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Marching Ahead

In just three months, activists from across the nation will convene on Washington, D.C. to march for animals. Whether or not this critical event can be prevented is uncertain. However, great strides have been made toward the march's realization. This issue of ANIMALS' AGENDA is dedicated to this, the nation's first large-scale animal rights demonstration in the history of the United States. The march is an opportunity to bring attention to the issues of animal rights and the need for social change.

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Letters

Are Stray Cats All Bad?

Too many people conveniently “don’t see” animals in trouble when they are right in plain sight, and those who do reach out to animals in trouble may receive a rude awakening when they try to help. The municipal shelters “don’t take cats,” have “no money for veterinary care” for injured dogs, “can’t help unless you confine the animal for us to pick up.” Taking a stray (injured or not) to a private shelter may bring another surprise: “Cages are full, no animals taken in until further notice.” Victims of abuse, except in rare cases, will suffer, charged full price for treating strays; those accepting financial responsibility for them are shocked at the costs involved, and their good intentions are set aside next time they see a stray.

Publicizing the problem may get attention, but it’s a long way from seeing that his leg had been broken. He did not fight against being put in my car. He seemed to be suffering... and very frightened... in need of kindness as much as do for his other problems.

Our vet agreed to look at the animal in my short notice, and he estimated that it had been abused for four months. He continued that one cat had been injured. He had suffered radical nerve damage, making the front leg useless.

The shorter space became a rather moot point. If hundreds of people could look the other way rather than stop to help an injured cat, who would adopt a cat dragging a front leg undermined himself? So the cat is now in my garage, while we find out what other “owner” will miraculously turn up to adopt it. And we wrestle with the larger question. Do we give him comfort for the moment and then take him to be euthanized? Or do we try to convince ourselves that just this one more is worth saving to be altered, have his poor crippled leg amputated, and then try to fit him in with six other cats, five of whom are still semi-since last stray from six months ago? Will a bit of food, shelter, and kindness be a far better future for the rest of his life if we feel we can’t take him on permanently?

It’s clear that the real question isn’t whether we exist in a sanatorium or society.

—Joan Bailey Apalenyi, Las Vegas

It was good to see attention given in recent issues of THE ANIMALS’ AGENDA! How the situation of stray and feral cats. In the last 15 years or so, I became aware of stray cats and dogs in the community, and I kept them to the local animal shelters or sometimes keeping them. About 1983 I became aware of trapping and lab animal issues and found myself so concerned with the plight of these cats.


Letters

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It is unrealistic to expect the humane community to single-handedly rescue all the stray and abandoned animals. However, if we do nothing other than write letters and go to demonstrations, it does little to improve anyone other than ourselves. The issue is always raised about the money; it takes for care for an additional animal, but by not buying as many new clothes or going out to restaurants or hairdressers quite as frequently, money could be made available to take on an additional needy animal. That some people in the movement do nothing to help these animals does little for our credibility.

—Cathy Keene
Arlington, VA

Documentation Essential
I have a suggestion to make to all animal organizations. When sending out printed material, it is essential that the source be listed for cited statistics. When debating with an educated animal rights person, it is difficult to be persuasive if he merely asks you where you get your statistics and you must reply, "Oh, a pamphlet for such-and-such animal welfare organization."

The other suggestion concerns requests for support of Congressmen's bills. I realize printing costs are dear, but cite the primary clauses of the bill verbatim or, better still, inform the reader how to find or obtain the complete text of the bill. This would add a great deal of validity to our request.

The viscountess and other anti-animal rights groups rely on the public merely swallowing what they have to say without questioning their sources or what the real truth is. We should not fall into that trap ourselves.

—J.W. H. H. Indian Trail, NC

On Jews and Animals
Sidney Jacobs's superb article "Jews, Judaism and Animal Rights" (October 1988) evoked memories of the bitter period of the late '50s and '60s when the battle for a federal humane slaughter law was opposed by all Jewish organizations. This didn't stop a law and brought all of their political power into play, charging antisemitism. The Jewish community at large remained silent, apparently willing to let the Jewish organizations and rabbeis speak for all Jews. The pivotal issue was not the ritual cut, but the torture inflicted on the animals by shocking and holing them. It was not until kosher slaughter was exempted from the proposed law that the Jewish community relinquished its fight. The drab and the pity is that after almost 30 years, the rabbeis and packing houses still shun using a humane holding pen offered to them free of any charge so that the shocking and holing of the animals could be eliminated.

I agree with Jacobs that Nina Natafson is heroic to have founded Concern for Animals in Israel (CIA). Letters to CIA from tourists after visiting Israel are heartbreakingly. Here are samples from More Letters Page 6

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Dates: Deadline for entries is December 15, 1990.

Awards will be announced and presented at the annual meeting of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, May 1991.

For information or entry submission, contact
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Calcium Quandary

In regard to Dr. Neal Barnard’s osteoporosis article in the November 1989 issue (Physician in Half Term), ingestion of calcium has been shown to slow calcium loss in the bones of postmenopausal women by Riis in Denmark and Smith at the University of Wisconsin. In postmenopausal women, calcium intake, although important, does seem less helpful than estrogen in reducing bone loss. Adequate calcium intakes in childhood through development of peak bone mass at approximately age 35 is especially critical.

—Connie M. Weaver, Ph.D. and Jack L.
Albright, Ph.D.
Purdue University
West Lafayette, IN 47906

I wish to share some additional information about osteoporosis. The adult body requires a calcium intake of calcium and phosphorus in at least a 2:1 ratio, if the Vitamin D level is adequate. Most milk drinks (yes, soft drinks) are very high in phosphoric acid. If calcium is not consumed at an equivalent rate, the lower ratio of calcium to phosphorus in the body triggers the excretion of phosphorus, which creates decalcification of the bones. Calcium and phosphorus then exit the body through the kidneys. A diet high in phosphates will have this decalcifying effect.

The calcium/phosphorus ratio is another reason not to eat animal protein and to eat a good source of digestible calcium. Also, the fats in animal products can combine with calcium in the intestines—further preventing absorption.

—Nancy Parks
Arlington, VA

Neal Barnard replies: The key point to remember about calcium is that while a few studies have found that increasing calcium intake seemed to help slow osteoporosis, other studies have not been able to replicate this effect. In any case, milk remains perhaps the least desirable source of calcium.

Editor’s Note: Calcium carbonate tablets can be found in any drugstore, and can provide some insurance against calcium deficiency.

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—R.B. / Amherst, OH

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A vegetarian diet is without doubt a much healthier regimen than a diet that includes meat. Vegetarians have considerably less risk of heart disease, cancer, stroke, and diabetes, and they live five years longer than nonvegetarians. But there are three concerns often raised by people who steer clear of meat: protein, calcium, and vitamin B-12. The first two are not problems in reality, although the last is a potential problem. Let’s look at each.

Protein
People have come to view protein as synonymous with health; and, indeed, we do need protein in our diet. But we do not need large amounts of it. In fact, there is reason to be cautious of protein-laden foods such as meat, eggs, dairy products, and even legumes. High-protein diets contribute to kidney disease and osteoporosis: a high intake of protein forces the kidneys to work harder, and probably to lose function earlier. Likewise, high-protein diets cause calcium to be excreted in the urine, for reasons that are not entirely clear.

The amount of protein in a varied diet of grains, vegetables, fruits, and modest amounts of legumes is more than sufficient for the body’s needs. The inclusion of animal products sends to escalate protein intake to higher than desirable levels.

How much protein should be included in the diet? As a practical matter, there is no need to get out your food scale and nutrition tables. Neither is it normally necessary to worry about "completing proteins"; that notion was discarded long ago. The best rule of thumb is that in one getting a variety of foods in sufficient quantity to maintain a reasonable body weight, a protein deficiency is extremely unlikely.

Calcium
There has been a considerable amount of misinformation about calcium lately. Although some have suggested that the calcium in milk will prevent osteoporosis, this is apparently not the case. Osteoporosis is a disease of bone loss, which occurs most aggressively in women after the hormonal changes of menopause occur. Low dose hormone supplements are helpful in preventing or arresting osteoporosis, although the use of hormone supplements is increasingly controversial because it appears to increase cancer risk. But ingesting calcium is not the answer for osteoporosis. As I pointed out in a recent column (November 1989), the best scientific evidence shows that, for adults, calcium supplementation does not prevent or slow osteoporosis.

Young people whose bones are still developing should get plenty of calcium. The most generous sources of calcium per calorie are broccoli and green leafy vegetables. Fortified orange juice is also loaded with calcium of a high bioavailability. Dairy products are rich in calcium, but they contain cholesterol, fat, allergenic proteins, lactose sugar, and a variety of contaminants.

Vitamin B-12
B-12 is, in my view, a genuine issue. So Western countries have largely lost their traditional sources of it. Westerners may not be likely to notice the loss of this source, however, because they have gradually increased their meat intake, which also provides a source of B-12. Although animals cannot make the vitamin, they absorb the B-12 made by bacteria that live in their digestive tracts in their mouths. They may also ingest B-12 made by bacteria in soil or on plants they have eaten. This B-12 finds its way into animals’ muscles, organs, and milk.

A number of people have been known to have sufficient B-12 in their bodies for years without any apparent dietary source. It may be that the bacteria in their digestive tracts are producing enough B-12 for their needs, but I do not recommend relying on this possibility. Some cases of dietary B-12 deficiency have occurred. Symptoms include anemia, neurological problems (such as weakness and tingling in the arms and legs), and a sore mouth.

A smothie... the original australian comfort sandoal

Dr. Barnard is president of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (P.O. Box 3223), Washington, DC 20016; (202-686-2100),
Tony LaRussa: Going To Bat

Tony was on the road with the team, I saw this television documentary called Pasture To Plate that showed exactly how meat animals were raised and slaughtered—sheep, pigs, cattle. It showed the whole thing. By the time they ran the credits at the end of the show, I made a vow to never cause that just a little bit of meat in the pasta sauces.

Like many other newcomers to vegetarianism, however, the LaRussas have enjoyed discovering whole grains and new varieties of vegetable cooking. "We really feel better about eating non-violently," Elaine states.

For The Animals

Adds Tony, "I'll guarantee you that most of the people who are going to stop eating red meat, or limit it, are not doing it to be 'woke to the fact that they're doing it. They're doing it because all of a sudden they're thinking 'What—that's my health. That's personal.' Conrepo grows from there.

Because a big part of Tony's job as manager is promoting team unity, he doesn't actively promote animal rights ideas among his players, many of whom not only eat meat, but also fish, hunt, and buy fur garments. In fact, two of LaRussa's top sluggiers the past two seasons have been Jose Canseco, who formerly played for the California Egg Board, and Dave Parker (now with Milwaukee), who once wore what must have been one of the longest fur coats ever made.

"But people in baseball are aware now how we feel," Elaine hastens to add. "We put animal rights stamps on our Christmas cards. Sometimes to lighten things up some of the players will throw a copy of Fast Food and Speeding papers on my desk, but I think they respect his feelings, too."

Confirms Tony, "I don't get up and deliver sermons to the players, but they do know when I'm in a bad mood. I think I had some effect. If you counted the number of fur coats worn by members of the Athletics in 1985 as compared to what you counted the ones in '89, the number was down.

