animal experimentation and testing. In fighting for animal rights, it's essential to remember—and to let organizations and government agencies know—that new methods can streamline cancer research, while a reliance on outdated methods hurts people as well as animals.

Dr. Barnard is chair of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, P.O. Box 6322, Washington, DC 20015. PCRM is a national organization which promotes preventive medicine and alternatives to animal experimentation.

The ANIMALS' AGENDA Bookshelf

1. Animal Liberation, by Peter Singer (Avon Books, 1975). Often called the "Bible" of the animal rights movement, philosopher Singer's book awakened concern for animals throughout the world. **\$4.95**

2. The Case for Animal Rights, by Tom Regan (University of California Press, 1983). Nominated for a Pulitzer Prize, this scholarly work offers a disciplined rights theory, and clarifies major issues in moral philosophy relating to the treatment of animals. **\$10.95**

3. In Defense of Animals, edited by Peter Singer (Basil Blackwell, 1985). Fifteen prominent animal advocates write about their efforts and experiences. This book will stir you and move you to action. **\$6.95**

4. Animal Rights and Human Obligations, edited by Tom Regan and Peter Singer (Prentice-Hall, 1976). An anthology that cannot fail to foster serious discussion of proper human/nonhuman relations. Over 30 essays by Voltaire, Aristotle, Darwin, Aquinas, and other renowned thinkers. **\$22.00**

5. Sharing the Kingdom: Animals and Their Rights, by Karen O'Connor (Dodd, Mead and Company, 1984). Written for young people, this book counters the popular portrayals of animals in movies, television, and storybooks. **\$10.95**

6. Of Mice, Models, and Men: A Critical Evaluation of Animal Research, by Andrew N. Rowan (S.U.N.Y., 1984). An exhaustive and objective treatment of all areas relevant to the use of animals in research. Dr. Rowan presents, in a manner accessible to both sides in the debate, all the relevant historical, social, and scientific information necessary to develop an informed opinion. **\$19.95**

7. Animal Factories, by Jim Mason and Peter Singer (Crown, 1980). A book loaded with facts, figures, and original photos about the huge, mechanized "factory" farms that mass produce animals for meat, milk, and eggs. **\$9.95**

8. Diet for a New America, by John Robbins (Stillpoint Publishing, 1987). This beautifully written book reveals the inhumane and unhealthy conditions under which animals are raised for food. Robbins shows how human well-being is linked to the development of radically new sensibilities towards nonhuman life. **\$12.95**

9. What's Wrong With Eating Meat?, Barbara Parham (Ananda Marga Publications, 1979). This small book is the one to give to friends who are curious about vegetarianism. In 65 pages, Parham explores the physiological, ecological, political, economic, and ethical reasons for a meatless diet. **\$2.50**

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14. The Animal Shelter, by Patricia Curtis (Lodestar Books, 1984). An inside view of the typical shelter and the problems workers face, such as euthanasia. Curtis also reviews the history of the animal welfare movement, beginning in the 19th Century, and examines some of the difficult issues humane societies face today. **\$13.95**

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16. Extinction: The Causes and Consequences of the Disappearance of Species, by Paul and Anne Ehrlich (Random House, 1981). With enormous expertise, the Ehrlichs explain how species are becoming extinct through neglect, exploitation, greed, and the never-ending quest for "progress." **\$16.95**



THE ANIMALS' AGENDA Bookshelf

17. The American Hunting Myth, by Ron Baker (Vantage Press, 1985). The best analysis so far of the cozy relationship between hunters, trappers, and wildlife management officials. Baker exposes the real reasons why science and state so fervently support the despoilers of nature. **\$10.95**

18. Animal Rights, by Patricia Curtis (Four Winds, 1980). Designed for young adults interested in animals, the book presents stories about seven people working to defend animals and suggests what can be done to change things. **\$9.95**

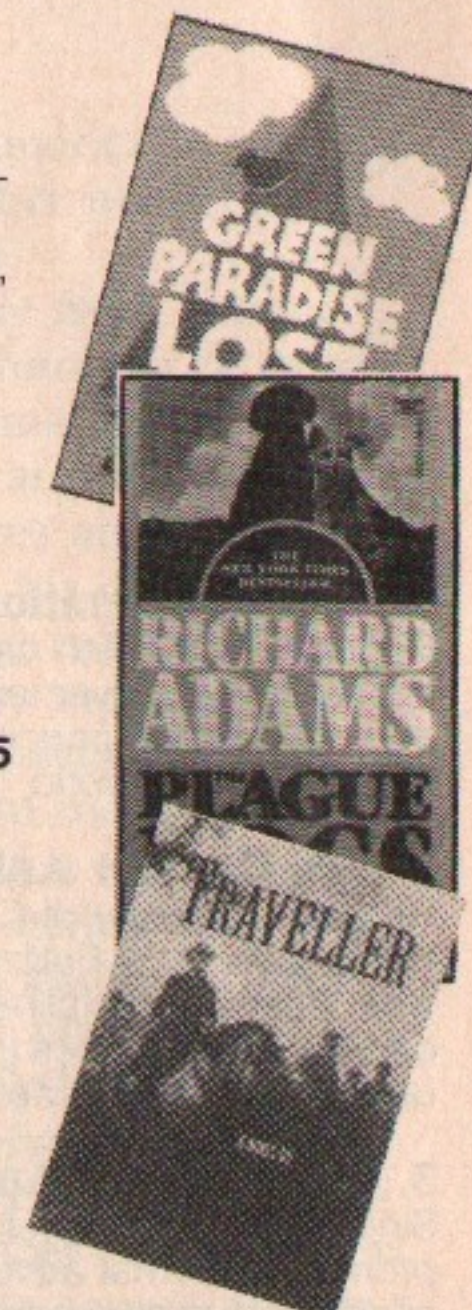
19. Animal Sacrifices: Religious Perspectives on the Use of Animals in Science, edited by Tom Regan (Temple University Press, 1986). This collection of essays by religious authorities presents the teachings of Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, and Confucianism concerning animals, specifically their use in science. **\$14.95**



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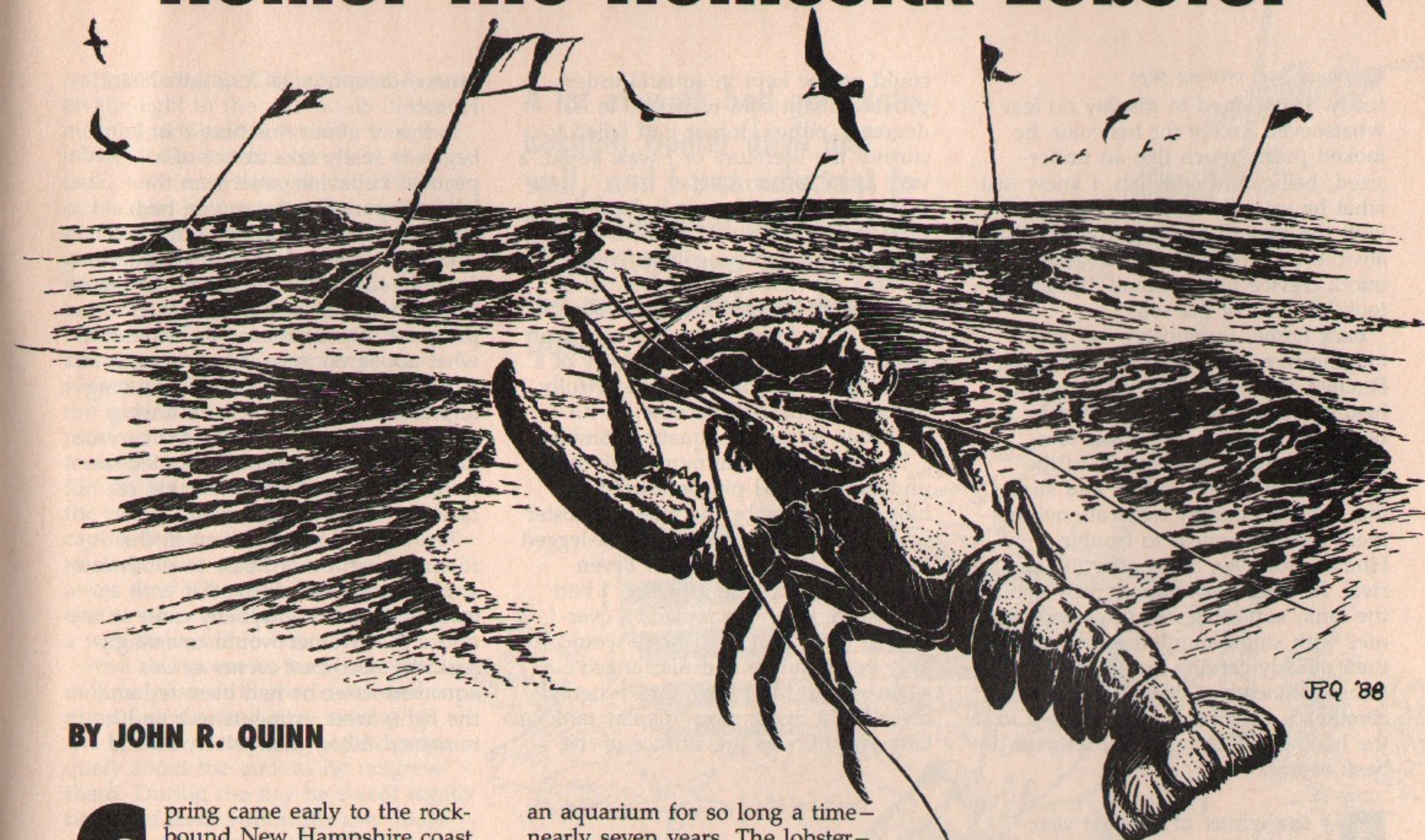
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Homer the Homesick Lobster



BY JOHN R. QUINN

Spring came early to the rock-bound New Hampshire coast that year. For most of the last two weeks of April, the daytime air temperature had hovered in the 50-degree range, the sea flat and warmer than usual, and stray little flocks of sticklebacks and mummichogs patrolled the low tide rock and kelp pools, where normally they wouldn't be seen until mid-May.

