

Tony LaRussa: Going To Bat For Animals

the ANIMALS' AGENDA

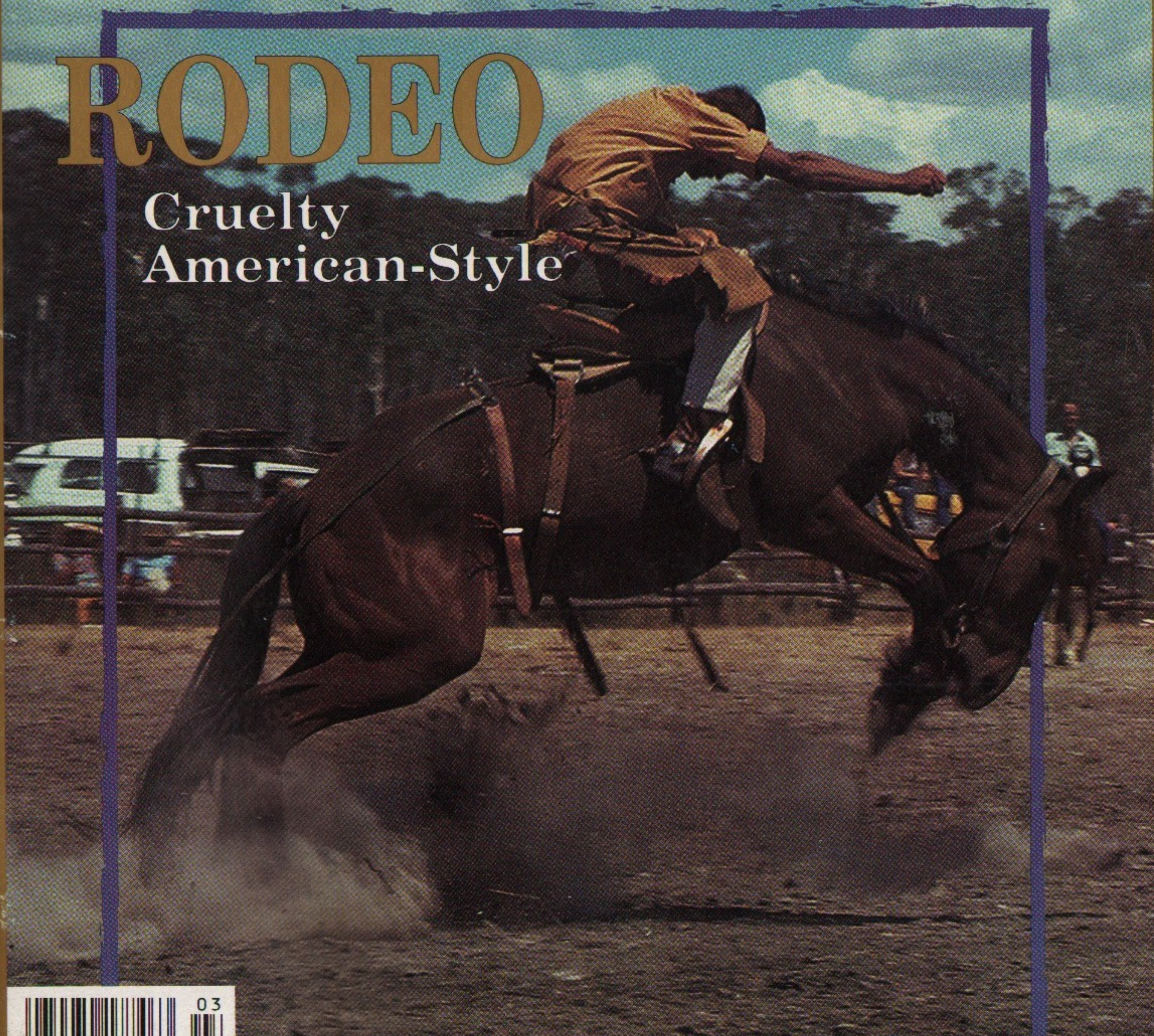
THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE OF ANIMAL RIGHTS AND ECOLOGY MARCH 1990

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The ANIMALS' AGENDA

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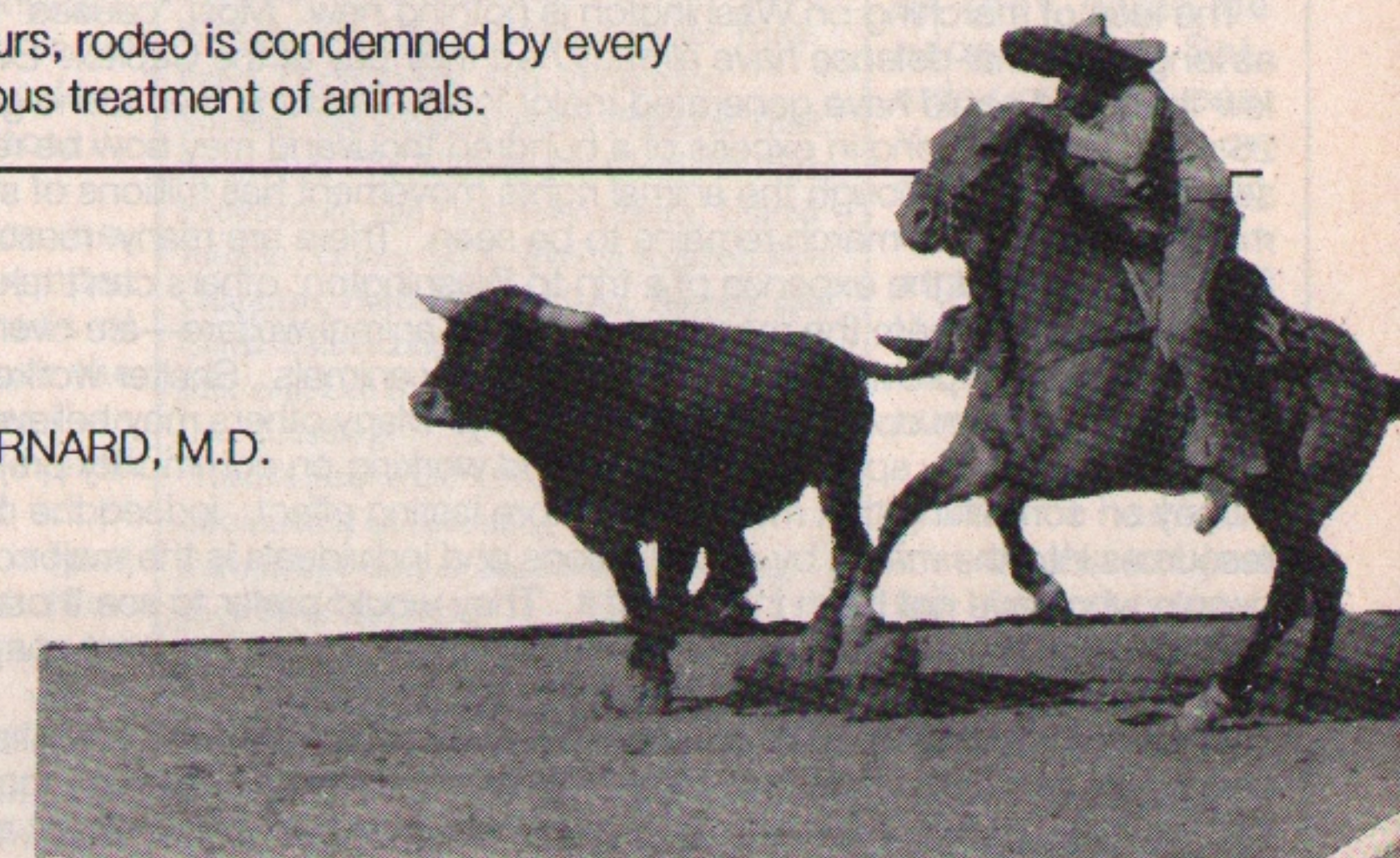
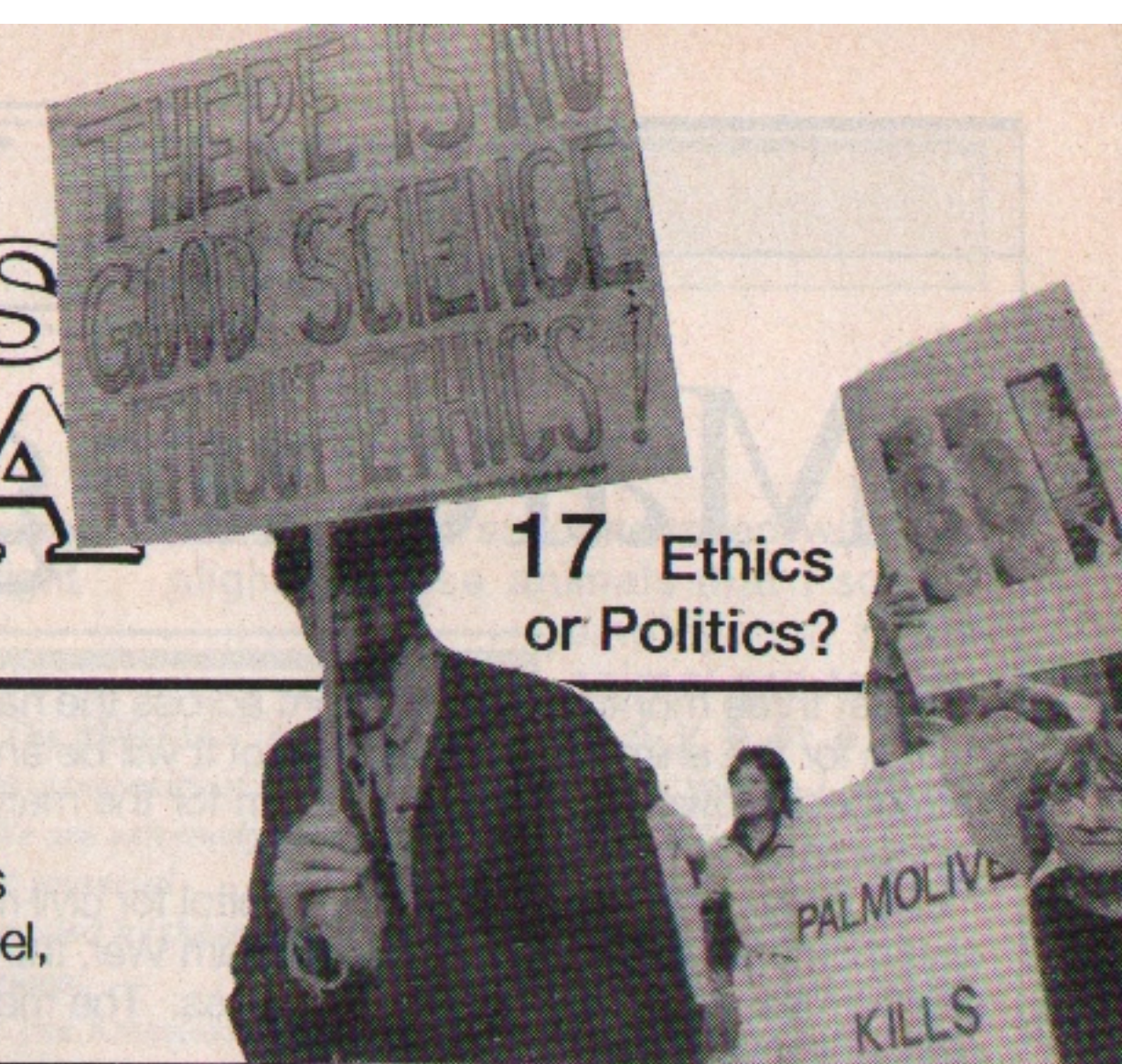
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Marching Ahead

In just three months, activists from across the nation will converge on Washington, D.C. to march for the animals. Whether or not it will be an historical event can only be answered in retrospect; however, great enthusiasm for the march is evident within the movement's "grassroots."

Like those who marched on the capitol for civil rights, women's rights, gay rights, nuclear disarmament, and an end to the Vietnam War, the animal advocates have a simple goal: to send a message of strength to Congress. The messages are similar, too—all centering on a plea for justice.

That the point of the march is worthy of the entire movement's support and active participation is indisputable. Yet there has been considerable debate among movement leaders since the inception of the march as to its viability.

The idea of marching on Washington is nothing new. Most "causes" that have been around as long as animal defense have already had their day at the Capitol. But while a crowd of a few thousand could have generated major interest among media and government officials just 25 years ago, a throng in excess of a hundred thousand may now be required to receive serious attention. Though the animal rights movement has millions of strong supporters, how many will turn out to march remains to be seen. There are many reasons why they may not. Some can't afford the expense of a trip to Washington; others can't take the time off; and still others—some of them the most committed to animal welfare—are overburdened by the responsibilities of providing direct care to needy animals. Shelter workers, for example, cannot close down operations for even a day. Many others may believe they can accomplish more for animals by spending the weekend working on community projects or spending the money on something that may have a more lasting effect. Indeed the diversion of movement resources into the march by organizations and individuals is the major concern of many people who have not been in favor of it. They would prefer to see those hundreds of thousands of dollars spent on ongoing projects—such as low cost spay/neuter campaigns, or humane education programs in schools.

Nevertheless, having expressed these reservations about the potential of the June 10th march, we can only wish it the greatest possible success. We urge those readers who can participate to do so. Marching for the animals is not just a movement activity, but can also be a personal statement of commitment to the work that remains to be done, as well as an expression of hope for a kinder world.

Many thanks

Special thanks are in order to the American Anti-Vivisection Society for the renewal of a major grant that provides complimentary subscriptions to a block of 2,800 college libraries, to the Johanna-Maria Fraenkel Trust for a general purpose grant, and to the Ahimsa Foundation for generous funding which has allowed us to purchase a desktop publishing system. This issue is the first prepared on the new system, and readers will notice a number of changes in the visual appearance of the magazine. The editorial vision remains the same, however.

We also extend thanks to the many readers who responded so generously to our urgent funding appeal during the holidays. With their help, we were able to pay off a loan and catch up on bills. Many expressed surprise at discovering that The ANIMALS' AGENDA is a not-for-profit magazine relying on donations to cover the difference between subscription/advertising revenues and publishing expenses. Without these contributions, the magazine could not be produced. We are especially grateful to those readers who have promised to send regular donations in the amount of \$5 or more each month. Thanks also for the many letters and notes of encouragement and appreciation.

While we are expressing gratitude, mention should be made of those who frequently send clippings to the news department. Thanks to James Clink, Beatrice Williams, Laura Guimond, Ruth Yanne, Sue Clark, Dr. M.E. Grenander, Dr. Curtiss Ewing, Pamela Malley, Lucille Moses Scott, Marion Friedman, and all the others who provide this valuable service.

In memory of a special friend

Striking a somber note, we'd like to dedicate this issue to the memory of Julia Elizabeth Collier, an avid reader and supporter who died at a young age in early 1989, leaving a bequest to The ANIMALS' AGENDA. Julia's love for animals will live on in our work.

—The Editor

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

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

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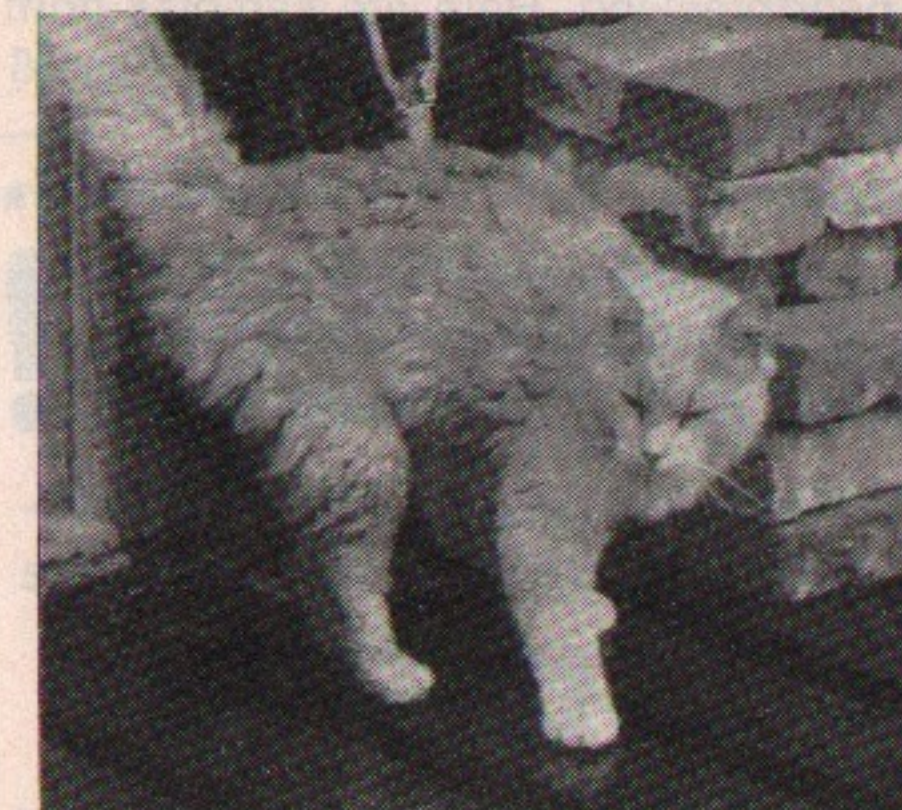
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Strays Need More Help

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 find 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." Veterinarians, except in rare cases, charge 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



knowing something happens to feeling one must get personally involved in seeing that it doesn't happen again. There must be some concerted efforts made to motivate and encourage compassion on a local level for animals in trouble before much progress will come about on the national level.

This was brought home to me again yesterday. Crouched along a divided highway was a cat who appeared to be sleeping, his head resting on his front paws. Dozens of cars ahead of me sped on by. The only way I could live with myself after seeing him was to drive to the next crossover and double back.

The cat had belonged to someone. When I approached, he raised up and

cried—allowing me to see that his leg appeared to be broken. He did not fight against being put in my car. He seemed to want warmth and kindness as much as any help for his other problems.

Our vet agreed to look at the animal on short notice, and he estimated that it had been about three to four weeks since the cat had been injured. He had suffered radial nerve damage, making the front leg totally useless.

Shelter 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 underneath himself? So the cat is now in my garage, while we wait to find out if

some "owner" will miraculously turn up to claim him. 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 it, take him 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 adjusting to the last stray from six months ago? Will a bit of food, shelter, and kindness be a fair trade-off for the rest of his life if we feel we can't take him on permanently? Whatever the outcome, we are not alone in such a dilemma.

—Joan Battey
Apalachin, NY

It was good to see attention given in recent issues of The ANIMALS' AGENDA to the situation of stray and feral cats. In the last 15 years or so I became aware of the stray cats and dogs in the community, and began taking 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 animals that I sought

employment in the animal protection movement. Meanwhile I volunteered with spay/neuter and cat adoption projects.

My husband sometimes helped me transport cats to and from the vet's office for treatment so they could be adopted on Saturday open houses. Yet he would on occasion go hunting with his friends. His argument was that they only killed for food and did not hunt for "sport."

One verbal encounter I had with him on the subject led him to respond, "Why don't you ask some of the animal rights people who

are so adamantly opposed to hunting to help out with some of the rescue and foster home problems?" I thought his suggestion was excellent and did so, but to my dismay, I was not able to get one single foster home for a cat for so much as a weekend.

Upon learning this, my husband informed me that I was to make a choice: either quit sending donations to the various animal rights groups or quit rescuing animals, since he was footing the bills to a great extent.

I ask people who consider themselves animal rights activists to think about, as my husband put it, "really doing something for an animal in distress." As he said to me, "How is it when they see or are asked to give shelter to a stray

who will no doubt meet a fate as bad as the hunted animals, they give excuses and do nothing to help? How is it that they will not help a cat living in a basement whose kittens will be eaten up by fleas, who will be injured, get infections, or die slowly, but they will scream at hunters, fur wearers, and vivisectionists?"

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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 impress anyone other than ourselves. The issue is always raised about the money it takes to 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 anti-animal rights person, it is difficult to be persuasive if he/she asks you where you got your statistics and you must reply, "Off a pamphlet for such-and-such animal welfare organization."

The other suggestion concerns requests for support of Congressional 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 also add a great deal of validity to our request.

The vivisection 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. Hill
Indian Trail, NC

On Jews and Animals

Sidney Jacobs' superb article "Jews,

Judaism and Animal Rights" (October 1989) 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. They didn't want such 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 rabbis speak for all Jews. The pivotal issue was not the ritual cut, but the torture inflicted on the animals by shackling and hoisting them. It was not until kosher slaughter was exempted from the proposed law that the Jewish community relinquished its fight. The paradox and the pity is that after almost 30 years, the rabbis and packing houses still shun using a humane holding pen offered to them free of any charge so that the shackling and hoisting of the animals could be eliminated.

I agree with Jacobs that Nina Natelson is heroic to have founded Concern for Animals in Israel (CHAI). Letters to CHAI from tourists after visiting Israel are heartbreaking. Here are samples from
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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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LETTERS

Continued From Page 4

some letters: "...I saw several instances of donkeys used to cart away the broken rocks from construction sites in Jerusalem being severely overloaded with the heavy stones until their legs buckled, and then being beaten with a thick wooden stick to make them move...the poor working donkeys are the most pitiful animals I've ever seen." Another from a worker on an archaeological expedition: "...the three

small stray dogs delighted us....it happened while I was at work on the dig. In daylight, in full public view, the little dogs died screaming in agony as strychnine destroyed their little lives..." Another wrote: "In memory of a little white dog abandoned at a kibbutz in the Upper Galilee. He was so smart, gentle, and so lost. No one would take him in. I fed him a scrap one night and found him outside my room ever after. When we left, he ran after our car! It broke my heart."

We know about the cruel customs that exist in Third World nations towards animals, but for a Western-type nation to accept that sort of cruelty is unconscionable. So far, however, there has been only silence from affluent Jewish groups and individuals.

—Lucille Moses Scott
Escondido, CA

Animal Listings

In looking at telephone books of several cities I found that it took a long time to figure out where to call in cases of animal abuse. If the local telephone companies get enough calls and letters requesting that abuse and emergency numbers be listed along with other emergency numbers in the first pages of phone books, they will probably comply. This would not only make a difference in saving valuable time when an animal is suffering, but it would also make a statement about the rights of animals to receive equal consideration.

—Luis Verano
Eugene, OR

Education is Ecological

I read with interest the article "Conservation: Is Tourism the Solution?" (Dateline: International, Oct. 1989). The issue of whether tourism is the best answer for dwindling African wildlife spurs me to write.

Demand to visit the major wildlife areas is already greater than can be accommodated. The restraint is not only of space, it's also ecological. Animals may have become habituated to vehicles intruding daily on their lives and they may ignore camera-laden tourists, but there is evidence that prolonged exposure to this phenomenon produces stress and affects breeding and behavior, as was mentioned in your treatment of the subject.

The key to the dilemma is education. The tribal peoples once resisted education, afraid of losing their customs and children. Now, facing reality, the people are gradually accepting it. Africans are in distress and crying out for help. So in addition to our encouraging tourism, let us also encourage changes

that will ultimately benefit both human and nonhuman.

—Arlene Lee Duvin
San Francisco, CA

Calcium Quandary

In regard to Dr. Neal Barnard's osteoporosis article in the November 1989 issue (*Medicine: In Lay Terms*), [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 47907.

I wish to share some additional information about osteoporosis. The adult body requires a calcium intake of calcium and phosphorus in at least a 1:1 ratio if the Vitamin D level is adequate. Meat and soft 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 secretion of parathyroid hormone, 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 to not 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 Purks
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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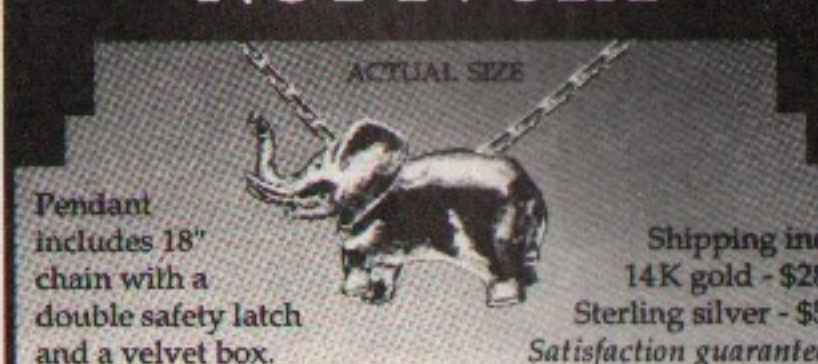
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M E D I C I N E

IN LAY TERMS

By Neal D. Barnard, M. D.

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 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 tends 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 "complementing proteins"; that notion was discarded long ago. The best rule of thumb is that if one is 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

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 would 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 or 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 tongue. Some people experience digestive disturbances. It is very easy to avoid these problems with a B-12 supplement. Since the body can store this vitamin, there is no need to take it every day,

but one should include B-12 at least every few days.

Many foods are enriched with B-12. On labels, look for its chemical name, "cobalamin". Nearly all common multi-vitamin tablets, including vegetarian brands, contain B-12. Physicians also have B-12 supplements in a variety of forms. Supplements such as spirulina are commonly sold in health or natural food stores. □

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

The Vegan



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

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MC VISA

Tony LaRussa: Going To Bat

When Oakland Athletics manager Tony LaRussa and his longtime wife Elaine led the Fur Free Friday march against furs in Sacramento last November, not only the fashion world but the baseball world took notice.

There aren't many couples in baseball better respected than the LaRussas - and that was true even before the Athletics overcame injuries to top stars to win their second straight American League pennant last year, then swept the National League champion San Francisco Giants in the earthquake-interrupted World Series.

Joining the Athletics in 1963, at age 18, while they were still in Kansas City, Tony played infield for Oakland, Atlanta, and the Chicago Cubs, but spent most of his career in the minors, gaining a reputation for intelligence and maturity far exceeding his skills. After 1973, he mostly managed, while first attending law school, then practicing law in the off season. His first brush with recognition came in 1983, when he led the White Sox to their first division championship ever; they'd last won anything in 1959 and 1919. But only the past two years, as the Athletics have earned acclaim as one of the great teams in recent history, has LaRussa become a star, after over 25 years of paying dues.

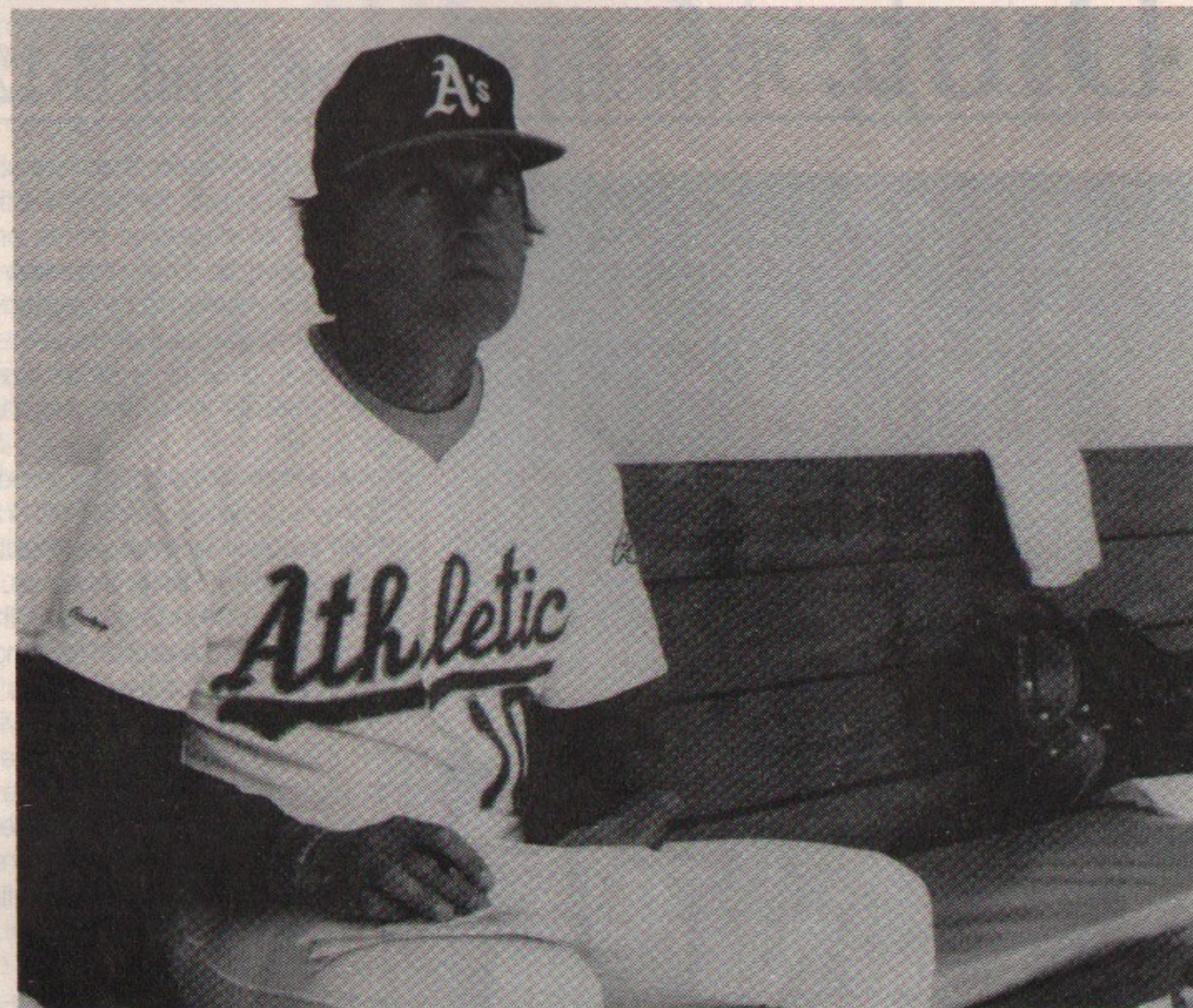
Elaine has been with Tony throughout his managerial career. Married 16 years last New Year's Eve, the LaRussas from the first counted a love of animals among the things they had in common. "When Tony married me," Elaine laughs, "he inherited a dog and a cat. The joke was that he married me to get my animals. They went everywhere with us, even to the Dominican Republic when he was managing down there." The dog was poisoned in the Dominican during the 1978 winter league season; Elaine hasn't been back since.

Active involvement in animal rights began in 1976, when Tony was managing the minor league New Orleans Pelicans. "I'd always loved animals," Elaine recalls, "and never thought of them as just things with no feelings, even with both sets of my grandparents owning farms. It always bothered me to eat meat, but as a child I didn't question what my mother put on the table. But then one evening in New Orleans while

Tony was on the road with the team, I saw this television documentary called *From Pasture To Table* 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.



to happen to an animal, and once I said it, I never went back on it. I told Tony when he called that night that I would no longer have red meat in the house. He could continue to eat red meat when he was out with the team on the road, but I just couldn't cook it. He said, okay, if I felt that strongly about it. There was no question, no argument. We gave up red meat first, then chicken, then seafood." The LaRussa children were old enough to participate in the discussion over giving up seafood, in 1987. Agreement was unanimous, "and we haven't eaten seafood since that day."

The transition to vegetarian eating has been slightly easier for the LaRussas because they are of Italian background, and as Elaine points out, "Northern Italian cooking is already basically put

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 Henry 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. "A lot of them are into carbohydrates, especially pasta. But they'll still have meatballs with it."

For The Animals By Merritt Clifton

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 because they're trying to save a cow. They're doing it because all of a sudden they're thinking 'Whoa—that's my health. That's personal.'" Concern 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 sluggers the past two seasons have been Jose Canseco, who formerly did commercials 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 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 *Field And Stream* on Tony's 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 where I stand. I think it's had some effect. If you counted the number of fur coats worn by members of the Athletics' organization in 1988 and you counted the ones in '89, the number was down."

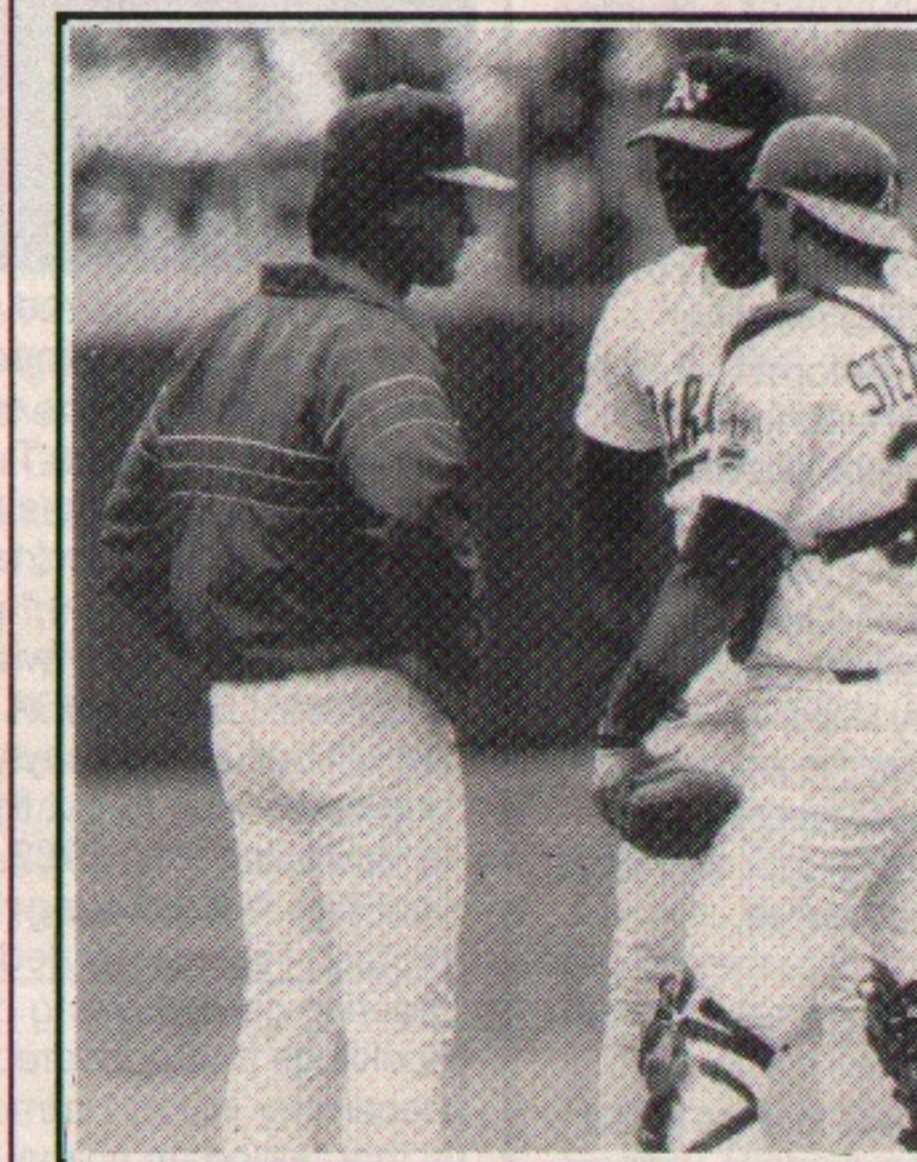
As the senior baseball wife in the Oakland entourage, Elaine is unofficial surrogate mother to all the rest. A traditional part of her job is promoting team unity by encouraging good relations among the wives. "I have a real problem with the furs and the baseball wives," Elaine admits. "Tony is much better than I am at separating what he believes and stands for off the field with what he does as part of the game. I really can't sit there in the same box with someone wearing fur and be comfortable, and I won't be at the same table with someone who orders veal."