As the senior baseball wife in the Oakland entourage, Elaine is unofficial superintendent of the racks. An active part of traditional part of her job is promoting team unity by encouraging good relations among the players. "I have a real problem with the fur and the baseball wives," Elaine admits. "But it was never as bad as this year. I am at separating what he believes and stands for off the field with what he does as a part of the team."

The LaRussas have been known to have the same box with someone wearing fur and be comfortable, and I won't be at the game with someone who orders veg.

At a recent dinner date at the White House held in honor of visiting Philippines president Corazon Aquino, the LaRussas were the only major league owners who didn't eat any meat. "I don't run into that now," she says. "A lot of them are into carbohydrates, especially pasta. But they still have meatballs with it."

Influence on baseball colleagues is thus far subtle. Only two other prominent baseball figures are vegetarian—former National League All-Star second baseman Dave Cash, now retired, who became vegetarian in 1978 for religious reasons, and Atlanta Braves vice president Harry Aaron, the all-time major league home run champion, who was raised as a semi-vegetarian and has avoided meat for health reasons all his life. "I don't know of any others," Elaine admits, although some people have cut out red meat. At the same time, Elaine notes that the stereotype of the steak-eating major leaguer is mostly outdated. "I don't run into that now," she says.

Tony, who has avoided alcohol in the past, says, "I do have a few glasses at times. It's all right. I don't drink much."

Our views known now," Elaine explains, "because in two years we may be in fifth place, especially with all the players that we could lose to free agency, and then there might not be as many people listening. Right now Tony's hot. Now is the chance to go out and let people know, especially growing boys, that you can be big and strong and still be gentle and a vegetarian, that you don't have to kill animals or be cruel to be macho."

"My personal passion is hunting," Tony states, a view he's held ever since he and a friend killed a bird with a BB gun as children. LaRussa's anti-hunting stance challenges one of the most entrenched off-season pursuits of athletes. Among LaRussa's teammates during his playing years were Reggie Jackson, who participates in celebrity game hunts, and his former minor league and film star Kurt Russell (who now and then gets into the game)

For up-to-date information on animal issues, the LaRussas rely—of course—on the ANIMALS' "subscribe," Elaine says, and "we often give subscriptions as gifts. In fact, we've donated 150 to our local libraries. You're publishing an extremely important magazine for the cause," she concludes. "For the animals and the earth."

Thanks to Teri Bannato and Kathy Strain of THE ANIMALS' AGENDA for interview assistance.
Animal Research is sending the White House photos of people allegedly served by animal research. The University of Maryland has canceled plans for a substance abuse treatment center for the inmates, to build an $11 million animal research lab on the same site. Protest to Judith Delaney, Vice President for Institutional Advancement, University of Maryland at Baltimore, 511 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, MD 21201; and Dr. William Kirwan, Officer of the President, Main Administration Bldg., University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

Group News
The Combination Fallon Alliance has rented at RIO, Box 115, Fairfax, VA 22030. It has a new executive secretary, Barbara Reynolds, and has rejoined at RIO, Box 7, Benton City, WA 99320-1007; 509-258-0358. See also the Sea Turtles Has a new telephone: 603.543.0143. Action 81 collects reports of animal thefts. R. 3 Box 000, Brynnville, WA 28211; 703-935-1282.

1287. Dug. The Pelican Fund has a 19-hour-old observer in the Pacific Ocean, which is unusually cold weather since 1957. Protest at RIO, c/o J. R. St. Peter's Church, 920 West St., Philadelphia, PA 237-0900; 812-522-1500. The Gorilla Foundation, Box 6755, Woodside, CA 94062, supports Kim and Michael, the gorillas who speak in sign language. The Bill Watterson Appeal telephone number is now 708- 260-0066. Animal Action Scotland has moved to 62 Old Dumbarton Rd., Glasgow G3 6LP, United Kingdom.

Prizes
March 1 is nomination deadline for the Delta Society's 1960 Distinguished Service Award. Nominations can be submitted to Dr. Robert G. Smith, Delta Biological Program, Early Child Development Institute, 525 E. 60th St., New York, NY 10022.

Ad Mauzeroll
Carmo Inc., a producer of safety equipment, has been ordered to pay $100,000 in back wages to 300 workers at its New York plant. The workers had been employed for a year and a half without pay.

Actions
Dolphin Project president R. O. Banzhaf's request for a court order was denied. The court found that the project was not a public forum.
The Politics of Animal Rights

While there may have been philosophers and moralists throughout the ages speaking out against cruelty to animals, the view that an animal may have a right to a life free from human-inflicted suffering was relatively new 15 years ago. As with anything new that challenges the status quo, many tried to dismiss these new ideas as ridiculous. However, with the publication of serious books dealing with the subject, the issues became more difficult to dismiss. Peter Singer, Tom Regan, and others provided theory to back up political actions. As a result, the animal rights movement has blossomed to the dismay of many who hoped it would fade.

By Kevin J. Beedy, Ph.D.

The only way to combat the moral charge that animals have a right to a life without torture is to demonstrate that their torture serves a higher purpose. As has become evident, this argument is seriously flawed and does not stand up well against cross-examination. Regardless, as a political tool the argument has proven somewhat successful. Medical research institutions are often still able to combat the actions of animal rights groups through the political process and the media. It is clear now that animal rights is no longer just an ethical issue. It is a political issue. Who gets to control which form of ethics rules? Does the American Medical Association get to decide when species live and which die, or should those decisions be made by others who do not have a financial stake in promoting animal experimentation to end it will be an easier task than convincing research institutions.

The politics of media manipulation

As the National Rifle Association and big business lobbies are learning, the nature of politics is changing. The new politics involves a battle for control of the sources of information, the media. The door is opening for groups and individuals who previously would not have the political strength (money, organizational numbers, connections, etc.) to influence the political process. The media afford social activists the political opportunity to make their ideas count. The key is understanding how to use this opportunity.

For instance, the media (and the public for that matter) do not allow chemical factories to address allegations of pollution by pointing to a terrific plastic compound which results from the manufacturing process. "Sure we pollute, but how else could we produce this?" The factories are being forced to produce with less pollution or face financial state in promoting animal experimentation to end it will be an easier task than convincing research institutions.

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many actions in general and those by animal liberators in particular. First, terrorism, as defined above, carries no moral weight. Second, terrorism is and always has been justified by the leaders it serves. It is simply the definition of a particular type of political action. Placing a moral label of right or wrong on the act depends on who is using the label. Second, because most acts of terrorism have been directed against Western nations, citizens of those countries associate all terrorism with evil. This is fomented by the governments in these countries giving political advantage from that characterization. Third, because the term “terrorism” carries with it connotations of evil, it becomes politically useful to label any act that is disliked “terrorism.” It conveniently associates the perpetrators with evil and helps to eliminate public sympathy for the “terrorists.” The key is being able to make the label stick—much as the ALF, two questions arise. Are their acts, in fact, terrorism? If so, are they evil? Answering the first question is often more focussed on the intentions of the liberators. In most cases, ALF actions are intended to be legal, non-violent. Continued on next page

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the world from their homes and their natural habitats. The destruction of their homes and habitats is a direct result of human activities such as habitat loss, pollution, and over-hunting. Conserving these animals requires cooperation and funding from everyone who values their existence.

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ACTIVIST AGENDA

MONEY MAKERS FOR GRASSROOTS GROUPS

TAG SALES

By Mary Peterson

When?

Late spring and early fall are ideal times. Tag sales promise the best results. Compete with the sales and the good weather combine to bring out hordes of shoppers. A one-day sale is best held on a Saturday, and always plan a rain date. You can hold a Saturday sale with Sunday or the following Saturday as the rain date, or a two-day weekend sale with the next weekend as the rain date. Start your sale no later than 8 or 9 A.M. Serious buyers come early. If you’re not ready for them, they won’t wait. Assemble your crew at least two hours before starting time. Set-up and last-minute pricing always take longer than expected. And to make money fast, you must have all your merchandise on display and priced when you open for business.

Where?

A front lawn on a busy, well-known suburban street is perfect. Also, the street must be able to accommodate stop and go traffic and extra parked cars. Before your first sale, it’s a good idea to clear your proposed site with town police.

How to Advertise

Put a classified ad in daily and weekly papers. This is essential. You can keep the cost down by keeping your ads short. All you need to include are date, rain date, hours, address, and a brief description of the merchandise. You’ll need posters to nail up utility poles at major intersections surrounding the site. On an 8-1/2 by 11 sheet of paper, print in large, easy-to-read letters: “TAG SALE TODAY!” with the street address. Also draw an arrow pointing right, left, or up, then photocopy the poster a dozen times. Take to a dozen same-size pieces of cardboard, and mount on poles the night before the sale. The weather looks good (otherwise, mount them the morning of the sale). Be sure to retrieve the posters at day’s end. They can be used again, as long as no date is on them.

How to get the Merchandise

People like to donate to benefit tag sales. They can unload things they wish they’d never acquired in the first place, and they feel good knowing they’re contributing to a worthy cause. A month or so before the sale, circulate a flyer labeled, “Tag Sale,” giving the time, date, place, and a brief description of your group’s work. Include phone numbers for potential donors to call for pickups. If stores are told of a drop-off point, they often volunteer to deliver their donations.

Leon Hinch has repeatedly called his company’s name of dogs “poisoned.” He’s currently not looking for any cases. Instead, he has his salespeople sharpen their marketing skills by operating on live dogs. According to an animal rights protest in the real reason.

U.S. Surgical uses thousands of dogs to “improve our business.” As for Leon Hinch, his

$1,226,000 salary is proportionately to his

$75 million equity in the company.

When confronted with charges that his company has killed tens of thousands of dogs, Mr. Hinch said, “I think that’s an absolute lie.” He added that any dogs that die in the laboratory do so with the permission of the researchers who use them.

Friends of Animals wants U.S. Surgical to market its products without the unnecessary suffering and death of animals.

Recently, the Physicians Committee For Responsible Medicine presented Mr. Hinch with a petition of 1,000 doctors in the Company, requesting You to stop using animals to test your products. Killing dogs is useless, unnecessary for medical research, and only benefits human life. So when Mr. Hinch claims that the need to test salespeople on live dogs is vital — we ask, who stands to benefit? And when he says, “Human life is the balance,” he wants to know, who’s life? He may not want to answer these questions. But we can think of at least 10,000 good reasons for asking them.

DID 10,000 DOGS DIE
FOR THE BENEFIT
OF ALL HUMAN LIFE,
OR FOR THE
BENEFIT OF ONE?

Friends of Animals National Headquarters P.O. Box 754 Norwalk, CT 06856 203 866-5223

Leon C. Hinch, U.S. Surgical Corporation Chairman, President, and CEO 1988 Salary and Bonus: $1,226,000

*Colorado Governor, 11/28/95.

Texas Monthly, 8/95.

Rodeo: American Tragedy or Legalized Cruelty? Some Would Call It Both...

For about half an hour before the ride, the saddle bronc rider formatoed the horse, administering backhand slaps to the animal's head again and again as it waited in the wooden chute.

Fear seemed to well in the beast's eyes, but when the chute finally opened the horse topped dead in its tracks, as if to defy the cowboy, despite a formidable tug on the leather bucking strap squeezed tightly around its loin.