It was on a brisk and breezy day near the end of the month that I gingerly picked my way over the kelp and algae-greased rocks at slack tide under a featureless grey sky, the morning wind probing the seams of my light jacket. I carried a five-gallon bucket containing a couple of gallons of artificial seawater from my home marine aquarium and one live, two-pound lobster.

The lobster was big, reaching from side to side in the bucket's confines, and he now simply turned in a slow circle, his antennae folded lightly back over his carapace. He seemed content and unafraid.

At the edge of the sea, where the incoming surge plowed over a narrow point at the very rim of the continent, I stopped, wedged the bucket among the multicolored boulders and contemplated this particular lobster for the last time. I could not believe that I had actually kept so large a creature in

an aquarium for so long a time—nearly seven years. The lobster—I had called him Homer, after *Homarus americanus*, the Latin name for the species—flexed his great claws (which had never felt the restraining indignity of wooden peg or rubber band like his vanquished brethren destined for the cooking pot) and whisked his antennae dryly against the plastic walls of the bucket, sensing the nearness of the sea.

Seven years, and now the relationship was ending. I stooped and took hold of the bucket's rim, tipping it to receive the next wave wash; the waters mixed—the artificial with the wild sea itself—and at once a dramatic change came over the lobster. He scrambled energetically in his plastic prison, clapping his muscular tail and waving the great, armored chelae. The antennae swept the bucket's sides, seeming to probe the inrush of new water. Another wave flooded in, filling the bucket. I submerged it slowly in the rapidly rising waters of the tidepool, upended it, and the big lobster slid out of his long captivity and into the dark waters of the sea. He looked conspicuously pale against the rugged greys and greens and browns of the pool's bottom. For a moment, the animal hung there in my sight; then a third surge plunged and growled among the rocks, and on its retreat, the lobster was gone.

I stood gazing at the spot. The pool was populated by a hundred times a hundred living things, a multicolored tapestry of life that moved and swayed with the movement of the sea, but it seemed suddenly empty. This was the very same place—the rock-studded Boar's Head beach on New Hampshire's abbreviated, 15-mile coastline—where I had collected the lobster seven years before. Somehow, I know the lobster believed that one day he'd return here. For through all those long years I held him captive—far from the sea in a central New Hampshire farmhouse, growing fat and overfed in a tank built into a wall over a television set—Homer never completely abandoned the sight and sense of the sea. He was, you see, homesick right from the start.

I stood and watched the sea roll in over the edge of the land on this early spring morning and thought back to the same sea, but another spring in another year...

As soon as I turned over the flat, seaweed-encrusted stone in the low tide pondlet, I knew I had something different here. Suddenly exposed, the tiny, brick-red crustacean did not attempt to flee. Instead, he whirled to face me, claws upraised and at the

Continued on next page

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ready. He seemed to display no fear whatsoever. Except for his color, he looked pretty much like an undersized, belligerent crawfish. I knew just what he was, though, and intrigued with the idea of keeping a wild lobster alive in a home fishtank, I backed him into a crevice with a small dipnet and took him out of the sea.

Back home, the lobster was given lodging in a 30-gallon saltwater tank. Perched above the low but constant heat of the TV set and warmed by a nearby woodstove, the water temperature ranged somewhere in the area of 70 degrees—winter and summer. This seemingly tropical environment did not appear to trouble Homer, however. Soon after his arrival, he began to roam actively about the tank, exploring its nooks and crannies with single-minded intent, and then quickly carving out a niche for himself beneath a bleached staghorn coralhead. And he soon got down to the business of doing what lobsters do best: eating.

By the winter of the first year, Homer had nearly doubled in size. He was now a little over four inches in length and had enlarged his cave to a size commensurate with his increased bulk. As he grew ever larger in his second year, I increased the size of the tank's power filter and added an airstone to offset the rather warm environment. He was now living in a completely artificial seawater environment, as I lived too far from the sea to regularly collect natural seawater for water changes. I had read that the American lobster

could not be kept in aquaria unless provided with cold water (40 to 60 degrees); either Homer had failed to consult the literature or I was, so far, a very lucky lobster keeper.

Perhaps the latter was indeed the case, for good fortune continued to smile on me and my lobster as the months crawled by. He exhibited all the signs of robust crustacean health: a seemingly insatiable appetite, a high level of activity, and the industry of a building contractor. The once artfully decorated tank had become, in no uncertain terms, an aquatic shambles.

The tank was little more than an underwater sand pit, bulldozed into hills and valleys by the restless lobster who paced its length in spindly-legged elegance. He was now over seven inches long and still growing. I had long since given up replacing overturned rocks and coral (they would only be assaulted and rearranged again within the hour), and resigned myself to a living room display tank as bare and hilly as the surface of the

moon—except for its lone inhabitant, Homer.

It was at about this time that I began to really take notice of a peculiar behavior pattern on the lobster's part that heretofore had elicited only mild curiosity in me. Although Homer had evolved into a "pet" of sorts over the early months of his captivity—responding to the presence of people near the tank with what appeared to be a bid for both attention and food, and often prowling impressively about the tank during dinner parties—he displayed a curious nocturnal trait that eventually led me to realize that he wasn't all that reconciled to his confinement.

The big tank's orientation in the room was on a northeast to southwest angle (I had later checked it with a compass), and it gradually came to my notice that Homer would unerringly seek the northeast corner of the aquarium after he had been fed and the lights were extinguished; and he remained there, motionless, for the

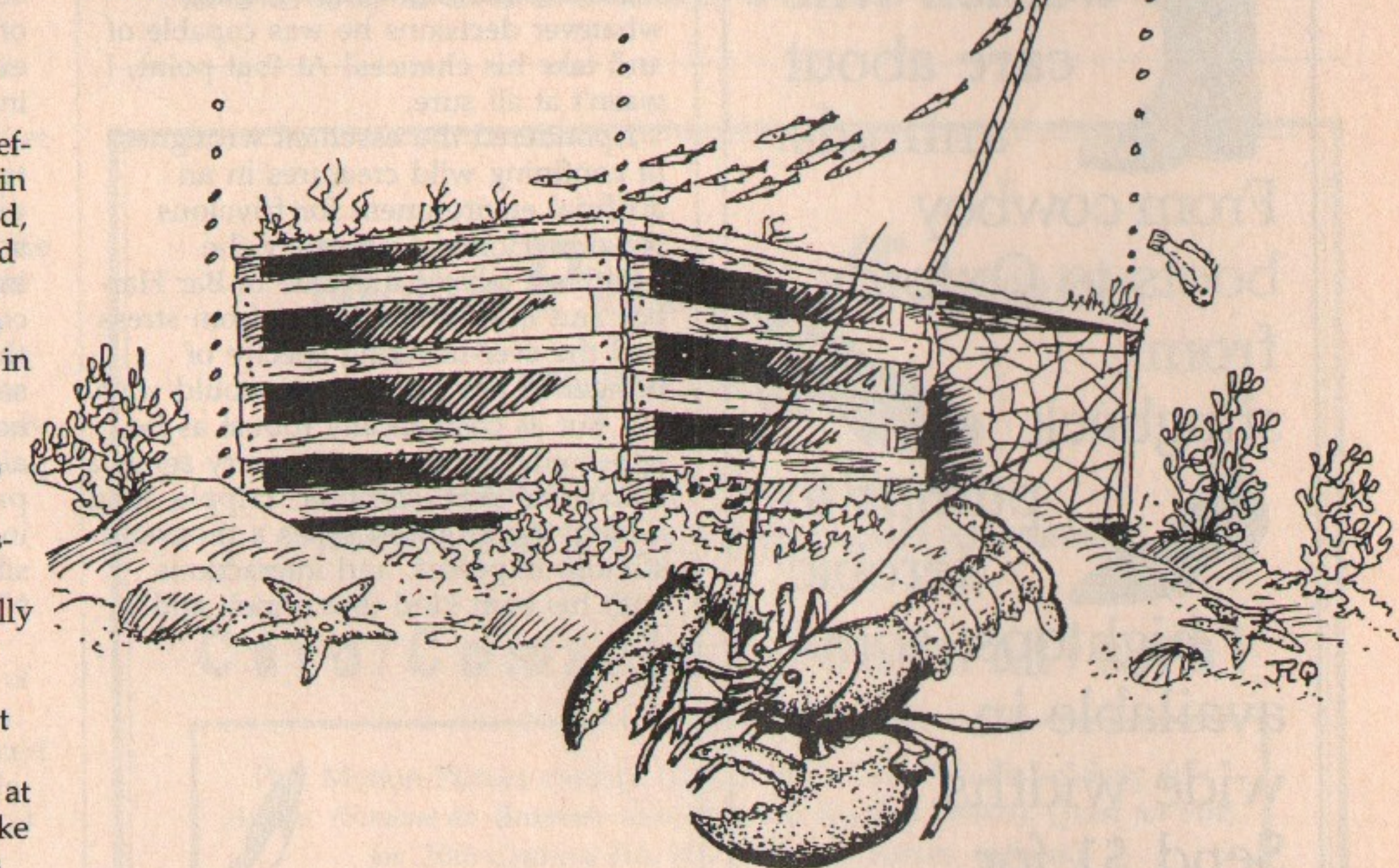
rest of the night. If I happened to turn on the light in the wee hours of the morning, I would invariably find the lobster lodged in the corner of the tank, with only the reflected brilliance of his eyes giving testament to the life that burned therein. At first, I regarded these strange interludes in the lobster's otherwise normal behavior patterns as perhaps being a period of normal rest and repose. Even though I knew that *Homarus americanus* was very much the lover of darkness in the natural environment and hunted most actively then, Homer's sustenance came to him without much effort on his part. So it appeared within the realm of possibility that a well-fed, captive lobster just might be disposed to sleep most of the nocturnal hours away. And why not? There was little else to do in a 30-gallon tank sitting in a wall above a television set.