At a recent state dinner at the White House held in honor of visiting Philippine president Corazon Aquino, the LaRussas were the only guests who ordered vegetarian food. This produced spirited discussion over the meal.

"I think it's very important that we make

our views known now," Elaine explains, "because in two years we may be in fifth place, especially with all the players we could lose to free agency, and then there maybe won't be as many people listening. Right now Tony's hot. Now is his 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 against 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 massacres hosted by former minor leaguer and film star Kurt Russell each fall; and Catfish Hunter, who persisted in hunting even after he nearly lost his career to an errant shotgun blast that peppered his right foot with birdshot.

Though reversing the popularity of hunting may take time, the LaRussas do feel it's happening. Meanwhile, Tony says, "We're going to win the battle against furs and ivory—soon." And then he sees enlightened self-interest leading to further victories.

"One of the very few ways you can ever move a person is to deal with self interest," Tony explains, as one of the

acknowledged great motivators in baseball. "The planet is all interconnected. When people see that cows grazing on former rainforest land may hurt them, then you've got a chance to move them."

Elaine's primary concern over the years has been "domestic animals—our pets, overpopulation, spaying and neutering. We work with the local SPCA. We've done a public service announcement with them, and I'm in touch with them a lot. And there's hardly a week that goes by that we're not trying to rescue a stray animal or an animal that is out there, starving or injured, because people abandon their pets."

While the LaRussas' baseball acquaintances may not respond to their animal rights ideas immediately, they feel many will later. "Right now a lot of the players don't have the foresight to see beyond their careers in baseball," Elaine says, "but later, when they're older and their playing careers are over, they may ask themselves what else can give their lives meaning—what is it that Tony's doing different? They'll begin to understand then that by treating every living thing with respect, he's been able to be happy no matter whether he's a world champion or out of baseball."

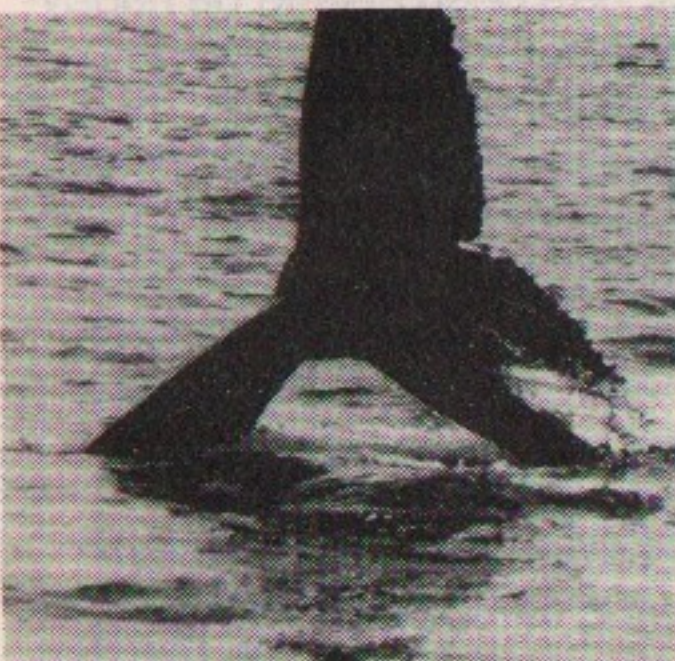
Elaine believes pursuing a life ethic has helped the LaRussas to be "much, much happier than 90 percent of the people we meet," even the superstars making many times more money. But she does welcome Tony's emergence into stardom, because "It's important to show people we can be where we are without wearing fur coats or eating steak."

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

Thanks to Teri Barnato and Kathy Strain of *The Animal Protection Institute* for interview assistance.

Coming Events

April 22 is Earth Day, spotlighting protection of endangered species and habitats. Get details from P.O. Box AA, Stanford University, CA 94305; 415-321-1990. ♦ The fifth annual Great American Meatout is March 20. Query Susan Smith, FARM, P.O. Box 70123, Washington, DC 20088; 301-530-1737. ♦ Marchers for the Animals can get discount fares to Washington D.C. and back, plus room reservations, from Sea & Ski Travel, 1-800-321-9690 or 301-229-9690. Identify yourself as a marcher and give authorization number 424X0. The March begins at the Washington Monument on June 10 at 9 a.m. ♦ Wisconsin's 3rd Annual Animal Rights Convention is on March 16-18 at the Cousins Center, 3501 S. Lake Drive, Milwaukee. For details, call 414-246-8667. ♦ An international conference on non animal medical research will be held this May in Tel Aviv, Israel. For details, call Nina Natelson, 703-533-8366. ♦ The 29th World Vegetarian Congress is April 17-23 at Ramat Gan, Israel. Inquire c/o P.O. Box 3190, Tel Aviv 61031, Israel. ♦ The 2nd Inter-



national Dolphin and Whale Conference will be held at Valla Beach, Australia, May 26-30. Get details from P.O. Box 110, Nambucca Heads, NSW 2448, Australia. ♦ The U.S. Environmental Film Festival will be held April 27-29 in Colorado Springs; write 1026 West Colorado Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80904 for details, or call 719-520-1952.

Campaigns

The Wildlife Protection Initiative will be on California's June ballot, but still needs help to overcome opposition from the

Calif. Farm Bureau Federation, the Calif. Cattleman's Assn., and the National Rifle Assn. Write the Calif. Wildlife Protection Committee, 909 12th St., Suite 203, Sacramento, CA 95814. ♦ The World Rainforest Foundation hopes to save coastal Brazilian jungle via buying it. Write 164 Hubbard Way, Suite C, Reno, NV 89502. ♦ The Stop Taking Our Pets Coalition has put up 20 billboards and leafletted 50,000 homes in an ongoing fight against pound seizure in Dallas. ♦ The Animal Rights Coalition wants to halt University of Minnesota medical school dog labs. The university uses 150,000 animals a year, including over 100,000 mice and rats. ♦ ISAR offers fact sheets on the Moscow Circus (whose current tour is sponsored by American Express, 200 Vesey, New York, NY 10285.) ♦ The National Wildlife Refuge Reform Coalition, formed to stop hunting and trapping in refuges, will take a slide show and lecture to groups of at least 100. To book, call 202-778-6145. ♦ Concerned Citizens for Ethical Research hold vigils every Wednesday, 5:00 to 6:30 p.m., outside the Northwestern University animal lab at Evanston. To join, call 312-869-8855 or 869-4698.

Help Wanted

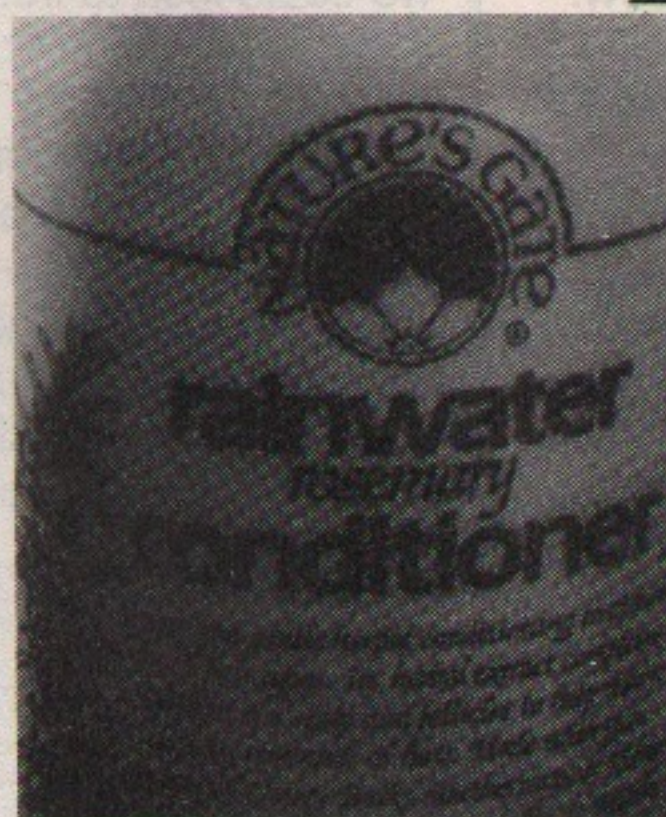
The Animal Legal Defense Fund seeks lawyers, anywhere, willing to give low-cost or free help; write 1363 Lincoln Ave., San Rafael, CA 94901. ♦ Humane Services of Metro Atlanta needs volunteers to help in a low-cost spay/neuter campaign. Call Cindy Lindsay, 662-4479.

♦ Robert Silverman is writing a book on how activists define defending, respecting, ignoring, and exploiting animals, and seeks input. Write him at 1427 Cola Drive, McLean, VA 22101. ♦ While the number of cars on U.S. roads has doubled, there hasn't been a good study of roadkills in nearly 20 years. This would make a worthwhile thesis. Write or call us if interested.

Response

Nature's Gate is reformulating products to eliminate lanolin, extracted from sheep's wool, in response to a letter from ANIMALS' AGENDA reader

Jennifer Nutter. "Since the lanolin did not emanate from either the slaughter of or cruelty to an animal, we were not diligent in adhering to our no-animal by-product policy," wrote company vice president R.C. Peck. "We are committed to the principles



of the animal rights movement, and trust that this expedient response strengthens our commitment." ♦ The TV series *Reading Rainbow* "has been revised by totally eliminating the greased pig segment," writes executive producer Twila Liggett, an ANIMALS' AGENDA subscriber. Liggett says she began working to cut the episode, taped in 1982, over a year ago. ♦ Answering reader protest, Hallmark pulled the greeting card showing dead ducklings that appeared in our December issue. Hallmark policy is that "killing an animal for taxidermy to use it as a photographic subject would be inappropriate from numerous perspectives," wrote consumer affairs manager Don Freberg.

Letters

The Animal and Environmental Defense Association seeks letters protesting Louisville, Kentucky's proposed aquarium on the Ohio River. Write Louisville mayor Jerry Abramson, 601 W. Jefferson St., Louisville, KY 40202. ♦ People for Animal Welfare asks readers to object to the value judgement in this passage from the 15th edition of the *New Encyclopaedia Britannica* Macropaedia Section, Volume 5: "Dogs also have important uses in medical research, and the resulting discoveries have helped to improve both animal and human health." Address the

Encyclopaedia Britannica at 211 East 43rd St., New York, NY 10017. ♦ The biggest maker of electro-heat chicken debeakers is Lyon Electric Co., 2765 Main St., Chula Vista, CA 92011. Their technology could be put to better use. ♦ Miss America, Debbye Turner, is crusading for vivisection. Object to Leonard Horn, Miss America Organization, P.O. Box 119, Atlantic City, NJ 08404. ♦ PETA asks readers to ask Fisher-Price to stop toy tests harmful to animals. Mattel and Hasbro have already dropped such tests. Write Fisher-Price at 636 Girard Ave., East Aurora, NY 14052. ♦ A short story in the November, 1989 issue of the children's magazine *Crickets* promoted bowhunting for those "not old enough to carry a gun." In fact, even skilled adult bowhunters kill only half the deer they wound (see *Animal Newsline*, this issue.) Protest to editor Marianne Carus, 315 Fifth St., Peru, IL 61354. ♦ NEAVS seeks letters to Jaffra U.S.A., a Gillette subsidiary, protesting animal testing. Write Robin Kirkland, president, Jaffra U.S.A., 2451 Townsgate Rd., Westlake Village, CA 91361. ♦ Home Box Office is again airing the pro-animal cartoon series *Seabert*, and the pro-hunting and trapping Wildlife Legislative Fund of America is again mounting a letter-writing campaign against it. Support *Seabert* c/o HBO Corporate Affairs, 1100 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY



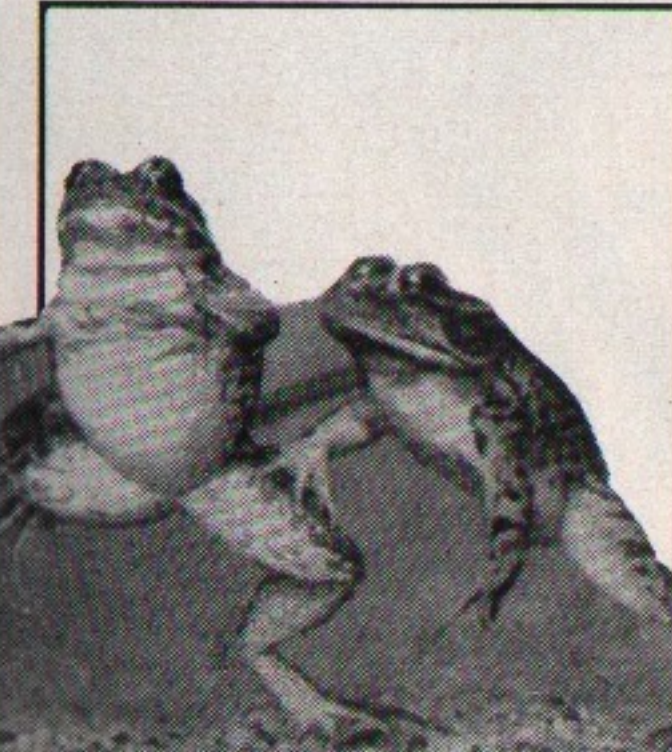
10036. ♦ According to the Reptile Defense Fund, coaches and student athletes in Caldwell, Kansas are crushing ornate box turtles out of resentment that local sixth graders got the town declared the Ornate Box Turtle Capital of the World. A local group, Friends of the Ornate Box

Turtle, seeks letters of protest to the *Caldwell Messenger* and Chamber of Commerce, each at Caldwell, KS 67022. (The University of Maryland Terrapins are proof teams named for turtles can be winners.) ♦ Protest commercials showing loose dogs in the backs of pickup trucks (highly dangerous) to Mitsubishi Sales, P.O. Box 6400, Cypress, CA 90630-0064; 1-800-222-0037. ♦ Oppose dilution of a ban on animal exhibits such as pony rides and petting zoos in city parks: Mayor Maria Giuliani, P.O. Box 229045, Hollywood, FL 33022-9045.

Offerings

NEAVS offers speakers to New England schools, fourth through twelfth grades, for up to a day at no cost. Write Robert Kimball, NEAVS, 333 Washington St., Suite 850, Boston, MA 02108-5100. Also, send NEAVS a stamped, self-addressed envelope for a guide to *Vegetarian Dining In The Boston Area*. ♦ People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (P.O. Box 42516, Washington, DC 20017) and the Animal Welfare Institute (P.O. Box 3650, Washington, DC 20007) provide free materials to schools and libraries on request. (Many schools, libraries, and waiting rooms welcome donations of publications, including *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* when you've read your copy.) ♦ The CBS video *Frog Girl*, about dissection lab conscientious objector Jenifer Graham, is now distributed by Focus on Animals, P.O. Box 150, Trumbull, CT 06611; 203-377-1116. People Living Ethically with Animals offers an anti-circus and rodeo billboard for \$50; 12 Entrance Drive, Johnstown, PA 15905; 814-255-3733. ♦ *Animal Research 1989: The Untold Stories* details funding and methods of several hundred current projects. Send donation to the Human/Animal Liberation Front, P.O. Box 1253, San Francisco, CA 94101-1253. ♦ *I Celebrate The World* is a preschool book about wildlife and nature, \$5.95 from Mustard Seed Publishing, P.O. Box 3544, Huntington Beach, CA 92605-3544. ♦ The Pacific Center for International

Studies has three new papers on CITES enforcement, re Asia, flora, and the wildlife trade; \$6.00 each, 7 N. Pinckney St., Ste. 50-J, Madison, WI 53703. ♦ *Style With Substance*, "the Beauty Newsletter for Compassionate Consumers," is \$8.00/year from Laura Grey, P.O. Box 160322, Cupertino, CA 95016-0322. ♦ Write 629 Green St., Allentown, PA 18102 for a list of reports published by the Wildlife Information Center. ♦ *Dialogs On Health*, a video interview series hosted by Judith Reitman, is available from Nine Lives Productions, 43-23 Colden St., Suite 8-E, Flushing, NY 11355; 718-445-4190 or 212-838-7130. ♦ *Food Without Fear*, a 20-minute video on vegetarianism, comes from The Vegetarian Society, Parkdale, Dunham Rd., Altrincham, Cheshire, Wales WA14 4QC, United Kingdom. The group also puts out the teen-oriented magazine *Greenscene*. ♦ The ASPCA and Varied Directions Inc. offer 10-minute videos on animal rights and veal calves. Call 1-800-888-5236 for details. ♦ Booklets on *How To Select A Boarding Kennel* (\$2.00) and *Bill of Rights for Boarding Pets* come from the American Boarding Kennel Assn., 4575



Galley Rd., Suite 400-A, Colorado Springs, CO 80915. ♦ Ahimsa animal greeting cards are sold by Beauty Without Cruelty's India Branch, 4 Prince of Wales Drive, Wanowrie, Poona 411 040. ♦ *Alternatives To Animals Newsletter* comes in print or on disc rom P.O. Box 7177, San Jose, CA 95150.

Lawsuit

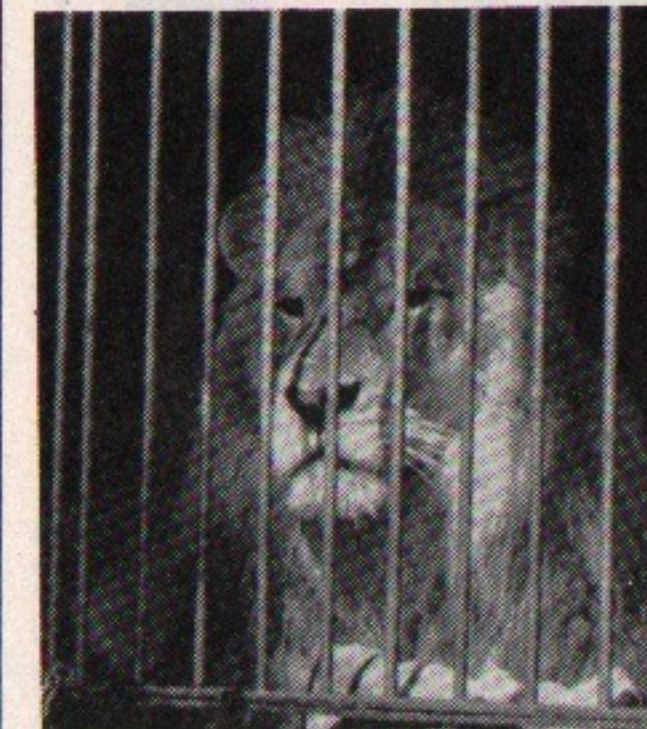
HSUS and the Animal Legal Defense Fund have petitioned

the USDA, seeking enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act on behalf of birds and lab-bred mice and rats, now exempted from the USDA definition of "animal." ♦ The State of the Movement asks activists to protest AHA's \$10 million libel suit against Bob Barker, Nancy Burnet, the Coalition to Protect Animals in Entertainment, and United Activists for Animal Rights. The defendants (and the Los Angeles Dept. of Animal Regulation) have criticized AHA handling of alleged cruelty to chimpanzees on the set of *Project X*. The AHA may be addressed at P.O. Box 1266, Denver, CO 80201-1266; State of the Movement is at 19528 Ventura Blvd., Box 279, Tarzana, CA 91356. ♦ Michigan activists Mary Lou Durbin and Cathy Blight have paid \$525,000 and \$15,000 respectively to settle a 1981 libel suit against them by a dog dealer. The initial verdict against them was rendered by a jury whose foreman "was a hunter and National Rifle Assn. activist," according to observer Shirley McGreal of IPPL. The verdict was reversed on appeal but reinstated by the Michigan Supreme Court on technical grounds. ♦ Relatives of the late *Gunsmoke* star Amanda Blake have challenged her will, which left her whole estate to the Performing Animal Welfare Society. Blake lived at the PAWS refuge the last two years of her life.

Victories

The new Defense Appropriations Bill suspends funding for Michael Carey's cat-shooting lab at Louisiana State University until at least 30 days after the GAO issues an investigative report on Carey's work, which has cost over \$2 million since 1983. The bill also puts the Letterman Hospital leg-breaking experiments on greyhounds under scrutiny. Both projects were held up in November pending Congressional, institutional, and GAO investigations, and both will be probed by the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee on Research and Development, chaired by Ron Dellums of California, an animal research critic. ♦ The notorious

Watertown, New York zoo has closed, the monkeys are en route to Primarily Primates, the lions are in Ohio enjoying heat, running water, and four times their former space, and the replacement zoo will feature "natural habitat for indigenous animals only," reports Winnie



Dushkind, who led years of protest against zoo conditions. "ANIMALS' AGENDA was indispensable in helping us," she adds; hundreds of readers wrote to Watertown officials. ♦ The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston has exempted first-year student Sydney Singer from a formerly mandatory vivisection lab. The Fund for Animals believes only three U.S. medical schools still require vivisection: Oral Roberts, the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, and the University of Colorado. ♦ At request of In Defense Of Animals, a Superior Court judge has ordered the University of California at Davis to stop experimenting on greyhounds that may have been stolen. The university could produce only 26 of 56 greyhounds supposed to be in its custody. ♦ The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will require a veterinarian to be present throughout the Chincoteague pony roundup this year. (See *Network Notes*, January 1990.) ♦ Ogden promoter Ted Shupe cancelled a pig-wrestling contest under pressure from the Humane Society of Utah. ♦ Patti Wahlers of the Humane Organization Representing Suffering Equines recently raced a renderer to rescue a starving horse in Roxbury, Connecticut. The former owner faces cruelty charges. ♦ Milk-fed, crate-raised veal is off the menu at all

Continued on next page

NETWORK

Continued from page 12

seven former outlets in Venice, California, after a two-month push by the Westside Animal Action Network. The group is now targeting outlets in Santa Monica. ♦ Effective January 1,



Illinois banned giving rabbits, ducklings, and baby chicks in games of chance—a common carnival practice. ♦ Grinnell College (Iowa) students have voted by a 3-1 margin to boycott tuna in protest against fishing

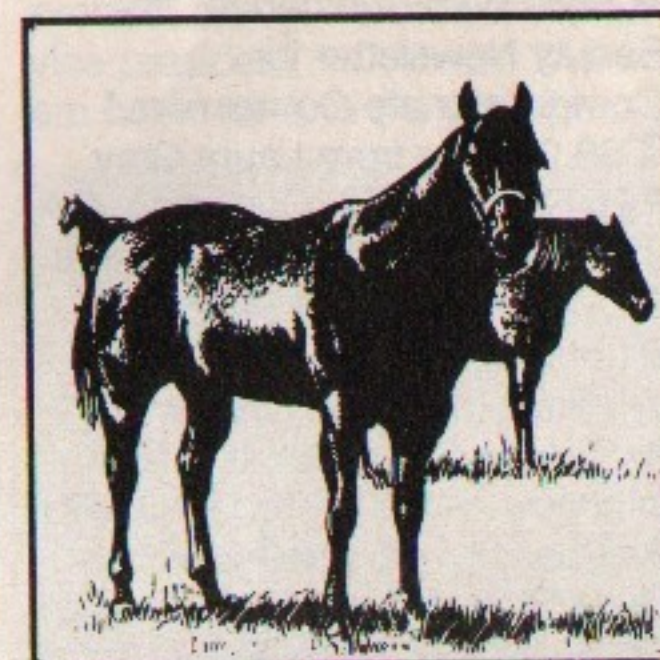
methods that kill dolphins.

The Bad Guys

The University of Pennsylvania recently cancelled a two-year-old course titled Animal Welfare and Human Intervention, taught by Zoe Weil, under pressure from the campus veterinary school and the Delaware Valley branch of the American Assn. of Laboratory Animal Science. The course didn't cover animal experiments. Protest to University of Pennsylvania president Sheldon Hackney, College Hall, 3400 Walnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19104, and Dr. Michael Aiken, Office of the Provost, same address. ♦ The Coalition for Animals and Animal Research is a self-described pro-active anti-animal rights group now organizing among science and medical students on college campuses. Check them out c/o Bruce Fuchs, P.O. Box 613 MCV Station, Richmond, VA 23298-0613.

♦ Members of Incurably Ill for

Animal Research are sending the White House photos of themselves as people allegedly saved by animal research. ♦ The



National Institute on Drug Abuse has announced plans to up spending on studies of chemical "cures" for addiction, from \$27 million in 1989 to over \$100 million within a few years. This will involve expanded animal research. The Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine and International Society for Animal Rights are organizing opposition. ♦ The

University of Maryland has cancelled plans for a substance abuse treatment center for the indigent, to build an \$11 million animal research lab on the same site. Protest to Judith DeSarno, Vice President for Institutional Advancement, University of Maryland at Baltimore, 511 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, MD 21201; and Dr. William Kirwan, Office of the President, Main Administration Bldg., University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20741.

Group News

The Compassion Fashion Alliance has formed at P.O. Box 115, Fairfax, CA 94930. ♦ The American Mustang and Burro Assn. has a new executive secretary, Barbara Rehfield, and has relocated to P.O. Box 7, Benton City, WA 99320-0007; 509-588-6336. ♦ Save the Sea Turtles has a new telephone: 305-491-0430. ♦ Action 81 collects reports of animal thefts: Rt. 3, Box 6000, Berryville, VA 22611; 703-955-

NOTES

1278. ♦ Feed The Pelicans Fund has helped pelicans through unseasonably cold weather since 1977; inquire at P.O. Box 605, St. Petersburg, FL 33731-0605; 813-522-1580. ♦ The Gorilla Foundation, Box 620-640, Woodside, CA 94062, supports Koko and Michael, the gorillas who speak in sign language. ♦ The Elsa Wild Animal Appeal telephone number is now 708-833-8896. ♦ Animal Concern Scotland has moved to 62 Old Dumbarton Rd., Glasgow G3 8RE, United Kingdom.

Prizes

March 1 is nomination deadline for the Delta Society's 1990 Distinguished Service, Companion Animal Veterinarian, Model Program, and Media awards, presented to people or groups who promote "the human/animal bond," respectively worth \$1,500, \$5,000, \$2,500, and \$500. Call 206-226-7357. ♦ March 15 is deadline for the American Humane Association's 1990 Acts of Kindness Toward Animals poster contest for elementary and high schoolers. For entry data, call 303-695-0811. ♦ Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals offer prizes of publication plus \$1,000, \$500, and \$250 for the best postgraduate, graduate, and high school level research/essay projects on alternatives to animal studies; deadline December 15, 1990. Get details from P.O. Box 87, New Gloucester, ME 04260.

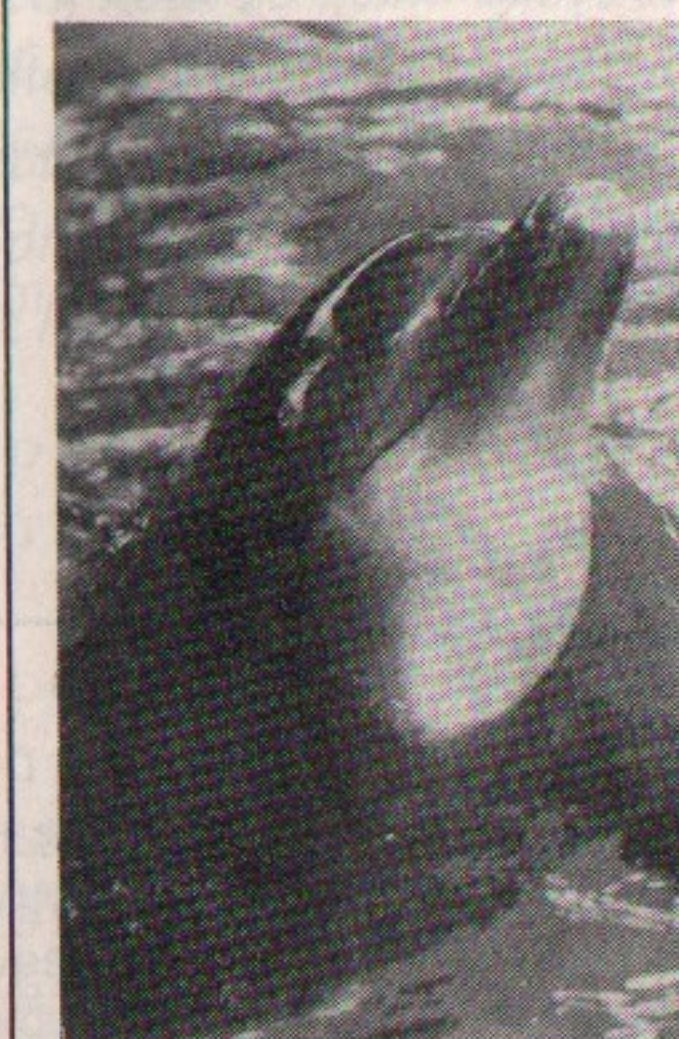
Achievements

A four-year spay/neuter campaign by the Humane Society of Charlotte, North Carolina has cut the number of stray dogs in the city by 60 percent, saving taxpayers \$428,160. ♦ The National Dog Registry (Box 116, Woodstock, NY 12498-0116) and University of Missouri-Columbia Laboratory Animal Veterinary Program recently joined to tattoo I.D. numbers on several hundred companion dogs. The numbers allow lab researchers to recognize stolen dogs. (Have your dog tattooed on the belly, as thieves may cut off marked ears.) ♦ The Wasatch Humane Society of Farmington, Utah, founded 1983, now serves "60 to 120 animals of all kinds" in a rehab center, writes president

Lynn Bradley. ♦ Cargo managers from ten major airlines attended a recent ASPCA seminar on handling animals in transit. ASPCA operates the unique Animalport care facility at New York's Kennedy International Airport.

People

Stephanie Page, 1990 Penthouse Pet of the Year, is on a national tour promoting cat adoptions from shelters. ♦ Alex Pacheco and Carol Burnett, respectively chairperson and communications director of PETA, were acquitted Nov. 28 on charges of assaulting a National Institutes of Health security officer on World Day for Laboratory Animals. PETA member Ed Ashton was



convicted of damaging a door at the same demo. ♦ Tennis star Martina Navratilova has proclaimed her support for animal rights. ♦ Bishop Francis Quinn of Sacramento, California has begun humane education in the 40 parochial schools within his diocese. Animal Allies offers his views on animal rights: P.O. Box 417525, Sacramento, CA 95841. ♦ Johanna McLean is new director of the Canadian SPCA, succeeding Cynthia Drummond, who resigned to resume her career in journalism. ♦ Philadelphia animal welfare activist Marjorie Lakatos died recently, at age 46. ♦ PETA founder Ingrid Newkirk was named one of 1989's 25 Most Fascinating Business People by Forbes. ♦ The Pittsburgh Press recently called 64-year-old, unpaid local SPCA humane

officer Ernest Blotzer "best friend to beasts" for his 19 years on the job. Wife Catherine donates profits from her printing business to support the SPCA.

Warning!

The ANIMALS' AGENDA has been unable to independently verify claims of animal rescues and other actions made in recent fundraising appeals by Jerry Owens and HELP (Humane Enforcement and Legal Protection for Animals). ♦ The National Animal Protection Fund, a.k.a. Adopt-A-Pet, is still using sweepstakes solicitations prepared by Watson and Hughey, a Washington D.C. firm involved in numerous current fraud cases.

Actions

Dolphin Project president Ric O'Barry was one of two protestors arrested for jumping into a dolphin pen during a protest against the capture of dolphins for the National Aquarium in Baltimore. Florida governor Bob Martinez contends the captures were illegal. ♦ Debra Balorn and Lucia Fatone of Berkeley Students for Animal Liberation face charges for crashing a closed meeting of the University of California at Berkeley Animal Care and Use Committee. ♦ Concerned Arizonans for Animal Rights and Ethics and the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine protested the recent annual conference of the Society for Neuroscience in Phoenix. SN president David Hubel has vowed to "try to mobilize the doctors in this country to fight the animal rights movement." A few days later, also in Phoenix, CAARE and Greyhound Pets of America protested the annual convention of the Association of Air Medical Services, whose local affiliate hosts dog labs for paramedic trainees. ♦ Greenpeace used an inflatable whale as a three-dimensional petition at a recent Boston rally, collecting 1,000 signatures against continued whaling by Japan.

Good Trips

PRIDE (Protect Reefs and Islands from Degradation and

Exploitation) offers swimming with a "free-roaming, interactive" dolphin who inhabits the waters off Providenciales and Pine Cay, in the Turks and Caicos Islands. Inquire at 7600 SW 87th Ave., Miami, FL 33173. ♦ The Elsa Wild Animal Appeal recommends Living Free Safaris for photo tours of Africa (P.O. Box 4572, North Hollywood, CA 91617; 818-761-6267), and visits to the Shambala Preserve for photo opportunities closer to home (6867 Soledad Canyon Rd., Acton, CA 95310; 805-268-0380).

Ad Nauseum

Carme Inc., boycotted by PETA after acquisition by International Research and Development Corp., is taking out ads in health food trade publications asserting that animal testing "is necessary" in part because of the need for "labeling such items as saccharine and asbestos as cancer-causing materials." IRDC uses some 60,000 animals a year in lab tests, according to the USDA, and is the 25th largest corporate user of animals in research.

