

THE MINIATURE ANIMAL CRAZE

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

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The ANIMALS' AGENDA

MARCH 1991 VOLUME XI NO. 2

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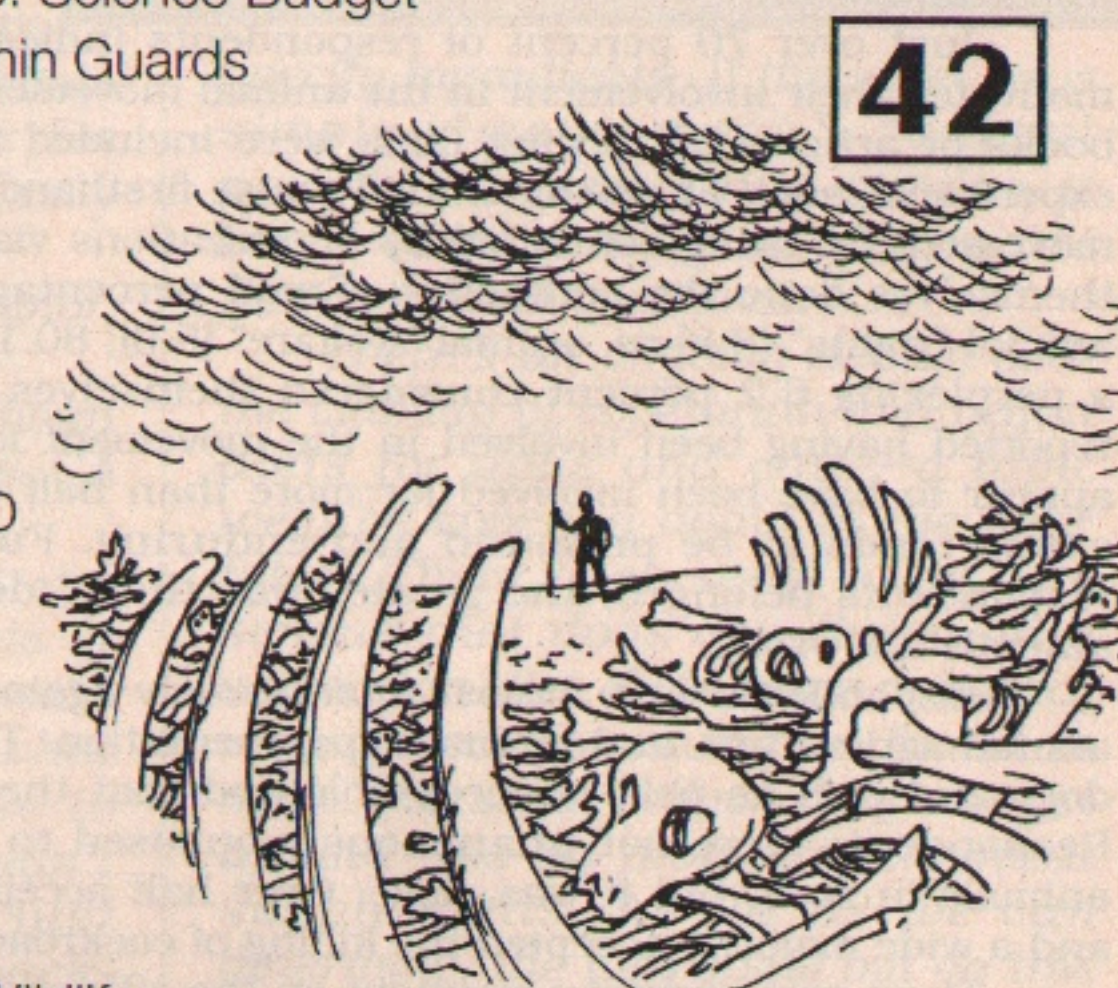
The ANIMALS' AGENDA (ISSN/0741-5044) is published monthly by the Animal Rights Network, Inc. (except for combined issues in January/February and July/August). Offices are located at 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468, U.S.A.; (203) 452-0446; FAX (203) 452-9543. Address for editorial material and advertising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



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Survey Shows Movement Promise

A recent survey of ANIMALS' AGENDA readers by Utah State University sociologists has confirmed that those who care about animals tend to be well-educated, professionally accomplished, and also deeply concerned about other people. It soundly refutes opposition claims that animal advocates are social misfits, politically disaffected, and possibly violent.

Questionnaires sent to a computer-selected random sampling of ANIMALS' AGENDA subscribers were filled out and returned by 853 of 1,020 addressees—an almost unheard of 84 percent participation rate, indicating a high level of commitment. ANIMALS' AGENDA subscribers were chosen for the survey because "they provided a valuable cross-organizational profile of animal rights activists as a collectivity," according to Rebecca Templin Richards, for whom the survey was the basis of a doctoral dissertation.

Confirming informal observations, female animal advocates were shown to outnumber the men by almost four to one (78.3 percent female/21.7 percent male). Just over a third were in their thirties; 4.9 percent were under 20; 18.3 percent were in their twenties; 21.7 percent in their forties; 10 percent in their fifties; and ten percent sixty or over. Though it is an overwhelmingly white movement (97 percent), animal advocates appear to be no more urban than the general population: 73.4 percent urbanites and 26.6 living in rural areas, almost perfectly matching the U.S. census breakdown. Respondents were highly educated—a whopping 82.1 percent have attended college, with 53 percent completing a four-year degree and 33.3 percent holding a Masters or Ph.D.—and wealthy: almost 40 percent reported annual incomes of \$50,000 or more, with another 40 percent reporting \$20-49,999. Close to 50 percent hold executive or managerial jobs, almost 30 percent work at technical or sales jobs, 10 percent are students, and the rest report a wide range of occupations.

Movement detractors commonly characterize animal advocates as caring more about animals than people, or being afflicted with single-issue myopia. Far from it, the vast majority of survey respondents reported involvement or identification with other progressive social movements: 98.4 percent with the environmental movement; 88.8 percent with the civil rights movement; 83.3 percent with feminists; 86.3 percent with the anti-apartheid struggle; 82.4 percent with the anti-nuclear movement; 83 percent with the anti-war movement; 70.9 percent supported student rights; and 58.2 percent were interested in gay liberation (24.9 percent were neutral). On the sensitive subject of abortion, 61.4 seemed to favor abortion rights, 12.5 were neutral, and 26 percent appeared to be against it.

While virtually everyone surveyed reported personal involvement in animal defense, only about a fifth are "activists" by strict definition—demonstrating, going to meetings, passing out flyers, and so on.

Just over 70 percent of respondents indicated that a particular event or experience motivated their involvement in the animal movement. Intellectual experiences such as reading books or articles or viewing films were included in this category along with more personal experiences such as seeing animal abuse firsthand. About a third had become involved in the movement by being contacted by organizations via mail or phone; slightly over a fourth had themselves done the contacting. Small percentages chose to define themselves as strictly animal "rights" (8.8) vs. animal "welfare" (5.0); 80.1 percent considered themselves both, while a perplexing 6.2 percent considered themselves neither. Over a third of the respondents reported having been involved in the movement for at least three years or more, and many appear to have been involved for more than half of their adult lives. Thus dedication to the cause tends to be profound and enduring. Further, the more organizations to which respondents belonged, the greater was their "ideological consensus" that various uses of animals are wrong.

Respondents were almost unanimously against hunting, trapping, fur wearing, intensive animal agriculture, and animal experimentation. There was also near unanimity that keeping dogs and cats as pets is acceptable and that these animals should be spayed or neutered. Respondents were not unanimously opposed to eating meat, racing horses, and keeping animals in zoos, but it was close. Over half accepted the killing of rats in residential areas, and a wide majority accepted the killing of cockroaches.

There was general agreement on the efficacy of tactics such as education, litigation, and lobbying for legislation. There was somewhat less agreement on the efficacy of demonstrations and animal liberations from research facilities and farms. Property damage to laboratories and farms received low ratings.

Richards' most significant conclusion may be this: "Animal rights activists appear to be resource-rich adherents with the income, experience, education, and social positions necessary to capture the political opportunity and financial support required for social movement success."

—The Editor

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

MARCH 1991

Vol. XI, No. 2

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Cat "Collecting" Done Right

In the Jan./Feb. '90 issue, you published an article on "Dog and Cat 'Collectors,'" people who began by rescuing strays and wound up with a concentration camp full of diseased, starving, dying animals.

I have been rescuing animals for over 20 years, mainly cats, but also dogs, rabbits, hamsters, birds, gerbils, and once an abandoned human infant. At any one time I usually have between 30 and 40 cats in my home—many of them in cages. Every single day, no matter what, every cage must be washed, every litter box scooped or changed, every cat fed, every water dish cleaned. If any cats are sick, they must be checked and medicated. When a new cat comes in, I check for ear mites, test for leukemia, and de-flea and/or de-worm, if necessary. The animal then goes into a quarantine cage for a day or two of observation. If the animal is old enough, the next step is an appointment for spaying or neutering.

It takes between two and three hours a day to properly care for the animals, and it costs about \$70 a week—not counting veterinary bills and medicines. I pay for everything except the spay/neuter surgery, which I ask people to reimburse me for when they adopt. Finding adopters, however, is the hardest part of the job.

I'm not alone in what I do. There are plenty of other responsible "cat ladies" out there quietly getting the job done, and more are needed. For the reader who's concerned about the stray cat hanging around on the next block, my advice is to take him in. But don't let him mingle with any other cats until he's gone to the vet's and is pronounced clean and healthy. Then have him neutered (spayed if the cat is female), put up signs, and find the animal a home. You'll feel wonderful—and so will the cat.

One final word: it isn't a kindness to feed unsterilized feral cats. Well-fed cats have bigger litters and more of the kittens survive. If you want to help feral cats, catch them in a live trap, have

them spayed/neutered one by one (you can spay a pregnant cat), put them back outside [if there's a suitable habitat], and then feed them 'til they're fat.

—Barbara Rosen
Brooklyn, NY

Looking For A Good Pet Food

I feel you missed an opportunity in December's "Inside the American Pet Food Industry" to assist your readers by listing pet foods that are safe—or not safe, as the case may be. Simply stating that "some" pet foods are unsafe tars the good guys with the same brush as the bad guys and offers no practical advice. I'm assuming, of course, that there are pet food manufacturers who make a clean, safe product.

As for using pound-destroyed dogs and cats for pet food, as distasteful as the idea may seem, until there are no longer any "unwanted" pets, this practice utilizes and recycles a source of protein. In our county alone, over 5,000 healthy animals are ground up into fertilizer for petunias. They could just as easily be used to feed other animals.

In the meantime, *caveat emptor*, indeed.

—Ann Calhoun
Los Osos, CA

Editor's Note: It would be impossible for us to compile lists of good and bad pet foods. In most cases, we'd have to rely on what manufacturers would choose to disclose—which probably wouldn't be more informative than just reading the labels on their packages. We are confident that the products sold by Wow-Bow Distributors, one of our advertisers, are safe and healthy, and they market a vegetarian dog food. For ordering information, write to 309 Burr Rd., East Northport, NY 11731; or call 516-499-8572. You can also consider cooking up your own pet food.

A number of readers asked how they could be certain pet foods didn't contain any dog or cat remains. It's only possible if labels

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specify ingredients. If the label says simply "meat meal," "animal protein," or something similar, it could contain meat or body parts from any kind of animal.

There's an ongoing debate over the viability of vegetarian and vegan diets for dogs and cats—a topic we'll be covering again in the near future. There does seem to be consensus that dogs can thrive on a vegetarian diet. Cats have a dietary requirement for nutrients found in meat, but some believe they can get around this by providing chemical supplements. As far as we can determine, the jury's still out on this one.

Nurture The Grassroots

I am a local volunteer coordinator for the New Jersey Animal Rights Alliance, a very active grassroots group. Like other such organizations, we face a constant lack of funding; but more than that, we often lack people. If just one of the large national or-

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LETTERS

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ganizations would notify their local members about our events, we would have lots more people out working to help animals in their communities.

Whereas the national groups deal with the larger campaigns, we work on the local level. Both types of activism are needed. My plea is for the big groups to think about what's in the animals' best interest, and stop worrying about "protecting" their membership lists.

—Janet Romano
Atco, NJ

Against War

I was very excited to see Dorothy Harte's letter in the Jan./Feb. '91

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issue, expressing concern about the possibility of an oil war in the Middle East. If there is such a war, it's going to be fought with chemical, biological, and possibly nuclear weapons. The environmental impact alone is going to be devastating! It goes without saying

that we'd witness a tragic loss of human and non-human life.

And all of it for oil—an outdated, inefficient, polluting resource. I say now is the time for an energy policy that increases funding for environmentally safe energy sources, not a war for oil. Without forgetting about all the animals suffering in labs and factory farms, we need to avert some of our activism towards stopping this war before it starts.

—Jeff Bauer
Silver Spring, MD

To Breed Or Not To Breed

Joan and Eric Dunayer may be correct in their thesis that the

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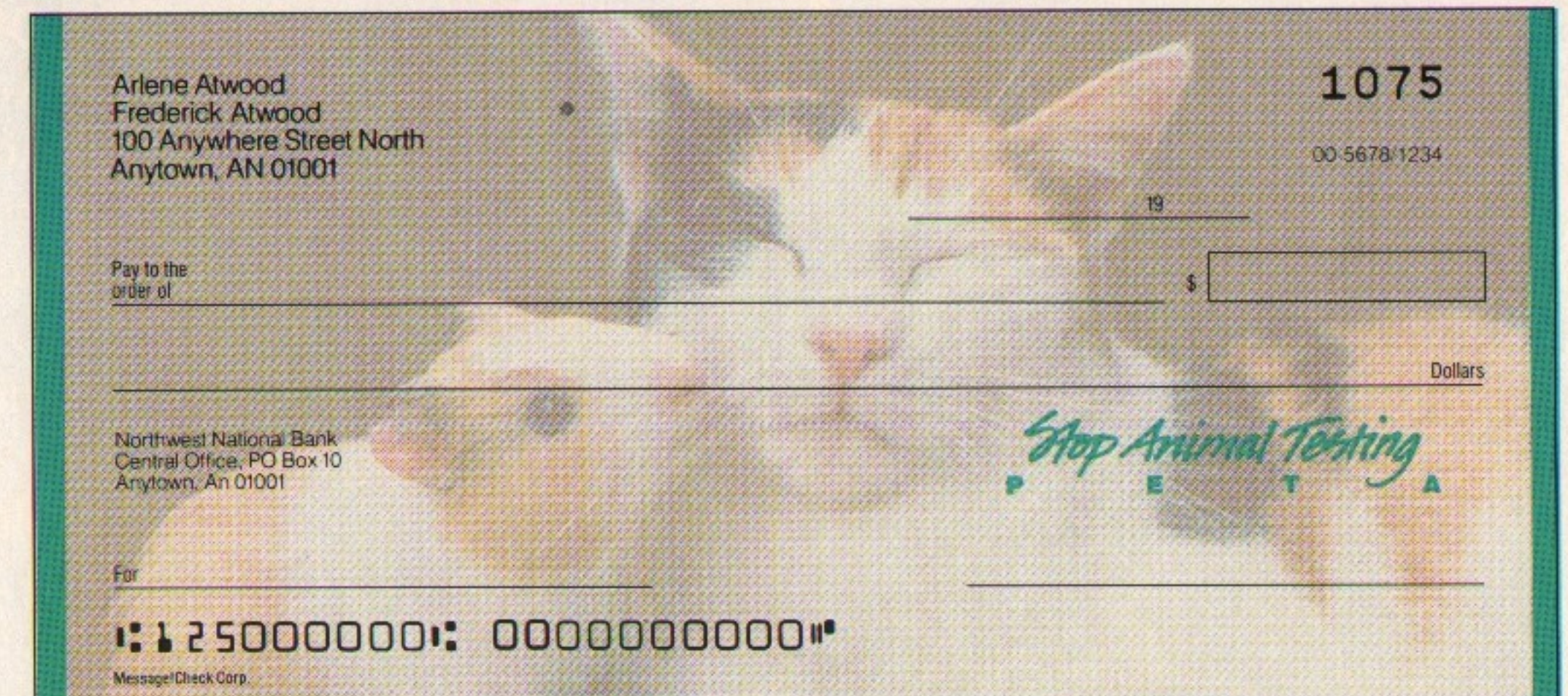
The Animals' Agenda

March 1991

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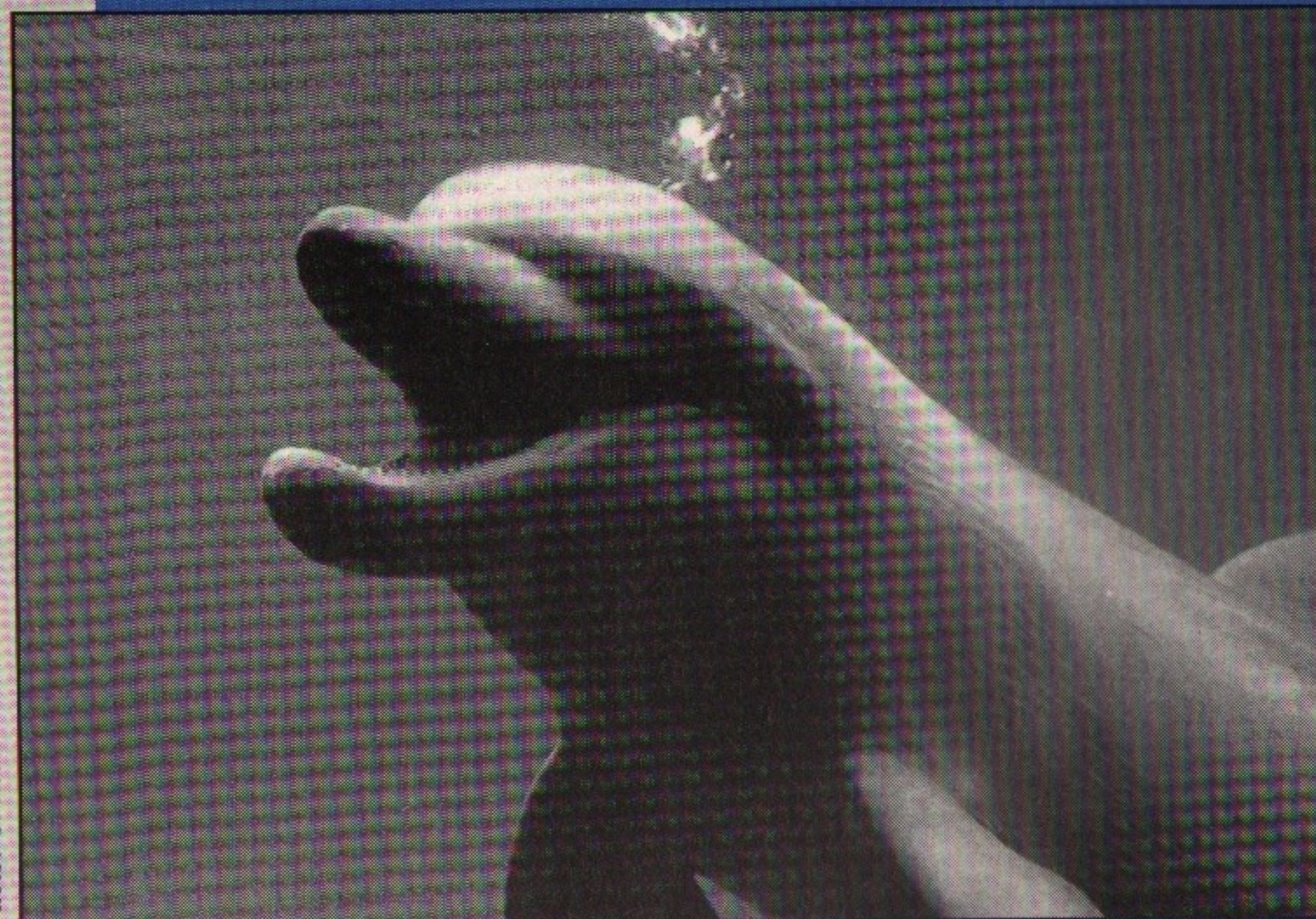


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average "natural" dog is healthier than the average purebred ("The Customized Companion Dog," Nov. 1990). Most of us, however, do not choose our friends based solely on health. Dogs are not a "one size fits all" kind of thing. While some may prefer to share their lives with "natural" dogs, others may need a dog who needs less exercise, is less independent, is more trainable, sheds less, barks less, likes to swim, or is great with children. These things have nothing to do with the egos of potential dog owners. They have to do with a realistic assessment of a longterm commitment. The absence of such assessments is what fills shelters.

The Dunayers argue that no breeding decision is moral, and that we should leave breeding to "natural selection," which would eliminate purebreds. But we have to think about the concept of fitness when we think about natural selection. The fittest animal in a wild state is the animal who can survive to breed and produce offspring. This is not a very helpful yardstick when discussing an animal as inextricably linked to humans as the dog. Dogs live successful lives precisely to the extent that they can convince some human being to care for them. All the health in the world will be to no avail to a "natural dog" if nobody is willing to give him a home. A bizarre twist of the Dunayers' suggestion is that the "natural selection" discussed will produce an animal less desirable as a companion to humans. Most of us live with dogs for at least some selfish reasons.

In a nutshell, the Dunayers are proposing that we trash hundreds of generations of selective breeding. Anybody who needs the nose of a bloodhound to find a lost child will be out of luck. No more Labrador retrievers to lead the blind. An elderly person won't be able to get a small mixed toy dog for companionship and protection.

Let's go after the real culprits—people who breed dogs for profit. An all-out campaign to shut down puppy mills and abolish the retail sale of puppies should be the first step.

—Carolyn Lathrop
Cumberland, MD

Joan and Eric Dunayer reply:
The literature of veterinary med-

icine regards the following statement as undisputed fact: Inherited disabilities afflict purebreds at a far greater rate than mixed breeds. The suffering these disabilities inflict should not be glibly dismissed.

We agree that "Dogs are not a 'one size fits all' kind of thing." They are not "things" at all, but thinking, feeling individuals. Puppy mills profit and shelters overflow precisely because so many people share Ms. Lathrop's view that dogs exist for human pleasure and use.

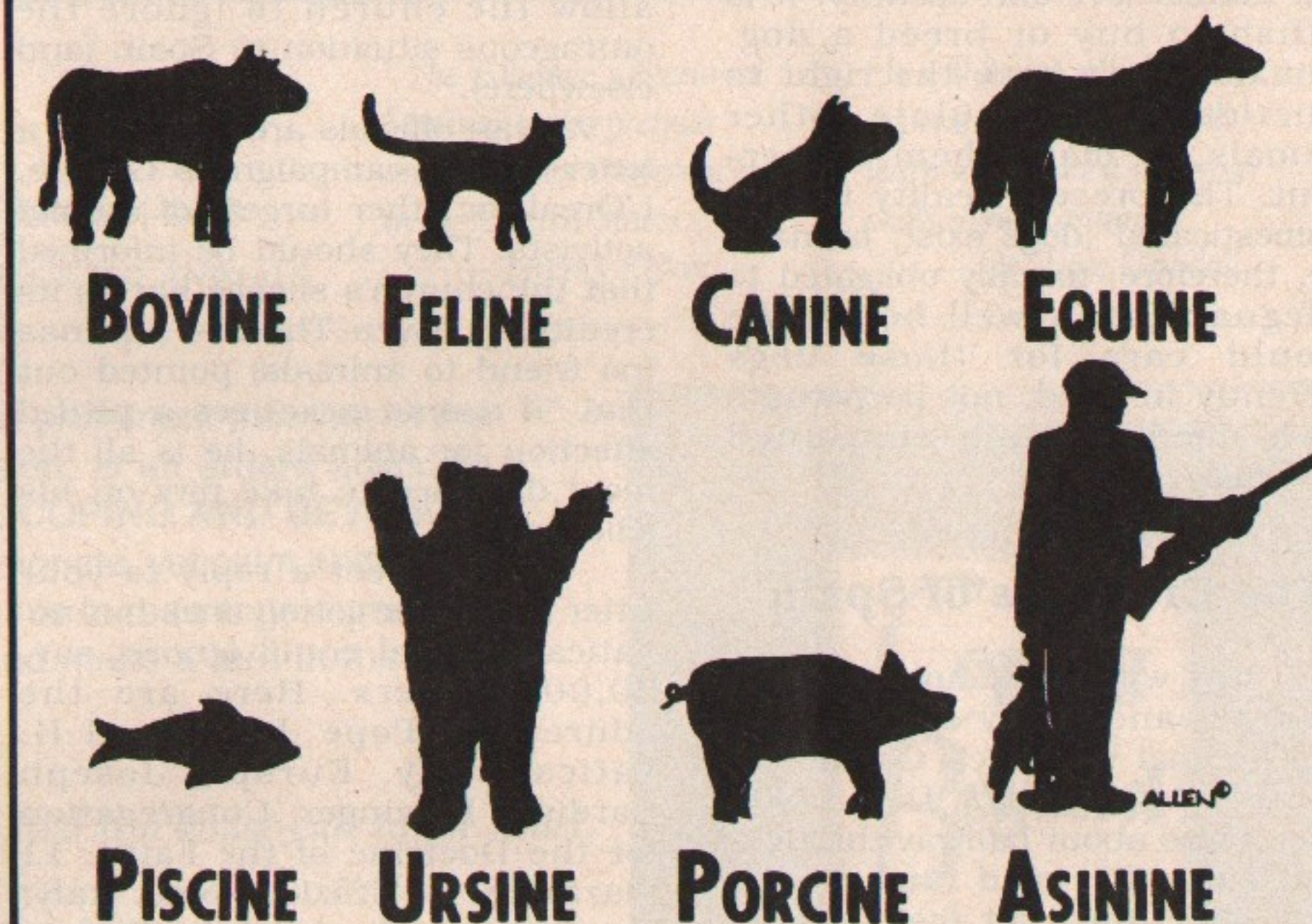
The end of selective breeding may seem ominous to Lathrop, but it would be a blessing for dogs. Who can consider the wolf's mental and

physical prowess and not feel pity and grief at the sight of the deformed and needy bulldog, chihuahua, or dachshund? Would we "trash" thousands of years of selective breeding? Absolutely. The exploitation of dogs may be more subtle than that of laboratory rats and veal calves, but it has created massive misery: puppy mills, genetic disabilities, homelessness on a grand scale.

If dog homelessness is partly caused by people's carelessness in choosing canine companions, buying a purebred certainly isn't the answer. It's a myth that a

Continued on next page

Taxonomy for the 90's



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MORE LETTERS

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purebred puppy from a "responsible" breeder comes with the future neatly mapped out.

The best way to know a dog's traits is to adopt a mature dog. Shelter workers will gladly share their knowledge of an adult dog's health and personality. As for desiring certain physical features: if you want a small dog, adopt a small dog, and so on. With dogs of every type currently filling shelters (approximately one-fourth are purebreds), what valid reason is there for buying or breeding a dog?

Lathrop states that "Most of us live with dogs for at least some selfish reasons." It isn't selfish, however, to adopt an abused or homeless animal in order to give that animal love and security. It is selfish to buy or breed a dog. Humans don't have the right to genetically manipulate other animals, or make them subservient. The present reality is that "domesticated" dogs exist; humans are, therefore, morally obligated to safeguard their well-being. We should care for those dogs currently in need, not perpetuate such need through continued breeding.

The Cruelties of Spain

It was with great horror, much sadness, and many tears that I read "Animal Via Crucis Continues" (Dateline: International, Dec. 1990). When I was about halfway through, I felt I couldn't read further—the same reaction I get from people who say they care about animals so much they can't bear to read about vivisection, or trapping, or factory farming. I realized that I was turning away—abandoning the animals—because I couldn't handle it. And so I read on.

It breaks my heart to know of young calves, one of the sweetest creatures on earth, being beaten, terrorized, tortured, as a form of celebration! And these celebrations being sanctioned by the authorities and by the Catholic Church. But I realized that the simple fact of this article's existence was a spark of hope for those animals. And now that we know about it, we must fan that spark into a great bonfire of support through letters of protest and whatever dollars we can give.

For as hard as it is for us to read about it, how much harder it must be to bear witness to it and not be able to stop it—to not be able to gather up those poor, frightened, dying animals and take them to a safe place.

Please join me in contacting Pilar Alvarez, Vicki Moore, and Jorge Roos. We can stop the suffering.

—Maureen Gorman
Los Angeles, CA

The caring, moral people of the world cannot abet Spanish "cultural cruelty" to animals by our silence. We have the right to expect the Catholic Church to assume responsibility for prodding its Spanish adherents to correct their grave wrongs towards God's creatures, but without a public outcry, convenience and custom allow the church to ignore the outrageous situation in Spain (and elsewhere).

Vatican officials are as ripe for a letter-writing campaign as Gillette, L'Oreal, or other targets of animal activists. They should be informed that the church's silence harms its credibility. Even Thomas Aquinas (no friend to animals) pointed out that "if a man practices a pitiful affection for animals, he is all the more disposed to take pity on his fellow men."

Don't expect a reply to your letter (I've never gotten one), but no Vatican official could ignore, say, 20,000 letters. Here are the addresses: Pope John Paul II, Vatican City, Europe; Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger, Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, 11 Piazza del S. Uffizio, Rome, Italy; Bernardin Cardinal Gantin, Prefect, The Congregation for Bishops, 10 Piazza Pio XII, Rome, Italy; and Antonio Cardinal Innocenti, The Congregation for the Clergy, 3 Piazza Pio XII, Rome, Italy.

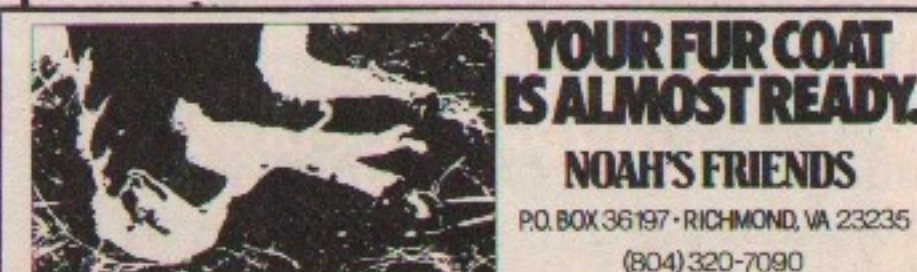
—Judith Grabski Miner
Monkton, VT

We read December's article about Spain, and know it is true, but many Spaniards dislike the corrida and other cruelties. It is very sad to know that the promoters of bullfighting are trying to bring it to the U.S. Last September, New York television channels 13 and 31 aired the pro-bullfighting film, *El Matador*, with great fanfare. Being Spanish ourselves, we called upon these stations to show the other side of

bullfighting by broadcasting *The Dance of Death*, a film produced by the World Society for the Protection of Animals (P.O. Box 190, Boston, MA 02130), but they haven't complied with our request. We ask other humane latinos to join us in our campaign against the corrida.

—Rafael Perez C.
Latinos in Defense of Animals
Box 6008 Broadway Station
LIC, NY 11106

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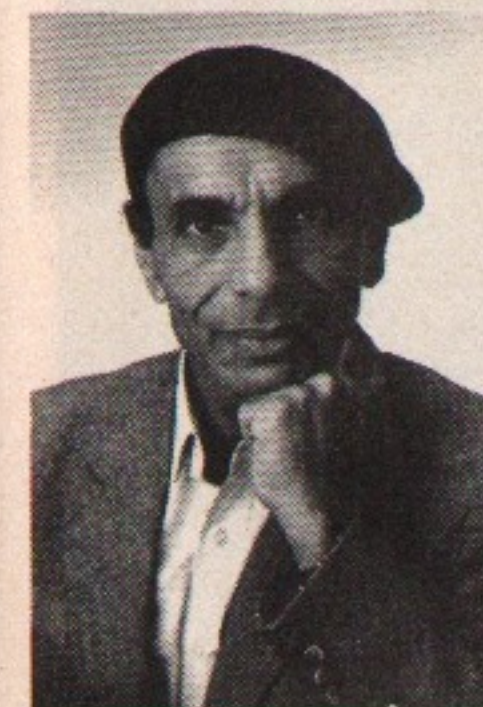
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Letters

Bunny Huggers' Gazette publishes extensive lists of addresses to write on behalf of animals: \$12/6 issues, P.O. Box 601, Temple, TX 76503-0601. ♦ *Voices for Animals* seeks letters protesting alleged poor caging and sanitation at the Gatorland Zoo, 14501 S. Orange Blossom Trail, Orlando, FL 32821. ♦ *Wasatch Humane* seeks letters urging Salt Lake City Animal Control to close its roadside zoo, "Old MacDonald's Farm." Write Mayor Palmer DePaulis, 324 South State St., Rm. 500, Salt Lake City, UT 84111. ♦ *Purolator Products Inc.*, makers of auto oil filters, offered a three-day killing spree at a game ranch as first prize in a recent promotional contest. Protest to the firm c/o 6120 S. Yale Ave., Tulsa, OK 74136-4236. ♦ The Animal Rights Action League of Saratoga Springs, N.Y., seeks letters urging Albany Medical College to end vivisection labs for first-year medical students. Write Dean Anthony Tartaglia, at the college, 43 New Scotland Ave., Albany, NY 12208. ♦ Protest the use of live chickens in an arcade tie-tac-toe game to Dick O'Kane, Edgewater Packing Co., 640 Wave St., Monterey, CA 93940. The city has been unable to end the game because it isn't clearly more cruel than factory hen-houses. ♦ Protest inclusion of a pigeon shoot game in the Orvis catalog to 1711 Blue Hills Drive, Box 12000, Roanoke, VA 24022-8001. ♦ Two years after *THE ANIMALS' AGENDA* first asked readers to protest against Recycled Paper Products greeting cards showing animal abuse (e.g., "Have a merry Christmas or this hamster gets squished"), they're distributing them again. Protest once more to Ray Neufeld, President, 3636 N. Broadway, Chicago, IL 60613. ♦ PETA has renewed its boycott of Mary Kay Cosmetics for failure to make permanent a moratorium on animal testing. Protest to Richard Bartlett, President, 8787 Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, TX 75247. ♦ The Fund for Animals asks that letters opposing the opening of Mason Neck Natl. Wildlife Refuge to deer hunters be sent to Director John Turner, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240. ♦ HSUS seeks protest against ads showing a vacuum cleaner

Edited By Merritt Clifton & Debra Larson

sucking the feathers off a live bird. Write The Regina Co., 313 Regina Ave., Rahway, NJ 07065. ♦ The Utah Wilderness Assn. asks readers to write their Senators and Congressional representatives in protest against a U.S. Air Force plan to use wildlife-rich Desolation Canyon for low-level jet training flights. ♦ Protest inclusion of "Why I Hate Cats" t-shirts, deer hunting guides, and sheepskin toilet seat covers in the Harriet Carter catalog, to Dept. 11, North Wales, PA 19455.