And so it went as the weeks and months passed. Homer continued to put on weight and size, leaving his shed exoskeletons lying rather grotesquely about the tank as he outgrew them. During the day he swept regally back and forth within his ever more confining quarters, never failing to elicit awe and admiration on the part of guests, and diligently plowing up the substratum. At each turnaround at the end of the tank, Homer's whiplike antennae extended above the water's surface, lightly scraping the glass cover of the aquarium. He was getting big—too big, really. And I was beginning, at last, to comprehend that fact.

One of my children finally brought the matter to a head, in late March of the seventh year of Homer's captivity. I had been out of town on business for more than a week, and in my absence the tank had taken on a somewhat murky cast. My family had fed the lobster only perfunctorily during that period (his staple food was thawed, chopped smelt, and the task of preparing it on a daily basis was not one of our household's more eagerly sought chores) and on my return, Homer was ravenous. This was apparent the moment I peered into the cloudy tank. Homer was hunched morosely next to the one large rock that was impervious to his earth-moving instincts, despondently plucking at the remains of the latest of his shed skins. As I approached, accompanied by my oldest daughter, he ceased all motion and seemed to be gazing back at us with an enigmatic mix of resignation and reproach.

We both stared thoughtfully at the

A lot of work had gone into keeping Homer alive and well, and I was reluctant to accept the utter pointlessness of captivity now and make the move to release him from it.



listless Homer for a few minutes and then my daughter, with that sometimes annoying impulsiveness and acumen of the young, gave voice to the unspoken.

"Dad, he doesn't look too happy, does he?"

"Well..." I stalled, "all he needs is a good water change and a good meal of some fresh smelt—then he'll be fine."

But I knew that wasn't true, not at all. The truth lay elsewhere—60 miles to the east, to be exact. And as though on cue, the lobster abandoned his flaccid shed skin and stalked slowly to the northeast corner of the tank. He lifted his now impressive bulk halfway up the side, lifted his antennae above the water, and grew still.

I knew what, in conscience and morality, I had to do, but, like the pharaoh of Exodus, I was obdurate. The existence of this big, red and green mottled lobster—one of a species difficult, at best, to keep in a home aquarium—was the direct result of years of endless water changes, tank cleanings, and what seemed to

be tons of frozen supermarket smelt, bay scallops, and chopped clams. A lot of work had gone into keeping Homer alive and well, and I was reluctant to accept the utter pointlessness of his captivity now and make the move to release him from it.

"I think you should let him go, Dad," my daughter was saying. "Or maybe give him to the New England Aquarium."

I placed my finger against the glass next to one of Homer's great, knobbed claws, and considered the alternatives. After all these years of being hand-fed in a fish tank, could Homer fend for himself back in the cruel sea? The ocean within sight of the New Hampshire coast was a forest of lobster pot buoys and their flags—would Homer fall prey to the appetite of humans within a month if I released him where I found him? Would he end his days as the aquatic half of a "surf and turf" platter at a coastal seafood eatery?

The image of Homer spinning out the remainder of his potentially long life in the safety and comfort of a

Continued on next page.



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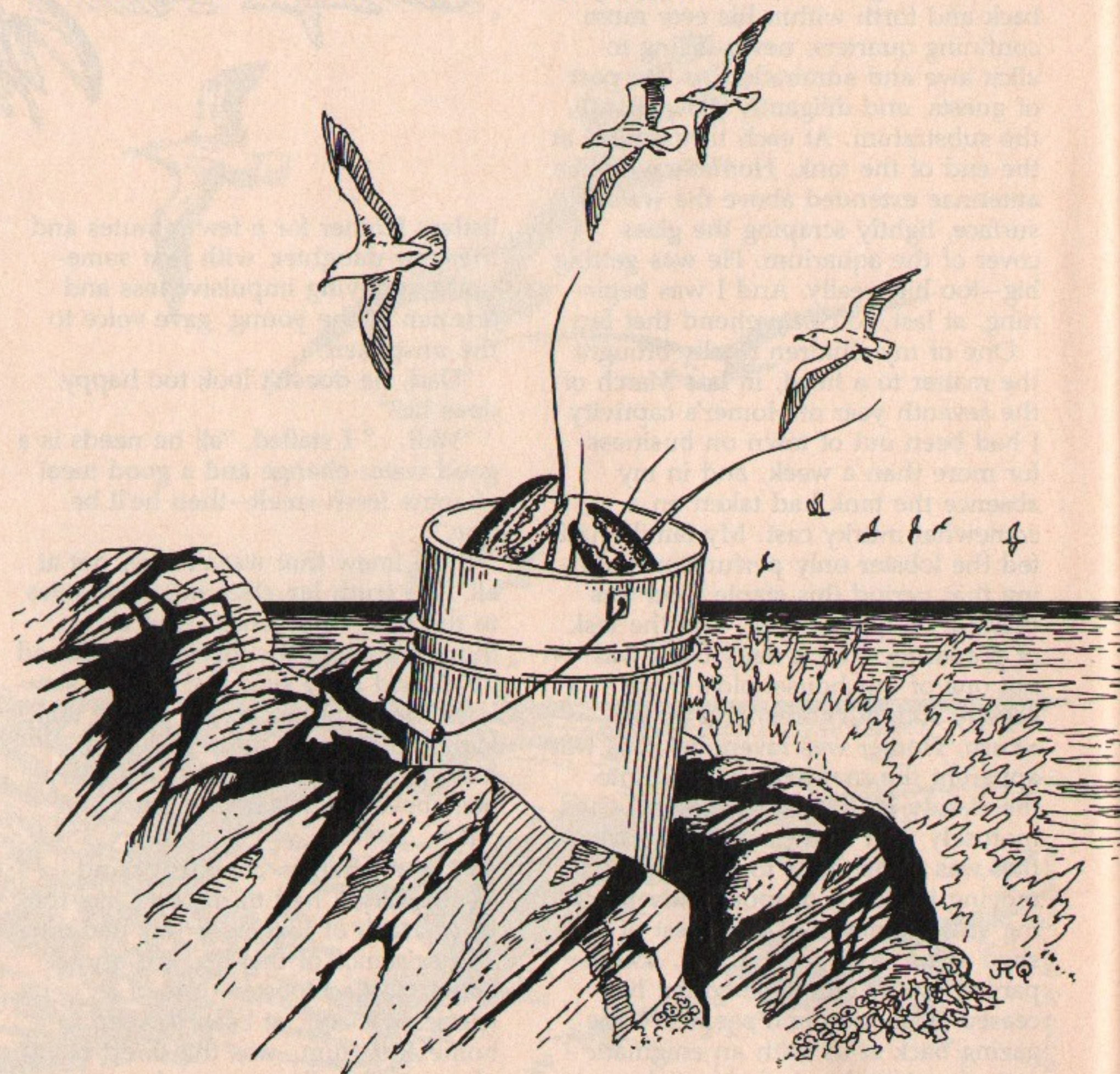
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large public aquarium tank was an appealing one, but it too left the entire matter open to some degree of doubt and reflection. That course would surely assuage my own conscience admirably, but what of the rights of the lobster? For seven years he had been forced into "pethood." Was it the better part of morality to set him free—truly free in a world full of hazards—and allow him to make whatever decisions he was capable of and take his chances? At that point, I wasn't at all sure.