Finally, after two pokes from an electric prod, the horse lurched forward and began to buck.

It was not a pretty ride. The cowboy, for all his provocations, finished with what at that time was the day's lowest score at the California Rodeo—San Francisco Chronicle, "Rodeo Critics Call It 'Legalized Cruelty'," 7/25/81

Touted as a "great American tradition" and "the last real family entertainment," its legions of fans, rodeo is condemned nonetheless by every major animal protection organization in the U.S. Is it perhaps that cruelty, like beauty, is in the eye of the beholder? In 1982 the Humane Society of the United States and the American Humane Association formulated a joint rodeo policy which says, in part: "The HSUS and the AHA contend that rodeo is not an accurate or harmless portrayal of ranching skills; rather, they display and encourage an insensitivity to and acceptance of brutal treatment of animals in the name of sport. Such callous disregard for our moral obligations toward other living creatures has a negative impact on society as a whole and on impressionable children in particular."

Regarding the animals, one hears such callous remarks as, "Aw, they're going to slaughter anyway." True enough, and all the more reason to treat them as humanely as possible before that time. Or as one vegetarian activist likes to admonish the cowboys, "Don't play with your food!" The anti-cruelty laws of most states would seem to prohibit rodeo, yet it is difficult to find local district attorneys willing to prosecute alleged rodeo abuses.

America's rodeo heritage (from the Spanish "rodeo") to round up extends back to the late 1800s, when the activities started as a break from ranchhands' everyday routine. In those days, says the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association, "the primary draw for the cowboys was to gain 'bragging rights' and win a few side bets."

But rodeo, and the times, have changed. These days rodeo is big business. The 10,000-member PRCA, based in Colorado Springs, Colorado, was incorporated in 1975 and now boasts its own commissioner. The PRCA annually sanctions some 700 rodeos, with prize monies totaling nearly $17 million in 1989, and a broad spectrum of sponsors: cigarette and jeans companies, auto and truck manufacturers, and beer and soft drink bottlers. And today's rodeo participants are more likely to be professional athletes then ranchhands. Some are drawn to the sport because, as one cowboy put it, they're too lazy to work, too nervous to steal and too jealous to pimp.

The United States is rodeo's principal stronghold, though the sport is also popular in parts of Canada and Australia. Touring shows periodically play the European circuit. Normally a warm-weather undertaking, the advent of large indoor arenas has allowed rodeo to become a year-round activity, with the National Finals taking place in Las Vegas each December.

Though rodeo may be republican in tone, it is certainly democratic in scope. There are rodeos of every stripe: "Little Britches" rodeos for children, high school and college rodeos, and police, military, and prison rodeos. Curiously, considering their own histories of oppression, there are even black, gay, and all-women rodeos. Nor are high-ranking politicians immune: former U.S. Secretary of Commerce, Malcolm Baldrige, was killed in a rodeo accident in 1987.

The animals

Rodeo's detractors claim that ordinarily docile farm animals are provoked into their wild behavior via bucking straps, electric prods, raking spurs, pain, and fear. Advocates respond that these are naturally "sassy" animals who like to buck, who would have gone to slaughter but for rodeo. They further claim that a bucking horse or bull is in the arena only about eight minutes a year. But those "eight minutes" do not account for the...
Continued from previous page.

hundreds of hours of unsupervised practice sessions, often on the same animal, where "anything goes." Stock contractors say that many of their bucking animals perform well into old age, far longer than the average lifespan of these animals. Perhaps. But simple longevity does not justify what the animals are forced to endure in the arena. Neither could the same be said for the calves, steers, orphans, and geldings whose life on the rodeo circuit is relatively short one. Their worth is valued at "cents per pound," and they are treated accordingly.

An added concern is the stress of constant travel on rodeo livestock, often in poorly-ventilated vehicles. Though there are state laws requiring that the animals be uncased, fed, and watered at specified intervals, enforcement is spotty at best. The animals undoubtedly fare better with the PRCA than on the amateur rodeo circuit, however.

The events

"The horses and bulls enjoy what they're doing, and if you hurt them, they won't do it any more."—PRCA stock contractor, in the PRCA's "Human Health: The Care and Treatment of Professional Rodeo Livestock" (1989), p. 10.

There are eight standard PRCA events; these bucking events (bareback, saddle bronc, bull riding), three roping events (calf, steer, team), plus steer wrestling and barrel racing. Rodeo racing is confined to women only, and women do not compete in the other seven events.

To receive a score in the bucking events, the cowboy must stay on the horse or bull for a minimum of eight seconds, and he receives additional points for his spurring action.

Unlike the horse-riding events, which have their origin in ranch life, bull riding was created for its crowd-pleasing antics, and is the most dangerous event in all of rodeo for the human participants. Bulls, unlike horses, will often try to gore or trample fallen riders. Rodeo clowns play a critical role in protecting the riders from bull's hooves and horns by distracting the enraged animals. As a horse or bull bursts into the arena from the holding chute, a leather flank strap (also called bucking strap) is cinched tightly around the animal's sensitive inguinal region, just behind the rib cage. PRCA rules require that the straps be faeçe-lined; still, it is not uncommon to see scars caused by them. Rodeo proponents claim that the flank strap doesn't hurt the animals—that it's only an "irritant" to "tick" them and make them kick higher. One stock contractor concurs that "98 percent of the animals won't buck without a bucking strap" (San Francisco Chronicle, op. cit.), and indeed most horses stop bucking the moment the strap is loosened.

Half a rider's score is based on the performance of the bucking horse or bull. Thus the wider the ride, the more points for the cowboy, which translates into more prize money (i.e., big bucks equal Big Buck). Calf, steer, and team roping all have their origins in the everyday life of a working cowboy. In any case it would intentionally harm livestock, yet the time and money constraints of rodeo competition do not encourage humane treatment. Some ranchers reportedly refuse to hire rodeo cowboys, claiming they're too rough on the animals.

A 1985 study done for the PRCA concludes that, "with 95 percent confidence, there is an extremely small amount of rope stress incurred by rodeo calves during rodeo." (*Human Health: The Care and Treatment of Professional Rodeo Livestock*, 1989, p. 10).

In steer wrestling, the cowboy slips from his horse at full gallop to grab the horns of a running steer and force the animal to the ground by violently twisting his neck. Consider the statement made to the International Society for Animal Rights by Dr. C. G. Haber, a veterinarian with 30 years experience as a mast inspector for the USDA: "The rodeo folks and their animals to the packing houses where... I have seen cattle so extensively bruised that the only area in which the skin was attached was the head, neck, legs, and belly. I have seen animals with 6 to 8 ribs broken from the spine and at times puncturing the lungs. I have seen as much as 2 and 3 gallons of free blood accumulated under the detached skin.

Barrel racing is restricted to women only. The cowgirl rides in a cloverleaf pattern through a set of 50-pail oil drums in the fastest time possible. It is undoubtedly the most innocuous of all PRCA events, but still a matter of concern, especially when unsound horses are used. As Dr. Kerry Ladd-Smith (veterinarian and former rodeo competitor) wrote to the California State Fair Board in 1988: "I have seen horses compete successfully in the arena who show marked lameness before or after the event. Pickup riders frequently use tame horses for their job, too. I would like to see veterinary inspection of all rodeo stock and drug testing of winning rodeo entries instituted, as well as a requirement for a veterinarian on premises during all events."

**Charreadas**

Unlike the general public, Mexican-style rodeos known as charreadas (from the Spanish "charro"—horseman) are popular in some Western states, with an accent on pageantry and horsemanship. Charreadas do not use bank straps, and the bucking events are not timed. The charro rides until he is thrown or the horse or bull stops bucking. Two events in the charreadas are of special concern. In "el coyo" (failing), a running steer is grabbed by the tail. Flipped into the air and slammed to the ground, often stunning the animal or knocking him unconscious. Occasionally the tail is ripped from the body. "Mangenera a caballo" (rope on feet) involves lassoing a running horse by the front feet, sometimes throwing the horse head over heels. Both these events are extremely dangerous for the animals.

Cesar Chavez, president of the United Farm Workers and an ethical vegetarian, wrote in 1980 to the Los Angeles City Council in opposition to a proposed "bloodied" bullfight: His Continued on next page.

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words are as equally applicable to rodeos: "Chastity, whether it is directed against human beings or against animals, is not the exclusive province of any one culture or community of people. Racism, economic deprivation, dog fighting and bullfighting are out of the same fabric—violence."

Other events

In addition to the eight PRCA-sanctioned events, there is an odd mix of "comedy" acts which appear at many rodeos, both professional and amateur. These include "steer dressing," calf and greased pig "scrambles," calf tying, chuckwagon racing, and "cow milking" contests. Another crowd pleaser is an act featuring a small (and probably terrified) monkey dressed in a miniature cowboy suit and tied to the back of a steed, herding a flock of ducks.

Few of these events have anything to do with ranch life, and many pose dangers to the animals. Three horses were killed in a轼ous circus in a chuckwagon race at the Calgary Stampede in 1980. Five others have died since 1983 as a result of injuries in the Omsk, Washington "Suicide Race." (For the opinion of Steele's dressing and pig scrambles, one Texas bull rider told an Oakland, Calif., Tribune reporter, 5/1/89, "I never heard of them events. Stuff like that should be banned from rodeo. It just degrades the professional athletes."

Rodeo Injuries and Veterinary Care

PRCA rules do not prevent injuries, though they do help to minimize them. Indeed, many rodeo critics think the animals would benefit greatly if all rodeos were PRCA-sanctioned, for the majority of animal injuries occur at amateur rodeos, some 1500 of which take place annually in the U.S. PRCA Rule 7.14 states: "An individual veterinarian should [emphasis added] be available at all events." It is not required. An "on-call" vet has repeatedly said inadequate, for rodeo injuries almost always require immediate attention.

More than 3.5 million spectators attended California rodeos in 1986, spending $18.5 million on tickets alone. It seems only common decency that a few of those dollars should be spent for veterinary care. Regrettably, cowboys are injured, too, but paramedics and ambulances are provided for them.

In the past three years in northern California, there have been documented deaths of at least five animals due to injuries suffered in rodeo, ranging from broken legs and broken bodies—all without the benefit of immediate veterinary care. There’s a crying need for state legislation in this area, and most veterinary organizations would probably be supportive of it, even if only for monetary reasons.

SEXISM IN THE RODEO

"Rodeo is an incredibly heavy male trip. It depends largely on the mystique of the cowboy, the proud, lonely figure who relies only on his own skills, the utter ethical integrity of his fellow cowboys and the luck of the draw. That leads to a lot of old-fashioned machismo. Women are either rodeo queens or groupies, interesting only as sexual rewards and diversions."

—Newswest, 10/22/72

Feminism and the women’s movement notwithstanding, professional rodeo has changed little since that was written. Women are still segregated to one event only—the barrel racing—and are often disparagingly referred to as "buckedonkeys." A highly recommended book for anyone interested in the history of women in the cowboy ethic is Elizabeth Atwood Lawrence’s Rodeo: An Anthropological Look at the West and the Same. In it, a Wyoming steer-wrestler expresses himself thusly: "Women should not rodeo any more than men can. Women were put on earth to reproduce, and are useless to animals. Women’s liberation is an excuse to get away with anything—they’re both ridiculous."