Group News

The Natl. Assn. of Nurses Against Vivisection may be reached at P.O. Box 42110, Washington, DC 20015-0110. ♦ The Protective Animal Welfare Society has moved to P.O. Box 8641, Alexandria, LA 71306-1641; 318-443-5031. ♦ The Natl. Society of Musicians for Animals has moved to P.O. Box 436, Redding Ridge, CT 06876; 203-938-3815. ♦ Groups backing the reintroduction of Mexican gray wolves to the U.S. southwest include Preserve Arizona's Wolves, 1413 East Dobbins Rd., Phoenix, AZ 85040, and the Wolf Action Group, P.O. Box 40445, Albuquerque, NM 87196. ♦ ARMI's Chicago office is now at 617 West Fulton St. The mailing address remains P.O. Box 805859, Chicago, IL 60680.



HSUS

Rodeo

The Pittsburgh, Pa., city council overrode a mayoral veto Dec. 3 to require rodeos to have an on-site veterinarian and bar use of bucking straps, electric prods, sharpened spurs, and "other tormenting devices." The ordinance came after Animal Advocates videotaped a bull

suffering fatal injuries during a Miller High Life Championship Rodeo held in the Civic Arena. ♦ After hearing testimony from Eric Mills of Action for Animals, the Alameda County, Calif., supervisors also passed a measure requiring rodeos to have an on-site veterinarian. ♦ The Maui Humane Society on Dec. 14 refused to endorse the Hawaii Animal Welfare Cooperative's appeal for a state law to require an on-site veterinarian at rodeos. Wrote Maui Humane representative Shirley Shepherd, "Our Society shares your concerns, but at the same time, we recognize that this event is an American tradition, and is a tribute to the rough and tough cowboy and the love affair with the Wild West...How can a mandate to have a veterinarian present at all functions work? Who would pay the bill? I am sending your opinions to our vice president in charge of legislation (who is a wrangler) to obtain her views and recommendations." Maui Humane is at P.O. Box 397, Kihei, Maui, HI 96753.

Victories

The Berkeley, Calif., city council on Jan. 9 unanimously banned use of the Draize eye and skin irritancy test within city limits. The ban was sought by the Berkeley Citizens Humane Commission. ♦ River Hills, Wisc., live-trapped seven deer in town limits just before Christmas and killed them with a sledgehammer. Protest from the Coalition for Responsible Ecology obliged River Hills to start relocating trapped deer instead. River Hills also dropped a plan to hire sharpshooters to kill deer, after aerial photos found a local population of 161 rather than the 300 estimated. ♦ The St. Petersburg, Fla. SPCA forced Sacred Heart Catholic Church to end a roulette game that used live rodents instead of balls. ♦ The Univ. of Calif. at San Diego has cancelled a series of dog labs for practicing surgeons due to protest by San Diego Animal Advocates. ♦ Natl. Public Radio has quit running the slogan "Beef—Real Food for Real People," beneath listings of the Beef Industry Council as a program sponsor.

Campaigns

The Farm Animal Reform Movement's fourth annual Great American Meatout, promoting vegetarian diet, will be March 20, following 20 days of events whimsically named Steakouts, Meatforce, Eat-Ins, Feed-Ins, Takeouts, Breakouts, Cookouts, and Sellouts. For details, call 301-530-1737. FARM is also assembling lesson modules on factory farming for grades 1-5, to counter the "Ag In the Classroom" campaign mounted by the meat and dairy industries. ♦ The Natl. Council of American Indians has joined the Coalition To Ban Live Bird Shoots in Pennsylvania. ♦ The Rocky Mountain Humane Society has formed a Humane Transportation Committee to seek enforcement of laws barring transport of animals in open pickup trucks.

Tactics

Personalized license plates used by ANIMALS' AGENDA readers include GO VEGAN, BAN FUR, and VEG E. ♦ PETA members took gift-wrapped coal to stores that carried animal-tested cosmetics at Christmas. ♦ Over two dozen celebrities gave items to a Nov. 16 gala auction that raised \$5,000 for the Wildlife Information Center Inc.'s campaign to set up a sanctuary near Allentown, Pa. ♦ Including animal sounds in their music, the band Call To The Wild does frequent benefits for wildlife protection groups. For details, write Patricia Burge, P.O. Box 572, Laporte, CO 80535. ♦ Children's musician David Williams also likes to perform to help animals. Contact him c/o Trapdoor records, P.O. Box 5584, Springfield, IL 62705. ♦ The Carriage Horse Action Committee is passing out cards that tell New Yorkers what to do if they see a carriage horse in distress. A bill to improve stable care is now before the N.Y.C. council. ♦ Outgoing Fla. governor Bob Martinez named Dec. 17 "Save A Pet Day," coinciding with the "Animal Rights Day" set earlier by the Palm Beach County Commission.

People

United Farm Workers founder and ANIMALS' AGENDA advisory board member Cesar Chavez has won the order of the

Aztec Eagle, Mexico's top honor to a citizen of another nation. ♦ Reorganizing the Black Beauty Ranch staff to better reflect the priorities of the Fund for Animals, new manager Chris Byrne has dismissed former manager Billy Saxon, his brother Quentin Saxon, and longtime hand Bill Satterfield. Relieved of managerial duties last summer, due to apparent conflicts of interest resulting from his ownership of nearby free-range hog and cattle ranches, Billy Saxon had been kept on retainer to work with the Black Beauty chimps and elephant during the transition period. ♦ The International Society for Animal Rights has given a \$500 "whistleblower award" to Jean McKelvy, 60, who was fired by Shoppa's Material Handlers (8912 Governor's Row, Dallas, TX 75247) for reporting coworker Fred Harrison for killing a protected Cooper's hawk in the company warehouse. Harrison was fined \$350. McKelvy, of 330 Valley Cove, Garland, TX 75043, was also honored by the Dallas Birds of Prey Center. ♦ Stephen Kritsick, D.V.M., has joined HSUS as staff veterinarian and media spokesperson. ♦ Basketball star James Donaldson of the Dallas Mavericks hosted his second annual fashion show to benefit the Society for Texas Animal Rights on Feb. 2. ♦ Winners of 1990 Genesis Awards, given by the Fund for Animals for outstanding mass media coverage of animal issues, included *U.S. News & World Report*, *Esquire*, *60 Minutes*, *Inside Edition*, *MacGyver*, *Life Goes On*, *Ferris Bueller*, and *Designing Women*. Among individual award winners were columnist Anna Quindlen, cartoonist Garry Trudeau, and TV journalists Peter Jennings and Desmond Morris. ♦ The Wisconsin Humane Society has honored Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.) for rescuing a stray dog from a freeway and then finding the dog's home through newspaper ads.

Offerings

PETA and Rhino Records have issued a fundraising album including cuts by K.d. lang, River Phoenix, the B-52s, Belinda Carlyle, and many others, sold at most record stores. ♦ New PETA materials on classroom dissection

include a video, *Classroom Cut-Ups*, and *Dying For Biology*, "a special research and investigations case report." ♦ Vol. 4 of *Humane Innovations and Alternatives* is \$15 to PsyETA members, \$20 to non-members, from P.O. Box 87, New Gloucester, ME 04260. ♦ *The Well-Being of Agricultural Animals in Biomedical and Agricultural Research*, the proceedings of the Sept. 1990 Scientists Center for Animal Welfare conference, is \$35.00 before April 1, from SCAW, 4805 St. Elmo St., Bethesda, MD 20814. ♦ AmNet computer bulletin board and conference networks include Animal Bytes News, Katty Korner (on cats), Canine Capers (on dogs), Fish Tails (aquariums), and Nut Shell (vegetarianism). For details, contact P.O. Box 9517, Fort Collins, CO 80525; 303-223-1154 voice, 223-1297 modem, 225-0919 fax. ♦ Rubber stamps reading "Love Animals—Don't Eat Them," are \$4.75 each from the Peace Resource Project, P.O. Box 1122, Arcata, CA 95521. Buttons with the same slogan are \$1.00 each.

Obituaries



Susan Hodgins

Former Progressive Animal Welfare Society, Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, and Mobilization for Animals staffer Mary Ann Violin, 41, killed herself and her companion animals recently at Upper Arlington, Ohio. She had written for *THE ANIMALS' AGENDA*. ♦ Antifur activist Georgie Leighton, of Aspen, Colo., died in a Sept. 7 motorcycle crash. Leighton had logged over 280,000 miles as a long-distance bicyclist. ♦ Cat rescuer Dorene Blumenthal died Dec. 27, her 37th birthday, in a New York City subway fire. ♦ Jennifer Olson, 14, of Alameda, Calif., died Dec. 31 of injuries suffered eight days earlier when she led her grandfather and siblings aged 2, 3, 5, and 6 from

their burning home, then went back in for their dog, cat, parakeet, and hamster. Only the dog lived. ♦ Patti Regep, 48, co-founder of the Endangered Species Survival Center, was killed in a Dec. 20 car crash. The Mississippi sanctuary houses big cats cast off by circuses and zoos, or taken by police from illegal owners. ♦ Robert Padden, 42, of New York City, suffered a fatal heart attack Jan. 4, while trying to save a dog who fell through the ice on a Central Park lake. ♦ Sgt. Murray Ellison, 40, of Fort Sam Houston, Tex., fell to his death Dec. 13 during a search for endangered salamanders at nearby Camp Bullis.

Dogs And Cats

A 10-year study by the Centers for Disease Control found that of 3,200 children, 15 percent were bitten by dogs each year. During the 1980s, dogs—all of them trusted family pets—killed 157 U.S. children, most of them under age three. ♦ *Network News* vol. 2, #1 offers a detailed expose of Holco Inc., an Ark. lab animal vendor whose sources included a sheriff's deputy who answered "free to good home" ads and adopted animals from local shelters. Of 4,431 dogs handled by Holco in a 27-month period, 946 died on the premises, as did 212 of 562 cats. *Network News* is \$10, c/o COMBAT, P.O. Box 3189, Fayetteville, AR 72702.

♦ Haver/Diamond Scientific has introduced a vaccine to guard dogs against distemper, hepatitis, respiratory disease caused by CAV-2, parainfluenza, parvovirus, and two sero types of leptospirosis. For info, call your veterinarian. ♦ Alley Cat Allies promotes humane control of feral cats. For details, send \$2.00 and a self-addressed, stamped envelope to P.O. Box 397, Mt. Ranier, MD 20712. ♦ A survey of Calif. community animal shelters by the architectural firm George Miers & Associates found that 45 percent have spay/neuter clinics; 65 percent have night drop cages; 39 percent of cage space is devoted to dogs, 39 percent to cats, and 22 percent to other animals; animals per staffer range from 130/1 to 1,778/1; the number of animals received per year exceeds the number of cages available by ratios ranging from 1/30 to 1/188; and 100

percent perform euthanasia. ♦ The Escondido, Calif. Humane Society has asked the deputy city attorney for authorization to cite and fine people who adopt animals under six months of age, then don't spay or neuter them when they reach six months, as required by the adoption contract. ♦ A Univ. of Ga. 10-week study recently found that puppies have to eat six pounds of generic (no-name) food to gain one pound in weight, vs. 4.5 pounds of costlier but more nutritious name brand food. Even eating more of the generic food, many puppies suffered nutritional deficiencies. ♦ Ralston Purina, under boycott for sponsoring the United Kennel Clubs' annual Nite Hunt Coonhound Award, has issued a warning that some dogs may get their heads stuck in the firm's Cat Chow Self-Feeder and suffocate. ♦ Beware of bottles of the 3M flea spray Duratrol whose contents look clotted. Some users have reportedly had to vacate their homes after using Duratrol in a stronger form than 3M meant to sell. ♦ Park Chestnut Condominiums Inc. of Manchester, Conn., quit trying to oust pets recently when pet-owning tenants hired a lawyer. Rental law generally allows landlords and managers to bar pets from moving in, but does not allow them to evict pets who were previously permitted in a building unless the animals do property damage or disturb other tenants.

Coming Events

The Marin Humane Society will host the Calif. Humane Officers Advanced Training Academy, for graduates of the CHO Training Academy, March 3-8. Registration is \$100. This year's CHO Training Academy will be April 13-14. For details, call 916-485-6651. ♦ The Scientists Center for Animal Welfare and Louisiana State Univ. will co-sponsor a conference on "The Care and Use of Amphibians, Reptiles, and Fish in Research," April 8-9 in New Orleans. Get details from 301-654-6390. ♦ The Vegetarian Resource Group will host a conference in Baltimore on April 20. For details, call 301-366-VEGE. ♦ Call 203-434-1940 for info on the HSUS New England and Mid-Atlantic regional joint conference, coming April 25-27 in Morristown, N.J.

Terror in TINYTOWN?

The Miniature Animal Craze
By PHIL MAGGITT

One of the most quizzical movies ever made—as dotty in its own right as *Reefer Madness*—is the 1930s miniclassic *Terror in Tinytown*. The cast of this rootin', tootin' melodrama, a western with a Romeo-and-Juliet motif, is composed entirely of midgets who wield sawed-off six guns and ride Lilliputian ponies. About the time somebody barges into the saloon under the swinging doors, you begin to wonder. Is this an overgrown midget joke? A Depression-era fling at affirmative action? Or an *outré* but innocent send-up of the full-blown horse opera?

Similar questions attend the stampeding growth in the popularity of miniature animals. During the last dozen years the minipet community grew exponentially, like the national debt. The American Miniature Horse Association, founded in 1978, registered 36,500 horses—none taller than 34 inches at the withers—by December 1, 1990. According to the American Donkey and Mule Society, registrations of miniature donkeys, who are 36 inches or lower at the withers, doubled in the 1980s; and the miniature-donkey population (8,475) is growing much faster than any other segment of the donkey serenade. Membership in the National Pygmy Goat Association climbed from a dozen people in the late '70s to 1,500 by mid-1989, at which point the organization had registered nearly 10,000 goats. And such is the interest in miniature rabbits—some weighing as little as 2.5 pounds full grown, says the American Rabbit Breeders Association—that the popularity of several large breeds of thumpers has tailed off dramatically.

The miniatures getting the most press recently are potbellied pigs, who arrived in the United States in 1986 from Southeast Asia by way of Canada. By Thanksgiving 1990 the Potbellied Pig Registry Service in Lakeville, Indiana, had cataloged "close to 2,700 litters at an average of six pigs per litter." This from Betty Beeman, co-founder of PPRS, one of three groups in this country that keeps track of pigs' ancestors.

The great popularity of all things small evokes a number of questions. Is

the mania for miniatures a gnarled illustration of a less-is-more aesthetic? Are these mammalian equivalents of bonsai trees yet another consequence of *Homo sapiens'* fascination with cuteness? Or is the promotion of downscale as upscale a more serious perversion of the human-animal relationship?

Psychologists have yet to distribute Number 2 pencils and OpSCAN answer sheets to people who own rare, exotic, or miniature pets. An artist's rendering of the usual list of suspects, however, reveals certain, telltale features.

"Often these are fairly ordinary people seeking to make a statement or to set themselves apart from the crowd," says Randall Lockwood, Ph.D., vice president of field services of the Humane Society of the U.S. "Others are attracted by some characteristic of the animal that profoundly appeals to them. What might also be happening with miniatures is the same tendency found in the owners of many dog and cat breeds—an almost innate attraction to infantile characteristics. That's why some toy breeds of dogs and Persian cats have facial dimensions closely resembling a human infant's. These animals are essentially dolls for grown-ups."

There is anecdotal evidence supporting Lockwood's contentions. One pig-raising couple in New Jersey makes the following statement on their answering machine: "Hello. You've reached the Kisers. Yes, the potbellied-pig people. We're probably out playing with the pigs right now, so if you leave your name and number, we'll get back to you."

When this couple was married two years ago, their reception was held on a pig farm. "It was actually a pig roast," the groom confided to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Testimony regarding the aesthetic appeal of pigotry is furnished by Kiyoko Hancock, a former educator now in the pig trade in Pescadero, California. "When people call me about buying a pig," says Hancock, "they usually tell me they have like 35 little piggy things in their house. They have piggy banks, piggy photographs, piggy ceramics, piggy rugs, piggy blankets—everything piggy."



MINIATURE HORSE.



MINIATURE HORSE, GOAT, DEER, AND pig live with SHAR PEI, MASTIFF, AND full-sized baby.

They're just crazy for pigs [and] the whole aura of what it is to be a pig."

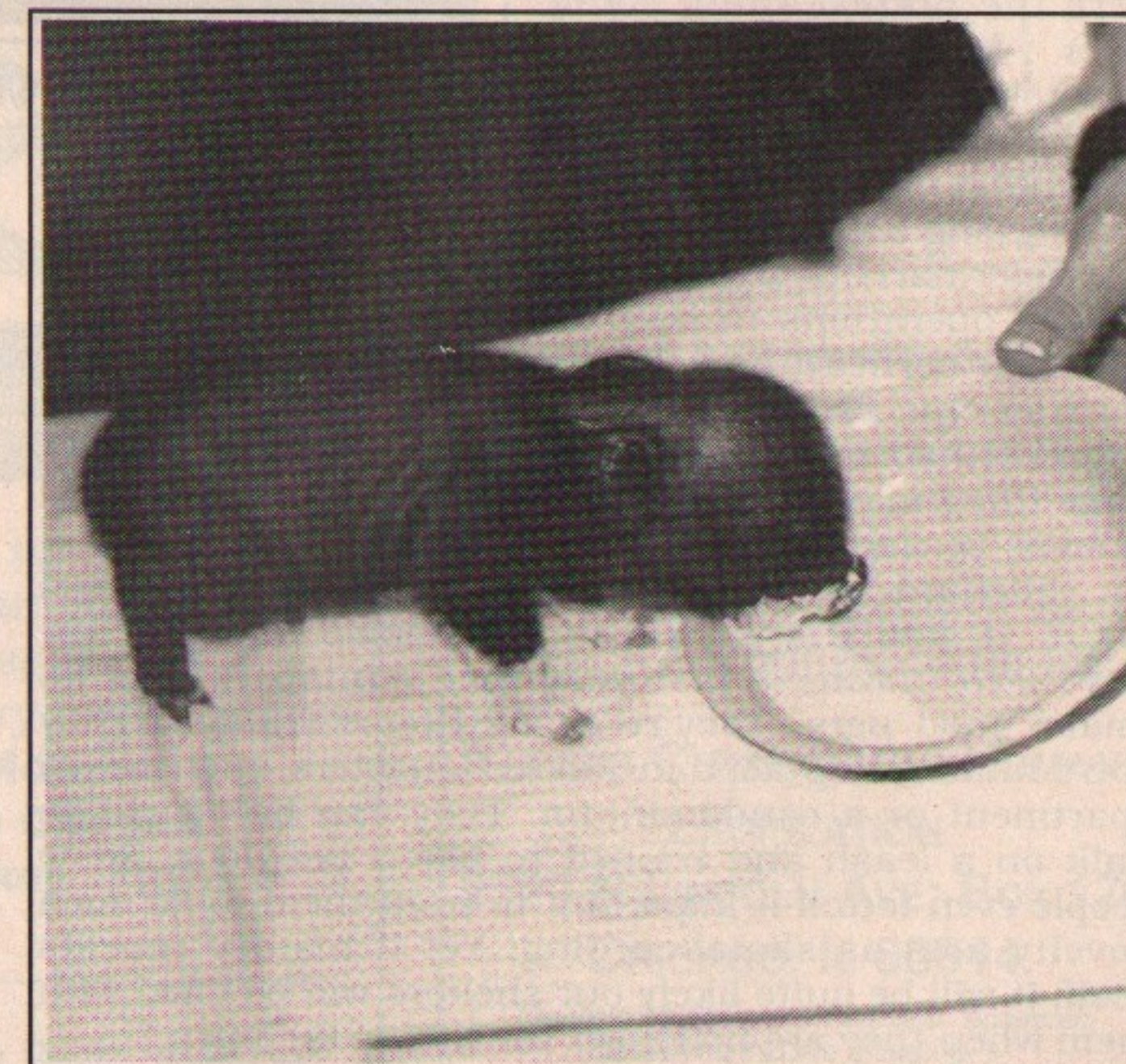
Unlike traditional dolls, however, the four-legged kind frequently outgrow the doll house. This happened to Daphne, a miniature horse so badly deformed at birth she had to be bottle fed and carried about until three of her legs were eventually straightened in casts. When Daphne's owner, a horse trainer named Melvin Hunter in Sonoma, California, was recovering from a broken back, he spent many days cradling the 30-pound "youngster" on his lap. Daphne eventually outgrew this pastime. Worried that she would suffer from the effects of too much food and too little exercise, Hunter decided "it was time to pretend" Daphne was a horse. She now resides in the barn, but "she just hangs around the yard and makes a beeline for the house when she gets the chance."

While miniature pigs are this year's Shar-Pei, which was last year's ferret, which was the preceding year's California Spangled cat, which was some dim, distant year's champagne teacup Poodle named Robespierre, the inclination toward exotic animals is an ancient one. "Practically every crowned head from the dawn of civilization to the French Revolution collected strange animals, as have a vast assortment of lesser folk," declared *Smithsonian* magazine in a 1980 article entitled, "Preposterous pets have always been our status symbols." Few things, *Smithsonian* continued, "are as conducive to human folly as the keeping of pets, and no form of foolishness with pets has been as prevalent as the desire to push them into unnatural settings, simply for amusement."

Another factor that should not be discounted in any consideration of miniature pets is greed. As long as

suckers are born at the rate of one per minute, animal breeders will strive to match this tempo. Minipet market quotes from newspapers around the country suggest that despite a recent shake-out, miniature pigs were still selling from the mid three figures (for solid-colored, pet-stock males) to \$1,500 and more for females one week before Christmas '90. And prices at

Continued on next page



Baby pot-bellied pig.

Continued from previous page

other mini dealerships are equally pricey.

"The basic cost of a (female miniature donkey)—anything that could possibly have a baby, OK?—is \$2,500," says Betsy Hutchins of the American Donkey and Mule Society. "If you can't get that, you're not doing it right."

In December 1989 the *San Francisco Chronicle* reported, "A miniature horse with good blood lines sells for as much as \$150,000 in the United States, but a bargain one can be had for \$2,500."

A year ago William Braun, D.V.M., president of the North American Potbellied Pig Association in Columbia, Missouri, helped draft the first breed standard for potbellied pigs. A standard is part blueprint, because it tells you what an animal is supposed to look like, and part constitution, because it's subject to change. In this case it was also part warning label.

"The reason we came up with a standard," says Braun, "was that a lot of people buying potbellied pigs were getting ripped off. Breeders were selling all sorts of weird little things that weren't necessarily potbellies." Or all that little, either. Imagine one's surprise when a six-week-old piglet who was supposed to be a miniature grossed out at 150 pounds and still wanted to hop onto the waterbed. According to Braun, potbellies should be no bigger than 18 inches at the shoulders and no heavier than 95 pounds.

If the only misfortune in the miniature-pet craze was the parting of fools and their gold, there would be no cause for concern and less for pity. But when unfamiliarity breeds contemps, animals are apt to suffer.

"A few years ago Shar-Pei were the hottest thing going," says Michael Kaufmann, director of education programs for the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New York City. "Now we're seeing them in shelters every month."

Veterinarians see them before that. Many Shar-Pei require operations to keep their eyelids from growing into their corneas, and the skin pleats that made these dogs so chic are festering sinkholes of disease. "The Shar-Pei has been ruined," says Kaufmann, "and the same thing may well happen to some of these miniature animals because of mass production and inbreeding."

Richard Avanzino, president of the San Francisco SPCA, is similarly pessimistic. Avanzino told the *San Francisco Chronicle* last year that miniature pigs do "make good pets. They're easily house trained. They don't mind being kept in limited quarters such as an apartment or a condominium. They can be taught to walk on a leash and trained to use a pet door. Some people even found it important to train them to do such novelty acts as skateboarding. Yet if history repeats itself, it will be quite likely our shelters will be filled with them when they are no longer the talk of the town."

There is already evidence that time will make seers out of Kaufmann and Avanzino.

Miniature horses are predisposed to leg and joint problems, warns Myron Hinrichs, the Petaluma, California, vet who straightened three of Daphne's legs. And, he adds, obstetrical difficulties are "probably their biggest health problem."

Because miniature foals come wrapped in an extra-thick placenta, "it's usually necessary to help these tiny creatures get out of the sac and begin breathing," says B.J. Kaliski, whose Winner's Circle ranch used to lose 50 percent of its foals at birth. Kaliski now puts monitors on her pregnant mares. These devices signal a closed-circuit television set when birth is imminent. Nevertheless, one in five Winner's Circle foals dies for lack of oxygen.

Newborns are not the only minipet casualties. Wherever animals are exhibited for human entertainment, abuse will surely follow. Since miniature horses can be no taller than 34 inches and since—all else being equal—smaller is better and more valuable, some owners file their horses' hooves almost to the quick to make the horses shorter. This knavery can result in lameness. In extreme and prolonged cases it can lead to laminitis, which can lead to death.

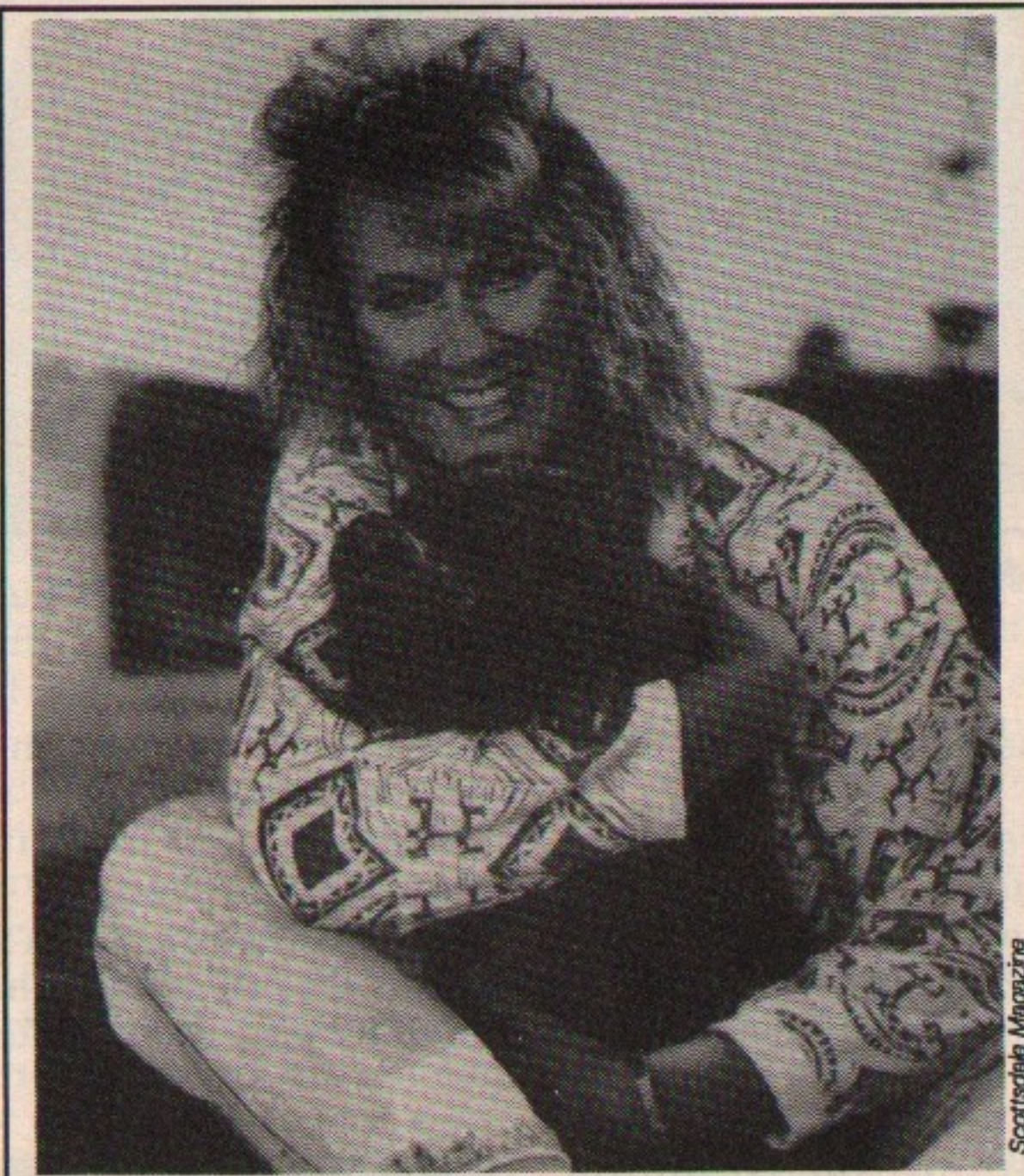
To keep miniature horses sleek, some exhibitors underfeed them. Others underfeed from birth to stunt their horses' growth. Late last year the Indiana Hooved Animal Humane Society was called to investigate a breeder suspected of this practice. Three and a half years ago, nearly 70 animals who had not been fed in three to four months, according to veterinarians' estimates, were seized from the Shadow Oaks ranch by San Diego Humane Society officers. This outfit, which specialized in miniature horses, was owned by Hershel and Dixie Blasingame of Paris, Arkansas, and was managed by Linda Coulter, the Blasingames' daughter.

Nouvelle pet cuisine is also recommended for miniature pigs. The co-owner of Best Pets in Scottsdale, Arizona, told an undercover prospective customer that the best way to control minipig size was by taking piglets off their mothers "no later than ten days" after birth and by systematically rationing their feed after that. "Start 'em skinny, they stay skinny," he boasted. That's why Best Pets minis are the smallest in the land.

It's too soon to tell if genetic damage will be visited on miniature pigs because of selection for diminution in size. Braun, who allows as how "we've screwed up" standard-sized pigs, reports that so far "our biggest [minipig] problem is with zoning."

One species' problem may be another's salvation, for zoned-out types who want to keep unusual pets are finding themselves zoned out of that activity in many jurisdictions. The *San Francisco Chronicle* reported last April that "for the second time in a week, a Bay Area city has rejected legalizing a miniature pig as a household pet."

Potbellies are also illegal in the five boroughs of



POT-BELLIED PIG WITH HER BREEDER.

New York City; in Washington, D.C.; in Alexandria, Arlington, and Fairfax counties in neighboring Virginia; and in all parts of Los Angeles not zoned agricultural. Pigs are legal in Chicago, if you keep them indoors, and in La Habra Heights, California, if you've got a 20,000-square-foot lot.

Eileen Liska, director of research and legislation for the Michigan Humane Society, reports that most direct action against miniature-pet keeping has occurred "at the local ordinance level," an effective place for animal advocates to start. Liska also makes a general case against minipets. "Because of the serious pet overpopulation problem," she says, "the Michigan Humane Society is opposed to the introduction of any new animal species as pets."

Lockwood worries because "there is no mechanism for guaranteeing that only responsible and knowledgeable people have these animals. If people had to prove that they knew something about pigs or dogs or cats—or children for that matter—before they could have one, there'd be a lot less abuse and neglect."

"Ultimately," says Lockwood, "the issue is: Can these animals live safely, happily, and humanely in human company?"

Unless you are unalterably opposed to any pet keeping, as some animal-rights partisans are, the answer is a guarded "Yes, but..." There are, no doubt, members of every miniature assembly living as happily and securely as any well-loved and well-cared-for cat or dog. But what percentage of the total mini-population does that fortunate cohort comprise? And if one out of five newborn miniature horses suffocates—and that in a nursery where every care is taken to prevent this loss—is it ethically acceptable to patronize this industry when you can find an equally loving pet—often an unusual breed, if you must—at the local animal shelter?