I pondered the essential wrongness of confining wild creatures in an artificial environment for frivolous reasons. Homer was surely the healthiest lobster this side of Bar Harbor and lived a life as free from stress and the ever-hovering spectre of hunger as any wild lobster could wish for. But as cosmetically robust as he appeared, Homer was in every sense a behavioral and "spiritual" cripple, long denied the hundred times a thousand stimuli, impulses, and interactions with his own kind that enrich and

form the whole being in any living creature. Homer was, I finally came to realize that day, naught but a subtly faded copy of the original. There was surely a difference between my captive lobster and the subdued and shackled prisoner awaiting his fate in a supermarket live tank—but, side by side, the two would be identical. Even though possessed of the limited intellect of his species, Homer surely sensed that he endured but a half-life of privilege—one that would end with excruciating slowness, like the declining whirrings of a run-down clock.

I had unknowingly witnessed his truly tragic plight all along, in the utter resignation and sense of futility so poignantly expressed in Homer's immobile, nocturnal yearnings in the corner of his tank—facing always to the east, in the direction of the distant sea. No, whatever the risk, no matter how uncertain his future, Homer had earned the right to unconditional parole back to the world he belonged in. I saw that there remained no possible doubt or debate on that issue. Not anymore.



And so I took Homer home. And even launching the affair proved to be an adventure in itself, for cornering and catching the big lobster—even within the confines of a 30-gallon tank—proved no easy task. Faced with the approach of a net for the second time in his life, Homer backed into a crevice and prepared to resist capture again. For nearly half an hour he succeeded in fending off the net, bending its frame and rending a hole in its mesh with his armored claws. But human strategy eventually won over lobsterian brawn, and Homer once again found himself in a plastic bucket on his way to yet another unknown destination and fate.

As the April morning warmed at the Boar's Head beach, the incoming tide rose about me. An onshore breeze picked up in intensity; the smooth, grey sea gently breathed beneath the wind, rising and falling, its ruffled surface punctuated by the myriad moving shapes of birds cruising above the horizon and riding the lifting swell. Other objects moved upon the flat plane of the ocean as well—red and white, blue and green, and orange and black, they winked in and out of sight as they bobbed against the sea. Sixty feet below these brightly painted floats—down in the cold, dim, bottle-green depths—lay the traps. Of wood and weave with rancid baits, the lobster pots harvested the sea without violence, but with every bit as deadly an effect as hook or spear. When the traps were dropped from the surface, they descended with slow grace and settled in a brief cloud of silt among the rocks, becoming at once a part of the sea itself—to the prey, indistinguishable from it. One lobster is very much like any other to the waiting device, no matter the creature's origin, life story, or will to survive...

But gazing now across the placid sea and thinking of Homer, at that moment resolutely plodding his way down the descending slope of the continental shelf toward whatever fate awaited him, I knew it was good—that I had, albeit a bit late in the game, done the right thing. Whether he managed to survive to a ripe old age out there, or ended up in a pot of boiling water, was really immaterial to the decision to let him go. It was my own pride that had kept him secure in his comfortable shackles all those years, and my surrendering of pride that had set him free—and in some curious way me as well.

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COMPASSIONATE LIVING

BY VICTORIA MORAN

A Little Fish Now and Then

Once largely the province of Catholics on Friday and members of Weight Watchers, fish eating has become extremely popular. Viewed as lean and elegant, having "a little fish now and then" is common even among people who call themselves vegetarian. And why not? They argue that fish aren't factory-farmed in the way land animals are, and that fishing doesn't carry the terrific ecological tariff that animal husbandry—with its concomitant waste of grain and acreage—does. And don't the health benefits from omega-3 fish oils outweigh any technical infraction of the term vegetarian?

These arguments are not totally unfounded. It's true that many fish live relatively unmolested by humans until caught at the end, though more and more are being "ranched" (see "Factory Farming Goes Fishy," *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*, July/August 1987). It's the end, however, that troubles people such as Peter Singer, who writes in *Animal Liberation*, "The death of a commercially caught fish is much more drawn out than the death of, say, a chicken, since fish are simply hauled up into the air and left to die... The fish on sale in your fish shop died slowly, from suffocation." According to *Vegetarian Sourcebook* author Keith Akers in an article originally appearing in *The Friendly Vegetarian*, "slowly" can mean taking up to several hours to die.

Is this suffering? "Fish and reptiles show most of the pain behavior that mammals do," says Singer. "In most species, there is even vocalization, although it is not audible to our ears." He does suggest that sea creatures of the mollusk order—oysters, clams, mussels, scallops—"are such rudimentary creatures that it is difficult to imagine them feeling pain, or having other mental states." Eating them *may*, from an ethical point of view, be less objectionable than consuming factory-farmed eggs or veal-associated dairy products. In practice, though, it can be difficult to draw the dietary line there, and some who've tried it have eventually extended their boundaries to include all types of seafood.

The situation with tuna, a vertebrate fish, is widely known: nets meant for them also trap thousands of dolphins each year, drowning these remarkable



—Lainé Roundy

mammals. Furthermore, the scale of modern fishing is so extensive that we are on our way to depleting the oceans. Many species of fish are now near extinction, and the "harvest" of commercial fleets is large enough to threaten the livelihood of people in traditional fishing villages throughout the world.

The environmental impact of this industry is also felt in terms of fossil fuel consumption. Akers asserts that up to 20 calories of fossil fuel may be needed to produce one calorie of food from fish.

Ecological issues and human health concerns merge when the chemical contamination of the world's lakes, rivers and seas, and their inhabitants is considered. In some places, fish and shellfish (mollusks and crustaceans) are so tainted that they cannot legally be sold. John Robbins reports in *Diet for a New America*, "Fish have a remarkable ability to absorb and concentrate toxic chemicals from their watery environments. For one thing, their food chains are extremely long... [and] fish literally breathe the water they swim in... The net effect is almost as if they were underwater magnets for toxic chemicals." An Environmental Protection Agency estimate cited by Robbins is that fish can accumulate some nine million times the PCB level of the water, and eating polluted fish is the number one

way that PCB ingestion by humans occurs. Mollusks are particularly susceptible to saturation by pesticides and other mutation-producing hydrocarbons. Heavy metals and radioactivity can also contaminate fish, and Michael Klaper, M.D. makes the point in *Vegan Nutrition Pure and Simple* that less than 13 percent of fish are inspected by any government agency. He lists nerve and kidney damage and increased rates of some cancers among the signs of poisoning in people that can result from fish consumption, and lactating women who eat fish show significant levels of DDT in their breastmilk.

Even for that hypothetical "clean" fish, its glowing nutritional reputation is, for the most part, undeserved. Fish is a high-protein food, but experts now tell us that excess protein is harmful, and that it plays a role in such maladies as osteoporosis and kidney disease. Fish is also a common allergen and, quoting John McDougall, M.D., in *The McDougall Plan*, "The cholesterol contents of fish, meat, and poultry are about equal, and each causes a similar rise in the cholesterol level measured in the blood."

The panacea-pushers have presented us with a tempting one, however, in fish oil as a dietary supplement. Claimed to protect against atherosclerosis by thinning the blood, fish oils are promoted with only minimal attention paid to the fact that, writes Klaper, they "may pose a serious hazard because they decrease the blood's ability to coagulate to stop bleeding. Eskimos, who eat large amounts of fish, suffer high rates of hemorrhagic strokes, nose bleeds, and epilepsy."

The omega-3 fatty acids, the components of fish oils said to lower the risk of heart disease and reduce arthritic inflammation, do exist in the vegetable kingdom. Easily grown as a houseplant, the wild green purslane contains generous amounts, as does flaxseed oil, Walnuts, wheat germ oil, soy lecithin, soybeans and tofu, other beans, and seaweeds are also sources of EPA, one of the desired oils.

Would the world be a better place if the only flesh people ate were "a little fish now and then"? Sure it would, but skipping it completely would make things better still.