This deadly attitude is played out in the so-called "steer dressing," an event seen at PRCA and amateur rodeos alike. Teams of two or three cowboys throw a strangely struggling steer to the ground and attempt to force the animal’s face down repeatedly (sometimes years) over the animal’s hind legs, often to the accompaniment of crude commentary from the rodeo announcer. The not-so-subtle message, of course, is that women are like animals and it’s perfectly acceptable to abuse and/or demean both for fun.

Public outcry over steer dressing helped bring about the demise of a police county rodeo in northern California recently. A subsequent editorial in the San Jose Mercury-News suggested a compromise: "Have cowboys wrestle another cowboy to the ground and dress him in drag. If the point is humiliation, you might as well do it to somebody who can blush."

The rodeo arena would seem a fertile meeting ground for an alliance between women’s groups and animal rights advocates. Just for starters, consider the anti-woman epithets of animal origin, or the closely-related issue of dominance.

Children and rodeo

Rodeos seem an anomaly in a society that prides itself on kindness to animals. We’ve mentioned the "Little Bitchees" rodeo circuit. Many county fairs present "mutton bustin’" contests, in which preschool children attempt to ride a panic-stricken sheep. Continued on page 57

IT’S ABOUT TIME THAT OUR UNIVERSITIES:

1. Allow physicians, nurses and veterinarians, chosen by the animal advocacy community, unscheduled access to research facilities to monitor and document experimental procedures.

2. Issue clear policy statements that students are not required to vivisect or dissect animals.

3. Ask our federal agencies to increase funding for the advancement and use of technologies that do not harm or kill animals.

4. End the use of lost and abandoned pets as research tools.

5. End addiction and psychological experimentation on animals.

6. Start meaningful discussions with representatives of the animal advocacy community to develop a plan to phase out university reliance on the experimental use and abuse of animals.

World Laboratory Animal Liberation Week

It’s only days away! And it’s the most important event of the year in the worldwide effort to stop animal suffering in laboratories. IN DEFENSE OF ANIMALS is helping coordinate WORLD LABORATORY ANIMAL LIBERATION WEEK activities around the nation. Momentum is building, but still more help is needed! If you are not already involved, we’d like to know how we can help you to be a part of the force for change. We can provide materials, direct you to an organization in your area, find you transportation. Let us know how we can help you.

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IN DEFENSE OF ANIMALS, 21 Tamal Vista Blvd Corte Madera, CA 94925

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IN DEFENSE OF ANIMALS, 21 Tamal Vista Blvd Corte Madera, CA 94925
Making a Difference

By John Robbins

T o days we do not want to work in the lost of animals today often need to remind our fellow human beings that it's not merely when they are young and cuddly. Our friends at the shelter that it's not merely when they are young and cuddly. Our friends at the shelter who have dedicated their lives to caring for animals, we must do our part to care for them and respect their life.

The shelter is located in the heart of a busy city. It is a place where animals can find a home and feel safe. They are provided with food, water, and medical care. The shelter staff works hard to ensure that every animal is given the best possible care.

I visited the shelter during the week. The atmosphere was warm and welcoming. The volunteers were working hard to care for the animals. They were cleaning, feeding, and exercising them. I had the opportunity to meet some of the volunteers who work at the shelter.

One of the volunteers, a young woman, told me about her experience working at the shelter.

"I moved to the city from the countryside," she said. "I always wanted to work with animals. When I saw the shelter, I knew it was the perfect place for me."

I asked her what she liked most about her job.

"I love seeing the animals improve," she said. "When they come to us, they may be scared or hurt. But with our care and love, they start to improve. It's really rewarding to see them heal and recover."
Continued from previous page as a sanitation measure. As is often the case, it is feared, the Cuban authorities have often attempted to control the urban environment by destroying or removing all garbage, and even to a great extent, by feeding and poisoning food, or pieces of meat, into the streets, to save the town from a broken glass. (This procedure is also widely employed in most of Latin America, notably in Mexico, Chile, Peru, Argentina, Brazil—most of Africa, Asia, and even Europe). Recently, in an encouraging victory, the Association was able to persuade the sanitation department officials and other municipal authorities involved in animal control to discontinue the poisoning of cats and dogs in certain sections of private establishments.

As political violence stemming from a separatist conflict

The problems for the ranges are real. The ranges are only partially under attack, and the poaching is only being approached by the authorities, who are not common and seem to be an involved in heavy poaching to pursue the nation's black market or to the international black market. A similar situation exists in the countries of Latin America.

In addition to the dangers faced by the animal welfare groups, the Cuban authorities have also been content to allow the poaching of many animals, particularly the birds that are most valuable and are found in the forests. It is estimated that the number of birds killed in Cuba is in the hundreds of thousands, and that the poaching is becoming more widespread.

The problem with this is that the ranges are not protected, and the authorities do not seem to be doing enough to protect them. The problem is that the authorities do not seem to be doing enough to protect them. The poaching is becoming more widespread, and the authorities do not seem to be doing enough to protect them. The problem is that the authorities do not seem to be doing enough to protect them. The poaching is becoming more widespread, and the authorities do not seem to be doing enough to protect them.

The Mission wildlife park is on the border with Buitan and sprawls over hundreds of square miles into the Barzara and Kolahar districts of Assam. The region is connected to the rest of the country by a network of roads and rail links, and makes it difficult for the central government to extend its control over human activity and wildlife on the border. For instance, the government has been forced to close down the Assam's wildlife park, which is being increasingly damaged by poaching.

According to local and foreign observers, as many as 22 rare species may be now at risk, including tiger, rhinoceros, and golden langur monkeys, as attacks by illegal groups against the independence have forced the local rulers to flee their homes and over the last two years.

The security vacuum, in the wake of the withdrawal of the Tigrayan forces in 2010, propelled the internal security concerns that have surfaced with the withdrawal of the Tigrayan forces in 2010. Indeed, the Tigrayan forces, under the aegis of the Eritrean nationalist movement, have been increasingly asserting their dominance in the Tigray region, with the Tigrayan forces, under the aegis of the Eritrean nationalistic movement, being increasingly asserting their dominance in the Tigray region.

The excursion site is Jordan. A group rose of one of history's first textile factories, 1962 B.C. but after dominating the goat, survival to 1962 B.C. as just another poor village.

Planners of the world over still make the same mistakes, pushing animal-based agriculture that destroys wilderness, wildlife, and the environment.
International Briefs

Continued from previous page

PTA plans to reduce the price of beef by 10% in the next three months. The association has also announced plans to increase the availability of local beef by 20%. The move is expected to benefit farmers and consumers alike.

Environmental Briefs

The European Union has announced plans to ban the sale of plastic straws, cotton buds, and cutlery by 2020. The move is part of a wider initiative to reduce plastic waste and protect the environment.

Frog Girl: The Jennifer Graham Story

New this CBS Schoolbreak Special is available for home, school and outreach on 12" VHS. The 40-minute program comes with a free teacher's guide and video guide.

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Pulling for Horses

T o most, the term “carriage trade” means costly elegance—but on city streets, streetcar horses providing through exhaust and honking horns for up to 18 hours a shift. After a decade of pressure from horse lovers, New York has adopted strict standards for the carriage trade that the Carriage Horse Action Committee and ASPCA hope will spread everywhere. The New York horse keeps horses in Central Park during business and evening hours, limits them to eight-hour shifts, bans carrots at temperatures over 80 or below 18 degrees Fahrenheit; and doubles the fares.

Claiming the new code will kill the business, carriage owners won a veto from Lumia district mayor Ed Koch, but the city council, having passed the code 31-3, override it for 29-4—the first override in New York since 1969.

Carriage owners and drivers resist a five-day strike, then file suit with the state Supreme Court, and get an injunction delaying enforcement until the case is heard.

January 17, one carriage horse operator, Chateau Stables, sued GHAC, founder Peggy Perkin, equine veterinarian Holy Cheever, the ASPCA, and ASPCA president John Killenberg for $1.5 million, charging them conspired to injure and defame the industry. Killenberg had earlier hoped the code would end the carriage trade, calling it “an anachronism.”

Working with ASPCA investigators, that are a substitute for humane horsemanship and suit. Without a strong regulatory presence and the news media’s attention, she concluded, “the abuse will rapidly rise again.”

As of last October, New York had 305 licensed carriage horses with another 21 applications pending. The ASPCA had issued 98 citations to drivers and stable owners in the first seven months of 1989—53 of them for charges involving cruelty, such as working horses in excessive heat or loading them in unicorn stables. 215 citations were issued in 1988.

The Koch veto contradicted the trend in other cities where carriage horses are an issue. David Carley, chairman of the Washington D.C. city council, wrote a bill last year (HB E-2-19) to bar carriage from the nation’s capital. Washington D.C. carriage owners planned to give the bill a downturn during the holidays, but the bill was killed at the promotion under pressure from the Coalition to Ban Carriage Horses.

Pence, Nevada last summer refused to allow carriage horses on city streets. Opponents came from Vegetarians for Animal Rights, the Nevada Humane Society, and the Reno Alliance for Animal Protection and Seattle City also shored up proposals to start a carriage trade, while Santa Fe and Palm Springs opposed carriage horse bans. Covington (Kentucky) recently restricted the carriage trade with new laws. Jeff Meinhardt of PETA calls “possibility the best in the country,” covering working hours, temperatures, stable conditions, and veterinary care. According to Meinhardt, Covington’s carriage horses were tethered on hard concrete all night, never allowed to sit down.

The carriage trade is also under siege in Montreal, where active Annistie notes a new problem. Traditionally, Streater points out, carriages have been drawn by “heavy old plodders,” bred for work. But with the recent collapse of Quebec’s horse-breeding industry, the market became flooded with “standardbred track rejects.” Consequently, Streater says, “the carriage drivers are now using many piece-like horses, very lightweight, not used to drawing such a load up and down our steep streets. Lord knows what they’ll be like at the end of the tourist season.”

Montreal has a bylaw holding horses to a nine-hour shift, but, Streater charges, it isn’t enforced. As elsewhere, “We’ve checked them out at 14 to 18 hours on the hottest days of summer.”

Further west of Ohio in 1987 revealed a bylaw that kept carriage horses out of the most by soil-covered traveled parts of downtown during winter.

The carriage trade has also drawn flak in Baltimore, Burlington, Vermont, Chicago, Indianapolis, Lebanon, Kan, Corpus Christi, Philadelphia, Denver, Charleston, Savannah, Houston, Nashville, Detroit, and Orlando. Key West and Orlando began permitting carriage horses on December 13, 1989; letters of protest went to mayor Tony Troncone, City Hall, 525 Algeria St., Key West, FL 33040.

Recommendations for carriage horse protection bills have been issued by the Humane Society of the United States and the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA, April, May 1989); and the National Animal Rights Action Seattle, Community Animal Control, November December 1989.