The answer to this question, Kaufmann believes, is an unguarded no. "If people want something exotic, they should get plants or expensive art. But don't take it out on some poor creature just because it's rare, unusual, or expensive." —

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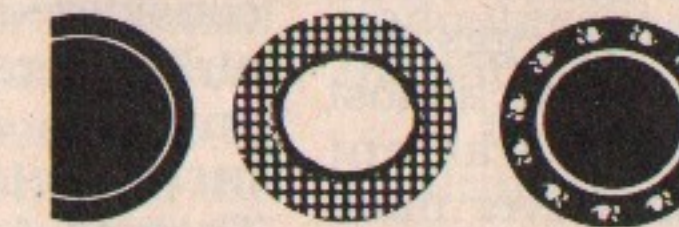
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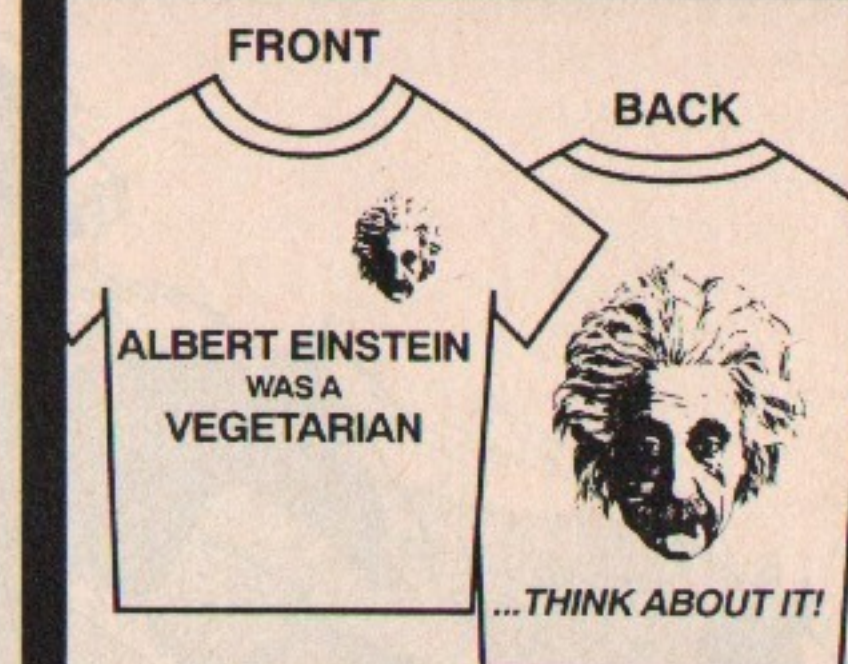
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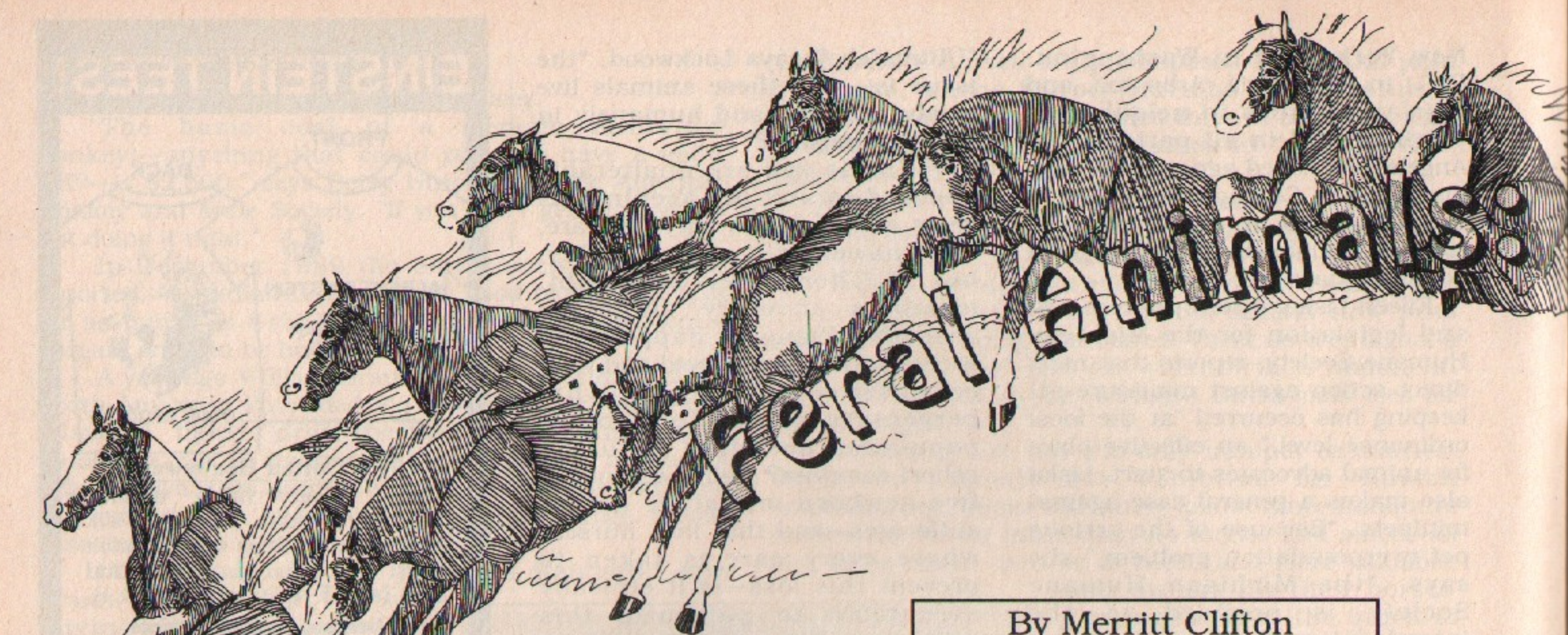
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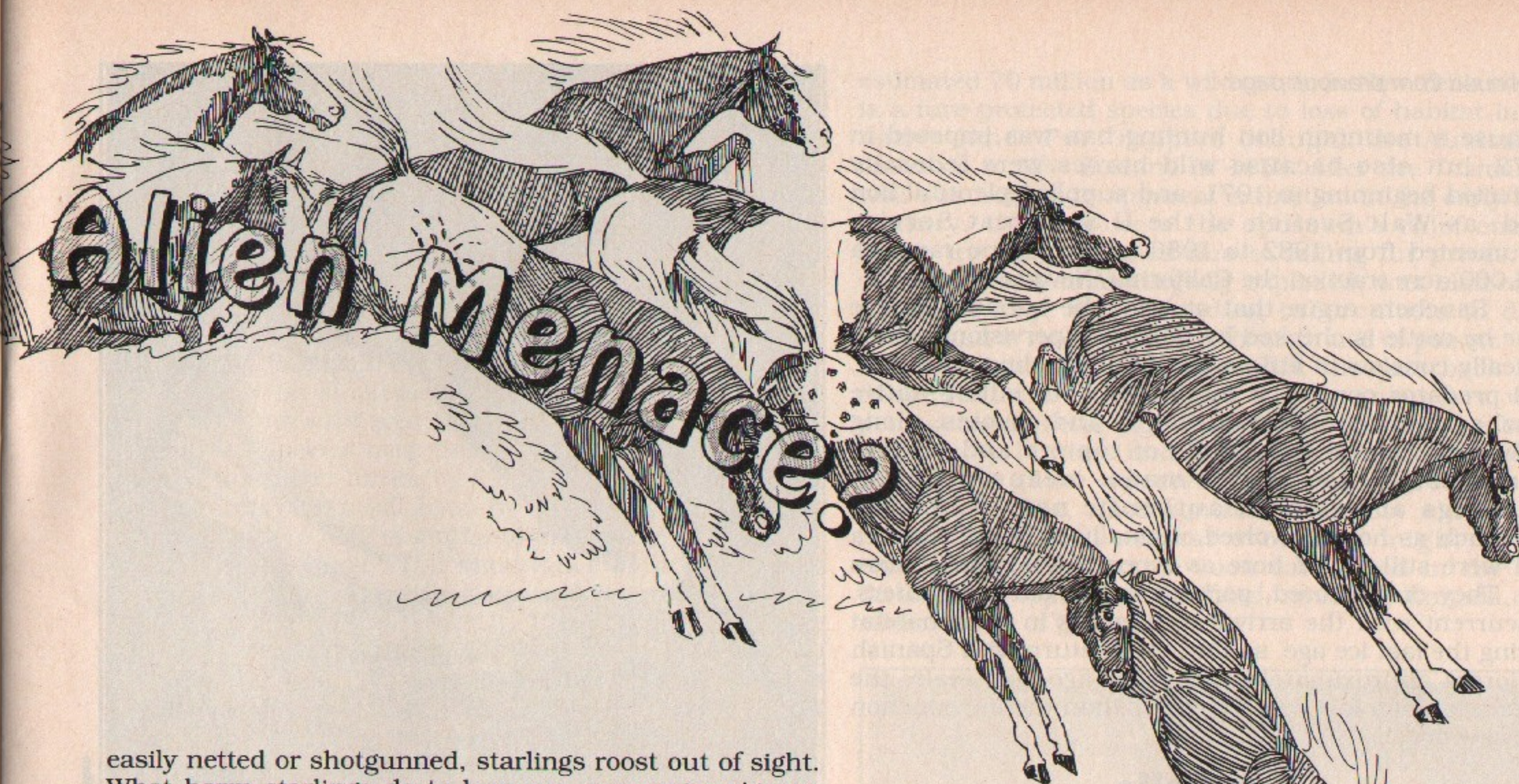


By Merritt Clifton

an estimated four to eight years to recover. That was a minor fiasco compared to the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks' 1986 introduction of mysis shrimp into Flathead Lake, in a misguided effort to feed young salmon. The shrimp instead ate the plankton upon which the salmon depended, wiping out the salmon run. As recently as 1981, 639 bald eagles gathered over the lake to feast on salmon returning to spawn, attracting 45,600 visitors to nearby Glacier National Park. Only 25 bald eagles appeared in 1990, drawing a mere 1,000 people. Fortunately the department goofed again--this time with beneficial results, as salmon stocked for fishermen in Canyon Ferry Reservoir escaped to restore a salmon run to the Missouri River. The bald eagle population there has soared from under 12 in 1985 to over 200 in 1990.

Apparent examples of introduced species overwhelming habitat and driving out native species are easily cited. Chasko mentioned European starlings, 100 of whom were released in New York City in 1890. They soon spread across the U.S., ousting other hole-nesting birds from their homes, and today are generally considered a nuisance, even blamed for causing several airliner crashes when dense flocks were sucked into jet engines. An even more often cited example is the introduction of 13 rabbits to Australia by hunter Thomas Austin in 1859. By 1950, Australian hunters and trappers were killing an average of about 100 million rabbits a year. Despite the slaughter, rabbits remain the most plentiful mammals on the Australian continent. The proliferation of rabbits is widely blamed for causing slower-breeding native burrowing marsupials to decline.

But the argument that ferals (once domesticated) and exotics (never domesticated) are by themselves the problem invariably falters when each situation is viewed in context. Starlings thrived in North America not so much at the expense of native species, but in place of them, principally filling the ecological niche emptied by the human extermination of the passenger pigeon, a fellow insect-eater. Wherever great flocks of pigeons had flown, in clouds so thick they blocked the sun, starlings spread within a few decades. They thrived because the demise of the pigeons left food plentiful, and because unlike passenger pigeons, who roosted in trees and were



easily netted or shotgunned, starlings roost out of sight. What harm starlings do to humans, passenger pigeons no doubt would have done, had they survived. What harm starlings have done to other species remains largely conjecture. Some other birds may have lost habitat to starlings, yet they undoubtedly lost much more to human development.

Likewise, rabbits spread across Australia no more rapidly than sheep ranching, usually following the flocks into new territory. Cropping food grasses short, caving in burrows with their hooves, and heavily stressing scarce water holes, sheep dealt the native marsupials their most damaging blow. Rabbits merely came with a survival strategy developed during centuries of coexisting with sheep in Europe and Asia: tunneling deeper, breeding faster, making more efficient use of what food remained to them. Even rabbit eradication expert Ivan Nolan of the Keith Turnbull Research Institute in Victoria admits that Australia's 158 million sheep eat six times as much as the estimated 200 million Australian rabbits (since each individual sheep eats about eight times as much as any one rabbit). The real impetus for wiping out rabbits comes not on behalf of endangered burrowing marsupials, but rather from sheep ranchers, who figure they could earn another \$79 million a year raising up to 25 million more sheep if the rabbits weren't there. Further, what habitat damage rabbits have done has been exacerbated because the sheep ranchers, instead of relying upon Australia's native wild dog, the dingo, to control the rabbits, tried to wipe out dingos as a potential threat to sheep—and simultaneously introduced European red foxes, stoats, and domestic cats to the Outback. Feasting on both rabbits and the burrowing marsupials, the introduced predators also now number in the millions.

Economics vs. ecology

Since all livestock in North America are non-native, like the sheep in Australia, here too the distinction between feral exotics and other exotics comes down to economic utility rather than ecology. The 75 million cattle and sheep eating and trampling western grasslands to dust make money for human beings; therefore, they stay. A wild mustang population that

peaked at around two million circa 1940 has never been a big money-maker. Citing hoof damage to grazing lands, though each horse does no more damage than each cow or sheep, the federal government allowed ranchers to kill mustangs almost at will until 1976, when the mustang population was fewer than 60,000. Since then, the feds have removed 90,000 mustangs from the range, hoping to cut the permanent wild population to below 20,000. Disgruntled ranchers and hunters, who blame wild horses and burros for causing a paucity of bighorn sheep, have illegally shot and poisoned whole herds of equids to accelerate the process. Since any well-adapted animal tends to breed up to the carrying capacity of the habitat, the wild mustang population still hovers around 45,000, and will undoubtedly rise back to 60,000 or more when and if the culling stops.

In December, 1990, the General Accounting Office confirmed that "Reliance on wild horse removals alone to improve range conditions cannot work...The lack of impact has occurred largely because the Bureau of Land Management has not reduced authorized grazing by domestic livestock, which because of their vastly larger numbers, consume 20 times more forage than wild horses."

To some extent, mustangs and wild burros do occupy habitat once occupied by bighorn sheep—and bison. But as with starlings and Australian rabbits, the wild equids only moved into a vacant niche, reaching their greatest numbers about 25 to 30 years after hunters brought both bighorns and bison to the verge of extinction. In the absence of bighorns, wild equids have become important prey for equally endangered grizzly bears, wolves, and mountain lions, who come farther down the mountains to attack livestock when equids are unavailable. The California mountain lion population reportedly doubled between 1972 and 1985, not only

Continued on next page

because a mountain lion hunting ban was imposed in 1972, but also because wild horses were federally protected beginning in 1971, and supplied plentiful lion food, as Walt Svetich of the U.S. Forest Service documented from 1982 to 1986 in the Pizano range, a 206,000-acre tract on the California/Nevada border.

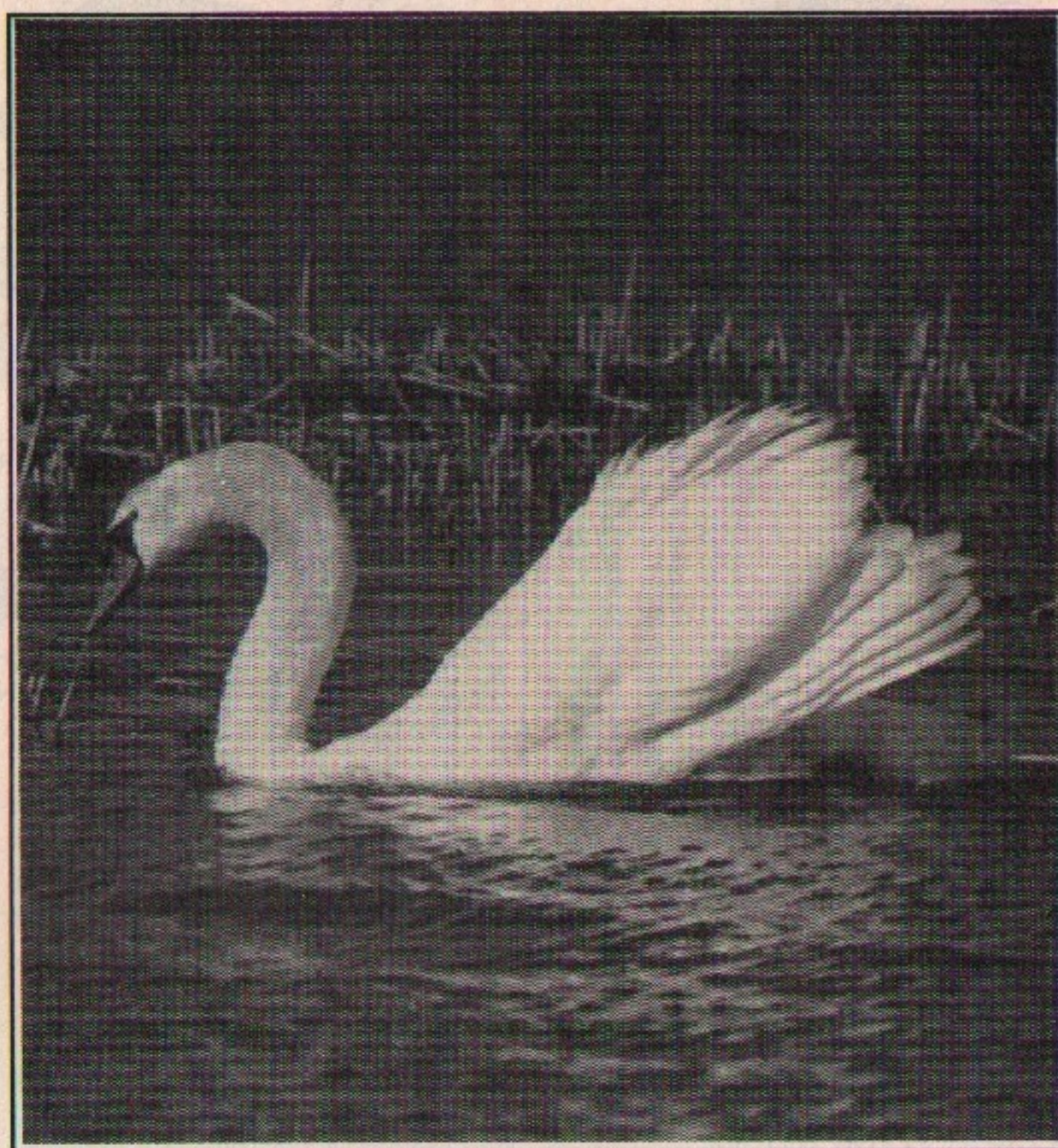
Ranchers argue that at least the habitat damage done by cattle is checked by human supervision—which typically consists of little more than branding, roundup, and predator control, a euphemism for killing native grizzlies, wolves, mountain lions, and coyotes, along with hundreds of thousands of raptors and smaller mammals. A case can be made, meanwhile, that mustangs are also an authentic native species, inasmuch as horses evolved originally in North America and were still found here as recently as 10,000 years ago. They disappeared, perhaps wiped out by hunters, concurrent with the arrival of humans in their habitat during the last ice age, so that their return with Spanish explorers approximately 450 years ago was really the restoration of a lost species rather than the introduction of a new one.

Australia

Though equids were never native to Australia, feral horse and burro culls there have a similar history. An estimated 300,000 wild horses and 1.5 million burros roam the Outback, descended from pack animals who escaped into the wild shortly after their introduction to Australia in 1866. Over 80,000 horses and 200,000 burros have fallen to government gunners during the past decade, but both species continue filling an ecological niche opened for them by the wholesale slaughter of large kangaroos, three million of whom are massacred every year to secure habitat for sheep, who are no more indigenous than either horses or rabbits.

Known for both unique native species, due to long geographic isolation, and immense feral populations, Australia also has as many as 570,000 wild cattle, seven million wild pigs, 350,000 wild goats, 150,000 water buffalo (down from 300,000 before an aggressive culling effort began in 1972), and approximately 35,000 camels, the last major free-ranging population in the world, who descended from pack animals released circa 1920. About 415,000 of the cattle and 15,000 camels live in the mountainous Alice Springs region, almost the precise center of the continent. The feral animals pose an ongoing dilemma to animal rights philosopher Peter Singer, founder and longtime president of Animal Liberation Victoria.

"We should not let the fact that they are classed as 'pests' or 'vermin' reduce our concern for their welfare," Singer wrote recently. "They are sentient creatures, capable of suffering, and there is no doubt that humans make them suffer, by aerial shooting in the case of horses, donkeys, and pigs, by poisoning and the spreading of myxomatosis (a viral disease) in the case of rabbits, and so on...At the same time we can hardly sit back and allow these animals to destroy ecosystems which exist nowhere else." Seeking a humane alternative, Singer turned to feral animal control expert Jay Kirkpatrick of Eastern Montana College. After preliminary study, Kirkpatrick agreed with Australian government experts that the wild horse population should be reduced by as much as half, that rabbits are too numerous, and that the other feral populations may



MUTE SWAN.

also need trimming, but blamed a lack of "clearly defined and acknowledged policies" for helping create the problem. Rather than aerial gunnery, he recommended application of birth control methods to control wild horse breeding. He also prophetically criticized the use of *myxomatosis*. While *myxomatosis* did hold the rabbit population down for nearly 35 years, it became noticeably less effective in 1990, since most Australian rabbits now have inherited immunities. "The approach I would take," Kirkpatrick told Singer a year earlier, "is to incorporate one of the newer synthetic oral progestins into oats or other grain and sprinkle this into rabbit dens. Given the short life of the wild rabbit, I would think reductions would show up fairly fast. It would be important to keep grain in the dens to prevent birds from eating it."

Kirkpatrick further believes Australia should "build a strong, scientifically sound advisory group," whose role "should be to identify Australia's problem species, native or feral; develop nonlethal strategies for controlling these populations; examine the ecological impact of these strategies; and determine the long-range cost effectiveness of nonlethal control."

Such a national advisory panel on non-native animals would be without precedent. Neither the U.S. nor any other nation—or state, province, or territory—has ever convened anything similar. Yet feral and introduced exotic animals have become so prevalent in so many parts of the world that an international review of their status and ecological impact seems in order, including recognition of their positive contributions.

Islands

The much-publicized negative effects of feral and wild exotic animals have occurred mainly on small islands, such as the Galapagos, where similar species were never previously part of the food chain. Even on

islands, much of the damage has been misrepresented. Mongeese brought to the Virgin Islands in the mid-19th century to control native snakes are generally blamed for wiping out whole species of native birds as well as snakes by preying upon their nests. As with starlings in North America, however, it isn't clear that mongeese did any more harm than the human destruction of rainforest to clear plantations. Mongeese might actually have helped some birds by reducing competition for food from free-ranging domestic chickens, whom they also ate in great numbers.

Except on small islands, where the effects of feral animals and wild exotics are usually ambiguous, introduced species over time tend to help more native species than they harm, by filling ecological niches that have not only been left open by the extirpation of other species, but are also essential to preventing the collapse of whole ecosystems. The importance of single species to ecosystems has recently been underscored in studies by Dr. James Brown and Dr. Edward Heske at the University of New Mexico, and by Robert J. Naiman of the Center for Streamside Studies at the University of Washington. Brown and Heske demonstrated that kangaroo rats are exclusively responsible for creating environmental conditions that favor desert rather than grasslands. Naiman found that bears, elk, and moose indirectly provide food and habitat for numerous bird species. Similar effects could be undoubtedly found—if anyone looked—involving extirpated species and the non-natives who now take their places.

Genetic diversity

Non-native animals also contribute to genetic diversity, by adding new species to the habitat, by conserving the genes of endangered domestic breeds in many instances, and by frequently evolving into distinct subspecies when left alone long enough to do so. Often the only surviving representatives of livestock breeds that evolved before modern breed standardization are found on remote islands where some escaped from wrecked ships or failed farms over 100 years ago. Sometimes such ancient breeds redevelop the traits of their prehistoric ancestors. Hector Allan Richmond, Canada's most distinguished forester, traced one such backward evolution in his 1983 autobiography, *Forever Green*. "Peculiar to the Queen Charlotte Islands," he noted, "are the wild cattle which range over eastern Graham Island. Early reports on file in the Provincial Archives state these cattle were first introduced by the Hudson's Bay Company prior to 1850. They were mostly shorthorns, but became crossed with Angus and Jersey from cattle brought in by settlers. In their wild state, they developed long legs and lithe bodies and became fleet as deer." In 1907, a new wave of settlers asked the provincial government to exterminate them. "The cattle run wild," reported the *Vancouver World*, "destroying crops, and have viciously attacked both men and women on sight. They are, indeed, declared to be more dangerous than any other wild animal in British Columbia." Despite extermination efforts, the settlers were long gone by the early 1980s, but the cattle, Richmond found, were thriving—as was their forest home.

The kouprey, a rare Vietnamese and Laotian wild cow resembling a Holstein, may have evolved through a similar process, and may be distinguished as the only feral animal generally acknowledged as an endangered species. The Australian opossum, however, numbers an

estimated 70 million as a wild exotic in New Zealand, yet is a rare protected species due to loss of habitat in her native land. Fur trappers brought the Australian opossum to New Zealand in 1858. After the Tasmanian wolf was hunted to apparent extinction in the early 20th century, trappers were the opossum's chief enemy. When trapping declined due to falling fur prices, the opossum population allegedly exploded, was blamed for forest damage and spreading tuberculosis to dairy cattle, and is now controlled through use of poison.

The Arkansas state mammal, the razorback hog, descended from feral pigs whose ancestors were domesticated. Feral pigs descended from Russian boars released by hunters and escaped domestic stock are a protected game species in North Carolina and Tennessee. But, unrecognized, the most remarkable instance of feral animal evolution might be the emergence of the Maine coon cat, found in the wild throughout upper New England, maritime Canada, and nearby parts of Quebec.



KAREN DEBRAAL with feral pigs.

Maine coon cats

Unlike other feral cats, Maine coons have developed numerous distinctive traits enhancing their ability to survive in a cold, wet climate. They weigh 18 pounds and up, according to Barbara Holland in her 1988 book *Secrets Of The Cat*, "and appear rather clumsy on their big snowshoe feet, with bushy raccoon tails...They like water, and that bushy coat is protected by a water-resistant oil for swimming; even when soaked, a coon cat is said to dry in 15 minutes...The accepted theory is that they're the result of plain shorthairs, brought from Europe by settlers, mixed with Persians or Angoras brought by seafarers, perhaps a Captain Coon, in the 1800s. It seems odd that this doesn't happen any more. Cross a Persian and a house cat and you get a fluffy house cat. The first official Maine coon (according to cat show records) surfaced in 1861, not giving the genes much time to change in response to the environment...A romantic but unofficial theory implicates the Norwegian forest cat, a similar creature domestic in Scandinavia for centuries, and just possibly left on our northern coast by Vikings long before Columbus." As Holland notes, it isn't easy to distinguish a Norsk skaukatt from a Maine

Continued on next page

coon, and Maine coons are tellingly found in the very regions the Vikings are known to have explored and briefly colonized. There they have thrived recently in place of trapped-out lynx.

The red fox also offers an instance of an introduced species comfortably establishing itself, in this case so well that few realize it isn't truly native to most of North America. Taxonomists believe some red foxes closely related to the Eurasian red fox may have lived in the arctic and subarctic before the arrival of European settlers. However, explains naturalist Ted Levin, "Pre-Columbian fossils taken from Pennsylvania caves and archeological digs are all from gray, not red, foxes, and the artist John James Audubon believed that much of 18th century America was without red foxes." The first red foxes known in the temperate portion of North America were brought from England to Maryland by foxhunters in 1730. Red foxes who escaped the hounds to reproduce reached Pennsylvania by 1789, Virginia by 1814, and Georgia by 1830. They continued to spread, replacing tree-climbing gray foxes as settlers logged off woodlands to make fields. At the same time, by occasionally crossing with gray foxes, they helped preserve the gray fox gene pool in areas where no pure grays could survive. As fields have reverted to forest in much of New England, cross-foxes (red foxes with obvious gray traits) have apparently helped restore the still severely diminished gray fox population.



Red fox.

Ecological misunderstanding

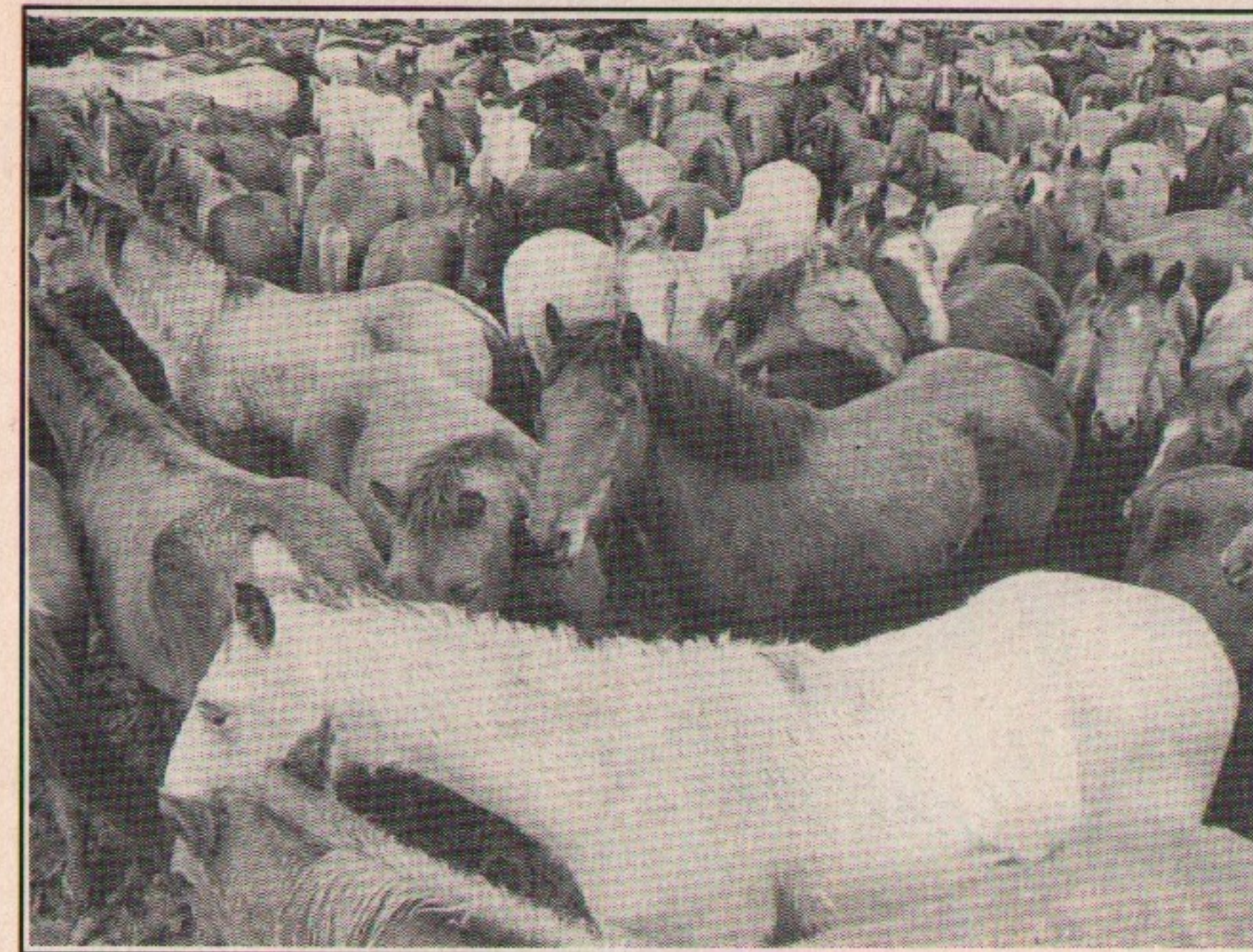
But in their zeal to annihilate feral and wild exotic animals, wildlife regulatory agencies often don't give nature credit for finding ways to accommodate new species. Instead, the agencies proceed on the assumption that the only animals who "belong" in any wild habitat are those who somehow arrived before Europeans. This assumption presumes that wild habitats are static entities, not inclined to change by themselves—a presumption that leading ecologists now acknowledge was a major error in another context, that of managing national parks and forests to prevent natural as well as human-caused forest fires. The present wildlife management paradigm further presumes that new species will not find their own way into ecological niches where they may in fact be needed.

It presumes that the "natural" habitats of 500 years ago could (and should) be restored, if only feral and wild exotic animals were exterminated, even though more than 3,000 non-native plants have also taken hold in North America, including tumbleweed, eucalyptus, dandelions, clover, timothy, and Queen Anne's lace, all of which and the majority of the rest have long since become as integral to their habitats as any native species. Finally, it presumes that the activities of human beings are not part of nature (an attitude still popular among the biocentric school of environmentalists, but which actually originates from the Biblical claim that humankind was uniquely created in the image of God to have dominion over other creatures) and adds the presumption that anything we do that affects nature is inherently bad, another notion having more to do with theology—the doctrine of original sin—than ecology. In ecological terms, humankind is just another of numerous catalytic species that induce habitat change, like the kangaroo rat, the beaver, phytoplankton, and any animal who excretes seeds or is followed by predators and parasites. We differ chiefly in assigning a value judgement to our effects, whereas the rest of nature simply adapts.

Feral animal extermination specialist Bruce Coblentz of the University of Oregon seemed to admit the shortcomings of his field of research in a 1987 interview distributed by Associated Press. "The folks who call on me," he said, "usually want just enough science done to show that the feral animals should go."

Mustangs

While ferals and wild exotics—except for stocked game species—remain on the wildlife management hit list, many are appreciated and protected by the general public. In several noteworthy instances, public opinion has saved feral and wild exotic populations from scheduled extermination. After witnessing a mustang roundup and slaughter by aircraft, the late Velma Johnston, a Nevada secretary, lobbied ceaselessly in the 1950s to secure passage of the 1959 "Wild Horse Annie Act." The act didn't save mustangs in itself, but did bar aerial hunting of wild equids. Two years later, Marilyn Monroe and Clark Gable drew enduring attention to the plight of mustangs with *The Misfits*, their last film, still frequently aired on late-night television. Hope Ryden's 1970 best seller *America's Last Wild Horses* and a letter campaign organized by Oregon schoolteacher Joan Bollinger brought passage of the 1971 "Wild and Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act," which declared the animals "an aesthetic heritage and national resource." Mismanagement of a mustang adoption program over the past 20 years has allowed ranchers to send tens of thousands of mustangs and burros to slaughterhouses, but the wild population remains strong, over 30 years after it seemed doomed to vanish. Mustangs are now represented in the courts, Congress, and state legislatures by numerous national organizations, notably the American Horse Protection Association, Animal Protection Institute, and the Fund for Animals, and have several organizations devoted exclusively to them, including the American Institute of Range and Mustang and the Wild Horse and Burro Association. The American Institute of Range and Mustang recently opened a 47,000-acre mustang sanctuary in the Black Hills of South Dakota, while the privately owned Tadpole Cattle Company has set up a smaller but similar sanctuary, the Prairie National Wild Horse Refuge, near



MUSTANGS ROUNDED-UP.

The Fund for Animals

Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

Twice in the last five years, Friends of Animals has led successful campaigns to forestall the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection's anti-mute swan agenda—although similar attempts to cut the mute swan population have gone ahead in Rhode Island, Georgia, and other Atlantic Seaboard states where hunters blame the swans for causing a scarcity of ducks and geese. In fact, swan populations never rising above the low thousands have negligible effect upon ducks and geese, with whom they comfortably share feeding and nesting areas. North American duck and goose populations have fallen to all-time lows in recent years because of the combination of heavy hunting with habitat loss due to wetland drainage for agriculture and development. State game agencies are happy to finger mute swans, however, because for decades most of them failed to consider the impact of habitat loss in setting absurdly high hunting quotas, allowing individual gunners to kill dozens and sometimes even hundreds of waterfowl apiece. In Florida, feral Muscovy ducks take similar blame, having multiplied when declining native waterfowl left less desirable habitat open. Marginal for the native species, the vacant niches were fine for the bigger, more adaptable Muscovies, without whom some parts of the state might have few ducks if any.

The Animal Lovers Volunteer Association sued the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1986 for trapping and killing red foxes at Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge in California without having filed an environmental impact report. USFW claims the foxes, brought to California circa 1900 by furriers, jeopardize the endangered least tern and clapper rail. While the suit drags on through the courts, USFW has killed over 280 red foxes. The least tern fledgling count is up from three in 1985 to 150 in 1990, while clapper rails have increased from five nesting pairs to 16. USFW now wants to extend the fox killing to the salt marshes at the southern end of San Francisco Bay. Humane Society of Santa Clara Valley wildlife director Joan Priest has threatened to respond with another suit. "They are calling the red fox an alien, the bad guy," she told

Maura Dolan of the *Los Angeles Times* recently, "using him as a front to reintroduce an animal damage control program, which means they want an open hand to kill any or all predators they feel are a problem." Once again, the least tern and clapper rail are primarily endangered by habitat loss, not predation; and while killing red foxes has perhaps helped them back away from the verge of extinction, their chances of longterm survival in any truly wild habitat are nil if they cannot independently respond to predation. Native predators including coyotes are scarcely less aggressive, intelligent, and nimble than foxes.