The Vegan Alternative

Pregnancy, Children and the Vegan Diet

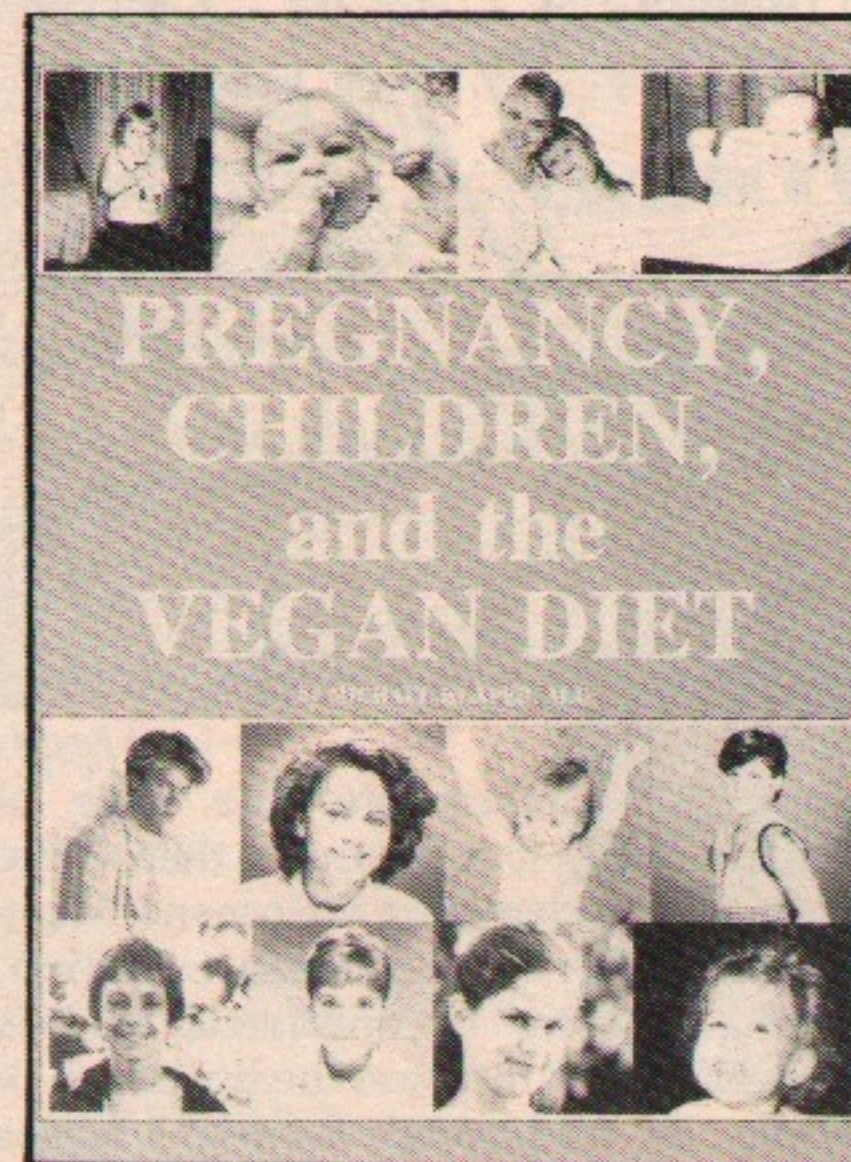
By Michael Klaper, M.D.
Gentle World, Inc., 1987
108 pages, softcover, \$10.95

Dr. Michael Klaper hits that welcome mid-point between scholarship and simplicity in *Pregnancy, Children and the Vegan Diet*. Years of research, writing, and rewriting have gone into this work, offering the latest in nutritional information for expectant mothers and growing children—information that should be accepted by the most conservative of health professionals. The author knows such people well since he has been a practicing physician since 1972. He also knows us well, we who are parents or prospective parents wishing to raise our children compassionately and healthfully. A committed vegan (one who abstains from using any animal products), Klaper speaks to our needs with unique understanding. In fact, he even adds a caveat regarding the photos that grace the book and its cover, acknowledging that current photographic technique requires the use of animal gelatin and that the pictures are included "to provide inspiring visual examples of vegan families and thereby increase enthusiasm for vegan nutrition. As people obtain their nutrition without eating flesh and milk products, the lives of millions of innocent animals will be saved."

This book, then, is for the animals' benefit as well as that of the mothers and children who will avoid the excess fat, protein, and chemical contaminants inherent in a diet based upon meat, fish, eggs, and dairy products. Although geared to the needs of pregnancy and childhood, it offers a clear presentation of vegan nutrition principles in general, giving as an alternative to the "Basic Four" the "Vegan Six." This is comprised of (1) whole grains and potatoes, (2) legumes, (3) green and yellow vegetables, (4) nuts and seeds, (5) fruits, and (6) "vitamin and mineral foods" (sea vegetables for trace minerals, and B12-fortified foods—certain cereals, nutritional yeasts, soy milks, etc.—or supplementary B12).

The nutrients obstetricians are most concerned about for their pregnant patients (protein, calcium, iron) are given special consideration, as is vitamin B12 which is not reliably found in plant foods.

However, the approach is holistic and the full spectrum of nutritional needs as we know them today is presented in easy-to-swallow, non-medical language. It is further translated into reality with sam-



ple menus (broken down as to nutritional content), food preparation tips, and some 25 recipes.

The chapters dealing with prenatal nutrition are especially strong. The part on nursing is brief, but the reader is given the address of the La Leche League as a source for more details, and the section devoted to introducing the first solid foods to infants is complete. For older children, nutritional guidelines and menus are provided, along with notes on sweets and celebrations and a lovely little insertion of "More Nourishing Ideas" calling for wholesome music, non-violent games, "walks through green settings to foster love for the natural world," and contact with gentle animals to reaffirm "the child's natural feelings of love and protectiveness." Encouraging words also come from vegan parents themselves, including John and Arlyn Phoenix whose five children are well-known Hollywood performers and staunch vegans. The appendices include suggestions for travel fare, dairy alternatives, and lists of helpful organizations and publications.

I would recommend this book to parents or parents-to-be, physicians, midwives, school personnel, and others who deal with children and pregnant women. *Pregnancy, Children and the Vegan Diet* can be particularly well used by presenting it to worried grandparents! It was a personal visit with Dr. Klaper that convinced my mother of not only the adequacy but the superiority of a vegan diet for her one and only granddaughter. I'm confident this book can do the same—with a terrific oatmeal cookie recipe in the bargain.

—Victoria Moran

Veggie Pets

Dogs and Cats Go Vegetarian

By Barbara Lynn Peden
Harbinger House, Third Edition, 1988
(Available from Harbingers of a New Age, P.O. Box 146, Swisshome, OR 97480; \$10.95 plus \$2.50 shipping and handling)
146 pages, softcover, \$10.95

Like other ethical vegetarians with pets, Barbara Lynn Peden faced the dilemma of how to feed her animal companions without supporting the huge pet food industry and thus the cruelty and waste of animal farming.

While well-designed vegan diets appear

to be adequate for dogs, cats are very specialized carnivores and need several nutrients that do not occur in plants. The lively story of the author's search for animal-free sources of these special nutrients is covered in the first part of the book, and this search led to the develop-

ANIMALS, KIDS, AND BOOKS:

Violence Against Animals

By Barbara Freedman

Though vast numbers of children's picture books reflect exploitative attitudes toward animals, only a few portray actual violence toward them. Unfortunately, some of the worst offenders have become modern classics in the field of children's literature, and are read routinely to infants across the country by parents, teachers, and librarians. For example, *Millions of Cats*, by Wanda Gag (Coward-McCann, 1928, in print), reviewed in the November/December 1983 issue of *THE ANIMALS' AGENDA* and *The Story About Ping*, reviewed below, remain in print more than fifty years after publication. The following are a sampling of this genre.

The Cat Came Back. By Dahlov Ipcar. From the song by Henry S. Miller. (Alfred A. Knopf, 1971. Out of print but available in libraries.)

I discovered this gem upon overhearing a children's librarian singing it to a group of school children. The tune is given at the front of the book and the story consists of a series of attempts to dispose of a cat, to no avail. To be specific: "The cat came back, we thought she was a goner, but the cat came back ON THE VERY NEXT DAY!" Let me see . . . the people dump the cat in Alaska; they drop her into the river in a sack; they shoot a cannon at her. . . It is a story that would make animal shelter workers shudder, as they yearly receive dogs and cats who have been abandoned under various shocking conditions. This book, meant to

be hilarious, reflects the real attitude of our society, that "pets" are toys to be discarded when we tire of them, not living beings capable of suffering. I'm afraid that at this very moment this book may be introducing some toddler to that very notion.

Great Claus and Little Claus. By Hans Christian Andersen. (Grove, 1968. This version is out of print, but the story is available in libraries.)

Hans Christian Andersen has written some strange stories, but this one is positively gruesome in its treatment of animals and humans. The two characters in the title are both corrupt men, but only the cunning Little Claus skillfully takes advantage of a variety of situations. He sells the sack holding the hide of his



Little Claus and Big Claus

THERE lived two men in one village, and they had the same name—each was called Claus; but one had four horses, and the other only a single horse. To distinguish them from each other, folk called him who had four horses Big Claus, and the one who had only a single horse Little Claus. Now we shall hear what happened to each of them, for this is a true story.

horse (killed by Great Claus), claiming it holds a magic troll. When his grandmother dies, he makes a man believe that he is guilty and must compensate Little Claus for the death. In each case, Little Claus earns a tainted fortune by deceiving innocent people. His success prompts Great Claus to kill his own horses and grandmother, in hopes of minicking Little Claus's feats. Before the story concludes, two people are drowned and Little Claus walks away from the whole affair wealthy and satisfied. This is meant to be a morality tale about greed, but Andersen's sophistication and wit may be lost on young children. Little Claus is every bit as greedy as Great Claus, yet he triumphs by exploiting the carnage.