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ANIMAL NEWSLINES

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from hunters, Iowa farmers promised to plow under game habitat if the state doesn’t. Boost (funds for wildlife), increase enforcement, and actually collect fines before renewing hunting licenses. Meanwhile, Missouri is doubling down on hunting and trapping efforts after losing two hunting bids to the state of Kansas. Business professor John Stuck III, of Mississippi State University at Meridian, founded the Mississippi Property Rights Action, to strengthen state trespassing laws against poachers—particularly poachers. Hunters, Georgia and Alabama are the last states allowing hunters to set dogs on deer; elsewhere, most wardens shoot deer-chasing dogs on sight. Naturalist Roger Peterson and internationally noted tuna-swan expert William Steenbergen, the Audubon Information Center’s pursuit of a federal ban on hunting the stove, who now number only 136,000. But scarcely doesn’t disturb the bang-bangers. Hunters regularly shot 10 of 32 gray wolves outfitted with radio transmitters during deer season at Minnesota’s Superior National Forest. Hunting pressure is estimated at 120 of the region’s 1,000,000 black bears. Hunters also inventoried 16 of 32 bald eagles reported dead in New York’s eagle restoration program. Norwalk poachers biggest at least eight trophy-sized elk in Harford Forest. So many bears were shot in Maine in 1979-80, up from 1,500 five years ago—that state officials want to cut bear hunting during the first two weeks of the 1990 and 1991 seasons. Hunters using $5,000 telemetry tracking equipment and dog guns also marked the bear kill in 1991. Twelve New Mexico caribou were lost in the Sandias and Capitan mountains. 21 bears from the two regions were shot in 1990 and 21 more relocated by state officials, after leaving the drought-stricken mountains in search of food. Colorado delayed the 1990 bear hunting season, for so few cubs will be orphaned—but hunting is allowed. Scientists recommend that bears be forbidden, when the season opens. 

Trophy hunting Further encouraged the Sierra Nevada, from Texas, to begin building a three-square mile salmon reserve to fill with deer and antelope, whom hunters can kill next fall at $1,000-$2,000 a head. The reserve is large enough to please deer and antelope, which need 1,000 square feet to special deer from traffickers in the World Series Whittier Trophy Hunt at Osage Beach, Missouri, in November, 

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ANIMAL NEWSLINES

Chowy Blazes were awarded to those who killed the biggest. (Postcard Christoval hunting promotions to Consumer Relations Dept., Christoval Motor Division, E.M.R. Corp., Warner, MI 48080.)

Trying to reserve moose and caribou to paying hunters, Alaska expanded land- and water-based hunting to more 60,400 square miles—virtually the entire southern half of the state. The Alaskan Board of Game denied self-poaching is common; one week later, federal authorities seized shooting rights and a license, and charged a licensed guide with a personal poaching in the Karut National Wildlife Refuge. Offering a big bag of 40 ducks a day, the Soviet Union is also after well-heeled

Crane held a turkey shoot to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the murder of the community vandals at Greenboro, North Carolina on September 3, 1979. Record kill is 21,000, cited in Nebraska for today’s annual big game sheep permit auction. Six other and 13 dog guns are allowed hunting with a"deep expert of the efforts hunting aid, "Sacramento arbitrator Wilmson Mason awarded late season hunting permits to saboteurs Lyn Dataset and Christtie Blodgett. (Wyoming) also has logged in Loen and Kennis Lutz, both assessed their legal costs exceeding $20,000. Dataset and Blodgett have indicated appeal.

Tracing charges were dropped by 18 activists who disrupted the annual Yale deer hunt November 13. The hunt was approved by an academic panel, which could recommend suspension or abolition. But the Rocky Mountain Humane Society again picked up opening day of the Air Force Academy hunt at Colorado Springs. Only half as many deer were killed as the Colorado Division of Wildlife predicted, suggesting not as many deer were there to begin with. Guessed the state’s harvest numbers 1,500 to 4,000. New Hampshire allowed moose hunting for the second year in a row, as the State the Moose coalition lobbied for a halt, a moratorium, or at least an accurate count. One sign of distant peace in the woods is the California hunting population has dropped from 700,000 to 400,000 in seven years. "We have a high incidence of divorce in southern California," explained congressman Tom Hayden. But for the past year, Fish and Game was heard promoting hunting to youth. A new teaching program used in schools in called Student Guide to Your Community, requires students to plan a hunting lesson to: Activities and Public Relations, Donnelly Directory, 455 South Guelp Rd., Reno, Prussia, PA 18062.

Correction: HJSUS and the Fairlife Audition Society, not the Fund for Animals, filed the suit against hunting at Mason County, Wash. The Mason County suit was described in the January issue. Despite the suit, hunters in December killed 11 of the 27 Mason’s Neck deer. 

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ANIMAL NEWSLINES

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refused to wear the traditional beaver pelt at her swearing-in. Tracking is so identified with the area that some Edmond baseball teams have usually been nicknamed the Trappers. Yoni Marbin, Lord Mayor of Manchester, England, had fur trim removed from her official robe. In Cincinnati, the University of Cincinnati replaced a fur auction with a fundraising party organized by John Manhardt of the Animal Rights Community. "What's old is asked Ladies' Home Journal. "Fur fur coat." J.C. Penney introduced a fur-free line with a letter to customers indicating "the members to store pelts in deep freeze, and the Danish fur trade journal Scientifur quit publishing. Japan was among the last nations where sales were up, but, said The Financial Times, sales there have now fallen 15 percent for two straight years. A sign of the collapse was a June 1968 report from the Irish Government that 2,600 fur farms were operating in Ireland, mainly of fox, and a survey of the Irish authorities revealed that 1,400 of these were on the verge of bankruptcy. The ministry had always been behind the fur trade. A ban on fox farming has been proposed to the European Parliament, while Sweden, The Netherlands, has already banned.

California state senator Dan McCord of Santa Barbara has asked that the San Diego Zoo be closed. He is the only member of the Senate to have signed a petition to close the Zoo. The Senate, he said, is the only state in the country that has a law against killing animals.

Inability to digest cows' milk may cause childhood asthma in kids. This may be because cows' milk is digested by the body, and not by the stomach. This may be why kids who do not drink cows' milk are less likely to develop asthma. This has been demonstrated by a study in Pediatrics. The study, which was conducted on 17,000 children, showed that kids who did not drink cows' milk were less likely to develop asthma. This was confirmed by a study in Pediatrics.

The Idaho sockeye and Snake River salmon are extinct white 10,000 other Columbia River basin variants of salmon and steelhead are at risk because dams block their spawning paths. To help save them, the National Marine Fisheries Service hopes to move about 50 salmon to hoots that haunt a fish ladder about 200 miles upstream.

Connal wants to build a terminal at Westboro, Massachusetts, in one of the last major habitats of the spotted turtle. Meanwhile, a record number of sea turtles fossilized in Cape Cod Bay, as winter came early.


The Massachusetts Institute of Technology dropped a course on Ethics in Engineering and Science Life when only one student signed up. The course was to be taught by Dr. Joseph K. Lipton, associate professor of electrical engineering.

The Essex Volunteer oil spill in March 24 killed 8,000 to 270,000 birds, according to U.S. Fish and Wildlife, while saving 900 sea otters cost $19.8 million—$89,000 each.

The U.S. has sued for possession of a Yukigoshik ship that ran aground and destroyed a couple of docks off the Florida Keys on October 30.

A broken pipeline poured 200,000 gallons of heating oil into Arthur Kill, off

M.C.

Edited by Merritt Clifton

Staten Island, New York, in January, impounding nesting herons and egrets as well as migratory birds.

Pennsylvania State University researchers plan to send chameleons up to the space shuttle under the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Human Research Program. They hope that they can change colors in weightlessness.

A Santa Clara County, Calif., jury convicted pitt bull terrier owner Michael Barry of involuntary manslaughter after

Mike Montana, journalist Jim Berkland predicted the World Series earthquake by combining alts on tidal height, positions of the sun, moon, and earth, and the number of oil well accidents in local papers. For a decade Berkland has noted calls tend to vanish before major tremors.

A 13-year-old cockatiel named Piper survived nine days under rubble in San Francisco's quake-hit fire- and-earthquake Marine district.

The Kesterson National Wildlife Refuge near Merced, Calif., may be expanded by 21,000 acres to preserve waterfowl habitat. The original wetlands were poisoned by arsenic accumulated from agricultural runoff.

Rice paddy growers may be caused to stop growing rice instead of being subsidised. The Sacramento River, says the California Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Cornell University researchers have found that off-the-shelf cell tama, from fish parts deemed unfit for human consumption, may contain brain-damaging amounts of mercury.

Zebra mussel, accidently brought from Europe just three years ago, are

M. W. PETERS

The dog killed a 2-year-old boy. Barry, a marijuana grower, was originally charged with second-degree murder.

The Peninsula Humane Society of, San Mateo, Calif., posted $12,000 reward for the arrest of whoever stole three pit bulls held there as evidence in a 1987 dogfighting case.

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The Animals' Agenda

March 1990

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eating so much age and plankton as to starve walleyed pike and other native species out of parts of the Great Lakes. The muskies also threaten to choke hybridized trout and steelhead out of 18 million people. The cost of muskie control "will be much more than the Euxon spill," predicts Michael Donovan of the Great Lakes Commission, an eight-state regulatory consortium.

The Vermont Supreme Court has handed construction of 33 vacation homes to protect the winter habitat of six deer—who are not protected from hunting.

Bison roaming out of Yellowstone were again to be shot at our deadline. Hunters killed 650 bison last winter as they crossed into Montana, relegating some may carry the cattle disease of Yellowstone's prion antelope Church Cosmic Horn Guard head Vernon Hamilton was arrested in Spokane recently while trying to buy weapons and supplies to outfit a 200-man army.

Yellowstone has barred commercial timber hauling, to avoid harming bison, grizzly bears, and elk habitats. Some 42,000 volunteers joined this winter's 15th annual Audubon Christmas bird count, a vital index to the health and range of species, begun as an alternative to the Christmas bird count popular in the 19th century.

The New York State Dept. of Health has developed a four-day test for rabies in animals, using nerve tissue cells from mice, the old 30-day test used live mice.

Beavers would only open habitat to introduce new species and hold populations steady. The project is sponsored by Bullville, 2000, the Colorado Division of Wildlife, and the University of Northern Colorado.

The feds and Florida are spending $40 million to expand Everglades National Park—^and the Army Corps of Engineers has orders to restore the park's natural water flow, disrupt drainage and roadbuilding. The number of wading birds in the Everglades is under 10 percent of the level of 60 years ago; researcher John Ogden predicted no successful nesting this winter due to drought, adding "With wood storks, egrets, and white ibis," as well as the snail kite, "the situation is in crisis.

Add Congressman Jerry Sikorski of Minnesota's 8th District to the growing list of lawmakers who publish constituent bulletins on animal issues.

Hogs at the John Morrell Co. plant in Sioux City, Iowa, are often still conscious after electrocution stunning, says employee William Buchholz, secretary-treasurer of United Food & Commercial Workers Local 1142. The hogs are then thrown up and down by one leg, rail their throats cut, and are plunged into scalding water to help hair removal. Morrell spokesman Dennis Harkin claims "fog motion after stunning is merely a muscle contraction."

Of 650 rare Cour d'Alene salmonanders trapped by the Montana Natural Heritage Program and U.S. Forest Service for their own protection during road work a year ago, 200 died before they could be returned to friendly habitat. Another 100 were placed in areas where they likely won't survive.