The ones nobody loves

While aesthetically pleasing ferals and wild exotics such as mustangs, swans, and foxes have plentiful defenders, others are massacred for equally dubious reasons with scant protest. Nutria, an aquatic rodent resembling muskrat but with fur more

resembling a beaver's, have long been killed in greater numbers than any other feral or wild exotic species in North America. Native to South America, nutria were introduced to Louisiana in the 1920s by trappers who hoped they would take habitat from the heavily trapped but less lucrative muskrats. They did. Throughout the late 1970s and early 1980s, Louisiana trappers killed no fewer than 200,000 nutria per year (plus 100,000 muskrat). Under equally aggressive trapping and hunting pressure, natural predators including bobcats, cougars, coyotes, and alligators were kept scarce. As recently as 1986, Louisiana collected license sales, taxes, and royalties on pelt sales of \$6.6 million a year, representing 3.3 million dead animals, the majority of whom were nutria and muskrat. However, as the international antifur movement cut into fur sales, the number of animals trapped in Louisiana dropped to just 300,000 last year, worth \$1.4 million—and trappers now avoid nutria and muskrat, whose pelt prices have plummeted to record lows. With revenues declining, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Department of Natural Resources in 1989 tried to stimulate trapping and fur sales by blaming the weed-eating appetites and tunneling habits of nutria and muskrat for shoreline erosion that threatens the state's shrimp fishery and could eventually submerge numerous low-lying bayous. Nutria, in particular, are portrayed as unwelcome and ecologically dangerous invaders. But in truth, nutria and muskrat are both significant parts of the diet for alligators, who have recovered from a century of overhunting to the point that they have come off the endangered species list. (Louisiana is now collecting license fees and royalties from promoting an annual alligator hunting season.) The actual causes of shoreline erosion, meanwhile, are many and complex, including channeling the Mississippi, which speeded up the flow; increased silting, which results from soil erosion associated with intense fodder corn cultivation in the Midwest; dredging of ship passages; ecological effects of offshore oil drilling; and hurricane damage.

Continued on next page



HELICOPTER USED IN GOAT AND BURRO RESCUES.

Continued from previous page

Burro and goat rescues

Activism on behalf of unpopular feral and wild exotic animals has been led since 1980 by The Fund for Animals, which rose to national prominence largely because of airlifts of feral burros from the Grand Canyon that year and of 4,000 feral goats from San Clemente island in 1981-1985. (The Navy killed another 27,000 goats there in an eradication campaign that lasted from 1972 through 1990.) Concerned People for Animals recently joined the cause by orchestrating protest on behalf of an estimated 2,000 to 5,000 pigs who have inhabited Santa Rosa Island, off California, since 1850. Claiming the acorn-eating pigs jeopardize an endangered subspecies of oak, and intending to open a 100-acre campground on the island, whose visitors might sue if bitten by pigs, the National Park Service has budgeted \$350,000 to \$800,000 for pig extermination. (CPA asks that letters of protest be sent to the NPS c/o Dept. of the Interior, C Street between 18th and 19th Streets NW, Washington DC 20240. For more info, call CPA at 805-583-2042.)

However, the approach to solving feral and wild exotic animal problems practiced by the Fund and often recommended by other concerned activists isn't really a longterm solution. The Fund's rescues have combined relocation

with adoption programs, and there just aren't enough places or potential adopters available to take in all the pigs, sheep, goats, and cattle whom various government agencies want to remove from public lands. Finding practical solutions will require policy and attitude shifts toward recognition of the value of ferals and wild exotics, together with serious, well-funded birth control efforts where overpopulation of any species, native or introduced, is genuinely threatening a habitat.

The Universities Federation for Animal Welfare and Cat Action Trust have illustrated an approach that works. Recognizing that feral cats often replace extirpated native species in controlling rodents and birds, but can become an ecological menace if too numerous, UFAW and CAT have live-trapped and spayed or neutered countless cats in Great Britain and the Virgin Islands. The cats are then returned to their habitat, where they continue to occupy their niches without reproducing. They are not removed from the habitat permanently because cats, like other predators, tend to breed up to the carrying capacity of the environment, and any viable niche that is vacated will soon be filled as other cats reproduce. Keeping the viable niches occupied with sterile cats discourages reproduction by all. As fewer cats breed, the feral population will decline gradually, rather than abruptly, enabling slower-breeding and less plentiful native species who also eat rodents and birds to take the cats' places.

The UFAW/CAT approach is now emulated by groups in New York and California.

Challenging the prevailing cant against ferals and wild exotics, Michael Fromme suggested to the members of Defenders of Wildlife in 1987 that such animals "have survived because they're adaptable and healthy. In that sense, they've earned their way...Perhaps feral animals should be accorded some rights, too, like illegal aliens who have stuck it out. I admire the animal rights advocates who have come to their defense," he concluded. "They challenge the rest of us to assess the responsibilities of society and the rights of fellow creatures."

Ecofeminists Marti Kheel and Karen DeBraal expressed similar ideas even earlier, identifying prejudice against non-native wild animals as part of an obsolescent hierarchical worldview. But the war against the largely imaginary alien menace goes on, both in the name of ecology and in opposition to ecological principle. 🐾

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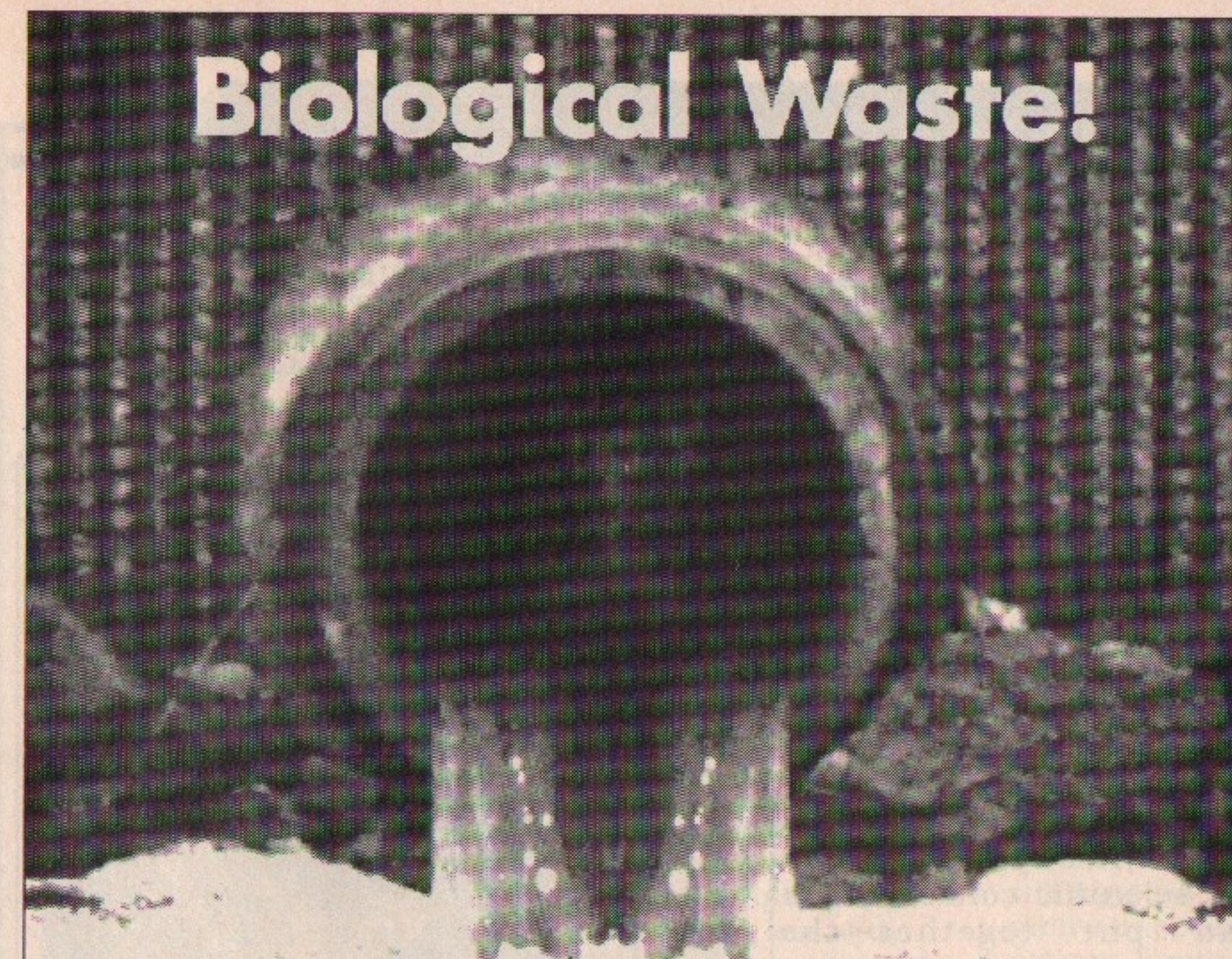


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Squirrels, Mountains, and the Endangered Species Act

BY MIRIAM DAVIDSON

Alight rain fell as the tree-cutters began their ascent of the mountain. They had to stop several times along the way. First they came to a protestor who had fastened her neck to a gate with a Kryptonite lock. The tree-cutters waited while their police escorts cut down the gate, the protestor still attached, and then went on. They came to a three-foot trench dug in the road. They got out, filled it in, and went on. They picked up nails thrown in the road and moved aside barricades built of logs, stones, and dirt. When they finally reached the fog-shrouded mountaintop, they encountered more protestors, chained to trees and standing in the branches, crying and shouting, "Murderers! Rapists!" The tree-cutters started their chainsaws. A Mt. Graham red squirrel watched from a nearby midden as the last of her would-be saviors was dragged away and the trees of her only home began to fall.

The ten-year fight for Mt. Graham is over, and the University of Arizona has won. Despite concerns about the fate of the 150 or so remaining Mt. Graham red squirrels, a subspecies of the common red squirrel, construction

on the first three of a seven-telescope project began in late October. In 1988, the university got Congress to exempt the project from the time-consuming review required by the Endangered Species Act by arguing that the scientific consortium it had put together—the Smithsonian, the Vatican, and Germany's Max Planck Institute, among others—would fall apart if the review process took too long. Environmentalists were able to delay the project another two years with court challenges, but the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decided to allow construction to begin.

The university skirted the Endangered Species Act through an ingenious coup. It had the mountain closed to all users except the astronomers. Congress also tied completion of the project to the squirrel census. If the population is found to be declining after the first three telescopes are built, the final four will be cancelled. Thus the University of Arizona has a vested interest in seeing that the squirrels survive, and, in an ironic twist, their survival may be ensured by



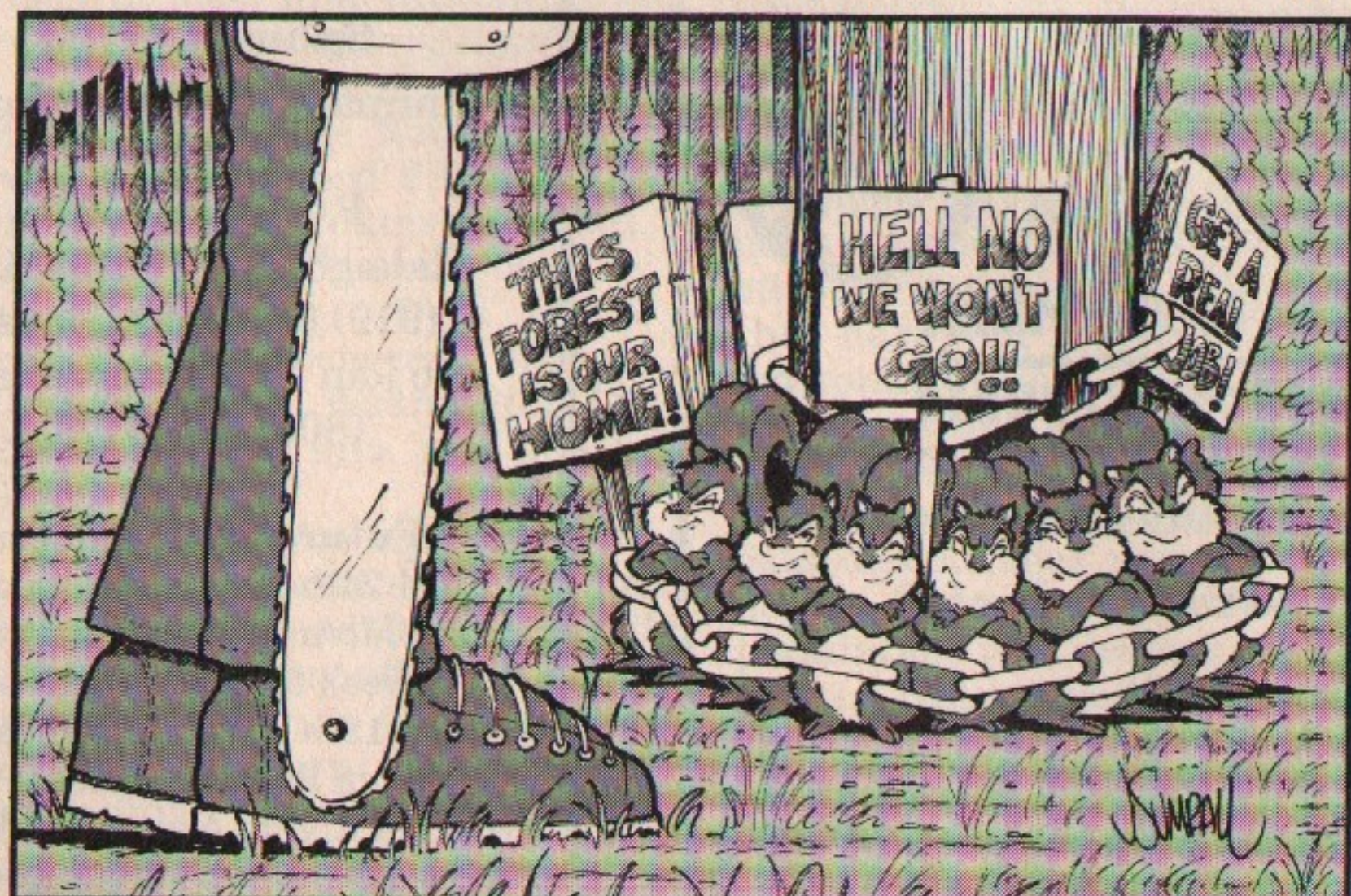
Hope Sawyer Boydland

the very project that was supposed to lead to their demise.

Some environmentalists now say they made a fatal mistake in focusing the debate on the red squirrel. They say they should have addressed the larger issue of who owns the mountain, the university or the public. The episode also illustrated the difficulties of relying on the Endangered Species Act to preserve public lands: the squirrel may be saved, but the mountain is lost. On the other side, Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan argues that the Endangered Species Act is too strict and needs to be changed. "Do we have to save every subspecies?" Lujan said. "No one's told me the difference between a red squirrel, a black one, or a brown one."

The Mt. Graham case has many implications for the future of the Endangered Species Act, particularly in regard to its role in the debate over the spotted owl and old-growth forests in the Northwest. Perhaps we are counting too much on the abilities of small animals to hold back the forces of development.

Miriam Davidson teaches journalism at the University of Arizona.



Joe Surreal

By David P. Greanville

SPAIN—Part III Conservation Makes Some Strides

Spain's reputation for sharp contrasts and surprises is well deserved. For decades the peninsula has been successfully sold to the rest of Europe (and the world) as a land of almost guaranteed sun and warmth with uniform climes rivaling those of the Caribbean, but there's a lot more diversity to Spain than that. A patchwork of high, cold plateaus, sierras, flat plains, and semi-tropical lowlands interspersed by the legendary barrenness of regions such as those of Extremadura (a province that not surprisingly gave the world a disproportionate number of Conquistadors), the peninsula may at times evoke places as disparate as London and Marrakesh. In fact, Spain, with a size approximately that of Arizona and Utah combined, is Western Europe's largest country apart from France, and the most mountainous after Switzerland.

Furthermore, since the Franco dictatorship came to an end in 1975, the nation, after voting a social-democratic government into power, has experienced a remarkable cultural and economic reawakening. As a result, Spain today ranks as the world's 10th largest industrial power, turning out an impressive array of products, from shoes to supersonic jets, and more civilian cars and trucks than either Britain or the USSR.

But it is Spain's unexpected ecological diversity, combined until recently with a relatively small industrial base and a highly urbanized population (75 percent of its 38 million inhabitants live in the cities), that has turned the peninsula into Europe's last major haven for endangered animals and plants, including temperamental beasts like bears, whose roaming range is vast, and the capercaillie, a timid game

bird with unusual courtship patterns. What's more, contrary to what happens in a continent-sized nation such as Australia, Spain's econiches pack profound differences in relatively small territories. Thus, no more than 350 miles separate the snow-covered mountain turf of Asturias's bears, who reached Spain from northern Europe, from sun-drenched Almeria's scrubland, the chameleon's habitat, an immigrant from Africa.

So far, however, the biggest blow to Spain's wildlife has been the loss of the Mediterranean evergreen oak forest which once covered 83 percent of the country. Just between 1947 and 1975 Spain lost two million hectares of oak wood. Fire and modern forestry—mostly geared to the needs of the wood and paper industries—have been the main enemies of the oak's sensitive ecosystem; in a pattern resembling the ongoing destruction of Brazil's rainforest, 150,000 hectares of woodland, an area the size of a small Spanish province, are reduced to ashes every year. And Spain's wetlands have vanished as fast as her forests. Lagoons, marshes and estuaries, vital to many birds and small animals, have been filled in, drained or become rice paddies. Inevitably, erosion has followed the loss of tree cover and damp zones and the peninsula is now the country in most danger of becoming Europe's extension of the Sahara desert.

Yet, as always, the main active threat to animals comes from human assault. Over the years, hunters, egg collectors, game wardens and farmers have taken an awesome toll on most animal species. A million licensed Spanish hunters (a much higher proportion than in the U.S.) can shoot wolves, ibex, wild boar and half a dozen other types of big game animals, provided they pay the requisite fee. In some provinces, such as Guipuzcoa (Basque country), there is a hunter per hectare,



Pyrenees Bear.

and in Andalusia, private shoots and hunting reserves account for two thirds of the territory. Moreover, as it still happens in some financially-strapped African nations, hunting has also become a lucrative hard-currency earner for Spain. Germans, British, and American hunters flock to Spain for a chance to shoot anything larger than a hare. (The same exploitative attitude toward local "game animals" has flourished for decades in some Eastern European nations.) The hunters' decimation of wildlife has been aggravated by what everyone recognizes as a widespread illicit trade in animals skins, heads, horns, birds' eggs, and chicks.

Although trophy hunters are not as common in Spain as in the U.S. or Britain, today most of the damage is done by ignorant or unscrupulous hunters and by farmers who, set in their ways, continue to poison, shoot or trap birds of prey and various rare carnivores with total impunity.

This kind of constant persecution has brought the bearded vulture, one of the world's rarest birds, to the brink of extinction, and today only 35 pairs remain in Spain. Still, in an encouraging development, the very shepherds who once blasted these birds from the sky are now being paid by the World Wildlife Fund to protect them. The policy has worked so well that last year Spain's bearded vultures raised twenty-one chicks, a record for the last ten years.

Another animal facing extinction in the peninsula is

the grizzly bear, whose hunting was officially banned in 1963, and whom Spain declared an endangered species in 1973. In 1900 the population of Spanish grizzlies was put at 1,000, but today no more than 62 animals remain—60 in the Cantabrian range, and a single pair in the Pyrenees. In the rest of Europe the situation is mixed: 13 animals are thought to survive in France; 15 in Austria; 50 in Italy's Abruzzi National Park; 2,500 in Yugoslavia; 100 in Greece; 800 in Bulgaria; and 30,000 in the Soviet Union.

Although Spain woke up relatively late to the environmental issue, the nation has moved fast in recent years, both through government and private channels, to improve the situation in the countryside. A case in point is the arrival on the scene of "Project Bear," which compensates farmers for financial losses resulting from bears' predation. Funded by both provincial agriculture departments and FAPAS (Fund for the Protection of Wildlife), a private organization enlisting more than 14,000 members, the plan has so far proved an unqualified success, chiefly because of the expediency with which claims are processed and settled on the spot. (The exception to this record is Castilla and Leon, where the authorities have failed to show any interest.)

In addition, "Project Bear" has also sought to provide these animals with an abundant food supply through the launching of an ambitious fruit-tree planting campaign. Partly as a result

Continued on next page

DATeline: INTERNATIONAL

of these efforts, in 1986 FAPAS received a coveted European award for distinguished work in preserving nature and wildlife. An interesting aspect of "Project Bear" is that these animals' acts of predation on cattle and farm property are henceforth simply viewed as "acts of nature" carrying no sense of social retaliation toward the species.

Other highly encouraging signs for Spanish wildlife include the creation over the last decade of at least nine "national parks," where any interference with animal habitats is strictly forbidden, and sixteen "natural" parks, in which certain activities like grazing and forestry are permitted.

But perhaps the most significant about-face in official thinking has come in the severity with which poaching and other offenses against animals are punished. Indeed, draconian fines today face anyone killing endangered animals. The fine for shooting a lynx is a million pesetas (\$10,000), a huge sum to most Spaniards, especially in remote areas where most of these incidents occur. Similarly, the fine for killing or stealing the eggs of imperial eagles, black vultures, or marine turtles is half a million pesetas. Although the fines may not always be large, the deterrent effect persists: Anyone squashing a toad in Andalusia can be fined 10,000 pesetas (\$110).

The creation of national parks, the new fines for offenses against wildlife, and the expanding public awareness of the difficulties confronting many of Spain's indigenous fauna have already had a dramatic effect on the peninsula's animals. Thus, surplus specimens from Extremadura's black vulture breeding program have been sent to Mallorca to bolster the island's small colony, while lynx have been spotted in areas where this feline had not been seen for decades.

Despite these hopeful signs, as the situation of the wolf seems to epitomize, the threat to Spain's wildlife is far from over. In Andalusia, the fine for killing a wolf is half a million pesetas (\$5,000), but, in the northern Cantabrian mountains the same animal has a bounty of 25,000 pesetas (\$250) on his head. Thus, while in one part of the nation the wolf is regarded as an endangered species, in another the animal remains cataloged as nothing more than a common agricultural pest. Because of these inconsistencies, not to mention the contradictions and bureaucratic hurdles often encountered in Spain's political and cultural quilt, the fate of many species, including the wolf's, remains uncertain. Main sources: Nigel Bowden (to whom we are indebted for his extraordinary reporting on Spanish ecoanimal issues) and Madrid's ABC.

Keep the Pressure on the Spanish Church

Our previous articles on the plight of animals in Spain (see our December 1990 and Jan/Feb 1991 issues) have generated many letters of concern and support, with a number of readers writing directly to our correspondent/activists in both Spain and Britain. Most significant, however, has been the number of letters expressing shock and outrage at the participation of Catholic church officials in these barbaric fiestas. As a result, some readers have begun a letter campaign directed at the Vatican itself, in the hope of persuading the Pope and his advisors of the necessity to instruct the Spanish church to abstain from such participation. In this context, readers may wish to remind the Vatican that, as previously reported in these pages, papal bulls dating back to the 16th century clearly forbid bullfights as contrary to Christian principles of charity and morality. Specifically, in the Bullarum Romanorum Pontificum, vol. 4, second part, 402-3, a decree issued by Pius V in 1567 condemns unequivocally both duels and bullfights. The relevant passage follows:

"For the salvation of our Lord's flock...and having

anxiously meditated on this matter...we, therefore, considering such exhibitions of tortured beasts or bulls contrary to Christian duty and piety and desiring to put an end to such bloody amusements, abject and more appropriate for devils than for men, and with the resolve to take the necessary steps to save souls as much as possible, with the help of God, TO EVERY CHRISTIAN PRINCE OR RULER, honored with authority, WHATEVER ECCLESIASTICAL, CIVIL, ROYAL, IMPERIAL OR OTHER, AND WHATEVER BE HIS TITLE OR OFFICE, AS TO ALL PEOPLES AND STATES, DESIRING THAT OUR COMMANDMENT BE ESTABLISHED AND ENDURE FOREVER, under penalty of excommunication and anathema incurred through disobedience, FORBID AND INTERDICT to all peoples everywhere, those performances which include torture to bulls or beasts."

The decree has never been repealed. Write to: Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger, Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, 11 Piazza del S. Uffizio, Rome, Italy; and Pope John Paul II, The Vatican, Vatican city, Italy.

—D.P.G.

INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

The World Bank has begun a three-year pilot program for a world environmental fund, meant to provide up to \$1.5 billion for projects that will preserve rainforests and biological diversity, protect the oceans, and fight global warming. Doubting the World Bank's ability to manage the fund, critics point to its history of backing ecologically destructive development. Mainly involved in the Third World, the World Bank recently loaned

Edited By Merritt Clifton



Hydro-Quebec

Mexico \$45 million—with little environmental review—to underwrite logging in the Sierra Madre Occidental mountains, whose watershed feeds the Rio Grande.

Canada has allowed Quebec to split environmental review of roads to be built to serve the James Bay II hydroelectric project, the world's largest, from

review of the project itself. This enabled the roadbuilding to begin as The ANIMALS' AGENDA went to press. Cree natives and environmentalists argued that reviewing each part of James Bay II separately tends to minimize the cumulative impact. When James Bay II is done, it and James Bay I will together flood an area as big as France. (See "Taking Power From The Animals," July/August 1990.)

PandaAmerica Corp., of Torrance, Calif., using a panda logo somewhat resembling that of the World Wide Fund for Nature, is advertising special-issue gold coins, whose sale is to benefit the Fund for Endangered Wildlife, incorporated in March 1990. The FEW logo, of an elephant superimposed on a globe, resembles that of the World Society for the Protection of Animals. But neither FEW nor PandaAmerica have any link with either WWF, WSPA, or the similarly named Fund for Animals. Both PandaAmerica and FEW in fact belong to entrepreneur Martin Weiss, who in 1983-1984 sold gold coins commemorating the 1984 Olympics under the name PandaAmerica, without an Olympic vendors' license. Thousands of customers never got the coins they had ordered, refunds were delayed, and \$2 million in receipts vanished, prompting a U.S. Postal Service probe.

Canada's newly released national Green Plan calls for spending \$3 billion to protect the environment over the next five years; setting aside 12 percent of Canadian territory to protect wildlife and ecosystems, nearly double the amount now protected; reducing pollution and spending \$100 million to clean up the Arctic. Parliamentary critics charge that the plan is underbudgeted, vague, and will be difficult to implement. However, United Nations Environmental Program executive director Mostafa Tolba, long critical of Canadian failure to replant forests after logging, has acclaimed the Green Plan as "a model for the whole world to study."

A 220-pound pig named Francis broke out of a Red Deer, Alberta, slaughterhouse last July, and at deadline was still eluding attempts to catch him. A goat who leaped from a truck en route to slaughter near Lennoxville, Quebec, was caught and adopted as a pet by Brian and Vicki Herring of nearby North Hatley.

France is prosecuting 12 farmers for killing over 400 British sheep last summer in protest over trade policies. Vermont writer April Adams

INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS



and volunteer helpers, with WSPA support, rescued over 100 rare white storks from sludge ponds at Egypt's Sharm El Sheikh sewage treatment plant last fall.

Namibian law now threatens ivory and rhino horn poachers with fines of \$80,000 plus 20 years in prison. Despite the global ivory trade ban imposed in 1989, poaching goes on; at least 50 elephants were killed during 1990 in Kenya alone. South Africa, which did not sign the CITES ban, but honored it through 1990, said Jan. 2 it would continue honoring the ban through 1991. Zimbabwe and Botswana, however, continue exporting ivory.

Poachers in India are electrocuting rhinos by chasing them into wires thrown over power lines, says Esmond Martin of the World Wide Fund for Nature.

Over eight million Indians of all major religions celebrated Nov. 25 as a meatless day in the spirit of kinship with animals.

The Philippine government has announced the first captive birth of a tamaraw, a highly endangered wild ox.

The British Advertising Standards Authority has banned a Royal SPCA poster showing a pony on a meathook, issued to protest the European Economic Community's demand that Britain abolish a 30-year-old law against exporting horses for slaughter.

At WSPA urging, the commanders of Operation Desert Shield ordered troops training in the Saudi Arabian desert to avoid repetition of an Oct. 18 incident in which four camels were

killed by shellfire after wandering into a target range. The deaths were shown that night on ABC news.

China, where pet dogs are banned, on Oct. 10 opened a canine zoo near Beijing whose attractions include a Tibetan mastiff closely chained to a throne as the "Dog Emperor," with a court of 10 smaller dogs chained to steel chairs. All are in costume. For 25 cents, visitors can ride in dog carts; for 10 cents, they can stroke a dog. The dogs were confiscated from private owners. Protest to the Embassy of the Peoples' Republic of China, 2300 Conn. Ave. NW, Washington DC 20008.

China has announced a crackdown on wildlife smuggling.

A Turkish study claims there are 450,000 dolphins in the Black Sea, 4.5 times the current Soviet estimate.

Whale and dolphin-eating is up all over the world, scientists warned at the recent annual conference of the American Cetacean Society. Exemplifying the trend, Peruvian fishermen landed 2,300 dolphins in 1989, up from 200 in 1985. Worldwide, fishermen kill about 100,000 dolphins a year. As the meeting began, Japanese whalers set out to kill 330 whales in the name of research, for the fourth year in a row. After "research" is done, the rest of each carcass is sold for meat. Members of Greenpeace briefly halted the whaling on Christmas Eve by steering rubber dinghies between a group of minke whales and a whaling ship. Meanwhile, bowing to global outrage over the killing of 582 dolphins in Miiraku harbor Dec. 23, the Nagasaki prefectural government refused to pay the killers a bounty of \$38 a head

that they had received for killing 84 dolphins in 1989 and earlier in 1990. It was the second major dolphin massacre in a Japanese harbor in two months; over 100 were killed at Fukuejima Island on Nov. 3. Norway has also continued killing whales for "research," but has escaped U.S. trade sanctions by cutting the number of minke whales to be taken from 68 to five.

The Centre Jean Rostand, under the son of the author of *Cyrano de Bergerac*, is studying the feasibility of commercial frog-ranching in France. The French taste for frogs' legs—eight tons, or three million pairs, per year—has brought native frogs close to extinction, and has also depleted frogs in exporting regions including Egypt, India, Australia, Quebec, Costa Rica, and Brazil. As French cuisine has spread, world frogs' legs consumption has soared to over 100 tons per year.

Falling infant mortality rates in the Third World should soon brake the rate of population growth, says the United Nations Children's Fund, as parents quit trying to compensate for the anticipated early loss of children.

The Israel Defense Forces have agreed to halt a dog lab in which unnecessary surgery is done to desensitize new paramedics to the sight of open wounds, says Concern for Helping Animals in Israel.

The 80,000 survivors from a load of 86,000 Australian sheep were moved from the transport ship *Mawashi Al Gazeem* to a Saudi Arabian feedlot in the United Arab Emirates on Jan. 1, 38 days after both Saudi Arabia and the UAE refused to accept them for slaughter. Of 467,000 Australian sheep rejected by the Saudis earlier in 1990, nearly 30,000 died on shipboard, according to WSPA, which renewed appeals for a ban on live sheep shipments. (See "The Myth of the Good Shepherd," May 1990.)

A Polish cell of the Animal Liberation Front claims to have carried out 14 direct actions

Continued on next page

INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

Continued from previous page
since February, 1989, including two laboratory raids that freed 62 rats and a tortoise.

"The day has passed when we should be picking off grizzlies for the fun of it or for a trophy," World Wildlife Fund Canada president Monte Hummel stated recently, urging the nation to adopt a survival strategy for all large carnivores.

Afraid eucalyptus plantations for paper pulp will push them off their rented land, over 2,000 Portuguese farmers fought police to rip out young eucalyptus trees near Valpacos, while residents of Tazones and Lueca, Spain, destroyed plantations quietly at night. About 13 percent of Portuguese forests are now eucalyptus, imported from Australia, vs. 21 percent native cork oak and 40 percent pine. While Portugal produces more than half the world's cork, eucalyptus pulp makes the landowners more money. The Portuguese environmental group Quercus charges that eucalyptus also dries up scarce springs, causes soil erosion, and displaces wildlife.

A Swedish study found that men who eat fish from the Baltic Sea daily have higher blood level dioxin counts than Vietnam veterans who were exposed to Agent Orange.

Separate studies by U.S. and British teams report that 1990 was the world's warmest year since records have been kept.

The Mexican Animal Protection Society recently picketed the Catholic church in Hermosillo to protest pigeon poisoning ordered by the archbishop.

The chief of fisheries in Sinaloa state, Mexico, quit recently after Mazatlan port authorities caught him issuing unregistered commercial fishing permits.

Police in Oman massacred wild dogs and foxes on Christmas Day, after an eight-year-old boy died of rabies.

A study by Aberdeen Univ., partially funded by the League Against Cruel Sports, has

"There is but one activist in Pakistan, to the best of my knowledge, involved in direct action for the animals," reports Feroze Golwalla—Lady Constance Hunt, 83, who came from Switzerland specifically to help animals circa 1950, and still confronts abusive burro drivers and dog owners wherever she sees them. There is an SPCA hospital and shelter in Karachi, the Pakistani capital, but it's "in a busy and expensive area of the city," according to Golwalla, "and the government has periodically tried to take it over with the intention of selling it." Golwalla was in Pakistan recently to promote spay/neuter and vegetarianism, draw attention to Islamic teachings on animal care, promote kindness toward strays and livestock, and fight the widespread belief "that if a dog touches them, they are defiled for life. To cleanse themselves," believers must "take a bath seven times and undergo extensive religious rituals." Golwalla would like to see one of the major U.S. groups sponsor a mission to Pakistan, noting that "In a place where human rights, especially women's, are not fully respected, working for the animals can prove to be a real test of love and commitment." Meanwhile, he requests donations of literature to be distributed to Pakistanis; contact him at 607 Woodcrest Lane, #236, Arlington, TX 76010.

—M.C.

established that fox populations have no relationship to lamb mortality. Claiming a need to protect lambs, the Dept. of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland funds 29 fox-killing clubs, who trap, shoot, and poison over 10,000 foxes a year—even though DAFF's own research shows that foxes cause no more than two percent of lamb mortality.

The German Green Party lost all but two of their seats in the newly united nation's first Parliamentary election—even though they won more votes in the old East Germany than in the West. Overall, the Greens got

3.9 percent of the vote, down from 8.3 percent in 1987. Observers, including Green Party cofounder Petra Kelly, suspected the Greens had spent too much time debating ideology and not enough addressing practical issues.

The death of four carp in filming a commercial for a non-toxic, non-polluting detergent brought a furor in Sweden—but also seems to have revolutionized Swedish laundry habits, to the benefit of millions of fish and other beings.

Drought has interrupted the breeding of Australian crocodiles, who mate only in the monsoon season.

On Oct. 7, 1990, a French smuggler was caught in Bangkok as he tried to board a Thai Airways flight to Paris with three baby gibbons under his coat. Some of their teeth had been filed to the gums and others yanked out with pliers. The gibbons were seized; two soon died of malnutrition and trauma. Yet the smuggler was allowed to depart without charges. The Intl. Primate Protection League asks that protest be directed to Dr. Subin Pinkayan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Wang Saranrom, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

Swedish animal smuggler Ingemar Forss, who has also done business from Poland, Denmark, and Malaysia, recently flew four young chimpanzees from Uganda to the USSR, in violation of CITES, with the aid of Ugandan chief game warden Moses Okua and deputy minister for tourism and wildlife Wilson Nadiope. The deal was exposed by the Ugandan newspaper *New Visions* and IPPL.