Continued on next page

ment and marketing of the supplement "Vegecat." The second part of the book describes food preparation, giving recipes for feeding dogs and cats on vegetarian, as well as completely vegan, diets.

No detailed analyses of the nutrient composition of Vegecat or of the suggested recipes are given, but the author states that the choice and proportion of the ingredients were computed to meet the most recently published data on the nutrient requirements of cats and dogs (as she acknowledges, this information was produced through animal experiments). This, perhaps, is fine as far as it goes, but it leaves unanswered questions on palatability and on whether the foods can be efficiently digested with absorption of nutrients. No information is given on



Barbara Lynn Peden

how many cats have eaten the suggested diet and for how long, nor on whether any such cats have been examined to assess nutritional status.

This book is certainly a pioneering work, and any vegetarian or vegan diet for cats would be considerably improved by adding Vegecat. However, a proper evaluation of the diet in practice will be needed before it can be endorsed as adequate for cats.

—Tim Key

The reviewer is a British veterinary surgeon currently researching diet and cancer in humans. The review was first published in *The Vegan Magazine*, 33-35 George St., Oxford OX1 2AY, U.K.

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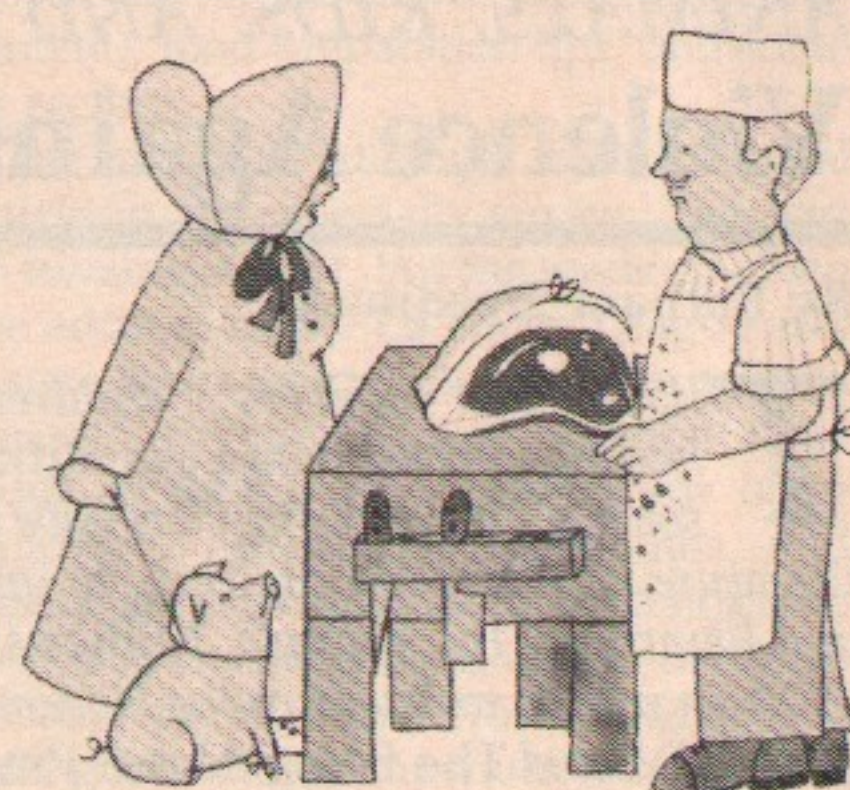
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REVIEWS

The Old Woman and Her Pig. By Paul Galdone. (McGraw-Hill, 1960. Out of print.)

This is a folk tale retold by Paul Galdone. It is the worst chain reaction story I have ever seen. It includes a cat killing a rat who is gnawing a rope that is hanging a butcher who is killing an ox. Later in the sequence, there is a stick beating a dog who is biting a pig. Those are the precise verbs used in the story. According to the jacket, this is "...a classic for children to love and enjoy." Are there no limits to the sadism that passes for entertainment?



She went a little farther and she met a butcher. So she said, "Butcher, butcher! Kill ox! Ox won't drink water. Water won't quench fire. Fire won't burn stick. Stick won't beat dog. Dog won't bite pig. Piggy won't get over the stile, and I shan't get home tonight."

The Story About Ping. By Marjorie Flack and Kurt Wiese. (Viking, 1933, \$3.95 in paperback.)

Here a group of ducks live on a boat on the Yangtze River, where they catch fish each day and return to the boat each night. To hurry them onto the boat, the boatmaster hits the last duck aboard every night. Ping does not want to be hit, so when he returns late one evening he hides on the river bank. While on his own, he observes a fisherman's sea birds with tight rings on their necks that prevent them from eating the large fish they catch, and he is caught by a boy who later frees him from his hungry human family. Some element of sympathy is presented in these scenes, but when Ping accepts his punishment and allows himself

to be hit in order to rejoin his family on the boat, it is presented as a debt that Ping owes—it is what he must endure for being so naughty.

Buzz Buzz Buzz. By Byron Barton. (Macmillan, 1973. In print, \$2.95 paperback.)

This is meant to be a funny chain-reaction story, in which one creature's action upon another causes that one in turn to upset someone else. But some of the links include blatant violence, such as a mule being whacked with a farmer's pitchfork.

COMING SOON

♦ **A CHRISTIAN THEOLOGIAN SPEAKS OUT ON THE RIGHTS OF CREATION.** The Rev. Andrew Linzey, British author of *Christianity and the Rights of Animals*, tells why he believes the church—in spite of its unfortunate history—will eventually become a major force in changing the relationship between humankind and the rest of creation.

♦ **DOG DAYS AT MEDICAL SCHOOL** may soon be a thing of the past. Once a medical school tradition, dog labs are being abandoned by progressive medical schools nationwide as a result of student pressure and the adoption of more modern alternatives.

DOLPHINS

Continued from page 20

facility where he could be put with other dolphins.

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is the Federal agency in charge of these matters, but its main concern is fish. So when confronted by something its officials don't understand, they turn to the Marine Mammal Commission (MMC), a scientific board of advisors, for a recommendation. This they did with the Sunset Sam case.

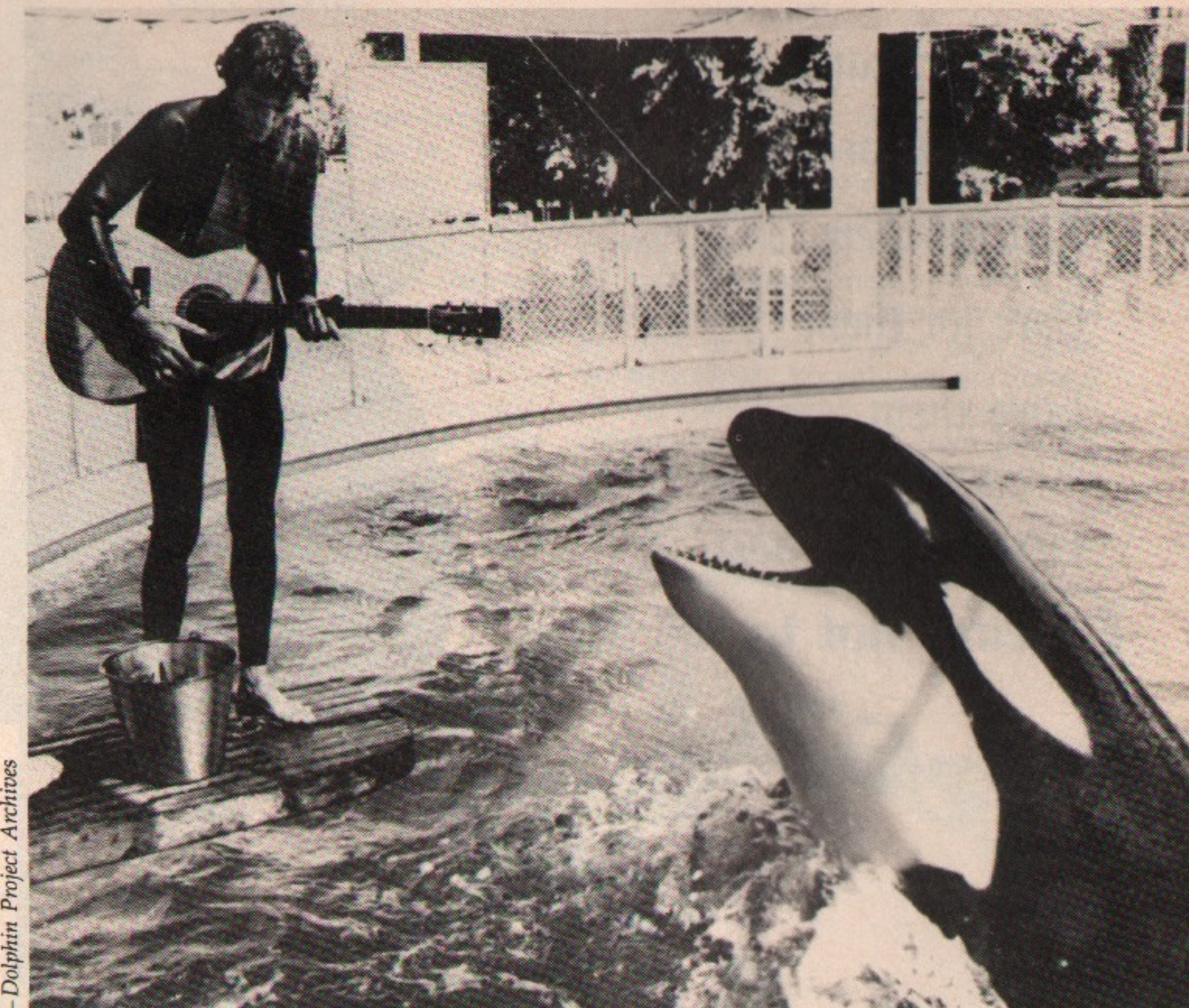
The size of dolphins, the size of their brains, their ability to move so swiftly through the water without even making a wake, their leaping ability—all of this makes them quite amazing.