The U.S. Air Force Academy tried a cheerleader who threw a live chicken into a crowd at a November football game while swinging another by the neck. The cadet was also ordered to put in 100 hours of service at a local animal shelter.

Beavers are being sterilized to prevent tree damage in Denver. Killing or moving the annual Yellville, Arkansas fowl turkey drops are illegal, alerts William Maxon has pointed out to the Federal Aviation Administration, because FAA rules bar dropping anything from aircraft. Ask the FAA to enforce the rules at 800 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20591.

The Animals' Agenda March 1990

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Former bacteriologist Joseph Andrieu has been awarded $6 million for extensive nerve damage suffered when a 1977 attempt to find a way of immunizing wildlife against rabies went awry at the New York State Dept. of Health lab in Albany. Andrieu's is one of only three known rabies survivors. In a similar case, Judith Frentum of Alamosordo, New Mexico, is suing the pesticide maker S. Strauss of West Germany for permanent nerve damage while testing organophosphates on lab mice.

New Mexico State University suspended Prime Research Institute director William Hobson, after a viral problem reared 400 of the 2,000 premises under his care. United Research Council president Glenn Kuhns, "Why didn't the agriculture dean's head roll when tuberculosis got into the dairy herd and he sold it at $1 million today?"

A vegetarian diet, exercise, and meditation can reverse blockage of the arteries, Dr. Dearr Oma of the Preventive Medicine Research Institute in Sausalito, Calif., has reported to the American Heart Association.

Mary Kay Cosmetics bought five percent of Avon in a research takeover bid. Avon last year rejected a takeover bid from Mayway. Both Mary Kay and Mayway have contracted to do Organogenesis to have safety testing done on human tissue and organ equivalents.

George Bush took a cue from Farm Sanctuary and gave a "presidential pardon" to two dolphins in a Virginia petting zoo, conning his dog Millie to the White House upstairs by hurling more squids and pigeons on the lawn, then went out hunting—again—for Christmas.

The daily industry is trying to steam and filter the choice out of milk products. Whole milk production in the U.S. is down 12 percent since 1985, while low-fat milk production is up 10 percent. Slaughtan has introduced a roast, "a cholesterol diet," and he linked with cellulose gel. Jersey Farms International offers a new fat blend to be mixed into products in lieu of buttermilk. Both Proctor & Gamble and Minnesota Governor even plan to sell other butterfat substitutes.

Veterinary antibiotics contaminated 38 percent of the milk samples tested in a December 1989 survey by The Wall Street Journal. Journalists pleasant, in a simultaneous survey by the Center for Science in the Public Interest. The FDA pledged to take three brown trout and has moved to ban the antibiotic sulfathiazole, the 14 years after finding that residues in milk and pork may cause cancer.

Georgia has sued 12 dairies for price fixing in sale to public schools, 1982-1988. Dairies recently recovered $35.7 million in a similar suit. Milk prices hit an all-time high in New England last fall just as school purchases began.

New York, third in dairy production after Wisconsin and Minnesota, has only 83,000 cows, the lowest since 1960.

McDonald's is polling meat suppliers about their animal care standards in preparation for issuing a position paper on farm animal welfare. A 1985 Animal Industry Foundation survey found 67 percent of the public favor laws insuring humane care of farm animals.

Several animal rights groups, considering their health benefits, Farm & Home News allow recently.

Former dolphin trainer Rob O'Barr has accused Sea World at Los Angeles of slowly boiling, blinding, eating, and two pilot whales by over-chlorinating their water. Sea World admits two dolphins have vision problems, but says the problems developed over ten years ago.

Trapped dolphins may survive in last traps for a decade or more, reports University of Maine researcher George Kupelian. Last traps take 40 years out of the breeding population. Maine law now requires use of biodegradable traps.

The U.S. has moved to restrict the import of unlabelled lobsters from Canada. American fishermen must throw back any lobster under 8.1 centimeters long, but Canadian lobsters can keep lobsters of only 5.4 centimeters.

Kroger Co. chairman Lyle Everingham recently warned fellow grocers "a growing tendency for consumers and interest groups to develop their own data on food safety" threats to make grocers more responsible for what they sell, which he said, is "not a role we should accept."

The Duke University Primate Center may take two brown monkeys for euthanasia by Detroit Zoo director Steve Graham—"Graham, known for killing endangered species in the name of management, will let them go. I would hope they're not killing the animals simply because they're going to be..." authorized. Graham said. "That's not really a good enough reason. A Detroit Zoo elephant died December 23 of infection caused by poor foot care.

End, Oklahoma has sold pound animals to Oklahoma State University labs before a 15-day holding period expired, says HSUS investigator James Nolte. The Denver Animal Shelter, subject of noont protest by the Rocky Mountain Humane Society, makes $20,000 a year-selling about 1,600 animals annually to five local labs.

The USDA has fined the meatpackers Hahn & Co., of San Francisco, and G&F Foods, of Detroit, $30,000 and $10,000, respectively, last year sold mislabeled beef, while G&F sold beef products adulterated with excess water.

Continued on next page...
A young bull moose who lived in a highway divider strip 10 miles from Boston was shot for safety reasons by Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife officials.


Beer magnate Peter Coors and railway baron Philip Anschutz have sued the Memphis Zoo.

Employees at the Southern Nevada Zoological Park in Las Vegas have threatened to strike if their demands for higher pay and benefits are not met. The strike is expected to affect operations at the zoo.

The National Guard wants to use 7.7 million acres of public land in Montana for training exercises. The Guard cited the need for increased training, citing a strain on the state's budget and the need for additional resources.

The Vermont Supreme Court has overturned a law requiring farmers to pay the cost of fencing.

Congress has allocated $25 million to help Jackson Laboratory rebuild the world's largest lab mouse breeding facility, destroyed by fire last May.

Members of the Los Angeles Rams, led by retired star Jack Youngblood, held frequent press conferences to whale bloodlust.

Vandals killed 300 birds raised to be live targets at the Palmetto Pigeon Farm in Sunnys, South Carolina.

Hit by the Animal Liberation Front last April, the University of Arizona has spent $500,000 on repairs and new security measures.

Animal importer Andy Koffman upset the National Wildlife Federation by importing giant African elephants to California. California, by existing 10-foot-long African elephants against the state's ban on such animals.

Correction: White Lake, mentioned last issue, is in Minnesota, not Florida.

Please send items for News Shorts to Merritt Clifton, ANIMALS' AGENDA News Editor, P.O. Box 129, Richmond, VT 05476-09.
COMMENT

NEAR the beginning of July there was an article in a Florida newspaper about a 61-year-old Nocatee fisherman who hooked on an endangered shark-week turtle caught in his mackerel net. The animal was struck six times on the head with a hammer and paddle and dragged to shore, where he was cut loose and swam back to sea, badly injured.

"I didn't know you weren't supposed to kill it," was what the fisherman was quoted as saying in his defense.

People like the fisherman abound in this world. It causes me to wonder how they grow up from infancy and childhood, when affection and empathy for animals is greatest, to an adulthood in which killing is the first or only answer when faced with a conflict with an animal.

As soon as a child is born, someone will inevitably pop a brand-new stuffed animal into the bassinet to welcome the new arrival. More stuffed animals of all species are added to the collection as childhood progresses, and some quickly become favorites. Sometimes the toy-lined replicas are substitutes for live animals adults don't want in the house for one reason or another. Often these stuffed animals are not just toys for the child—they're friends who provide protection and good counsel. Adults reinforce children's empathy for these "friends" by tucking them in with the child at bedtime, visiting them good night, bandaging their "wounds," and making little stories or plays with the stuffed animal and its human friend as the heroes. Parents will often comment on the child's loving or affectionate attitude based on their care lavished on the stuffed animals.

The animal toys are the unlimited children's stories with animals as central characters—animals who teach children right from wrong along with manners, kindness, and fairness. These stories shape and strengthen a child's budding character. The lessons come in the form of books, television programs, videos, and tape cassettes and are used in school as well as in the home. Then one day the child comes home and asks if it's true what the teacher said, that hamburger comes from cows who are killed and that the red stuff you always said was "just part of the meal?" is really blood. And he is told not to worry about it; that's what the animal was born for. And one day he spends the afternoon on the back step confused because his parents just scolded him for throwing a rock at the neighbor's dog—yet he knows daddy poisoned the raccoon who used to come around, and he knows there's a bird in the house who can't use her wings because she's kept in a small but pretty cage, and he knows that mommy has something looking very much like the neighbor's dog hanging on a padded hanger in her closet.

Then on another day, mommy puts away his stuffed animals, or throws them out, and his unde drops by and puts a gun in his small 10-year-old hand and tells him he'll teach him what people do to real bears.

And suddenly at school the hemstreaks, mice, and rabbits he remembers scuffling softly in hay in kindergarten and first grade are floating in jars of formaldehyde on the shelves in his biology class, and the teacher is instructing him in the correct way to kill the frog before he cuts it into pieces to learn about the mechanics of life.

And before that child becomes a man, he has learned that real animals are ornerry, sickly, dangerous, and undeserving of respect. He has learned that animals are here for his gratification, and that the valuable lessons they taught him in his childhood are applicable to humans only.

And he becomes the 61-year-old fisherman who was so fascinated when a creature who shared the area with mackerel came up in his net that the only solution was to bash its head open.

And all that his parents, his teachers, and his society taught him in all his years of living and maturing can be summed up in nine words: "I didn't know you weren't supposed to kill it."

The Humane Society of the United States believes in a humane society—a world in which both animals and humans live harmoniously. If you care about animals, you can prove it every day with the choices you make. The way you live daily, and the purchases you choose or reject, can make a powerful statement about the way you feel about all creatures. Spread the message that you care about animals by wearing the T-shirt telling people, "Animals...It's Their World Too." And help animals everywhere by joining The Humane Society of the United States as we work to give animals their rightful place in this world. Because it's not just our world; the world belongs to the animals, too.

YES! THE WORLD BELONGS TO THE ANIMALS TOO... Please send me my "Animals...It's Their World Too" T-shirt.
I enclose $____ for Small, $____ for Medium, $____ for Large T-shirt(s) at $11.00 each. I am enclosing an additional contribution of $____ to further assist The HSUS. I understand that this contribution is tax-deductible. (Make checks payable to The HSUS. Do not send cash in the mail.)
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We ship UPS; please provide a street address. Please allow 6-8 weeks for delivery. Mail to: The HSUS, 2001 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.
Creatures Today

S. J. Reimann & C. H. Johnson

IT IS TIME THAT UNIVERSAL RESENTMENT SHOULD ARISE AGAINST THESE HORRIBLE OPERATIONS

By Karen Davis

In an essay against animal experimentation (1978).

It is difficult to consider the suffering and death of animals used in biotechnology research as a moral issue by anyone but a cold blooded, mind-constricted, monomaniacal believer in the myth that all life is equal to the sum of its parts. Currently, the most acceptable approach to the moral dilemma of genetic engineering is that it is a necessary evil. The argument is that in order to preserve the integrity of the human species, we must allow genetic experimentation, that if we allow our species to be altered, we also must allow the alteration of other species.