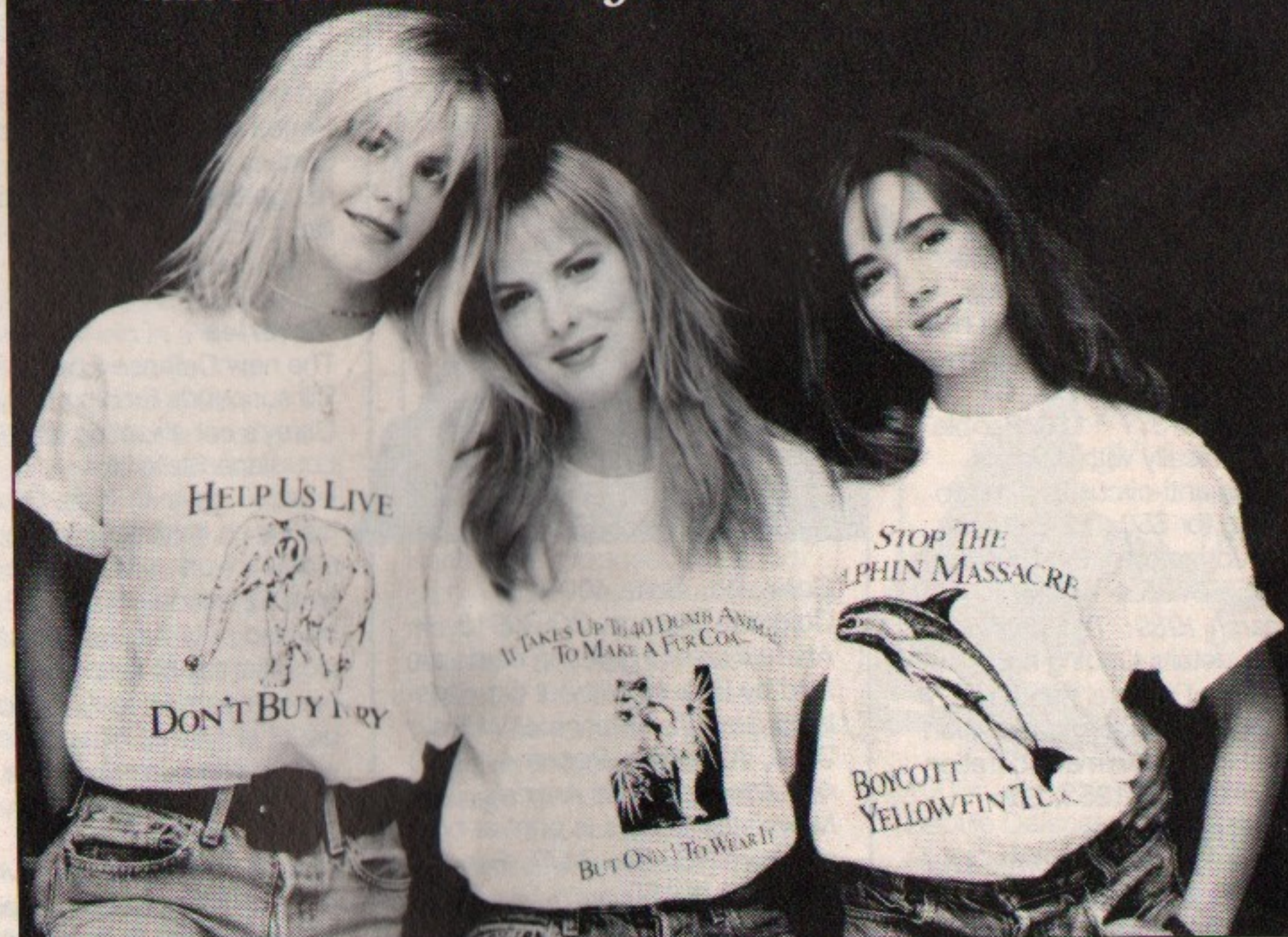
The case history of the identification of asbestos as a deadly carcinogen is in fact a history of the failure of animal-based research. The Roman historian Pliny the Elder warned of the risk of breathing asbestos nearly 1,900 years ago. British clinical studies linked asbestos to lung cancer and described asbestosis in 1890 and 1935, respectively. But because the harmful effects of asbestos could not be reproduced in animal tests, the U.S., Canadian, and British governments took little action to either clean up asbestos mines or control the use of asbestos until the 1960s. Animal tests failed because asbestos-related diseases such as asbestosis and mesothelioma have latency periods of from 20 to 40 years, far longer than the lifespan of lab animals. The resulting regulatory delay has already cost more than 300,000 human lives. One of the world's leading asbestos researchers, Dr. Irving Selikoff of Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York, has estimated that the eventual toll from asbestos—and the failure of animal testing to protect the public—could exceed one million.

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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 ethics 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 other philosophers 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 through 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 which species live and which die, or should those decisions be made by others who do not have a financial stake in the outcome?

The goal has to be to allow an independent agency to decide whether an experiment may use animals or not. While this is not a perfect solution, at this time it provides the first important step. The scientists themselves would no longer make the decisions. Convincing an agency that doesn't have a financial

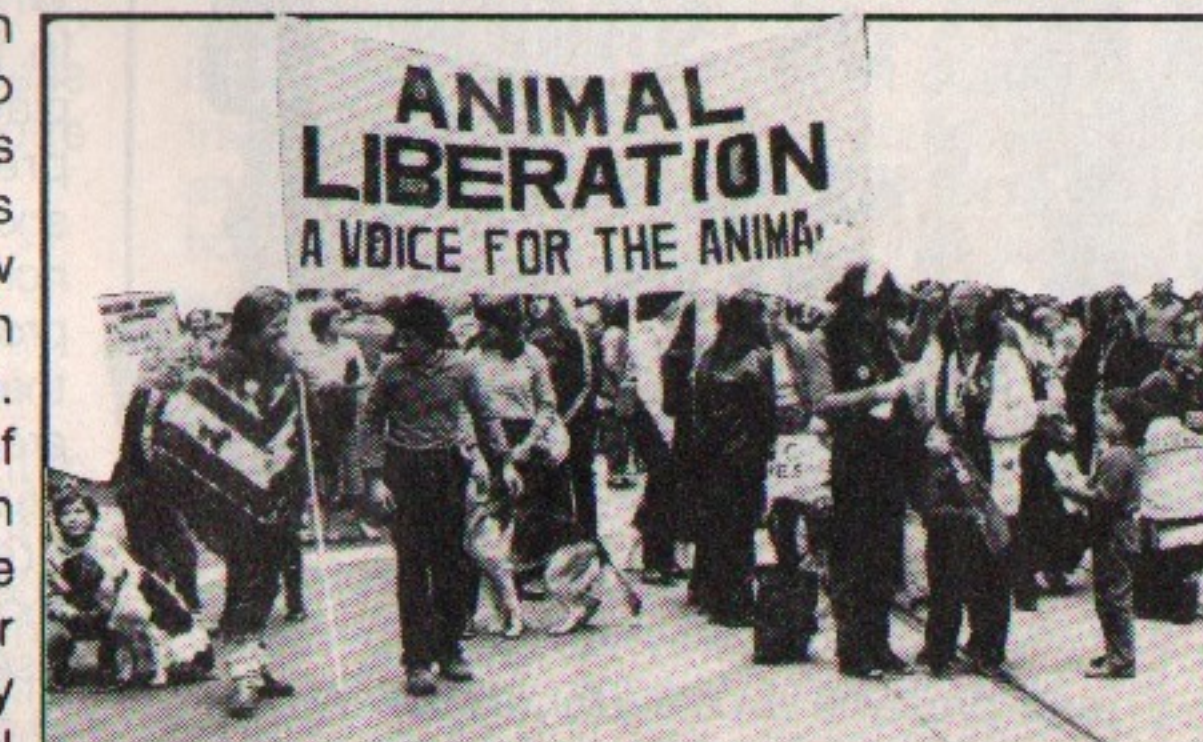
stake in promoting animal experimentation to end it will be an easier task than convincing research institutions.

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 that 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

Continued on next page



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stiff fines. What is more, they would be laughed off the air if they attempted to justify their actions in this fashion. Why is the medical profession or cosmetics industry allowed to make the same type of argument with regards to the torture of animals and get away with it?

The answer to the above question is entirely political. The media and the public allow use of this form of argument because the biomedical industry is controlling the nature of the political discussion. The AMA and other apologists of animal experimentation have been successful in promoting the view that the heart of the issue is whether humankind should be allowed to achieve medical progress or not. The problem for animal rights supporters is that keeping the argument at this level enables the medical profession to avoid the more important question, the political question.

It is crucial for the animal liberation movement to take over control of how the issue is portrayed. The controversy does not center around whether babies will live or die. It centers on who will decide how biomedical research is conducted. If the scientists themselves are allowed to make those decisions, research will continue along the same lines as before, relying on the use of animals. One should not expect the biomedical industry to adhere to a new ethic on its own. They must be compelled to do so. The issue involves power. Should the biomedical community play moral judge and jury? Should scientists be making decisions about matters of concern to the entire population? It is up to the animal liberation movement to change the focus of the public debate.

Once the controversy focuses on who controls how research is conducted, two positive things may occur. The first is that the story will appear fresh again and coverage should increase. The second is that the medical and cosmetics industries will be on less sure footing when making their arguments.

The medical community is likely to object vehemently to the notion that they should not have the final say about how research is conducted. They will likely make every attempt to keep the discussion focused on ethics since this

has been successful for them in the past. Fortunately, falling back to a response based on ethics when the challenge is political will not work. The medical community will have to meet the animal rights community on the movement's terms.

It is clear that animal rights groups cannot sit back and expect the news media to begin discussing the political questions all by themselves. The movement must wrest control of the form of the debate from the biomedical industry. This requires a concerted effort by a wide range of groups and individuals to convey a different message to the journalists who write about animal rights. It also requires understanding how reporters cover a story—what they look for in interviews, what photographers are hoping to catch—and what the editors are likely to choose.

The most important thing to understand regarding the media's treatment of news is that reporters seldom or never report facts. They report what they perceive to be the facts, and this is something different altogether. For



both sides in a controversy, the object is to influence the way the reporter views and presents a particular issue. Anyone privileged to sit in on a strategy session involving a political consultant quickly realizes this.

There's an old card trick in which the trickster allows someone to pick a card and then proceeds, to the amazement of the audience, to reveal that card. Of

course, the trick isn't magic at all. The performer guides the person to select a predetermined card by eliminating all the other choices.

The strategy

Anyone vaguely familiar with the internal politics of the animal rights movement is aware that different groups fight the battles differently. They also measure success differently. As has been seen with animal rights campaigns and campaigns of many other social movements, while some strategies are more successful than others, there is no one strategy that guarantees success.

What is certain is that the battles will be fought in the arena of mass media. Whether the object is to convince more people of a particular position or to convince politicians to act in the public's behalf, no tool is proving as powerful as the television set.

The act of politicking in a mass media environment is not vastly different from politicking in eras when television was a less significant part of Americans' lives.

Town halls, churches, and other meeting places have been replaced by the camera and the microphone. Rather than an hour to discuss issues in an assembly, activists have 30 seconds. Instead of speaking to a hundred people, they speak to millions.

The object is still to tell as many people as possible about the subject of concern and to try to convince them to take action (voting, donating money, or joining the fight). The only major difference is that the stakes are higher. This means that small details take on much greater significance. What film are the editors likely to keep in the story for the 30 seconds it plays? Who gets the last word? How prepared are individual protesters should the reporter decide to select a non-leader to say a few words? Is the protest path set up so that it appears there are a lot of picketers in a small area or a few picketers spread over a wide range? (The former has far greater visual impact.) Are the responses formulated and deliverable in ten seconds or less?

To move the focus of the debate to a new plateau requires the participation of everyone. Each time a biomedical spokesperson responds to the media in defense of animal experimentation the answer will be predictable. With the seconds of time the animal rights' response will receive, it is crucial to

challenge the scientists' right to make moral decisions. A response such as "Should the doctors who profit from the use of animals in research be the ones who decide how those animals will be treated?" will have a significant impact. The current "party-line" response of challenging the validity of the experiments and/or the conditions to which the animals are subjected is important but it breaks no new ground. The time must be used to make the issue political, to focus attention on the medical community's illegitimate authority to make moral decisions. This way, when the 30-second story is reported, the foundation of the biomedical position is razed.

Anyone participating in a media event such as a demonstration or rally should be prepared if a member of the fourth estate approaches. Part of the success of the NRA's campaign to bar gun control involves its ability to instruct all its members on how to address the media. One can ask a question to anyone in the NRA—from leadership

down to the newest member—and the response will be the same: "Gun control is not the answer. We need a criminal justice system that keeps the crooks off the streets." The lesson to be learned from the NRA is not that they have learned how to buy politicians, but that they have developed politically successful responses to tough media questions and have been able to convince all their members that these are the correct answers to those questions.

The problems

Because the battle is being fought in the media there are sensitive points that must be correctly addressed each time they come up. Reporters cover what they think are the most interesting aspects of a story. If they are unflattering, they do political damage until they either wear out or destroy that which is trying to grow. One such issue that has become a thorn deals with the charge of terrorism labeled on the Animal Liberation Front.

It has become commonplace to see

biomedical and fur industry spokespersons refer to animal rescue operations as "terrorist activities." The phrase is then used by reporters in the stories they write. Repeated appearances in news stories lends legitimacy to the phrase, and soon it becomes an unquestioned "fact." As a result, every

supporter of animal rights who faces the media is subjected to the politically-charged question: "Are you aware that some in your movement engage in 'terrorism'?" Without any serious examination of the ALF, the badge of terrorism has been pinned upon its chest. As a result, the media, and the public as well, have accepted the researchers' depiction of ALF activities.

In the most objective sense, the concept of terrorism deals with the intentions of the perpetrators rather than the act itself. By definition, a terrorist act is an incident designed to terrorize—to scare a person, group, or government into acting

in a manner it would not otherwise act. The act itself is not an end. This is how acts of terrorism differ from other violent acts. A plane blown up in mid-flight could be intended to scare a particular government into changing policy, releasing prisoners, leaving an occupied territory, etc. This is terrorism. The same plane blown up in order to kill a particular passenger to collect on an insurance policy is not. The act itself is the same. It is violent. It is murderous and leaves the same wreckage. It is not, however, terrorism because the intention was not to terrorize.

Beyond this general definition, there are a few other points that should be addressed. In the broad sense, terrorism need not involve threats against human lives. The bombing of abortion clinics would be an example of a threat against property with the intent to frighten people into changing their actions. Finally, the victims need not be the ones who have the power to act. This is often the case when "innocent" people are killed in an attempt to make a government take action.

From this definition it is possible to make several observations regarding

many actions in general and those by animal liberators in particular. First, terrorism, as defined above, carries no moral or ethical connotations. It is simply the definition of a particular type of coercion. 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 these countries associate all terrorism with evil. This is reinforced by the governments in these countries which gain political advantage from this 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.

For animal liberators such as the ALF, two questions arise. Are their acts, in fact, terrorism? If so, are they evil? Answering the first question requires focusing on the intentions of the liberators. In most cases, ALF actions are intended to rescue research victims

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or make the public aware that these victims exist. The primary objective of most of these acts is public awareness. They are designed and orchestrated to call attention to barbaric practices. This is not terrorism.

A second possibility is that acts of vandalism are intended to frighten researchers into ending animal research or frighten insurance companies into cancelling policies held by these institutions. If this is the case, and it would rarely appear to be so, then these acts are terrorist in nature. This does not make them wrong. It merely assigns an objective definition to the act itself.

The question of morality has both philosophical and political connotations. Philosophically the issue involves whether the ends justify the means. Politically the issue is much simpler. Is there any other way to save these animals? If the ALF does not break in to rescue them (or if Greenpeace does not confront whalers), these animals will surely perish. It's not as if there are a great many alternatives. It is then up to animal rights spokespersons to either dismiss the terrorist label as propaganda or make it a badge to be proud of wearing. The label is only a political liability if animal rights spokespersons allow it to be one. In the public relations battle there is little room for apologists.

Now the movement has the right to define itself, of course, and has chosen the word "nonviolent" to describe its philosophy and policy. While most movement leaders exclude property damage from their absolute prohibitions, they invariably draw the line at actions intended to hurt or kill any living beings, including humans. Such activities and those who might participate in them would not be considered part of the animal rights movement. What we are concerned with here is dealing with "terrorist" acts involving no threat to human life.

Supporters of animal liberation have only a few options in handling these situations and one option is quite politically damaging. Spokespersons can

either challenge the validity of the "terrorist" label, or defend the acts that have received it. A third option is disassociation from those individuals and organizations engaging in the acts in question. This is the political equivalent of shooting the movement's foot off. The movement as a whole is damaged each time spokespersons disassociate themselves from a portion of the movement they do not support. The reason for this is simple but unfortunate.

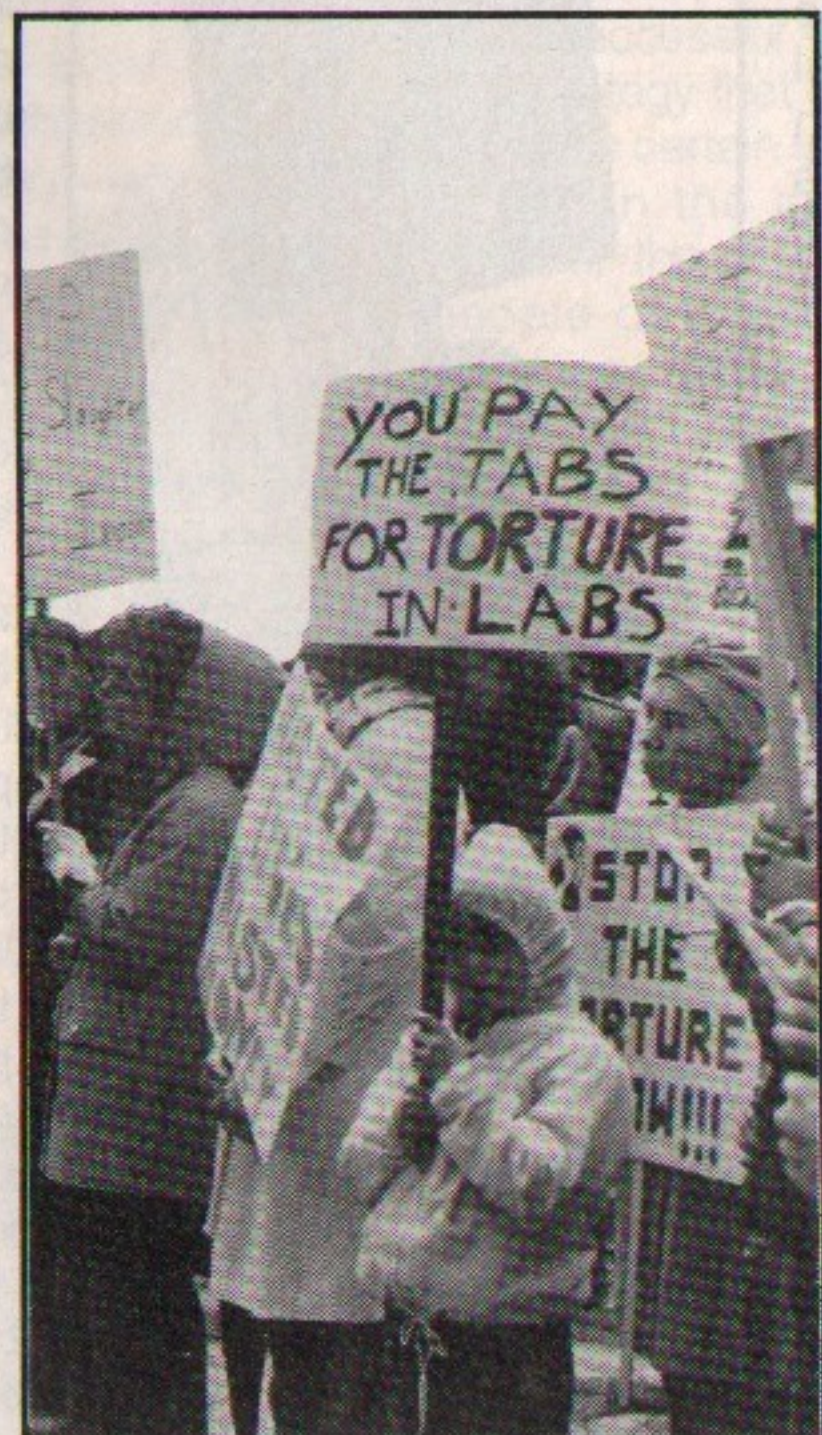
Anyone interviewed as a supporter of animal rights is standing up as a representative of the entire movement. They must speak for all aspects whether they

support all aspects or not. If journalists want a true picture of the entire movement, they would interview many people from various factions and groups. Journalists seldom have the time, resources, or desire to do this. Therefore they select one or two people to represent ten million animal rights supporters.

Since it is necessary to defend all aspects of the movement there are a couple of ways to approach the terrorism label and present a positive image in the media. One method is challenging the label of terrorist. Who uses the label? Those who

injure and kill animals use it. How can exposing the torture of dogs, cats, and monkeys be considered terrorism? Some feel direct action is the only method now available for revealing the truth. One response might be: "Some are less optimistic than I that legal avenues will produce ethical behavior. At the present time, the law sanctions the murder of innocent creatures. Some people believe they have a moral duty to act outside the law in order to change it." Or: "If rescuing a victim from a life of torture is terrorism, then I support that kind of terrorism."

Another approach involves questioning the nature of the label. U.S. government officials have never been particularly objective in their use of political labels. They are willing to call Palestinian acts of violence terrorism but not identical acts committed by Israeli soldiers. Similarly, Nicaraguan soldiers are "terrorists"; Contras are "freedom fighters." What



constitutes terrorism? U.S. government actions often fall into the definition.

What the above examples show is that there is a proper and an improper way to address issues within the context of the mass media. The key is confidence. Weakness and uncertainty are disastrous when the cameras are rolling. How often has a spokesperson squirmed when the issue of terrorism was broached? The movement can take a step forward each time confidence and integrity are projected. Similarly, the movement takes steps backward each time the last point of a news segment questions the motives or methods of the movement.

This last point highlights the importance of the rhetorical question. A favorite of reporters and editors is ending a segment with a question not in need of an answer. It punctuates the end of the story and leaves the audience to think about what has just been presented to them. This being the case, spokespersons should attempt to accommodate the reporter and editor by posing the question for them. Each news story has only one ending. The side that gets to ask the last question or make the last statement has taken one more step to political victory.

Ten years from now, the animal rights movement could still be grappling with questions of dying human babies being saved because of techniques learned through animal experimentation. This argument must be rendered politically useless.

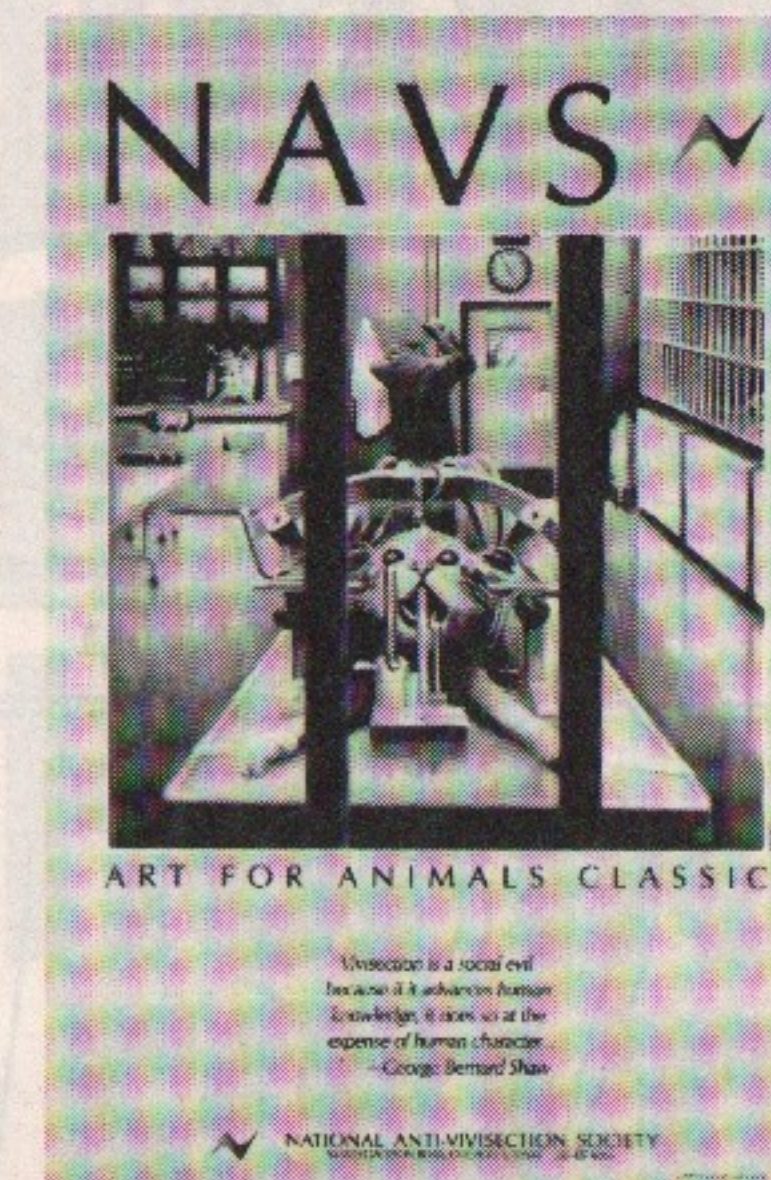
It is quite unfortunate that there has to exist an animal rights movement at all. That some people must defend animals against the torturous acts of other people is an abomination. It is even more disgraceful that the others fight long and hard to preserve their ability to engage in these cruel acts. Every inch gained by animal advocates has involved a struggle.

Morality may be on the side of the animals, but politics is something else entirely. Political victories are not handed to those who make the more convincing moral argument. Victories go to those better skilled in the tactics of political war.

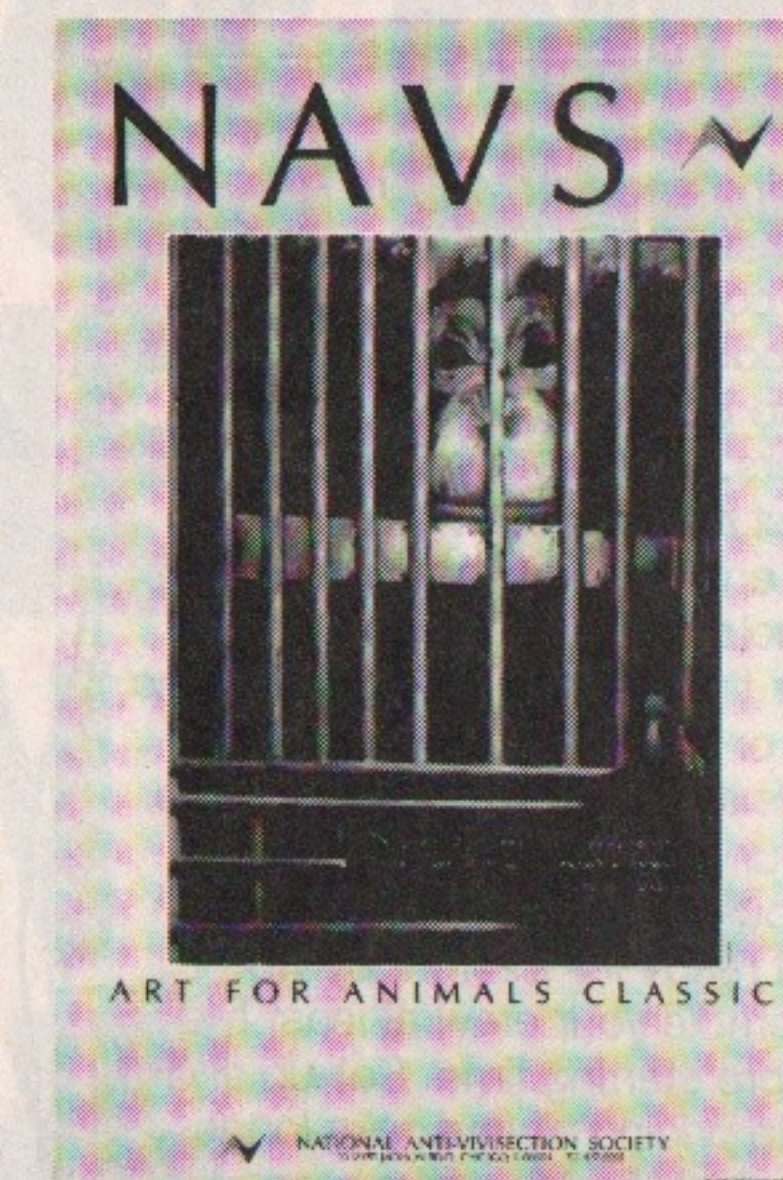
Dr. Beedy, a political scientist, is preparing to write a book on the politics of animal rights.

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Activist groups can raise quick cash with tag sales. A single day's effort, if well organized, can clear \$600 to \$1200. And after the first couple of sales, they get easier every time. Here are some tips to help get you started.

When?

Late spring and early fall are ideal times. Tag sales proliferate then. The competing 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

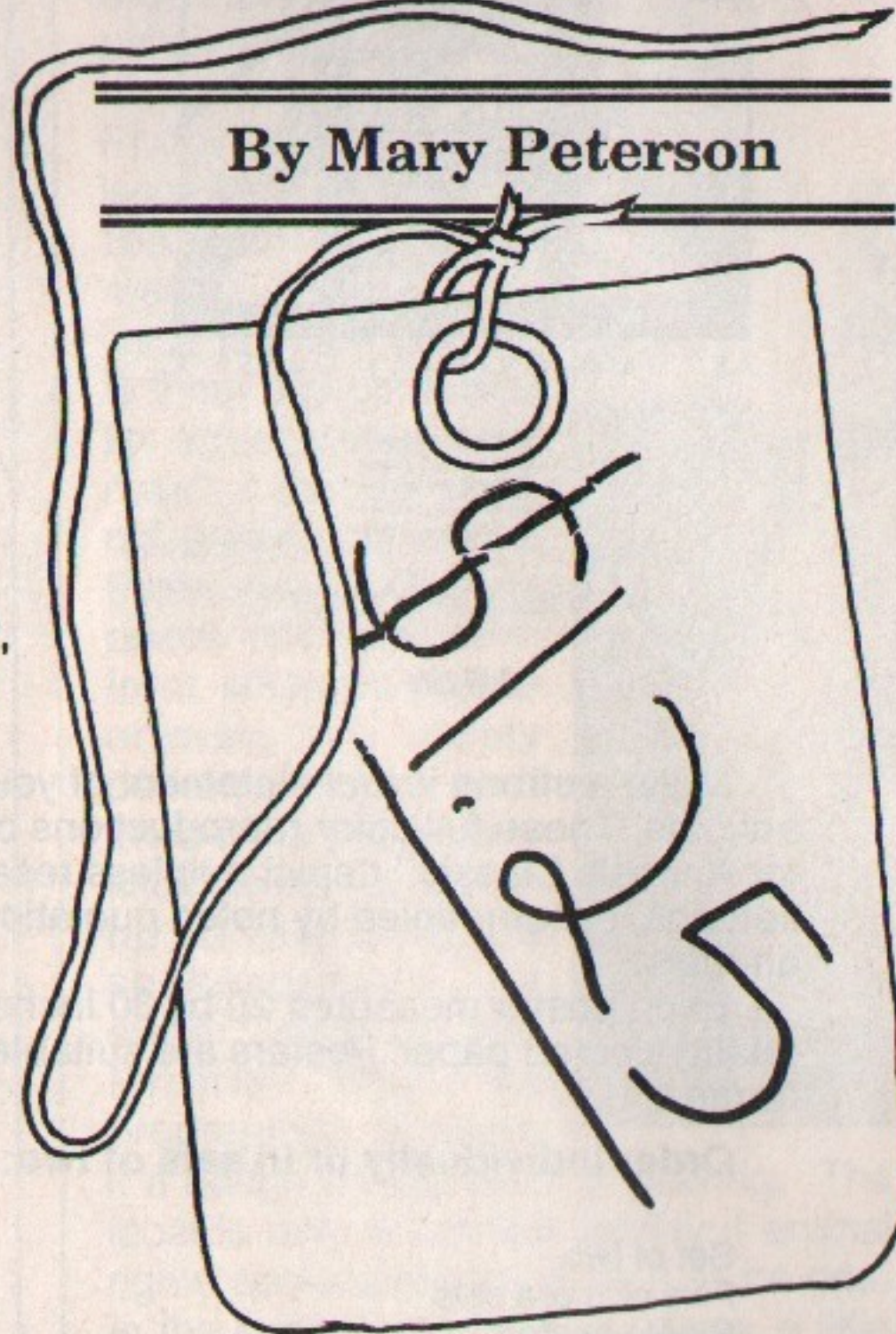
Put a classified ad in daily and weekly papers. This is essential. You can keep the cost down by keeping your ads short. All you need to include are: date, rain date, hours, address, and a brief description of the merchandise.

You'll need posters to nail up on 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 left, right, or up. Then photocopy the poster a dozen times, staple to a dozen same-size pieces of cardboard, and mount on poles the night before the sale if the weather looks good (otherwise, mount them the morning of the

MONEY MAKERS FOR GRASSROOTS GROUPS

TAG SALES

By Mary Peterson



sale). Be sure to retrieve the posters at day's end. They can be used again, as long as no date is on them.

Where 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 headed: "Benefit 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 callers are told of a drop-off point, they often volunteer to deliver their donations.

Mail or deliver the flyers to group members, friends, relatives, neighbors, and co-workers. Ask permission to post them on bulletin boards in churches, libraries, and supermarkets, and in shop windows. Stuff them in mailboxes of homes with "For Sale" signs in their yards.

After you've held a couple of sales, the momentum will start to build. People will ask you for the date of the next sale.

Relatives of regular donors will begin volunteering merchandise. Cartons marked "For Tag Sale" will start mysteriously appearing on your porch. The sale is becoming a community event.