By that time, I was also calling for Sunset Sam's release. I had been consulted because of recent successful experience in returning two dolphins, Joe and Rosie, to the sea. (Joe and Rosie were two dolphins involved in a long communication experiment conducted in California by Dr. Lilly. This project, recorded as the epilogue of my new book *Behind the Dolphin Smile*, was documented by the National Geographic Society in a film called "Back to the Sea.")

Sunset Sam, we pointed out, should never have been kept isolated in that little dungeon. Responding to what had by then become a public clamor, officials at the Science Center put a turtle in with Sunset Sam. A turtle!

Federal guidelines are quite clear about physical accommodations for captive dolphins. The tank must be at least 24 feet long and six feet deep per dolphin. Sunset Sam was living in the human counterpart of a telephone booth. So when the public hue and cry became deafening, officials at the Science Center expanded Sunset Sam's tank and coyly announced that they were looking for a mate for him.

Why not set him free, we cried out, and let him find his own mate, instead of making yet another dolphin captive? Our strident outrage was



—Dolphin Project Archives

Ric plays to Hugo in a music experiment.

heard in Washington, and John Twiss of the MMC agreed with us. Sunset Sam should be transferred, he said, "to a more open facility where its ability to sustain itself in the wild can be better evaluated..."

We thought we had won. We celebrated. The system was working. Except that nothing in the rules says

that the NMFS must follow MMC's recommendation. And they didn't.

So, Sunset Sam is still there. Lots of money has been spent enlarging the tank, painting it, and so on. I sometimes get the impression that they're trying to do the right thing, but they've simply missed the point. They seem to think that the learning experience of seeing captive dolphins outweighs the sacrifice of Sunset Sam. But it doesn't.

They say that exhibiting Sunset Sam has educational value, but the only thing it teaches is the fine art of human cruelty and the human lust to dominate and humiliate.

But I think we're better than that. The more we know about dolphins and other whales, the more we want to know, the more we want to be with them, and the more we want to be like them. In short, we need a place where we can meet dolphins as they really are: free, in the sea.



—David Kent

Ric O'Barry, after release from a Bimini jail. He had been arrested for trying to free a captive dolphin.

Richard O'Barry is founder of the non-profit Dolphin Project, and is the author, with Keith Coulbourn, of *Behind the Dolphin Smile*, published recently by Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill. The book is available for \$16.95 at bookstores and—autographed—from the Dolphin Project, P.O. Box 224, Coconut Grove, FL 33233.

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LETTERS

Continued from page 5

article, the courts have *not* consistently ruled that the Second Amendment was never intended to have any bearing on individual rights. In the 1886 *Presser vs. Illinois* case, the court did say that the Second Amendment did not apply to the states. However, this was in keeping with other rulings in which the court declared that other rights, including the freedom of speech, press, and religion, also did not apply to the states. In other words, the court made clear that the Constitution protected individual rights from Federal infringement, but not from state infringement. It was not until the mid-1920s that the Fourteenth Amendment, originally proclaimed in 1868 to prevent states from violating the rights of recently freed slaves, became the cornerstone of the movement to apply the Bill of Rights to the protection of individual rights at the state level.

In the 1939 *United States vs. Miller* case, the court ruled that sawed-off shotguns, not being a militia weapon (at least at that time), were not protected by the Second Amendment. But even with that, the court at the same time reaffirmed the constitutional protection of private ownership of guns. Both the 1939 court decision and the 1934 law regulating (not outlawing, mind you) private ownership of machine guns were aimed at disarming gangsters and curbing gang warfare. Both legal actions had the full support of law-abiding gun owners, none of whom dreamed that these very same actions would soon be turned against them. A similar situation exists with regard to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), which was given extraordinary powers to "get" Al Capone. These powers were never rescinded, or even modified until very recently, and today an imperious IRS uses these powers against ordinary citizens.

—Ed Rosenblum
Brooklyn, NY

Holly Hazard replies: As predicted in my article, my argument that individuals do not have a constitutional right to bear arms has evoked the response that I want to "circumvent" the Second Amendment. I do not. I have simply suggested that the constitutional protection extends *only* to those guns having a reasonable relationship to the preservation of a well-regulated militia. For all other purposes, the states have the right to regulate any and all uses and types of weapons.

This is not *my* interpretation but that of the U.S. Supreme Court in *U.S. v. Miller* and in numerous other state and Federal courts. Of note is the comment in 37

A.L.R. Fed. 696 under "Practice Pointers" to attorneys arguing this point: "In a prosecution [counsel] may wish to argue that a particular statute . . . violates the Second Amendment [however] it seems unlikely that a court will accept such an argument, in view of the large number of cases where such arguments have been rejected."

Mr. Rosenblum admits in his letter that under *Presser v. Illinois*, states may regulate guns as they wish and that under *Miller*, specific types of weapons

may be regulated by the states without violating our Federal Constitution.

The right to bear arms was granted for a specific purpose. The courts have consistently held that for other purposes or for guns not appropriate to this use, no such right exists. The states may regulate the uses or types of guns and, unfortunately for Mr. Rosenblum, the Second Amendment does not protect either gun collections or "plinkers" from this potential regulation. Luckily for him, the pro-gun lobby probably will.

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WILDLIFE ON THE PILL

Continued from page 39

Future applications

The short history of wildlife contraception surveyed here is less than impressive considering its 20-year span, and the state of the art is relatively crude. Despite this, the possibilities for wildlife contraception in the future are enormous. The number of long-acting injectable or oral contraceptive steroids available today that have not been tried in wildlife exceeds 30, and new compounds are being discovered every year. Synthetic molecules that mimic important reproduction-regulating brain hormones and inhibit the reproductive process are available today, but have yet to be tested in wildlife. Immunological approaches, similar to the one we are



testing on mares, will probably work on rodents such as beavers, ground hogs, and squirrels, where animals can be live-trapped, injected, and released. Currently, there are at least 50 plants that have documented contraceptive effects in mammals, including humans, but which have not been applied to wildlife. As discussed earlier, contraception in rodents, canids (dogs), and other small mammals is relatively easy if resistance to bait acceptance can be overcome. There are new technologies available that can encapsulate drugs and disguise aversive tastes, but they have not yet been applied to wildlife contraception.

A compelling question, then, is why, with increasing problems of wildlife management, fertility control for wild and feral animals hasn't kept pace with technological advances? There are several possible answers, but two stand out. First, the money needed for this research has not been made available. With the exception of the Department of the Interior, Federal and state agencies have shown little or no interest in wildlife contraception. Animal rights organizations, for the most part, lack the resources to fund the needed research, and the few who do have the resources have been unwilling to invest in it.

A second factor is the staunch refusal of agricultural interests to endorse nonlethal methods as a means of animal control. The USDA's National Advisory Committee on Animal Damage Control has not permitted even the mention of fertility control, chemosterilization, or other nonlethal techniques in their recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture. Such resistance is short-sighted and ignores the reality of changing public opinion.

Wildlife contraception has its limitations, to be sure. Contraception, at least in the short run, will always be more expensive than killing or trapping. It may, however, be cheaper over the long run, since contraception attacks the cause of the problem (reproduction) rather than just the symptoms (overpopulation). There are also some species whose natural history and sheer numbers simply make fertility control unrealistic. For example, unless a single dose of long-acting oral contraceptive can be developed, it is unlikely that the method will be successful in coyotes. Contraception in deer might work quite well in small confined areas like urban parks, but it is not the answer for 18 million deer across the U.S.

Despite its limitations, however, wildlife contraception is an idea whose time has arrived. Its future does not rest so much with science as it does with other forces. Federal granting agencies, wildlife managers, and animal welfare organizations must bring contraceptive management from conceptual form to reality. The public must be brought to understand the nature of the subject, chances for success, benefits, and—most of all—the consequences of not pursuing this goal.

Dr. Kirkpatrick is an associate professor of physiology at Eastern Montana College in Billings.