As U.S. meat sales drop, packers have turned to export markets, raising beef sales abroad from 2.9 to 3.7 percent of U.S. production over the past two years, and increasing foreign pork sales by 47 percent. IBP, the biggest exporter, has quadrupled foreign sales, from \$210 million in 1983 to \$875 million in 1989. About 70 percent of the beef and 55 percent of the pork goes to Japan, where meat

import quotas are due to be expanded this year. However, retail beef sales in Japan have markedly slowed. Of 394,000 tons imported in 1990, 100,000 tons were unsold at year's end, despite a 20 percent price cut over the previous six months. U.S. trade negotiators insist the price should fall even more. Anticipating the new competition, many Japanese beef farmers are giving up their traditional one-at-a-time approach in favor of factory farming.

France in early December recalled an Antibes Marineland crew that had been sent to Morocco to capture seven highly endangered Mediterranean monk seals, over worldwide protest. Nov. 19, WSPA and the Bellerive Foundation, in association with the French group Robin des Bois, sued the French environment ministry in hopes of overturning the Antibes Marineland's permission to import the seals. A preliminary hearing revealed that Morocco had agreed to allow the capture after being told it had been endorsed by the Intl. Scientific Committee for the Protection of the Monk Seal, which had never been told a capture was planned and whose leading members opposed the capture.

Czechoslovakia is killing and burning the remains of over 130,000 dairy cows and calves whose milk and flesh contain PCBs.

The Argentine government has sold the Buenos Aires zoo to a group led by TV star Gerardo Sofovich, who pledged to get the zoo animals out of cages, into more natural habitat—and to double both the number of species and the number of members of each species on display. Members of a rival consortium meanwhile accused Sofovich of involvement in illegal pelt smuggling.

Darci Alves da Silva, 22, pleaded guilty Dec. 12 to killing Brazilian Rubber Tappers' Union founder Chico Mendes. Mendes had enraged politically powerful ranchers by opposing destruction of the rain forest to clear pastures. Many observers believe Silva entered the guilty

plea to protect his father Darly, a rancher, who is widely suspected of having ordered the Mendes murder, who was convicted as an accomplice on a younger son's testimony, and who faces trial soon for three other politically motivated murders. Both Darci and Darly Alves da Silva were sentenced to 19 years in prison, but immediately filed appeals. Over 1,000 Brazilians have died in disputes over rainforest land since 1980; the killers have been obtained only twice before.

Human chains of Penan natives stopped rainforest logging in five parts of Sarawak state, Malaysia, just before Christmas. Forceful retaliation

from the lumber interests was expected. Globally, over 41 million acres of rainforest were cut in 1990, up from 25 million in 1980, according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

The World Wildlife Fund reports that hunters in north-central Vietnam are regularly trapping and eating the Vo Quy's pheasant, previously thought extinct.

McDonald's, for an undisclosed fee, was allowed to display its logo on a recent Canadian commemorative stamp sheet. The sheets were promoted to schoolchildren, to encourage stamp collecting

International Notes: The Animal Alliance of Canada has formed as a national voice for animal rights, with a distinguished board and staff including Anne Livingston, Barry Kent MacKay, and Holly Penfound. The new group's first achievement was a ban on pound seizure in Oshawa, Ontario. Get info from 1640 Bayview Ave., Suite 1916, Toronto, Ontario M4G 4E9. ♦ Students for the Protection of Animal Rights and Rehabilitation of the Wilderness have formed at 42 Windsor St., Sunnyridge, Germiston 1401, T.V.L., South Africa. ♦ *Faith, Hope, & Charity*, published by the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, exposes the role of major medical research charities in funding largely futile animal

research. Send 3.45 pounds to 16-A Crane Grove, London N7 8LB, UK. ♦ Sea Turtle Survival (P.O. Box 790, London SW16 3NJ, UK) asks that letters protesting lack of enforcement along "protected" sea turtle nesting beaches be sent to Stefanos Manos, head of Physical Planning and Public Works, 17 Amaliados St., 115 23 Athens, Greece. ♦ A New York dinner held by the Tony Fitzjohn/George Adamson African Wildlife Preservation Trust recently raised \$100,000 for the Mkomazi Game Reserve in Tanzania. ♦ People Against Vivisection has won a pound seizure ban in Campbelltown, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, formerly a major supplier of dogs for research.

INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

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Nettie Walker, 73, of Dublin, Georgia, shot her husband in the shoulder to stop him from killing one of her chickens for breakfast.

Backed by the racing industry as a public relations ploy, Retired Greyhounds as Pets of Connecticut places 200 to 300 former racing dogs per year who would otherwise be killed—at annual cost of \$90,000. Many more greyhounds are killed before they ever get to the track, because they don't run fast enough or get hurt in training.

EPA head William Reilly says he will veto the \$1 billion Two Forks Dam, planned for the South Platte River in Colorado, because it threatens too much wildlife habitat. (See "Taking Power From The Animals," July/August 1990.)

The Army Corps of Engineers temporarily withdrew plans for a proposed \$141 million expansion of the Los Angeles and Long Beach harbors on Jan. 5, after the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service said it had "the potential to be the most significantly damaging of any project to fish and wildlife resources on the Pacific coast."

Clear-cutting on steep slopes of the Cascade mountains apparently caused major flooding in northwestern Washington early this winter. The Skagit River ran brown with eroded topsoil for weeks afterward.

Edited By MERRITT CLIFTON



Measures to save the northern spotted owl and creation of the Smith River Natl. Recreation Area are expected to reduce timber sales from the Six Rivers Natl. Forest in northern Calif. by 60 percent. An even bigger sales drop is expected at the Shasta-Trinity Natl. Forest, with lesser reductions at the Mendocino and Klamath Natl. Forests. The threatened status of the northern spotted owl has meanwhile been challenged by the discovery that it may be genetically identical to the California spotted owl. The same study, by researchers from Humboldt State Univ. in California and the American Museum of Natural History, found that New Mexico spotted owls are so different from the Pacific Coast owls that they should be reclassified as a separate species. All of the owls are scarce, numbering no more than 2,000 to 3,000 each.

Millie, the White House springer spaniel, has been spayed, after having one litter of puppies and several false pregnancies.

Four 50-million-year-old skulls of a mouse-sized primate called *Shononius*, found in Wyoming, suggest the most distant human ancestors may have evolved in North America rather than Asia or Africa.

The New Orleans city council has permitted two more horse-drawn carriages to join the 20 already licensed, and is debating whether to allow still more. The new carriages belong to Kim Charbonnet, daughter of a longtime aide to mayor Sidney Barthelemy.

Washington D.C. adopted a carriage horse protection bylaw Dec. 18, a week after two carriage owners were charged with cruelty to animals and four horses were impounded. Arguing that the bylaw isn't tough enough, PETA pledged to seek the 15,000 signatures needed to put a carriage ban on the next city ballot.

The Stardust Resort and Casino in Las Vegas, Nev., closed the "Lido de Paris" revue starring Bobby Berosini and his performing orangutans on Feb. 28, after a 32-year run. Berosini won a \$3.2 million libel judgement vs. PETA and lesser sums from the Performing Animal Welfare Society and individual

Continued on next page

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Continued from previous page

activists last summer, after they released a video purportedly showing him beating the oranges with a metal rod. Berosini testified that the video, taken by dancers in his troupe (who were subsequently fired) had ruined his career.

Tenneco Inc. has donated \$1,000 acres of mineral rights it held on the 321,703-acre Gray Ranch Preserve in New Mexico and 20,000 acres of mineral rights on the Sycan Marsh in Oregon to the Nature Conservancy, which maintains both properties.

The Calif. Coastal Commission on Dec. 12 rejected Bob Hope's plan to build 26 luxury homes in Malibu Canyon, jeopardizing a land swap that would have transferred 5,700 acres of mountain land to public use. Hope agreed last April to deed over his most ecologically sensitive holdings, contingent upon being able to develop the rest.

Developer Won Yoo has agreed to sell the ecologically fragile 3,825-acre Santa Rosa Plateau, near Lake Elsinor, Calif., to Riverside County, the Metropolitan Water District, and the Calif. Nature Conservancy—if they can raise \$35.4 million for it by March 29. Otherwise he'll build a subdivision.

The Animal Industry Foundation, a pro-meat group, is seeking \$75,000-\$100,000 to air anti-animal rights ads on radio and in newspapers in six major cities. The ads are being produced by BMC Strategies Inc. of Lexington, Mass.

The Oregon Land Coalition, a pro-logging group, has attacked Mattel Toys for a Barbie doll ad suggesting that children can help the world if they "keep the trees from falling, keep the eagles soaring." OLC accused Mattel, American Greeting Cards, K-Mart, Canon Copiers, Ralston Purina, Cotler Mfg., and Shearson Lehman Hutton of "shutting down the engines of this country...in the name of environmentalism," on behalf of "powerful, monied groups," because in various ways they support environmental organizations.

The Natl. Marine Fisheries Service has found high levels of pesticides and PCBs in 23 marine mammals who were stranded, caught by fishermen, or killed under special permits off the Alaskan coast and in Puget Sound. The testing also found that pregnant pilot whales apparently pass the chemicals on to their fetuses. The NMFS said the levels

of chemicals found, though more than expected, was probably not enough to have hurt the animals. The NMFS hopes to test 77 more marine mammals over the next two years.

The New Fillmore, a San Francisco monthly newspaper with 17,500 circulation, now refuses meat, poultry, and fish ads. "The realities about the damage an animal-based diet wreaks upon our health and the environment have become too overwhelming for me to ignore," said publisher David Ish, who admitted the loss of local grocery store advertising would hurt him.

The number of loggerhead turtle nests found at MacArthur State Park, Florida, jumped from 581 in 1989 to 1,062 in 1990, but experts warned that since loggerheads nest in cycles rather than annually, the increase might reflect a coincidence of cycles among different groups, rather than more turtles.

Drug-sniffing dogs aren't trained by addicting them to drugs, contrary to rumor, but rather by giving them play time with a coveted toy when they find contraband. However, growing numbers of the dogs accidentally overdose themselves by excitedly seizing drugs in their mouths. Dr. Val Beasley of the Univ. of Illinois described canine detoxification in a recent issue of the *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Assn.* (See "Dogs On The Beat," Oct. 1990.)

Pearl, Mississippi, is spending \$1,650 to kill beavers who allegedly cause local flooding. Rankin County, including Pearl, pays another \$2,000 a year for beaver killing. For that money, they could buy about 200 20-foot-long perforated plastic pipes, each of which could keep the water behind a beaver dam at any level they want. (See "Beavers: Nature's Engineers Build Ecologically," July/Aug. 1990.)

New York mayor David Dinkins has asked the N.Y. city council to ban the sale and possession of assault weapons. A record 2,200 people were murdered in New York City last year, the majority with guns. The Natl. Rifle Assn. and other pro-hunting groups have long blocked gun control laws in New York, as elsewhere. In California, where police estimate 300,000 semiautomatic weapons are in private hands, only about 15,000 gun owners complied with mandatory registration by Jan. 1, 1991. An NRA spokesperson described noncompliance as patriotic civil disobedience in the tradition of Martin Luther King.

A record 201 manatees died in Florida waters last year, up from 166 in 1989 and 133 in 1988. At least 46 were killed by collisions with boats, despite new nautical speed limits and a public awareness campaign. Another 46 died during a Jan. 1990 cold snap. The Fla. Dept. of Natural Resources has begun a manatee census in hopes of finding more than the 1,200 who were counted over the past two years. ▲



The Calif. Horse Racing Board has charged 12 trainers with illegally giving their horses cocaine to boost performance. The board charged six other trainers with the same offense in 1988-1989, but only one was convicted. Two of that group have filed \$25 million lawsuits against the board and the testing laboratory that produced the test results that led to the charges.

Los Angeles has exempted four-acre Laurel Canyon Park from the city's leash law, so that local dogs will have at least one place to run free.

The owner of the former Marineland aquarium in Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif., is allowing ORCAS, the Organization for the Respect and Care of Animals of the Sea, to use it as a marine mammal rehabilitation center pending completion of a permanent rehab center at Fort MacArthur.

Troops rushed to the Persian Gulf last winter often had only hours to settle their affairs, including placing pets. Shelters near big bases were inundated with animals they lacked the space and funds to keep until the troops came home. The Humane Society of the U.S. urged local shelters to start foster care hotlines. The North County Humane Society, in Oceanside, Calif., placed 150 pets in foster homes for Marines who were shipping out of Camp Pendleton in the two weeks before Christmas. An adopt-a-pet program formed by Landa Payne of the Greater Killeen Chamber of Commerce in Texas placed 70 pets belonging to troops who were leaving Fort Hood. The Houston Animal Rights

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Team organized a similar program. The Reptile Defense Fund set up a national care network for snakes, turtles, and lizards. Aware of the problem, the Navy gave reservist Donna-Grace Schwenter, of Harper Woods, Mich., emergency leave to find and place her lost dog.

The Army took advantage of the Persian Gulf crisis to seek a 125,000-acre emergency expansion of Ft. Irwin, Calif., where a proposed 242,000-acre expansion has been delayed because it would infringe upon habitat for the endangered desert tortoise.

New York state has purchased 6,412 acres of one of the most critical bald eagle habitats in the eastern U.S., plus conservation rights to 5,565 acres more. About 55 bald eagles now occupy the area. New York had only one nesting pair of bald eagles as of 1976. The state placed 198 young eagles in the wild over the next 13 years, and now boasts 10 nesting pairs, with a goal of 40 to 50 nesting pairs by the year 2000.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service plans to release 75 bald eagles in Alabama this spring. None have nested in Alabama since 1962, but the number wintering there has grown from 35 in 1980 to 140 in 1988. The 75 will be hatched from eggs laid by some of the 391 breeding pairs of bald eagles who nest in Florida (out of 509 breeding pairs in the entire South). Of 71 eggs taken from Florida nests last year, 51 eagles hatched and were released in Oklahoma.

The Animal Liberation Front began 1991 with a pre-dawn raid on the Cook County Hospital animal lab in Chicago, taking 11 rabbits, 10 guinea pigs, and dozens of rats who had been used in burn experiments and gastrointestinal research. An ALF press release called "not deeds of science or medicine, but of shocking, sadistic insanity." The ALF raiders fed fresh fruit to several baboons, who could not be removed from the premises. Police reportedly sought two Caucasian women in connection with the raid, the 113th reported ALF action in the U.S.

The Avicultural Breeding and Research Center in Loxahatchee, Fla., the Arizona Fish and Game Dept., and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are offering a one-year amnesty from prosecution to illegal owners of endangered thick-billed parrots who give them up to a joint captive breeding and release program. Once extinct in the U.S. wild, 43 thick-billed parrots

have been returned to their former habitat in the Arizona pine forests since 1988. Scientists involved in the project have warned, however, that the habitat could be jeopardized if Newmont Mining Corp. goes ahead with planned gold exploration in the Coronado Natl. Forest.

Yet another no-kill shelter ran into trouble in late December, as the Michigan Agriculture Dept. ordered Ken Zeldea's Haven for Unwanted Animals to close by February due to unsanitary conditions and a leaky roof. Zeldea took over the shelter, formerly called the Oakland Humane Society, from Lydia Stack, who had also been pressured to clean up and fix up or shut down.

"The optimum amount of red meat you eat should be zero," concluded Dr. Walter Willet of the Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston after studying the diets and health histories of 88,751 female nurses, aged 34 to 59, for six years. Willet found that those who ate the most animal fat were most likely to get colon cancer, and that those who ate red meat daily were 2.5 times more likely to get colon cancer than those who ate little or none. The study appeared in the Jan. issue of *The New England Journal of Medicine*.

Heat exhaustion caused by equipment failure killed 208 lab animals at the Univ. of Colo. Health Sciences Center the night of Oct. 23. Most of the animals, including four monkeys, were used in experiments by researchers Curt Freed and Barry Hoffer to see if tissue transplanted from aborted fetuses can heal brain damage.

The Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept. has revoked the International Wildlife Park's license to keep native Texas

animals. This affects nine of the estimated 650 animals on display at the Grand Prairie, Tex., zoo, which often floods and has been severely criticized for allegedly poor standards of care. (See *News Shorts*, Jan./Feb. 1991.)

Jack Graham of Lawrence, Kansas, plowed under the 80-acre Elkins Prairie on Nov. 22—the largest virgin grassland left in the region—because the Douglas County Commission wouldn't pay more than \$6,000 an acre to preserve it. The Nature Conservancy earlier bid \$3,500 an acre. Graham hopes to make much more by selling the land to developers. Only about two percent of the original North American tall-grass prairie remains.

California sport fishing license sales have fallen from 1.96 million in 1985 to 1.48 million in 1990—partly because drought and pollution have damaged popular fishing areas, industry experts claim, and partly because the fishing population has aged.

Of the "Ten Worst Zoos" Parade magazine named in 1989, the Oakland, Glen Oak (Peoria, Ill.), Franklin Park (Boston, Mass.), and Spokane zoos have greatly improved, says *Parade* investigator Bernard Gavzer. Another, the Nay Aug Zoo in Scranton, Penn., closed last year. The Brevard Zoo in Melbourne, Fla., and the Prospect Park Zoo in Brooklyn, N.Y., are closed for renovation. The Space Farms Zoo in Sussex, N.J., Terry Lou Zoo in Scotch Plains, N.J., and Saunooke's Bear Land in Cherokee, N.C., are reportedly still doing business as usual, though the latter was recently sold and the new owner has pledged to renovate.

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The San Diego Zoological Society made headlines often over the winter, not always on purpose. First, Fred, the cockatoo star of TV's *Baretta*, valued at \$15,000, was stolen from the San Diego Wild Animal Park. Then Maya, 51, the oldest San Diego Zoo elephant, fell headlong into a concrete moat Dec. 23 and was euthanized after tearing leg ligaments trying to climb out. The injuries kept her from standing, and would have caused her to suffocate beneath her own weight. The Humane Society of the U.S. charged the zoo with having "grossly inadequate" facilities, but a USDA inspection found no violations of Animal Welfare Act. HSUS elephant expert Lisa Landres quit the San Diego Zoo two years ago after another elephant, Dunda, was beaten with ax handles by four co-workers. As local media discussed the need for funds to improve security and the elephant quarters, the zoo tried to raise \$50,000 to charter a jet specially equipped to bring back five gorillas, who were loaned out to the Philadelphia Zoo and bought from the Cincinnati Zoo during construction of a new \$11.5 million gorilla facility. Meanwhile the zoo lost another cockatoo, King Tut, who came from Singapore as an adult in 1925. Tut died suddenly in his cage.

Martin Sheen is now directing a bullfight film, and told *The Christian Science Monitor* he "doesn't care" what animal rights people think.

Boston's Stone Zoo shut Nov. 12 due to budget cuts. The affiliated Franklin Park Zoo took 226 of the 306 animals left homeless. Most of the rest were placed with other zoos around the U.S., but Metroparks Zoos director Mark Goldstein refused to say some wouldn't be sold to dealers.

Anheuser-Busch, owners of the Sea World and Busch Gardens aquarium and zoo chains, is funding a 158-acre project called Wildlife West near Edgewood, New Mexico. Director Roger Alink describes it as "a habitat for injured, orphaned, unwanted, and otherwise displaced animals." It will also include a petting zoo and a traveling wildlife show.

Parasites from farm waste are killing young wading birds in the Everglades, says the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This jeopardizes the South Florida Water Management District's \$400 million plan to use 76,000 acres of marsh as a natural farm waste treatment plant.

Washington State Univ. has won a \$210,000 EPA contract to study how much methane cows make when they belch. Cows in as many as 10 nations will be fitted with tubes running from near their mouths to methane-monitoring backpacks. Cattle are thought to be responsible for about 15 percent of atmospheric methane, one of the major gases causing global warming.

High lead levels found in trout, mice, chipmunks, and squirrels who live near the Pecos River in New Mexico could poison the raptors who eat them, says the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The lead comes from mining waste that leaches into tributaries.

The Bureau of Land Management has ordered the DeLamar Silver Mine of Idaho to keep waterfowl from drinking water polluted with cyanide by mining operations, and to post a bond of \$10 million to guarantee the site will be cleansed when the mine closes. Twenty-three birds died at the mine last October alone.

A starving polar bear entered Point Lay, Alaska, on Dec. 28, then killed and ate 28-year-old Carl Stalker as he led the bear away from his eight-months-pregnant wife. The bear was killed two hours later. It was the first verified unprovoked polar bear attack on a human in the U.S.; polar bears killed and ate men in Canada in 1983 and 1985.

California has barred the release of helium-filled metallic balloons, as a menace to wildlife and power lines. Such balloons may be sold only if they are attached to heavier objects, e.g. mugs and keychains.

Three young Chinese alligators and two baby Siamese crocodiles—both species almost extinct in the wild—were stolen from the St. Augustine, Fla., Alligator Farm on Nov. 5. The Chinese alligators were recovered three days later. The reptiles had been hatched for the Bronx Zoo.

The Wistar Institute, of Philadelphia, wants to test a genetically engineered rabies vaccine next in Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, after testing on Parramore Island, Virginia, showed that 65 percent of the native raccoons were immunized by eating vaccine-laden bait. Fearing risk to the environment—and the implications of a precedent for introducing human-created species into nature—The Natl. Wildlife Federation is urging more study of the Virginia test data. Developed in

1982, the vaccine has been used in France without incident since 1987.

As the General Accounting Office released a report showing public grazing lands have deteriorated (see "Feral Animals: Alien Menace?," elsewhere in this issue), assistant Secretary for the Interior David O'Neal told members of the New Mexico Cattle Growers' Assn. to fight critics by producing "data proving our rangelands are getting better."

Earth Island Institute called a national boycott of Bumble Bee tuna Dec. 4, after staffer Brenda Killian witnessed Bumble Bee's parent firm Unicoird, of Thailand, buying tuna from a boat that netted it "on dolphin." Bumble Bee, Starkist, and Chicken of the Sea pledged in April 1990 to can only "dolphin safe" tuna. Bumble Bee president Mark Koob admitted the Unicoird purchase broke the pledge, but said it was a one-time error, contrary to Earth Island information indicating such purchases went on from July 1990 through October. Bumble Bee also pledged to spend up to \$500,000 to research dolphin-safe fishing methods, and to pay all costs of basing a fulltime environmentalist observer at Unicoird for a year to verify that future tuna purchases are dolphin-safe. Greenpeace and the Dolphin Coalition meanwhile asked the international tuna industry to endorse a five-point dolphin-safe policy, while the Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration completed the fifth year of a six-year dolphin population study by noting that while dolphins don't seem to be declining presently, they are considerably fewer now than in 1960, when U.S. tuna vessels adopted the "on dolphin" fishing method.

Patrons of the 112 Fair Lanes bowling alley franchises who gave food to a Thanksgiving collection for the needy got two chances to knock down 10 pins with a frozen turkey.

A last-minute amendment to a Hollywood, Fla., ordinance that was supposed to ban exhibits of live animals on city property allows malls to host animal displays and petting zoos during Easter week. Activist Jack Tanis said the change was made by city commissioner Suzanne Gunzburger and city attorney Alan Koslow "without the knowledge or consent of any other city commission member, and was not discussed publicly."

Five squad cars and eight policemen surrounded, and shot to death a German shepherd/Belgian sheepdog cross in downtown Minneapolis at 2:30

A.M. on Oct. 22, firing at close range at least eight times, after a courier swore he'd seen a wolf and that as a hunter he knew what one looks like. The department defended the action—but in California, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dept. and the city of West Hollywood are giving 130 deputies and officers special training in animal handling, after a deputy shot a homeless man's dog in a similar incident. (West Hollywood also recently exempted lost pet notices from an ordinance banning posters from city utility poles.)

Squirrels bit two children in two weeks recently at a park in Montgomery County, Maryland, apparently mistaking accidentally dropped food for deliberate offerings.

The Green Committees of Correspondence (the U.S. Green Party) have issued a policy on Animal Liberation and Life Forms. Copies are \$2.00 from P.O. Box 14141, San Francisco, CA 94114.

Carlsbad, New Mexico residents celebrated Christmas by taking food to the animals at Living Desert State Park, while in Chicago, 7,000 people sang to the animals at the Lincoln Park Zoo.

An unknown sniper has killed 50 cats over the past 18 months as they exercised in the outdoor fenced runs of the no-kill New Iberia, La., animal shelter.

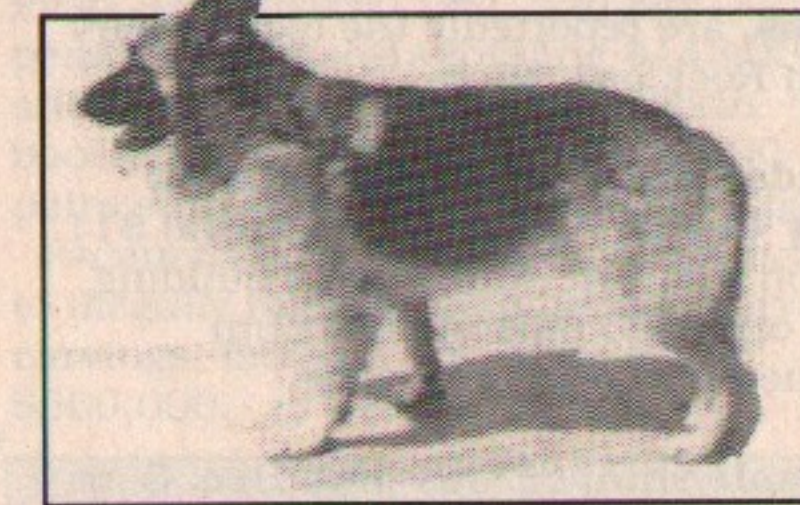
The USDA has approved Auburn University's plan to see how well common carp implanted with growth genes from trout survive in outdoor ponds. Auburn is seeking a way to breed fatter, healthier catfish for fish farmers. Mississippi farmers produced 190,000 tons of catfish in 1990. Mississippi catfish processing plants paid \$76 million to a workforce of 6,000—mostly poorly educated rural black women, whose average wage was \$4.05 an hour; \$4.30 an hour if they could skin 15 fish a minute. Low pay and frequent injuries caused workers at the two biggest plants, both owned by Delta Pride, to start a strike Sept. 12 that was still on at deadline.

Lack of funding has apparently killed a plan to bring horse racing to Lubbock, Tex.

The Natl. Academy of Sciences reported Jan. 8 that fighting pollution will do more to protect the health of people who eat fish than increasing inspections at seafood processing plants. A tougher fish inspection law is

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reported high on the 1991 Congressional agenda. Contaminated seafood kills an average of 22 Americans a year, causing 65,000 illnesses.



Ignoring the open front door, a German shepherd kept one-year-old Michael Brady warm for two days in an unheated mountain cabin near Ruidoso, N.M., enabling him to survive without serious injury after his mother died Dec. 6 of a sudden asthma attack.

The Univ. of Minnesota regents have agreed to let Pathology Associates Inc. of Jefferson, Ark., do a Defense Dept.-funded study on the university's Rosemount campus that will use 1,100 mink to test the toxicity of a chemical found in groundwater. The university will get the deed to a \$900,000 building that will be put up at Pathology Associates' expense to house the project.

Squid who live off Cape Cod have a nerve cell enzyme that breaks down nerve gas. The Defense Dept. is trying to find a way to synthesize it and use it to neutralize chemical weapons.

A record 53 pilot whales beached themselves on Cape Cod Dec. 12; ten survived. A total of 368 whales have run aground on Cape Cod since 1980. No one knows why.

The Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms is doing genetic testing on an unidentified woman's skeleton found near Calumet City, Ill., in 1978, to see if she was heiress Helen Brach. Brach, then 65, vanished from her Rochester, Minn., home in 1977, leaving an estate now worth over \$50 million to the Helen Brach Foundation, which funds many projects to help animals (including some special projects of The ANIMALS' AGENDA). The Chicago *Tribune* said the investigation developed out of a federal probe of horse traders suspected of defrauding wealthy clients.

The Rutgers University Shellfish Research Laboratory, in Bilvalve, N.J., wants to experimentally cultivate a parasite-resistant Japanese oyster in Delaware Bay. Parasites afflicting native oysters cut the commercial catch by 90

percent from 1950 to 1987, when the state imposed a three-year moratorium on oyster fishing.

Although the FDA banned the domestic sale and distribution of turtles under four inches long in 1975, after finding that nearly 15 percent of U.S. salmonella cases came from contact with small turtles, turtle eggs are still commonly shipped abroad to be hatched and sold as pets. Health and Welfare Canada recently found 37 different types of salmonella in six lots of U.S. turtle eggs, 30 of them resistant to common antibiotics.

Rogue River Natl. Forest biologist Dave Wondercheck is reportedly trying to catch an endangered gray wolf in a padded leghold trap to prove the species still exists in Oregon. A wolf was last killed in Oregon in 1946, but there were 13 reported sightings in 1989, when a Rogue River Natl. Forest surveyor photographed several in the Siskiyau Mountains. Protest to John F. Turner, Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington DC 20240.

Under pressure from Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan, the Japanese-owned MCA Corp. has agreed to turn over the Yosemite Park and Curry Co., acquired in December 1990, to a U.S.-based charitable trust. Holding a monopoly on Yosemite concessions, Park and Curry policies have long influenced park management toward expanded tourism. Whether the new management means a gentler approach is yet to be seen. Meanwhile, researchers report that non-native trout stocked at 13 Yosemite lakes are devouring young Yosemite toads and Sierra yellow-legged frogs to the verge of extinction. A third of Yosemite's pines have been hurt by groundlevel ozone pollution. Prolonged drought and highly acidic rain—when rain falls—also menace Yosemite flora and fauna.

Mexican food, offering multiple vegetarian options, is the fastest-growing sector of the fastfood business, with earnings up from \$2.3 billion in 1986 to \$3.6 billion in 1990. Taco Bell chain earnings are up from \$1.2 to \$2.5 billion over the same period, while fried chicken and hamburger franchise earnings have leveled off or dropped.

The Univ. of Wash. animal care committee has approved a study that will isolate monkeys at birth, induce self-injurious behavior, and then kill them to analyze brain tissue, supposedly to aid the developmentally disabled. Seven of the 20 committee

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members fought the project as questionable science.

Corbin City, N.J., mayor Ron Murat told residents to keep their children inside and stay out of the woods after coyotes were seen locally, apparently unaware coyote attacks on humans are almost unknown, and were provoked by human aggression in all three recorded cases.

Oklahoma City has upped its maximum penalty for cruelty to animals from a fine of \$100 to a fine of \$500 plus 90 days in jail.

The Rev. LeRoy Singleton was reinstated to the pulpit at the Mt. Zion African Methodist Episcopal church in Ellendale, Del., on Dec. 11, 10 weeks after a senior clergyman told him his seeing eye dog was no longer welcome there because some parishioners feared the dog might attack them.

The Hercules Corp. has given 100 surplus rocket casings to the Utah Div. of Wildlife, to be used as water tanks for wildlife in drought areas.

Live hermit crabs, glued to gilded chains, are reportedly the teen jewelry fad in Rockford, Mich.

Florida Education Commissioner Betty Castor has offered to spend \$11 million from the state school building fund on a \$56 million aquarium planned for Fort Lauderdale.

A female rhinoceros died Dec. 3 at the Audubon Zoo in New Orleans during a horn-trimming operation intended to stimulate her to breed. Long-horned females tend to drive away males during the rough rhino courting ritual.

Carme, Inc. product labels, which used to say that 25 cents from each purchase would go to animal rights groups, now read "25 cents donation... given to groups which support

alternatives to animal testing." The Johns Hopkins Institute for Alternatives to Animal Testing was a 1990 fund recipient. Carme has been boycotted by animal rights groups since it was bought by the Intl. Research and Development Corp., a leading user of animals in testing, in 1989.

The San Diego Supercomputer Center has developed a program simulating the effect of a jet engine sucking in a flock of birds, to replace a gun that shot in eight chickens during engine design tests.

Colorado House minority leader Ruth Wright (D-Boulder) has pledged to introduce a bill this year to extend an existing ban on big game killing contests to all mammals. If passed, the bill would prevent a repetition of last year's prairie dog massacre at Nucla, Colo., which the organizers plan to turn into an annual event, and would prevent a coyote-killing contest planned for Baca County.

ANIMAL NEWSLINE

COURT CALENDAR

Where The Buffalo Roam

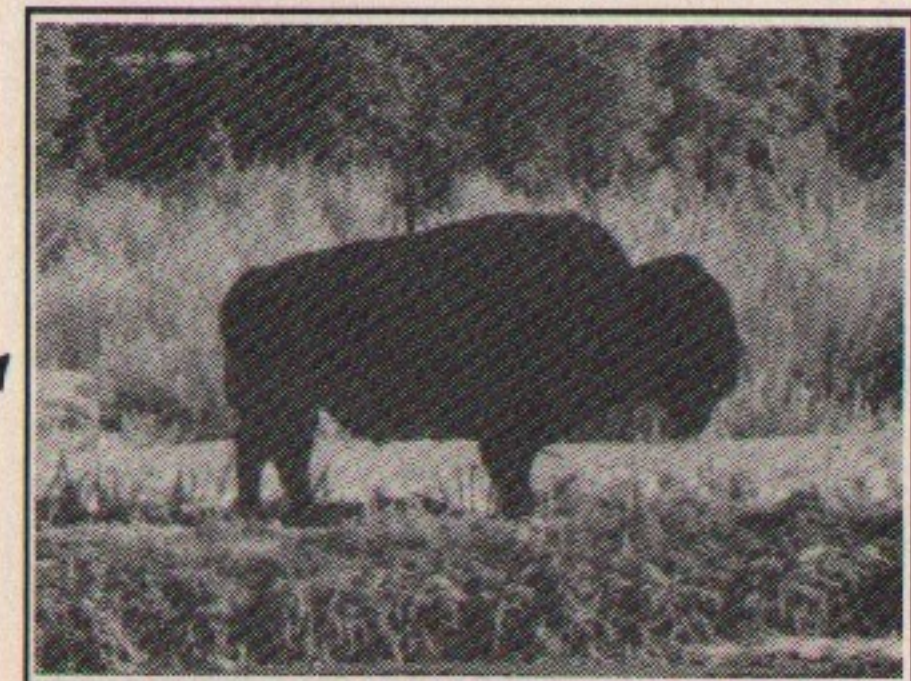
The Fund for Animals on Jan. 16 lost a bid to save Yellowstone Park bison from slaughter when they wander across the park's northern border. Federal district judge Charles Lovell raised hopes Jan. 11 when he ruled that the Fund had standing to sue the Natl. Park Service and the state of Montana on behalf of the bison, on grounds the 200,000 Fund members have shown specific concern for them over many years. But Lovell finally ruled that the killing could proceed as planned.