This is an absurd argument. Just because we are altering the human species does not mean that we have the right to alter other species. It is absurd to argue that just because we have the ability to do something, we must do it. This is the same argument that was used to defend slavery and the extermination of the印第安人.

The argument that is used to justify the genetic experimentation is that it is necessary for the survival of the human species. This argument is weak because it is not based on fact. There is no evidence that genetic experimentation is necessary for the survival of the human species.

Another argument that is used to justify genetic experimentation is that it is necessary for the survival of other species. This argument is also weak because it is not based on fact. There is no evidence that genetic experimentation is necessary for the survival of other species.

The argument that genetic experimentation is necessary for the survival of the human species is a fallacious argument. It is a fallacy to argue that just because we have the ability to do something, we must do it. This is the same argument that was used to defend slavery and the extermination of the印第安人.

The argument that genetic experimentation is necessary for the survival of other species is also a fallacy. It is a fallacy to argue that just because we have the ability to alter other species, we must alter them.

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O
nce I realized the history of a hamb
gurger, I never minded eating one. But
now, I eat the empty spot on the plate.
Somehow rice, potatoes, and beans,
although satisfying enough, never quiek
lose my taste for something else.

The concept of meat was like hitting
the mother-lode. It’s an Indonesian
food, a fermented bean cake. That
may sound like an error at the Ritz,
but for any vegetarian who
suffocatingly craves a taste of the old
days—this is the perfect antidote.

Tempeh comes in little blocks or patties,
takes well to marinating, and can be
tried, baked, or cooked on a grill—
even barbecued outdoors. Grilled, it
can substitute for ground beef in chili,
stuffed peppers, sloppy joes, tacos, etc.
Deli sandwiches can be a good
steamed dumplings), or to top a pizza.

Unlike beef, though, tempeh is a
completely vegetable product. It
contains cholesterol-free, and contains virtually
nothing. It’s a high protein food (a two-
ounce serving contains 10 grams of protein),
and unless you’re fond of the living
pan and add oil during cooking,
theresa serving has just 100 calories

That’s not extremely low, but
extremely low, but when you allow for 29 grams

Pepper Seaside Oil for this—and
tilting until light brown. For those in the
exceedingly fast lane, she recommends
microwaving a patty for a single minute
and then pouring on the barbecuing

The definitive guide to tempeh cuisine
is The Book of Tempeh by William
Shurtleff and Akiko Ayagi (Herbert
Cookbooks Vol. 30), 1983. Other useful
cookbooks include Tempeh Cooking by
Colleen Pride (The Book Publishing Co.,
1984) and from the same publisher last year,
The Tempeh Cookbook by Dorothy
Bates, who specializes in the quick and
easy. The following recipe comes from
Bates’ Tempeh. If the brand you use
isn’t precooked, the wrapper instructions

Sloppy Joes
1 bell pepper, chopped
2 large onions, chopped
2 cloves garlic, minced
1/2 tsp. dry mustard

Simmer 10 minutes, then add:
16 oz. con or marinated tempah
3 T. chili powder
Simmer three minutes, then serve
on buns. Serve 8.

Party Spread (non-alcoholic)
2 oz. tempeh, thawed and grated
3/4 c. water
3 T. olive oil
1 T. tahini (sesame butter grated)
1 tsp. tempah
1 tsp. paprika
d B. t.c. lemon juice
1/4 tsp. sherry wine
Put all ingredients in food processor;

process until smooth; then add:
1/2 cup minced black olives
1/2 cup minced onion
Mix by hand and mold into balls. Chill for
4 hours. Serve with crackers or vegetables.

Betsy’s Chili
8 oz. ground tempeh
2 cups chopped onions
1/2 chopped green pepper
1 clove garlic, minced
2 T. water
Saute until tender, then add:
28 oz. canned tomatoes (drained, choose the
South)
5 tsp. chili powder
2 cups kidney beans (drained, choose the
South)
1/4 tsp. origano
Simmer for 45 minutes and when nearly
done add ground tempah, either
plain or mariniera. If chili seems too
thick, add sauced juice from tomatoes and beans.

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the built-in service fee (usually 8%). Just give the password “Agenda,” for example, and a $435 round trip ticket would yield a
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While there are many national and grassroots groups addressing animal rights, The ANIMALS’ AGENDA is one of the most visible motivations of the movement and its most reliable source of information. Reaching out to the general public and informing those who are already committed, those who don’t know about the issues and provide a forum for rational dialogue. At this crucial time, we reach out to the general public as well as inspire those who are already committed.

To ensure that THE ANIMALS’ AGENDA is to continue its work in educating people worldwide to develop a new ethics for animals, we would greatly appreciate your help now. As subscriptions only part the funds needed for publication, the steady financial support of contributors is vital. We appeal to you to make a pledge of support.

Contributions are tax-deductible. For further information, contact THE ANIMALS’ AGENDA, 456 Monroe Temple, Monroe, NC 28110, or call 205/402-0045.

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The Animals’ Agenda

March 1990

The Animals’ Agenda

March 1990

The Animals’ Agenda
History as Polemic?

The Dark Face of Science
By John Wyvyn
McIan Publications (255 Humphrey St., Marblehead, MA 01945), 1985, 201 pages, $10.95, softcover.

I first encountered The Dark Face of Science eight years ago. At that time, my awareness of both the issues with which anti-evolutionists struggled and the movement's institutional organization was severely limited. I can remember how Wyvyn's tremendously readable blend of argument and history filled some of the gaps in my knowledge. After a more cautious re-reading of the book, it is clear that the book can be traced to the very root of evolution, and I find it difficult to recover my early enthusiasm. First published in 1971, The Dark Face of Science now seems undeniably obsolete, not only in its presentation of factual matters, but also in its general style of reasoning and exposition. The book purports to be a historical survey of the British anti-evolution movement from 1900 to the early 1950s, beginning where Wyvyn's previous volume, In Pity and in Anger also republished recently by McIan, had left off. But Wyvyn's account abounds in undue emphases, given that it is a work of the kind. One example is his view of the participation of literary personalities in the anti-evolution agitation. His is a narrative in which the likes of George Bernard Shaw, John Galsworthy, and John Coward Povey figure over-proportionately, at the expense of the thousands of nameless non-celebrities who, year after year, pounded the streets and hounded outstriders. This weakness in the book is staked out early in Wyvyn's argument, among other things, a highly traditional literary critic who wrote three books on Shakespeare. Much of The Dark Face of Science is thus unnecessarily exhaustive in its attempts to persuade the reader that the liberal live on a higher ethical plane than everyone else, so that some of their pronouncements against vivisection can be invested with an authority out of all proportion to their frequency or importance. As with certain actors, pop stars and TV personalities today, celebrities such as Shaw were only too happy to let the anti-evolution societies use their services to maximize publicity. Wyvyn's somewhat tawdry reverence for "the role of the artist" only magnifies such intellectual interventions. He shows a similarly disliking disregard for the kinds of logical argument required of an historian.

Quoting Sir George Keckewich's claim of July 1900 that all 41 members of the British Flatland Labour Party sympathized with the cause, Wyvyn concludes with little foundation that "as none of them contradicted Sir George, presumably they were all anti- evolutionaryists." This assertion of circumstantial evidence costs the reader much patience later in the book as Wyvyn wonders vainly why the first Labour government made no attempt to abolish animal experiments! Neither philosophy nor history proper, The Dark Face of Science can be categorized as a somewhat rambling polemic which occasionally awakens the reader in ways that neither philosophy nor history usually can. The chapter concerning history of the vivisection movement on human and animal subjects, for instance, is a patchwork of largely irrelevant and often illegible facts, not least because of Wyvyn's sheep concluding point that this should not have seemed incredible (as it did to the Nuremberg inquisitors) but predictable, given the advance of a modern experimental science unchecked by any corresponding advance in ethics. His central argument—that the decline of the anti-vivisection movement coincided with the disintegration of the political establishment by the representatives of "freedom"—is also cogently argued. But it is difficult to agree that such an uneven production, inadequately researched, designed to promote the word of "class" which its publishers are so eager to assign to it. Wyvyn's sympathetic two-volume history of the anti-vivisection movement can no longer expect to enjoy real currency: It is now part of the history set out to record. This does not mean that its republication is unwelcome; but that it needs to be seen in perspective. In the light of the progress made in the last few years in the professional historiography of selection (specifically by Coral Burin in The Biologist's Gamble, Cambridge University Press and Vivisection in Victorian England and with Vivisection in Historical Perspective, a collection of essays edited recently by Nicolaas Rupke), the scale of Wyvyn's argument now seems decidedly diminished.

—MacDonald Daily

SHORT TAKES

Whales of the World

Global interest in orcas has never been greater, and Whales of the World covers all the latest information. It describes the different kinds of whales and dolphins, their evolution, and behavioral patterns, and discusses topics such as aboriginal whaling in Asia.

Skinned
Edited by Anne Donohue; Published by the International Wildlife Coalition (200 Gifford St., Raleigh, N.C. 27608), 1988, 242 pages, $16.95,.$7.95 Canadian, softcover.

This collection of philosophical polemics and personal anecdotes is not only concerned with the trapping and clubbing of animals but is also concerned with the destruction of habitats for hides, the slaughter of crocodiles and snakes for leather, and the economics of poaching. The authors are mostly Canadians prominent in the animal rights field, such as Barry Kent McKee, wildlife columnist for the Toronto Sunday Star; George Woodcock, author of some 60 books; John Livingston, professor of environmental studies at York University; and Merritt Clifton of The ANIMALS' AGENDA.

—Bernard Epstein

New Abolitionists
By B.R. Bly; Tarheel Press (P.O. Box 402681, San Francisco, CA 94140), 1987, 24 pages, $1.75 ($2.25 postpaid from publisher), softcover.

If you wish to know why there are disasters Of arms and weapons in the world Listen to the pitious cries From the slaughterhouse at midnight.

This ancient Chinese saying reflects an understanding of the subtle connection between human and animal suffering. In The New Abolitionists, social activist Bill Boyd demonstrates the relationship between human and animal suffering in this modern world, discussing the social, economic, and psychological factors that give rise to neglect, animal rights activism, and actions. Boyd's cogent arguments are directed towards political progressives whose principles of justice fail to include animals.

—K.B.

Humans and Other Animals
By Barbara Noske; Pluto Press (11-21 Northdown Rd., London SE1 9BN, United Kingdom), 1992, $15.95, hardcover.

Dr. Barbara Noske finds in most scientific, political, and feminist thinking a common flaw: speciesism. For her, science, focused on the mere technology of nature—do we call it egoism rather than empathy—leads the animal rights to be equated with gender status, and statistics—lump all sentient life under the headings of "human" and "animal": to them, this complexity, interestlessness, and interdependence of all life forms is irrelevant. For Noske, argues in their desire to free themselves from the status of natural objects, they have, as a result, failed to address the objectified status of nature and animals. As for environmentalism, the green conservation and compulsion is wasted;

The writer is vice-chairperson of Animal Concern (Scotland), and an executive committee member of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection.

The Cold Moons
By Aeron Clement; Dell Publishing, New York, 1989; 333 pages, $16.95, hardcover.