What You'll Need that Day

- 1) A half-dozen dedicated workers. Early morning set-up and late afternoon packing-up are the busiest times.
 - 2) Folding tables and/or planks on sawhorses. The latter are good for getting cartons of books up off the ground so they can be easily seen. Have all titles visible and leave books in their cartons to speed packing up at day's end.
 - 3) A handtruck.
 - 4) A large "TAG SALE" sign, sandwich-board style, to place on a car roof in front of the sale.
 - 5) Hundreds of tiny self-stick labels for pricing, and for continually adjusting prices on slow-moving merchandise as the day goes by. You'll probably want to set standard prices on some things, such as clothing, books, records, cassettes, etc. For example, paperbacks could go for ten cents apiece, regardless of the title.
 - 6) Shopping bags.
 - 7) Seed money for change.
 - 8) Coffee, juice, and snacks to keep the workers going.
 - 9) Animal rights literature for giving away, and a sign-up sheet for prospective members.
 - 10) A bargaining spirit. You *must* be willing to negotiate, as you will almost never get the price marked. What you *will* get is an offer. Work with it, if possible.
- It will be a long day of continual compromise, but persevere. That night, as you count the cash, you'll be amazed to find that somehow—incredibly enough—it all worked! □

Leon Hirsch has repeatedly called his Company's use of dogs "medical research." Only he's not looking for any cures. Instead, he has his salespeople sharpen their marketing skills by operating on live dogs.

As stated in an annual report, the real reason U.S. Surgical uses thousands of dogs is to "increase market share." As for Leon Hirsch, his \$1,226,000 salary is peanuts compared to his \$78 million equity in the company.

When confronted with charges that his Company has killed tens of thousands of dogs,

Mr. Hirsch said, "I wish. That would mean we had zillions of customers."¹

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. Hirsch with a petition from 13,500 doctors asking the Company to stop using live animals to train salespeople.

Killing dogs in sales demonstrations doesn't benefit human life. So when Mr. Hirsch claims that the need for training salespeople on live

dogs is vital—we ask, vital to whom? And when he says "Human life is in the balance,"² we want to know, whose? He may not want to answer these questions. But we can think of at least 10,000 good reasons for asking them.

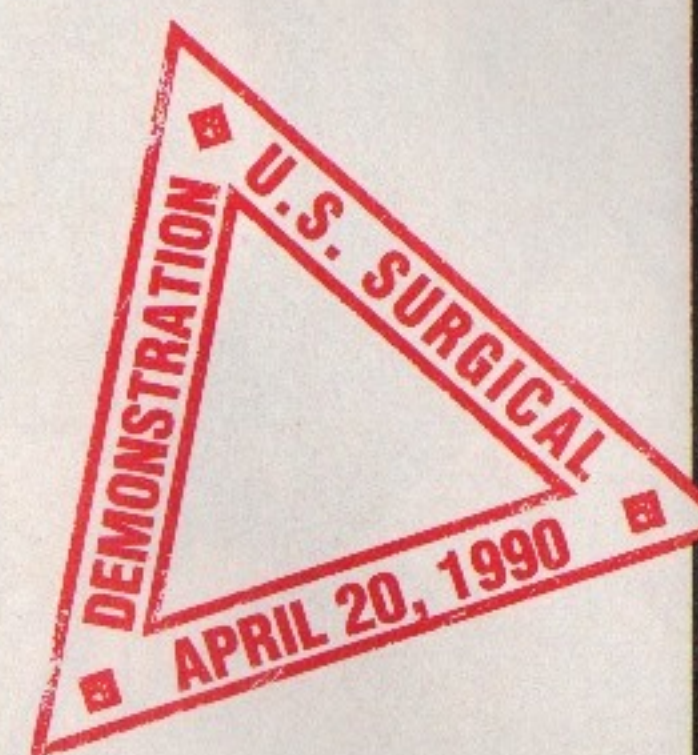
DEMONSTRATION AT U.S. SURGICAL CORPORATION

DATE: April 20, 1990

TIME: 12:30-1:30

PLACE: 150 Glover Avenue in Norwalk, CT
FOR DETAILS: Call FoA (203) 866-5223

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

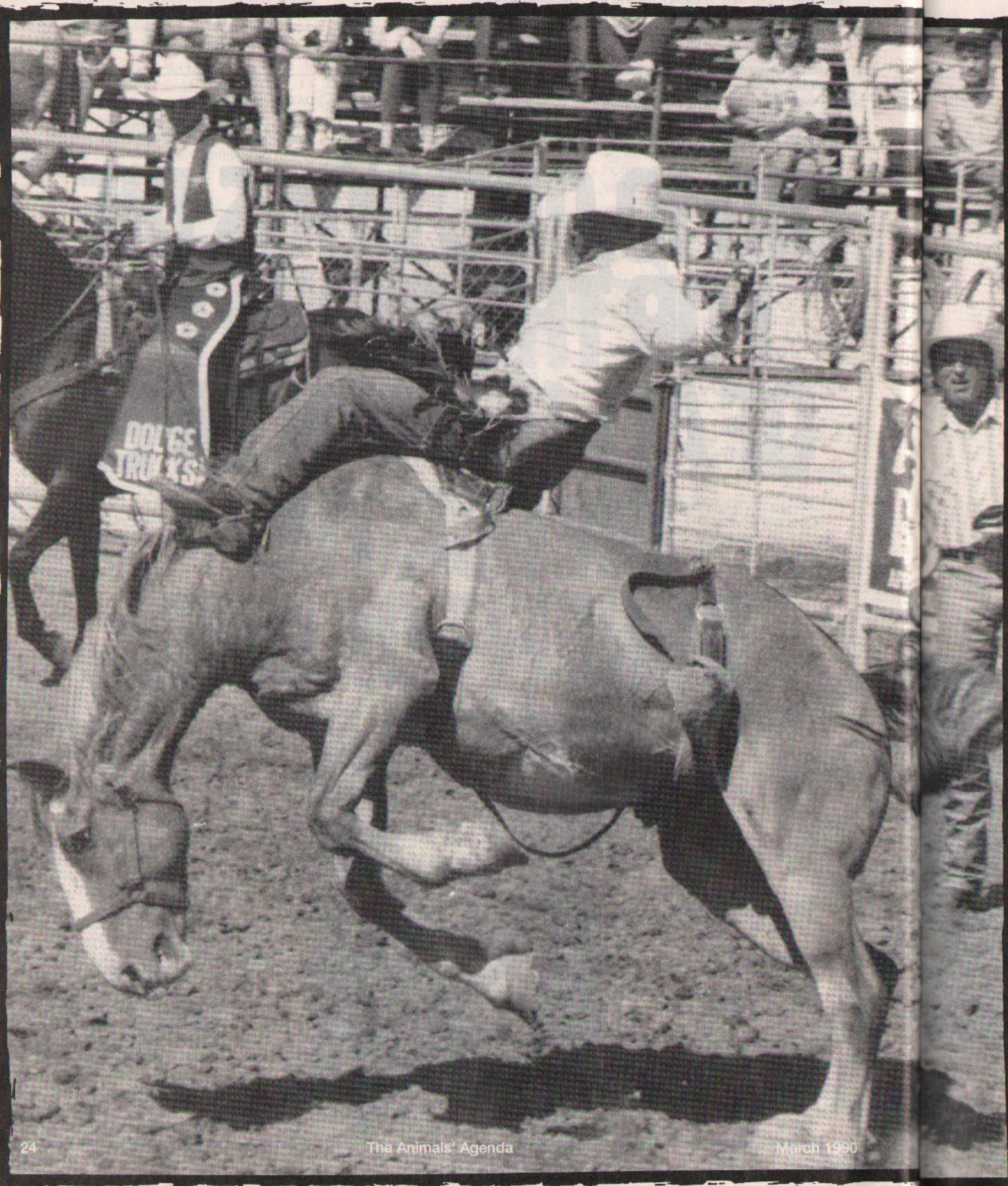


Leon C. Hirsch, U.S. Surgical Corporation
Chairman, President, and CEO
1988 Salary and Bonus: \$1,226,000

Friends of Animals
National Headquarters
P. O. Box 1244
Norwalk, CT 06856

203 866.5223

¹ Fairfield County Advocate, 11/28/89.
² Business Week, 8/7/89.



Rodeo:

AMERICAN TRAGEDY OR LEGALIZED CRUELTY?

SOME WOULD CALL IT BOTH...

For about half an hour before the ride, the saddle bronc rider tormented 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 stopped dead in its tracks, as if to defy the cowboy, despite a ferocious tug on the leather bucking strap squeezed tightly around its loins.

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 provocation, 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" by 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 rodeos are 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 of 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 in the rodeo circuit 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 rodeos, yet it is difficult to find local district attorneys willing to prosecute alleged rodeo abuses.

America's rodeo heritage (from the Spanish "rodear": 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 than 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 "ornery" 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

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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. Nor could the same be said for the calves, steers, cows, sheep, and goats whose life on the rodeo circuit is a 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 unloaded, 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."—a PRCA stock contractor, in the PRCA's "Humane Facts: The Care and Treatment of Professional Rodeo Livestock" (1989), p. 10.

There are eight standard PRCA events: three bucking events (bareback, saddle bronc, bull riding); three roping events (calf, steer, team); plus steer wrestling and barrel racing. Barrel racing is confined to women only, and women



Unlike the horse-riding events, which have their origin in ranch life, bull riding was created for its crowd-pleasing aspects, 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 bulls' 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 fleece-lined; still, it is not uncommon to see sores caused by them. Rodeo proponents claim that the flank strap doesn't hurt the animals—that it's only an "irritant" to "tickle" them and make them kick higher. One stock contractor concedes that "85 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 wilder the ride, the more points for the cowboy, which

translates into more prize money (i.e., big bucks equal Big Bucks).

Calf, steer, and team roping all have their origins in the everyday life of a working ranch. It's a rare cowboy who 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

Facts," *op. cit.*, p. 11). Nevertheless, last year the state of Rhode Island passed a law banning standard calf roping. The following testimony was given in support of the law by Dr. E.J. Finocchio: "As a large animal veterinarian for 20 years...I have witnessed firsthand the instant death of calves after their spinal cords were severed from the abrupt stop at the end of a rope when traveling up to 30 mph. I have also witnessed and tended to calves who became paralyzed...and whose tracheas were totally or partially severed.... Slamming to the ground has caused rupture of several internal organs leading to a slow, agonizing death for some of these calves."

A viable alternative is "breakaway" calf roping, in which the specially-designed rope breaks upon impact, and the running calf is neither stopped abruptly, thrown to the ground, nor tied up. One would hope that the great public concern over the fate of "milk-fed" veal calves would carry over into concern for roping calves, for there are clear parallels. In both cases, infant animals are separated from their mothers and put into highly stressful situations, one for a gourmet item, one for entertainment—both unjustifiable.

Another particularly brutal event, even by rodeo's rough standards, is steer roping. In it, a mounted cowboy lassoes a running steer, then flips the animal into the air, slamming him to the ground. Afterwards, the cowboy dismounts to tie up any three legs of the stunned or unconscious animal. Dr. T.K. Hardy, a Texas veterinarian and sometime steer-roper, commented to *Newsweek* (10/2/72): "I keep 30 head of cattle around for practice, at \$200 a head. You can cripple 3 or 4 in an afternoon. Then your horse costs around \$5,000, so it gets to be a pretty expensive hobby." Steer roping was part of 40 PRCA rodeos in 10 states in 1988: Oregon, Washington, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Kansas.

In team roping, each "team" is comprised of two riders. The "header" lassoes the horns of a running steer and the "heeler" ropes the animal's hind legs. The cowboys then stretch the steer out between them. Strained ligaments and tendons can result.

Rights by Dr. C.G. Haber, a veterinarian with 30 years experience as a meat inspector for the USDA: "The rodeo folks send their animals to the packing houses where...I have seen cattle so extensively bruised that the only areas 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 55-gallon 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 Levin-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 lame 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."

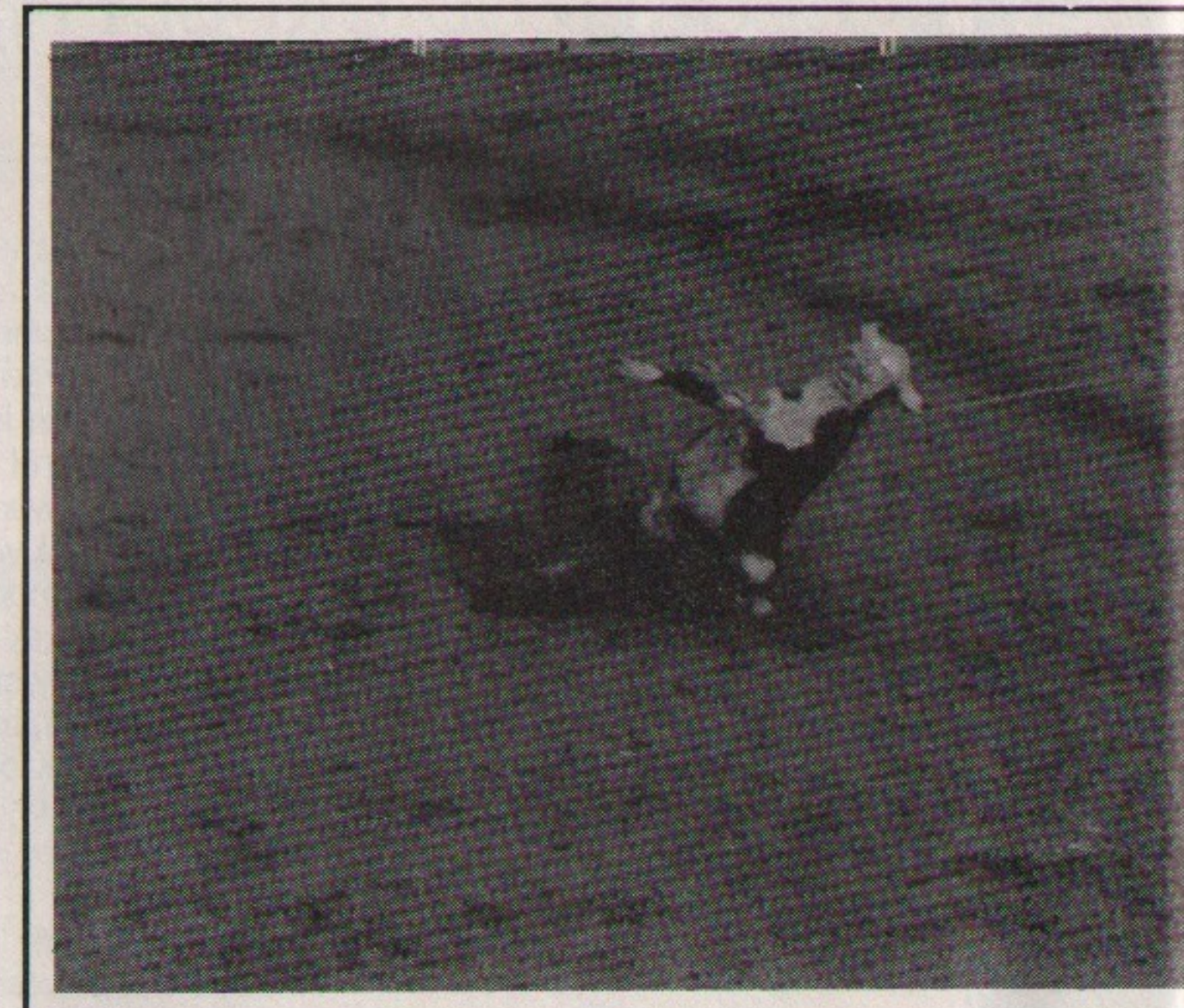
Charreadas

Unfamiliar to 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 flank 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 charreada are of special concern. In "el coleo" (tailing), 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. "Manganas a pie" (roping on foot) 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.



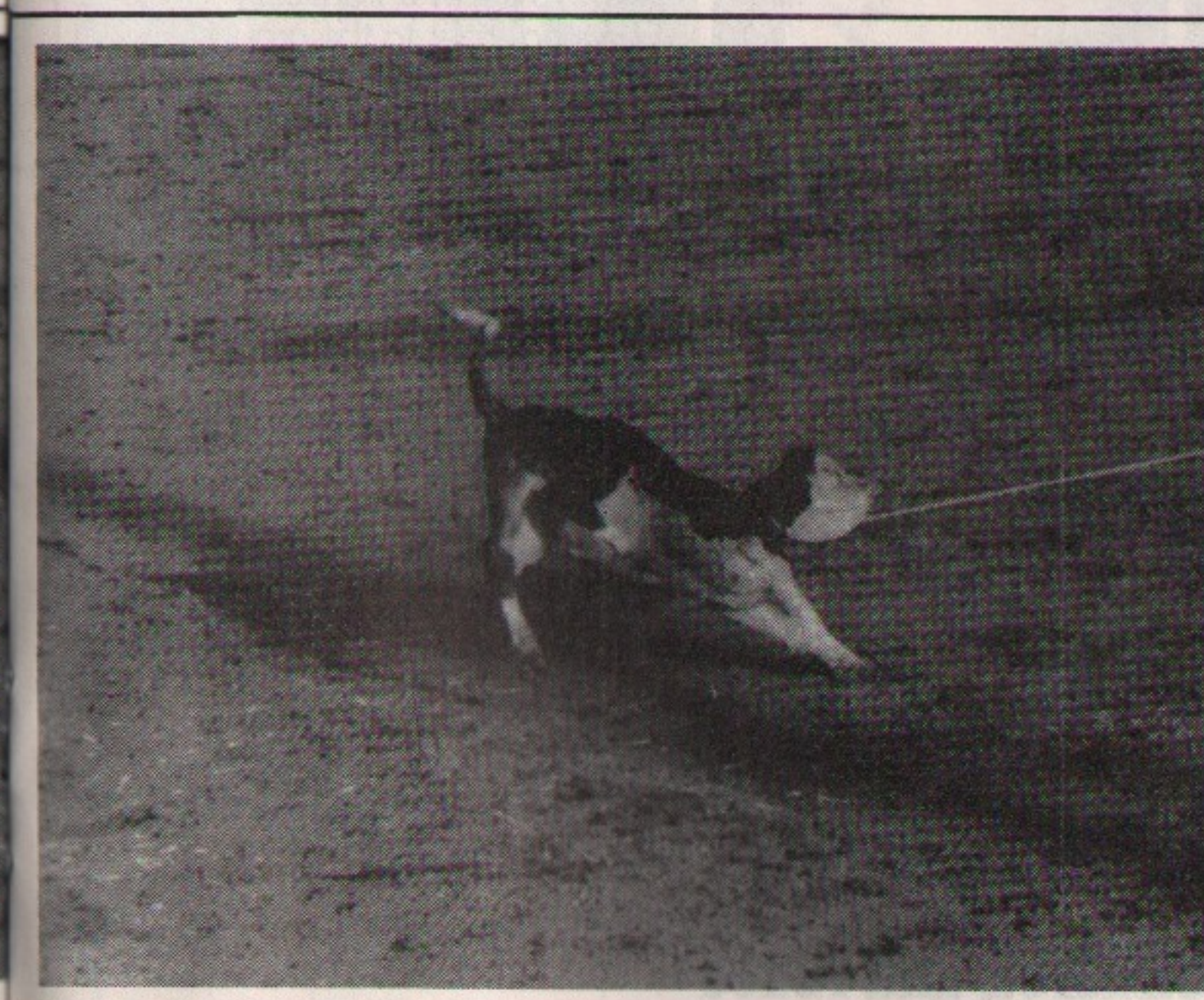
do not compete in the other seven events.

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.

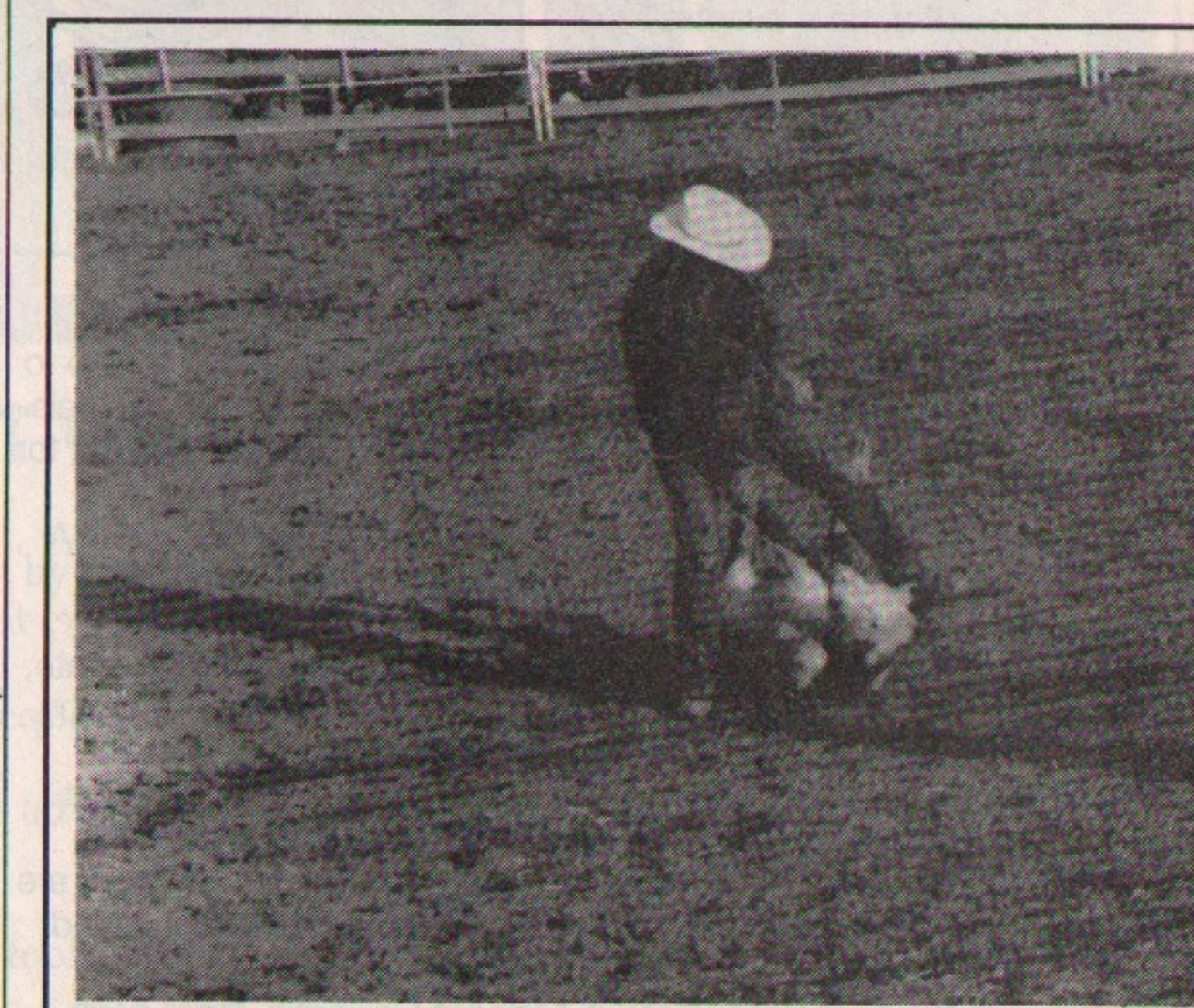


cowboys, claiming they're too rough on the animals.

A 1975 study done for the PRCA concludes that, "with 95 percent confidence, there is no significant amount of roping stress incurred by rodeo calves during rodeo" ("Humane



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



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 "bloodless" bullfight. His

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words are as easily applicable to rodeos: "Cruelty, 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 deprival, dog fighting and bullfighting are cut from the same fabric: violence."

Other events

In addition to the eight PRCA-sanctioned events, there is an odd mix of "comedic" acts which appear at many rodeos, both professional and amateur. These include "steer

dressing," calf and greased pig "scrambles," goat tying, chuckwagon racing, and "wild 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 sheepdog 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 calamitous pileup in a chuckwagon race at the Calgary Stampede in 1986. Five others have died since 1983 as a result of injuries in the Omak, Washington "Suicide Race."

Asked his opinion of steer dressing and pig scrambles, one Texas bull rider told an Oakland, Calif., *Tribune* reporter (5/1/88), "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 No. 7.14.5 states: "An official veterinarian *should* [emphasis added] be available at all events." It is *not* required. An "on-call" vet has repeatedly proved inadequate, for rodeo injuries almost always require immediate attention.

More than 3.5 million spectators attended California rodeos in 1988, spending \$18.5 million on tickets alone. It seems only common decency that a few of those dollars should be spent for veterinary care. Regretably, 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 rodeos, ranging from broken legs and noses to broken backs—all without benefit of immediate veterinary aid. 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."

—*Newsweek*, 10/2/72

Feminism and the women's movement notwithstanding, present-day rodeo has changed little since that was written. Women are still relegated to one event only—barrel racing—and are often disparagingly referred to as "bucklebunnies." A highly recommended book for anyone intrigued by the cowboy ethic is Elizabeth Atwood Lawrence's *Rodeo: An Anthropologist Looks at the Wild and the Tame*. In it, a Wyoming steer-wrestler expresses himself thusly: "Women should not rodeo any more than men can have babies. Women were put on earth to reproduce, and are close to animals. Women's liberation is on an equal to gay liberation—they are both ridiculous."

This deadly attitude is played out in spades in "steer dressing," an event seen at PRCA and amateur rodeos alike. Teams of two or three cowboys throw a frantically struggling steer to the ground and attempt to force women's lace panties (sometimes jeans) 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.

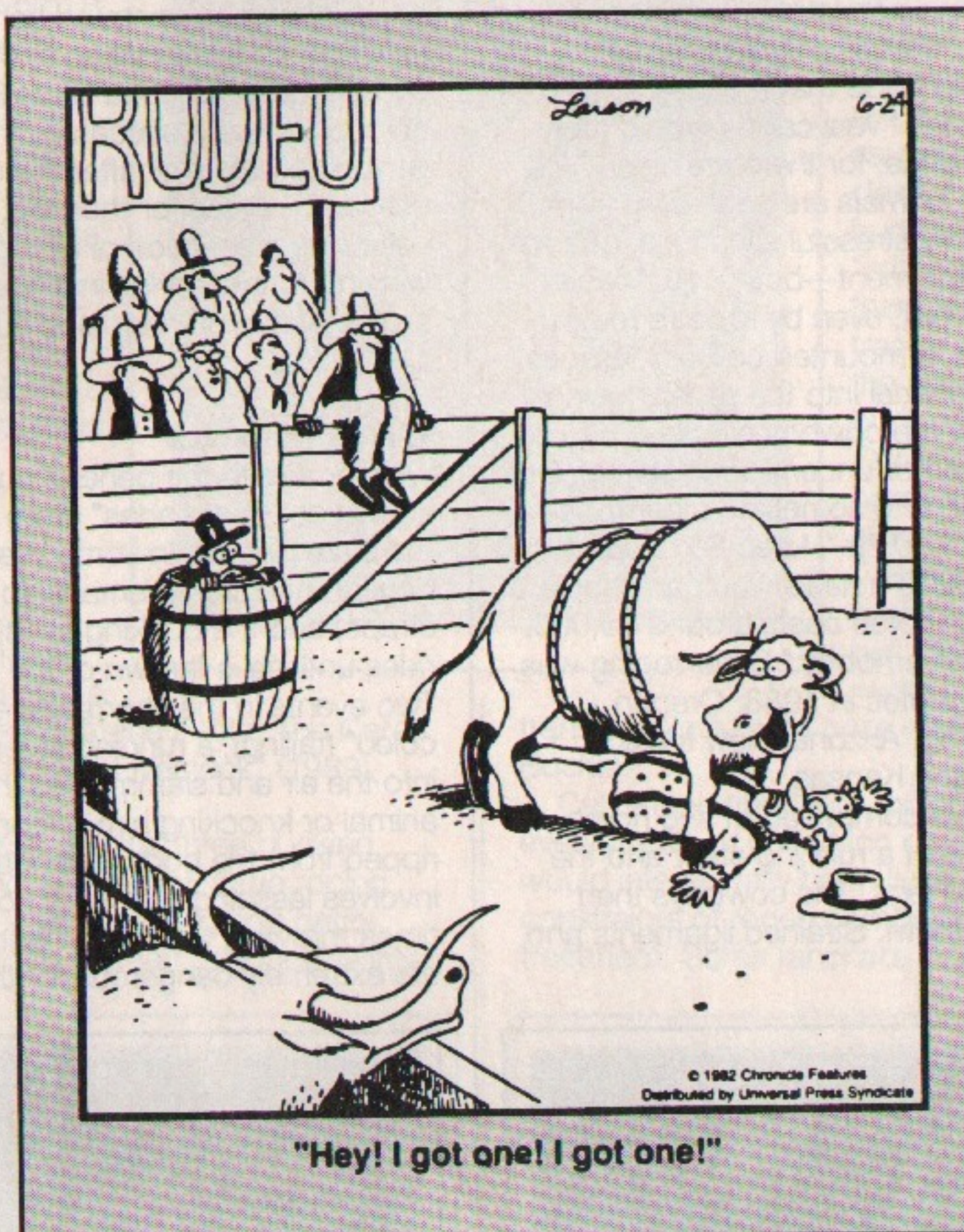
Public outcry over steer dressing helped bring about the demise of a police charity rodeo in northern California recently. A subsequent editorial in the *San Jose Mercury-News* suggested a compromise: "Have cowboys wrestle another cowboy to the ground and dress *him* in lingerie. If the point is humiliation, 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 all the anti-woman epithets of animal origin, or the closely-related issue of dominance.

Children and rodeo

Rodeo seems an anomaly in a society that prides itself on kindness to animals. We've mentioned the "Little Britches" rodeo circuit. Many county fairs present "mutton bustin'" contests, in which preschool children attempt to ride a panic-

Continued on page 57



"Hey! I got one! I got one!"

WORLD LABORATORY ANIMAL LIBERATION WEEK

April 23-29
1990

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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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.

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

By John Robbins

Making a Difference

Those of us who wish to improve the lot of animals today often need to remind our fellow human beings that it's not merely when they are young and cute and cuddly that other creatures merit our respect and care. I was recently at an animal shelter, and saw a woman bring in an aging male cat, saying she wanted "to trade it in for a kitten." It wasn't easy to listen to her speak of this old fellow as if he were a television she wished to exchange for a newer model.

I wanted to say something to her, but didn't know how to proceed. I must admit that I was tempted to lecture her, but a greater wisdom, fortunately, restrained me.

I asked whether I could hold the cat, and then managed somehow to strike up a conversation with the woman about "Max" (as I learned his name to be) and how she had come to want to be rid of him.

Perhaps it was the large amounts of lipstick and makeup the woman wore that made me suspect she was trying desperately to hold onto a form of youthful beauty that was slipping away from her with the years. I spoke of how rare it is in our culture for women to receive the respect they deserve as they mature, and how sad I feel it is that our elders are often treated as inconveniences and burdens.

The woman, whose name was Helen, began to tell me that her children had left home and never called her anymore. Her husband, she said, was dead, and one could see life had treated her harshly in many unspoken ways as well.

I asked if she had any photos of her children, and as she showed them to me she again complained that she never saw them.

"That's sad," I said, "especially for them. They don't know what they're missing. I guess they'll have to learn a bit more from life before they appreciate the kind of depth you have."

"Max belonged to my son Harold," she said, referring to a young man whose picture I had just seen. "I never knew what to do with that boy. I didn't handle him very well, I guess." Helen's voice trembled with a vulnerability I hadn't heard from her before.

"When did you last talk to him?"

"It must be six months. I might as well not exist, as far as he's concerned. I'm just an old shoe you throw away. He never even writes."

"Does he live here in town?"

"N-n-no," she stammered. "Actually, he's in the county jail, for drugs."

"Do you ever visit him?"

"There's no point."

It was at this juncture I took a risk. "What do you say you and I and Max go out and visit Harold?"

Helen's eyes grew huge with bewilderment. "What?...Why?"

"I don't really know," I said, "I'm puzzled that I've suggested it myself, but it might be something worth doing." Max took that exact moment, I swear, to reach out his old paws in pleasure and begin to purr.

To make a long story short, we did end up making the drive together out to where Harold was incarcerated. The jailer fetched him from his cell, and when he first saw his mother the gratitude on his face was unmistakable, though soon it was covered over with a "tough guy" mask.

Having inserted myself this far into these people's lives, I decided there wasn't a great deal to lose by meddling further. I told Harold that, regrettably, he was a flop at covering over his feelings. That even I could see he was glad to see his mother.

"Maybe," he said.

It was several minutes later that Max's presence was first mentioned.

"There's nobody to look after Max anymore," Helen said.

"So?" Harold said, annoyed.

"So I think we've got to get rid of him."

"Suit yourself."

His words bespoke indifference, but his body language told a deeper truth, for he reached out and scratched the old cat's neck.

This was not the happiest family reunion I had ever seen, but it did feel like a start. After Harold was taken

back to his cell, Helen turned to me.

"See. He doesn't respect me."

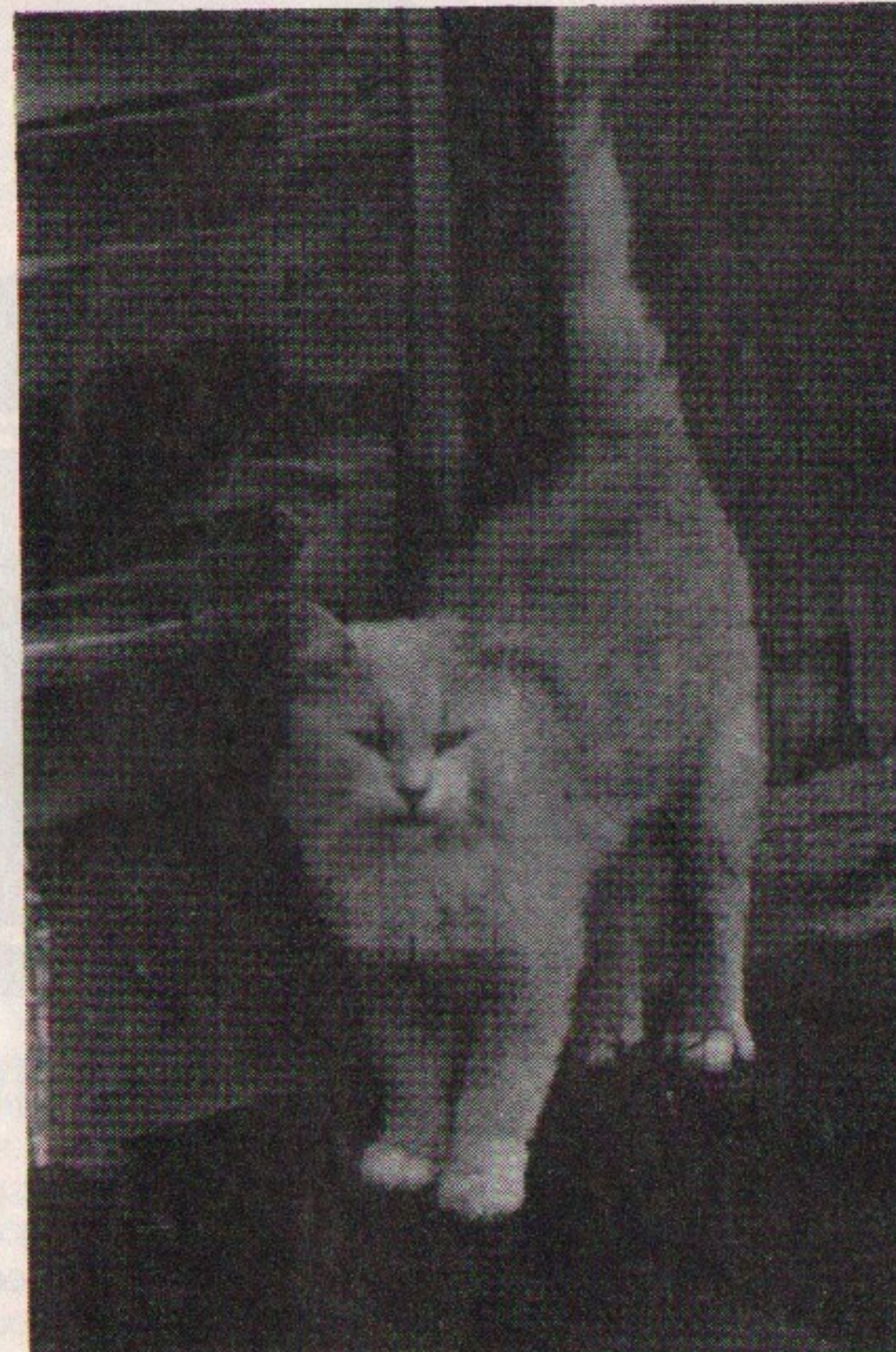
"If you keep Max, and take really good care of the old guy, Harold will respect you for it."