Contending the 3,000 bison in Yellowstone may carry the cattle disease *brucellosis*, which causes stillbirths and miscarriages, Montana initially authorized hunters to kill them as they left the park in 1985. The killings became a national issue when 569 were shot in 1988-89. Only four were killed in 1989-90, as protesters from the Fund and other groups outnumbered hunters. The Natl. Park Service and the Montana departments of Livestock and Fish, Wildlife, and Parks then revised their strategy. This

winter, hunters were allowed to shoot bulls only, and at deadline had bagged 11. Montana game wardens and park rangers—who wear the Interior Dept.'s symbol, the bison, on their badges—were to kill cows. The Montana Dept. of Livestock was to capture and neuter calves, who would then be sold at auction.

The Fund argues that only cow bison transmit *brucellosis*, that elk and deer also carry it and are more likely to infect cattle range with their droppings, that there are no known cases of wild bison passing *brucellosis* to cattle, and that a study of Yellowstone bison by Eastern Montana College wildlife population expert Dr. Jay Kirkpatrick found in 1989 that 93 percent of those who became pregnant delivered healthy calves—showing no sign of *brucellosis*.

In a similar situation, Agriculture Canada wants to kill the 4,800 wood bison who roam Alberta's Wood Buffalo Natl. Park, and also may carry *brucellosis*. That proposed massacre is opposed by local Indians, the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies, dissident officials of Parks and Wildlife Canada, Earth First!, and the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society.



The Fund for Animals

Protected Species

Trying to stop the scheduled roundup of up to six Florida panther kittens and four adults per year for attempted captive breeding, the Fund for Animals sued the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on Jan. 15 for failing to assess the project with an adequate environmental impact statement. The Fund also sought a temporary restraining order to block the first roundup, which was to begin Jan. 18. The Fund contends that it is unknown whether the panthers will breed in captivity, and that the roundup will insure their extinction in the wild, where researchers believe only 30 to 50 survive. Instead of captive breeding, the Fund calls for halting hunting in Big Cypress Natl.

Preserve, the panthers' primary habitat; expanding habitat acquisition and protection; and a program to prevent roadkills of panthers, their leading cause of death over the past five years.

The USFWS hopes captive breeding can avert the effects of inbreeding, and that healthy young panthers can eventually be returned to Big Cypress and parts of the Everglades now undergoing habitat restoration.

In a major setback for dolphin protection, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals on Nov. 14 overturned a federal court order barring import of tuna netted "on dolphin" by Mexican vessels. The Ninth Circuit held that the Natl. Marine Fisheries Service cannot judge Mexican progress toward "dolphin-safe" fishing from less than a full year's data.

Virgil Lynn Coleman, 32, of Tampa, Fla., on Dec. 11 became the first shrimper to be jailed for not using a turtle excluder on his nets. Coleman drew 30 days. Thirteen Texas shrimpers got suspended jail terms and fines of \$1,000 to \$5,000, while Vietnamese immigrant Te V. Tran of Avondale, La., was fined \$2,500, given three years probation, and ordered to spend 40 days helping the Natl. Marine Fisheries Service teach other Vietnamese fishermen about Gulf Coast fishing law.

The Natl. Marine Fisheries Service charged Marty Dinnies of Zoovet Productions with 22 animal welfare violations in early December, as three dolphins used in his act were stranded in an outdoor pool at the Six Flags Over Texas amusement park in Arlington, Tex., during a near-record cold snap.

Trophy hunter Dr. Constantine Hampers, of Dublin, N.H., pleaded guilty Dec. 3 to two misdemeanor counts of illegally importing the pelts of three ocelots and two jaguars. Thirteen related felony counts were dropped in exchange for the plea bargain. Hampers, whose wife L. Joyce Hampers is an assistant U.S. commerce secretary and close friend of George Bush, forfeited the pelts, was fined \$20,000, and was ordered to donate \$180,000 to the World Wide Fund for Nature. Hampers' companion, former U.S. Senate candidate Dr. Edward Hager, pleaded guilty to one felony count of smuggling and paid a fine of \$75,000.

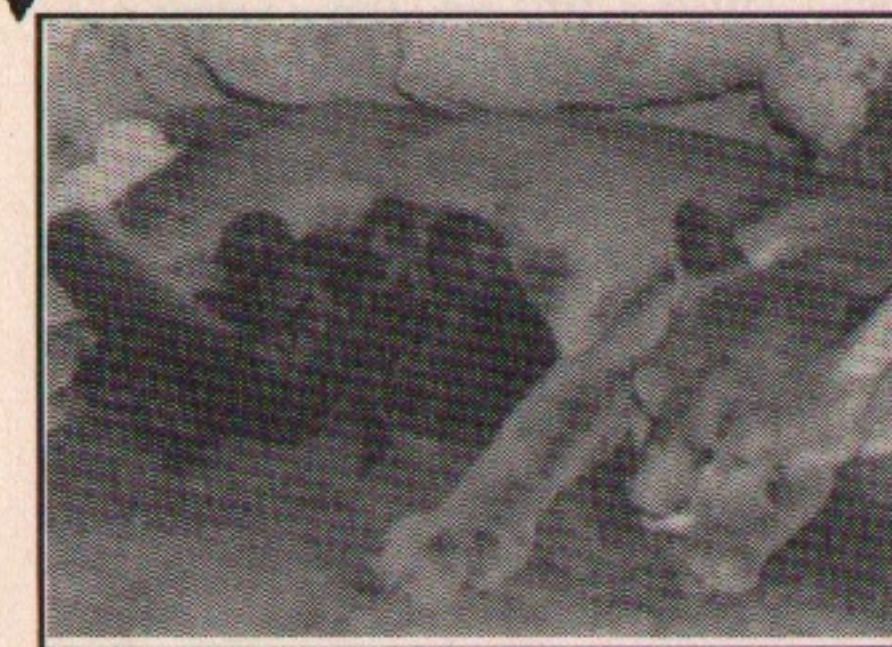
Trophy hunter and former Pa. game warden Paul Asper drew 30 months in prison and a fine of \$196,572 for illegally importing heads and hides of at least 16 endangered animals between 1978 and 1987. Fellow hunters wrote 276 letters to U.S. District Senior Judge Malcolm Muir seeking lenient treatment of Asper, who exhibited 700 of his victims in his well-known Fin, Fur and

ANIMAL NEWSLINE

Feather Museum near Williamsport.

Sued by Los Angeles County for violating the Calif. endangered species act, the bootmaker Tony Lama Co., of El Paso, Tex., agreed Dec. 5 to pay penalties and costs totaling \$143,000 and to stop importing python skin boots. The firm had sold over 5,500 pairs since 1987, at about \$300 a pair.

Pacemark Corp. pleaded guilty Jan. 3 to illegally importing 13 ornate ivory carvings, facing a fine of up to \$500,000.



Debi L. Tuttle

Civil Disobedience

Anti-hunting actions filled courts and headlines throughout the winter. At Promised Land State Park, Pa., Nov. 20, a bear hunter identified only as Horace first offered to shoot demonstrators, then threatened journalists, shoved his rifle barrel into the stomach of video cameraman Stuart Chaifetz of the New Jersey Animal Rights Alliance, shoved Philadelphia activist Robin Lord, and finally fired the rifle into the air. State game warden Edward Sherlinski refused to file charges. No protesters were arrested either—and no bears were killed in the park that day. Ten protesters were arrested Dec. 4 for blocking the entrance to the Mason Neck Natl. Wildlife Refuge during a deer hunt, however, including four who encased their feet in 350-pound cement blocks.

Refusing to pay a fine of \$100 for hunter harassment during a Poolesville, Md., protest against bowhunting organized by the Fund, PETA researcher Mary Beth Sweetland was jailed for 10 days in early December. Nine other protesters arrested at the same time have appealed their sentences, in a challenge to Maryland's hunter harassment law.

Noting that Connecticut and Wisconsin hunter harassment laws have been ruled unconstitutional, outgoing Ohio governor Richard Celeste in December vetoed a hunter harassment bill.

Eleven of 23 protesters convicted Nov. 15 of trespassing and blocking

traffic during a tule elk hunt at Grizzly Island, Calif., were jailed for several hours Jan. 9 when they refused to pay restitution of up to \$385 each to the Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game for the cost of arrest and prosecution, and also refused up to three years on probation each, which would have inhibited their participation in future protests. Four of the 11 also drew jail terms of 20 days each, while a fifth got 35 days. All 11 were temporarily released when the Natl. Foundation for Animal Law appealed the sentences, the harshest yet given for anti-hunting action.

All charges against 12 protesters arrested at the Camp Blanding, Fla., youth deer hunt Oct. 13 were dropped Jan. 7, hours before the first three cases were to be tried. The prosecutor said key witnesses had been called to military duty in the Persian Gulf.

Direct action had a different result Nov. 5, when Vancouver Aquarium whale hunter John Batstone got six months' probation and was ordered to make \$200 restitution to Lifeforce after pleading guilty to ramming a Lifeforce boat twice on Aug. 5, as members tried to prevent the capture of a beluga whale.

Henry Hutto, jailed Oct. 31 for refusing to testify to the Sacramento, Calif. federal grand jury probing the Animal Liberation Front, was released Dec. 14, as the grand jury appeared to be concluding its undisclosed term. Three alleged ALF members were charged as an apparent result of the probe (see "Court Calendar," Jan./Feb.). A strict vegan, Hutto refused to eat jail food containing animal products, and lost 18 pounds before the jail agreed to give him extra fruit and vegetables.

Police arrested 17 of about 30 Earth Firsters who allegedly vandalized the American Express office in Arapahoe Springs, Colo., on Nov. 12 during a protest against a ski resort the firm is building in the San Juan Mountains—the last known grizzly bear habitat in the state. Grizzlies were believed extinct in Colorado for 30 years, until one was shot in the San Juans in 1979. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is considering the area for reintroduction of grizzlies and wolves.

Humane Enforcement

Albuquerque, N.M., poodle breeder Lazona Wyche, 64, has sued the city and humane officer John Donnamaria for alleged civil rights violations, seeking \$55,000 in damages. Donnamaria and staff seized and euthanized 27 of 37 dogs they found at Wyche's house last June in "Feces, old and new...piled

Continued from previous page

inches deep," according to their statement. Because the dogs were aggressive, lacked vaccinations, and were in dubious health, they were not put up for adoption.

The Humane Society of Santa Clara Valley, Calif., has vowed to go on probing puppy mills despite a suit filed against HSSCV special investigator Mike Frazer by Lambriar Kennels Inc., of Kansas. According to an HSSCV statement, "Frazer became aware of Lambriar Inc., a multimillion-dollar-a-year puppy breeding/brokering operation, while investigating local activities of convicted felon Kenneth Hershey. Frazer was successful in dismantling Hershey's operation, which was reported to be one of the largest illegal puppy brokering operations in California and which received a great many of its dogs from Lambriar Kennels. Hershey is in the Santa Clara County Jail, awaiting sentencing on several counts of grand theft and one count of misdemeanor cruelty to animals."

In other Calif. cases, Roberta Murray, 61, of Hollywood, was charged Dec. 20 with 34 counts of animal neglect and one count each of illegally keeping dead animals, running an unlicensed kennel, and barring humane inspection. Humane officers found 33 cats and two dogs in Murray's one-bedroom apartment, plus 45 dead cats in her freezer. Suspected dogfighter Sonny Clyde Miller, 47, was arrested Dec. 5 on drug charges at the Morongo Indian Reservation. Sheriff's deputies seized 37 dogs, many of them battle-scarred. Miller's garage was reportedly outfitted as a fighting ring.

James Daniel of Joshua, Tex., and Donna Marler of Winfield, Kan., each drew cease-and-desist orders and fines of \$2,000 for selling 66 and 50 dogs, respectively, without dealers' licenses, in prosecutions brought by the USDA under the Animal Welfare Act. The USDA also won a cease-and-desist order and fine of \$5,000 against Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Inc. of St. Petersburg, Fla., for illegally moving animals interstate and operating as animal exhibitors without a license.

The Elko (Nev.) Animal Relief Foundation rescued 66 purebred dogs, 25 rabbits, 21 chickens, six cats, and two peacocks from a nearby puppy mill two days after Christmas, but 72 other animals starved or froze to death before a local ranch manager found and reported the situation.

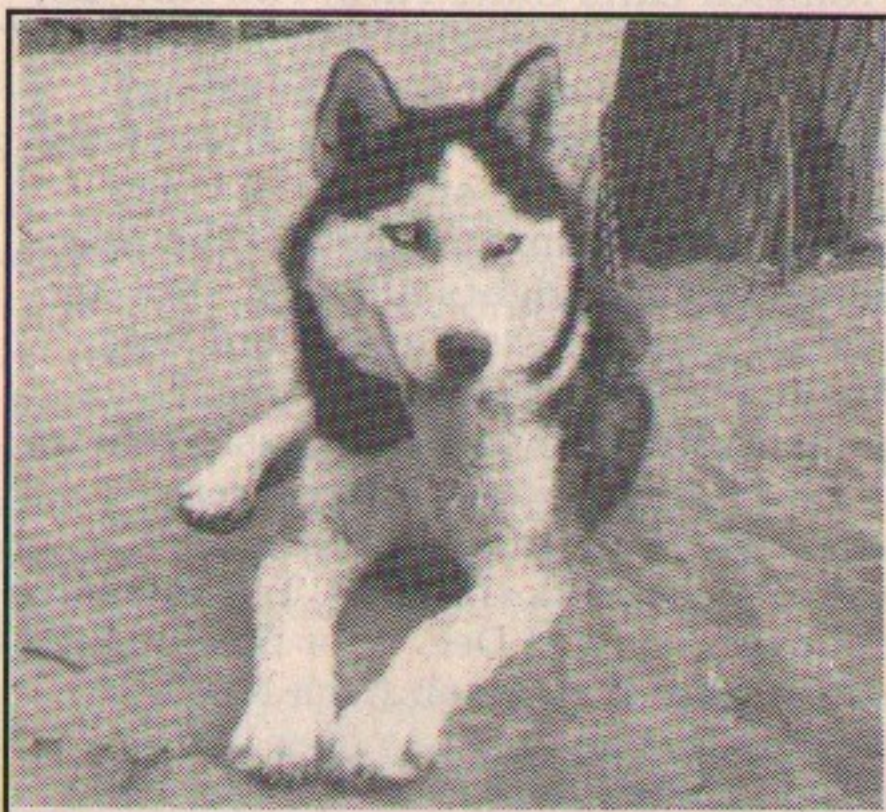
Elijah Lawrence of Raleigh, N.C., drew a year in prison Dec. 9 for

assaulting a police officer—a horse. Days later, San Jose, Calif., filed a similar charge against a man who spat on a police horse.

Taking animal abuse seriously, a Rochester Hills, Mich. court on Dec. 12 sentenced George Samaha and Richard Galbraith to 90 days each in a work-release program for stabbing and abandoning a puppy. Galbraith also drew two years probation and 600 hours service in an animal shelter. But a Kitchener, Ontario court gave Melissa Weiler, 20, only three years probation and an order to get psychiatric treatment after she killed her roommate's cat in a microwave oven. "We must remember this was a cat, not a horrific crime involving a child," said the Crown prosecutor.

The Ontario SPCA promptly published a comprehensive review of animal abuse as precursor to violent crime, including crimes against children, by HSUS staffers Guy Hodge and Randall Lockwood (\$3.00, Publications Dept., Ontario SPCA, 620 Yonge St., Newmarket, Ont. L3Y 4V8, Canada).

British judge Raymond Rider set a precedent on behalf of arthropods Jan. 2, fining a man \$100 for letting a pet tarantula die of thirst.



L. Proulx

Pet Law

The Snohomish, Wash., County Court on Dec. 27 awarded Donald Johnson of Redmond, Wash., a precedent-setting \$10,000 default judgement for damages and emotional pain vs. Donald and Judee Peters of Monroe, Wash., who in 1986 pledged to give Johnson's dog a good home but instead sold her for medical research. (The dog was euthanized after use in a lung experiment.) In 1989 the case helped convince state lawmakers to outlaw taking an animal for resale without disclosing intent. Also, said Mitchell Fox of the Progressive Animal Welfare

Society, the case established that a pet has more than just replacement value. Thus veterinarians charged with malpractice may no longer be able to escape paying damages by simply supplying replacements for animals who die.

In a similar case, Lois Hunter of Rio Linda, Calif., has filed a small claims suit for \$2,000 against Sharon and James Kucera of nearby North Highlands. The Kuceras have run ads in local papers, under various names, seeking an "unwanted gentle horse or pony that would enjoy being pampered w/plenty of TLC daily." Donated horses, including Hunter's, are then sold for slaughter. Hunter, however, had obtained a written agreement from Sharon Kucera stipulating that her horse would not "be sold to any dealer or killer."

Dog Law publisher Nolo Press recently won a preliminary injunction barring sale of a similar book from T.F.S. Publications. Nolo has sued T.F.S. for plagiarism, alleging the main difference between the two is that the Nolo title describes the pet trade's involvement with puppy mills, and that T.F.S. cut those sections to secure distribution in pet shops.

Hartz Mountain Corp. on Dec. 11 agreed to pay \$45,000 to settle charges that it didn't report 496 pet illnesses and 75 deaths caused by its flea spray "Blockade" to the EPA. Blockade was taken off the market in 1988, but reintroduced a year later.

Habitat

Enraged that the Bureau of Land Management cancelled the 1990 Barstow-to-Las-Vegas off-road motorcycle race to protect the endangered Mojave desert tortoise, the Sahara Club on Nov. 22 sought a temporary restraining order to permit the race, lost, and two days later hit the sand anyway in a protest ride. Ten of over 100 bikers who took part were arrested. Three of them led a San Bernardino County sheriff's helicopter on a 40-mile chase, while a fourth was caught when he blocked the path of a tank from nearby Fort Irwin, arguing that the Army does the tortoise more harm than the bikes. Days later, the BLM cancelled the 1991 Barstow-to-Las-Vegas race.

The 10-year sentence given to financier Michael Milken last November for securities fraud had implications for northern California forest. One of Milken's deals caused Pacific Lumber to double its rate of cutting old-growth redwood, to reduce bonded debt and interest.

Los Angeles has asked the El Dorado County Superior Court to reverse a 1989 ruling prohibiting taking water from drought-stricken Lake Mono until the surface level reaches 6,377 feet, to protect nesting California gulls. With the level two feet lower, the gulls have just had their most successful nesting season on record.

The Rutgers Univ. Environmental Law Clinic has sued to overturn a New Jersey State Dept. of Environmental Protection stream encroachment permit given to developer Dominick Alfieri, who is trying to beat state and federal wetland protection laws by putting two office towers on pilings rather than landfill. Federal regulations have already been amended to keep others from doing the same.

Federal and Florida state agencies suing each other over responsibility for pollution damage to Everglades Natl. Park and the Loxahatchee Natl. Wildlife Refuge were given until Jan. 22 to reach an out-of-court settlement. Environmentalists and members of the Seminole tribe meanwhile called a \$35,000 fine levied against the agribusiness conglomerate Lykes Bros. for wetlands damage near the Everglades, "a slap on the wrist." The light penalty may harm a damage suit against Lykes Bros. brought by the South Fla. Water Management District.

California and local communities have sued BP America and two subsidiaries for an unspecified amount in the millions to cover wildlife and habitat loss caused by the Nov. 1989 *American Trader* oil spill at Huntington Beach. The money may be used to restore wetlands and/or create a bird rescue center, suggested state's attorney Sylvia Cano Hale.

Fifteen Oklahoma oil well operators have paid symbolic penalties averaging \$1,000 apiece for letting birds become stuck in sump pits, and have agreed to put up netting to prevent further bird deaths. An estimated 500,000 birds a year die in unprotected sump pits.

Farm Law

The Foundation on Economic Trends sued the Dept. of Agriculture on Nov. 29, charging that the Natl. Dairy Promotion and Research Board had improperly joined a campaign by drug makers and the dairy industry to convince the public that the use of bovine somatotropin is safe, while it was still under FDA safety review. Bovine somatotropin, BST for short, is a genetically engineered hormone that stimulates cows to give up to 25 percent more milk. The Consumers Union,

publishers of *Consumer Reports*, four days later questioned the quality of government research on BST, asking the FDA to halt the sale of milk containing the hormone, which has been used experimentally since 1985. But Dec. 7, an NIH panel declared BST safe, despite acknowledging some unanswered questions about how it will affect dairy herds.

In a case with potential ramifications for veal calf protection bills, the meatpacker VMI Corp. of Omaha, Neb., is fighting a Nov. 14 USDA indictment for alleged meat mislabeling by claiming that neither livestock experts nor federal law have defined the difference between calves and cattle.

Moffat County, Colo., Judge Marylynne James recently sentenced Olin and Shirley Goddard of Lakewood to serve 90 days in jail each, pay \$22,500 in fines and restitution, and do 200 hours apiece of community service for letting over 200 cattle starve to death in 1989. It was one of the stiffest sentences yet in the little-regulated area of livestock abuse.



A gibbon with Shirley McGreal.
Miscellany

The New York Court of Appeals on Jan. 15 for the second time threw out a libel suit filed against the *Journal of Medical Primatology*, primatologist Jan Moor-Jankowski (who then edited the journal), Shirley McGreal, and the International Primate Protection League by the Austrian biomedical firm Immuno A.G. back in 1983. Moor-Jankowski had published a letter from McGreal criticizing Immuno A.G. plans to build a chimpanzee research lab in Sierra Leone. The suit was first dismissed in 1989, but the Supreme Court ordered the Court of Appeals to review the decision in light of a subsequent Supreme Court ruling in an unrelated case.

Univ. of Pa. anatomy professor James Lash on Nov. 26 retracted an open letter he wrote Oct. 9, attacking

John McArdle of the American Anti-Vivisection Society after McArdle disparagingly reviewed cat experiments by fellow Univ. of Pa. anatomy professor Adrian Morrison in the AV magazine. McArdle had threatened to sue for libel.

Third-year veterinary student Jenifer Kissinger has sued Ohio State Univ. for not allowing her an alternative to practice surgery on animals who don't need the operations, and will subsequently be euthanized.

Cat rescuer Leo Grillo of Acton, Calif., lost a Jan. 7 bid for a temporary restraining order that would have barred broadcast of a *National Geographic* TV special titled "Cats: Caressing The Tiger." Grillo, who appeared in the special, claimed he wasn't credited for technical help, and that the special, which focused on hunting, misrepresented feline nature.

Missourians Against Slaughtering Horses on Dec. 27 lost a suit alleging the city of Desloge, Mo., had illegally annexed land to enable Archway Co. to build a horse-killing plant, which began slaughtering Nov. 12. The horsemeat is exported to France.

Pending Actions

The U.S. Supreme Court agreed Nov. 26 to hear part of an appeal from the IPPL and PETA on behalf of the four Silver Spring monkeys still in custody of the NIH. The court is to decide if the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals had the authority to allow the NIH to remove to federal court a non-federal case filed against it in state court. The case began in Louisiana State Court, where IPPL and PETA won a temporary injunction in 1989 to delay terminal research that was eventually done on three monkeys in 1990, after the Fifth Circuit ruled that IPPL and PETA lacked standing to sue. A verdict is due in late 1991.

The Oregon Supreme Court meanwhile agreed to hear a PETA suit against the Univ. of Oregon, alleging the campus animal care and use committee improperly approved a five-year, \$350,000 NIH study on three barn owls. Lower courts have ruled that PETA lacks standing to sue in that case.

PETA has asked the Nevada Supreme Court to overturn a \$3.1 million libel verdict won by orangutan trainer Bobby Berosini in Las Vegas District Court last September. PETA had accused Berosini of beating his orangs with a steel rod. Earlier, PETA lost a motion for a new trial, based on a claim that the judge improperly instructed the jury.

—M.C.

Furriers Falling

The Ontario Trappers Association filed for bankruptcy Jan. 5, the biggest casualty yet in the fight to end the fur trade. Both the Canadian and Ontario governments refused to bail out the OTA, whose auction arm, Northbay Fur Sales, brokered about 75 percent of the raw fur sold in Ontario. Only the Hudson Bay Company handled a bigger percentage of Canadian fur production. Sales had fallen from \$30 million in 1987 to \$9 million in 1990.

The refusal of both governments to guarantee the OTA the \$2.5 million it needed to stay in business may have marked a shift in the Canadian government attitude toward fur. The bankruptcy came a week after documents obtained under Canada's freedom of information act by researcher Ken Rubin touched off a nationwide furor over \$1.8 million allocated by the federal Dept. of External Affairs to fund a five-year International Fur Communications Program—essentially a pro-fur lobby and media blitz. The Canadian fur trade also caught flak when an effort to brand anti-fur ads "sexist" spectacularly backfired. The Canadian Advertising Foundation filed related charges against the Canadian Anti-Fur Alliance, whose "Shame of Fur" ads were then endorsed by Feminists for Animal Rights, the Toronto Rape Crisis Center, prominent women in politics, feminist author Carol Adams, and countless individual women who wrote letters to media. "We feel that this ad is not offensive or exploitive of women," concluded Jennifer Ellis of the Canadian monitoring group MediaWatch.

Fur Age Weekly warned Dec. 17 that "Worldwide pro-fur work could

largely collapse," in 1991, "for lack of funds because the Intl. Fur Trade Federation recently failed to approve an auction levy increase to two percent." The Fur Council of Canada and Fur America are primarily funded by the IFTF's present one percent levy on international auctions, proceeds of which have plunged with fur sales and prices. Attendance at the American Fur Industry Inc.'s fund-raising pre-Christmas dinner dance dropped from 500 in 1989 to 235 in 1990; cash returns fell from over \$200,000 to \$90,000.

Furriers going out of business included Michael Forrest and Furrari, of New York; Gartenhaus of Washington D.C.; Melziner Furs, Furs by Albert, and the American Fur Exchange of Cleveland; Maxine Furs, of three Connecticut locations; Vermont Personal Furriers of Shelburne, Vt.; and two Pennsylvania outlets of the Jindo empire. The Thalhimers Bros. and Auer department store chains joined the many who have closed fur boutiques over the past two years.

Hong Kong, the world's leading exporter of finished fur garments, reported a 34 percent drop in sales since 1988.

Fur Briefs: A spokesperson for Revillon, which cleans and stores over 150,000 furs at 39 outlets, told *The New York Times* recently that, "On a nationwide basis, we have never had a single fur come to us for the removal of blood, paint, or any foreign material" allegedly hurled by antifur demonstrators. However, a trapper did mail the corpse of a skinned, mutilated cat to PETA just before Christmas, with the message,



"Happy Holidays!" ♦ J.C. Penney Co. catalogs still list mink, fox, and rabbit fur items, reports Beauty Without Cruelty. Protest to W.R. Howell, Chairman of the Board, J.C. Penney Co., P.O. Box 659000, Dallas, TX 75265-9000. (Apologies for listing the wrong address in our Dec. issue.) ♦ Other catalogs still selling fur: J. Peterman Co., 244 Palumbo Dr., Lexington, KY 40509; Rochester Big and Tall, Corner of Mission at Third, San Francisco, CA 94103; and The Wooden Soldier, Kearsage St., North Conway, NH 03860. ♦ Oakland Athletics owner Walter J. Haas has caught flak from garment trade colleagues for manager Tony LaRussa's anti-fur stance. Support LaRussa c/o Oakland Athletics, Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum, Oakland, CA 94621. ♦ Members of the Marriott Hotel chain have recently been hosting fur close-outs. Protest to Marriott Corp., Marriott Drive, Washington, DC 20058. ♦ Rock star Tom Scholz gave \$3,500 and Citizens to End Animal Suffering and Exploitation gave \$2,000 to the Pine Street Inn shelter and soup kitchen in Boston, after the management declined \$3,450 raised by a fur fashion show. —M.C.

The Human Cost Of Hunting

Freeman Davis, 32, and wife Georgi, of Lindrith, N.M., left their three children for a few minutes the evening of Nov. 18 to ask a carload of hunters to quit shining a jacklight into their yard. As the hunters pulled a U-turn in the middle of the road and the Davises backed up to go home, their vehicles bumped—and someone shot Freeman dead. Edwin Arrietta, 24, is charged with murder. Admitting authorities can't control poaching and jacklighting in the Lindrith area, the state game commission finally acceded to years of residents' pleas and closed it to deer hunting for 1991.



Retired hunting safety instructor Robert Pimental, 57, was charged with misdemeanor careless use of a weapon Dec. 5 after killing Harry Thomas, 60, at Barnstable, Mass., while discharging an unused shotgun shell. George Johnson, 59, was charged with first-degree murder Nov. 19, for shooting Benton Womack, 25, at a gathering of hunters near Stilwell, Okla. Police said Johnson wrongly thought Womack had laughed at him. Joseph Thibodeaux Jr., 42, of Slidell, La., was charged with capital murder (carrying the death penalty) for allegedly killing game warden Hugh Hilton Shoemaker on a

jacklighting trip near Laurel, Miss.

Described by relatives as "an avid hunter" who'd "shoot anything that moves," Gary LeClerc, 27, of Manchester, N.H., was arraigned Dec. 24 for hitting 10 homes with buckshot in 11 separate incidents.

There were no charges in numerous other cases.

Roy Bracy, 26, of Durham, S.C., burned to death Nov. 20 behind the wheel of his moving van in a pileup of eight 18-wheel trucking rigs and eight cars near Lacombe, La., caused when smoke from a fire set by hunters to drive rabbits from cover obscured visibility on Interstate 12. Three others were hospitalized in conditions ranging from stable to critical; another 14 were injured.

Four-year-old Bethany Wilcoxon of Atlantic, Iowa, was on her way to Sunday school Dec. 2 when a deer slug tore through her mother's car and, having lost velocity, raised a welt on her shoulder. She was lucky: at least seven people died in Iowa hunting accidents last year, while 40 more were injured. Ten deer hunters died in Pennsylvania, two by gunfire and the rest of other non-vehicular accidents or heart attack. Pennsylvania turkey hunters accident-

ally shot each other 42 times: four died.

Gut-shot Oct. 10 by a fellow hunter who mistook him for an elk, butcher Pat Benson, 33, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, begged his 14-year-old son to end his misery. The boy didn't do it. "It sure makes me realize what those elk go through," Benson said later from his hospital bed. "The pain was incredible. It's very possible that I might quit hunting."

Hunting Notes: As Maine residents posted more and more land against hunting, and hunters angrily reacted, managing editor V. Paul Reynolds of the *Bangor Daily News*, the state's biggest newspaper, banned use of the term "back yard" to describe where Karen Wood stood when killed by a hunter in 1988, and fired assistant editor Dan Namowitz in part for a column he wrote 17 days after the killing, criticizing hunters who blamed Wood for going outside. ♦ The Salvation Army has denied any association with the Safari Club International's "Sportsmen Against Hunger" campaign, in which hunters donate their kills to soup kitchens to improve their public image. The Salvation Army has often been

mentioned in publicity about the campaign. "We indicated that we would not do a joint project with them nor could our name be used in any of their promotion," Salvation Army national communications director Lt. Colonel Leon R. Ferraez stated. "We shall be taking steps legally to see that they do not include the name of The Salvation Army in any future releases...Be assured that The Salvation Army is concerned about the wildlife situation in this country and what hunters are doing to the ecosystem." ♦ "If the animal rights people really want to do something of value, I suggest they concentrate on deer hunters," Ann Landers wrote in her Dec. 24 column. ♦ Three-time world heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali "is a man who finds it impossible to go hunting," because he hates cruelty, writes his authorized biographer, Thomas Hauser. ♦ Protest a proposal to open parts of the Osceola Natl. Forest to fox, raccoon, bobcat, and fox hunting with dogs, to Col. Robert Brantly, Fla. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, 620 So. Meridian St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-1600. —M.C.

Flying Animals

Joining the fight against the world trade in endangered species, the German national airline Lufthansa announced November 29 that it would no longer accept shipments of wild-caught birds. Lufthansa had been the world's leading bird shipper, delivering 189,371 birds to the U.S. in 1989 alone. But Lufthansa reconsidered the value of the bird traffic vs. the value of a global reputation for flying animals safely after the death of at least 1,269 birds at the Nairobi, Kenya airport last September, from a shipment of 10,000 en route from Tanzania to the U.S. pet trade.

The Lufthansa pullout left three major airlines still flying exotic birds into the U.S.—KLM-Royal Dutch Airlines, which flew 87,296 birds here in 1989, and was fined \$40,000 by a British court for the deaths of over 1,200 on one flight in December, 1989; Pan American, whose 1989 volume was 17,286 birds; and Sabena, the Belgian national airline, which ran into legal troubles in January, 1990, for transporting 5,800 birds (of whom 1,200

died) whose ostensible owners claimed they were unaware of international regulations governing animal transport.

While the safest way to transport animals, including birds, is by air, accidents do happen—largely because cargo handlers lack training in how to accommodate animals. At least 71 pets and several hundred animals en route to dealers, laboratories, and farms died of heat stress, extreme cold, decompression, and accidents on U.S. domestic flights in 1990. The USDA is probing the two worst incidents, the deaths of 32 puppies aboard a Delta flight last June, and of 24 puppies on a United flight in September.

Charged on six previous occasions since 1983 for animal care violations, Delta has paid fines totalling \$22,500, with judgements in two cases pending. Delta recently agreed to set up an animal care training program under USDA supervision. Charged three times, TWA has been fined \$14,500. American Airlines has been charged twice and fined \$2,000, while Northwest Airlines



has been charged three times and fined \$3,500.

The American SPCA, meanwhile, announced that it may close its unique Animalport care facility for animals in transit through New York's Kennedy International Airport. Opened in 1961, and still the only such facility in the world, Animalport was jeopardized because the Port Authority of New

Continued on next page

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York/New Jersey wants to use the space for other purposes and relocation costs could exceed \$2 million. At deadline the ASPCA was seeking support pledges from airlines who use Animalport.

Despite the apparently dismal facts and figures, Animalport inspector Kathi Travers told *THE ANIMALS' AGENDA* the situation for animals shipped by air is improving. All airlines who use Kennedy, she said, have cooperated with her effort to better train cargo

handlers. At Animalport since 1986, Travers is now designing a national strategy for cargo handler education, in cooperation with the USDA. —M.C.

Wasteful Research Cripples U.S. Science Budget

Claiming the U.S. is falling behind in basic research, the American Association for the Advancement of Science has asked the federal government to double the \$8 billion national research budget over the next few years, and to follow up with annual increases of eight to ten percent. The AAAS plea closely followed formation of Research!America, a new nonprofit organization whose goals are to increase public spending for biomedical research and—although it isn't plainly stated in organizational literature—defend the costly and often unproductive use of animals in such research.