Like Truman Capote’s In Cold Blood, Aeron Clement’s The Cold Moors is based on an actual case of mass murder. In the 1970s, Britain launched an experimental policy against its native badgers based on circumstantial evidence that the badger was the carrier of bovine tuberculosis, a disease out of control at the time. As Clement explains in the foreword to this novel, "The Ministry of Agriculture announced that the extermination program would be carried out by Major T.G. Robertson. A central investigation unit would be based in Gloucester and would control..."
Continued from previous page

five regional badger extermination (BEE) units, covering Scotland, the north of England, the Midlands, and all areas of Wales and the Border Counties. These BEE units would organize teams of exterminators who would embark on the progressive eradication of badgers using the method of perfricating hydrogen cyanide gas into the sett."

Clement's narrator begins his tale as the large and floppy Cooper becomes the victim to the BEE unit assigned to the Midlands and Wales. Its single survivor, a 12-year-old boy named Rambler, loses his mate of 11 years and his new cute to "the air that chokes." He is comprehending but driven by a need to warn his distant neighbors at Cligrew of their danger. Rambler's painful journey begins, and with it the reader begins to see the extermination from the badger's point of view. When this novel by Richard Adams, the badgers would fall from the reader's配料, changing, and despair, and hope to reach the safety of a new home, for the badgers of Cligrew need Rambler's warning and set off to find Elysia, a land even more removed than Cligrew from the hounds of man. As it is Cligrew is nowhere near human habitation. There are no caves within reach to be infected by the badgers even if they should be carrying the tuberculosis bacillus. But the project, reported within the narrative through epilogues from three British papers (a method used in Adam's "The Plague Dogs") and the newspaper articles that human society is caught in a hatred worthy of 1984 or of Nazi Germany. The badgers, aware of the danger, have no way of understanding their victimization. Therefore some refer to leave Cligrew to follow first Buckwheat and then, when Buckwheat is killed, his son Beaufort; those remaining at Cligrew die. The others travel throughout the winter months—the months of the cold moons—when nature adds to their suffering and claims the lives of many of Britain's last remaining badgers. Their perseverance like that of victors of other "holocausts" is astonishing (98). The remnant who survives do indeed reach Elysia where they are safe, because Major Robertson, the leader of the BEE unit, has a change of heart. After the badgers are nearly killed by a train at a railroad crossing as he is tracking them, he discovers two young boars, badly wounded. Rather than kill them, he sees to their recuperation, responding it seems to both the sweetness of Rowley and the reserve of Titan (he calls them, a clipping falla us, Pompuous and Remus), and returning them to their sett in its new location that spring. The message seems clear: the badgers survive as they have die—\[\text{at the will of humans.}\]

Unfortunately, Clement could not find a publisher for "The Cold Moons," although when he went into debt and published it himself it became a British bestseller. Purnell bought the paperback rights six months later for 140,000 pounds and a year later the book was released in America, a featured alternative of the Book-of-the-Month Club and Quality Paperback Club. As Robert Taylor recently wrote in "The Boston Globe" (May 28, 1988), "Last January Aaron Clement died after years of affliction from heart disease. He lived long enough, though, to witness the launch of a grassroots movement to preserve the imperiled badgers of Great Britain." Clement chooses an omniscient narrator instead of allowing the badgers to speak not because he is incapable of the style made famous by his countrymen Richard Adams and William Horwood, whose novels and models share their thoughts directly with the reader and whose conversations are transcribed rather than described. Instead one feels the author holds his subject at a distance purposely, almost as punishment or more likely as an exegesis for an audience that allowed or supported or perhaps even called for the extermination of a species before the evidence had been fully examined. If we didn't learn then, why should we be allowed to listen now? The badger leader Beaufort sets the condition for our inclusion in the badgers' life in the pontiff's vision of the novel. Optimist that he is, he sees the return of Rowley and Titan as the sign that now man is dissenting, a day when man will finally accept "that every creature had the right to a share of the beautiful earth." (207) That day, had Aaron Clement lived to see its coming, might have led him to write a second novel in which animals spoke for themselves and were listened to by humans.

-Aaron Copeland

"A Man For All Seasons"

The Savour of Salt: A Henry Salt Anthology

Edited by George Hendrick and Wilene Hendrick. Centaur Press Ltd. (Frontwell, Arundel, Sussex, BN18 7TA, U.K.), 1989, 204 pages, $12.95

This is a timely anthology of a neglectedor conserverionist, socialist, and animal rights activist, Henry Salt (1851-1939), author of numerous books, including a classic biography of Thoreau, was born in India and grew up in England. In 1891 he founded the Humane League, an organization whose aim is to promote the welfare of animals. Salt's work has been published in various anthologies, including this one, which includes both his own writings and those of other authors who have been influenced by his ideas. The book contains essays, letters, and speeches that demonstrate Salt's commitment to animal welfare and his belief in the importance of compassion and understanding in human relationships.

Have You Looked At Your Zoo Lately ...?

Zoo, even the best of them, are just animal prisons. And, as such, they are the site of much animal pain and suffering. Some animals are teased into submission by trainers. Others suffer acute psychological distress from the boredom and stress of captivity. ISAR believes it is wrong to subject animals to such pain and suffering for the sake of human entertainment. For the animals housed there; 4) act as a liaison between the animal protection community and your local zoo; 3) support the establishment of national Zoo Watch Network. We are compiling extensive data on this nation's zoos and we need to know what is going on in YOUR area! As a Zoo Watch volunteer, you will 1) keep tabs on the individual animals in your local zoo; 2) find out what threats are coming and going from the zoo and why; 3) set to improve habitat conditions for the animals housed there; 4) act as a liaison between the animal protection community and your local zoo; 3) support the establishment of a national Zoo Watch Network.
The newsletter of the Humanitarian League inculcates the "public duty of affording protection to the weak and neglected" and urges the need of amending the present social conditions under which a large portion of the species is in a state of chronic destitution. It concludes that vegetation is incompatible with the principles of humanity and science, and that "the infliction of suffering for ends purely selfish, such as sport, fashion, profit, or professional advancement, has been largely instrumental in obscuring the general standard of morality." The goals also included abolishing aggressive wars, abolishing private slaughtermen, and promoting vegetarianism. He argued for the protection of wildlife and the establishment of game refuges to conserve the wildlife sanctuaries. His Animals' Rights Considered in Relation to Social Progress (1933) anticipates much of the current debate on the moral status of animals.

Satt's philosophy is refreshingly practical. He refuses to engage in what he regards as philosophical speculations about the debate concerning words such as "right" and "good" and disputes the splitting, in a matter of much practical importance, we from the first refused to yet, and we cannot even at present, that it was no battle of words in which were engaged but one of ethical conduct. Since evolutionary science has demonstrated the kinship of all sentient life, it is assumed that if humans have rights, animals do as well. Practices such as vivisection, blood sports, and fur trading are objected to on the grounds of cruelty. Satt finds all forms of experimentation, consent, and consent to be a consistent nonspecialist position. A recognition of animals' rights, he says, "inheres in the general development of human rights." All sentient beings have the right to be exempt from any unnecessary suffering or starvation, and the right to self-determination or freedom. The Satt-Gandi edition is considered to be one of Satt's more interesting correspondences. The editors have included both sides of the correspondence between Satt and Gandhi. The concluding chapter sums up the relationship of "The Creed of Kinspin," Satt concludes that the basic of true morality must be the sense of kinship between all living things, that national welfare cannot be achieved until the plight of the underprivileged poverty areas are abolished, and that such practices as cruel sports, vivisection, and flesh eating are not compatible with civilized life. "The Saviour of Satt will introduce readers to a man who epitomizes the humanitarian ideal."

---Katleen Satt

Ms. Satt's future teaching philosophy at Purdue University.

**Join in API's National Easter Eggless Hunt Saturday, April 7**

Each year in the U.S., the poultry industry suffocates nearly 200 million day-old male chicks in trash bags, because they aren't needed in the egg industry. Some 250 million egg-laying hens exist in tiny cages, forced to suffer an inability to exist in social, stress, frustration, and pain. You can help. Sponsor an Easter Eggless Hunt in your area to focus attention on these abuses. Participants will receive free brochures as handy handouts, information about organizing the event, and alternatives to real eggs.

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**What You Can Do About Rodeos**

- Educate yourself about the realities of rodeos. Traditionalism is an illusion: attend a few, both professional and amateur. Talk to the cowboys and the fans to get their views.
- Read the book, Rodeo An Anarchist Brigade by Thomas L. Searight (South Gate, Calif.: New Media for Peace, 1963) for an understanding of the cowboy psyche.
- Write a copy of "Human Facts" and other materials from the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association, 101 Pro-Rodeo Drive, Colorado Springs, CO 80918, 719-593-8840. Use these materials for educational lecturing.
- Contact major sponsors of rodeo to express your concerns: Adolph Coors Co., Golden, CO 80401 (800) 640-6155, S. A. Miller Co., Cola USA, P.O. Drawer 1774, Atlanta, GA 30302 (800) GET-2255. Safeway Inc., 4th & Jackson Sts., Oakland, CA 94608 (800) 962-1600, Winstons, 375 S. Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, CA 90028 (213) 469-9500. The New Yeas, c/o Blue Bell Inc., 301 N. Elm St., Greensboro, NC 27403 (919) 370-3400. Other major sponsors include United Airlines, Copenhagen-Skandia, and Black Velvet. Check the rodeo受损 (for local advertisers, then contact them.

**Lights in the tunnel: the future of rodeo**

Baltimore County, Maryland has successfully banned standard calf roping, as has the State of Rhode Island. Rhode Island also passed a law in 1959 requiring that all rodeo equipment be present at all rodeo events (largely through the efforts of Friends of Animals). In California, the Solano County Fairgrounds and the Hayward Rodeo Ranch now have policies requiring a vet, and prohibited steer dressing, on calf and off calms, and the use of the electric prodd. A similar policy is being considered by the California State Fair Board. There has been progress, after all.

Without major reform, growing public awareness and concern about rodeo cruelty could well develop into the same political influence and public sentiment that has been exploited in the animal welfare movement. The issue of rodeo cruelty deserves the same kind of public awareness and concern that has been directed at the issue of animal abuse and exploitation.

Make use of picture wires, especially with media coverage. Investigate the possibility of radio and TV free speech messages, and phone in to radio talk-shows.

The U.S. Postal Service is currently considering a comprehensively rodeo stamp. Protests to the to 475 E/Entrance Plaza SW, Washington, DC 20024-0871, Attention: Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee.

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**YOU CARE ABOUT ANIMALS? Give a help to the animals of Greece and support the Greek Animal Welfare Fund in England ('Unbelievable' by: see returning visitors from Greece of the horrors of animal mistreatment in that beautiful country. Rides of treated, homeless dogs. Starved. Worked to death; donkeys, horses, mules. The skelton don't just go poisons, a lingering death from starvation. What can I do? The Greek Animal Welfare Fund, from its headquarters in London, is an independent and dedicated worker in Greece. Will you help? A donation, however small, will help towards the care of the homeless, an important stepping stone, and our ultimate dream—a fleet of mobile clinics: to care for the animals. For more details of our services, please write to: Mr. Sam Harris, Greek Animal Welfare Fund (AA), 11 Lower Barn Road, Purley, Surrey CR6 9HY, England. And help us to help Greece help the animals.
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