"He won't even notice. He doesn't care about me, or anything."

"That's his cover. You're everything to him. Did you see how reluctant he was to go when the guard took him away?"

She paused, sighed, and took Max in her arms. For the first time, she spoke directly to the cat.

"Okay, Max, let's go home. Us old folks got to stick together." □



Insofar as animals are concerned, Cuba is something of a contradiction...



BY DAVID P. GREANVILLE

THE CARIBBEAN—

Working for Animals in Cuba

Animal defense activists from industrialized nations have a rude awakening when confronted with the acute limitations of work in the Third World. Working for animals is not exactly an easy task back home, but the obstacles encountered in poorer nations are simply of a different, far more frustrating magnitude.

Perhaps the main hurdle is "underdevelopment," a complex condition encompassing illiteracy, severe economic deprivation, a largely unchallenged speciesist climate, and frequent political dislocations. Against this backdrop, most people are forced to spend most of their waking hours fighting starvation, seeking menial employment, or engaging in brutal work that leaves little time for ethical reflection about humanity's duties, if any, toward animals and the rest of nature.

By these standards, Cuba, while a fully qualified member of the Third World, is a special case. For despite their relative poverty in comparison to the

U.S. and other affluent areas of the world, Cubans do enjoy today a modest but real measure of economic security still beyond the reach of most people in the rest of the Third World. With a low infant mortality rate, practically no illiteracy, a high hospital-beds-per-person ratio, negligible unemployment, and subsidized housing (when available), plus free access to medical care and education, Cubans can indeed afford to look at issues not immediately related to survival.

And yet, after three decades of political and economic turmoil—much of it precipitated by the revolutionary process and Washington's unrelenting efforts to overthrow the Castro government—the island remains a vulnerable agrarian nation with an export economy tied to the ups and downs of international politics and markets.

Insofar as animals are concerned, then, Cuba is something of a contradiction. A Third World nation where citizens can theoretically afford the time and energy to care for animals and the environment in a manner comparable to the emerging trends in the developed world, and yet where constant political dislocations, a siege mentality, and economic crises keep the

citizenry from focusing their attention on such subjects. (Thanks to the interest shown by the Communist party leadership in ecological protection, environmental defense seems to fare much better than animal protection.)

Under these circumstances, what is the status of animal defense in Cuba?

First, it must be recalled that Cuba didn't have the equivalent of a SPCA until 1906, when an American resident, Jeannette Ryder, founded Cuba's "Band of Mercy," an organization ostensibly devoted to the protection of children and animals. (In the late 19th century and early 20th century, it was common to see the defense of animals and children as part of the same struggle.) When Ryder died in 1930, a grateful Cuba built a monument to her memory in Havana's cemetery, where she lies today with her faithful dog.

Unfortunately, the Band of Mercy went out of business in the 1940s, and it wasn't until 1987 that the current Asociación Cubana para la Protección de Animales y Plantas (Cuban Association for the Protection of Animals and Plants) was created. The association—an SPCA-type of organization also concerned with ecological matters—currently

faces the following problems:

- Cat and dog overpopulation. Considering the sheer number of domestic animals being dumped on city streets and rural roads, activists believe the country suffers from an "overpopulation" of cats and dogs. Apparently, in many Cuban homes, even the most insignificant motive may suffice to make an animal an unwelcome guest.

- Cuba does not currently have an animal protection law. The Association has recently presented a bill for consideration by Cuba's top legislative body.

- Little opportunity for mass education. Activists are hampered by a lack of access to mass media. Humane education is practically nonexistent, especially among children and teen-agers. This may explain the high incidence of wanton cruelty to both animals and plants.

- Inadequate financial support. Although the Association is recognized by the Cuban state, little if any money has been allocated to help it discharge its assigned role. Up until this time the Association has been unable to open a regular shelter or otherwise meet the kind of obligations expected of a community-supported animal protection center.

- Poisoning of strays

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as a sanitation measure. As is common in the Third World, Cuban authorities have often attempted to control the urban animal "overpopulation" problem through extremely cruel methods, including feeding strays poisoned food, or pieces of meat with broken glass. (These methods are still widely employed in most of Latin America—including Chile, Peru, Argentina, Brazil—and most of Africa, Asia, and even Europe.) Recently, in an encouraging victory, the Association was able to persuade sanitation department officials and other municipal employees involved in animal control to discontinue the poisoning of cats and dogs in public streets or private establishments.

- In Cuba's hospitals, research centers, and other institutions of higher learning, vivisection is routinely carried out without serious consideration for the suffering inflicted. According to local activists, Cuba, like most Third World nations, is still a long way from even considering alternative research methods. Furthermore, vivisection and dissection are widely practiced in primary and secondary schools as part of the state's emphasis on scientific curricula, and few if any humane restrictions seem to apply. At present, the Association is petitioning the Secretary of Education to discontinue such practices.

- Cuba has no enforceable regulations against abuses of circus animals. The upshot is that all manner of circuses, small zoos, and aquaria, keep animals in extraordinarily cramped quarters, and little or no exercise is permitted.

- Illegal hunting and poaching are widespread. Illegal hunts are common and looked upon as minor infractions. As in Italy, where custom weighs heavily against the enforcement of certain regulations restricting the freedom of rural dwellers to do as they please in regard to animals, in Cuba, too, many laws and regulations bearing on the taking of certain animals are rarely enforced. The result is that even some species listed as endangered are now likely to be wiped out.

Still, everything is not bleak. In

Cuba bullfights, Spanish-style "fiestas," and popular celebrations such as Brazil's "Farra de Bol," where bulls and other animals are viciously tortured for hours or even days, are strictly prohibited by law. (In this regard Cuba and the Association seem to follow the humane directives set by the World Society for the Protection of Animals [WSPA] in connection with such pastimes.)

Moreover, rodeos, while still practiced in some regions, are not common and seem to be on



the wane.

Given their financial problems, Cuban activists are seeking at this point to open more local projects to collaboration and support from abroad. Formal bonds already exist between the Cuban association and WSPA, and even older links are in place between Cuban and Mexican animal protectionists. Still, a great deal more could be accomplished, in a short period of time, if more American animal protectionists got involved in the island's issues. Readers interested in helping their Cuban counterparts may do so by contacting WSPA directly in Boston [P.O. Box 190, Boston, MA 02130; (617) 522-7000] or by addressing their queries to this magazine. We will forward all communications to the proper individuals or organizations or supply readers with the names and addresses to use. Main sources: *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* correspondents, *Asociación Cubana para la Protección de*

Animales y Plantas.

INDIA—

Secessionist Push Threatening Wildlife

As political violence stemming from a separatist campaign

be involved in heavy poaching to pay for weapons acquired on the international black market. A similar military-financial "strategy" based on the massacre of rhinos and elephants has long been practiced by Angola's right-wing UNITA groups, with the tacit support or indifference of their South African, American, and Chinese military advisors. (On this topic, please see "Ivory for Arms," *Dateline International*, Jan. 1989)

The problems for the rangers are real. Ill-equipped and often poorly motivated, they are no match for the fanatical secessionists who, although often armed with nothing better than machetes, homemade rifles, and bows and arrows, have little trouble ambushing them. Two forest rangers have already been killed, and several have been wounded.

The Manas wildlife park is on the border with Bhutan and sprawls over hundreds of square miles into the Barpeta and Kokrajhar districts of Assam. This area, where several insurgent movements have arisen in recent years, also borders on Burma, Bangladesh, Bhutan and China. The region is connected to India by a narrow strip of land which makes it difficult for the central government to ferry supplies without harassment.

Current concern about the prospects of animals in the Manas reserve is justified by the way in which political turmoil has devastated animals in other wildlife parks in the northeast. Experts point out that poachers have practically wiped out all remaining rhinos in the Laokhova Wildlife Sanctuary, in Assam's Nowgong District. Manas, however, is considerably larger than Laokhova, and its tiger population—put at 85—is India's third largest among wildlife sanctuaries. The park is part of India's internationally praised "Project Tiger," designed to protect this species. Indian tigers are listed as endangered by the World Wildlife Fund.

According to Deb-Roy, four rhinos have already been killed, as well as two tigers, two elephants, and numerous hog deer, pygmy hogs, wild boar, and swamp deer. The Indian rhinoceros, unlike its African counterpart, has only one horn. Still, the

gradually engulfs much of the state of Assam in Northeastern India, animals in that nation's most important game sanctuary, the Manas Wildlife Park, are being increasingly decimated by poachers.

According to local and foreign observers, as many as 22 rare species may be now at risk, including tigers, rhinoceros, and golden langur monkeys, as attacks by tribal groups seeking independence have forced most wardens to flee their posts and homes over the last two years.

The security vacuum, in the opinion of Sanjay Deb-Roy, Assam's chief conservator, is presenting poachers with an irresistible opportunity, as the sanctuary currently has no forest guards at its core, and only eight camps out of a previous 44 remain operational on the periphery. Moreover, compounding the problem, the authorities suspect that some of the secessionist militants, besides killing animals for food, may also

horn, which is supposed to have aphrodisiac value, is routinely smuggled out of the subcontinent for Southeast Asian markets, where it fetches a tidy price in native medicines stores.

The Manas rhino population is currently estimated at 100, while no more than a thousand elephants are thought to live in the area. Figures on other species are lacking due to the difficulty in sighting and tracking down smaller animals. Deb-Roy thinks

that while the present level of killing may not immediately spell the demise of most resident species, it poses a grave threat to the middle- to long-term viability of the whole ecosystem. "It's imperative that we regain the upper hand in this struggle," he said. "Otherwise, the poachers will have their way, and pretty soon the losses will be irreversible." Main sources: *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* correspondents, *The New York Times*.

International Briefs

By Merritt Clifton

Development Still Making Old Mistakes

Goat-herding caused soil erosion that devastated the Ein Ghazal civilization and left the region west of Jericho a desert to this day, say archaeologists

of the U.S., northern China, north Africa, the Middle East, Mexico, and India have already suffered critical topsoil loss, and now face chronic water scarcity as well. The U.S. has averted the drought crises and famines afflicting the other damaged



excavating the site in Jordan. Ein Ghazal rose as one of history's first civilizations c. 7000 B.C., but after domesticating the goat, survived to 5000 B.C. as just another poor village.

Planners the world over still make the same mistakes, pushing animal-based agriculture that destroys wetlands and watershed, while returning less nutrients to the soil with manure than are lost through erosion caused by plowing and grazing. Furthermore, producing a pound of meat uses 2,500 gallons of water, against 25 gallons to produce a pound of grain, a conversion ratio even the most water-rich regions can't long afford. In consequence, warns the Worldwatch Institute, much

regions mainly by pumping from ancient underground aquifers, another resource soon to be exhausted.

Not only are Americans repeating old mistakes, we're exporting them to some of the regions least able to afford them. Rather than admit the failure of animal husbandry in eastern Africa, Heifer Project International is now pushing "Zero grazing"—a euphemism for factory-style confinement farming, which reduces grazing pressure on the land at the expense of increased tillage. HPI has exported livestock to the Third World since 1947, supported by U.S. church groups. The Asian Development Bank is making the same mistake on an even grander

scale with a \$43 million loan to promote intensive confinement farming in Pakistan, where the topsoil to support increased tillage is even scarcer.

The Masai, of Kenya and Tanzania, are turning from cattle-herding to growing grain and potatoes, as tourist-oriented wildlife reserves diminish their land and a plague of East Coast ticks kills off their animals. They're finding little help, however, as government policies consider both herding and cultivation a threat to wildlife habitat.

One of the few apparent success stories for exported animal-based technology is in Rwanda, where farmers are flooding overworked cornfields to make water-saving ponds. Instead of keeping cattle, they now build chicken, duck, and rabbit hutches over the ponds, so that falling manure feeds ranches tilapia fish. It's an ingenious system, but probably not self-sustaining, as the inevitable results include ground-water pollution and more breeding areas for malarial mosquitoes.

Malaria already plagues most of the Third World lucky enough to have water. Brazil alone expects as many as a million cases this year—twice as many as five years ago, due to human invasion of former rainforests, mainly to develop cattle ranches. The World Bank has loaned Brazil \$51 million to spread DDT throughout the Amazon Basin. "Non-target species including birds, fish, insects and soil organisms will likely fall victim," as well as mosquitoes, warns Greenpeace. But malathion, which would be safer, would cost three times as much.

Pesticides getting into food is a Third World disaster just beginning to be measured. Again, the rationale for using pesticides is usually to aid animal-based agriculture, and lethal residues turn up mainly in animal products. Indeed the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health recently found pesticides pollute from 24 to 56 percent of all meat, milk, and fat sold in Indian markets.

Misdirected agricultural aid doesn't go only to the Third World. Because the state kept grain prices high and meat prices low, Polish hog production fell

from 22 million in 1986 to under 14 million last year. To prove the success of capitalism over communism, the Rockefeller Foundation is trying to push production up again—actually proving only that neither capitalists nor communists value the health of the planet above profits and political influence.

Children—virtual slaves— do the dirty and dangerous work with dynamite and cyanide as tropical fish traders destroy the Philippine coral reef, reports Bob Drogin of the *Los Angeles Times*.

The United Nations has adopted a Convention on the Rights of the Child. Recognized are the rights to a name, survival, education, and protection against exploitation and abuse. The convention now must be ratified by at least 20 nations to become binding—and could become a landmark step toward a convention recognizing the rights of animals.

Toxic microorganisms hauled in the ballast tanks of ships are blamed for causing the algal bloom that killed millions of fish and 8,000 seals last year off Scandinavia.

Two Soviet dogsled teams trained for this year's Iditarod race from Anchorage to Nome



with three-time winner Susan Butcher. The Soviets, returning to dogsledding after an 80-year lapse, plan to hold a race from Alaska over the Bering Strait to Siberia in 1991.

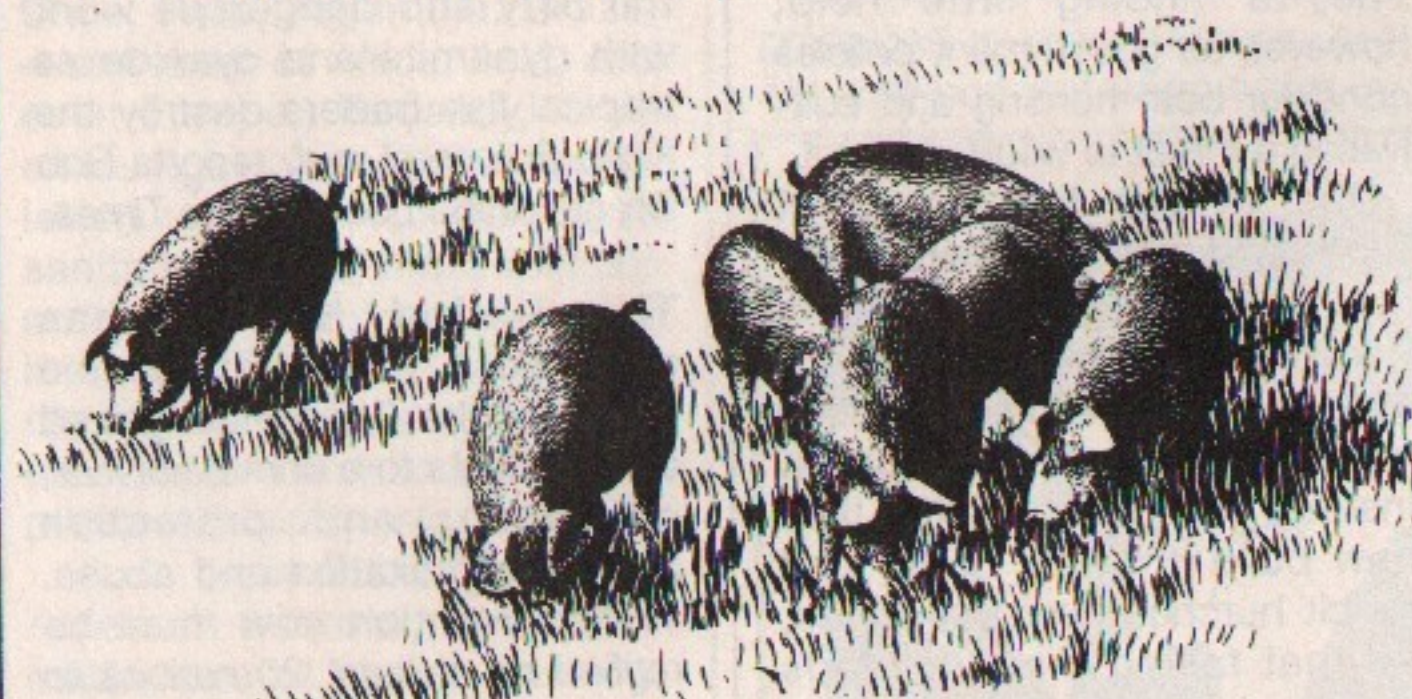
The European Economic Community has agreed to accept cattle embryos from the U.S., but still bars live cattle imports. European farmers slaughtered four million dairy cows over the

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International Briefs

Continued from previous page
past five years, says EEC agricultural attache Jacques Vonthron, to get milk production below mandatory quotas. The EEC has also begun phasing out use of LD50 tests in assessing chemical safety.

About 15 percent of British hog farmers now keep their sows outdoors to reduce stress



and encourage healthier litters, says geneticist John Webb, who has engineered a hardier pig for cold climates.

Twenty percent of the bottom-feeding black sturgeon in the St. Lawrence River below Quebec City are injured or killed by getting rubber bands over their snouts, the Quebec Ministry for Recreation, Hunting, and Fishing reports. The bands enter river muck via storm drains.

The Iranian supertanker *Kharg-1* spilled four times as much oil as the Exxon Valdez off Morocco in January, threatening oyster beds and a breeding area for pink flamingos.

Wild chimpanzees eat medicinal herbs for intestinal parasites and skin ailments, reports Harvard anthropologist Richard Wrangham.

The U.S. granted \$18 million to Zimbabwe to promote elephant hunting just before joining the CITES ban on trade in elephant parts—which killed the \$15 million Zimbabwean elephant-shooting safari business.

Two Japanese groups seek Americans willing to write letters on behalf of Japanese animals. For details and addresses, contact the Animal Rights Center, 4-C Kama Building,

Izumi-cho, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama; and the Japan Anti-Vivisection Assn., 1-20-7 Hankomage, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo.

Humane education joins the curriculum this month at 30 Costa Rican primary schools, with support from the World Society for the Protection of Animals and the Donaldson Trust.

Scottish salmon ranchers are shooting some 5,000 seals a year, along with scarce otters, reports Animal Concern Scotland.

Bernard Coupal, head of Canada's federally funded Biotechnology Research Institute, has quit in protest of budgetary supervision by the National Research Council.

Sawyerille, Quebec school-children stopped their bus in -30 degree weather to save an abandoned mongrel and four puppies. The mother's tail froze to the ground in her effort to warm a fifth puppy, who died.

Canada's new forestry bill lacks provisions for protecting wildlife, charges the Sierra Club of Western Canada. Express concern to Frank Oberle, Forestry Minister, House of Commons, Ottawa K1A 0A6.

Guam is reeling from a population explosion of non-venomous, accidentally-imported brown tree snakes. The snakes have exterminated three of the five native bird species; to preserve the Guam rail, which survives only in captivity, biologists have released six on Rota Island, 31 miles north. The Micronesian kingfisher also survives only in captivity. The

U.S. is spending \$1 million to help Guam get rid of the snakes.

New Brazilian president Fernando Collor de Mello is reputedly open to debt-for-rainforest protection swaps, rejected by his predecessors as an imagined threat to sovereignty.

Japan has agreed to temporarily suspend driftnet fishing in the South Pacific by 1992. The U.N. has called for a worldwide moratorium on South Pacific driftnetting by next year, and a ban on all driftnetting by 1992.

Billionaire James Irving paid \$440,000 at auction for 10-year salmon rights on much of New Brunswick's Restigouche River. Natives dispute New Brunswick's right to sell the rights.

Adding vitamin D to milk is "the biggest mistake in the history of nutrition," says Jym Moon of Simon Fraser University, in British Columbia, Canada. Moon argues excessive vitamin D causes heart disease and osteoporosis.

The Ebola virus, deadly to humans, entered the U.S. last Nov. 27 with a shipment of 100 Philippine monkeys imported by Hazelton Laboratories of Virginia.

Japan ratified a wildlife protection treaty with the USSR after the Soviets dropped the Blakiston fish owl, native to the disputed Kurile Islands, from a list of endangered species.



Standardbred horse prices crashed in Quebec last year, as foal production rose to 1,600, from 800 in 1984. Yearlings sold for as little as 12 percent of cost. Many breeders sent horses straight to slaughter.

Alarmed at declining fish

stocks, Quebec has halted winter lake trout fishing, and cut the bag limit from three to two.

Snake-charming is a dying trade, says headman Shyam Lal of Tilpat, reputedly the snake-charming capital of India.

One of two gorillas bought by the Guadalajara, Mexico zoo last summer was stolen from a forester in Equatorial Guinea, charges the forester's father, Dr. Jean Bonnin of Valencia, Spain. The thief was a German-speaking individual the International Primate Protection League thinks may be dealer Walter Sensen, wanted in several nations. Addressing the case, Mexican ambassador to the U.S. Gustavo Petricoli has urged his nation to join CITES.

As many as 10,000 attack-trained German shepherds, too dangerous to adopt out, were slated for euthanasia when East Germany opened the Berlin Wall last December. Breaching the wall released thousands of rabbits, who had flourished in brushy strips of no-man's-land.

Army Capt. Linda Bray became first woman to command U.S. troops in combat Dec. 20, when she led the capture of a guard dog kennel during the invasion of Panama.

The Israeli military wants to turn one of only two Negev desert bird sanctuaries into a firing range. An old firing range will be closed to make room for a Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, and Radio Liberty transmitter, whose signals may disrupt bird migration.

From 50 to 70 angry ravens attacked a Jerusalem apartment house for three hours recently, after a resident tried to capture a young raven. Wardens and police killed two ravens, but warned the killings might provoke another attack. Ravens are known to carry grudges for months.

Brigitte Bardot was acquitted of wrong-doing in having a donkey left at her Riviera estate neutered, while the donkey owner was ordered to donate

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International Briefs

\$3,300 to Bardot's animal protection fund for maligning her character.

Robin des Bois and Friends of the Earth are suing to close the Rhone-Poulenc lab, near Paris. Opened over massive protest by Robin des Bois and the Brigitte Bardot Foundation last November, the lab will kill 19,000 animals a year in toxicology tests. The suit contends permits were illegally granted. Ask Rhone-Poulenc where it gets its monkeys: Institute des Recherches sur la Securite du Medicaments, 20 quai de la Revolution, 94140 Alfortville, France.

Canadian Activist Notes: Concerns Against Factory Farming has issued a brochure on Canadian meat industry, five cents each from 4800 Cote des Neiges, Suite 21, Montreal, Quebec H3V 1G2. ●The New Brunswick Animal Protection Network has formed at P.O. Box 562, Station A, Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5A6, Canada. ●Canadians may sign a petition to Parliament asking an end to vivisection c/o CARA, P.O. Box 35, Outremont Station, Montreal, Quebec H2V 4M6. ●The Western Canada Wilderness Committee 1990 gift catalog is \$1.00 from 20 Water St., Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 1A4. The group hopes to protect the Carmanah Valley, Canada's only rainforest.

A 1987 ban on bee imports to control the spread of parasitoid mites forced Canadian beekeepers to feed their hives over winter, jacking up the costs for

those who didn't winter feed already, putting 4,000 of 20,000 keepers out of business.

Students at Richelieu Valley High School in McMasterville, Quebec, raised \$900 for a new humane shelter—and an anonymous donor kicked in \$10,000 more.

Hurricane Hugo killed all but 10 of the last 47 wild Puerto Rican parrots, wiped out hummingbirds on St. Croix, and destroyed 375 of 591 red-cockaded wood-



pecker clans in South Carolina, harming 211 others. But four of five red wolves on Bull's Island, off South Carolina, apparently survived even though the island was submerged at one point.

The December *Penthouse* spotlighted the annual massacre of 5,000 dolphins at Taiji, a Japanese tourist village.

South Africa is cross-breeding wolves with Alsations, to produce bigger, stronger, fiercer police dogs.

Isolated small herds of Asian

black rhinos poached out in nine of 18 nations that once had them, may soon be combined at breeding sanctuaries under a plan advanced by AAZPA and the New York Zoo.

The Philadelphia-based Rare Animal Rescue Effort credits a publicity blitz with saving the St. Lucia parrot of the Lesser Antilles, up from fewer than 100 several years ago to over 250. A similar push is underway on behalf of the Dominican sisserou, now numbering under 60.

The Maritime Research Institute of Kiel, West Germany is attaching radio transmitters to the heads of seals to monitor their travels—assuming seals behave normally when wearing a two-foot antenna on their heads.

Three chimpanzees stole a key and fled Japan's Kyoto University Primate Research Institute recently, but were recaptured in nearby mountains.

Korea has quit enforcing a ban on dogmeat. According to *Time*, 61 percent of Korean men over 40 consider dogmeat an aphrodisiac. Similarly, 82 percent of Koreans favor dog-eating.

Development threatens 650 great blue herons who nest in four acres at Point Roberts, a spit off Puget Sound belonging to the U.S. but accessible on land only from Canada.

A Japanese promoter has sued the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus, charging second-string animal trainers were substituted in last year's 15-week tour of Japan.

The Moscow Circus is spinning off a second group to tour the U.S., called the Blue Circus, also featuring animal acts. The original Moscow Circus continued drawing both record crowds and protests at U.S. cities last winter.

Koalas, symbol of Australia, may become endangered

through destruction of 80 percent of the eucalyptus forests that supply their only food and lethal outbreaks of the venereal disease chlamydia, now afflicting 40 percent of the wild population.

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Squatters—many born there but evicted by the late dictator Ferdinand Marcos—have overrun the African game sanctuary Marcos founded in 1977 on Calauit Island in the northern Philippines. The squatters are now eating the rare animals.

Mobil has begun oil exploration on the wildlife-rich shores of the Zambezi River and Lake Kariba in Zimbabwe. □

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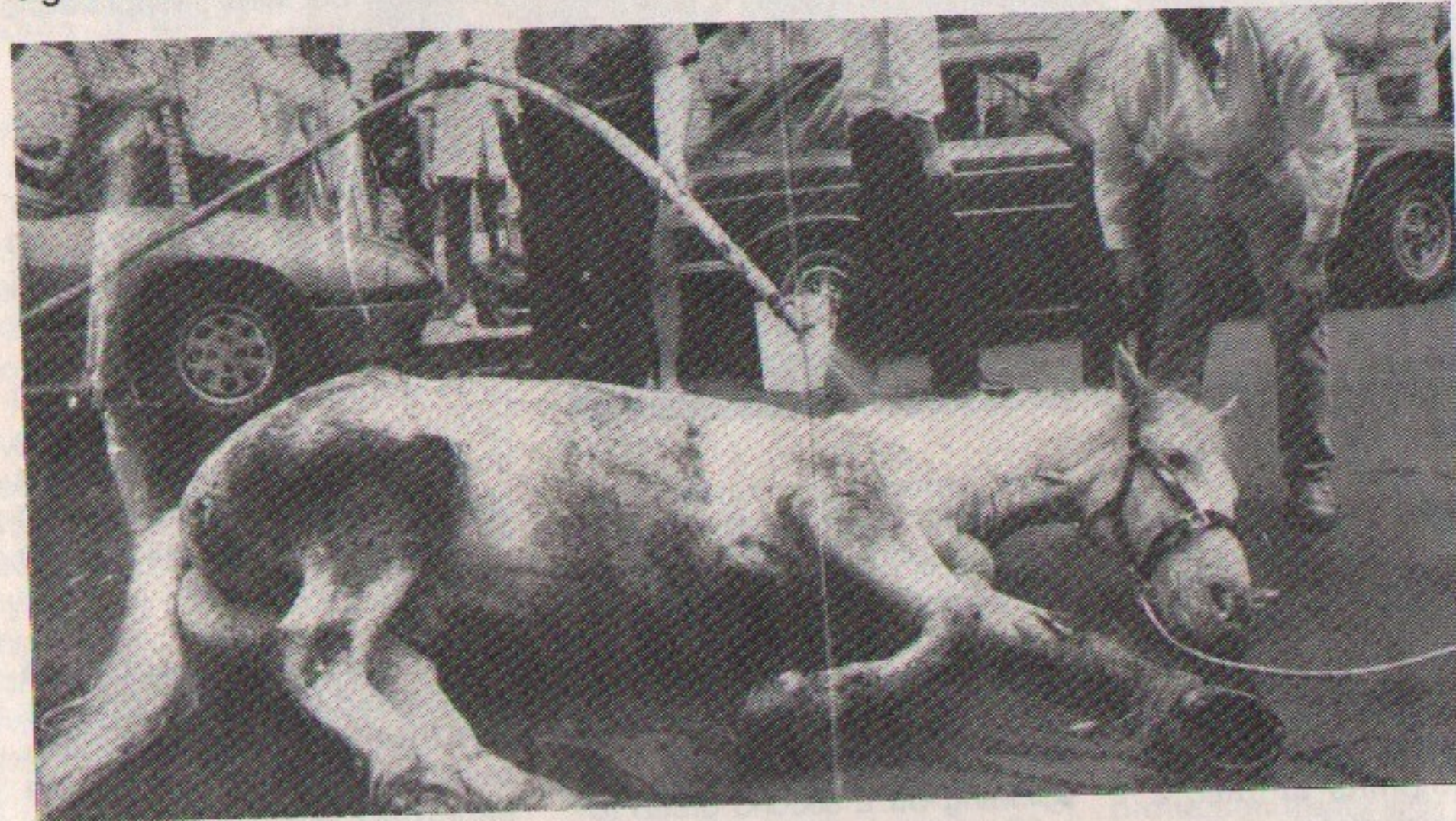
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Pulling for Horses

To most, the term "carriage trade" means costly elegance—but on city streets it means horses plodding through exhaust and honking horns for up to 18 hours a shift.

After a decade of pressure from horse lovers, New York has adopted stiff standards for the carriage trade that the Carriage Horse Action Committee and ASPCA hope will spur reform everywhere. The New York code keeps horses in Central Park during business and evening hours; limits them to eight-hour shifts; bars carriages at

Cheever noted in mid-December that despite the injunction, the new rules were encouraging better carriage practices. "Owners are using their healthier animals for prime time work," she told the *New York Times*, "and making some effort to remove manure stains, as well as to provide the horses with blankets. They require occasional reminders to use them, however." She also saw "horses who were ungroomed, too thin, exhibiting signs of generalized pain, dejected, improperly harnessed," and "too many horses driven with the unnecessarily harsh double-twisted wire bits



temperatures over 89 or below 18 degrees Fahrenheit; and doubles the fares.

Claiming the new code will kill the business, carriage owners won a veto from lame duck mayor Ed Koch, but the city council, having passed the code 31-3, overrode the veto 28-4—the first override in New York since 1969. Carriage owners and drivers next held a five-day strike, then filed suit with the state Supreme Court, and got an injunction delaying enforcement until the case is heard.

January 17, one carriage horse operator, Chateau Stables, sued CHAC, founder Peggy Parker, equine veterinarian Holly Cheever, the ASPCA, and ASPCA president John Kullberg for \$115 million, charging they conspired to "injure and defame" the industry. Kullberg had frankly hoped the code would end the carriage trade, calling it "an anachronism." Working with ASPCA investigators,

that are a substitute for humane horsemanship and skill. Without a strong regulatory presence and the news media's attention," she concluded, "the abuses 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 boarding them in unclean stables. 215 citations were issued in 1988.

The Koch veto contradicted the trend in other cities where carriage horses are an issue. David Clarke, chairman of the Washington D.C. city council, wrote a bill last year (HB 8-2-4) to bar carriages from the nation's capitol. Washington D.C. carriage owners planned to give free rides from a downtown mall during the holidays, but the mall cancelled the

promotion under pressure from the Coalition to Ban Carriage Horses.

Reno, Nevada last summer refused to allow carriage horses on city streets. Opposition came from Veterinarians for Animal Rights, the Nevada Humane Society, and the Reno Alliance for Animals. Boston and Jersey City also shelved proposals to start a carriage trade, while Santa Fe and Palm Beach passed carriage horse bans. Covington (Kentucky) recently restricted the carriage trade with new laws Jayn Meinhardt of PETA calls "possibly the best in the country," covering working hours, temperature, stabling conditions, and veterinary care. According to Meinhardt, Covington carriage horses previously "were tethered on hard concrete all night, never allowed to sit down."