But investigations of research spending at several major institutions suggest much of the present budget is wasted. A General Accounting Office probe of cat-shooting experiments by head injury researcher Dr. Michael Carey at the Louisiana State University Medical Center reported Dec. 14 that while head injury research should be a medical priority, Carey's team used poor anesthesiology technique, kept incomplete records, got useful information from only a "fraction" of the cats killed.

and didn't give the cats who survived "optimum post-operative pain relief." Suspended pending completion of the GAO report in Nov. 1989, the Carey study has cost \$1.5 million so far, of \$2 million allocated toward it, and has killed an estimated 700 cats. It can resume only with specific Congressional approval. While the American Medical Association defends Carey's work, Dr. Kenneth Stoller of the Medical Research Modernization Committee charges, "Their refusal to acknowledge even the most obvious cases of waste and abuse in animal research costs taxpayers money and threatens public health."

Louisiana Inspector General Bill Lynch meanwhile accused LSU Agricultural Experiment Station director Alvin Adams of using university staff and resources to build himself private golf practice facilities, and to illegally bait a university-owned field for dove hunting. Adams, paid \$55,000 a year for working four half-days a week, also allegedly endangered some staffers with shotgun fire, and made unrecorded donations of produce to two state senators and the LSU chancellor.

A similar spending pattern turned up at Stanford University in California, where the administration has agreed to refund \$184,286 in misspent funds, amid charges that the actual total should be far higher. Federal research funds have paid \$2,000 a month for flowers at Stanford president Donald Kennedy's mansion, \$2,500 to refurbish the mansion piano, \$60,000 toward upkeep of the Stanford yacht, and \$150,000 to subsidize faculty tickets to campus sports events. The money comes from the percentage of each federal grant that is allocated over and above the actual grant amount for "indirect costs," which is supposed to cover the cost of maintaining the facilities where the research is done.

The National Institutes of Health paid \$1.5 billion in indirect research costs in 1989, of which \$46.3 million went to Harvard. Harvard charges the government 77 percent of each grant amount, and is asking for 104 percent. Stanford charges 74 percent and is asking for 84 percent. —M.C.

Navy Scraps Dolphin Guards

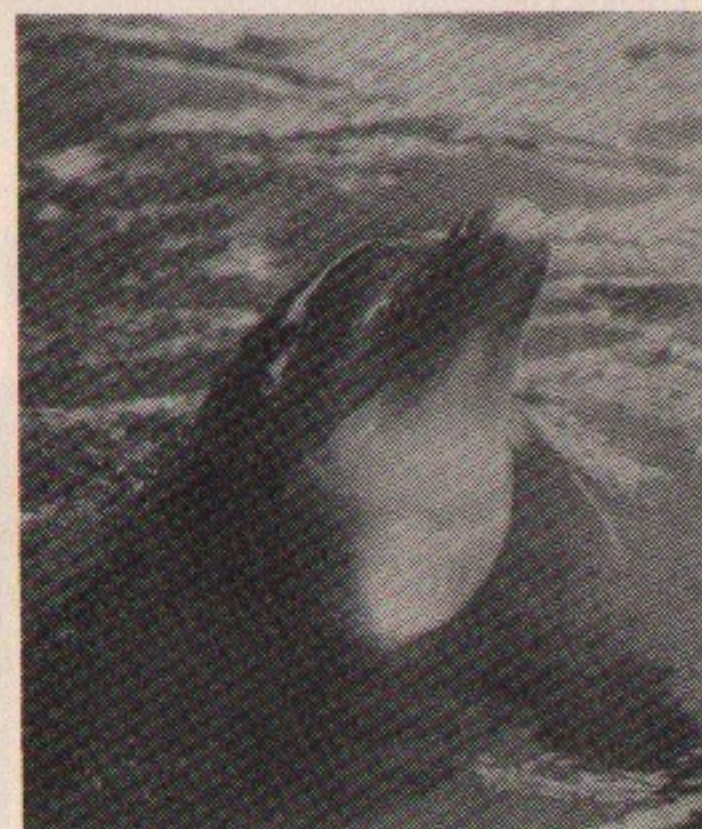
Cutting costs, as the war against Iraq pushed U.S. military expenditures over budget by \$70 million a day, the Navy on Jan. 16 scrapped a plan to use bottlenosed dolphins to guard Trident missile-carrying submarines in Puget Sound. The Navy had been spending about \$8 million a year to train up to 15 dolphins for the sentry duty.

Actual deployment had been delayed for over a year by a suit filed by the Progressive Animal Welfare Society and numerous other animal protection groups, who argued that Puget Sound is far colder than the bottlenosed dolphins' normal habitat in the South Atlantic and Caribbean. Evidence included the

death of a dolphin brought to Puget Sound from Hawaii in 1986. In Nov., 1989, Federal District Court Judge John Coughenour ordered the Navy to produce a study on possible harm to the dolphins that might result from deployment, which still hadn't been completed when the project was killed.

The Navy continues to train dolphins for other jobs, including retrieving submerged objects such as dropped tools, and possibly some reconnaissance. According to Navy spokesman Thomas LaPuzza, 109 dolphins are held at bases in Key West, Fla., and San Diego, Calif.

The Navy denied having any plans to use dolphins in the Persian Gulf. Six



dolphins were used for surveillance in the Gulf in 1985-1986; one died on duty, apparently from bacterial infection. —M.C.

Compassion as Lifestyle

As I begin my fifth year of writing the *Compassionate Living* column, it occurs to me that not one has ever been devoted to, simply, compassionate living—what it means, what it is. Compassion can be philosophical, even emotional. It means "to feel with" and it's possible to have a feeling without acting on it. *Compassionate living* makes the philosophical practical.

I see compassionate living as having four parts, beginning with ourselves and going out to others. We start with personal compassion—toward our bodies, our lives, our aspirations—and extend it to other people, to nonhuman animals, and to the earth itself. The amazing thing about this quaternity is that no part conflicts with another. When we make a lifestyle change that benefits nonhuman animals—eliminating animal products from our diets, for example, or switching to cruelty-free cosmetics—that change also adds to our well-being, that of other people, and of the environment. It has a wondrous ripple effect.

Let's look at each of the four aspects of compassionate living that I recognize—allowing, of course, for the fact that you may see many others. We'll start where we start everything, with ourselves. We can say that on the one hand, human beings care too much for themselves. Other animals are tortured and killed for the dubious benefit of humans, and the current

environmental crisis has been largely humanmade. Nevertheless, it may well be that the greed and grabbing so prevalent in our society represent not too much self-love but too little. If we don't love ourselves enough, we can offer ourselves a bit more compassion.

Ways we can do this include taking care of ourselves physically—with good food, rest, and exercise—and nurturing ourselves emotionally with work we enjoy and projects we believe in, with healthy relationships and renewing recreation, with splashes of beauty in our homes and plenty of laughter in our lives.

When it comes to other people, nurture is needed, too. I see great promise in the growing school of thought in parenting and education that revolves around nurturing children as people worthy of respect rather than savages to be tamed. Natural birth and breastfeeding, alternative schools and home-schooling are part of this trend. But adults as well as children need to be treated with care. The soul, in a body of any age, is delicate.

Compassion toward non-human animals should be the easiest of all to develop and live because other animals are generally so accepting of us. Unfortunately, the majority of people are cut off from our fraternal bond with other creatures, and even those of us who believe wholeheartedly in the rights of animals may be

challenged by the real live ones around us—companions with distinct personalities, with needs and drives peculiar to them or their species which can try our patience and tax our resolve.

Compassion, however, is to be practiced at home—when the puppy chews the slipper you *didn't* give him—as well as on the picket line. It also implies going the extra mile—sometimes literally—to purchase a cruelty-free item, or doing the research to find such an option. Occasionally it can mean doing without some product or past pleasure, but even in those times there's a payoff, one you'll sense deep within you.

The final area of compassionate living that speaks to my heart is living compassionately toward the planet, which more and more people have come to regard not as an object here *for* us, but as a majestic being here *with* us. The things we can do in our daily lives to help heal an injured earth may seem tiny, but their impact when practiced repeatedly can be tremendous. We take a mug to work instead of using styrofoam. We buy what food we can in bulk to save on packaging. We recycle when it's convenient and when it isn't. We support organic growers and people who plant trees. We can even plant one ourselves once in awhile.

And when we do any of this we're planting compassion, too.

Prehistoric Extinctions and Human Overkill

BY MARK SUNLIN

"Man regards himself as Lord of the Earth, and so he is, though regrettably so..."

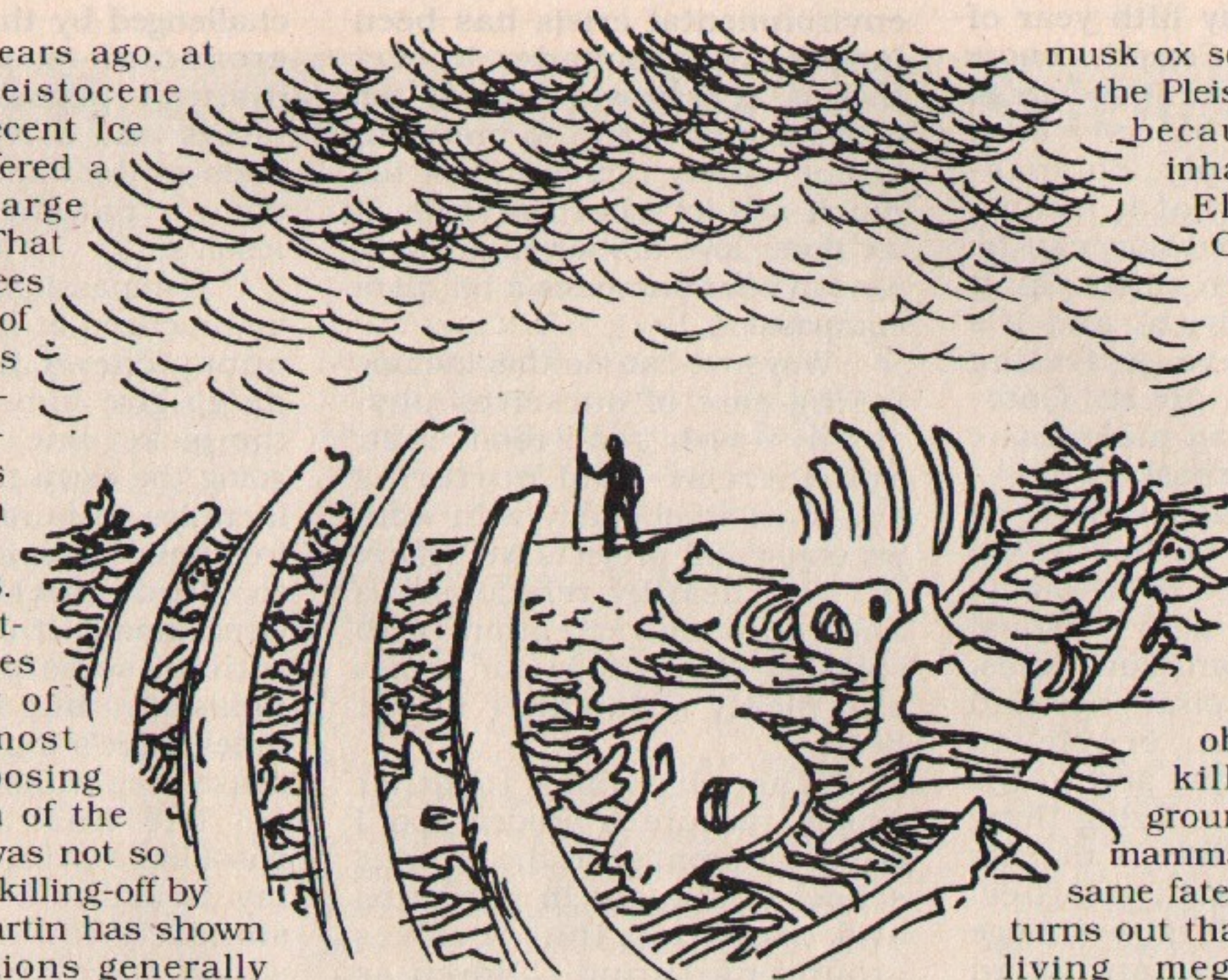
—Konrad Lorenz

About 10,000 years ago, at the end of the Pleistocene epoch, the most recent Ice Age, the Earth suffered a major loss of large mammal species. That much everyone agrees on. But the cause of these extinctions remains controversial, possibly because the culprits may have been human.

Ecologist Paul S. Martin of the Department of Geosciences at the University of Arizona is foremost among those proposing that the extinction of the Pleistocene giants was not so much a die-off as a killing-off by human hunters. Martin has shown that these extinctions generally correlate with human entrance onto continents and only occasionally with climate change.

On the death list are creatures known to have been preyed upon by humans: woolly rhinos, woolly mammoths, mastodons, giant ground sloths, giant Irish elk, giant beavers, and American horses and camels. Also disappearing were the large predators who depended on these giants for food, including the saber-toothed tiger, the American lion, the dire wolf, and vultures with 12-foot wing spans. Martin observes that "Of more than 70 species of large mammals that once lived together in North America, only 15 survive." And he is unapologetic in laying the blame for this depredation squarely on the human race, insisting that "man and man alone was responsible for the unique wave of late Pleistocene extinction."

Fire is known to have been used by early humans as a hunting weapon to recklessly drive entire herds of large mammals such as



Walt Taylor

mammoths off cliffs or into bogs where they were either killed by the fall or could be more easily slaughtered. This indiscriminate technique killed far more animals than were needed for food, and the wasteful massacre led Martin to believe that fire drives were a "major weapon" in bringing about Pleistocene overkill.

Judging by elephants today, larger animals such as mammoths would have required perhaps 15 years to reach reproductive age, so they were much more vulnerable than smaller mammals to extinction from a rapid slaughter. Indicating how quickly the killing proceeded, Pleistocene dwellings constructed of approximately 20 tons of mammoth bones each have been excavated in the Ukraine.

Avoiding humans might have been one of the few ways that animals could have survived the hunting pressure, and Martin argues that this is the sole reason we have any musk oxen today. The

musk ox seems to have survived the Pleistocene overkill simply because some of them inhabited Greenland and Ellsmere Island in Canada north of the North American Ice Sheet—regions where humans were not found. Woodland musk oxen inhabiting the western and midwestern regions of North America, south of the ice barrier, were wiped out.

There have been objections to the overkill hypothesis on the grounds that large African mammals did not suffer the same fate. But, says Martin, "It turns out that they did, for today's living megafauna in Africa represents only about 70 percent of the species that were present in the late Pleistocene." To the most commonly cited nonhuman factor in these extinctions—climate change—Martin notes that the extinctions correlate more directly with the arrival of humans. For example, New Zealand's giant flightless bird, the moa, did not become extinct during the great die-off of 10,000 years ago (even though New Zealand was then partially covered by glaciers), but instead vanished within the past 1,000 years—a time coinciding with the arrival of the first human inhabitants, the Maoris. Likewise, the island of Madagascar did not lose its giant lemurs until less than 1,000 years ago when human settlement began. The climate of Madagascar, meanwhile, did not differ from that of the nearby African mainland, which suffered its extinctions 9,000 years earlier.

Human settlement of Pacific islands began about 1,000 to 6,000 years ago, first in the western

islands of Micronesia and then eastward. Large land mammals never inhabited these islands, but some birds had evolved to elephantine size. Today they are known only by their remains. Hawaii was "at least twice as rich" in bird life before human habitation, notes Martin, pointing to fossil evidence of "extinct eagles, owls, corvids, flightless geese, flightless ibis, and many species of Hawaiian honeycreepers." Easter Island is now a nearly barren, tundra-like grassland, yet trees prehistorically covered the island and a rich human culture thrived, then mysteriously vanished, coinciding with deforestation. Other islands, such as the Pitcairn group, also were without human inhabitants when European explorers came, yet show evidence of prehistoric settlement—ominously suggesting a history of exploitation and abandonment. Martin notes that the Pacific island extinctions occurred about 8,000 years after the extinctions of continental land giants. The islands did not undergo climatic change during this period.

The Caribbean has no native monkeys today, but had at least five or six species as recently as 6,000 years ago, when the climate was the same as it is now—and humans had yet to arrive. "So large a die-off in such a short time suggests a common cause for all the extinctions," observes Dr. Ross MacPhee of the American Museum of Natural History, who recently led an expedition to Cuba that retrieved monkey fossils. "Most scientists believe that human factors, including destruction of the environment, played an important role." As well as monkeys, the Caribbean slaughter apparently included sloths, rodents, birds, and reptiles. An estimated 90 percent of the land-dwelling species had already vanished before Columbus brought yet another wave of destruction in 1492.


Says AMNH assistant curator Dr. Michael Smith, "What is left in the West Indies today is only the barest residue of what was originally there."

By contrast, the Galapagos islands in the eastern Pacific were never inhabited prehistorically. There most of the fossils of land birds from 4,000 years ago are still represented by birds living on these islands today. "When extinctions

around 1,000 years ago were obliterating more than half of the Hawaiian bird fauna," notes Martin, "the fauna of the Galapagos remained inviolate." And this included the muskrat-size native rats who, although they are now extinct, existed as recently as 500 years ago—a time correlating suspiciously with the Spanish discovery of the islands.

Despite the evidence, there is a great deal of scientific resistance to the overkill hypothesis. Explains Martin, "Archaeologists think there should be more field evidence, such as kill sites. Vertebrate paleontologists have a huge investment in [the theory of] climatic change driving extinctions, and most of the extinctions they try to explain predate the arrival of *Homo sapiens*."

Yet there is correlative evidence, in that a second wave of extinctions on each continent closely followed the introduction of firearms and commercial fur trapping. In the U.S. alone, species including the great auk, the passenger pigeon, the woodland bison, the prairie bison, the eastern cougar, the beaver, and the sea otter were either exterminated or extirpated from all but a fragment of their former range within less than a

century after gun-and-trap-bearing humans arrived in their habitat. As may have happened at the end of the Pleistocene era, the animals who survived were the exceptionally fleet, those especially adept at hiding, and those who reproduced most rapidly. Climate change brought on by air pollution may finish off some of the most diminished and ecologically specialized survivors, by eliminating their last refuges, but it was hunting that began their decline. 

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COMMENTARY



Proposal to Ban Breeding Prompts Vital Discussion

BY GINA SPADAFORI

Despite strong and vocal opposition from hobby breeders across the nation, California's San Mateo County in December passed a landmark ban on the breeding of pets.

Pushed by the progressive Peninsula Humane Society—which pioneered the opening of spay/neuter clinics in the '70s—the ordinance prohibits anyone without a breeding license from owning an adult dog or cat who has not been spayed or neutered. Violators will face fines of up to \$500.

The ordinance goes into effect in January of 1992, and although court challenges are anticipated, other communities are expected to pass similar legislation.

Opponents argue that the ordinance is unenforceable, but chances are its advocates already know that. From the beginning, the proposal was meant to reveal the realities of life—and death—at the nation's animal shelters, and San Mateo County delivered the message as never before.

The announcement of the proposal, coupled with gruesome newspaper ads and the on-air euthanasia of some "surplus" dogs

and cats, generated more interest than a million mild-mannered "please spay your pet" announcements.

Still, a lot of people missed the point, including many of the nation's top breeders, who reacted to the proposal with rage.

"We're not the problem," said one breeder, a woman who doesn't even live in the same state as those who would be affected by the proposal. "It's the people who let their cats have one litter, so the kids can see what it's like. It's the backyard breeders, who think nothing of mating their cocker spaniels to the neighbors', in hopes of making a little extra money, no matter what kind of genetic problems are involved. It's those awful puppy mills, which breed them by the thousands."

"I'm in this because I care about improving my breed," she said. "I didn't cause this problem. How dare they come after me, after responsible breeders? I always place my puppies."

I'm not unsympathetic to her argument. After all, good breeders are responsible for a relatively small percentage of the "surplus"

animals euthanized every year. Good breeders consider their matches carefully, screen for genetic defects, breed rarely, and raise the litters properly. Many such breeders consider themselves responsible for the entire lives of the animals they allow into the world, emphasizing to their buyers that they are to return the animal if they can no longer keep him.

But do they make sure their pet placements don't breed? Do they make spaying and neutering a condition of sale? Do they follow up and make sure it was done? Some do, sometimes.

"Well, I certainly encourage spaying and neutering," said the breeder.

Sorry, but it's not enough.

The time has long passed when any of us can duck responsibility for this problem. Purebred dogs with champions in their pedigrees end up in the shelter just as surely as kittens born in a dumpster to a homeless stray.

It's a cruel irony that the very system that grants these animals a painless death shields us all from the true horror of what we've allowed, through ignorance and apathy.

The nation's humane groups were formed to fight cruelty, but today a big chunk of their resources is spent administering death to millions of dogs and cats a year.

It's even more cruelly ironic that those people who care for animals the most see more senseless death in a day than many of us will see in ten lifetimes. Every day they confront barrels of dead kittens and mounds of dead dogs, sweet-natured animals who never got a chance to show what wonderful pets they were.

If you can't imagine what millions of dead animals look like, picture a mere dozen in your living room, or a hundred in your den. And breeders, don't forget: Chances are one in ten will be purebred, maybe the offspring of one of yours.

If it turns your stomach to even think about it, imagine being the one who chose them, killed them, and stacked them. Imagine consoling yourself with the knowledge that the gentleness with which you handled the animal as she died was the only caring thing that you, a lifelong animal lover, could offer—besides substituting an easy death for a brutal one.

Imagine it all, then tell me again why a nationwide moratorium on all breeding shouldn't be considered.

It's an idea born of anger, of frustration, at breeders, both "good" and "bad," and at pet lovers who pretend that just one litter doesn't hurt, because the shelter will place them anyway. It's directed at the folks who will buy an "in" puppy today, dumping the half-grown animal at the shelter six months from now because he's more trouble than they thought he would be. At the folks who bring in litter after litter, year after year.

It gets to you after awhile, especially if you're the person who works the euthanasia room.

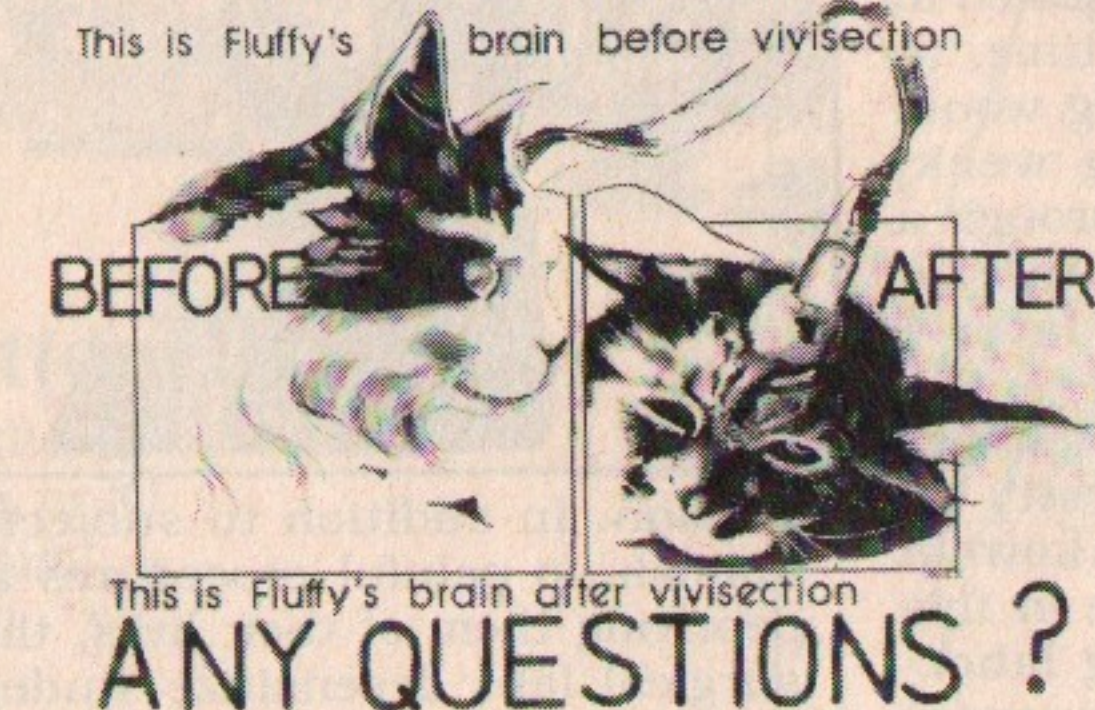
Opponents are correct that San Mateo County's new ordinance is virtually unenforceable. But those who condemn it need to shift their energies to finding a real solution to this problem.

Here's a hint: The answer is within us all.

Gina Spadafori is the author of a nationally syndicated column on pets and their care. This article is reprinted from The Sacramento Bee.

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

"Caring for Other Animals"

By Eric Dunayer, V.M.D.

First, Do No Harm

The first week, a beagle would be anesthetized, spayed, and allowed to awaken. A week later, the same dog would be anesthetized again and subjected to orthopedic surgery. This time, at the end of surgery, the dog would be killed. The following week, another beagle would go through a similar experience: surgery, recovery, then—a week later—surgery and death.

In 1987, as third-year veterinary students at the University of Pennsylvania, Gloria Binkowski and I refused to participate in this required surgical training laboratory. In order to learn surgery without harming animals, we met with the course's instructors and proposed several humane alternatives. All were rejected. Failed for the course, we filed suit against Penn. to prevent our expulsion. After negotiations, we were allowed to complete our surgical training on companion dogs already slated for euthanasia because of naturally occurring terminal disease. Although nearly all Penn veterinary students continue to take the traditional surgical laboratory, a humane alternative now exists for those who refuse to use and kill healthy dogs.

Today, a growing number of veterinary students are seeking alternatives to the harmful use of animals in their education. Students who enter veterinary school with the goal of reducing nonhuman suffering are dismayed to discover that they are expected, in the course of their training, to use healthy animals as disposable tools.

By far, the most common use of nonhuman animals in veterinary education is in surgical training. Primarily, students practice surgery on dogs; often, however, they practice on cats, goats, cows, horses, and other species as well. In most schools, the animal recovers from one surgery only to be killed after a second practice



Eric Larson

session. In addition to subjecting animals to painful procedures and depriving them of their lives, these surgical labs desensitize students to nonhuman suffering.

U.S. veterinary schools' currently inhumane methods can easily be replaced by methods that are non-harmful and educationally sound. More than a hundred years ago, Great Britain outlawed the destructive use of animals in veterinary education. Instead, British veterinary students first practice surgery on cadavers. Then, under the supervision of an experienced veterinary surgeon, the students perform surgery on live animals who will benefit from that surgery.

The U.S. can adopt similar teaching methods. With simulators, students can learn basic surgical hand-skills. Such simulators have already proven highly effective. At the Ohio State University, Dr. Daniel Smeak has shown that a simple foam rubber model can enable students to learn the basics of tying off bleeding vessels. First-year veterinary students who had practiced on Smeak's simulator tied actual bleeding vessels more rapidly and accurately than did third-year students who had already performed three live animal surgeries.

After practicing on simulators, students can move to cadavers. In this way, they can sharpen their hand-skills while learning anatomy and specific surgical procedures. When students are ready for live

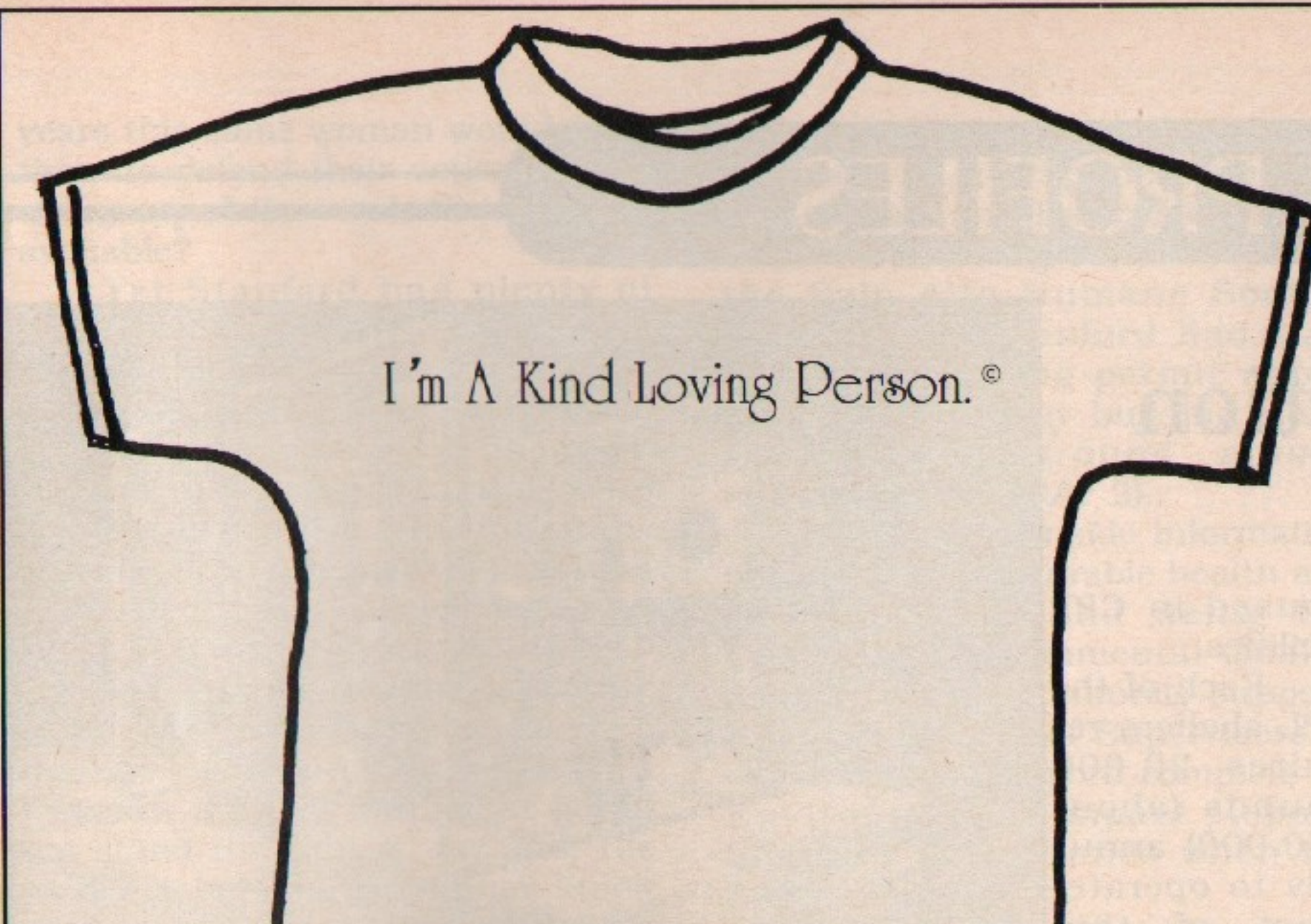
animal surgery, it should be performed, under direct supervision, only on animals who will benefit from that surgery. In cooperation with local shelters, students can neuter homeless animals. A spay requires a full array of surgical skills. After recovery, the animals can be returned to the shelter with an improved chance of adoption. During clinical rotations, students can obtain further experience in pre- and post-operative care.

While no veterinary school has yet adopted a cruelty-free curriculum, many schools have granted students alternatives to traditional surgical labs: the University of Pennsylvania, Colorado State, Tufts, Cornell, Washington State, the University of Minnesota, Michigan State, and the University of Florida. Other veterinary schools, such as the University of Illinois and Purdue University, have greatly reduced the number of animals used by increasing their reliance on models and cadavers.

Unfortunately, some schools remain hostile to student requests for alternatives. Despite her painstaking efforts to arrange for a humane alternative to traditional surgical labs, third-year veterinary student Jennifer Kissinger was forced to file suit against Ohio State University in November 1990. She did so only after being threatened with failure and expulsion.

Veterinary schools should teach compassion as well as skills. The means by which someone becomes a veterinarian can be entirely consistent with the medical dictum "First, do no harm." In both their training and professional practice, veterinarians should act to reduce nonhuman suffering.

Dr. Dunayer is director of Alternatives in Education and Research for the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights, 22 Bradford Dr., Old Bridge, NJ 08857-3103.