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Baby dolphins, pregnant dolphins, and mothers nursing their young are most vulnerable. Because dolphins breathe air just like the rest of us.

Trapped in the nets, unable to surface, they drown.

Millions of Americans are joining a national boycott of all canned tuna products.

We'd like your cat to join the boycott, too.

After all, millions of pounds of tuna are sold to cat

food makers. And they need to feel the pressure along with the other big canners.

Together, we can force the tuna fleets to change their fishing methods. So they catch as many fish. But stop killing the dolphins.

In fact, you can help us apply all kinds of pressure.

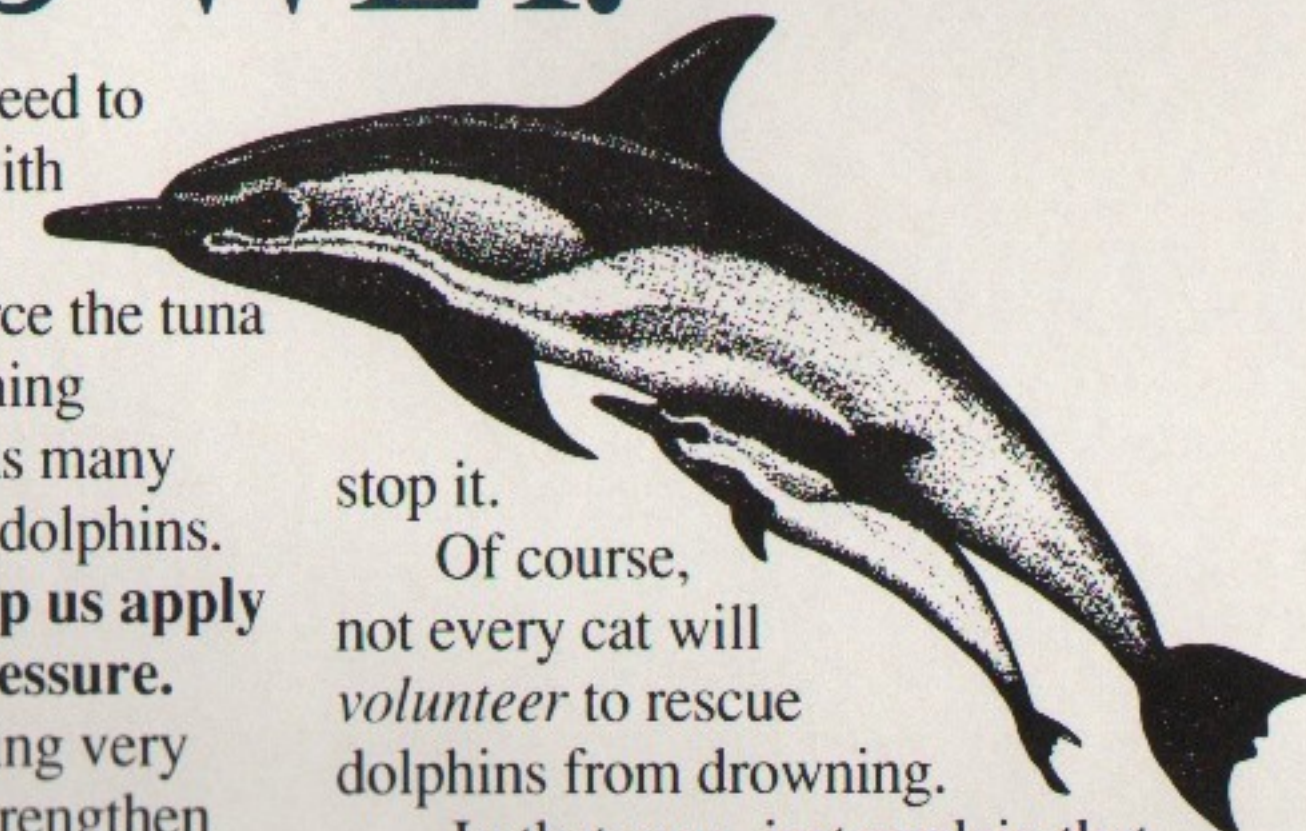
We're working very hard to strengthen the federal law that's supposed to protect the dolphins.

This law is now being violated by the tuna fleets.

Videotapes taken undercover and shown on national news confirm that hundreds of thousands of dolphins are being massacred off the Pacific coast.

It's the biggest kill of marine mammals in the world today. And only your cat — and you — can

Please boycott all brands of tuna cat food.



stop it.

Of course, not every cat will volunteer to rescue dolphins from drowning.

In that case, just explain that you're the one who buys the food.

And a hundred thousand dead dolphins is too high a price to pay.

Robert Mosbacher
Secretary of Commerce
Commerce Building
14th Street NW
Washington, DC 20230

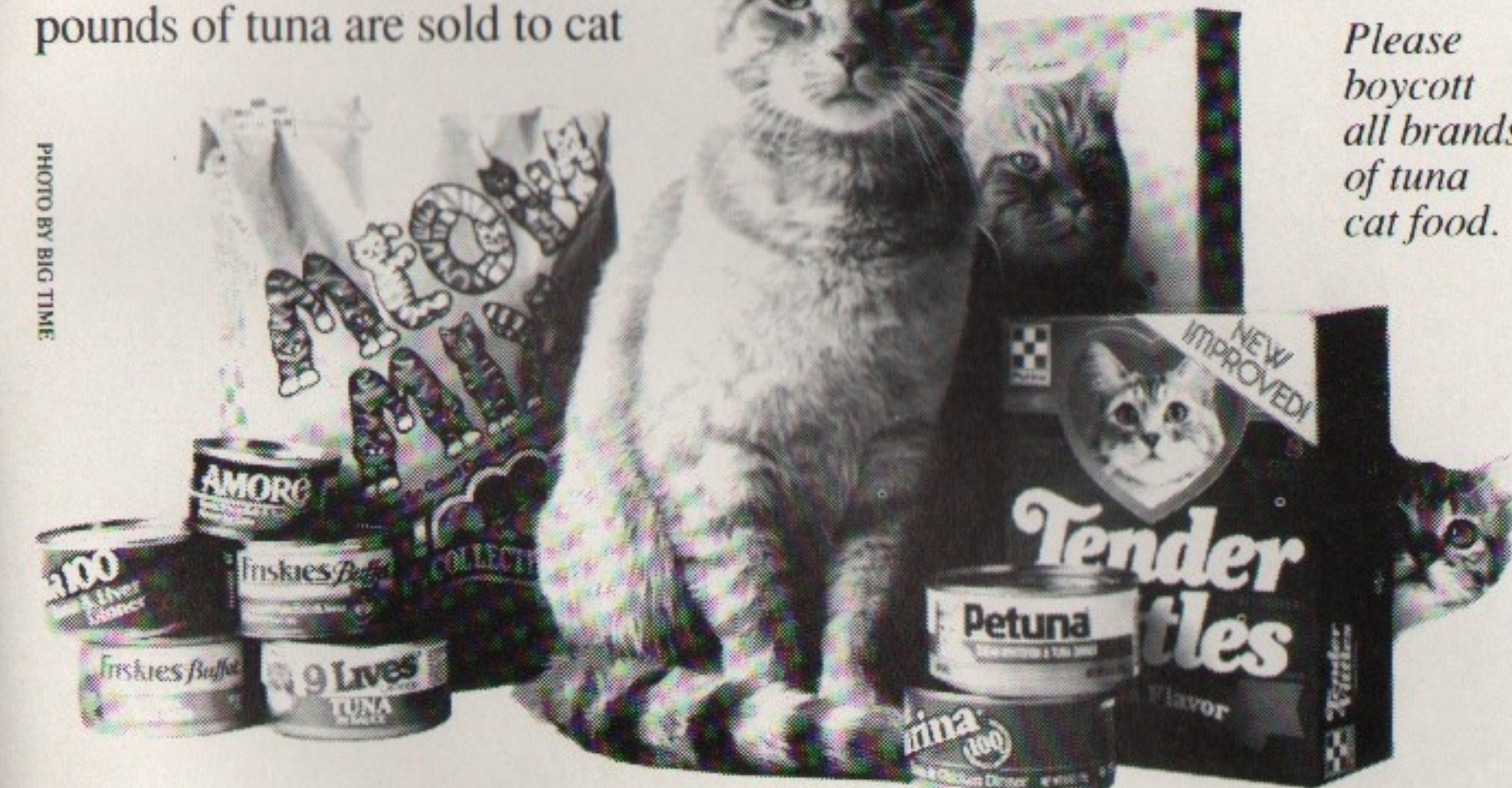
We can't allow the massacre of dolphins to go on. It's time to enforce the federal Marine Mammal Protection Act and bring the dolphin kill down to zero. Future generations won't forgive inaction.

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(we'll forward this portion to Sec. Mosbacher)

I've joined the tuna boycott as of today. Here's my contribution to your fight to rescue the 75,000 to 150,000 dolphins now killed each year. [] \$10 [] \$15 [] \$25 [] \$50 [] \$150 [] more. Keep me posted.

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