The carriage trade is also under siege in Montreal, where activist Anne Streeter notes a new problem. Traditionally, Streeter 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 "standard-bred track rejects." Consequently, Streeter says, "The carriage drivers are now using many pacer-like horses, very light weight, 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 does have a bylaw holding horses to a nine-hour shift, but, Streeter charges, it isn't enforced. As elsewhere, "We've checked them out at 14 to 18 hours on the hottest days of summer." Further, the present city council in 1987 repealed a bylaw that kept carriage horses out of the most icy and heavily-traveled parts of downtown during winter.

The carriage trade has also drawn flak in Baltimore, Burlington (Vermont), Chicago, Indianapolis, Lexington (Kentucky), Salt Lake City, Philadelphia, Denver, Charleston, Savannah, Houston, Naples (Florida), and Orlando. Key West began permitting carriage horses on December 13, 1989; letters of protest may be sent to mayor Tony Trarcino, City Hall, 525 Angela St., Key West, FL 33040.

Recommendations for carriage horse protection bills have been issued by the Humane Society of the U.S.; Friends of Animals (FoA Action, April/May 1988); and the National Animal Control Assn. (*Community Animal Control*, November/December 1986).

—M.C.



Blood of The Innocent

Marc Lepine, 25, who learned shooting by massacring pigeons as a child, donned his hunting fatigues December 6, took a semi-automatic rifle bought with no questions asked a few days before, and mowed down 23 young women point-blank at Montreal's Ecole Polytechnique, along with four men who tried to disarm him. Fourteen women died, including one Lepine stabbed repeatedly with his deer knife, screaming his hatred of women before finally shoot-ing himself.

This example of the hunting mentality was unique only because the victims were both human and killed within sight of the public. Then unaware of the Montreal carnage, Quebec's native Cree that very morning protested to no avail as trophy hunters let into their lands for the first time gunned down 2,000 caribou near James Bay. Schoolmaster Arnold Devlin of Chisasibi reported most of the meat was dumped to rot near roadsides, drawing bears and wolves; the caribou fled the vicinity of Cree villages who depend on hunting for winter food; wounded caribou were abandoned; and illegal jacklighting was both frequent and flagrant.

Illegal hunting was up all over Quebec after warden Luc Guindon was killed by a crossbowman October 10. Admittedly illegally hunting after dark, the crossbowman wasn't charged in the death. Wardens kept a low profile thereafter on advice of their union, while poachers went on cable-snaring moose and impaling deer with apples on hooks (both local traditions). Over 10,000 poaching incidents a year are reported in Quebec, but only a few dozen convictions result. Besides being vicious, notes

warden Richard Hamel, "Most of the people we deal with in the forest are drunk"—but Quebec wardens are not allowed to give breathalyzer tests.

As Guindon lay dying, Adrian Benke of Hondo, Texas mounted an international campaign to legalize use of arrows poisoned with the paralytic drug succinylcholine chloride (SCC). Benke cited a Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept. study showing 130 of 258 deer hit with arrows escaped with often crippling wounds. SCC would fell deer within 20 seconds, but they might then be gutted alive. Further, warned NAVS Washington, D.C. director Donald Barnes, SCC rapidly breaks down, making poisonings look like deaths of natural causes. Making it as easily available as ammunition could also make it as easy to murder with.

A manslaughter indictment was finally filed Dec. 8—by the second grand jury to hear the case—against Maine hunter Donald Rogerson, who killed Karen Woods, mother of year-old twins, in her own backyard Nov. 15, 1988. Wardens say Rogerson fired 306 feet from Woods' house; law bans shooting

within 300 feet of a house.

This past season, Francis Ambrose, 20, of Long Island, was charged with negligent homicide after shooting fellow hunter Betty Maynard, 40, near Blue Mountain Lake, New York. Four New York hunters were killed by fellow hunters that week alone. Georgia hunter Felton Johnson, 55, was charged with misusing a firearm after killing his neighbor, 14-year-old Gavin Gingerich. C.D. Strandlund of St. Paul, Minnesota shotgunned a raccoon, tried to club a second raccoon (who ran to the rescue) with the butt, and died when the gun went off. At Weston, Conn., a hunter's bullet fired at 4:15 a.m. Thanksgiving Day tore through a house, narrowly missing a sleeping infant.

Poachers blazing away in Philadelphia's Pennypack Park menaced residents of the adjacent Evangelical Manor retirement home on their morning walks. Tired of property damage and threats

Continued on next page

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Continued from previous page

from hunters, Iowa farmers promised to plow under game habitat if the state doesn't boost fines for hunting violations, increase enforcement, and actually collect fines before renewing hunting licenses. West Bloomfield, Michigan, banned hunting and trapping after finding two hunting blinds in a nature preserve. Business professor John Stack III, of Mississippi State University at Meridian, founded the Mississippi Property Rights Assn. to strengthen state trespassing laws against hunters—particularly pack hunters. Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama are the last states allowing hunters to set dogs on deer; elsewhere, most wardens shoot deer-chasing dogs on sight.

Naturalist Roger Tory Peterson and internationally noted tundra swan expert William Sladen joined the Wildlife Information Center's pursuit of a federal ban on hunting the swans, who now number only 139,000. But scarcity doesn't daunt the bang-bangers. Hunters illegally shot 10 of 32 gray wolves outfitted with radio transmitters during deer season at Minnesota's Superior National Forest, from which U.S. Fish and Wildlife estimated as many as 120 of the region's 1,200 wolves fell victim. Hunters also killed 15 of 32 bald eagles reported dead in New York's eagle restoration program. Nevada poachers bagged at least eight trophy-sized elk in Humboldt Forest.

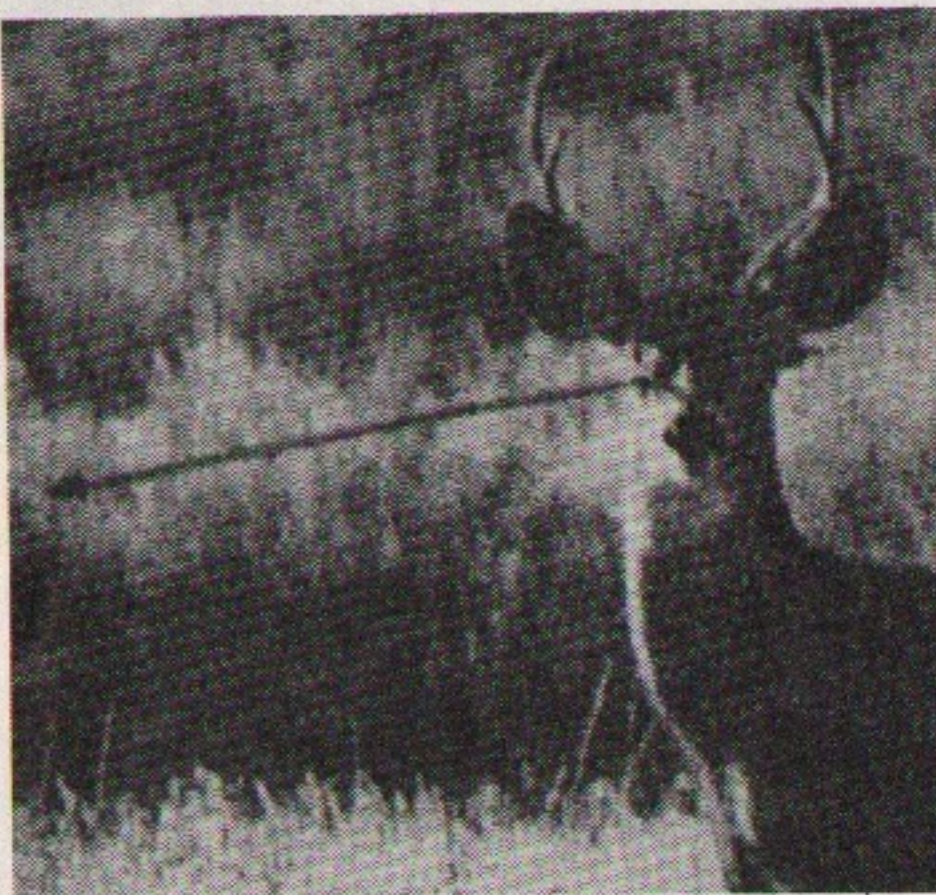
So many bears were shot in Maine—2,700, up from 1,500 five years ago—that state officials want to cut four weeks off the 1990 and 1991 seasons. Hunters using \$5,000 telemetry tracking equipment and dog packs also markedly upped the bear kill in New Hampshire. But New Mexico cancelled bear seasons in the Sandia and Capitan mountains; 21 bears from the two regions were shot and 21 more relocated by state officials, after leaving the drought-stricken mountains in search of food. Colorado delayed the spring 1990 bear hunt two weeks, so that fewer cubs will be orphaned—but hunters now may use dogs and bait, formerly forbidden, when the season does open.

Trophy fever encouraged the Seminole tribe, of Florida, to begin building a three-square-mile enclosure they hope to fill with deer and antelope, whom hunters can kill next fall at \$1,000-\$2,000 a head. 170 hunters paid \$1,500 apiece to shoot deer from treestands in the World Series Whitetail Trophy Hunt at Osage Beach, Missouri in November;

Chevy Blazers were awarded to those who killed the biggest. (Protest Chevrolet hunting promotions to Consumer Relations Dept., Chevrolet Motor Division, G.M. Corp., Warren, MI 48090.)

Trying to reserve moose and caribou to paying hunters, Alaska expanded land-and-shoot aerial wolf hunting to another 96,027 square miles—virtually the whole southern half of the state. The Alaska Board of Game denied wolf-poaching is common; one week later, federal authorities seized 18 wolf hides and a plane, and charged a licensed guide with aerial poaching in the Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge.

Offering a bag limit of 40 ducks a day, the Soviet Union is also after well-heeled



U.S. hunters. Sheep shoots will run \$15,000-\$35,000. Hunting behind the old Iron Curtain was formerly reserved to the Communist party elite—and public outrage at abuse of the privilege was a major factor over the winter in felling the Communist regimes of East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania. East German leaders kept the concentration of deer at four times the natural level on a luxurious Neau Brandenburg estate—and many had their own hunting estates as well, on land taken from farmers. Though former Czech dictator Gustav Husak did not hunt, the Czechoslovak Hunting Society revealed his top aides had joined former Soviet premier Leonid Brezhnev and Cuban dictator Fidel Castro at similar estates to massacre up to 2,000 hares and pheasants a day. Brezhnev was accused of sadism beyond the usual.

Capitalists fire with equal bloodlust, as Countess Bindy Lambton, sugar king Pepe Fanjul, shopping mall tycoon Alfred Taubman and others proved, shooting tame birds by the ten thousand on their English and Scots estates over the holidays. Showing kinship, the Ku Klux

Klan held a turkey shoot to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the murder of five communists at Greensboro, North Carolina on November 3, 1979.

Robert Senter of New Hampshire bid \$40,000 in California's annual bighorn sheep permit auction. Senter and eight other permit winners each killed a sheep despite the efforts of hunt saboteurs. Sacramento arbitrator William Wilson meanwhile rejected assault claims by saboteurs Lyn Dessaux and Christie Bricknell, against sheep hunters Loren and Kennis Lutz, and assessed them legal costs exceeding \$20,000. Dessaux and Bricknell have indicated they will appeal.

Trespassing charges were dropped against 18 activists who disrupted the annual Yale deer hunt November 13. The hunt will be reviewed soon by an academic panel, which could recommend suspension or abolition.

The Rocky Mountain Humane Society again picketed on 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. Guesstimating the state moose herd numbers 1,600 to 4,000, New Hampshire allowed moose hunting for the second year in a row, as the Save The Moose coalition lobbied for a halt, a moratorium, or at least an accurate count.

One sign of distant peace in the woods is that 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," explains hunter education director Rick Wheeler. "For the most part, females have not been exposed to hunting, so their children can't be exposed to hunting." But, like Florida, the Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game is heavily promoting hunting to youth.

A new teaching program used in several states, called *Stepping Ahead In Your Community*, requires students to plan a hunting trip. Protest to Advertising and Public Relations, Donnelly Directory, 455 South Guelph Rd., King of Prussia, PA 19406.

Correction: HSUS and the Fairfax Audubon Society, not the Fund for Animals, filed the suit against hunting at Mason's Neck National Wildlife Refuge, described in the January issue. Despite the suit, hunters in December killed 11 of the 27 Mason's Neck deer. □

—M.C.

Furriers Losing Their Skins

age of racial tensions. Stuart's boss intimated to reporter Robert Knox

Antonovich Inc., one of America's largest furriers, with eight New York-area locations, declared bankruptcy December 30, claiming assets of \$18 million v.s. liabilities of \$20 million. Heavily discounting to dump inventory, Antonovich lost \$1.7 million on a volume of \$31.2 million in 1987-1988, and \$4.8 million on a \$29.3 million volume in 1988-1989.

Antonovich ranked third in fur sales last year, behind Evans Inc., of Chicago, which lost \$3.8 million, and Fur Vault, also of New York. The bankruptcy led to an immediate five percent drop in Fur Vault stock. Having lost \$7.2 million over two years, Fur Vault put its fur retail business up for sale last November 21.

1989-1990 retail fur prices were down 25 to 35 percent from a year ago, reported *Newsday*. "Last year's \$10,000 mink is selling for \$8,000," Neiman-Marcus fur division chief Ralph Romberg complained to *Fur Age Weekly*.

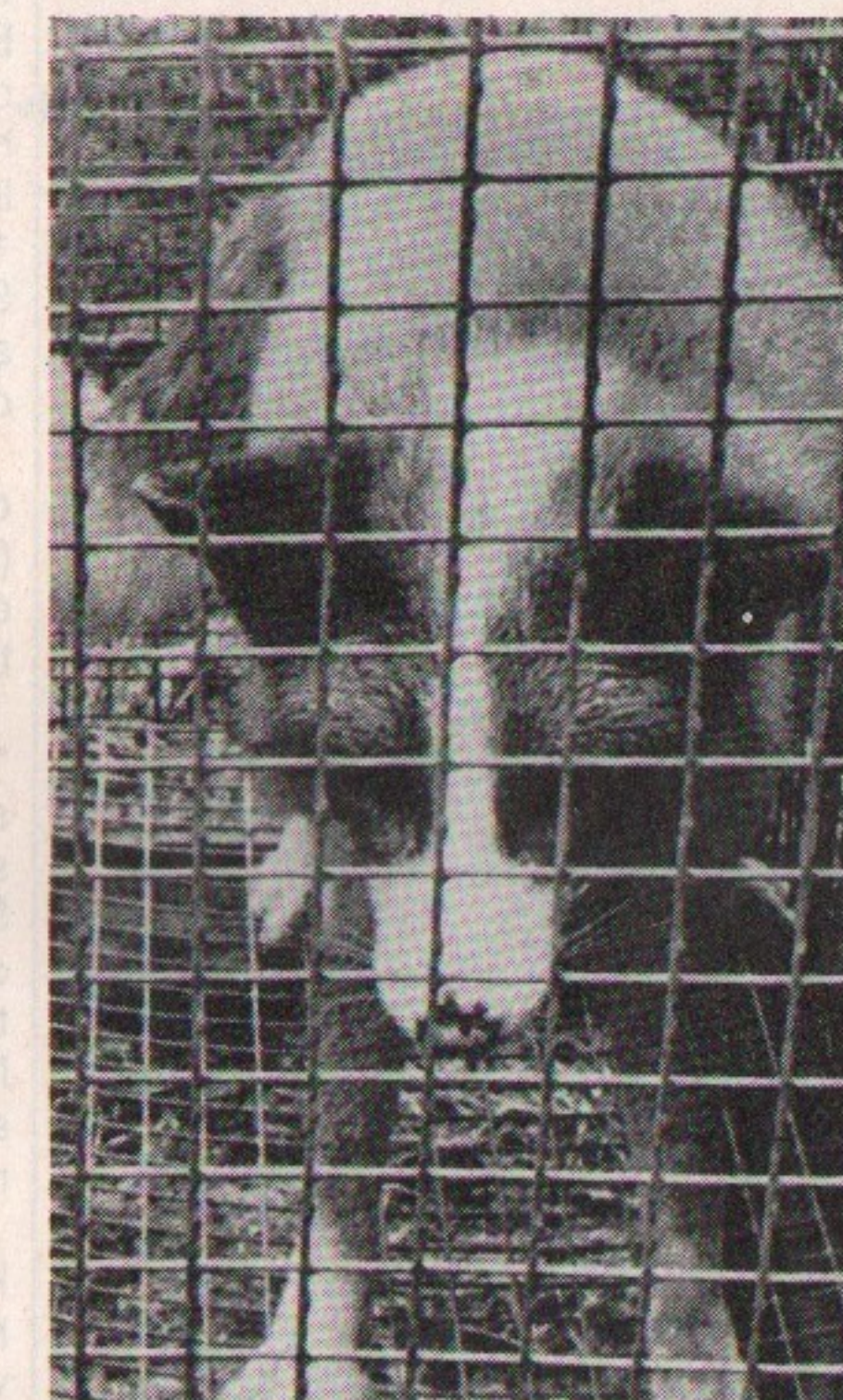
Though Fur Industry Inc., the trade umbrella group, claimed total sales of \$1.8 billion for the third year in a row, the total is based on dollar volume of member retailers, an increasingly large part of which comes from selling non-fur products, such as leathers and shearing (sheepskin, a byproduct of the meat industry). Using similar data, Sandy Parker of *Fur World* said unit sales were up 10 percent, even though dollar volume was down five percent and profits down 20 percent.

"In the past furs made up more than 90 percent of the company's merchandise," Fur Vault CEO Bob Miller told *Adweek's Marketing Week*. "Now it's closer to 60 percent." Miller said shearing sales were up 300 percent over last year. (Miller also put Fur Vault losses at \$8.2 million for fiscal 1988 alone, well above the official figure.)

Charles Stuart, general manager of Kakas Furs on Boston's fashionable Newberry Street, made headlines all winter not for losing money but for allegedly stealing a gun from the firm (which went unreported for months), killing his pregnant wife to collect an insurance policy, and trying to frame an innocent black man for it, taking advantage of racial tensions.

of *The Old Colony Memorial* that anonymous alleged animal rights activists had claimed responsibility for the killings. Stuart killed himself just as the facts began cracking his alibi.

The fur industry has been lobbying for several years to get government agencies with an economic interest in fur to move against anti-fur groups. The Calif.



Dept. of Fish and Game sued December 13 to overturn Nevada County's leghold trap ban. The ban will be defended by the Sierra Club and the Animal Legal Defense Fund, as well as by the county government.

November 24, the Toronto Humane Society, Ontario Humane Society, WSPA, and Fur-Bearer Defenders all got letters from audit advisor Philippe Robert of Revenue Canada, telling them their charitable status could be revoked because their anti-fur campaigns are "aimed directly at eliminating the industry, which is doing nothing illegal." The four are appealing, pointing out that the same ruling could be leveled at anti-smoking and anti-pollution groups.

The Toronto Humane Society's charit-

able status had been confirmed by Revenue Canada only last summer, while Fur-Bearers has had charitable status since 1953 with abolition of cruel trapping methods as avowed and unaltered objective.

More dubious might be the validity of charitable gifts claimed by some New York and Pennsylvania furriers, who took in old, unsaleable furs as trade-ins, wrote them off at the value of discounts on new garments, then donated them to the Salvation Army and other shelter groups "for the homeless"—most of whom wouldn't wear furs from fear of mugging.

Fur-Bearers' president George Clements took it as a compliment when a new industry front group named itself Furbearers Unlimited (P.O. Box 199, Wapella, IL 61777; 309-829-7615). The new group is apparently a creation of the ad firm Burson Marsteller, modeled after the Fur Farm Animal Welfare Coalition, whose executive director, Robert Buckler, is a partner in the ad firm Northstar Policy Associates. Northstar also represents Miller Brewing and Blandin Paper.

Yet another front, the Fur Information Council of America spent at least \$3,000 on ads attacking a proposed ban on fur sales in Aspen, Colorado, population 6,000. Pollsters claimed Aspen, the first city to ban smoking in restaurants five years ago, would reject the ban, 47 percent to 36 percent, largely to avoid costly follow-up lawsuits; but the ban was backed by mayor Bill Stirling and two town councillors.

Furriers Eve Bresnick, Margie Ware, and the wives of other prominent furriers took their case into Chicago-area schools. Other fur trade responses were just weird. "America Means Freedom To Wear Fur," the Delaware Valley Fur Assn. shouted on billboards. "Fur thus joins cigarettes and guns as one of our basic freedoms," editorialized the *Philadelphia Daily News*. "A few more freedoms like those and every living creature on earth will be dead." *Fur Age Weekly* suggested furriers might find a market for fishskins. Milwaukee furrier Art Littman touted trapping to prevent Lyme disease (Lyme ticks are carried mainly on deer).

"Show a woman a nice mink, and she'll never turn you down," furrier Manny Mohl told the *Wall Street Journal*. But fur is so far out of style that Edmonton, Alberta, Canada mayor Jan Reimer

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

refused to wear the traditional beaver pelt at her swearing-in. Trapping is so identified with the area that Edmonton baseball teams have usually been nicknamed the Trappers. Yomi Mambu, Lord Mayor of Manchester, England, had fur trim removed from her official robe. In Cincinnati, the Leukemia Society replaced a fur auction with a fundraising party organized by Jayn Meinhardt of the Animal Rights Community. "What's out?" asked *Ladies' Home Journal*. "Real fur coats."

J.C. Penney introduced a fake fur line with a letter to customers indicting "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 1989 report from the Ethical Council for Domestic Animals of the Danish Ministry for Agriculture, which concluded fox farming is ethically unacceptable. The ministry had always before backed the fur trade. A ban on fox farming has been proposed to the European Parliament, while Steenwijk, The Netherlands, has already banned

in Miami, 200 in Boston, 150 in Beverly Hills. Over 200 groups in 91 cities took part in Fur Free Friday demonstrations, averaging 75 pickets. Heavy picketing went on in most regions throughout the holidays. A Buffalo furrier challenged Michael Gurwitz of Law Students for Animal Rights to box.

Outbreaks of anti-fur vandalism were reported around Miami and Edmonton. The Animal Rights Foundation of Florida blamed paint-splashing on furriers themselves trying to discredit protesters. People Against Cruel Trapping posted a \$1,000 reward for the arrest of the Edmonton culprits, who claimed to be the Animal Liberation Front. Meanwhile, threatened John Prior, president of the Edmonton Furriers Assn., "We'll start our own vigilante organization—and God help them if we catch them." The industry also alleged someone released 100 mink from the Zimbal Fur Farm near Sheboygan, Wisconsin, which houses some 70,000. No animal rights group claimed credit.

Anti-leghold trap bills have been introduced in several states, including Illinois (HB-2892). Los Angeles County, Calif., extended an experimental leghold trap ban to July 1, 1990.

The Ontario Trappers Assn. published a "Trappers Code" suggesting, "Feeding stations for birds and other animals should be maintained on your trapline." Sounding like an appeal to help hungry creatures, the ploy lures target animals toward traps, often placed in clusters. Nothing draws fox, lynx, or coyote into a trap as surely as an injured bird or rodent struggling in another trap nearby.

Trapper Paul Blackwell, of Lac la Hache, British Columbia tried to boost his earnings by pitching "trapping vacations" to European tourists—who would be allowed to keep a percentage of their take, if any.

Trapping mythology caught flak even in the usually pro-fur *Montreal Gazette*, where critic K.J. Finley pointed out that British whalers beat fur traders to the north by nearly a century, and that fur trading didn't assume economic importance to the Eskimos until under 75 years ago.

The New Hampshire Animal Rights League offers an anti-fur action kit, including a list of mail-order catalogs carrying furs and model protest letter, for a stamped, self-addressed envelope: 8 Hutchins St., Concord, NH 03301. □

—M.C.



inhumane slaughter of animals solely for their skins," but apologized under fire from the fur trade, and would probably like to hear from the rest of us. Address Dennis Hopfensberger, Manager of Direct Response Promotions, c/o J.C. Penney Co., P.O. Box 659000, Dallas, TX 75265.

In Britain, the prestigious House of Fraser quit selling furs. Designer Alistair Blair declined to show three more furs when his first fur was booed off stage.

The Financial Times of London reported in January that Scandinavian ranches fur prices have fallen by half since 1987. About half the world's mink pelts come from Scandinavian fur farms, but some are now selling breeding stock to cut losses. 1,000 of Finland's 6,000 fur farms went out of business, as fox pelt production fell from 3.6 million in 1987 to 1.8 million this winter. Norway spent \$5 million to subsidize fur exports. The Danish Fur Farmers' Assn. told

all fur farms. Some struggling Dutch fur farmers were reportedly relocating to Prince Edward Island, with Canadian government aid.

Meanwhile fox farmers cut costs by turning to artificial insemination, and electro-ejaculation of studs via probes thrust—like the electrodes ultimately used to kill them—into the anus.

U.S. mink production was up to 4.45 million pelts last year, but returns fell 19 percent, from \$177.2 million to \$143.8 million. Pelt prices reportedly dropped another 20 percent this winter. Pennsylvania trapped-fur dealers told the *Philadelphia Inquirer* that pelt prices were 10 to 20 percent of the level of a few years ago, and they were handling only about a third as many.

Trans-Species Unlimited claimed 3,400 participants in the fifth annual Fur Free Friday march down New York's Fifth Avenue, up from 2,300 last year. 600 marched in Chicago, 250 in Denver, 200

EDITED BY MERRITT CLIFTON

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

Pennsylvania State University researchers plan to send chameleon skins up on the space shuttle to see if they can change colors in weightless ness.

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

local papers. For a decade Berkland has noted cats tend to vanish before major tremors.

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

The Kesterson National Wildlife Refuge near Merced, Calif., may be expanded by 23,000 acres to preserve waterfowl habitat. The original wetlands were poisoned by selenium accumulated from agricultural runoff.

California state senator Dan McCorquodale has asked that the San Diego Zoo be charged with harassing former elephant keeper Lisa Landres, whose work ratings fell last year when she helped expose how four other keepers beat an elephant named Dunda with ax handles. Landres quit the zoo in December to become an investigator for the HSUS.

Boston has passed a resolution asking Massachusetts to ban cosmetics testing on animals.

Inability to digest cows' milk may cause childhood insomnia says a Belgian study published in *Pediatrics*. Fifteen of 17 insomniac children slept normally after milk was cut from their diets, and the diets of their nursing mothers.

The Idaho sockeye and Snake River coho salmon are extinct while 101 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 sea lions who haunt a fish ladder about 200 miles upstream.

Conrail 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 froze in Cape Cod Bay, as winter came early.

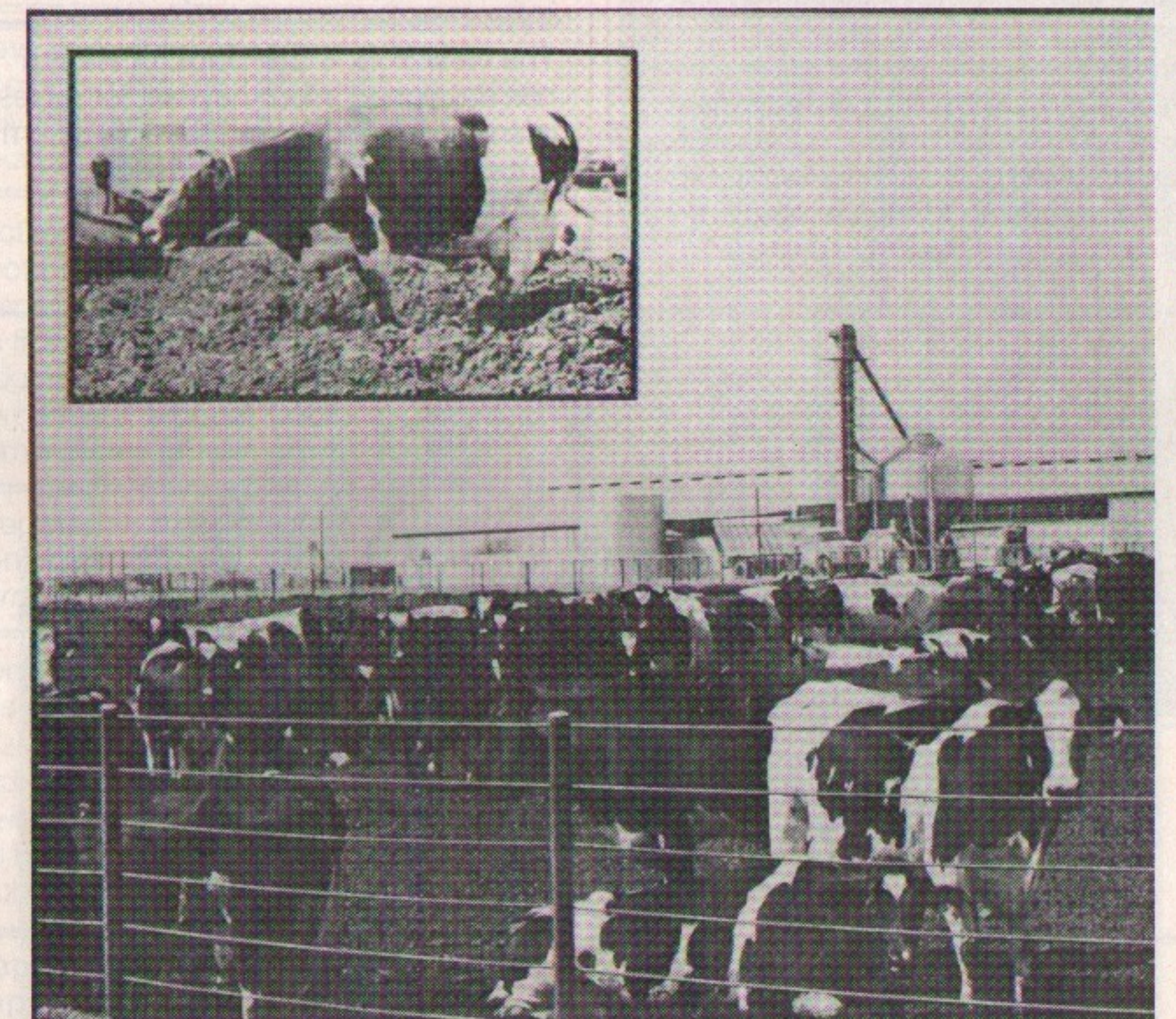
Vandals upset 200 tombstones recently in the Bide-A-Wee animal cemetery at Wantagh, New York.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology dropped a course on Ethics in Engineering and Scientific Life when only one student signed up.

The Exxon Valdez oil spill last March 24 killed from 90,000 to 270,000 birds, according to U.S. Fish and Wildlife, while saving 220 sea otters cost \$19.6 million—\$89,000 each.

The U.S. has sued for possession of a Yugoslav ship that ran aground and destroyed a coral reef off the Florida Keys on October 30.

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



the dog killed a 2-year-old boy. Berry, 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.

Santa Clara County, Calif. geologist Jim Berkland predicted the World Series earthquake by combining stats on tidal height, positions of the sun, moon, and earth, and the number of lost cat ads in

Rice paddy pesticides may be causing the loss of striped bass from the Sacramento River, says the California Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board.

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

Zebra mussels, accidentally brought from Europe just three years ago, are

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eating so much algae and plankton as to starve walleyed pike and other native species out of parts of the Great Lakes. The mussels also threaten to choke water intakes serving 26 million people. The cost of mussel control "will be much more than the Exxon spill," predicts Michael Donahue of the Great Lakes Commission, an eight-state regulatory consortium.

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

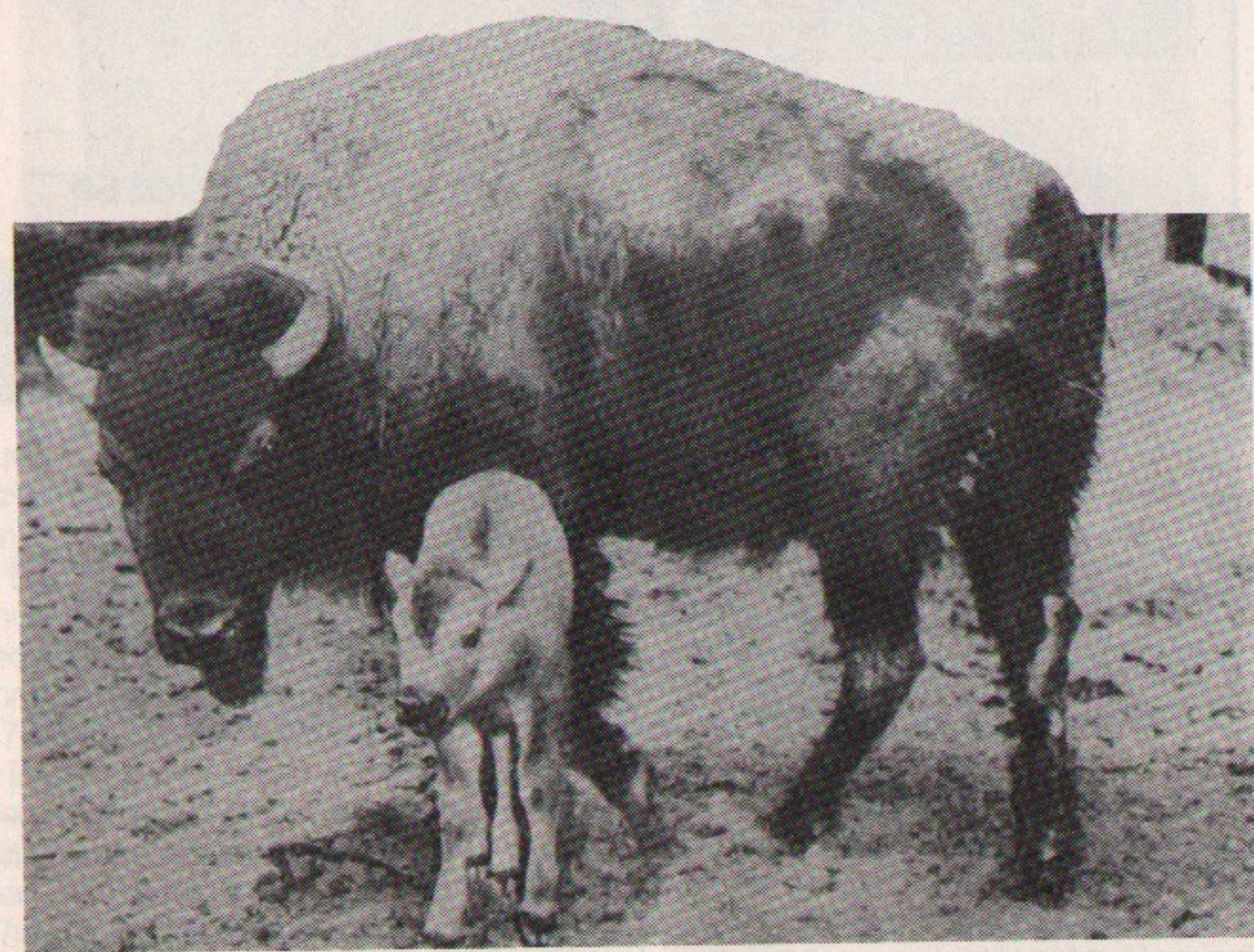
Bison roaming out of Yellowstone were again to be shot at our deadline. Hunters killed 650 bison last winter as they crossed into Montana, alleging some may carry the cattle disease

of Yellowstone's pronghorn antelope Church Cosmic Honor Guard head Vernon Hamilton was arrested in Spokane recently while trying to buy weapons and supplies enough to outfit a 200-man army.