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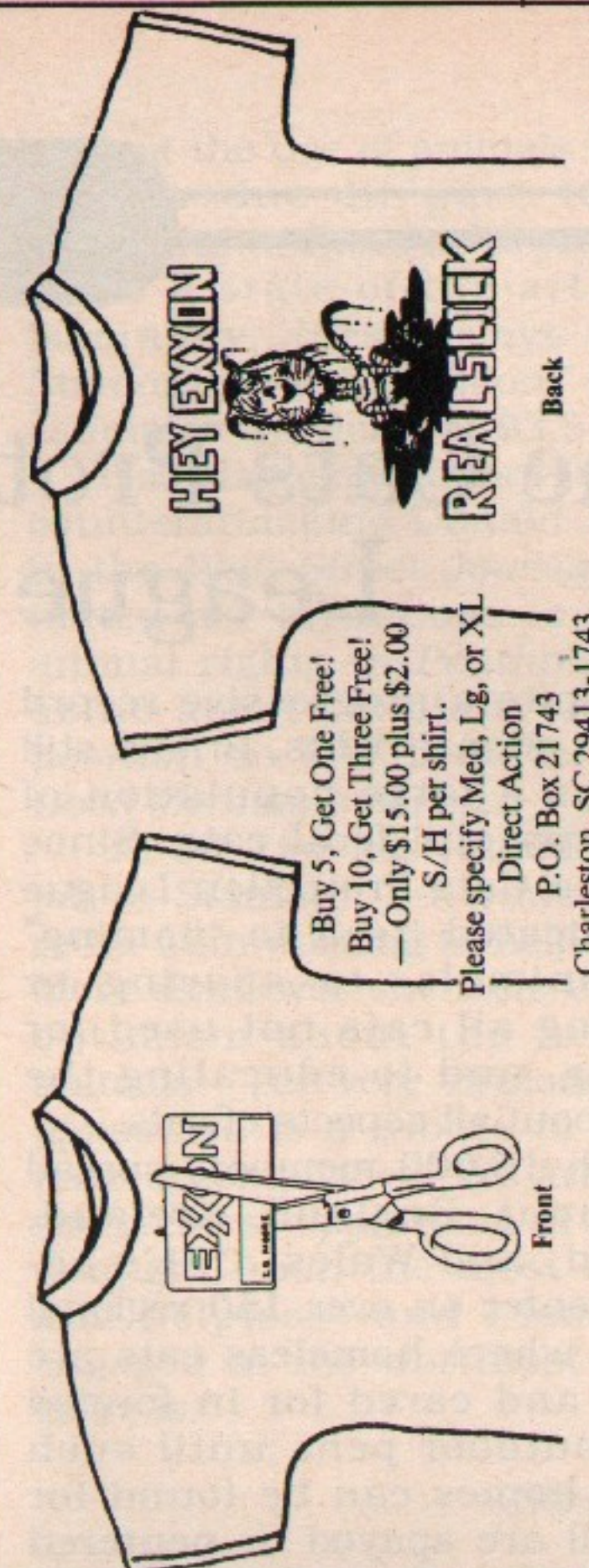
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PROFILES

The Cats Protection League

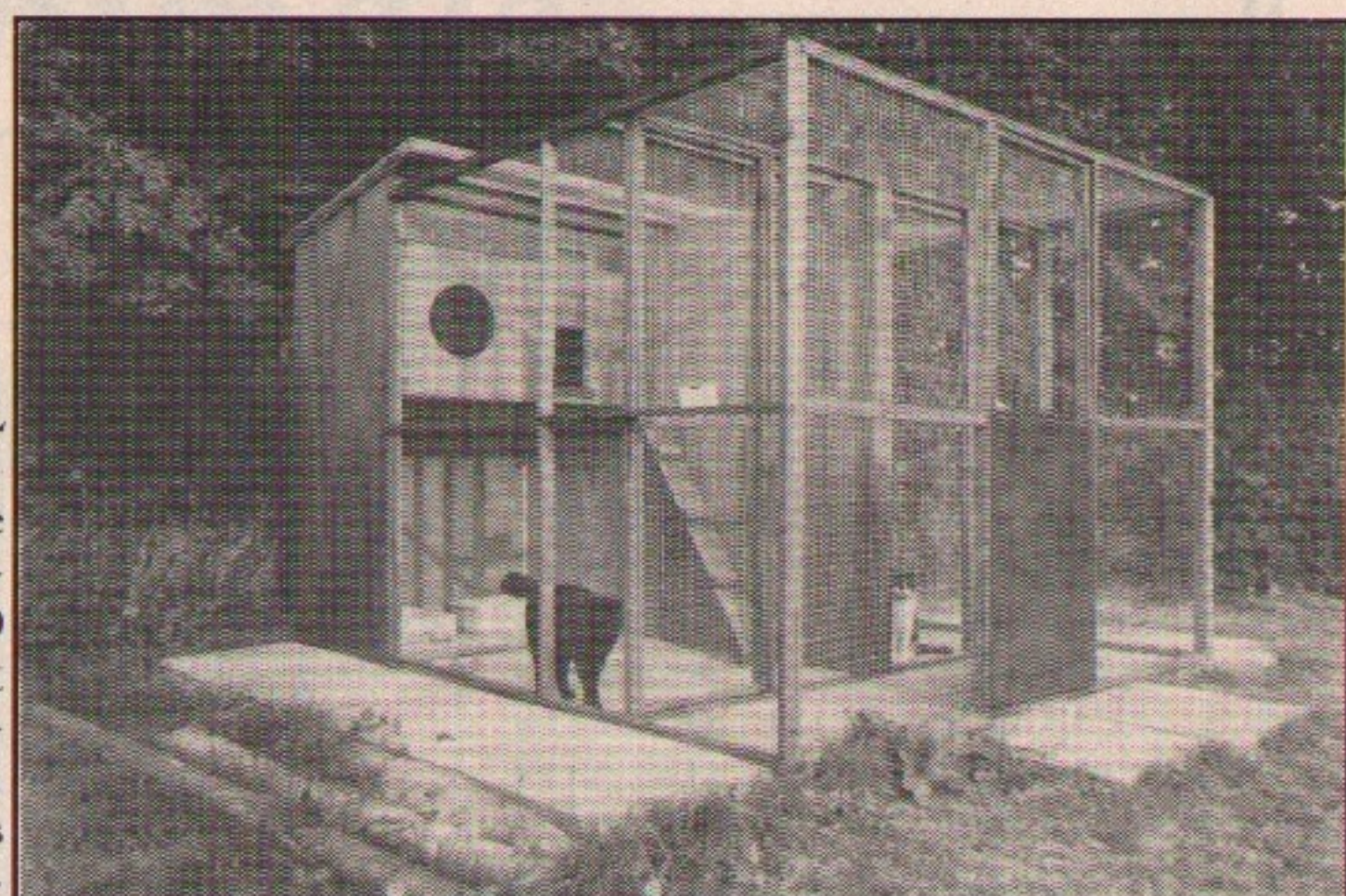
Despite a progressive record on animal rights, Britain still has a large population of stray and feral cats. Since 1927, the Cats Protection League has dedicated itself to "homing" these animals, to spaying or neutering all cats not used for breeding, and to educating the public about all aspects of cats.

With 15,000 members spread throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, CPL's activities center on over 150 regional shelters where homeless cats are housed and cared for in fenced indoor-outdoor pens until such time as homes can be found for them. All are spayed or neutered prior to adoption. "Unhomeable" cats, many of whom are sponsored by members, may be permanently

housed in CPL facilities.

Each of the CPL shelters requires 20,000 pounds (about \$40,000) annually to operate. Most of this comes from donations and memberships, although CPL's book, *A Passion for Cats* (reviewed in ANIMALS' AGENDA's Oct. '89 issue), also generates revenue.

In addition to its shelter work, CPL provides free pamphlets on topics such as cat care, parasites, feline accidents, and cats and children. A bimonthly members' magazine, *The Cat*, contains pieces by Geoffrey West, author of the



The Cats Protection League

authoritative textbook *Black's Veterinary Dictionary*.

—Mark Sunlin

For a booklet describing the activities of the Cats Protection League, send \$1 to cover postage and handling to Harry Boothby, CPL, 17 Kings Road, Horsham, West Sussex, RH13 5PP, England.

Lise Giraud: A Passion For Justice



Shelley Frost

Labeled by her supervisor "a dissident element who had to be put under surveillance," Lise Giraud, now retired after three decades as a Stanford University librarian, has long been a thorn in Stanford's side. Educated in Vienna, Oxford, and Boston, she is a woman of gracious manner and elegant speech, which combined with her keen intelligence makes her a tough opponent.

A refugee from Nazi Austria, Lise's memory of a population silently accepting atrocities left her unable to keep silent in the

face of evil and injustice. "Under Hitler the price of protest could be your life. At Stanford the price was smaller—I was denied raises and promotions."

Lise, like many others working to protect animals, sees the connection between human and animal rights. While serving as a charter member of United Stanford Employees, the university's union, she fought against oppression in the workplace, against racism and sexism. Then, in 1980, some details of Stanford's abuse of animals came to her attention through a medical student. "I was told that dogs were left without pain relief after highly invasive surgery; that they howled in agony; that escaped mice were stomped to death or smashed with a shovel."

University officials did not feel threatened when Lise made these revelations public. How could they know that during the next few

years this same woman would force them to defend their actions using every public relations tool available?

Yet Stanford had plenty of warning that Lise was a formidable foe. She authored numerous articles and letters in the campus and community press on Snowball, a horribly mutilated dog who wandered from a Stanford laboratory; on Stanford's stress experiments on monkeys, dogs, and rats; and, finally, on Stanford's coveted Animal Research Facility (RAF 1). Lise remembers, "The design was an underground fortress, as if to hide what could not stand the light of day and, rife with symbolism, a chimney stack reminiscent of a concentration camp rising from the parking lot above." Lise's writings had enough impact to prompt one medical school official to grudgingly avow in private that "She has done more for animals at Stanford than any other single person around."

In May 1987 Stanford was forced to acknowledge Lise and her

fight to liberate their hidden animals. A newspaper reporter alerted Lise and Helen McCloskey, both then serving on the board of the Palo Alto Humane Society (PAHS), that Stanford had submitted a building permit application for a biology building and a second underground animal research facility (RAF 2).

Armed with inside information on Stanford's deplorable health and safety record, and using the California Environmental Quality Act, they, with community support, urged the Board of Supervisors to demand that Stanford complete an Environmental Impact Report. Stanford was stunned when the Supervisors agreed.

The media scrambled for stories and interviews with both parties. University president Donald Kennedy denounced PAHS in the *Wall Street Journal* as "anti-science," and Dr. Robert J. White wrote in his *Reader's Digest* article (misleadingly titled "The Facts About Animal Research") that much damage had been done

against the use of animals in laboratories due in part to PAHS "objecting to Stanford's proposal to build a state-of-the-art animal laboratory...these delays will cost Stanford some \$2 million." Stanford estimated the delay at \$3.5 million.

Lise plagued Stanford further by counterattacking Donald Kennedy in the *Wall Street Journal*, which netted her invitations to write on animal rights in *Penthouse* magazine and to explain the PAHS position on RAF 2 on television's *Good Morning America*.

At 66, Lise has retired from her job at Stanford, but vows never to retire from working to help animals. More than ever she feels enormous optimism about the future for animals. "The very virulence of our opposition is a tribute to what we have accomplished. We are fighting the greatest oppression of them all, wrought upon the most innocent and helpless—and I feel we are engaged in the worthiest struggle there is."

—Shelley Frost

The Elsa Wild Animal Appeal



Richard Pflanz

Shortly after Joy Adamson's 1960 book *Born Free* became an international bestseller, the author decided to start a group dedicated to conserving wildlife and the natural environment, fostering humane treatment for wild and domestic animals, and encouraging educational projects to those ends. The Elsa Wild Animal Appeal—named in honor of the lioness-hero of *Born Free*—was begun in Kenya in 1963, and today has branches in England, Canada, Japan, and the United States. Among its accom-

plishments, the Elsa Appeal has purchased or provided financial support for wildlife habitat for lions, cheetahs, zebras, rhinos, timber wolves, and other species, and has purchased vehicles and constructed ranger posts for anti-poaching efforts.

Part of the Elsa Appeal's focus is on educating children to care about animals and the environment, often through class projects, which are designed to encourage a natural childhood concern for animals so that it doesn't slip away in adulthood. "Attitudes we wish to impart and develop do not necessarily require teaching," explains North Hollywood-branch general manager A. Peter Rasmussen. "Rather we are simply

required to encourage and support inherent attitudes of care, concern, and compassion for our fellow creatures. Throughout many years we have come to believe that a majority of children have a natural affection for all living things..." To this end, the Elsa Appeal has begun Elsa Clubs of America, wildlife education projects with materials prepared for teachers to use with elementary school children, in the hope of leading the Ninja-turtle set to an interest in the natural world.

—Mark Sunlin

For information on The Elsa Wild Animal Appeal, write to P.O. Box 675, Elmhurst, IL 60126 (708-833-8896), or to Box 4572, North Hollywood, CA 91617-0572.



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M E D I C I N E:

Biological Warfare Experiments: Cruel, Impractical, and Dangerous

In 1988, the U.S. Department of Defense spent \$60 million on biological warfare research. The military argues that its research is defensive, aimed at developing better antidotes and vaccines against biological warfare agents that may be deployed by enemies. A look at this research, however, shows that it is exceedingly cruel to animals and highly unlikely to achieve useful results.

The experiments themselves are gruesome. In recent years, experiments at Ft. Detrick, Maryland, have exposed animals to various forms of infectious bacteria and viruses. In 1985, 254 hamsters and two lambs were infected with Rift Valley fever in order to demonstrate that mosquitoes or tsetse flies feeding on them could transmit the disease. The virus is almost always fatal for hamsters.

In 1986, 348 mice were restrained in a cone-shaped holder with their noses in a gas chamber and exposed to ten different concentrations of T-2 mycotoxin. The goal was to determine the concentration that would kill half the subjects. Within 24 hours, 152 mice had died, and many more died within a week.

In the same year, 40 guinea pigs were gassed with an aerosol contaminated with *Bordetella bronchiseptica* bacteria to find the dose that would kill half the subjects. Twelve animals died within six to eleven days from weight loss, dehydration, purulent discharge, and rapid breathing.

In 1985, rhesus macaques were inoculated with the Junin virus. Seven died. The following year, 12 more monkeys were inoculated with two strains of the Junin virus. All died between 19 and 55 days later. The animals were autopsied to compare the amount and type of hemorrhage produced with the effects seen in earlier autopsies on humans. Later, 19 more rhesus macaques were injected with the Junin virus. All but two died in 19 to 67 days.

Other biological warfare experiments have been conducted at other military sites and universities on contract with the military. For example, the effects of the T-2 mycotoxin have been studied at both Walter Reed Army Institute of Research and at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine in Urbana. At the latter site, 18 pigs were implanted with catheters in the heart, lungs, and aorta, and poisoned with T-2 mycotoxin or ethanol (alcohol) as a control. Elevated heart rate, lowered blood pressure, and circulatory shock were observed. All the pigs were killed after six hours.

Not only do these kinds of experiments cause suffering to animals, developing vaccines and antibiotics to defend against potential biological weapons is an exercise in futility. It is difficult enough to produce vaccines against organisms in nature; it is impossible to keep up if new strains are intentionally developed. There are naturally multiple variants of any given virus or bacterium, and new biological weapons can be

IN LAY TERMS

By Neal D. Barnard, M. D.



easily and quickly developed. Yet developing vaccines to counteract even one known strain of biological weapon is difficult and time-consuming, since it is necessary to produce a vaccine that can stimulate the growth of antibodies but not be lethal. There is still no effective vaccine against *Bacillus anthracis* despite 40 years of research. Neil Levitt, former investigator at the Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, estimates that only five or six effective vaccines have been developed through the Army's biological program. And these vaccines can be rendered immediately obsolete by a new strain of virus or bacteria.

In addition, there are tremendous logistical problems in getting vaccines to troops or civilians. In hearings before the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs on May 17, 1989, the commander of the Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, Col. David L. Huxsoll, noted that it is very difficult to provide just the routine vaccinations troops are supposed to receive. By the time vaccines against biological warfare agents are given, it might well be too late, since it takes time for vaccines to stimulate development of protective antibodies. Microbiologists Jonathan King of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harlee Strauss at Tufts and Boston University conclude that the "notion of an

effective defense against such agents has no basis in existing theory or technology."

Biological warfare experiments present serious risks to people in that they involve the storage of large quantities of potentially lethal microorganisms. Neil Levitt notes that "at Ft. Detrick, there are one hundred or more freezers chock full of the most deadly viruses in the world." A leak could be catastrophic, releasing deadly agents that could reproduce and establish themselves in the ecosystem.

Safety regulation is poor, especially at contractor facilities. In its 1988 report on chemical and biological warfare research, the U.S. General Accounting Office found that the Department of Defense "has not developed its own safeguard requirements or conducted regular, formal evaluations of contractor facilities."

Biological weapons research presents great risks to the population, yet provides but a flimsy defense. In the process, it harms a great many animals.

Readers should inform their Senators and Representatives how they feel about their tax dollars being spent for biological warfare experiments on animals.

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

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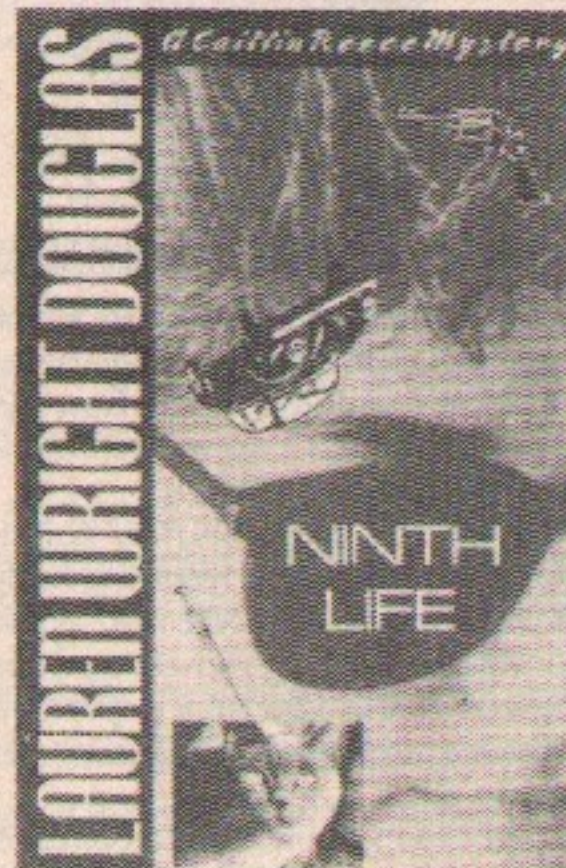
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REVIEWS



Ninth Life: A Caitlin Reece Mystery

By Lauren Wright Douglas; Naiad Press (P.O. Box 10543, Tallahassee, FL 32302), 1990; 256 pages, \$8.95, paper.

Any novel with an animal rights subject as its main theme should be welcome. While there are several flaws in its presentation of animal rights, *Ninth Life* is wonderfully readable and should perform a real

An "Animal Rights" Murder Mystery

service in consciousness raising.

The book's dedication, "For all the Jeoffreys," refers to the pivotal character, a cat who has been abused in experiments and rescued by a woman belonging to an animal rights group called Ninth Life. Caitlin Reece, a lesbian private eye, is sought out to investigate an animal-testing cosmetics firm and the murder of a Ninth Life member. Other characters include a lesbian veterinarian, an Asian cat therapist with a mystical bent, a hot-shot TV newscaster, and the bad-guy operator of the cosmetics company.

Among the questionable aspects of the book are that the heroine wears a leather jacket, with no awareness of any philosophical problem presented by it. The book touches on vegetarianism, but with no resolution of the issue. Judith, one of the "radicals," tells Caitlin: "No one wants to think about...veal calves being confined to spaces so small they can't turn around. But

all you so-called animal lovers use these products. You simply blind yourself to the price—another creature's suffering." Whereupon Caitlin muses, "If I and all the other so-called animal lovers ever acknowledged that we ought to extend to animals the same consideration we owe each other, then we would really be in trouble. Because then we'd be forced to make changes in our behavior. We'd be forced to do things differently or live with ourselves knowing that we're hypocrites."

Caitlin's first stirrings of vegetarianism emerge as she pulls into a McDonald's for a Big Mac but can't go through with it, and instead orders fries and a shake.

—Batya Bauman

Batya Bauman is East Coast Coordinator of Feminists for Animal Rights (P.O. Box 694 Cathedral Station, New York, NY 10025).

Urban Wildlife

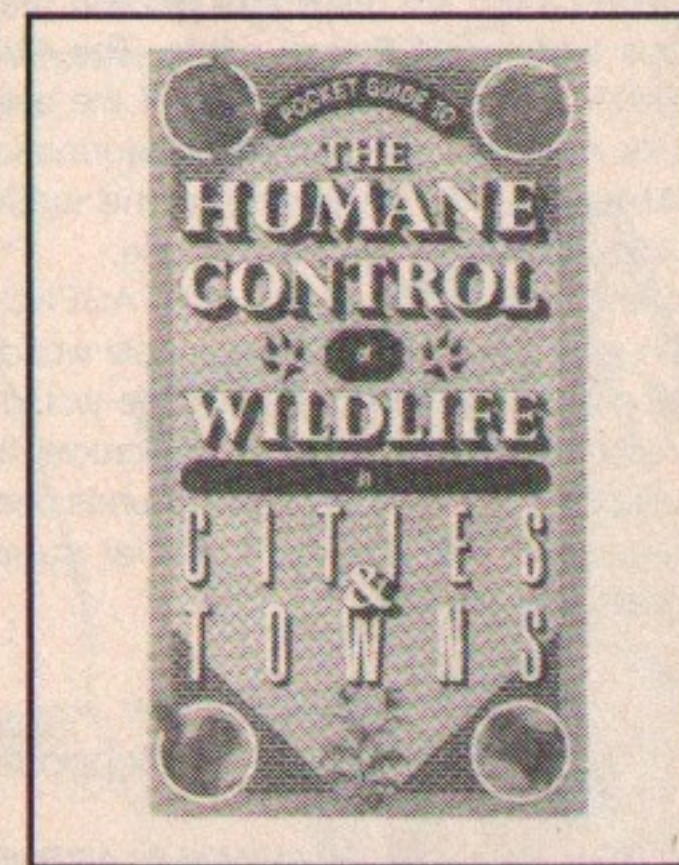
Hodge hasn't handled in his 20-odd years as the urban wildlife expert for the Humane Society of the U.S., and aren't many tricks he and a team including four other experts miss in chapters describing how to cope with the 25 species most likely to give homeowners fits. Other chapters explain how to recognize, treat, and prevent the illnesses most commonly transmitted by wildlife, and list sources for problem control paraphernalia such as porcupine wire, electric fencing, and live traps.

There are a few omissions. Although Hodge himself once wrestled an alligator out of a storefront aquarium she had long since outgrown, the book includes nothing on either alligators or crocodiles, who are increasingly scaring residents of Florida and the Deep South (killing pets in some areas, and occasionally children). The book also fails to mention the value of human urine as a deer repellent, while describing a brilliantly simple, inexpensive

design for anti-deer fencing. Finally, there's no mention of how to handle skunks who dig up lawns, one of the most frequent wildlife problems described by callers to The ANIMALS' AGENDA. (The best thing to do is leave them alone, since they're only after grubs who may also damage lawns, but if the lawn owner insists on doing something, floodlighting drives most skunks away, and if that doesn't work, liming the lawn both stops the skunks and helps the grass.)

These few criticisms aside, the *Pocket Guide to the Humane Control of Wildlife in Cities and Towns* is long awaited, badly needed, simply organized, clearly written, and above all else, practical. If ambitiously distributed, it could become a big seller in every garden shop and hardware store. If not, it'll be the book copied by whoever writes the big seller.

—M.C.



Pocket Guide to the Humane Control of Wildlife in Cities and Towns

Edited by Guy Hodge; The Humane Society of the U.S. (2100 L St. NW, Washington DC 20037), 1990; 112 pages, paperback. \$4.00.

Anyone who answers calls about "nuisance" wildlife will want to keep Guy Hodge's *Pocket Guide to the Humane Control of Wildlife in Cities and Towns* beside the telephone. There aren't many wildlife problems

REVIEWS

Healthy Books

Your Heart, Your Planet

By Harvey Diamond; Hay House, Inc. (P.O. Box 2212, Santa Monica, CA 90406), 1990; 237 pages, \$16.95, hardcover.

Any advertising pro knows that going easy on copy and leaving plenty of white space around the words draws a reader's eye. That principle is used effectively in Harvey Diamond's *Your Heart, Your Planet*, as well-chosen words sparsely populate its pages. The information presented—environmental urgencies and their connection to a meat-based diet—is heavy stuff. Presented melodramatically or harshly, it could turn people away. *Your Heart, Your Diet* manages to present the necessary information fully but with hope instead of despair. The facts are solid, the documentation is sound, but the tone is, appropriately, from the heart.

Diamond, coauthor of the bestselling health and diet book *Fit for Life*, connects a health issue, heart disease, and the plight of the planet. Most of the book deals with the planetary issue. He gives the facts about the role played by animal agriculture in air pollution, water use and pollution, energy consumption, deforestation, and the Greenhouse Effect, and offers a remedy he calls "The Ten-Percent Solution." That consists of one totally vegetarian (vegan) day a week—no meat, fowl, fish, eggs, or dairy.

Those who are already vegetarian may be apt to say, "One day? Why not seven?" Nevertheless, Diamond's Ten-Percent Solution put into practice by every U.S. citizen would bring about some astounding results, including saving over one-and-a-half trillion gallons of water annually, reducing fossil fuel demands by the equivalent of 2.3 billion gallons a year (over six million gallons a day), and saving six hundred million animals from the slaughterhouse annually. Pie in the sky? Maybe, but Harvey Diamond has a track record of reaching the masses—*Fit for Life* has an unprecedented eight million copies in print, and *Your Heart, Your Planet* definitely has mass appeal.

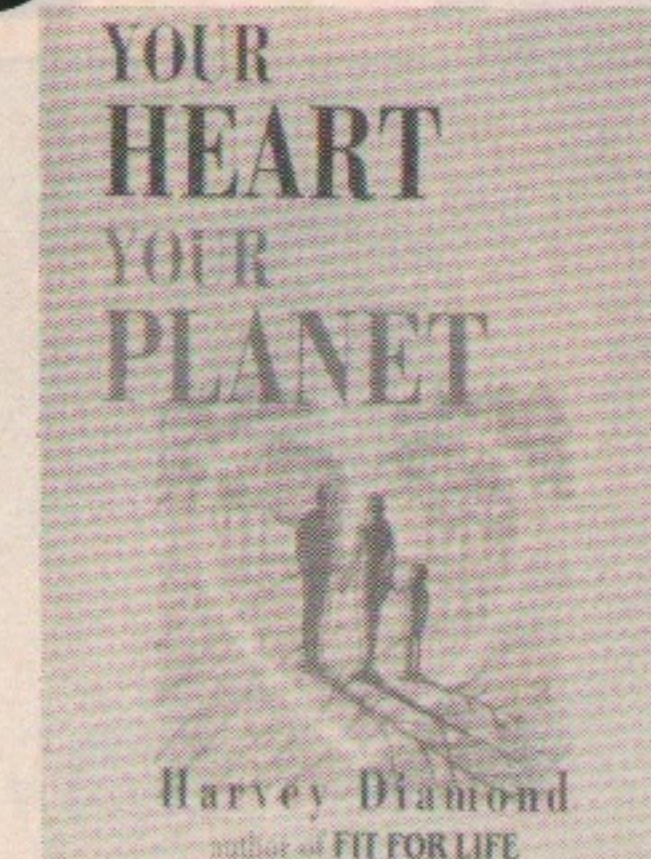
Those of us who are conversant with the meat/environment situation via John Robbins' *Diet for a New America* and other sources will find many of the statistics here familiar, but Diamond's clear, conversational writing style makes this an easygoing read for the knowledgeable as well as the novice. He also makes some provocative observations and states them courageously. For example: "The understanding of the impact that our food choices have on our environment is...so new, in fact, that even many environmentalists are oblivious...There are those who have dedicated their lives to the correct stewardship of the planet who still eat animal products three times a day without understanding the profound benefits that would result—in addition to everything else they are doing—if they would only slightly alter their choice of foods." Insights like that one reminded me of the little boy in "The Emperor's New Clothes"—why is the obvious so hard to see?

Your Heart, Your Planet is an honest book. It's printed on recycled paper and proceeds from it will go toward planting trees and supporting environmental causes. The recommended organizations and publications include The ANIMALS' AGENDA, EarthSave, and Greenpeace. Animal rights activists would question the inclusion of such hunting support groups as the National Wildlife Federation, but the author prefaces the resource section with a note saying, "I personally welcome your comments and suggestions for expanding and/or revising this list." That gave me a good feeling. We are, after all, in this together.

The Power of Your Plate: A Plan for Better Living

By Neal Barnard, M.D.; The Book Publishing Co. (Summertown, TN 38483), 1990; 240 pages, \$10.95, softcover.

I wasn't past chapter one in Dr. Neal Barnard's *The Power of Your Plate* when I knew I'd get a copy for my mother. She, perhaps like your mother, is interested in vegetarianism but clings to chicken and fish because of "doctor's orders."



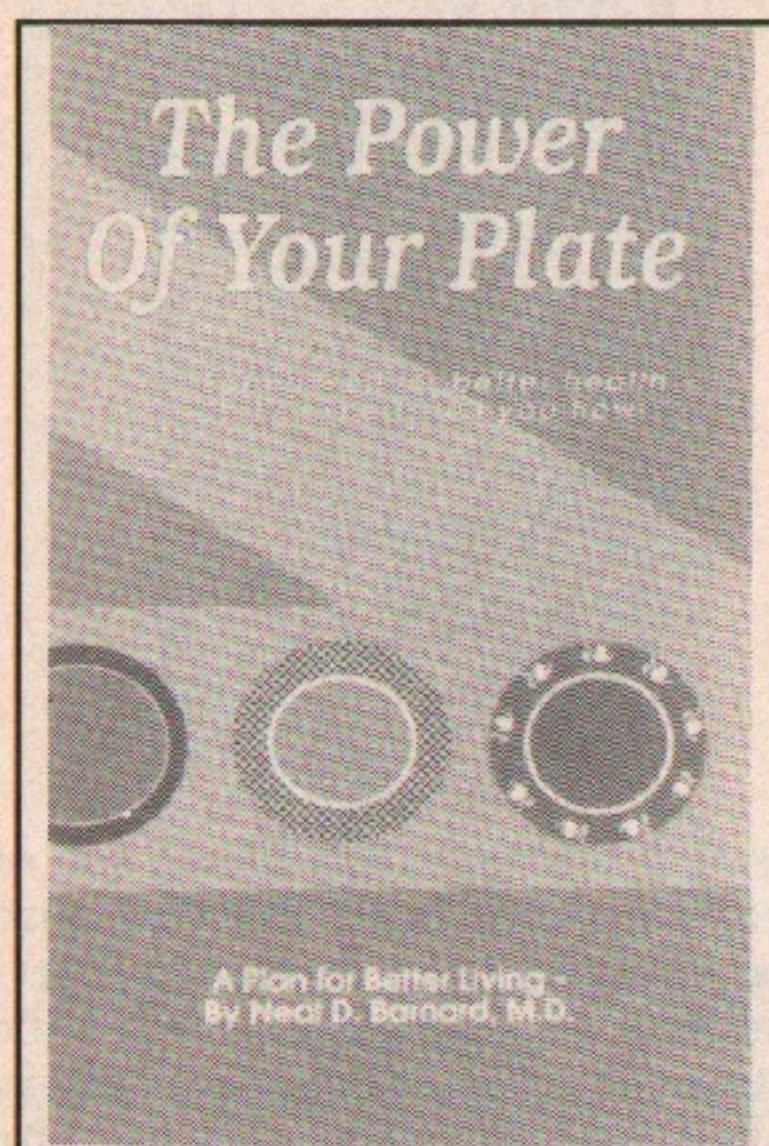
Barnard offers a different set of doctor's orders, both his own and those gleaned from personal interviews with 17 medical and scientific luminaries. They include William Castelli, M.D., director of the Framingham Heart Study; Michael DeBakey, M.D., who pioneered heart transplants, bypasses, and the artificial heart; and Richard Leakey, Ph.D., a noted paleoanthropologist who has explored the evolution of human diet.

Each of the eight chapters comprising the first part of this book relies heavily on information and direct quotes from these experts, and each chapter presents a virtually indisputable argument for a diet free from all animal foods. Certainly Barnard, a physician himself, was able to ask the right questions, but nowhere did I feel that he, as a vegetarian, was trying to put words into the mouths of the authorities he consulted. They themselves pepper the book with such statements as "No one can directly contemplate eating 13 pats of butter, but they essentially do when they eat a cheeseburger" (William Connor, M.D., of the University of Oregon), and "We have had outbreaks of salmonella related to almost every food of animal origin: poultry, beef, pork, eggs, milk and milk products" (Mitchell Cohen, M.D., of the Centers for Disease Control).

Although the book deals strictly with diet, an occasional remark questioning the value of animal experimentation finds its way onto these pages as well. From John Bailer, M.D., Ph.D., former editor in-chief of the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* comes, "We have poured vast amounts of money into the search for cancer

Continued on next page

REVIEWS



Continued from previous page

cures over a very long period of time, and it just hasn't worked."

What does seem to work is prevention, a great deal of which is dietary. Part two of *The Power of Your Plate* deals with precisely how to make the necessary changes. It's here that Barnard is able to shine in his own right as he expounds on two simple but extremely effective recommendations: "Shift from animal sources to plant foods; shift from refined foods to unrefined foods." His instructions are succinct and nonthreatening. With a professional background in psychiatry, he places emphasis on the process of change, of getting beyond willpower to make those

changes stick. A unique contribution of this book is that it presents not only the facts but ways for making them facts of each reader's life.

Other than having a skimpy index, which I hope will be expanded in future editions, this is an excellent guide. If you're well-versed in the health and nutritional aspects of a vegetarian diet, much of the information here will be review. As a vegan friend of mine commented, however, "He's not writing this book for us. For most people out there, this is all new." I noticed that there were two copies of the book on my friend's coffee table. The extra one was for his mother.

—Victoria Moran

Classics Revisited

Jude The Obscure

By Thomas Hardy, 1895

When one thinks of the novels of Thomas Hardy (1840-1928) and of his 19th century rural English landscapes, one tends to think of sheep herding—but it would be a mistake to equate his frequent grimly realistic depictions of the shepherds' work with personal insensitivity toward animals. He was a member of antivivisection societies, and an early critic of sport hunting. His most famous character, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, euthanizes birds wounded and abandoned by hunters. Hardy's recognition of animal suffering may come through most clearly, however, in his last and perhaps greatest novel, *Jude The Obscure*. Jude is of working-class origin, but yearns for an education. As in many of Hardy's works, *Jude* illustrates the struggle of the poor and the injustice of society toward those who toil with their hands. Also, like all Hardy's novels, *Jude* explores how the structure and convention of marriage destroys love and self-respect.

Hardy illustrates these themes through describing human relationships with animals. Jude is meant for a life of greater intellectual challenge and finer sensitivity. He does not belong with the rough people in the rural area where he grows up—as his unusual empathy toward animals most reveals. Jude

is an extremely moral man. In his journal of 1892, Hardy wrote: "The tragedies of immoral and worthless people are not of the best." Throughout the novel, immoral characters abuse animals while Jude and his noble lover, Sue (a woman liberated from convention), are horrified by the plight of defenseless creatures.

As an unloved orphan, the young Jude is hired to scare rooks off a farmer's corn. "He sounded the clacker till his arm ached, and at length his heart grew sympathetic with the birds' thwarted desires. They seemed, like himself, to be living in a world which did not want them. Why should he frighten them away? They took upon them more and more the aspect of gentle friends...A magic thread of fellow feeling united his own life with theirs." Jude is caught and beaten by the farmer. In disgrace he returns to his unhappy home. En route he beholds scores of coupled earthworms and he hesitates to crush them. "He was a boy who could not bear to hurt anything. He had never brought home a nest of young birds without lying awake in misery half the night after, and often reinstating them and the nest in their original place the next morning. He could scarcely bear to see trees cut down or lopped, from a fancy that it hurt them; and late pruning, when the sap was up and the tree bled profusely, had been a

positive grief to him in his infancy." The double standard and false piety of his fellow humans puzzle the young Jude. "That mercy towards one set of creatures was cruelty towards another sickened his sense of harmony."

Jude had great plans for his future, but he hadn't accounted for his sex drive, and he is undone when he meets the lusty Arabella. The reader knows she isn't of the same fabric as Jude when she starves a pig and shows no concern for Jude's horror of the slaughter. Arabella wants to bleed the pig slowly, but Jude is determined to put him out of his misery. "However unworkmanlike the deed, it had been mercifully done. The blood flowed out in a torrent instead of in the trickling stream she had desired. The dying animal's cry assumed its third and final tone, the shriek of agony; his glaring eyes riveting themselves on Arabella with the eloquently keen reproach of a creature recognizing at last the treachery of those who had seemed his only friends." When Arabella stains Jude's beloved books (and future dreams) with lard, it is the ultimate symbol of their total irreconcilability.

When he meets his true love, Sue, the reader realizes their similarity by their attitude toward animals. A cry of a rabbit caught in a trap brings them both to the

Reviews Continued on Page 57

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