Yellowstone has barred commercial timber hauling, to avoid harming bison, grizzly bear, and elk habitat.

Some 42,000 volunteers joined this winter's 90th annual Audubon Christmas bird count, a vital index to the health and range of species, begun as an alternative to the Christmas bird shoots 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 invaders; sterilization holds numbers steady. The project is sponsored by Wildlife 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, disrupted by 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 Gerry Sikorski of Minnesota's 6th 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 electroshock stunning, says employee William Buckholtz, secretary-treasurer of United Food & Commerce Workers Local 1142. The hogs are then shackled upside down by one leg, have their throats cut, and are plunged into scalding water to help hair removal. Morrell spokesman Dennis Henley claims "any hog movement after stunning is merely a muscle contraction."

Of 500 rare Cour d'Alene salamanders 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 fired a cheerleader who threw a live chicken into the 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.

Former bacteriologist Joseph Andrulonis has been awarded \$6 million for extensive nerve damage suffered when a 1977 attempt to find a way of immunizing wildlife against rabies

brucellosis. HSUS says there isn't a case on record of brucellosis being passed from wild bison to domestic cows. Protest to Montana governor Stan Stephens, Capitol Station, Room 204, Helena, MT 59620. Shooting rights were rented last year by the apocalyptic Church Universal and Triumphant, owner of 33,000 acres beside the park. Church projects, including a 756-person bomb shelter, menace the winter grazing area

The annual Yellville, Arkansas live turkey drops are illegal, activist William Meade 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.

Beavers are being sterilized to prevent tree damage in Denver. Killing or moving

went awry at the New York State Dept. of Health lab in Albany. Andrulonis is one of only three known rabies survivors. In a similar case, Judith Frantum of Alamogordo, New Mexico, is suing the pesticide maker S. Strahlen of West Germany because she suffered permanent nerve damage while testing organophosphates on lab mice.

New Mexico State University suspended Primate Research Institute director William Hobson, after a virus killed 400 of the 2,000 primates under his care. Objected University Research Council president Glenn Kuehn, "Why didn't the agriculture dean's head roll when tuberculosis got into the dairy herd and he sold it at a \$1 million loss?"

A vegetarian diet, exercise, and meditation can reverse blockage of the arteries, Dr. Dean Ornish 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 reported takeover bid. Avon last year rejected a takeover bid from Amway. Both Mary Kay and Amway have contracted with 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 the 50-pound "national turkey" given him for Thanksgiving by the National Turkey Federation. Bush sent the turkey to a Virginia petting zoo, confined his dog Millie to the White House upstairs to keep her from killing more squirrels and pigeons on the lawn, then went quail hunting—again—for Christmas.

The dairy industry is trying to steam and filter the cholesterol out of milk products. Whole milk production in the U.S. is down 12 percent since 1985, while low-fat milk production is up 16 percent. Sealtest has introduced a no-fat, no-cholesterol ice cream, bulked with cellulose gel. Jersey Farms International offers dairies a soy fat blend to be mixed into products in lieu of butterfat. Both Procter & Gamble and Monsanto seek FDA approval 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* and 20 percent in a simultaneous survey by the Center for Science in the Public Interest. The FDA pledged to test milk in 13 cities, and has moved to ban the antibiotic sulfamethazine, 14 years after finding that residues in milk and pork may cause cancer.

Georgia has sued 12 dairies for price fixing in sales to public schools, 1982-1988. Florida recently recovered \$33.7 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, now has only 803,000 cows, the least since counts began in 1930.

McDonald's is polling meat suppliers about their animal care standards, in preparation for issuing a position paper on farm animal welfare. A 1989 Animal Industry Foundation survey found 67 percent of the public favor laws insuring humane care of farm animals.

"Vegetarian diets are worth considering for their health benefits," *Farm & Home News* allowed recently.

Former dolphin trainer Ric O'Barry has accused Sea World at Los Angeles of slowly blinding 16 captive dolphins 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 lobsters may survive in lost traps for a decade or more, reports University of Maine researcher George Kupelian. Lost traps take 40,000 a year out of the breeding population. Maine law now requires use of biodegradable traps.

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

Kroger Co. chairman Lyle Everingham recently warned fellow grocers that "a growing tendency for consumer interest groups to develop their own data on

food safety" threatens 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 three brown lemurs slated for euthanasia by Detroit Zoo director Steve Graham—if Graham, known for killing endangered species in the name of management, will let them go. "I would hope they're not taking the animals simply because they're going to be



euthanized," Graham said. "That's not really a good enough reason." A Detroit Zoo elephant died December 23 of infection caused by poor foot care.

Enid, Oklahoma has sold pound animals to Oklahoma State University labs before a 15-day holding period elapses, says HSUS investigator James Noe. The Denver Animal Shelter, subject of recent protests by the Rocky Mountain Humane Society, makes \$26,000 a year selling about 1,600 animals annually to five local labs.

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

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A young bull moose who lived in a highway divider strip 10 miles from Boston was shot for safety reasons by an employee of the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

The New York Dept. of Environmental Conservation has charged raptor expert Dr. Heinz Meng with illegal possession of an endangered species—an osprey the DEC sent him for medical treatment.

Beer magnate Peter Coors and railway baron Philip Anschutz have sued



billionaires Robert, Sid, Lee, and Edward Bass in an effort to block construction of a high-tech animal factory at Kersey, Colorado. The plant would raise 300,000 pigs and 10,000 cattle a year, producing 2.2 million gallons of slurry a day.

Researchers for Stanford University and Molecular Devices Corp. have emulated animal response to toxic chemicals with a silicon "biosensor," which could replace animals in many toxicity tests.

The USDA has recommended negligence charges against the Cleveland Metroparks Zoo in the case of three sea lions who died of heat prostration last April 24 while en route as

a gift to the Memphis Zoo.

Employees at the Southern Nevada Zoological Park in Las Vegas charge that three goats and a sheep died of bloat last June because management refused to close a profitable you-feed-'em food concession on a free admission day that set an attendance record. According to former keeper Jan Steele, the zoo sold 200 pounds of feed that day, four times as much as usual. Green grivet monkeys at the same zoo have lost part of their tails due to frostbite caused by inadequate shelter.

Torrance, California Docktor Pet Center owner Richard Rosenthal paid \$11,000 restitution to animal owners and the local SPCA as part of a plea bargain on 100 cruelty charges dating from 1986. Rosenthal pleaded no contest to two cruelty counts and 10 counts of improper pet shop operation.

Geek Joe Coleman (look up "geek" in your dictionary) faces arson and cruelty charges in Boston for biting the heads off two live mice and exploding a bomb onstage. Last year Coleman bit the heads off two mice in New York and was arraigned for cruelty, but got probation by pleading guilty to lesser charges.

Indiana Congressman Andy Jacobs, a vegetarian, has introduced a resolution, HCR-5, to require the provision of optional meatless meals in the federally funded school lunch program. Ask your Congressional reps to back it.

Rangers have found dead, mutilated spotted owls in Oregon's Willamette National Forest, where logging has been held up by efforts to save owl habitat. "Save A Logger—Kill An Owl" bumper stickers are popular in nearby towns.

The Senate rejected the nomination of James Cason to head the U.S. Forest Service partly because he buried a report that logging imperils the spotted owl.

FBI agent Richard Whitaker told the National Cattlemen's Association recently that animal rights activists and environmentalists are doing widespread vandalism to ranches—especially ranches grazing large herds on ecologically sensitive public lands.

However, no animal rights activists have ever been arrested in such cases, and none have ever called or written *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* to claim credit for such actions.

Jitender Dubey of the USDA has identified a single-celled parasite, *Neospora caninum*, found in dogs, sheep, and cattle, which may cause some of the spontaneous abortions and nerve damage in animals formerly blamed on the lookalike parasite *Toxoplasmosis gondii*. *Neospora caninum* is not passed to people, but toxoplasmosis passes to people from cat feces, causing birth defects and miscarriages in pregnant women. Otherwise, the effects are nearly undetectable. People who have already had toxoplasmosis are immune (except for AIDS patients, who lose all their immunities). As the toxoplasmosis parasite only becomes active after a day outside the animal, and as it can travel with dust, Dubey advises emptying cat boxes daily. Women can find out if they have had toxoplasmosis through a blood test.

About 5.7 million animals, three million of them frogs, are dissected annually in classrooms, says *The Wall Street Journal*. However, the Purdue University School of Veterinary Medicine is two years into developing computer programs "that will replace animals in education and teaching as much as possible," says project coordinator Gordon Coppoc. Most University of Colorado undergrads will dissect computer simulations rather than actual animals from now on, according to new faculty policy, while courses requiring animal dissection will be so identified in the catalog. At nearby Arapahoe Community College, students may opt out of dissecting, but still must attend dissection labs.

The Scripps Research Clinic in La Jolla, Calif., has found a way to grow human monoclonal antibodies in plants. Used in drugs, the antibodies are now grown in mice.

Elephant trainer Arlen Seidon has been arrested and his two elephants recovered after five years on the run. Seidon sold the elephants to California trainer Richard Drake in 1981, repos-

sessed them in 1982 without benefit of a court order, and remained at large, alleging the elephants had been abused, despite a Superior Court ruling in Drake's favor. (See *News Shorts*, November 1988.)

The National Guard wants to use 7.7 million acres of public land in Montana, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada for practice warfare, plus lesser tracts in Colorado and Washington—in addition to 19 million acres already reserved. A 1988 National Guard exercise in Utah broke 35 of 81 environmental safeguards, said House Interior Subcommittee chair Bruce Vento.

Jan Reber, head of the private spy agency Perceptions International, whose staff allegedly put Fran Trutt up to the November 1988 attempted bombing of U.S. Surgical, has pleaded not guilty to a felony charge of running a private detective firm without a license. U.S. Surgical paid Perceptions for security services. Trutt drew a three-year suspended sentence in January for possession of pipe bombs in New York. She spent the winter undergoing psychiatric assessment to determine her fitness to stand trial for the actual bombing attempt. Perceptions agent Marc Mead, who drove her to the bombing site and may have paid for the bombs, did time in federal prison for related parole violations. He was on parole for writing bad checks.

The National Academy of Sciences says the Interior Dept. lacks enough knowledge of regional oceanography to grant two new oil leases off the California coast.

Logging is a long-term threat to bald eagles in the Tongass National Forest of Alaska, says the U.S. Forest Service.

Wild Rockies Review, an Earth First! publication, claims the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service wants to declare the grizzly bear out of endangerment in Montana to prove the endangered species program as a whole is working, and coincidentally to open up land for loggers.

Three of New Jersey's seven full-time roadkill carcass removers have been laid off due to budget cuts.

Whistles to alert wildlife away from oncoming cars haven't worked in tests by the Georgia Game and Fish Dept. and University of Wisconsin, warns HSUS.

Salvatore Mazzola's bear-wrestling shows go on in New York and Ohio. The Ohio health department overruled Mercer County's opinion that the shows shouldn't be allowed anywhere food is served. The Network for Ohio Animal Action protested through fall and winter. Mazzola, out on bond pending trial for selling drugs, allegedly beat protester Mark Turnbull at a show held at the Rochester Institute of Technology.



Eleven of 12 caribou released into Maine's Baxter State Park last year died, plus 12 of 17 caribou calves kept at the Orono campus of the University of Maine—but the privately funded Maine Caribou Transplant Association has asked Canada for 75 more caribou to be captured over the next three years. The caribou are rounded up by helicopter, shot with tranquilizer darts, airlifted to trucks, and then hauled 1,200 miles, to become breeding stock for a hypothetical herd organizers hope will eventually be hunted. Protest to your Congressional reps and Lucien Bouchard, Minister for the Environment, House of Commons, Ottawa, Canada. (See "Animal Airlifts," May 1987.)

Horse starvations are increasingly common 1 as horses proliferate among

suburban owners who underestimate their nutritional needs—but ignorance isn't always the reason. Authorities saved 20 starving horses found on horse show judge Ed Allmond's ranch at Nuevo, Calif. Five starving horses were rescued from a farm near New Albany, Indiana, but two died. Two horses who had either been left to starve on an abandoned property or overlooked during foreclosure were saved recently by vigilant Louisiana realtor and client Ernest Bahm and Sidney Osteen, aided by the Hammond Humane Society and Legislation in Support of Animals.

Hay cubes from Utah made by Paramount Cubing (which denied blame) were recalled after 18 horses ate them and died.

Spelunkers Jo Schaper and Don Rimbach have rediscovered the Ozark cavefish, suspected extinct, in caverns near Springfield, Missouri.

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

Congress has allocated \$25 million to help Jackson Laboratories 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, hold frequent quail shoots to whet their bloodlust.

Vandals killed 300 birds raised to be live targets at the Palmetto Pigeon Plant farm in Sumter, 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 Frog Jump Jubilee in Angel's Camp, Calif. by entering 10 three-foot-long African Goliath frogs against the usual field of native bullfrogs.

Correction: White Bear 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, Richford, VT 05476. □

Near the beginning of July there was an article in a Halifax newspaper about a 61-year-old Nova Scotia fisherman who bludgeoned an endangered leatherback 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 foam-filled 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 to 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 children at bedtime, kissing 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 the care lavished on the stuffed animals.

Added to 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 meat" 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 uncle drops by and puts a gun in his small 12-year-old hand and tells him he'll teach him what people do to real bears.

And suddenly at school the hamsters, 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 marvels of life.

And before that child becomes a man, he has learned that real animals are germ, stinky, 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 flabbergasted when a creature who shared the sea 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." □

A Hundred Stones

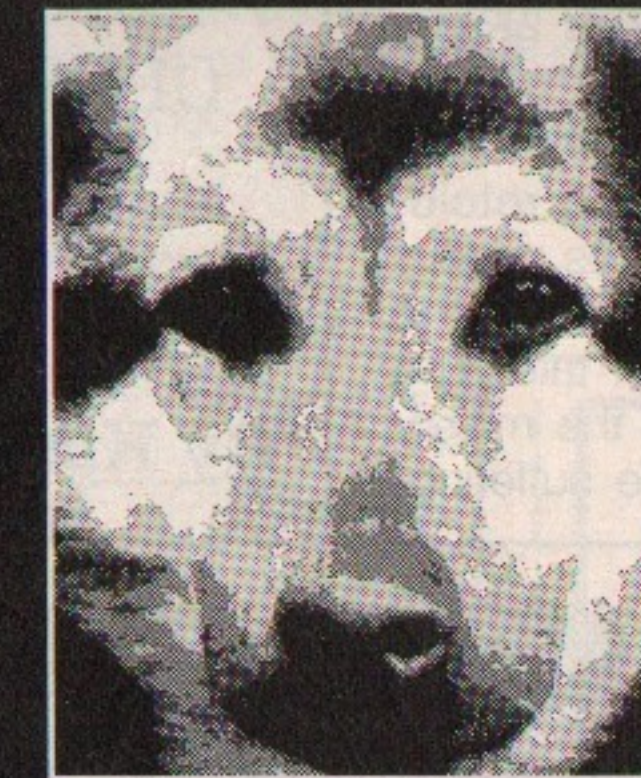
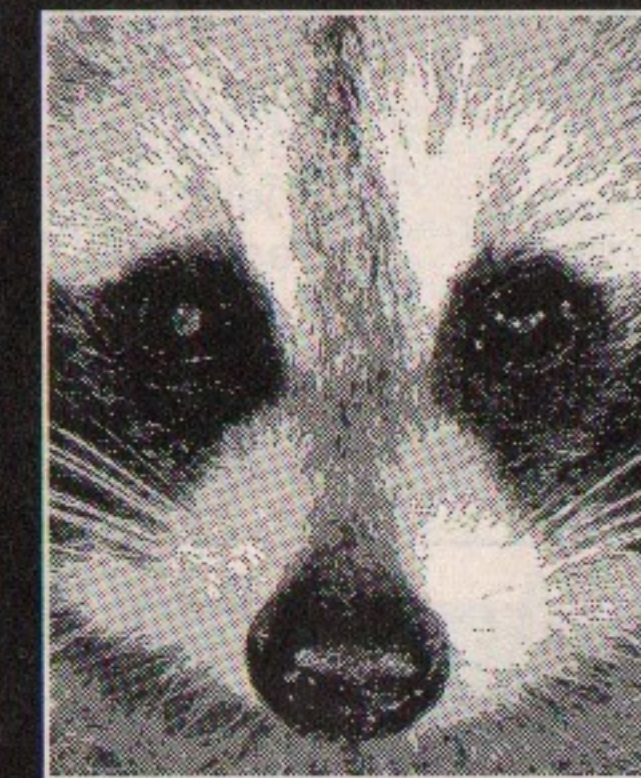
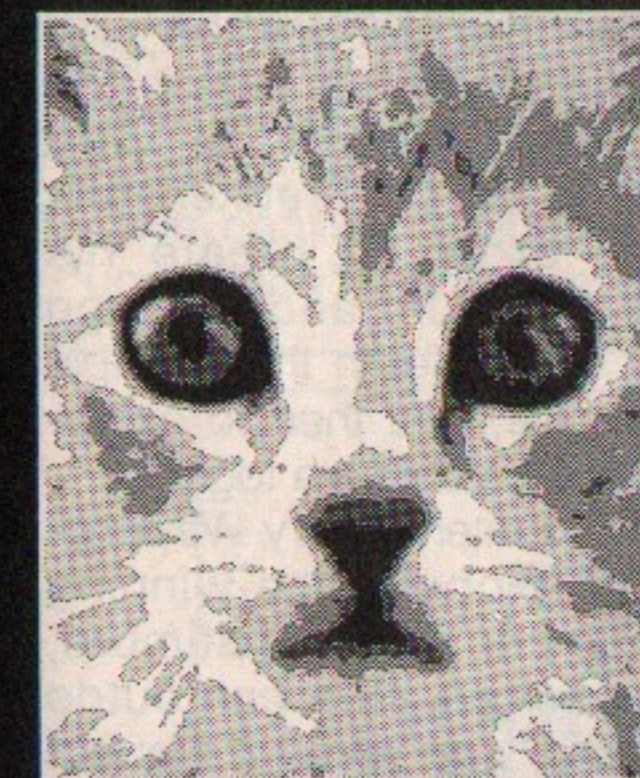
BY
CHRISTINE JOANISSE



THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

ANIMALS

IT'S THEIR WORLD TOO



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...

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Speaking for Dr. Frankenstein's Creatures Today

Critics of genetic engineering have seen in Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* (1818) a symbolic foreshadow of the dangers of genetic meddling and of scientists trying to play God by creating new lifeforms. Shelley's classic horror tale shows what can happen when a "man-made" organism with harmful potential gets released from the laboratory into the natural and social environment. It dramatizes the fallacious and dissembling features of the scientific doctrine of the right to unrestrained freedom of inquiry, and of the allied technocratic doctrine of the human right to control nature at any cost. Genetic engineering is the logical extension of the view set forth by the "father" of modern scientific thought, Francis Bacon, who wrote in the 17th century that "the command over things natural—over bodies, medicine, mechanical powers, and infinite others of this kind—is the one proper and ultimate end of true natural philosophy."

Film versions of *Frankenstein* stress the scary gothic aspects of the story. In being retold, Shelley's tale has moved away from its original feminine emphasis of compassion into the masculine "revenge" formula fiction tale. The actual tale concentrates heavily on the misery of the "Monster." It emphasizes the suffering, the injustice, and the inhumanity he is forced to bear because of the nature of his genesis and the events that follow. At the very center of the story is the Monster's personal account of his whole excruciating experience since the time of his "birth." He tells this to his "creator" in the desperate hope that hearing what his creature has suffered will move cold Dr. Frankenstein to compassion. The Monster tells him how it feels to have no place in any natural, social, or familial order. He speaks of the misery of being the "child" of a scientist-father for whom he was just an experiment, to be casually abandoned when it didn't "turn out."

Ever since the mid 1970s, when genetic engineering was gaining its foothold, concern has centered around the possibility that genetically-altered organisms (called "transgenic" when they include genes from other species) could have a disastrous effect on public health, the ecosystem, and the normal evolutionary process. But through scientific finagling, the public debate has not been mainly over whether scientists ought to produce potentially disruptive organisms, but over how to

control them once they exist. The suffering and death of animals used in bioengineering research has not been raised as a moral issue by either side, with one notable exception. Until the recent involvement of humane organizations like HSUS, Jeremy Rifkin's pleas on behalf of species integrity and the sanctity of life were the closest the debate ever came to fostering awareness of the vast numbers of sentient creatures sacrificed in genetic experiments designed to satisfy scientific curiosity and bring forth "improved" commercial bioproducts.

Proponents of genetic engineering put this brash human activity on a par with evolution in nature. Genetic scientists have the power to wrench out old evolutionary commandments from the genetic code of a living being and insert new ones at will. Genetic engineering resembles natural evolution in another major respect: both entail the generation and destruction of countless individual lives in the development of viable species. In Mary Shelley's prophetic story, Dr. Frankenstein describes how, in order to create his "Monster," he had to torture and kill large numbers of animals, first to learn the principle of manufacturing new life, and then to expropriate the parts to piece his chimera together.

In our contemporary *Walpurgisnacht*, Nobel prize-winning bioengineer David Baltimore, who asserted, "We can outdo evolution," was asked if the fact that an experiment will kill hundreds of animals is ever regarded by himself or his colleagues as a reason not to do it. He replied he did not think that experimenting on animals raised a moral issue at all. This blase attitude has a certain similarity to the vast impassivity of the evolutionary process in nature. In a sense, it outdoes evolution.

There is another respect, though, in which genetic engineering is totally unlike natural evolution. In the natural world, along with ugliness and travail, there is also beauty and the joy of life. Animals suffer and die in nature, but they find

happiness and fulfillment there, too. They have opportunities for self-expression and adventure. They are not just passive victims of huge, controlling, outside forces, but play an active role in shaping their own evolutionary destinies and in creating their own ecologically and psychologically natural niches. They have a habitation in the living universe.

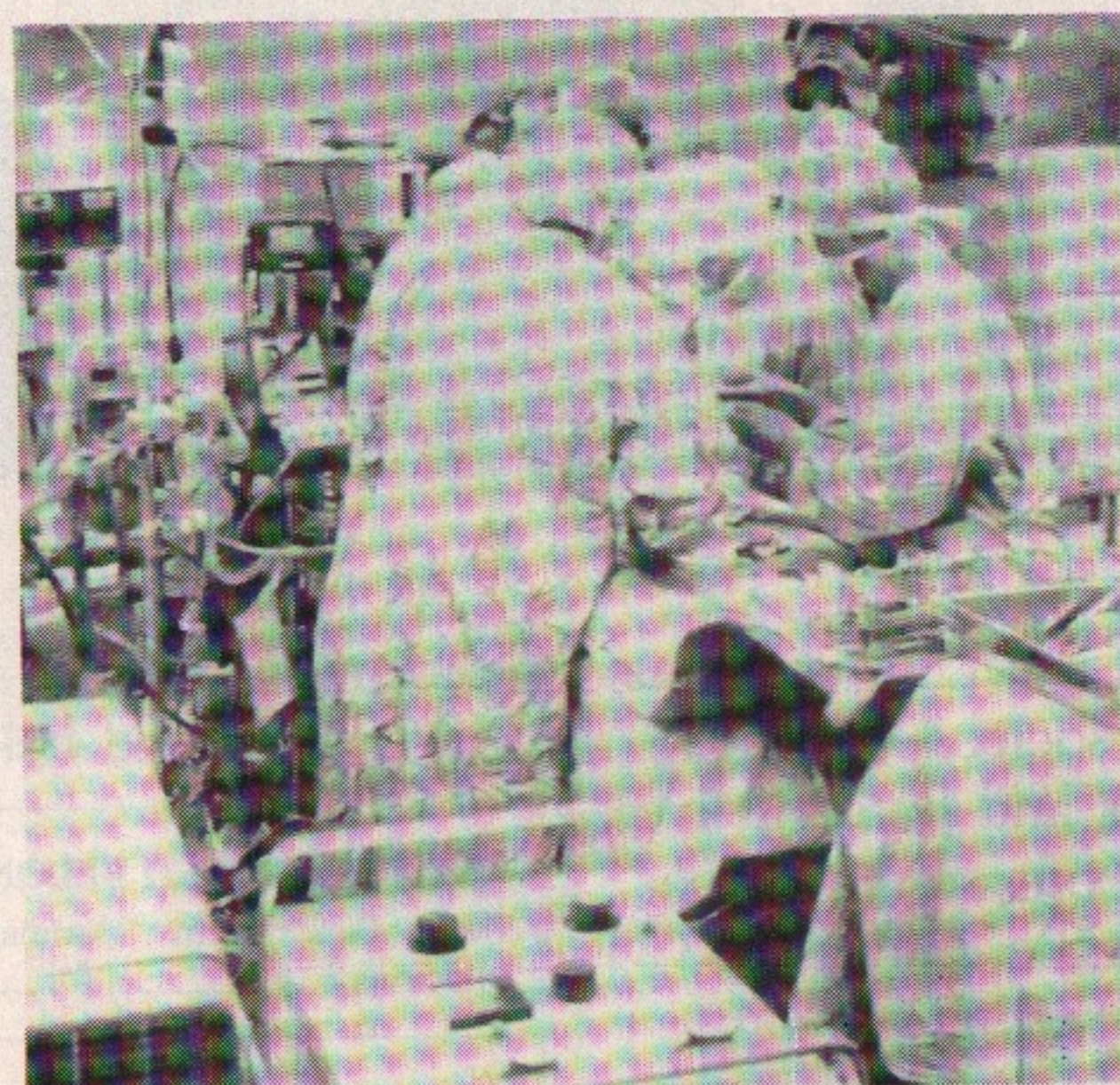
In the world of genetic engineering, there are no such saving

COMMENT

**"IT
IS TIME
THAT UNIVERSAL
RESENTMENT
SHOULD ARISE
AGAINST THESE
HORRID
OPERATIONS"**

*-Samuel Johnson,
in an essay against animal
experimentation (1758).*

By Karen Davis



everything for a takeover. His plan has been virtually fulfilled. To date, one transgenic animal patent has been awarded by the United States Patent and Trade Office. On April 12, 1988, the DuPont Company was awarded a patent on the "Harvard mouse." This patent includes all those animals who, like this mouse, will have a particular set of human and virus genes permanently inserted into their genetic blueprint. At least 60 other animal patents are pending. The Patent and Trade Office expects the squall of protest raised by their 1987 decision to grant animal patents to die down soon, allowing them to award these and other such patents with little or no fuss from Congress or the public. In fact, not much fuss is being made now. The June 1989 issue of the Journal of the American Anti-Vivisection Society says Congressional offices report that few letters from animal advocates have been received on this issue.

Congress needs to hear from us. We have to let our legislators know how we feel about the genetic engineering of animals and about animal patents. We have to demand that taxpayers' money not be used to fund these morally squalid operations. We must say no to them not just because they may be dangerous but because they

are wrong. In Mary Shelley's tale, Dr. Frankenstein doesn't give a damn about his "transgenic" creature. But what helps seal the "Monster's" fate is that neither does anyone else. Let us act on behalf of Dr. Frankenstein's creatures today, so that Shelley's prophecy does not become our legacy. □

*Karen Davis teaches English
at the University of Maryland.*

NO MATTER WHAT THE EXCUSE, ANIMAL RESEARCH IS INEXCUSABLE.



Hours of videotape footage from a major university research lab show primates being battered while their tormentors laugh at them. These

cruel and useless head trauma experiments went on for 15 years until activists convinced the government to withdraw funding.

Vivisection is one of the worst cruelties to animals. Tens of millions die each year from induced diseases, psychological torture, toxic

substances, burning, battering, and surgical experiments. Only a small fraction is related to the kinds of biomedical investigation cited by ani-

mal researchers to excuse every instance of heinous experimentation.

Animal research is obsolete. Alternative methods are better and cheaper. The more we learn about animal research, the fewer excuses there are for it.

I can no longer excuse the inexcusable.


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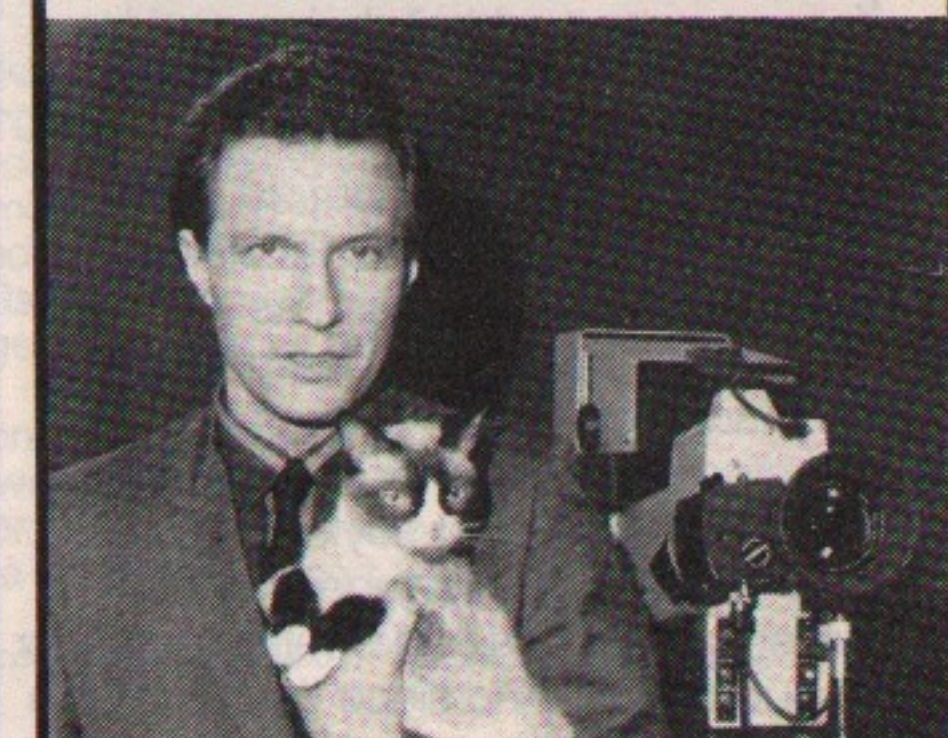
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Some Like it **MEATY**

Once I realized the history of a hamburger, I never missed meat. I did, however, lament the empty spot on the plate. Somehow rice, potatoes, and beans, although satisfying enough, never quite took the place of a *chunk* of something. Discovering tempeh was like hitting the mother-lode. It's an Indonesian soy food, a fermented bean cake. That may not sound like the menu at the Ritz, but for any vegetarian who surreptitiously craves a taste of the old days, it's a godsend.

Tempeh comes in little blocks or patties, takes well to marinating, and can be fried, broiled, or cooked on a grill—even barbecued outdoors. Grated, it can substitute for ground beef in chili, stuffed peppers, sloppy joes, tacos, spaghetti sauce, egg rolls, dim sum (Chinese steamed dumplings), or to top a pizza. Unlike beef, though, tempeh is a completely vegetable product, is cholesterol-free, and contains virtually no sodium. It's a high protein food (a two-ounce serving contains 12 grams of protein), and unless you're fond of the frying pan and add oil during cooking, that same serving has just 100 calories and three grams of fat. That's not extremely low in fat (about 25 percent), but vegans who get little fat elsewhere can easily include tempeh as a dietary staple. Another plus for tempeh is that it's made from whole beans and therefore has fiber, which can't be said for the more popular soyfood, tofu. It also freezes well (it's generally sold frozen) and keeps under refrigeration for about a week. And since the beans are predigested in the culturing process, tempeh doesn't cause the problems with gas that eating beans can.

Also, the producers of tempeh are usually dedicated vegetarians running grassroots businesses which are ethically and environmentally sound. "Tempeh is very easy on the earth," says Betsy Shipley of Betsy's Tempeh in Perry, Michigan. "The main ingredients can be grown with sustainable agricultural practices, using no herbicides, pesticides, hormones, or antibiotics. Tempeh can be produced on organic farms rather than in factories, thus

providing badly needed rural jobs." She and her partner Gunter Pfaff make their product on their own small farm from certified organic ingredients.

Founded in June of 1987, the company is committed to "mainstreaming tempeh." They do demonstrations at Kroger's supermarkets throughout the Lansing area (in most cities, tempeh is only found in health food stores), and they market both patties and—it's about time somebody thought of this—ready-grated tempeh. Since Betsy's tempeh is precooked, it can readily fill in for fast food. She suggests making fork holes in the patties, marinating in a mixture of tamari soy sauce and your favorite spices for two minutes on each side, brushing with oil—she swears by Hot



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

The definitive guide to tempeh cuisine is *The Book of Tempeh* by William Shurtleff and Akiko Aoyagi (Harper Colophon Books, 1985). Other useful cookbooks include *Tempeh Cookery* 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 recipes come from Betsy's Tempeh. If the brand you use isn't precooked, the wrapper instructions

will tell you to steam the product for ten minutes. Do that, then proceed with the recipe.

Tempeh Stew (Cacciatore)

4 2-oz. patties tempeh
1 clove garlic, minced
1 tsp. vegetable bouillon
2 T. tamari soy sauce
1 bell pepper, chopped
1 large onion, chopped
1 carrot, sliced
1 celery stalk, chopped
1 15-oz. can tomato sauce
1 tsp. oregano
1/2 tsp. each: thyme, basil, paprika, black pepper
1/2 c. mushrooms, chopped

Mix bouillon and tamari in a bowl, add cubed tempeh, mix together. Sauté bell pepper, onion and garlic in water (or oil), then add carrot and celery and sauté until tender. Add tomato sauce, seasonings, mushrooms and flavored tempeh. Simmer 5 to 10 minutes. Serve over rice or noodles.

Tempeh Sloppy Joes

1 bell pepper, chopped
1 large onion, chopped
2 cloves garlic, minced fine
2 T. oil or water
Sauté the above until tender; then add:
3 cups water
12 oz. tomato paste
3 T. cider vinegar
3 T. molasses
1 T. tamari soy sauce
1/2 tsp. dry mustard
Simmer 10 minutes, then add:
16 oz. plain or marinated tempeh
3 T. chili powder
Simmer 10 more minutes, then serve on buns. Serves 8.

Party Spread (non-dairy)

8 oz. tempeh, thawed and grated
1/4 c. water
3 T. olive oil
1 T. tahini (sesame butter)
1 T. tamari (soy sauce)
1 tsp. garlic powder
1/2 tsp. cumin
1/4 tsp. paprika
1/4 tsp. turmeric
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 ball. Chill for 4 hours. Serve with crackers or veggies.

Betsy's Chili

8 oz. grated tempeh
2 cups chopped onions
1/2 chopped green pepper
1 clove garlic, minced fine
2 T. water
Sauté until tender, then add:
28 oz. canned tomatoes (drained, save the juice)
5 tsp. chili powder
2 cups kidney beans (drained, save the juice)
1/4 tsp. oregano
Simmer for 45 minutes and when nearly done add grated tempeh, either plain or marinated. If chili seems too thick, add saved juices from tomatoes and beans. □

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NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE A COMMITMENT.

The animal rights movement is beginning to make great advances, and The ANIMALS' AGENDA continues to play a major role in the changing public consciousness.

While there are many national and grassroots groups addressing animal rights, The ANIMALS' AGENDA serves as the nucleus of the movement and its most reliable source of information. Reaching out to the general public and inspiring those who are already committed, The ANIMALS' AGENDA presents the issues and provides 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 ethic for animals, we would greatly appreciate your help now. As subscriptions provide only half the funds needed for publication, the steady financial support of contributors is vital. We appeal to you to make a pledge of support.

Contributions are tax-deductible. For further information, contact The ANIMALS' AGENDA, 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468, or call 203/452-0446.

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History as Polemic ?

The Dark Face of Science

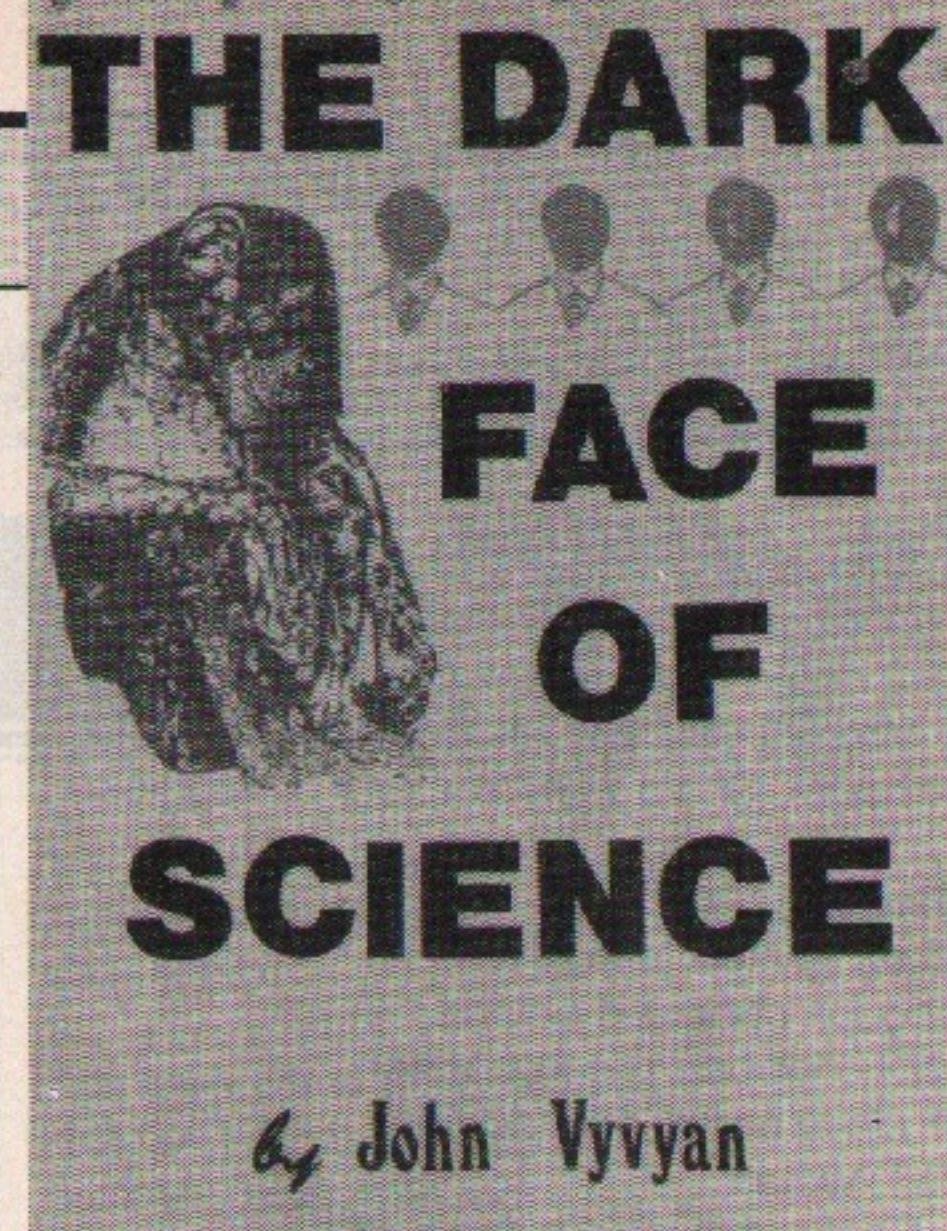
By John Vyvyan
Micah Publications (255 Humphrey St.,
Marblehead, MA 01945), 1989; 201
pages, \$10.95, softcover.

I first encountered *The Dark Face of Science* eight years ago. At that time, my awareness both of the issues with which antivivisectionists struggled and the movement's institutional organization was severely limited. I can remember how Vyvyan'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 in this reprinted version, however, 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 antivivisection

movement from 1900 to the early fifties, beginning where Vyvyan's previous volume, *In Pity and in Anger* (also republished recently by Micah), had left off. But Vyvyan's account abounds in undue emphases, given that it is a work of this kind. One example is his view of the participation of literary personalities in the antivivisection struggle. His is a narrative in which the likes of George Bernard Shaw, John Galsworthy, and John Cowper Powys figure over-prominently, at the expense of the thousands of nameless non-celebrities who, year after year, pounded the streets and handed out leaflets. This weakness in the book can be traced to the fact that Vyvyan was, among other things, a highly traditional literary critic who wrote three books on Shakespeare.

Much of *The Dark Face of Science* is thus unnecessarily exhausted in attempts to persuade the reader that the *literati* live on a higher ethical plain 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 antivivisection societies use their services to maximize publicity. Vyvyan's somewhat tedious reverence for "the role of the artist" ineptly magnifies such intellectual interventions.

He shows a similarly disabling disregard for the kinds of logical argument required of an historian.

SHORT TAKES

Whales of the World

By Nigel Bonner; *Facts on File Publications*, New York, 1989; 191 pages, \$22.95, hardbound.

Global interest in cetaceans has never been greater, and *Whales of the World* covers all the basic information. It describes the different kinds of whales and dolphins, their evolution, and behavioral patterns, and discusses topical issues such as aboriginal whaling in Alaska.

Skinned

Edited by Anne Doncaster; *Published by the International Wildlife Coalition* (320 Gifford St., Falmouth, MA 02540), 1988; 242 pages, \$6.95 U.S., \$7.95 Canadian, softcover.

This collection of philosophical polemics and personal anecdotes is not only concerned with the trapping and clubbing of animals for fur, but draws lessons from the destruction of buffalo for hides, the slaughter of crocodiles and snakes for leather, and the killing of birds for their plumage. The authors are mostly

Canadians prominent in the animal rights field, such as: Barry Kent McKay, 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 Epps

Old MacDonald's Factory Farm

By C. David Coats; *Crossroad/Continuum Publishing Group* (370 Lexington Ave., New York, NY 10017; 212/532-3650), 1989; 184 pages, \$17.95, hardcover.

Idyllic images of farm animal life have been implanted in our minds from early childhood. The truth is, however, that of the approximately six billion warm-blooded animals slaughtered each year in the U.S. for food, only a handful live and die outside the terrible rigors of modern, high volume, high-tech farming. *Old MacDonald's Factory Farm*, in addition to presenting a powerful narrative, juxtaposes cheery children's book illustrations with startling photos of real animals in factory farms. The author also reminds readers of the

health hazards of consuming factory-farmed meats, informs them of the global repercussions of these intensive methods, and asks them to question their involvement in the process.

The New Abolitionists: Animal Rights and Human Liberation

By B.R. Boyd; *Taterhill Press* (P.O. Box 40681, 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 armies and weapons in the world
Listen to the piteous 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 Billy Ray Boyd demonstrates the relationship between human and animal oppression in our modern world, discussing the social, economic, and psychological factors that give rise to racist, sexist, and speciesist attitudes and actions. Boyd's cogent arguments

Quoting Sir George Kekewich's claim of July 1909 that all 41 members of the British Parliamentary Labour Party sympathized with the cause, Vyvyan concludes with little foundation that "as none of them contradicted Sir George, presumably they were all antivivisectionists." This absurd presumption costs the reader much patience later in the book as Vyvyan 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 arrests the reader in ways that neither philosophy nor history usually can. The chapter concerning Nazi atrocities committed on human and animal subjects, for instance, remains shocking and unforgettable, not least because of Vyvyan's sharp 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 antivivisection movement coincided with the seduction of the political establishment by the representatives of "research"—is also cogently argued. But it is difficult to agree that such an uneven production, inadequately researched, deserves the status of "classic" which its publishers are so eager to assign to it. Vyvyan's sympathetic two-volume history of the antivivisection movement can no longer expect to enjoy real currency: it is itself now part of the history it 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 vivisection (specifically by Coral Lansbury in *The Old Brown Dog: Women, Workers and Vivisection in Edwardian England* and with *Vivisection in Historical Perspective*, a collection of essays edited recently by Nicolaas Rupke), the scale of Vyvyan's achievement now seems decidedly diminished.

—Macdonald Daly

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 St., London N1 9BN, United Kingdom), 1989; £18.50, Hardbound.

Dr. Barbara Noske finds in most scientific, political, and feminist thinking a common flaw: speciesism. Positivist science, focused on the mere technology of nature—devoid of empathy, antagonistic to value judgments—is as great a threat as any of its material inventions. The social scientists—sensitive to little but race, gender, status, and statistics—lump all sentient life under the headings of "human" and "animal"; to them, the complexity, interrelatedness, and interdependence of all lifeforms is irrelevant. And feminists, Noske argues, in their desire to free themselves from the status of natural objects, have equally failed to address the objectified status of nature and animals. As for environmentalists, the gulf between conservation and compassion is vast;

preservation for human advantage and exploitation has nothing to do with a true concern for nonhuman life. A Dutch anthropologist writing in English, Noske's style is understandably weak, but her analysis is stimulating.

—Jon Wynne-Tyson

Reads

By Brigid Brophy; *Cardinal* (Sphere Books, 27 Wrights Lane, London W8 5TZ, United Kingdom), 1989; £ 3.99, Softcover.

This is a brilliant, wide-ranging tapestry of thoughts and impressions from one whose formidable grasp of language has produced such trenchant advocacy for the rights of animals. While the essay "The Rights of Animals" will be most to the point for ANIMALS' AGENDA readers, Brigid Brophy has much to say in "The Menace of Nature," "Felines," and other pieces, to those concerned with a reasoned, holistic viewpoint of which the concept of animal rights is so vital a cornerstone.

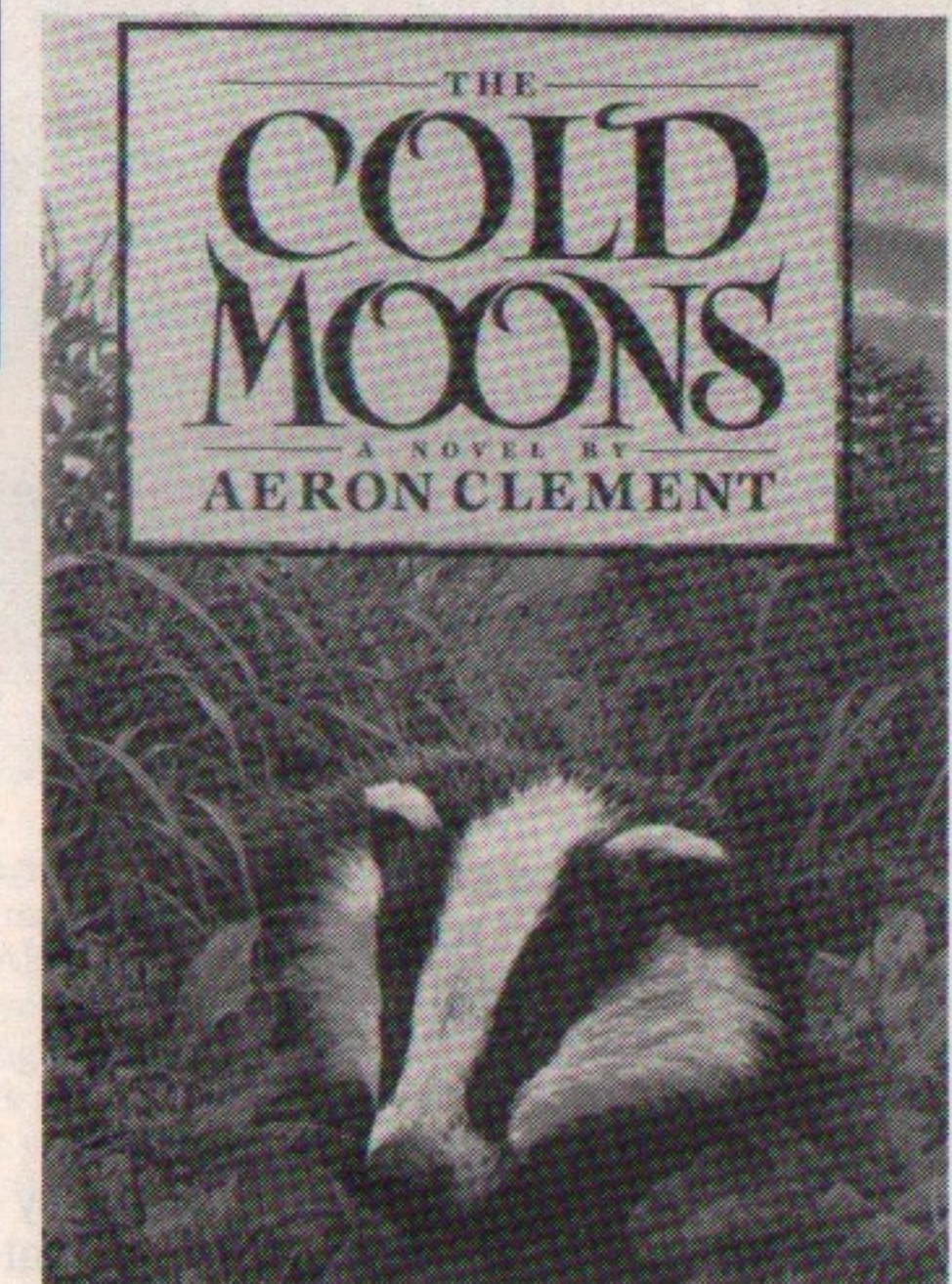
—Jon Wynne-Tyson

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

The Persecution of Species

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 Moons* is based on an actual case of mass murder. In the 1970s, Britain launched an extermination policy against its native badgers based on circumstantial evidence that the badger was a carrier of bovine tuberculosis, a disease out of control at the time. As Clement explains in the foreword to the 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 on next page

REVIEWS

Continued from previous page

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

Clement's narrator begins his tale as the large sett of Yellow Copse falls victim to the RBE unit assigned to the Midlands and Wales. Its single survivor, a 12-year-old boar named Bamber, loses his mate of 11 years and his new cubs to "the air that chokes." Not comprehending but driven by a need to warn his distant neighbors at Cilgwyn of their danger, Bamber's painful journey begins, and with it the reader begins to see the extermination from the badger's point of view. Were this a novel by Richard Adams, the badgers would tell their own tale, sharing with the reader their confusion, anguish, despair, and hope to reach the safety of a new home, for the badgers of Cilgwyn heed Bamber's warning and set off to find Elysia, a land even more removed than Cilgwyn from the haunts of man. As it is Cilgwyn is nowhere near human habitation. There are no cows 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 clippings from three British papers (a method used in Adams's *The Plague Dogs* as well) soon acquires the frenzy of all genocide and, despite the efforts of badger protection organizations, humans all over Britain feel hatred for the badgers whose faces they see staring down "from notices placed at railway stations, bus terminals, schools, public buildings and billboards." (xi)

One senses from the foreword 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 refuse to leave Cilgwyn to follow first Buckwheat and then, when Buckwheat is killed, his son Beaufort; those remaining at Cilgwyn 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 victims of other "holocausts" is astonishing (56). The remnant who survive do indeed reach Elysia where they are safe, because Major Robertson, the leader of the RBE units, 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 tells us, Romulus and Remus), and returning them to their sett in its new location that spring. The message seems clear: the badgers survive as they have died—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. Penguin 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, 1989), "Last January Aeron 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 rabbits and moles 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 paradigm 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 listen 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 penultimate vision of the novel. Optimist that he is, he sees the return of Rowley and Titan as the sign that a new day is dawning, a day when man will finally accept "that every creature had the right to a share of the beautiful earth." (327) That day, had Aeron Clement lived to see its dawning, might have led him to write a second novel in which animals spoke for themselves and were listened to by humans.

—Marion Copeland

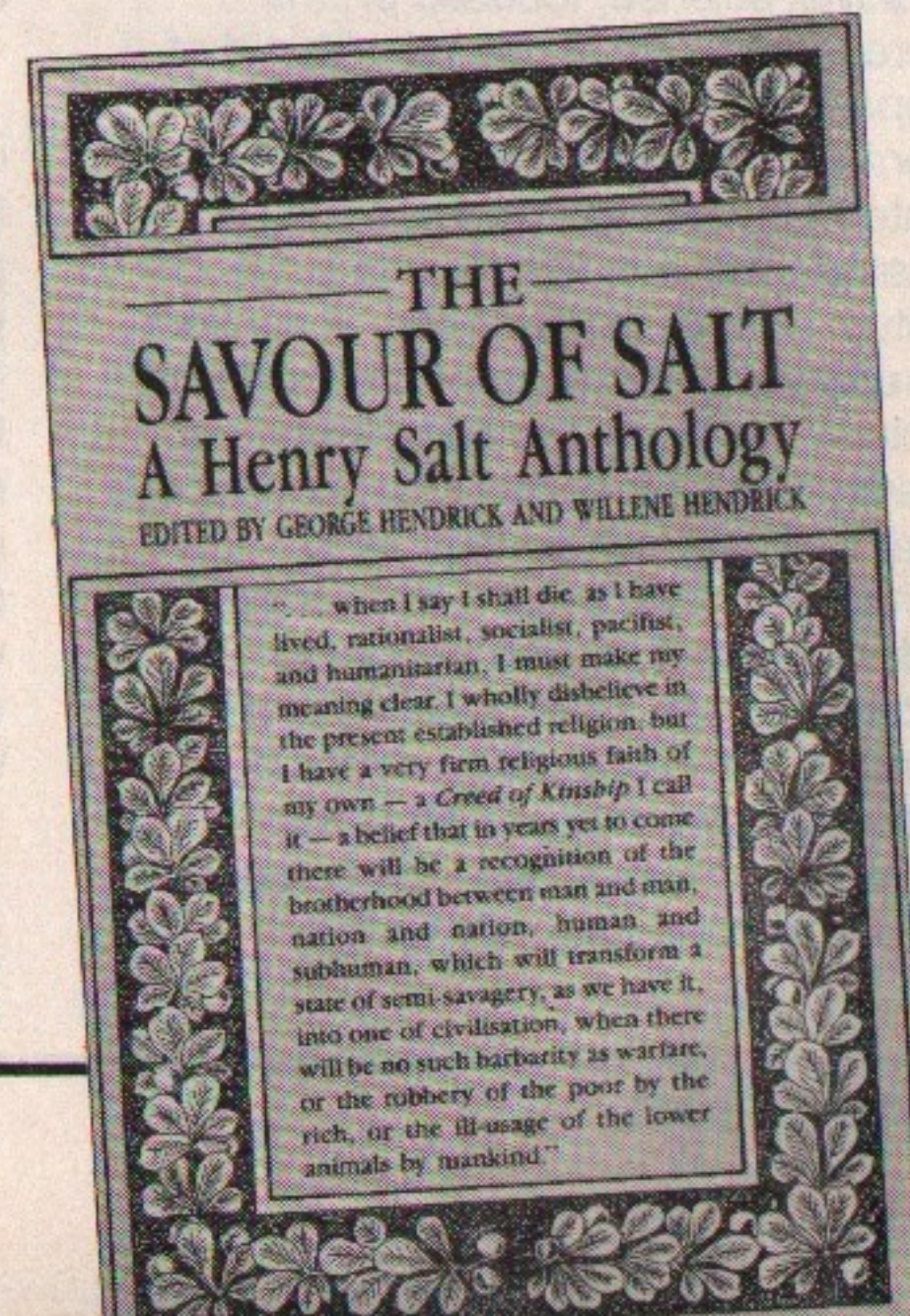
A Man For All Seasons

The Savour of Salt: A Henry Salt Anthology

Edited by George Hendrick and Willene Hendrick; Centaur Press Ltd. (Fontwell, Arundel, Sussex, BN18 0TA, U.K.), 1989; 204 pages, £12.95.

This is a timely anthology of a neglected conservationist, 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 Humanitarian League, an

Continued on page 56



Have You Looked At Your Zoo Lately ...



V. Torelli

Zoos, 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 beaten into submission by trainers. Others suffer acute psychological distress from the boredom and stress of captivity.

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Continued from page 54

organization dedicated to nonviolent living based on the principle that "it is iniquitous to inflict unnecessary suffering on any sentient being."

Chapter one includes Salt's writings on vegetarianism, socialism, torture, hunting, and animal rights. Chapter two covers Salt as naturalist and conservationist. Chapter three, "Salt as a man of letters," includes writings on Shelley, Thoreau, Jeffries, Tennyson, Shaw, and others. Chapter four includes Salt's correspondence with, among others, Gandhi and Richard Bentley. The editors have included some entire chapters from Salt's works.

The manifesto of the Humanitarian League inculcates "the public duty of affording protection to the weak and helpless" and urges the need "of amending the present social conditions under which a large portion of the people is in a state of chronic destitution." It contends that vivisection is incompatible with the principle of humanity and sound science, and that "the infliction of suffering for ends purely selfish, such as sport, fashion, profit, or professional advancement, has been largely instrumental in debasing the general standard of morality." Salt's goals also included abolishing aggressive warfare, abolishing private

slaughterhouses, and promoting vegetarianism. He argued for the protection of wildflowers and the establishment of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. His *Animals' Rights Considered in Relation to Social Progress* (1892) anticipates much of the current debate on the moral status of animals.

Salt's philosophy is refreshingly practical. He refuses to engage in what he regards as useless philosophical debate concerning words such as "right" and "duty": "To this sophistical hair-splitting, in a matter of much practical importance, we from the first refused to yield, and made it plain that it was no battle of words in which we 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 so as well. Practices such as vivisection, blood-sports, and butchery are objected to on the grounds of cruelty. Salt finds all injustice interconnected. He adopts a consistent nonspeciesist position. A recognition of animals' rights, he says, "implies no sort of disparagement of human rights." All sentient beings have the right to be exempt from any unnecessary suffering or servitude, and the right to self-determination or freedom.

This volume contains some of Salt's more interesting correspondence. The editors have included both sides of the correspondence between Salt and Gandhi. The concluding chapter sums up Salt's philosophy. In "The Creed of Kinship," Salt concludes that the basis of true morality must be the sense of kinship between all living things, that national welfare cannot be achieved until the extremes of wealth and poverty are abolished, and that such practices "as cruel sports, vivisection, and flesh eating are not compatible with civilized life."

The Savour of Salt will introduce readers to a man who epitomizes the humanitarian ideal. □

—Kathleen Squadrito

Ms. Squadrito teaches philosophy at Purdue University.

STRIKE A MATCH

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Continued from page 28

stricken sheep. Pig and calf "scrambles" put children and animals alike at risk. Children receive a very mixed message and become confused when, on the one hand, they are encouraged to be kind to animals, yet at a rodeo they routinely see animals terrorized and harmed, seemingly with adult approval.

Some public school districts even send their kids on field trips ("Buckaroo Day") sponsored by various rodeo associations, an apparent attempt to build future audiences. Dr. Jeri Ryan, a child psychotherapist, wrote in 1989 to the Livermore (Calif.) school board of her concerns relating to the "potential damage to a child's psychological and moral development that can result from witnessing such a brutal event as rodeo." Some would call these field trips a form of child abuse.

Humane education is mandated in California's public schools. It seems a real conflict of interest for a school district to take children to see animals abused—not only on school time, but at taxpayers' expense.

One of the more poignant examples of just how insidious rodeo mythology has become is the story of an Indian child at the Pendleton (Oregon) Round-Up a few years back. When asked by a rodeo cowboy what he wanted to be when he grew up, a cowboy or an Indian, the child replied without hesitation, "A cowboy!"

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 1989 requiring that a veterinarian be present at all rodeo events (largely through the efforts of Friends of Animals). In California, the Solano County Fairgrounds and the Hayward Rowell Ranch now have policies requiring a vet, and prohibit steer dressing, pig and calf scrambles, and the use of the electric prod. A similar policy is being considered by the California State Fair Board. There has been progress, assuredly.

Without major reform, growing public awareness and concern about rodeo cruelties could well lead to the sport's demise in spite of its "traditional" appeal. Looking toward such a future, a superior court judge in the Netherlands ruled in 1988 that any Dutch city could ban rodeos simply because "they show a basic disrespect for animals." Sounds downright civilized. □

Eric Mills is coordinator of Action for Animals,
P.O. Box 20184, Oakland,
CA 94620; (415) 652-5603.

What You Can Do About Rodeos

➤ Educate yourself about the realities of rodeo. Firsthand experience is invaluable: attend a few, both professional and amateur. Talk to the cowboys and the fans to get their views.

➤ Read the book, *Rodeo: An Anthropologist Looks at the Wild and the Tame*, by Elizabeth Atwood Lawrence (Univ. of Tennessee Press, 1982) for an understanding of the cowboy psyche.

➤ Write for a copy of "Humane Facts" (and other materials) from the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association, 101 Pro-Rodeo Drive, Colorado Springs, CO 80919; 719-593-8840. The PRCA Commissioner is Lewis Cryer. Subscribe to the biweekly "ProRodeo Sport News," \$17 per year, to keep up-to-date on rodeo.

➤ Contact HSUS for a price list on anti-rodeo materials at 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037. ISAR has a rodeo fact sheet available at 20 for \$1.00 (421 South State Street, Clarks Summit, PA 18411). PETA has free materials: P.O. Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015. Use these materials for educational leafleting.

➤ Contact major sponsors of rodeo to express your concerns: Adolph Coors Co., Golden, CO 80401 (800-642-6116); Coca Cola USA, P.O. Drawer 1734, Atlanta, GA 30301 (800-GET-COKE); Safeway Stores, Inc., 4th & Jackson Sts., Oakland, CA 94660 (800-962-1660); Winston Cigarettes, c/o R.J. Reynolds, Inc., Reynolds Blvd., Winston-Salem, NC 27102 (919-741-5000); Wrangler Jeans, c/o Blue Bell, Inc., 301 N. Elm St., Greensboro, NC 27420 (919-373-3400). Other major sponsors include United Airlines, Copenhagen-Skoal, and Black Velvet. Check the rodeo program for local advertisers; then contact them.

➤ Set up meetings with facilities management and with country supervisors and/or city councilmembers to work out rodeo policies. Encourage legislation pertaining to rodeo animal welfare.

➤ "Letters to the Editor" are effective—and free. Rodeo is vulnerable on a number of points, particularly calf and steer roping and the lack of veterinary care.

➤ Make use of picket lines, 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 commemorative rodeo stamp. Protest to them at 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Washington, DC 20260-6700, Attention: Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee. □

—E.M.

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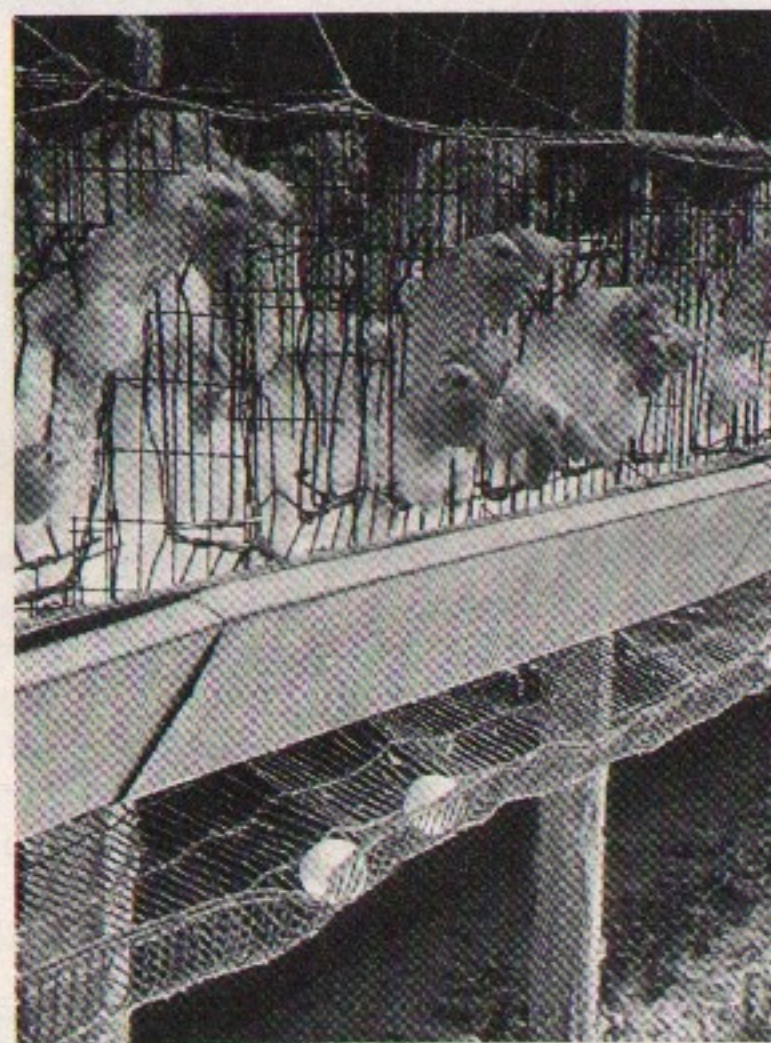
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A Plea

Sara Whalen, the director of Pets Alive, Inc., a newly-formed nonprofit NY corporation, has been rescuing animals with her own funds for 21 years. More than 4,000 dogs, cats, birds, horses and goats have stayed with Sara until they could be placed in homes. NOT ONE HAS BEEN EUTHANIZED. Now help is desperately needed, as husband has split for younger woman. The only source of income is money raised by boarding dogs, cats and birds, to whom the same loving care is given. Those who are "unadoptable" because they are considered nondescript, too much in need of constant medical attention, too badly abused by people, or too old, have lived out their lives at Pets Alive. All income from the boarding animals goes to the support of those less fortunate creatures who need to be wormed, dipped, fed, spayed, neutered, etc. With the cold weather, bills have skyrocketed. Please send a check before 20 years of hope for the animals becomes a nightmare. If Pets Alive can stay afloat over these next months until tax-exempt status is finalized, the humane community will have a valuable resource. Visit the shelter and choose an animal to foster with your donation--you are welcome at any time. See for yourself! PETS ALIVE, c/o Sara Whalen, RD#7, Box 902, Middletown, NY 10940; (914)386-9738. (Paid for by a friend.)

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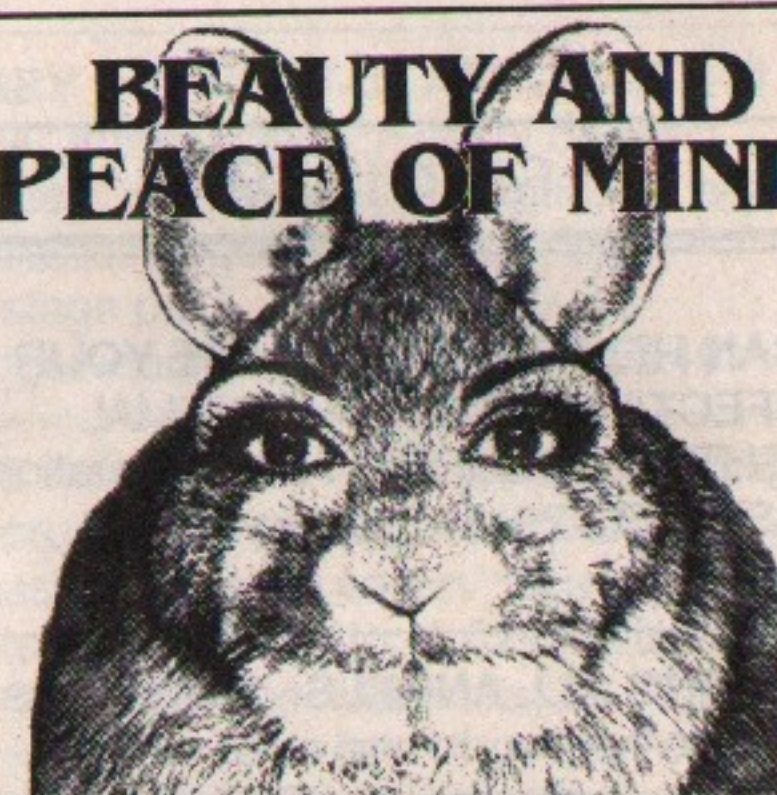
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